#### Session 297

# Fit for Each Other? Multi-Generational Cooperation with Generative Al

Curated by the Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)

Co-hosts



Schweizerische Eldgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederazion svizza Co-organizers









# CURATED BY CENTRE FOR SOCIO-ECO-NOMIC DEVELOPMENT THURSDAY, 16 MARCH 2023, 11:00-12:00 CET







RAYMOND SANER Basle University



Vitalija Gaucaite UNECE Population (Ret.)



Bettina Borisch
World Federation
of Public Health
Association



Alejandro Bonilla-Garcia, President, Greycells



Lichia Saner-Yiu CSEND

MultiGenerational
Cooperation
with
Generative Al

(Session 297)
Hybrid

Room K1, ITC and Virtual

**REGISTRATION:** https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2024/Home/Registration



#### Co-hosts





Swiss Confederation

#### Co-organizers









Intergenerational partnerships means that "all generations work together to create change, rather than having to compete for their right to participation" (The Youth – Friendly Guide to Intergenerational Decision Making Partnerships, 2004

However, creating intergenerational partnerships is challenging and does not happen overnight.

## Framing of the session

- This session is part of the CSEND-WSIS Series on "ICTs and Intergenerational Partnerships for a Sustainable Future" (IIPSF) initiated in 2023.
- IIPSF 2024 will explore the impact of an extended life course on established societal roles and norms and how digitalisation and generative AI can generate beneficial multi-generational coexistence and interaction.
- The scope of this session will focus on the multigenerational workplace

## Two questions for discussion

- 1. How does the quality of multigenerational interactions affect the well-being and performance at the workplace- employees, employers and owners of enterprises?
- 2. How do digital technology and generative Al contribute to a more constructive and purposeful multigenerational collaboration and communication within an organisation?

## WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

#### Agenda

- After a brief introduction by the chair, each speaker will have 7 minutes to introduce his/her view on both questions.
- The audience will be invited to join the discussion subsequently.
- A social policy perspective
   Dr Vitalija GAUCAITE, Chief (ret.), Population Unit, UNECE
- A public health perspective
   Prof Bettina Borisch, professor em. of Public Health at the Institute of Global Health, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva
- A social security and social protection perspective
   Dr Alejandro Bonilla-Garcia, President, Executive Committee, Greycells and Chair, the UN NGO Committee on Ageing Geneva
- Discussant Prof Lichia Saner-Yiu, President, Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)



Vitalija Gaucaite Chief (Ret.) UNECE Population Unit

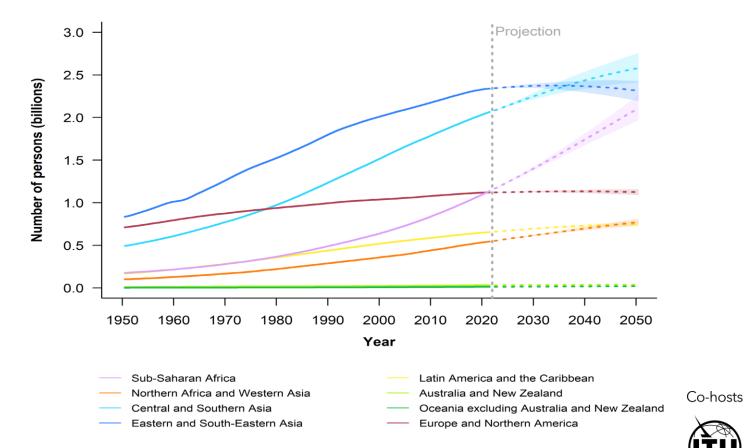
# Fit for Each Other? Multigenerational Cooperation & Generative Al

A demographic and social policy perspective

Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich, Session 297, 30 May 2024

#### World population continues growing

Population estimates, 1950-2022, and projections with 95 per cent prediction intervals, 2022-2050, by region



#### Milestones:

#### 1980-2020:

Eastern & South-Eastern Asia. Central & Southern Asia - fast growing & most populous regions.

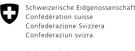
#### 2020-2050:

Sub-Saharan Africa – fastest growing, surpassing 2 billion people (by 2070 –the most populous region);

**Europe & North America; and** Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (from ~2035 on) - population decline is projected

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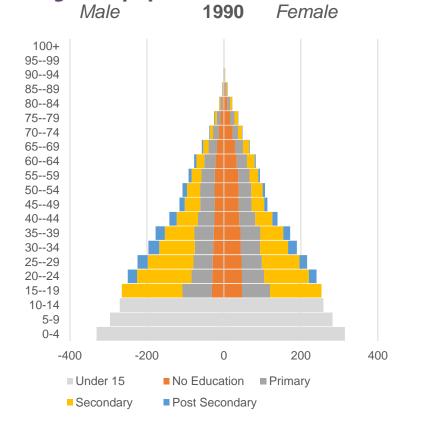


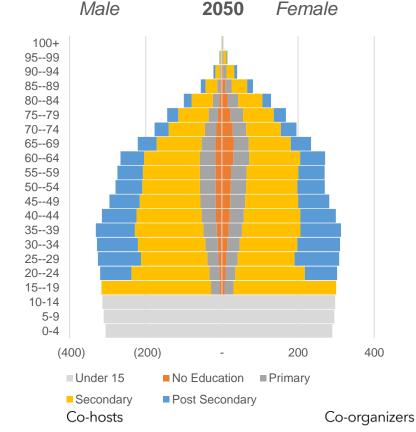




#### Education & development of capabilities

#### The global population estimates, 1990, and projections for 2050, by educational attainment







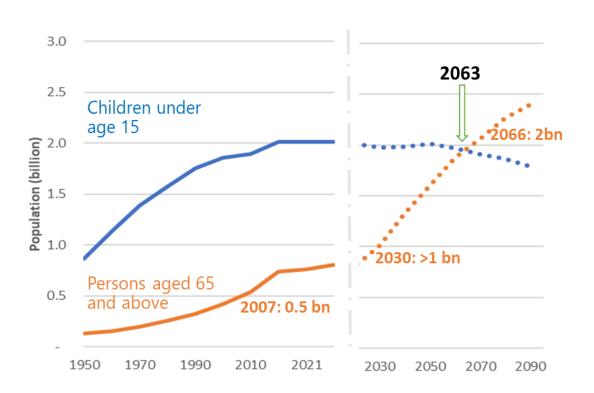






#### World population is ageing

World population aged 0-14 and 65 and above: estimates, 1950-2022, and projections, 2022-2050



Percentage of population aged 65 years or over, 2022, 2030 and 2050, the medium scenario

Region	2022	2030	2050
World	9.7	11.7	16.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0	3.3	4.7
Northern Africa and	5.5	7.0	12.5
Western Asia			
Central and Southern	6.4	8.1	13.4
Asia			
Eastern and South-	12.7	16.3	25.7
Eastern Asia			
Latin America and	9.1	11.5	18.8
the Caribbean			
Australia/New	16.6	19.4	23.7
Zealand			
Oceania*	3.9	5.1	8.2
<b>Europe and</b>	18.7	22.0	26.9
Northern America			
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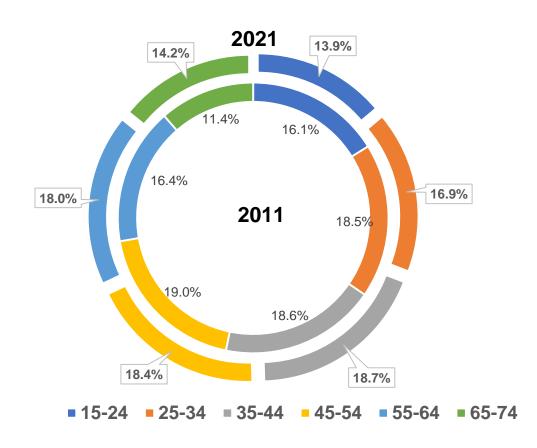




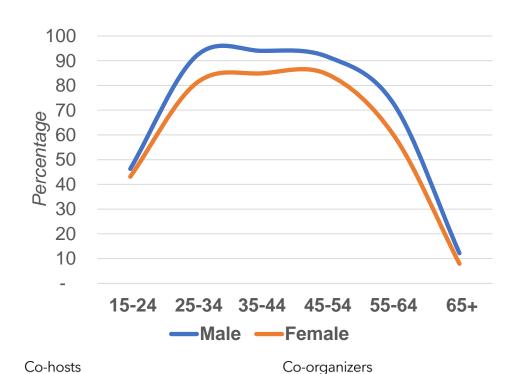


#### Working age population in Europe

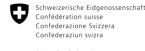
Age structure of working age population in Europe, 2011 & 2021, estimate



Labour force participation rate in Europe, 2021, by sex















## Fostering multigenerational cooperation

- > To advance competencies built on network collaboration, digital fluency and creative innovation
- > To seek opportunities for multigenerational cooperation from both social impact and business management perspective in the era of digitalization & Al
- > To stimulate lifelong learning and professional development: make it available and attractive, offering career and employability opportunities across generations

#### Some practices

Intergenerational knowledge exchange through bi-directional mentor-mentee relationships & use of digital tools (teams, social media, podcasts...)

Addressing ageism in the workplace & leveraging on each generations specific strengths to drive impact and innovation (personalized training & design, age-management & redesigning of posts)

Encouraging businesses to create a working culture that promotes diversity, engages and inspires staff of all

ages

Co-hosts







Co-organizers









Bettina Borisch
Executive Director
World Federation of Public Health Association

## Multi-Generational Cooperation with Generative AI The Public Health View

Professor Bettina Borisch, MD, MPH, FRCPath
Executive Director
World Federation of Public Health Associations
University of Geneva

## Ageism - Stereotypes

Perceptions of ageing can be based on negative stereotypes that lead to older people feeling powerless The generation Z perceived as being familiar with the use of digital technology, the internet, and social media from a very young age.

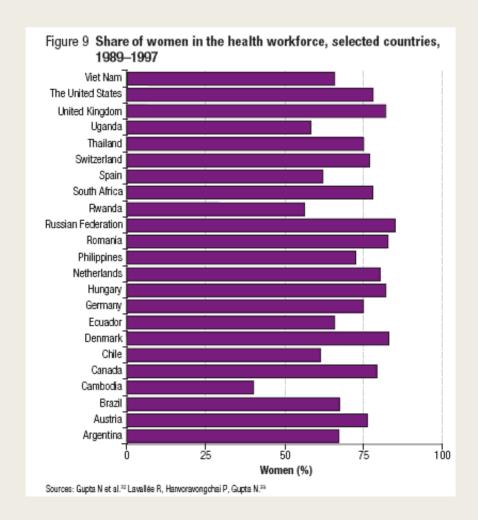


# Work - Workplace - Future of Work

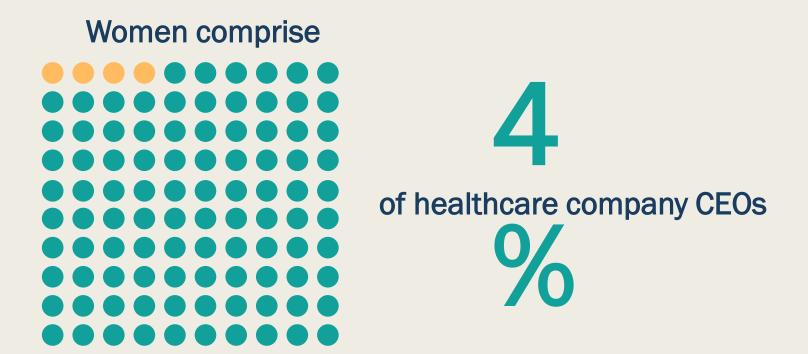
- Business model
- are changing
- Self-employed:
- Biological age
- Digital native
- Vs others



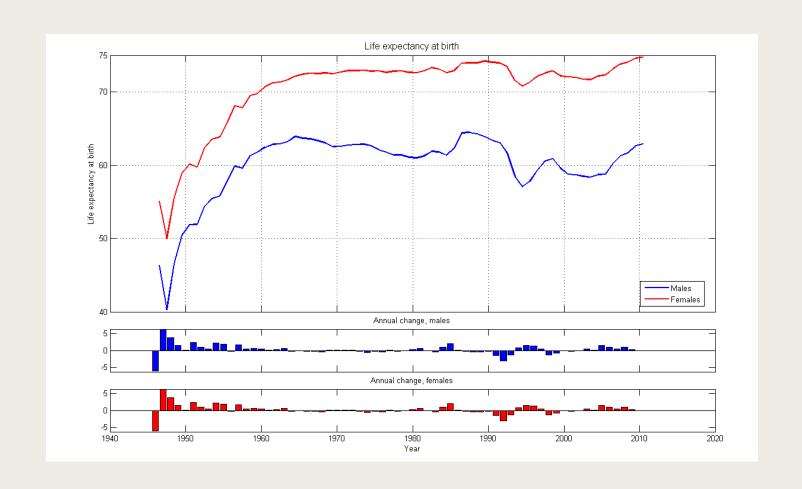
#### Women in the health workforce



## Diversity gaps in healthcare



## Life expectancy: Women outlive men





Alejandro Bonilla-Garcia, President, Greycells





#### Session 297 Title:

Fit for Each Other?

Multi-Generational Cooperation with Generative AI

Alejandro Bonilla Garcia Actuary, MSc; PhD.

President of Greycells
Chair NGO Committee on Ageing (Geneva)

bonilla@actuarial-i.com

Date and Time: 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2024. 16.00-16.45 Location: Room 9 CICG at the WSIS+20 Forum High-Level Event

## **INSURANCE**











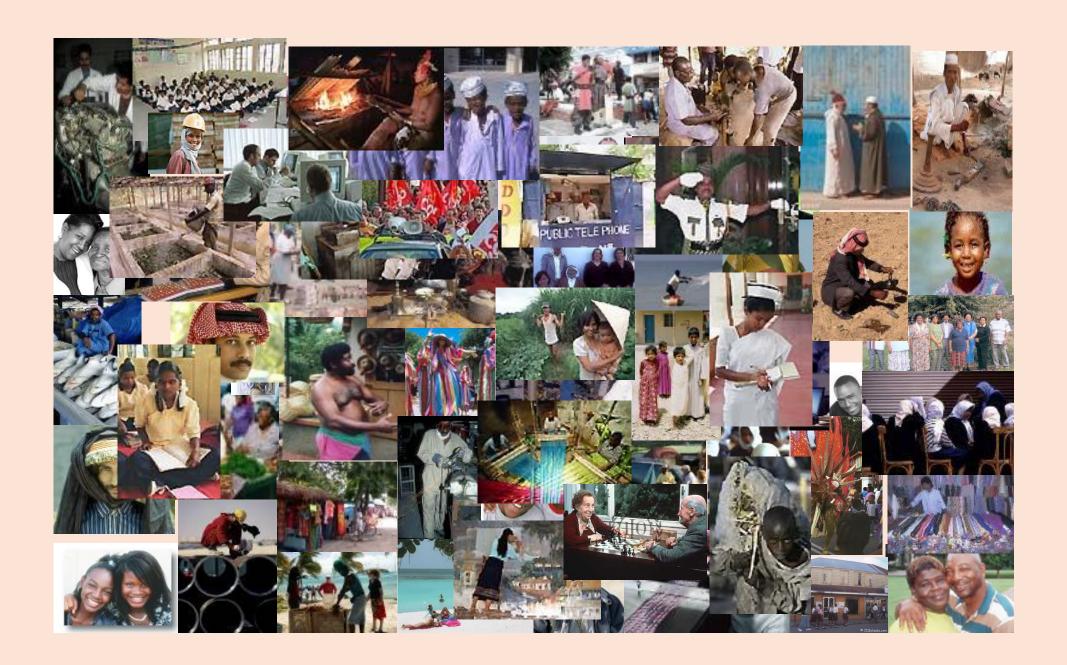






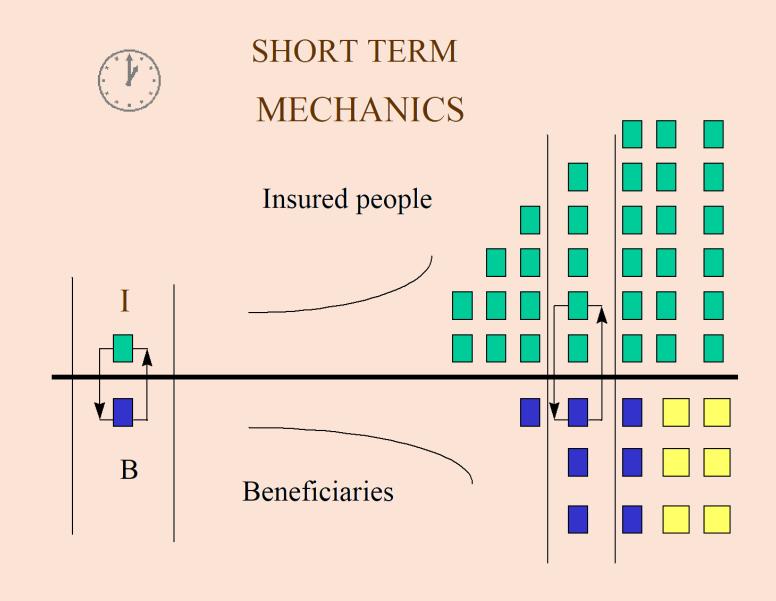




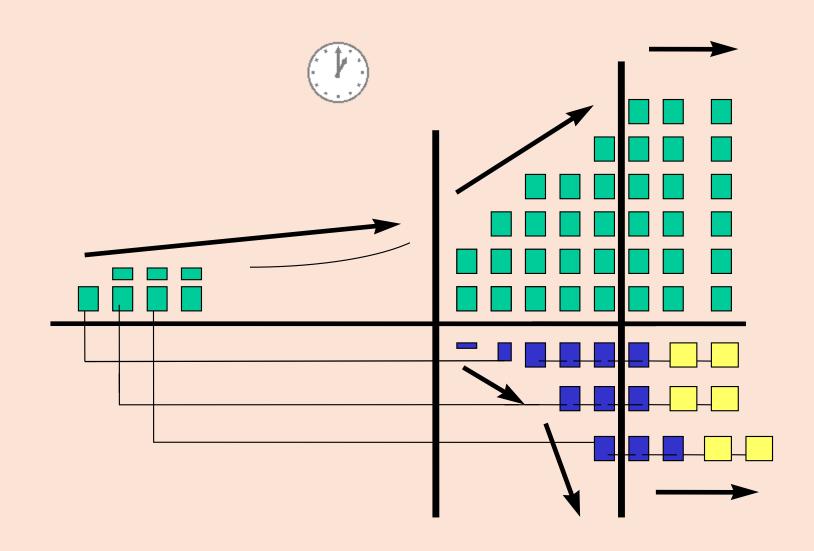


# Life Events - Life Contingencies

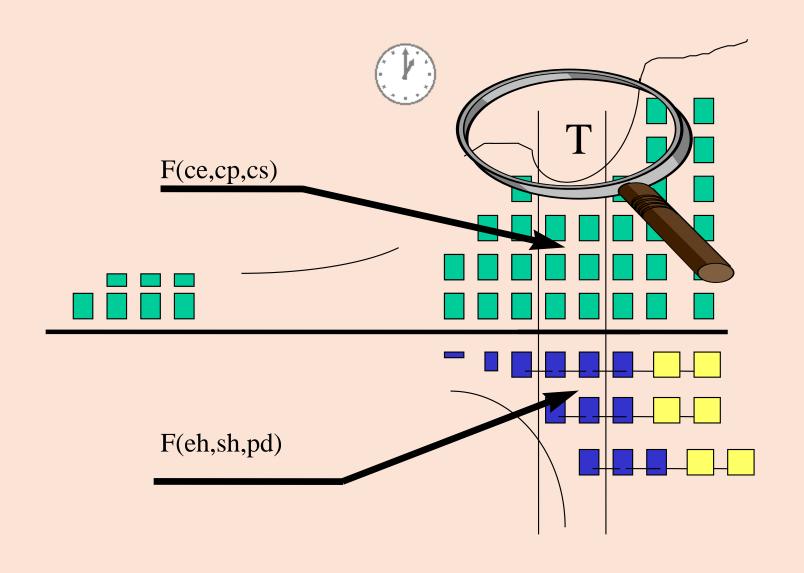




#### LONG-TERM MECHANICS



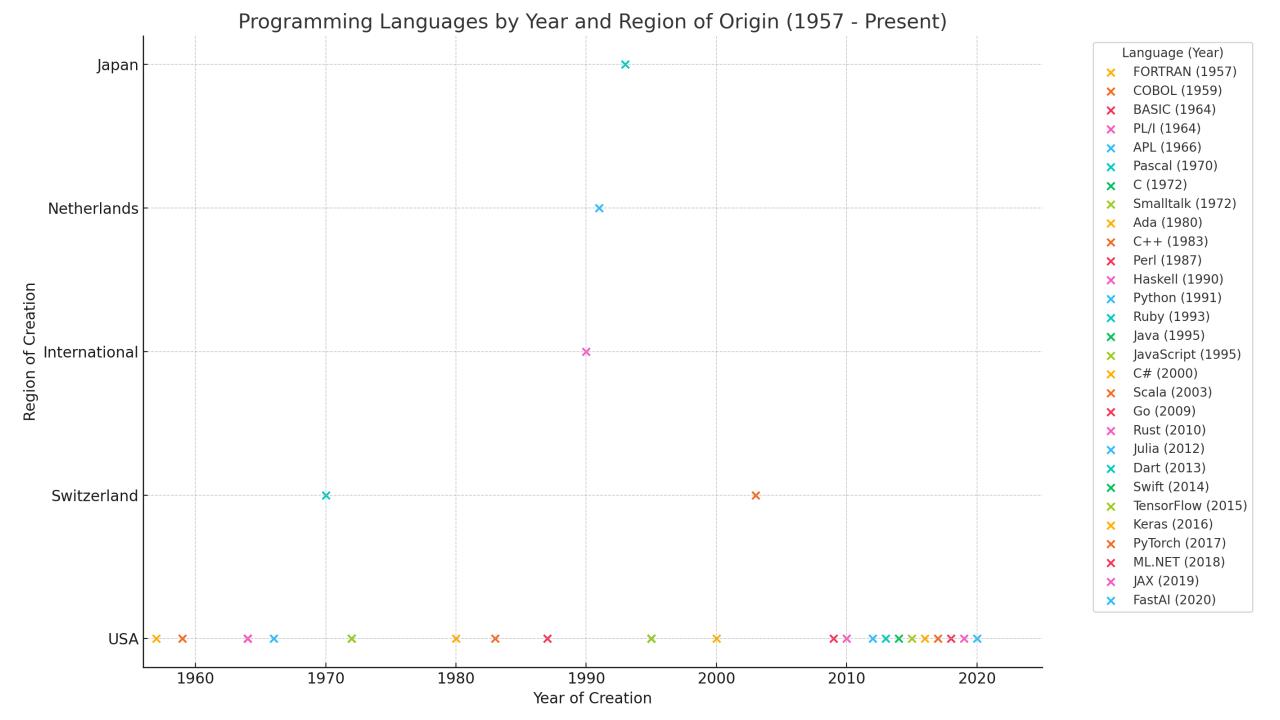
#### LONG-TERM MECHANICS

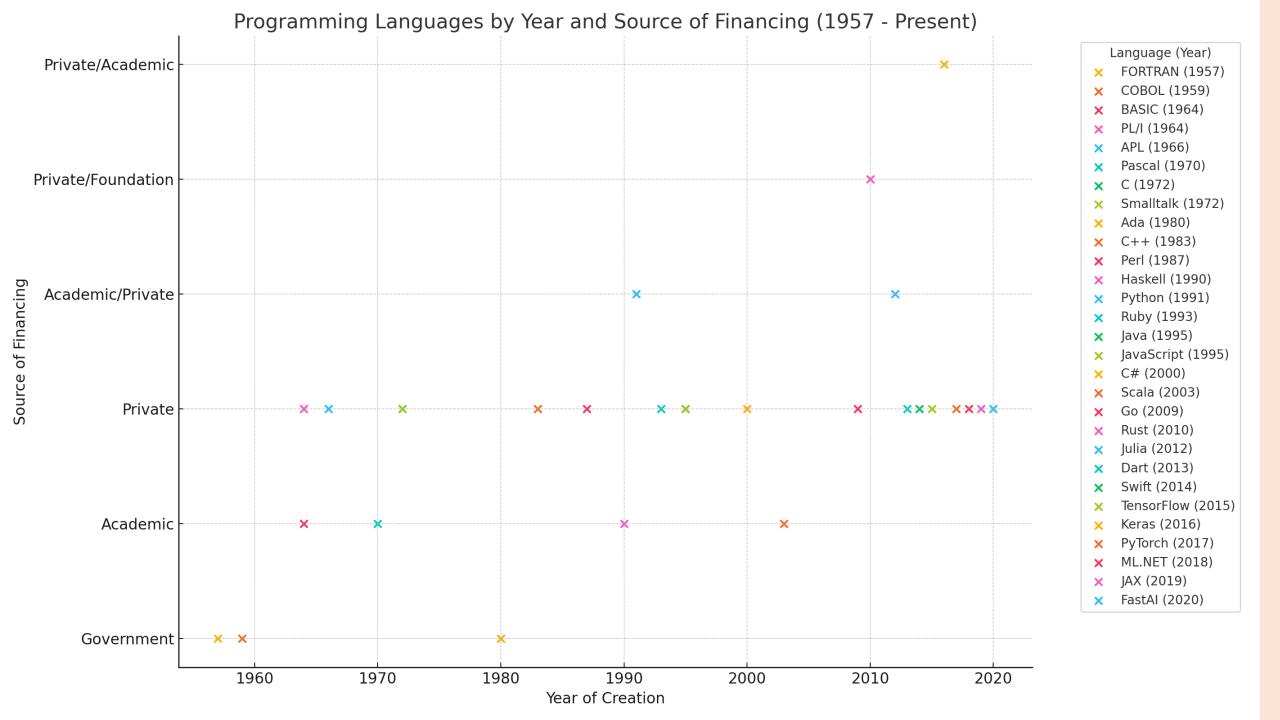




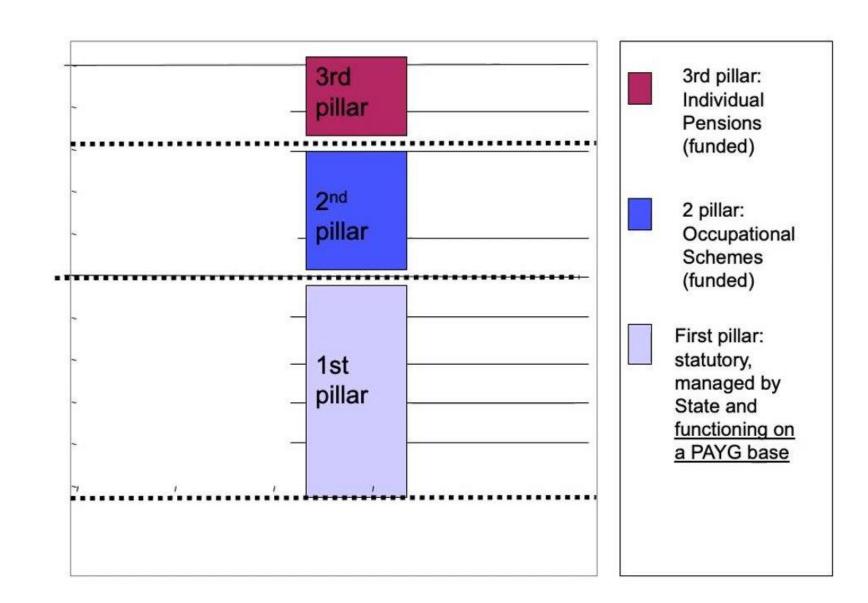
1 O GLOBAL CHALLENGES
FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

CHALLENGE 1		Closing the coverage gap
CHALLENGE 2	7	Inequalities across the life course
CHALLENGE 3		Population ageing
CHALLENGE 3		Topulation ageing
CHALLENGE 4		Employment of young workers
CHALLENGE <b>5</b>		Labour markets and the digital economy
CHALLENCE		
CHALLENGE 6		Health and long-term care
CHALLENGE 7		New risks, shocks and extreme events
CHALLENGE 8		Protection of migrant workers
CHALLENGE 9		The technological transition
CHALLENGE 10		Higher public expectations
CHALLENGE TO		rigiter public expectations

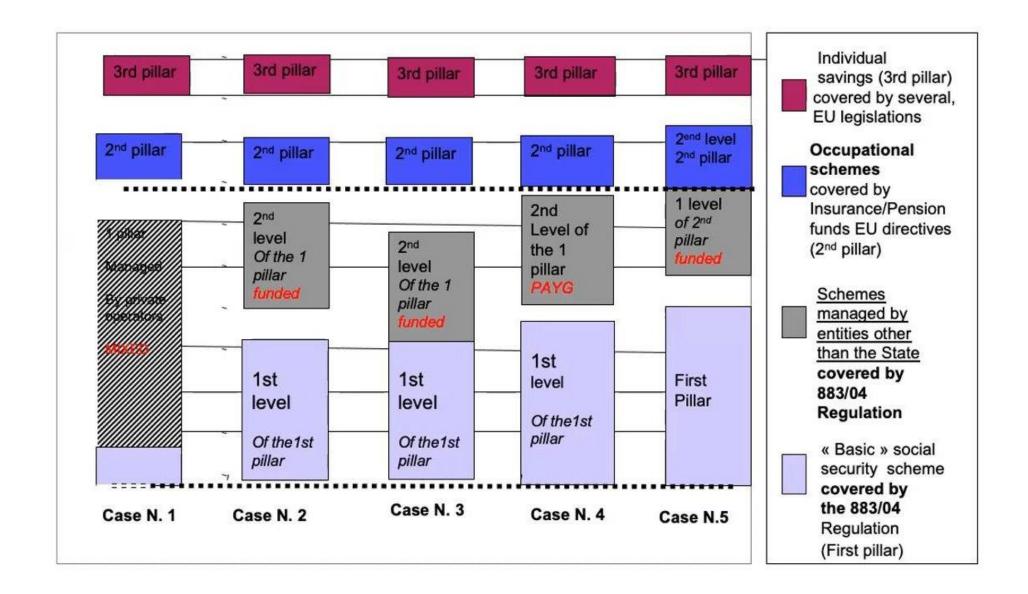




# The (former) traditional 3 pillars in the States of the EU till the nineties



# The current scenario of pension systems in Europe differing from the traditional three pillar classification





# Modernising Access to Social Protection

STRATEGIES, TECHNOLOGIES AND DATA ADVANCES IN OECD COUNTRIES



- 1 Modernising access to social protection for the challenges ahead
- 2 Non-take-up and the digital transformation of social programmes in OECD countries
- 3 National frameworks to identify potential beneficiaries and integrate them into social protection
- 4 Leveraging technology and data advances to improve social programme coverage and service delivery
- 5 Managing the challenges of leveraging technology and data advances to improve social protection





- Better data and the smarter use of data
- Digitalised contribution and benefit systems
- In some ways, OECD governments are only at the beginning of digital transformation in social protection. Advanced uses of technology and data are less common in the public sector than in the private sector, and less common in social policy
- Many uses of advanced technology, including intelligence (AI), continue to be small, ad hoc test cases to determine feasibility, functionality and scope for deployment.
- The use of AI in social protection remains limited, apart from the use of AI-powered chatbots that



Lichia Saner-Yiu President CSEND