Changes in the demographic age structure of populations has become one of the major challenges for the 21st century.
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Introduction
by the Founding Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing

Researhing the implications of changing population age structure
The notion of the Institute began in September 1994 when as a professor of public policy at the University of Chicago, I was invited to join the Chicago’s newly established NIA funded Center on the Demography and Economics of Aging, directed by Professor Linda Waite. This was part of a series of centres being established across the US, the brain child of the late Dr Richard Suzman from the National Institute of Aging in a move to firmly establish that ageing was a demographic and economic phenomenon, as well as an individual experience.

On my return to Oxford, the NIA awarded me a small starter grant in 1998 to establish the first such population centre outside the US, based at the University of Oxford.

The Institute has developed and flourished since that small beginning. Key to our success has been the ability to attract senior academics committed to interdisciplinary research, who form the core of our work, and also a group of bright, energetic, innovative post-docs whose two to three year fellowships with us have continually injected new ideas and ways of working into our academic community.

In recent years the development of our regional research networks has enabled international collaborations to be forged, and brought a wide range of visitors to the Institute. This has enabled a vibrant academic community to sustain our supervision of masters and doctoral students.

Our name has changed twice to reflect the focus of the Institute over the two decades. From Centre of Population Ageing to Institute of Ageing in 2001 in acknowledgement of our attraction of core funding and the interest from the University in establishing a multi-disciplinary Institute, and then back to Population Ageing in 2011 as we consolidated our research and impact around demographics and age-structural change.

This led to increased policy and government work, both in the UK and EU and also in Asia and Africa. Over the past 5 years the Institute has played a significant role in the UK Government Office of Science’s Foresight Review of the Ageing of the UK. Our work has contributed to the development of the Ageing Challenge within the Industrial Strategy, and in particular to the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund for Healthy Ageing.

The Institute’s relationship with the Oxford Martin School since its inception in 2005 has also been central to our progression, and our work with colleagues in the Medical Division and Said Business School, in particular the support of Professor Sir John Bell and Dr Kenneth Fleming, (Medical Division), and Professor Colin Meyer and Professor Peter Tufano, Said Business School.

We have also valued the strong support from the University of Oxford itself, in particular from Vice-Chancellors Dr John Hood and Dr Andrew Hamilton and Registrars David Holmes and Dr Ewan McKendrick. We have also benefited over the years from the guidance of our Advisory Board and Management Committee and particularly from the advice of Sir Tony Atkinson, Professor Anthony Heath, Professor Sir John Bell, Professor Alastair Buchan, John Flemming, Professor Ken Mayhew, Professor Paul Fairchild, Professor Jonathan Michie, Professor Helen Small and Professor Roger Goodman.

In recent years the study of ageing has moved from a disciplinary bound, often peripheral activity, to become a mainstream multi-disciplinary research focus. It is now widely recognised that the individual aspects of ageing cannot be studied in isolation, but benefit from a combination of deep-down disciplinary drilling with perspectives from many disciplines. It has been a privilege to be able to work with such dedicated and committed academics, practitioners, policy makers and donors who believe as I do that changes in the demographic age structure of populations is one of the major challenges for the 21st century.

Professor Sarah Harper CBE
Founding Director
Oxford Institute of Population Ageing

Our six research strands focus on the drivers of population ageing - the global shift from young to older populations - and the implications of this for economies and societies.
The challenges of ageing are truly multi-disciplinary, requiring a life-course approach and recognition of the wider age-structural change within which they are occurring. For example, without significant improvements in health, population ageing will increase the amount of ill-health and disability. Chronic conditions, multi-morbidities, and cognitive impairments will become more common. Families and communities will face increasing pressure to balance care with other responsibilities, as more people require physical and financial support at a time when there are fewer people able to fund public services and provide care. The productivity and economic success of countries will be increasingly tied to that of older workers. There is a need to understand the physical, mental and psychological changes which occur within the normal ageing spectrum. Education and culture will become of even greater importance to enable personal and mental resilience and bring health and well-being across increasingly long lives. Suitable living and working environments can significantly improve life in older age, while unsuitable spaces can be the source of multiple problems and costs. Appropriately designed urban environments are required, adapting to people’s changing needs as they age. Our current and former academic and administrative staff, visitors and alumni have contributed to the growth and success of the Institute. We are also grateful for the vision and support of our key donors – the late James Martin, Dame Vivien Duffield and Professor Desire Collen. Our relationship with NGO’s has been crucial and the institute has benefited from the support and wisdom of Michael Lake, CBE, Baroness Sally Greengross, Todd Petersen of HelpAge International and Tewodros Melesse from IPPF.

The breadth and depth of the research carried out by colleagues at the Institute – often in collaboration with colleagues from our regional research networks – is as impressive as it is impactful. As Governments around the world wake up to the challenges and opportunities of an ageing population, the need for robust research to inform policy development has never been more acute and the contribution of the Institute – and particularly Professor Harper – to the UK Government’s Foresight Programme on Ageing and the Industrial Strategy bears timely witness to this need.

Twenty years ago the Institute started out with one Senior Research Fellow, one post-doc and two PhD students undertaking family research, located in two rooms at Barnett House, in the Department of Social Policy. Now we occupy our own building, housing over 40 academics, support staff, students and visitors, forming part of the Oxford Martin School and working in six research strands focusing on the drivers of population ageing – the global shift from young to older populations – and the implications of this for our economies and societies.

Dr George Leeson
Director
Aims and Objectives
The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing is committed to:

1. Production of cutting edge leading research
2. Creation of dynamic partnerships with government, business, NGOs and the public
3. Wide dissemination of policy relevant findings
4. Training of tomorrow’s researchers and professionals

Programme Aims and Objectives

To engage in world-class multidisciplinary academic research, to enhance understanding and address the global challenges of population change

To promote and facilitate international collaborative ties between researchers, policy makers and others

To disseminate information and facilitate networking and debate among those interested in the future shape of society, through conferences, seminars, workshops, lectures and symposia

To enable the acquisition of knowledge and new skills relating to population change through the development of educational programmes
Research Questions

Developing methodological tools for

- Global Ageing Survey and Workability UK
- Contributing to ELSA – English Longitudinal Study of Ageing; Global Ageing Index, Active Ageing Index

Developing education programmes

- Dynamics of Population Development at the University of Guanajuato–Leon, Mexico
- Global Opportunities and Threats Oxford (GOTO) Programme: an e-learning programme at Said Business School
- Training workshops for Singapore government
The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing

Research Questions and Impact

1. The impact of fertility, mortality and migration on the age composition of populations

2. The interaction of demographic dynamics with social organization in the shaping of human production and reproduction

3. The role of population consumption and environmental change in the 21st Century

Modelling
- Modelling longevity and projecting growth in number of centenarians
- Modelling future fertility rates and global impact on food production
- Modelling global trends in future inter-generational transfers of finance and support
- Modelling inequalities in life expectancy and healthy life

Institute members on:
- The Prime Minister’s Council for Science and Technology
- The Scientific Advisory Board of Natural England
- UK Government Foresight Review on Ageing Societies
- European Science Academies’ Demographic Change in Europe Panel
- Council of Advisors of Population Europe
- Advisory Board of the World Demographic Association
- Expert Advisory Group of Public Health England
- Board of Health Data Research UK
- Board of UK Research Integrity Office
Demography and Society


How and why are kin roles and relationships changing?
- The Contemporary Dynamics of Grandfatherhood, Leeson, Khan and Mann, Leverhulme Trust, 2005–2009
- Danish Grandfathers, Leeson, DaneAge, 2006–2009

How is demographic change impacting upon elder care in Asia?
- Care in Bangladesh, Howse, Bevenidge Foundation, 2010–12
- Son or daughter care and late life wellbeing, Harper and Liu Huijun, University of Xian Research Fund, 2015–2017
- Elder care in China, Khan and Jin Hang, 2010

What is the impact of population ageing on African families?
- Ageing in Africa, Aboderin, Wellcome Trust, 2004–2010

What is the impact of migratory or family and intergenerational relationships?

How are households, communities and institutions adjusting to demographic change in LMICs?
- Ageing in the countries of the Commonwealth, Howse, Common Age, 2016–2018
- The role of Older People’s Associations in four Asian countries, Howse, WHO, Help Age International, 2015–2017
- Participatory research methods with children and adolescents of the Karen people in the highlands of Chiang Mai, Jolliffe, 2017
Examples of Research

Morbidity and mortality risk for older people cared for by adult children in rural China: son versus daughter care

Given the need for China to adapt to the implications in later life of one child providing the care, this research explores whether the gender of the adult child carer makes a difference to the morbidity and mortality outcomes of the parents. Quantitative analysis of three waves (2009–2015) of the longitudinal study of “Well-being of Elderly Survey in Anhui Province (WESAP)” suggested that while expressed preference was still for son care rather than daughter care, and subjective reported health measures were better under son care, both mortality and objective morbidity risk was actually lower under daughter care. The research concludes, that as in reality son-care is still daughter-in-law care, daughter care reduces both mortality and morbidity risk among this population.

Son or daughter care and late life well being, Sarah Harper and Liu Huijun, Institute of Population and Development Studies, Xi’an Jiaotang University, Xian, China, Research Fund 2015–2017

Transnational Families

Family formation and the progression of lifecycle care exchanges served as key drivers of transnationalism between Wales and Italy. In recent decades, despite a decline in endogamous marriage, transnational family interaction has continued on the basis of the ease of European Union cross border mobility. Changing modes and motives for cyclical and return migration encompass new forms of marriage, professional and retirement migration. Based on ethnographic research with three generations of Italian migrants in Wales, this article explores the relation between family social networks and local attachment in supporting transnational practices, positive integration and heritage maintenance, tracing the cultural and social change in the generational process of migration.


Reconfiguring Relationships in sub-Saharan Africa


Full publications and other outputs are on www.ageing.ox.ac.uk

What is the impact of population ageing on the workplace?
- IT and older workers, Harper and Vlachantoni, Help the Aged, 2002–2005
- Oil and Gas workers, Harper and Ross, James Martin Trust, 2005–2008
- IT and older workers, Harper and Hamblin, Clore Duffield Foundation, 2015–2017

How is retirement changing?
- Global Population Ageing, James Martin Foundation, Clore Duffield Foundation, 2015–2018
- The capacity of social security and health care institutions to adapt to an ageing world, Harper, Clore Duffield Foundation, 2010–2014

How does work–life balance affect late life health and care?
- Migrant carers, Leeson and Hoff, NORFACE and John Fell, 2006–2009
- Migrant carers, Leeson (with COMPASS), Nuffield Foundation, 2008–2010
- Extending working life and age discrimination, Harper and Leeson, 2003, Help the Aged
Examples of Research

Work–life balance and older women

The research addresses whether specific combinations of employment and domestic duties over the life course are associated with variations in women's health at the time of retirement. It also explores the differences of this relationship in four European welfare states. Method: Women from three waves of SHARE (Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe) are grouped using sequence analysis. Using logistic regression models, group differences in later life depression and self-reported health are tested. Predicted probabilities are applied to analyze welfares’ differences. The findings confirm that a combination of employment and domestic duties across the life course has a positive association with later life health. Being outside the labour market is detrimental for women's health, though well-being across the life course is framed by the welfare context in which women live.


Work/Care Trajectories of women living in family (F) Liberal (L) social–democratic (SD) and Liberal (L) regimes.


Carers@Work

Carers@Work: Between Job and Care: Conflict or Opportunity?

Presentations


• Hamblin, K. and Hoff. A. (2011). Carers@Work: Reconciling Employment and Care for Older Family Members in Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK, Social Policy Association Annual Conference 4-6th July 2011, University of Lincoln.


Full publications and other outputs are on www.ageing.ox.ac.uk

What is the impact of falling mortality rates

- Future prospects for longevity, Leeson, 2014
- The impact of mortality development on the number of centenarians, Leeson, 2015
- The ageing and de-institutionalisation of death, Leeson, 2019

What does increasing longevity mean for healthcare systems?

- The implications of population ageing for health and long-term care, Howse and Harper, International Alliance of Research Universities, 2006–7
- Policy challenges of population ageing, Howse, James Martin, 2008–2011
- Caregiving for older people in contexts of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: recognizing and addressing a ‘Cultural lag’, Aboderin and Hoffman, 2014
- Longevity and Risk. Lack of financial planning and financial preparedness for retirement is an acknowledged problem in many countries. The Longevity and Risk Programme examined these key questions asking whether and how our present understanding of the determinants of recent mortality trends should be incorporated, Howse, 2006–9
- Equity and efficiency implications of changes in policy narratives for social and long-term care of frail older people since 1980. Political scientists and social policy analysts have described how policy ends and means for broad areas have differed between periods since 1980. This project analyses the content of policy statements supplemented with analyses of publicly available data, Howse, 2009–11
- Healthy Ageing and Healthcare Services, Howse, 2010–2012

How should pension systems change in response to increasing longevity?

- A life-cycle analysis of defined benefit pension plans, McCarthy, 2002–3
- Review of longevity trends to 2025 and beyond, Howse, Dept for Children, Schools and Families, 2009
Examples of Research

Social Security and Longevity

A life-cycle analysis of defined benefit pension plans

This research employs a lifecycle model from the consumption–savings literature to examine the tradeoffs between defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, considering the effects of varying risk aversion, varying initial income and financial wealth, and varying wage processes, 2001–2003.


The capacity of social security and health care institutions to adapt to an ageing world

Population ageing poses a key policy challenge for social security and health care systems across the globe. Different governments will come to these considerations carrying with them contrasting demographic profiles, welfare regimes and institutional structures, and cultural systems. The future success of societies in their efforts to accommodate such demographic change will, to a large extent, rest with the capacity of social security and health care institutions to adapt to an ageing world.


Mortality, Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy

- Khan, H. et al (2018) Prevalence and predictors of tobacco smoking among university students in Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. *Int Health*

Full publications and other outputs are on www.ageing.ox.ac.uk
Population, Environment and Technology (2010-2018)

The Clore Programme on Population Environment Interactions

The challenge raised by the interaction of global climate change and rapidly changing demographic structures throughout the world carries both opportunities, if successfully managed, and significant risks, if public policy interventions fail. The impact of population change upon the environment, and conversely that of environmental change upon populations, has been surprisingly ignored by most environmentalists and demographers and, when it has been considered, the issue of population growth has dominated the analysis, to the almost complete neglect of key dynamics in population structure (age structural transitions, spatial distributions, cohort changes). Yet the interaction of age structural changes, urbanisation and migration is likely to have a significant, as yet unknown, effect.

Funders: The Clore Duffield Foundation

• AKTIVE – Advancing Knowledge of Telecare for Independence and Vitality in later life, Hamblin, UK Technology Strategy Board, ESRC and NIHR, 2014

• SENSE – Using technology to support older adults with dual sensory impairment, Hamblin, 2014–2015

• Access to food in a changing climate, O’Neill, The research was joint with the Environmental Change Institute DEFRA’s Adapting to Climate Change Strategic Evidence Fund, 2010

• Implications for food production of adaptation to environmental change with an ageing agricultural sector, Harper, Howse, Leeson, Založnik, 2013–2018, OMS Future of Food


• Demographic and Environmental Transitions, Harper, 2010–2025

• Paro – therapeutic Robotics, Leeson, 2008–2018

• Ageing in The Commonwealth, Commonwealth Institute, Howse, Leeson and Hoffman, 2018

Examples of Research

SENSE – Keeping in touch with technology?

The study was commissioned in 2014 by Sense, the national charity for dual sensory impaired (DSI) and deafblind people, to explore the situation of older people using telecare and assistive technology with a communication function within its client group.


The AKTIVE project’s social, design and prospective hazard research: research methods, 2014

AKTIVE was a collaborative project, funded by the Technology Strategy Board, ESRC and NIHR, to address challenges arising from population ageing and opportunities arising from technological progress. Focusing on older people living at home with different types of frailty, it aimed both to enhance understanding of how they and those supporting them accessed, engaged with and used the ‘telecare’ equipment supplied to them, and to explore the consequences for them of doing so.

Implications for food production of adaptation to environmental change with an ageing agricultural sector

This comprises joint research with the Department of Zoology. It addresses two key elements of the food security debate: the role of environmental change, climate and insects, and the structure of the farming population, age and gender. The key research question is addressing the adaptation to environmental change, brought on by both climate change and land use changes, requiring modern adaptive methods of farming at a time when the farming population is ageing. The case study area is North Vietnam, where the programme has a collaboration with COHED, Centre for Community, Health and Development.

Implications for food production of adaptation to environmental change with an ageing agricultural sector Harper, Howse, Založnik, 2013–2018
Decision-Making under Uncertainty among Vietnamese Rice Farmers

An innovative mixed-methods approach to exploratory focus group design is presented using a case study conducted with smallholder rice farmers in Vietnam. Understanding human decision-making under the uncertainties of a complex and changing social and environmental context requires a flexible yet structured and theoretically grounded approach. Using Bayesian belief networks as the architecture of our model allows the study to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative data, the former gathered at this stage in a participatory focus group setting and the latter to be collected in a subsequent survey. This framework further lends itself well to incorporating systematic behavioral approaches to decision-making analysis using Ajzen’s theory of planned behavior framework, a symbiosis that remains underexplored in the literature. The visual nature of the networks makes them easily accessible to participants, and the proposed technical solutions to field implementation are flexible, inexpensive, and shown in practice to mitigate issues of co-moderating discussion across language barriers. The tools and methods described are transparent, reproducible in comparative contexts, and transferable to a range of research topics and questions.


Demographic and Environmental Transitions

The challenge raised by the interactions of global climate change and rapidly changing demographic structures throughout the world carries both opportunities, if successfully managed and significant risks if public policy interventions fail. The impact of population change upon the environment, and conversely that of environmental change upon populations, has been to a surprising extent ignored by most environmentalists and demographers, and when it has been considered, the issue of population growth has dominated the analysis, to the almost complete neglect of key dynamics in population structure: age structural transitions, spatial distributions, cohort changes. Yet the interaction of age structural changes, urbanisation and migration is likely to have a significant, as yet unknown, effect.

Funding: Clore Foundation Harper

Population - Environment Interactions: European migration, population composition and climate change

The research addresses the collision of two twenty-first Century transitions – the unprecedented change in the size, composition, density and distribution of the human population, and rapid change in the earth’s natural environment, in part a response to the above. It argues that it is important to consider these aspects of population change and environment together in order to understand the reality of any mitigation that may be made. Following a review of research which is beginning to address not only the environmental impact of population growth, but also of changes in density, distribution and composition, the paper turns to explore the interaction of population composition and density with environmental change through addressing interactions between migration, ageing populations and climate change. It considers a key population question facing the EU, that of the demographic deficit, and addresses how the mitigating role of migration will be affected by future climate change. It thus considers whether migration is a valid policy approach in the context of European’s demographic deficit and the impact of climate change on this relationship.

This is Living | Good Times: Art for Older People at Dulwich Picture Gallery 2006-2010, Harper, S. and Hamblin, K. (2010)

The research was awarded the 2011 Royal Society of Public Health, Arts and Health Award.


New Old, Designing For Our Future Selves, Royal College of Art, Myerson, 2017
Curated by Jeremy Myerson, Helen Hamlyn Professor of Design at the Royal College of Art, and visiting fellow at the Institute of Population Ageing, the exhibition explored the potential for design and designers to enhance the experience of our later lives. The exhibition featured evidence from the Government Office of Science’s Foresight Future of an Ageing Population project, chaired by Professor Sarah Harper and research by members of the Institute of Population Ageing.

Full publications and other outputs are on www.ageing.ox.ac.uk

The Global Ageing Survey

Examples of Research

The Collen Programme

Rapid population growth and high fertility threaten the well-being of individuals and communities in the poorest developing countries. While Family Planning/Sexual and Reproductive Health programmes have made significant advances globally in helping women achieve the family size they desire, in some parts of the world, in particular parts of Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, fertility decline is slowing or even stalling. Our research in this area explores the drivers behind the uptake of family planning methods, and in particular the role that education and environment can play.

Funders: Life Sciences Partnership, ESRC

Key questions:
1. Which countries have highest fertility?
2. How are fertility and education linked?
3. How are fertility and environment linked?

The Collen Programme at the University of Oxford is providing clear high quality evidence of the need to combine family planning with education, and compiling the evidence base for around the role of the environment. The programme is identifying key country networks, bodies and champions who will aim for political commitment to help women achieve the family size they desire, and at the community and institutional level the programme will recruit local support and address local barriers to implementation.

Professor Désiré Collen, Chair of Programme Board

Fertility rates by country

- Less than 2.1
- 2.1-3.0
- 3.1-4.0
- 4.1-5.0
- Greater than 5.1
- No data
Examples of Research


#InternationalWomensDay”


Kaneka, B., & Mturi, A. J. (2017). Young Married Women's Perceptions On The Mesoanings And Motivations For Their Husbands' Opposition To Their Modern Contraceptive Use In Malawi. Population Horizons


Leeson, G. (2017) - Rainy season in Costa Rica


The gap between achieved fertility and fertility ideals is notably higher in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) than elsewhere, relating to both under- and overachievement of fertility ideals. We consider the extent to which the relationship between fertility ideals and achieved fertility is mitigated by educational achievement. Further, we consider if the effect of education acts differently in SSA, and thereby hypothesise how increasing levels of education in SSA may decrease fertility.

We use 227 Demographic and Health Surveys from 57 countries worldwide to look at population- and individual-level measures of achieving fertility ideals. Population level measures are used to assess whether the correspondence between fertility intentions and achievements differ by level of education. We then look at the individual-level determinants of both under- and overachieving fertility intentions.

An average of 40% of women in SSA underachieve their stated fertility intentions compared to 26% in non-SSA countries. Furthermore, the educational gradient of underachievement is different in SSA where higher levels of education are not related to better correspondence between fertility intentions and achievements.

Percentage Distribution of Ideal Number of Children by Education in 2011 Uganda DHS

Full publications and other outputs are on www.ageing.ox.ac.uk
International Alliance of Research Universities (IARU) initiative on Ageing, Longevity and Health is collaboration between eleven of the world’s leading research intensive universities. The Ageing, Longevity and Health Theme is the longest theme of the Alliance with collaborations from 2006 to the present. The Institute has held the Chair of this theme twice; 2006–2009, and 2017–2019.

The Cell, Brain, Work project being led by Oxford within the Demography, Health and Longevity Theme of the IARU initiative (International Affiliation of Research Universities). This is a collaboration between the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, University of Oxford; Centre for Health and Longevity, University of Copenhagen and the Centre for Ageing, Health and Well-being, ANU. This unites Neuroscientists (Copenhagen) researching brain ageing with Psychologists (ANU) exploring mental capacity change with age, and with Gerontologists (Oxford) to understand the impact of the ageing brain on the capacity of those aged 50 to 70 to continue productively in the modern labour market. Such a question can only be addressed inter-disciplinarily.
The CARE initiative

The Caregiving and Ageing Reimagined for Europe (CARE) initiative, which is part of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) – Health Educational Campus, is a first step on the path to a long-term solution to bridge the gap between the demand for elder caregiving and the supply of elder caregivers. Oxford Institute of Population Ageing represents Oxford in this initiative.

CARE CAMPUS includes leading academic institutions, private corporations, non-for-profit associations, startups and SMEs, and the public sector. The aim of the consortium is to develop a state-of-the-art training programme and technologies to increase awareness and knowledge about the available practices and tools to improve healthy and active ageing, and to attract actors who will become the innovators, the policy makers, and the workforce of this new economic/cultural/societal change related to Ageing.

Global Opportunities and Threats: Oxford (GOTO)

Global Opportunities and Threats: Oxford (GOTO) is an action-oriented problem-solving community geared towards addressing some of the most complex issues that the world faces today, launched by Said Business School.

GOTO is a web platform that combines the teaching of a range of specialists from across the university on a single topic, using video, infographics and blogs to get the message across.

The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing course on demographic change was the first module of this programme and focused on the opportunities and threats resulting from the global trend of shifting demographics.
Industrial Challenge (2017-2018)
Industrial Challenge Strategic Fund
Healthy Ageing (2018)

The UK Government Foresight Programme is run by the Government Office of Science and undertakes multi-disciplinary projects addressing key issues for the economy, society and the environment, where science and technology can offer valuable insights and solutions.

The Foresight Future of an Ageing Population Project (2014–2016) was chaired by Professor Sarah Harper

- Professor Sarah Harper (Chair) – University of Oxford
- Professor James Banks – University of Manchester and Institute for Fiscal Studies
- Professor Paul Boyle CBE – University of Leicester
- Professor Tom Kirkwood – Newcastle University and University of Copenhagen
- Professor Martin Knapp – London School of Economics and Political Science
- Professor Jeremy Myerson – Royal College of Art
- Mrs Mary Sinfield OBE – Former Chairman of the New Dynamics of Ageing Programme's Older People's Reference Group
- Professor Alan Walker CBE – University of Sheffield
- Mr Oliver Wells – NIHR Healthcare Technology Co-operative for Devices for Dignity

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Industrial Strategy: Ageing Society Grand Challenge

Working with the Government Office of Science and the Cabinet Office on framing the Ageing Society Grand Challenge. The Industrial Strategy sets out Grand Challenges to put the UK at the forefront of the industries of the future.

*Recognition in the government's Industrial Strategy white paper of Ageing as one of the 4 key Challenges facing the UK provides a firm foundation on which to build a prepared country and economy. Acknowledgement that with an ageing workforce and fewer people entering the labour market from education, employers will need a more flexible labour market that can accommodate older workers is an important step forward towards a fairer labour market providing opportunities and training for all ages. Future investment in innovation to help older adults maintain their chosen lifestyle and stay independent for as long as possible is essential...*

Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund – Innovate UK

Healthy Ageing (ISCFHA)

The Institute is working with UKRI scoping the framework for ISCFHA to address the mission. Mission: Ensure that people can enjoy at least 5 extra healthy, independent years of life by 2035, while narrowing the gap between the experience of the richest and poorest.
Journals and Books

The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing is fully committed to the belief that the production of high quality, strategic research will lead to a greater understanding of societies as they age, and ultimately to better lives for older people throughout the world.

The Journal of Population Ageing

Building Evidence for Active Ageing Policies: Active Ageing Index and its Potential

Retirement in Japan and Korea: The past, the present and the future of mandatory retirement

Ageing in Asia

Ageing Societies: Myths, Challenges and Opportunities

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2 y 3 de Septiembre de 2014

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EAST
Eastern-European Ageing Societies in Transition

EAST is a hub for information exchange between its members, numbering almost 200 individuals and institutions who undertake research into migration and population ageing in Eastern European countries. Research on population ageing in the region, particularly research looking into the social implications of an ageing population, is still quite a young discipline. EAST aims to help both more senior scholars and emerging researchers to make contact with each other, to learn about research on population ageing, to share their own research with colleagues from across the region, and to develop cross-national research projects.
AFRAN
African Research on Ageing Network

The African Research Network AFRAN links African researchers with colleagues at Oxford and facilitates research into the ageing of the African population.

Through running AFRAN the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing
- Provides a platform for exchange and capacity building between network members
- Forges collaborative research and training initiatives undertaken by AFRAN members in partnership with the OIA

In developing research and capacity building programmes AFRAN draws on directions and approaches identified by the strategic plan and framework for research on ageing in sub-Saharan Africa that was developed as an outcome of the April 2005 Oxford Conference on Research on Ageing in Africa. It is a standing committee of IAGG and the UN Platform on Ageing.

APPRA
Asia Pacific Research Network on Ageing

Working closely with colleagues in Asia and the Pacific, the Institute undertakes collaborative research on issues of ageing and assists in capacity building through its training and mentoring programmes.

APPRA, a regional ageing research network in Asia and the Pacific, was established by the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing at the University of Oxford to initiate links and collaborative programmes between research institutions in Asia-Pacific region and the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing. It is supported by CHA University, Republic of Korea, Xi’an Jiaotong University, China, and NUS, Singapore and Peking University via the IARU programme.
The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing

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The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing

Timeline

1998
- Programme to develop ELSA launched with NIA
- Family

2000
- Nuffield College
- US National Institute of Aging helped the aged
- Family

2001
- Littlegate House
- US National Institute of Aging
- Family, Work, Health

2002
- Social Sciences Building, Manor Road
- Family, Work, Health, Innovation & Demography

2005
- US National Institute of Aging
- AFRAN established
- Global Ageing Survey 2006–9
- Journal of Population Ageing

2006
- HSBC
- East and APPRA established
- Chair, International Alliance of Research Universities Demography and Ageing Research Programme

2009
- James Martin Foundation
- Collaboration with University of Lisbon supported by Gulbenkian Foundation

2010
- Clore Duffield Foundation
- Collaboration with North Western University, South Africa

Activities
- Programme to develop ELSA launched with NIA
- AFRAN established
- Joined Oxford Martin School
- Global Ageing Survey 2006–9
- Chair, International Alliance of Research Universities Demography and Ageing Research Programme

Key Research Strands
- Family
- Family, Work & Health
- Family, Work, Health, Innovation & Demography

Key Donors
- US National Institute of Aging
- HSBC
- James Martin Foundation
- Clore Duffield Foundation
- James Martin Foundation
- Nuffield College
- Nuffield College
- Littlegate House
- Social Sciences Building, Manor Road
- 66 Banbury Road
- 66 Banbury Road
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Tracking our Progress

Collaboration with Third Age Council, Singapore Government