

# SILVER HUES

BUILDING AGE-READY CITIES

EAP REGIONAL PAPER

建设适老型城市

世界银行东亚和太平洋地区区域报告

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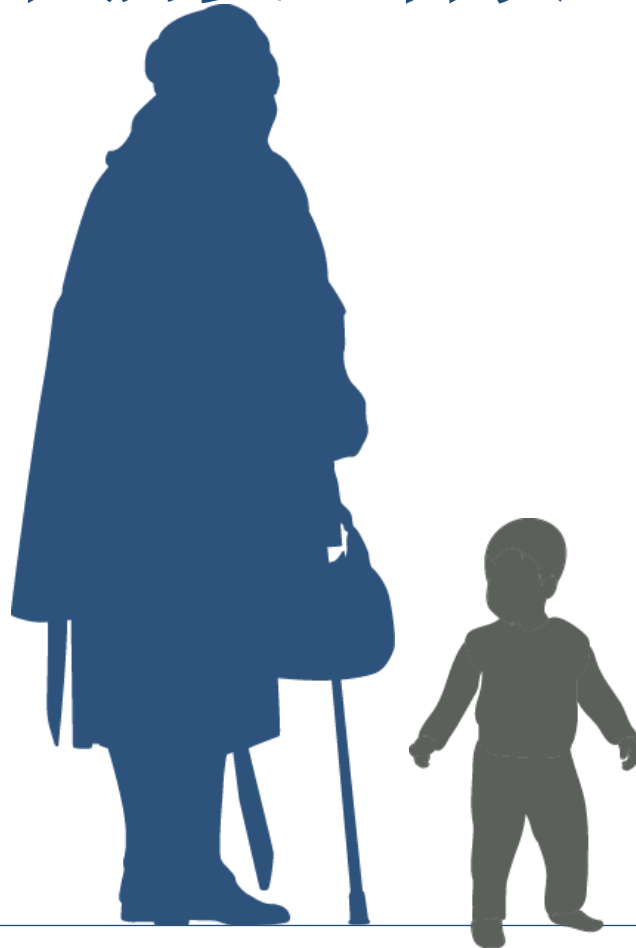
2023年9月19日



# For the first time in history 在历史上首次……

More  
people  
over age  
65……

65岁以上的人比…



...than  
under age 5  
…5岁以下的人多

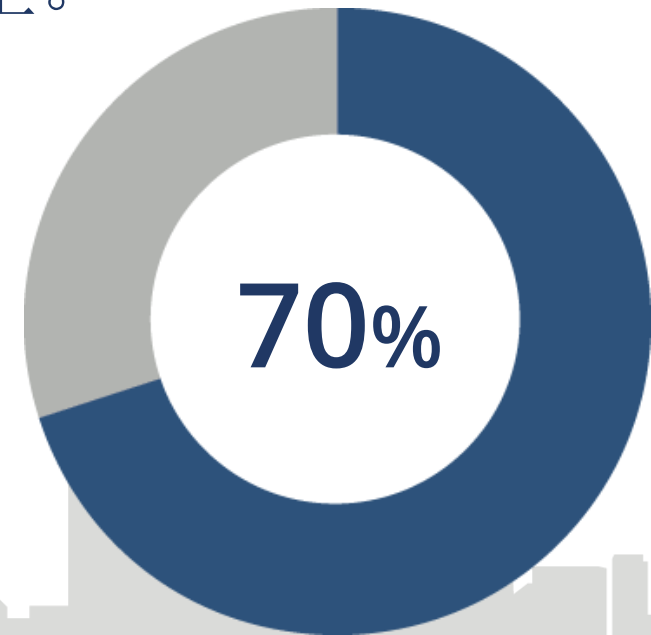
By 2050, **one in six** people will be **65 or older**.

到2050年，每六个人中将有一位是65岁或以上的老人。



**Almost 70 percent** of people worldwide will live **in cities**.

在全球，将有近70%的人口住在城市里。



# EAP is one of the fastest aging regions

## 东亚-太平洋地区是快速老龄化的地区之一

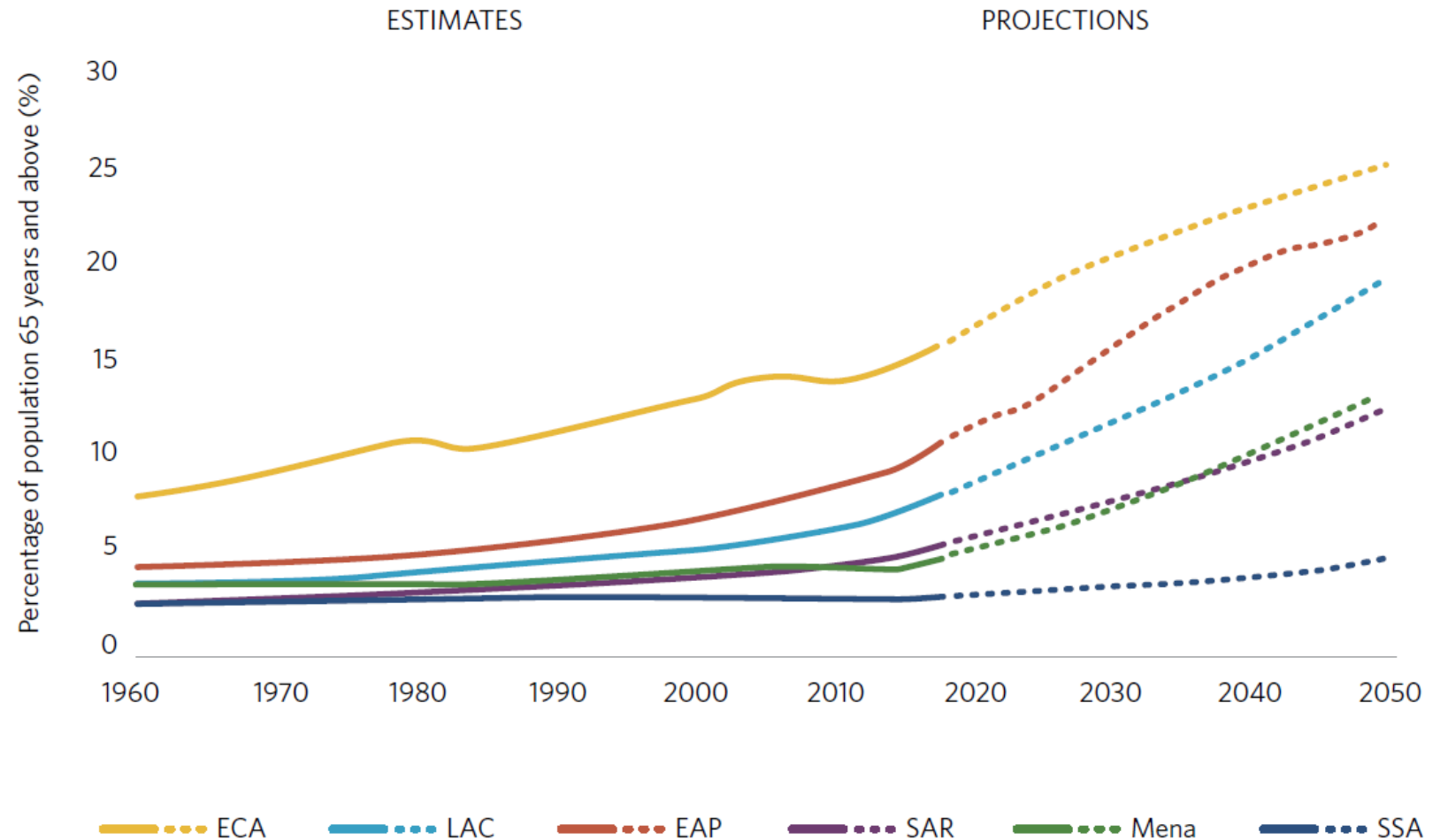
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The elderly population in the region is projected to double from 13 percent in 2022 to 26 percent in 2050.

该地区的老年人口比例将在2050年翻一番，从2022年的13%增至2050年的26%。

China, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam projected to transition from aging to an aged society in a mere 25, 22, 22, and 19 years.

中国、新加坡、泰国和越南将分别在25年、22年、22年和19年后从老龄化社会过渡到老龄社会。



# Stronger confluence of aging and urbanization in the future

## 未来的老龄化和城市化的融合会更加紧密

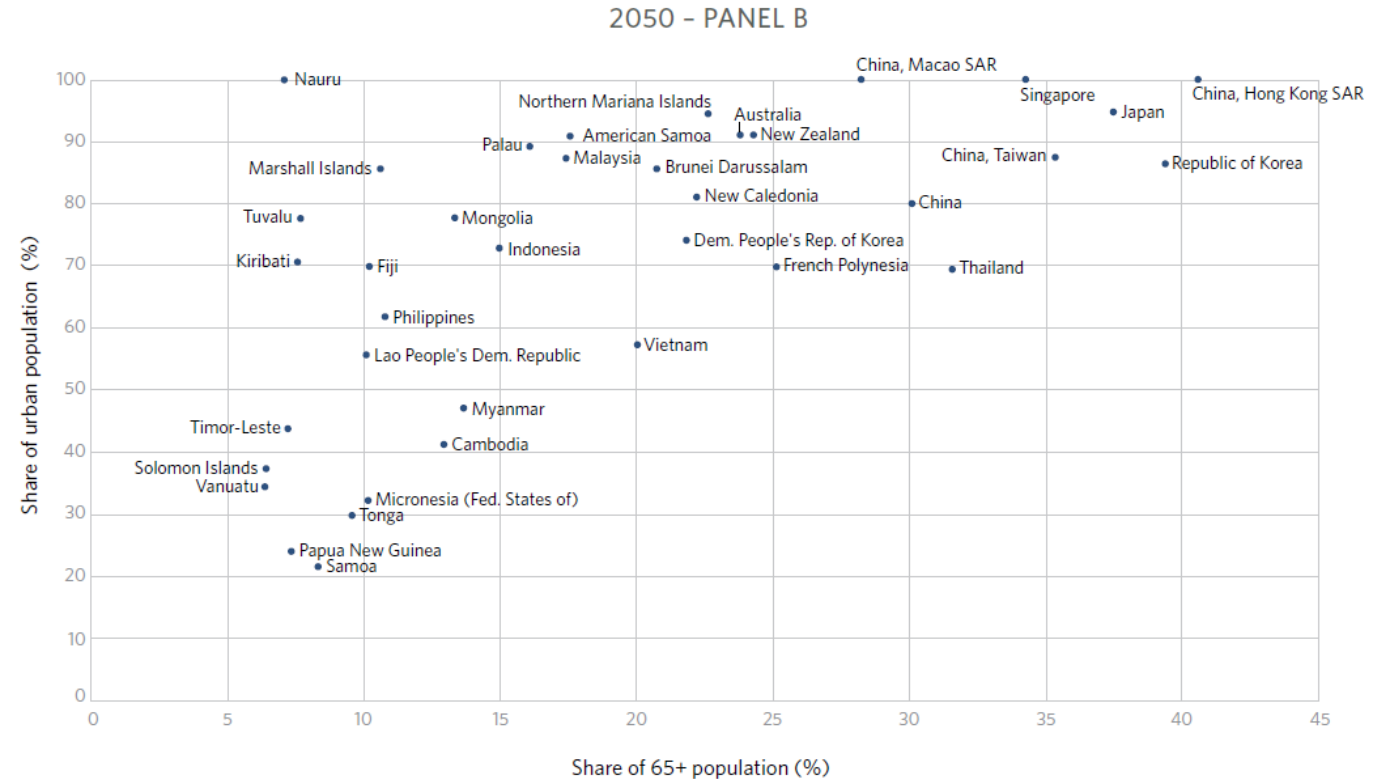
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Data for 2020 suggests that there is a correlation between aging and urbanization, but deviations were observed in some countries.

2020年的数据显示，老龄化与城市相关联，但是有一些国家也发现了一些差异。

However, as more countries experience urbanization and aging, this trend is expected to become more uniform, resulting in a **stronger relationship** between aging and urbanization by 2050 across the EAP region.

更多的国家正在经历城市化和老龄化，这种发展趋势变得更加一致。到2050年东亚太平洋地区的城市化和老龄化的关系愈加密切的现象变得越来越明显。



Source: UNDESA 2022

**Why do we need this report?**  
**我们为什么需要这样一份报告呢？**

Globally, the policy literature has focused on...

在全球范围内，大部分政策文献关注于……

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OECD and data-rich countries that are often already aging – not low-and middle-income countries.

经合组织及数据丰富并且已经步入老龄化的国家，而非中低收入国家。

National or regional level – not cities and towns.

国家以及区域层面的老龄化，而非城市和乡镇层面的老龄化。

Fiscal issues, labor market impacts, social services – not the built environment.

与老龄化相关的财政问题、对劳动力市场的影响和社会服务，而不是建成环境。

# Presenting Silver Hues

## “建设适老型社会报告”



A demonstration of possibilities  
展示各种可能性

Based on a review of data and  
literature

基于对数据和文献的查阅

Drawing on examples of innovation  
across diverse locations

借鉴不同地方的创新案例





Why Age-Ready?  
为什么是适老型？



# Age-readiness is an opportunity 为老龄化社会做准备是一个机会

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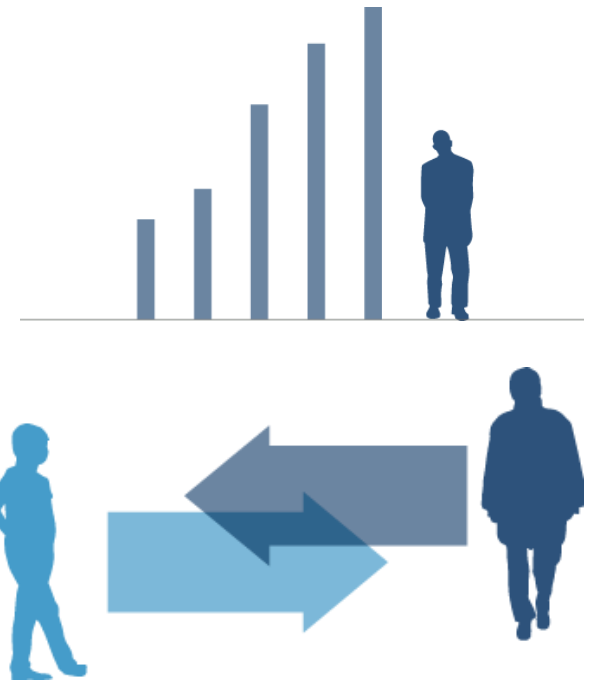
- 1 Universal benefits.  
全民福利
- 2 Overlap between disability and aging.  
失能和老龄化问题的重叠性
- 3 Economic and social benefits of “building better before.”  
“事先建得更好”的经济和社会利益



4 Older persons constitute a large and growing market for goods and services.  
老年人对商品和服务的需求庞大且不断增长

5 Intergenerational transfer of resources occurs both from young to old and old to young.  
代际的资源转移是双向的

6 Many cities pride themselves on their vision of being “cities for all.”  
有很多城市为自己有建设“全龄友好城市”的愿景而自豪

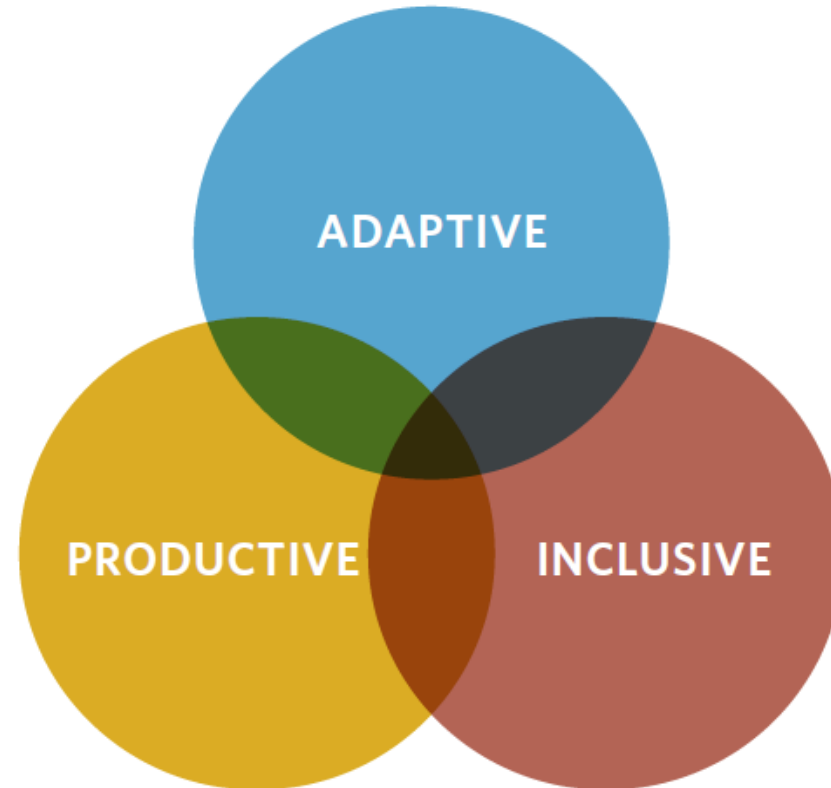


# What kind of a city is “age-ready?”

## 什么是适老型城市？

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Transforms or repurposes  
existing infrastructure  
改造或重新利用已有的基础设施



Creates incentives and  
develops partnerships to  
attract private investment  
and innovation

建立激励措施和发展合作伙伴  
关系来吸引私人投资和创新

Enhances the ability,  
opportunity, and dignity of  
older persons to take part  
in the economy and society  
增强老年人参与经济和社会发  
展的能力、机遇和尊严

# An age-ready city invests in six areas of the built environment

适老型城市投资以下六个方面的建成环境

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# China has rich examples to address age-readiness

## 中国有大量例子来展示其为老龄化社会做的准备

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# Recap of key messages (1/2)

## 重要信息回顾 (1/2)



1. The world is becoming increasingly **urban** and **older**.

世界变得更加**城市化**和**老龄化**。

2. Aging is relatively predictable; **age-readiness can be planned for and implemented**.

老龄化是相对可预测的，**应对老龄化做准备是可计划和可执行的**。

3. Older persons constitute a **growing market for goods and services**

老年人是对商品和服务的需求是一个**不断增长的市场**。

## Recap of key messages (2/2)

### 重要信息回顾 (2/2)

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**4. Cities and towns provide opportunities** for older persons to lead full and productive lives, but they also present **insurmountable barriers**.

城市和乡镇为老年人过上充实而有意义的生活提供了机会，但也存在着难以克服的障碍。

**5. Actions towards age-readiness** are not just good for older persons; they create public goods with wide-ranging social and economic advantages that **benefit everyone**.

应对老龄化做出的行动不仅仅有益于老年人；这些行动也创造了具有广泛社会和经济优势并惠及每一个人的公共产品。



*Thank you for your kind attention.*

谢谢

