GLOBAL ROADMAP FOR HEALTH LONGE IT

R ⬚   ι   **3-2:** Governments, employers, and educational institutions should prioritize investments in redesigning education systems to support lifelong learning and training. Governments should also invest in the science of learning and training for middle-aged and older adults. Specifically, employers, unions, and governments should support pilots that allow middle-aged and older adults to retool for multiple careers and/or participate as volunteers across their life span through the development of such incentives as

- grants or tax breaks for employers to promote retaining and upskilling of employees (e.g., apprenticeship programs, retraining of workers in physically demanding jobs to enable them to engage in new careers in less demanding jobs);
- special grants to community colleges and universities for the development of innovative models that target middle-aged and older students to support lifelong learning; and
- grants to individuals for engaging in midcareer training.

- For countries with robust retirement income systems, identify evidence-based models for strengthening financial security across the life course.

R   4-3: To improve financial security in retirement, governments and employers should develop strategies for increasing financial literacy and mechanisms for promoting pension contributions, self-funded pensions, and lifelong savings.

GOAL 6. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE THAT SUPPORT FUNCTIONING AND ENGAGEMENT FOR PEOPLE AT OLDER AGES

R   5-1: Governments and the private sector should partner to design user-centered and cohesion-enabling intergenerational communities for healthy longevity. Initiatives should include

- at the city level, developing and implementing mitigation strategies to reduce the negative effects of the physical environment (e.g., air pollution, climate events such as flooding and hurricanes/typhoons) on older adults;
- at the neighborhood level, promoting and measuring the impact of innovation and policy solutions for healthy longevity, intergenerational connection, and cohesion;
- at the home level, updating physical infrastructure to address affordability, insufficiencies, and inefficiencies in housing stock, as well as support autonomy and social connection;
- making broadband accessible and reducing the digital divide (e.g., usability of and willingness to adopt technology) within the context of each community; and
- designing public transportation options, including solutions that address first-/last-mile transportation needs, that can be provided to companies, foundations, and local governments for implementation.

GOAL 7. INTEGRATED PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICE, PERSON-CENTERED HEALTH CARE, AND LONG-TERM CARE SYSTEMS DESIGNED TO EXTEND YEARS OF GOOD HEALTH AND SUPPORT THE DIVERSE HEALTH NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE

R   6-1: To achieve the goal of the best possible health for older people, governments should over the next 5 years develop strategies for increasing investments in robust public health systems that can build and lead collective actions for promoting health at the population level and across the life course.

- Investments in public health systems may require governments to rebalance investments in health care and public health.
- Public policies should create incentives for individuals, employers, and communities to engage in prevention and wellness activities.
- All countries should establish 5-year targets for preventive health and measure progress toward those targets.

R   6-2: Shift health care systems to focus on healthy longevity. To catalyze such a shift, actions to be taken by 2027 include the following:

- Health systems, in concert with communities and the people they serve, should adopt affordable, accessible, culturally appropriate models, including geriatric care models, for providing person-centered, integrated care for older people facing functional limitations, multimorbidity, frailty, and complex care needs.
- Governments should develop plans for aligning health care payment and reimbursement systems with healthy longevity outcomes.
- Health care systems should measure care outcomes based on patient goals and prefere.5 0 0 Tm G)-5 (o)7 (v) (er)d the peop