



# Greying Italy

*across*

Time, Space and Gender

by

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**Building an evidence base for active ageing policies:  
*Active Ageing Index and its potential***

# GREYING ITALY \1: THE CONTEXT

Italy is one of the countries most affected by aging:

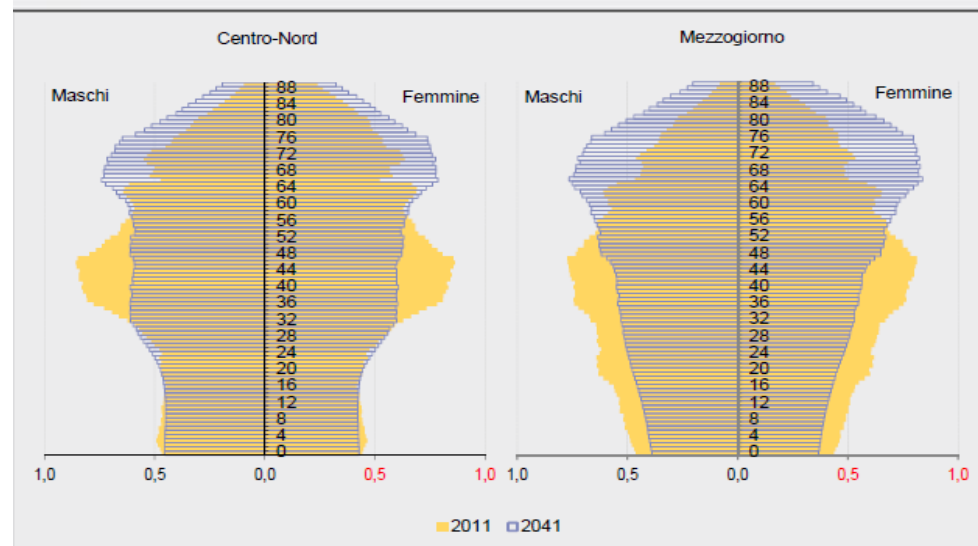
On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014, the **Italian resident population** was **60.782.668**, but an analysis of the age structure of the population shows that:

- ✓ **33,0%** is aged 55 years or over;
- ✓ **21,4%** is aged 65 years or over;
- ✓ **10,7%** is aged 75 years or over.

Nevertheless, the mere reference to “age” can’t define the positivity or negativity of the national social and economic adjustment to aging.

On the one hand because in Italy **the way of “becoming” and the way of “being” “older people”** are **strictly tied to the territorial specificities**, and on the other hand because although Italy is one of the countries most affected by aging, the **society and policy makers** have **yet to acquire full awareness** of the phenomenon, **to improve active ageing strategies.**

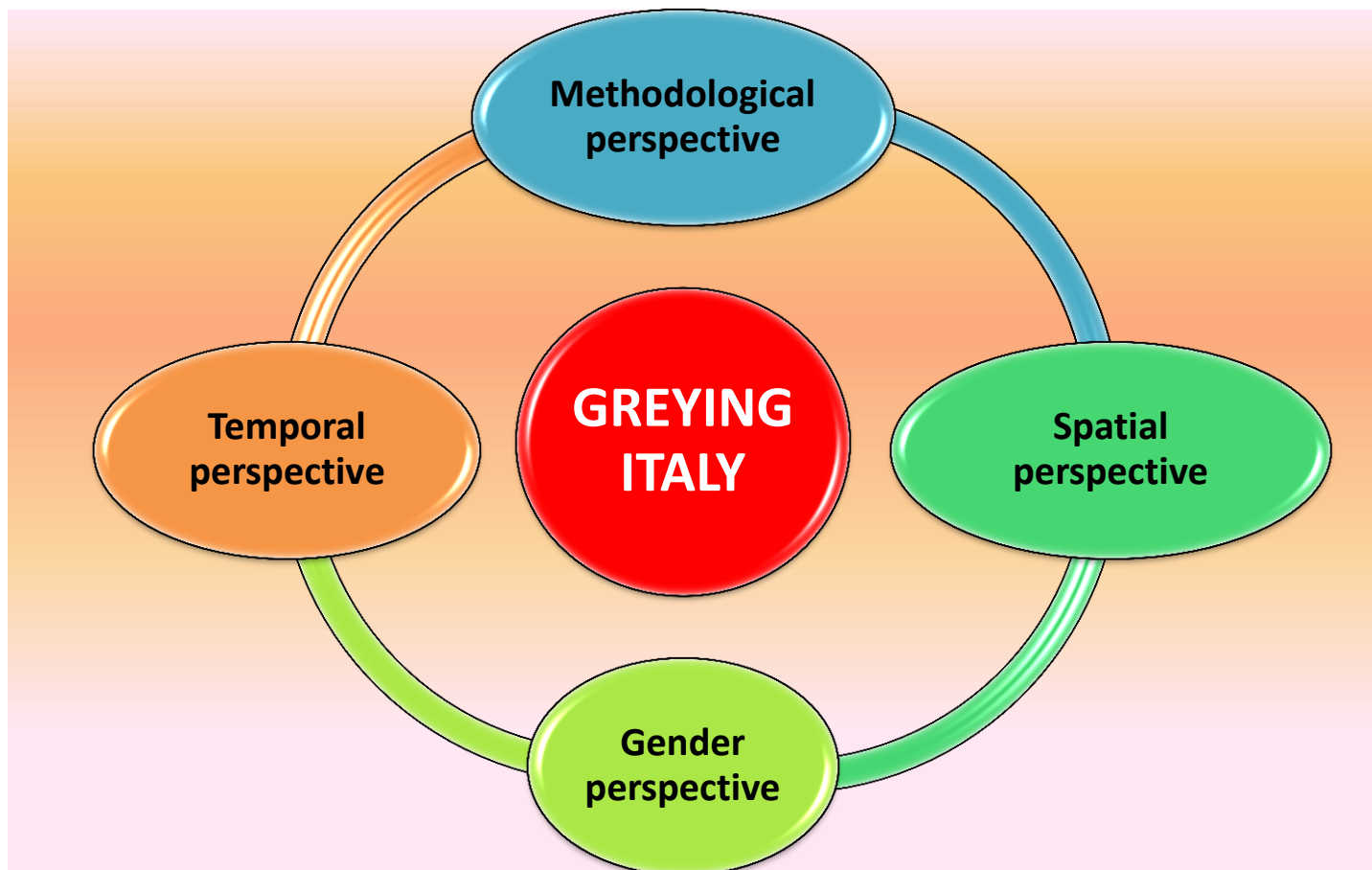
	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH		TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	AGING INDEX
	MALE	FEMALE		
Ue28	77,5	83,1	1,58	116,6
Germania	78,6	83,3	1,38	158,0
Francia	78,7	85,4	2,00	96,7
Regno Unito	79,1	82,8	1,92	97,7
Spagna	79,5	85,5	1,32	115,8
Nord-ovest	79,8	84,7	1,48	164,4
Nord-est	80,1	85,1	1,47	157,3
Centro	79,7	84,4	1,42	166,4
Mezzogiorno	79,0	83,7	1,34	131,1
Italia	79,6	84,4	1,42	151,4



# GREYING ITALY \2: OUR GOALS

All things considered, we have calculated the **ACTIVE AGEING INDEX** at the **regional level** focusing:

- on **methodological comparisons** between indicators calculated at the European level and indicators calculated for the Italian regions;
- on likely **explanations of regional trends between 2007 and 2012**;
- on **gender gaps**.



# WHY AAI “ACROSS TIME”?



**A “time perspective” is highly recommended to analyze the trend of the AAI.**

**Since 2007, the financial crisis has spread by contagion from the States to the major part of countries and has also invested Italy.**

With the credit crunch and lack of liquidity the financial crisis has moved to the real sector.

In 2009, the decline in orders and production has resulted in the collapse of GDP. The growth rates of GDP from 2011 to 2013 were always lower not only than those of 2010 but clearly lower than the values recorded in the decade before the crisis.

**Imported from abroad, the crisis in Italy has now manifested as particularly intense. The decrease in the value of GDP between 2008 and 2009 was greater than in the rest of Western economies** and the short-term recovery in 2010 less consistent than in other economies of the more developed countries.



**The intense and prolonged contraction of the economy has led to a number of effects on the population not only limited to the economic sphere.**

The level of economic activity in 2013 is back to 2000 levels and GDP per capita to the values of 1996.

# WHY AAI "ACROSS SPACE"?

Since its foundation, Italy has been crossed by pronounced disparities and a chronic and inveterate socio-economic tripartition in a northern and more developed macroareas, a central part and a less developed Southern part, **still persists**, also in spite of a welfare system model, which has an all-compassing vocation.



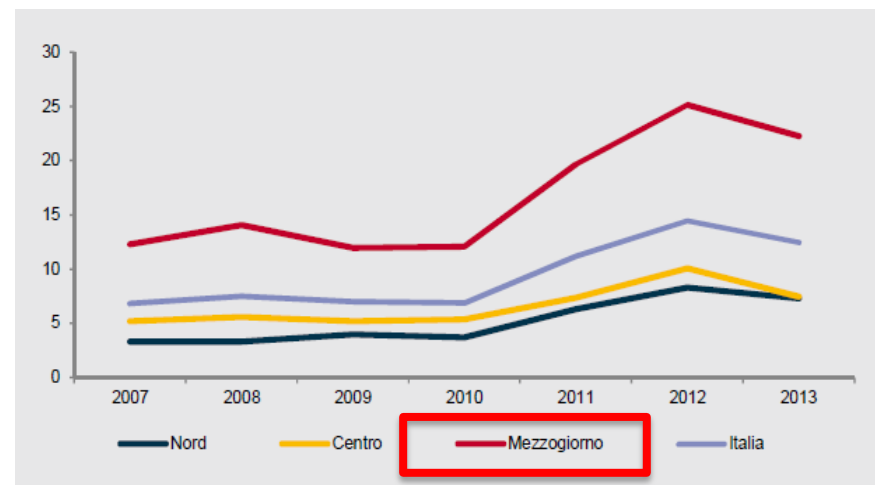
Therefore, the social, political, economic programming is now shared by three different political and administrative subjects, which have to cooperate, as far as their specific levels of competences and resources are concerned, to define and to adopt strategic and operational programming aimed at improving the wellbeing of older people.

Since the 70's and with an accelerated regulatory intervention at the beginning of the Millennium, the gradual process of administrative decentralisation has been redesigning the distribution of competences among the Central Government, the Regions and the Municipalities.

**ABSOLUTE POVERTY (2007-2012) (%)**

Geographical areas	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Nord	3,3	1,7	3,7	3,6	4,0	6,4
Centro	2,8	3,1	2,7	4,6	4,1	5,7
Mezzogiorno	6,0	10,9	8,5	7,7	8,8	11,3
Totale	4,1	4,9	5,2	5,2	5,7	8,0

**PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN FAMILIES WITH SEVERE DEPRIVATIONS (2007-2013) (%)**



# Methodological Concerns about the AAI at the regional level

To make the data comparable on the European level, the international working Group opted to calculate indicators exploiting harmonized sources on the European level.

These sources, however, do not allow to calculate the indicators at the regional level.

Therefore, to be able to calculate all the indicators in each domain previously and then the overall indicator, it has been necessary, in certain cases, to rely on national and official sources, eventhough the adoption of alternative sources to those harmonized on the European level could determine different results.



Data have been collected and calculated by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).

# Domain 1 – Employment \ 1

To analyse the first domain at the regional level we have used the LFS, which allows comparisons at the European level as well.

AAI INDICATOR		SOURCE FOR CALCULATING THE INDICATOR AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL	SAMPLE SIZE	METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL DUE TO DATA NOT COMPLYING WITH AAI SPECIFICATIONS		YEAR OF REFERENCE OF DATA FOR CALCULATING INDICATORS		REASON FOR USING YEARS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF REFERENCE FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL
				TIME REFERENCE	CONSTRUCTION/DEFINITION OF THE INDICATOR	2007	2012	
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>								
1.1	Employment rate for the age group 55-59	"Labour force survey"	Every year, a sample of more than 250,000 families residing in Italy (for a total of about 600,000 individuals), distributed in approximately 1,600 Italian municipalities, is interviewed.			2007	2012	
1.2	Employment rate for the age group 60-64	" Labour force survey"				2007	2012	
1.3	Employment rate for the age group 65-69	" Labour force survey"				2007	2012	
1.4	Employment rate for the age group 70-74	" Labour force survey"				2007	2012	



# Domain 1 – Employment \ 2

In 2007, the general index ranges from a minimum of 16.7 points in Puglia to a maximum of 24.9 points in Bolzano – respectively the last- and first-ranked regions.

The presence of **some regions in the north** – an area economically more developed and with a high total employment rate – **at the bottom of the rankings** (Piedmont, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto) is **explained by the early entries into the working world, and thus by working careers that often end before 60 years of age.**

A comparison with 2012 shows considerable improvements, above all in the indicator “up to 64 years of age”: in five years, the value of the general index has risen from 19.0 to 23.0.

This result may be ascribed to the double effect of:

- **the over replacements** of different cohorts from 2007 and 2012

- **the social security reforms** introduced in our country.

Nevertheless, only the northern **regions** are improving their standing.

**Total employment. Year 2007**

Employment (TOTAL)		1.1 Employment rate 55-59	1.2 Employment rate 60-64	1.3 Employment rate 65-69	1.4 Employment rate 70-74	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	LFS-2007	LFS-2007	LFS-2007	LFS-2007	Value	Rank
1	Piemonte	43,1	13,7	7,0	3,7	16,9	21
2	Valle D'Aosta	50,2	17,7	7,7	2,3	19,5	9
3	Lombardia	42,1	19,5	8,3	3,4	18,3	14
4	Bolzano	54,7	24,1	13,8	7,1	24,9	1
5	Trento	44,7	16,9	7,2	3,9	18,2	15
6	Veneto	45,0	15,4	8,0	3,5	18,0	16
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	42,5	16,3	6,7	3,5	17,2	19
8	Liguria	48,0	21,9	7,9	3,5	20,3	7
9	Emilia-Romagna	53,4	21,3	9,9	4,9	22,4	2
10	Toscana	49,6	20,0	9,1	4,5	20,8	5
11	Umbria	49,1	20,5	5,6	4,4	19,9	8
12	Marche	51,2	19,5	10,2	3,2	21,0	4
13	Lazio	51,0	22,8	8,2	3,0	21,2	3
14	Abruzzo	47,9	20,1	7,4	2,2	19,4	10
15	Molise	48,4	15,6	5,9	1,7	17,9	17
16	Campania	46,4	21,6	4,6	1,6	18,5	13
17	Puglia	42,4	18,4	4,3	1,8	16,7	22
18	Basilicata	50,5	23,7	5,5	2,4	20,5	6
19	Calabria	48,8	22,2	4,4	1,0	19,1	11
20	Sicilia	43,2	19,9	5,0	1,2	17,3	18
21	Sardegna	41,8	18,5	5,0	3,6	17,2	20
22	ITALY	46,1	19,4	7,3	3,1	19,0	12

**Total employment. Year 2012**

Employment (TOTAL)		1.1 Employment rate 55-59	1.2 Employment rate 60-64	1.3 Employment rate 65-69	1.4 Employment rate 70-74	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	LFS-2012	LFS-2012	LFS-2012	LFS-2012	Value	Rank
1	Piemonte	59,1	19,0	7,1	3,7	22,3	16
2	Valle D'Aosta	60,3	22,1	9,7	3,9	24,0	10
3	Lombardia	60,0	20,8	7,5	3,5	22,9	14
4	Bolzano	68,2	29,8	14,9	7,0	30,0	1
5	Trento	64,8	20,3	9,6	4,2	24,7	6
6	Veneto	60,5	24,5	7,8	4,7	24,4	8
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	61,3	19,2	9,5	2,6	23,1	11
8	Liguria	64,2	24,1	11,4	5,8	26,4	4
9	Emilia-Romagna	67,1	23,0	10,4	5,3	26,4	3
10	Toscana	64,8	25,3	9,9	4,8	26,2	5
11	Umbria	61,6	23,1	8,5	3,9	24,3	9
12	Marche	64,3	23,6	14,9	4,6	26,9	2
13	Lazio	60,8	26,1	8,2	2,7	24,4	7
14	Abruzzo	57,9	23,0	7,7	3,8	23,1	12
15	Molise	57,0	23,7	5,1	2,3	22,0	17
16	Campania	48,1	24,2	6,0	1,4	19,9	20
17	Puglia	45,7	19,8	6,6	2,3	18,6	22
18	Basilicata	56,0	25,4	6,8	2,3	22,6	15
19	Calabria	51,5	23,7	5,8	2,4	20,9	19
20	Sicilia	47,4	22,6	5,8	2,6	19,6	21
21	Sardegna	56,6	22,3	5,9	2,7	21,9	18
22	ITALY	57,7	22,8	8,0	3,5	23,0	13



# Domain 1 – Employment \ 3

Gender Gap 2007

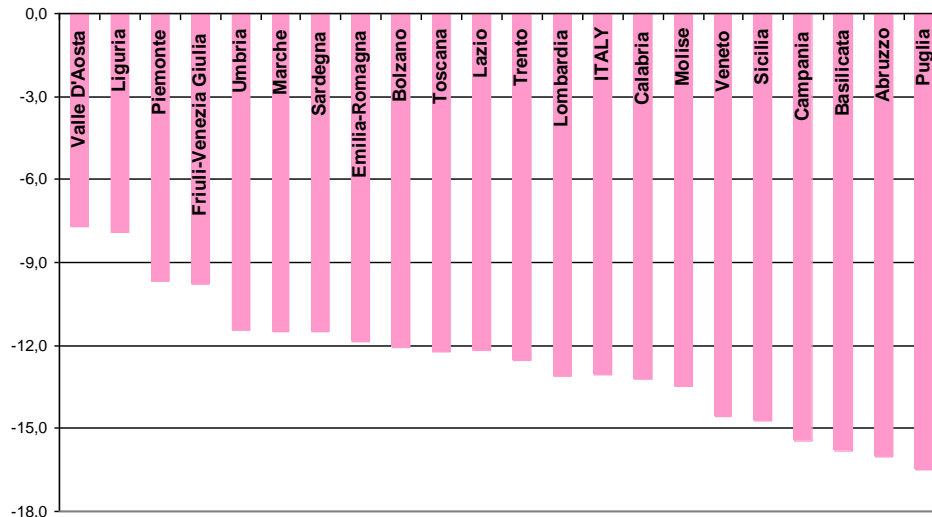


2007

- ✓ Analysis by gender highlights major gaps, with women lagging up to 14.2 percentage points behind.
- ✓ These gaps, which are larger in Southern Italy, range from a minimum of 7.7 percentage points in Val d'Aosta to 16.8 in Campania.

2012

Gender Gap 2012



- ✓ **-1.1 percentage points from 2007, but the gender gap still remains unfavourable to women.**
- ✓ The gaps range from a minimum of 7.7 percentage points in Val d'Aosta to 16.5 points in Puglia.
- ✓ **Gaps remain larger in Southern Italy:** all the regions in this area, except for Sardinia, have recorded values higher than the national average.
- ✓ Veneto, on the other hand, is the only northern region not to show a level higher than the national figure.

# Domain 2 - Participation in society \ 1

AAI INDICATOR	SOURCE FOR CALCULATING THE INDICATOR AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL	SAMPLE SIZE	METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL DUE TO DATA NOT COMPLYING WITH AAI SPECIFICATIONS		YEAR OF REFERENCE OF DATA FOR CALCULATING INDICATORS		REASON FOR USING YEARS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF REFERENCE FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL	
			TIME REFERENCE	CONSTRUCTION/DEFINITION OF THE INDICATOR	2007	2012		
<b>SOCIAL PARTICIPATION</b>								
2.1	Voluntary activities	"Aspects of daily life" survey, a self-completed questionnaire	Every year, about 20,000 sample families were interviewed, for a total of approximately 50,000 individuals	over the past 12 months		2007	2012	
2.2	Care to children, grandchildren	"Families and social subjects" survey	The survey is carried out on a sample of approximately 24,000 families (for a total of about 50,000 individuals) distributed in 848 Italian municipalities of different demographic size	over the past 4 weeks	has provided care and assistance to children free of charge	2003	2009	The "Families and social subjects" survey, carried out every two weeks, is the only one that makes it possible to approximate the calculation of this indicator to the indicator provided for by the AAI. However, the survey's two-week frequency does not allow this indicator to be calculated with the data referring to 2007 and 2012, but only with the data for the available years respectively closest to the years being studied.
2.3	Care to older adults	"Families and social subjects" survey		over the past 4 weeks	has provided care and assistance to adults free of charge	2003	2009	The "Families and social subjects" survey, carried out every two weeks, is the only one that makes it possible to approximate the calculation of this indicator to the indicator provided for by the AAI. However, the survey's two-week frequency does not allow this indicator to be calculated with the data referring to 2007 and 2012, but only with the data for the available years respectively closest to the years being studied.
2.4	Political participation	"Aspects of daily life" survey, a self-completed questionnaire	Every year, about 20,000 sample families were interviewed, for a total of approximately 50,000 individuals	over the past 12 months	Persons 14 years and over who over the past 12 months have carried out at least one social participation activity, out of the total of persons 14 and over. The considered activities are: taking part in meetings of associations (cultural/recreational, ecological, civil rights, for peace); taking part in meetings of trade-union organizations, professional or trade associations; taking part in meetings of political parties, and/or carrying out free activity for a party; paying a monthly or periodic club/sports organization membership fee.	2008	2012	This indicator has only been available since 2008, as it is constructed specifically for the ISTAT-CNEL project "BES - benessere equo e sostenibile" ("fair and sustainable well-being"), with the objective of being a useful guide for policy makers, social partners, and the world of research for identifying the priorities to be dealt with in the short and long term, in order to guarantee a fair and sustainable well-being for present and future generations.

In this domain some methodological differences characterise the measurement of the AAI indicators.

**Data come from two sample surveys:**

- ✓ **"Aspects of Daily Life"**
- ✓ **"Family and social subjects."**

For both surveys, in fact, the sample design allows regional-level estimates.

# Domain 2 - Participation in society \ 2

Participation in society (TOTAL)		2.1 Voluntary activities	2.2 Care to children, grandchildren	2.3 Care to older adults	2.4 Political participation	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	AVQ2007	FSS2003	FSS2003	AVQ2008		
1	Piemonte	8,9	10,8	4,4	19,3	10,1	8
2	Valle D'Aosta	10,4	7,4	4,2	22,3	10,2	7
3	Lombardia	11,6	11,9	5,3	18,5	11,2	5
4	Bolzano	15,5	13	2,0	40,5	15,8	2
5	Trento	18,7	14	5,8	32,2	16,4	1
6	Veneto	12,3	12,3	5,2	23,1	12,3	3
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	9,1	11,7	6,2	22,1	11,5	4
8	Liguria	6,0	8,6	5,0	15,4	8,2	13
9	Emilia-Romagna	10,7	10,6	5,3	20,3	11,0	6
10	Toscana	9,7	11	4,2	15,6	9,6	9
11	Umbria	5,1	8,7	5,2	18,9	8,8	12
12	Marche	6,8	9,2	3,8	13,8	7,9	14
13	Lazio	4,2	7,6	4,0	16,9	7,5	15
14	Abruzzo	3,5	8,1	3,8	13,5	6,7	17
15	Molise	3,5	5,3	2,0	10,7	4,9	22
16	Campania	3,9	6,9	4,0	9,8	5,9	20
17	Puglia	3,9	6,1	2,6	13,1	5,9	19
18	Basilicata	4,3	7,7	3,5	17,2	7,5	16
19	Calabria	2,7	4,2	2,5	12,7	5,0	21
20	Sicilia	3,7	6,6	3,6	12,9	6,2	18
21	Sardegna	8,6	10,4	4,0	16,3	9,2	10
22	ITALY	7,8	9,4	4,4	16,9	9,0	11

- ✓ Indicators are highly affected by the institutional and territorial settings, marking their limits and opportunities.
- ✓ Clearly prominent, in fact, is the phenomenon of “local polarization,” typical of our country.
- ✓ There **thus emerges a country divided into three areas**: the northern regions lead the rankings with high levels of participation, the regions of central Italy and Sardinia are in the middle segment, and the southern regions are bringing up the rear.

## Participation in Society. Year 2007

- ✓ All the indicators on informal care networks show a north-south slope.
- ✓ In general, they are most likely affected by the mutual influence of labour market dynamics and local welfare systems. For example, in the case of childcare, it is to be kept in mind that the regions of central/northern Italy are those where there is the greatest number of couples with minors in which both parents work. This element, combined with the dearth of services on the territory for children up to two years of age, may be an additional element that requires, to a greater degree, the activation of and reliance upon care networks.



# Domain 2 - Participation in society \ 3

## Participation in Society. Year 2012

Participation in society (TOTAL)		2.1 Voluntary activities	2.2 Care to children, grandchildren	2.3 Care to older adults	2.4 Political participation	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	AVQ2012	FSS2009	FSS2009	AVQ2012		
1	Piemonte	10,8	16,5	5,9	17,3	12,1	6
2	Valle D'Aosta	8,2	9,3	6,9	22,3	10,9	8
3	Lombardia	13,9	15,7	5,9	19,8	13,1	4
4	Bolzano	18,6	13,8	2,9	34,3	15,8	2
5	Trento	17,3	22,1	9,0	26,7	17,9	1
6	Veneto	11,8	15,5	8,2	21,8	13,6	3
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	9,9	14,2	7,1	20,7	12,3	5
8	Liguria	10,7	7,2	5,1	19,8	10,0	13
9	Emilia-Romagna	8,4	13,5	5,9	17,0	10,6	9
10	Toscana	9,6	12,3	4,6	17,2	10,3	10
11	Umbria	5,3	12,5	5,5	14,3	9,0	15
12	Marche	8,0	16,0	6,6	15,7	11,1	7
13	Lazio	6,0	12,2	5,3	16,9	9,5	14
14	Abruzzo	5,0	6,4	2,7	14,3	6,5	18
15	Molise	4,1	5,6	3,8	11,1	5,8	22
16	Campania	3,7	9,2	3,5	10,1	6,3	19
17	Puglia	4,5	10,4	3,2	13,5	7,4	16
18	Basilicata	5,2	7,7	3,6	13,5	7,0	17
19	Calabria	4,0	5,5	4,3	11,4	5,9	21
20	Sicilia	4,4	6,9	3,3	11,7	6,2	20
21	Sardegna	10,0	10,1	5,2	17,7	10,1	12
22	ITALY	8,7	12,3	5,2	16,7	10,2	11

- ✓ On a national level, between 2007 and 2012 the domain's trend showed improvement, rising from 9 to 10.2.
- ✓ The evolution of the rankings over time shows some very interesting aspects.
- ✓ It is noted that the improvement may be ascribed to the positive trend in three of the four indicators considered: voluntary activities (+1.4), care to children (+3.4) and care to older adults and other adults (+1.8), while political participation held basically steady.
- ✓ Care activities, both individual and through organizations, show increases greater than the average increase recorded on the Italian level mainly in the regions of northern and central Italy, and only in a scant number of southern regions.



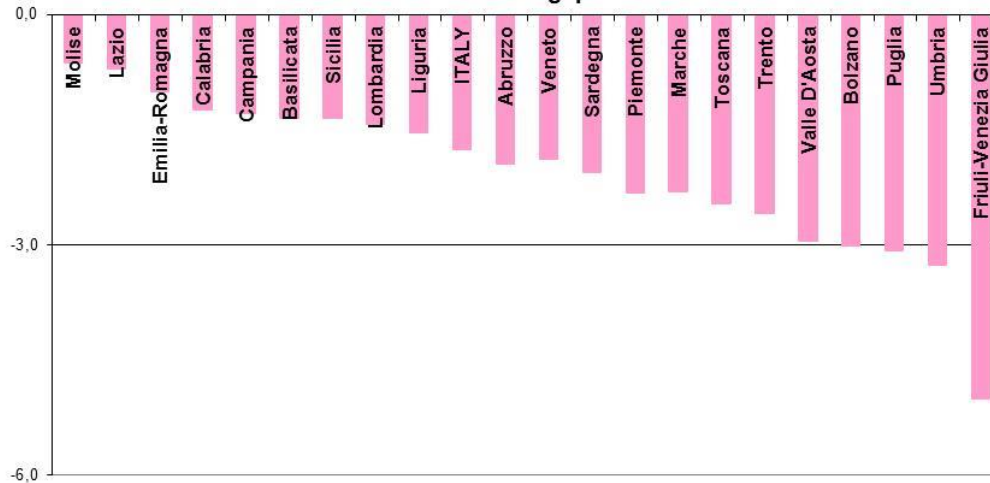
# Domain 2 - Participation in society \ 4



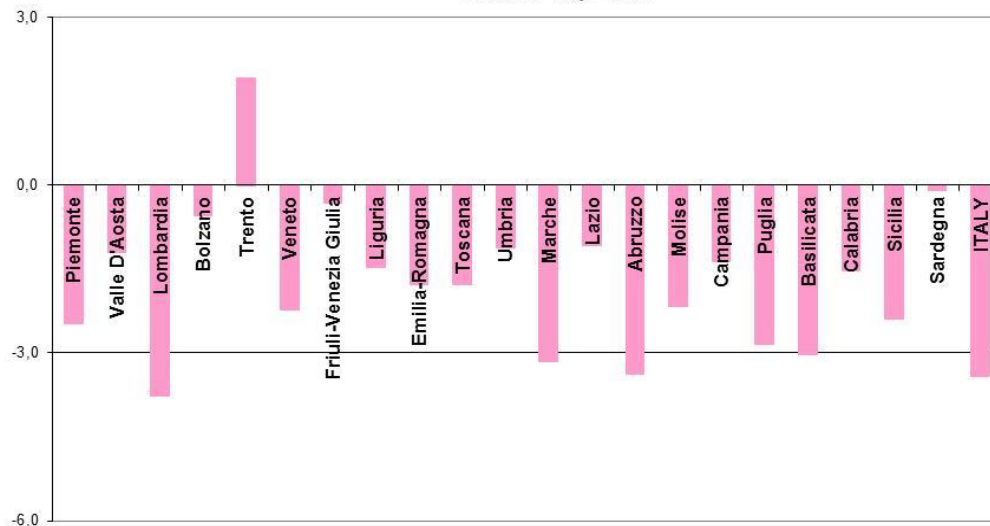
«Informal care» seems to be the only sphere women prevail in.

- ✓ Nevertheless, although older women maintain the role as main caregivers, men are increasing their commitment more than in the past, gaining a few points of ground.
- ✓ In the case of informal care networks, between the two years older men have recorded greater participation in activities of care to children and adults by (+3.5 and +1.4), reducing the gender gap.

Gender gap - 2007



Gender Gap 2012



# Domain 3 - Independent, healthy and secure living \ 1

AAI INDICATOR	SOURCE FOR CALCULATING THE INDICATOR AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL	SAMPLE SIZE	METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL DUE TO DATA NOT COMPLYING WITH AAI SPECIFICATIONS		YEAR OF REFERENCE OF DATA FOR CALCULATING INDICATORS		REASON FOR USING YEARS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF REFERENCE FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL	
			TIME REFERENCE	CONSTRUCTION/DEFINITION OF THE INDICATOR	2007	2012		
<b>INDEPENDENT, HEALTHY AND SECURE LIVING</b>								
3.1	Physical exercise	"Aspects of daily life" survey, an individual questionnaire	Every year, about 20,000 sample families were interviewed, for a total of approximately 50,000 individuals		persons who in their free time practise one or more sports continuously or occasionally, or physical activity once a week or more.	2007	2012	
3.2	Access to health and dental care	"EU-SILC" survey	The survey is carried out on a sample of about 26,000 families (for a total of almost 70,000 individuals) distributed in approximately 800 Italian municipalities of different demographic size.	over the past 12 months		2007	2012	
3.3	Independent living arrangements	"EU-SILC" survey (general sheet)				2007	2012	
3.4	Relative median income	"EU-SILC" survey				2007	2012	
3.5	No poverty risk	"EU-SILC" survey				2007	2012	
3.6	No severe material deprivation	"EU-SILC" survey				2007	2012	
3.7	Physical safety	"Aspects of daily life" survey, a self-completed questionnaire	Every year, about 20,000 sample families were interviewed, for a total of approximately 50,000 individuals		persons who feel entirely or somewhat unsafe, or never go out on their own when it is dark in the area where they live.	2009	2012	question inserted into the questionnaire starting 2009
3.8	Lifelong learning	"Work force survey"	Every year, a sample of more than 250,000 families residing in Italy (for a total of about 600,000 individuals), distributed in approximately 1,600 Italian municipalities, is interviewed.			2007	2012	

# Domain 3 - Independent, healthy and secure living \ 2

Independent, healthy and secure living (TOTAL)		3.1 Physical exercise	3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care	3.3 Independent living arrangements	3.4 Relative median income	3.5 No poverty risk	3.6 No material deprivation	3.7 Physical safety	3.8 Lifelong learning	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	AVQ2007	SILC2007	SILC2007	SILC2007	SILC2007	SILC2007	AVQ2009	LFS2007	Value	Rank
1	Piemonte	44,5	89,1	79,6	76,7	90,7	94,5	42,1	1,5	68,7	7
2	Valle D'Aosta	46,0	95,5	82,8	77,0	91,8	99,2	23,9	0,5	77,2	1
3	Lombardia	42,5	89,1	79,0	79,0	90,0	97,8	47,4	1,8	69,5	5
4	Bolzano	68,6	91,8	69,6	78,9	90,8	96,9	19,2	1,5	67,9	10
5	Trento	63,1	92,8	81,8	81,3	89,5	100,0	20,6	3,2	70,7	3
6	Veneto	52,3	89,8	71,6	74,6	87,6	96,5	44,0	2,3	68,0	9
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	42,2	93,0	75,6	77,7	92,3	98,7	26,3	2,4	67,7	12
8	Liguria	28,4	90,8	77,8	84,4	91,7	97,6	36,9	2,3	67,9	11
9	Emilia-Romagna	45,0	90,3	69,0	78,1	94,2	98,7	45,0	1,5	68,1	8
10	Toscana	41,7	89,6	74,7	78,1	92,4	96,4	41,7	1,5	71,0	2
11	Umbria	33,1	91,9	68,8	84,7	92,9	98,1	34,9	2,1	66,7	15
12	Marche	30,7	89,6	72,2	82,1	93,1	97,3	35,3	1,1	66,3	16
13	Lazio	31,0	87,1	71,6	89,9	87,8	92,2	51,9	2,0	68,9	6
14	Abruzzo	26,4	86,8	72,2	81,6	83,4	95,3	35,7	0,9	67,3	13
15	Molise	24,6	88,5	75,6	79,5	78,5	91,1	25,3	0,9	62,8	21
16	Campania	18,9	81,8	62,3	109,2	82,1	87,3	56,4	0,8	65,2	17
17	Puglia	18,4	77,0	75,3	100,1	85,4	86,9	46,7	0,9	64,3	18
18	Basilicata	22,9	74,7	76,0	81,5	81,8	93,3	23,0	1,1	60,5	22
19	Calabria	19,2	79,8	70,6	111,7	82,3	85,4	36,4	0,8	63,7	19
20	Sicilia	17,0	74,2	78,5	100,9	75,7	84,3	49,2	0,5	63,3	20
21	Sardegna	34,7	81,6	56,8	109,5	91,3	91,6	28,8	1,8	70,3	4
22	ITALY	35,0	86,2	73,5	85,8	87,9	93,7	44,0	1,5	66,7	15

## Total independent, healthy and secure living. Year 2007 AND 2012

Independent, healthy and secure living (TOTAL)		3.1 Physical exercise	3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care	3.3 Independent living arrangements	3.4 Relative median income	3.5 No poverty risk	3.6 No material deprivation	3.7 Physical safety	3.8 Lifelong learning	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	AVQ2012	SILC-2012	SILC-2012	SILC-2012	SILC-2012	SILC-2012	AVQ2012	LFS-2012		
1	Piemonte	43,9	81,2	79,4	90,9	94,9	89,8	39,9	2,9	68,3	12
2	Valle D'Aosta	41,1	96,6	88,1	84,2	97,8	96,9	20,9	2,6	78,9	1
3	Lombardia	44,0	87,7	79,5	82,8	95,8	90,1	48,0	2,6	69,8	7
4	Bolzano	65,8	91,1	74,4	91,8	92,2	95,4	22,2	3,1	70,1	4
5	Trento	65,4	86,3	76,2	84,5	90,2	93,5	20,8	4,3	68,4	11
6	Veneto	53,1	89,3	73,2	86,1	96,0	97,9	48,2	2,7	70,9	3
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	44,8	76,0	71,3	84,4	95,4	91,8	32,8	3,4	64,7	19
8	Liguria	40,7	84,1	81,9	94,2	94,3	92,4	35,1	3,1	69,2	10
9	Emilia-Romagna	45,4	87,7	75,6	88,0	98,6	95,7	41,8	2,7	69,9	6
10	Toscana	40,4	84,8	66,6	90,3	96,0	92,5	43,2	2,9	69,4	9
11	Umbria	34,8	89,7	72,5	98,5	95,1	93,5	46,5	2,5	69,5	8
12	Marche	42,1	80,4	69,0	96,6	95,5	88,0	39,8	3,4	66,4	15
13	Lazio	33,6	85,0	74,3	95,1	91,0	88,0	50,3	2,7	69,9	5
14	Abruzzo	25,6	74,1	71,7	88,4	91,0	92,9	38,6	1,5	65,7	16
15	Molise	22,3	83,4	85,4	98,3	89,4	87,7	30,2	1,2	66,7	14
16	Campania	16,7	80,3	67,6	111,5	88,0	76,9	55,5	1,0	65,6	17
17	Puglia	20,2	63,5	71,7	107,5	91,9	69,8	48,1	1,2	60,9	22
18	Basilicata	27,3	85,5	71,7	103,8	90,0	78,5	31,6	1,4	64,7	20
19	Calabria	23,8	73,9	75,3	112,1	93,5	84,9	38,7	0,7	65,2	18
20	Sicilia	16,3	81,4	75,8	108,9	79,5	64,1	47,6	1,0	63,2	21
21	Sardegna	32,6	75,6	72,2	99,3	94,2	94,1	37,1	2,4	72,5	2
22	ITALY	36,1	82,6	74,5	94,8	93,0	87,0	44,8	2,3	67,2	14

2007

- ✓ In general, the centre-north regions are ranked higher.
- ✓ The indicators on economic conditions confirm the situation of greater disadvantage in the southern regions.

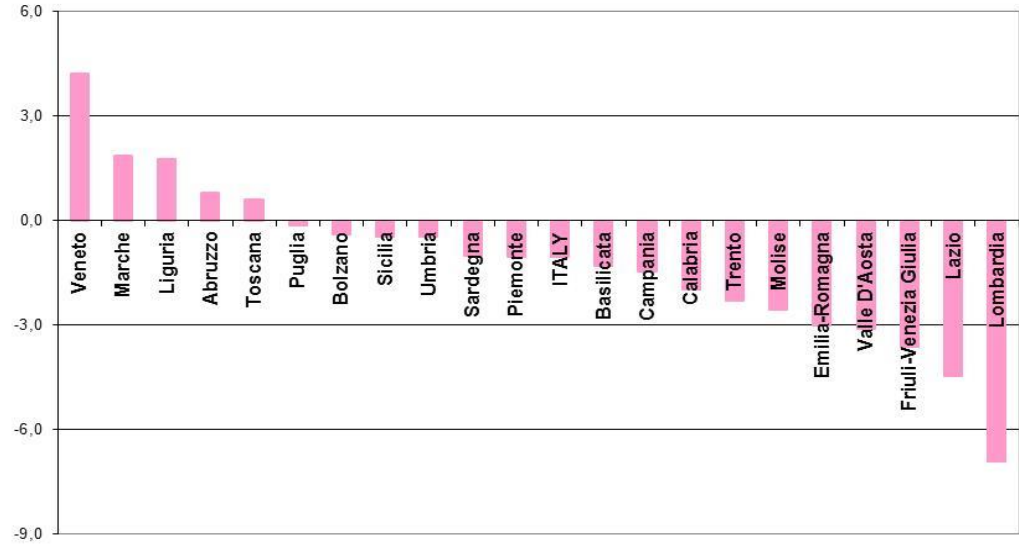


2012

- ✓ After five years, there has been minimal progress.
- ✓ But the two indicators referring to economic conditions and poverty risk have improved considerably, in spite of the economic crisis.
- ✓ Two factors have contributed to this result: the greater maintenance of employment levels by mature workers, and the possibility for older persons to be able to count on pension income.
- ✓ In spite of this, the conditions of material deprivation have worsened.

# Domain 3 - Independent, healthy and secure living \ 3

Gender Gap 2007

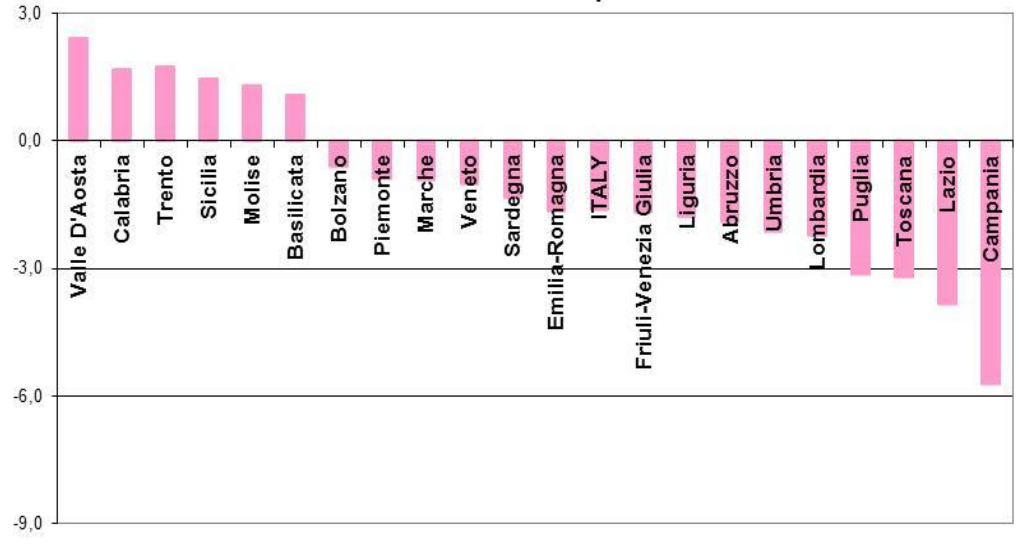


2007

The nationwide gender gap shows women lagging by one percentage point, ranging from -6.9 percentage points in Lombardy to +4.2 points in Veneto, with no major local features.



Gender Gap 2012



2012

- ✓ Gaps remain larger in territorial terms than for gender, with Sardinia charging to second place in both rankings.
- ✓ The nationwide gender gap has risen slightly to 1.6 percentage points unfavourable to women, ranging from -5.7 percentage points in Campania to +2.4 points in Valle d'Aosta.



# Domain 4 - Capacity for active ageing \ 1

AAI INDICATOR	SOURCE FOR CALCULATING THE INDICATOR AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL	SAMPLE SIZE	METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL DUE TO DATA NOT COMPLYING WITH AAI SPECIFICATIONS		YEAR OF REFERENCE OF DATA FOR CALCULATING INDICATORS		REASON FOR USING YEARS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF REFERENCE FOR CALCULATING THE AAI AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL
			TIME REFERENCE	CONSTRUCTION/DEFINITION OF THE INDICATOR	2007	2012	

## BUILDING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ACTIVE AGEING

4.1	Remaining life expectancy achievement of 50 years at age 55	"Causes of death" survey	The investigation on deaths and on causes of death is a total survey gathering healthcare-related and demographic/social information for all deaths occurring in Italy (population present).			2007	2012	
4.2	Share of healthy life years in the remaining life expectancy at age 55	"Causes of death" survey				2007	2012	
4.3	Mental well-being	"Aspects of daily life" survey, a self-completed questionnaire	Every year, about 20,000 sample families were interviewed, for a total of approximately 50,000 individuals		persons who deem themselves satisfied with life overall	2010	2012	question inserted into the questionnaire starting 2010
4.4	Use of ICT	"Aspects of daily life" survey, a self-completed questionnaire				2008	2012	question inserted into the questionnaire starting 2008
4.5	Social connectedness	"Aspects of daily life" survey, an individual questionnaire	Every year, about 20,000 sample families were interviewed, for a total of approximately 50,000 individuals		Persons who meet friends from a few times a month to every day	2007	2012	
4.6	Social connectedness	"Work force survey"				2007	2012	

# Domain 4 - Capacity for active ageing \ 2

## 2007

Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing (TOTAL)		4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55	4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55	4.3 Mental well-being	4.4 Use of ICT	4.5 Social connectedness	4.6 Educational attainment	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	AVQ2007	AVQ2007	AVQ2010	AVQ2008	AVQ2007	LFS2007		
1	Piemonte	56,4	35,0	43,1	13,9	77,7	25,6	47,1	11
2	Valle D'Aosta	55,8	36,1	48,6	14,7	83,7	23,4	48,8	5
3	Lombardia	56,9	36,9	49,3	16,3	74,5	28,9	48,7	6
4	Bolzano	58,1	49,9	62,4	18,3	77,3	21,5	54,4	2
5	Trento	57,8	54,2	62,2	11,8	80,5	29,1	55,7	1
6	Veneto	57,3	34,7	46,8	13,3	77,4	22,8	49,5	3
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	56,7	38,8	44,4	18,0	77,9	28,7	48,8	4
8	Liguria	56,6	36,8	40,9	14,1	74,7	32,6	47,3	10
9	Emilia-Romagna	57,5	34,4	45,6	16,6	80,2	26,5	48,3	7
10	Toscana	57,4	38,8	39,2	13,1	77,8	25,5	47,7	9
11	Umbria	57,6	34,7	35,4	14,1	81,0	28,6	48,1	8
12	Marche	58,5	33,4	35,3	10,9	76,4	25,4	45,8	13
13	Lazio	56,2	31,2	34,9	19,1	72,9	36,1	41,0	19
14	Abruzzo	56,9	28,3	37,0	12,5	76,5	26,5	44,5	16
15	Molise	57,2	28,7	40,3	8,9	81,4	24,1	45,5	14
16	Campania	53,6	26,1	26,3	8,8	79,2	23,5	35,2	22
17	Puglia	56,4	19,3	30,1	9,1	73,8	21,4	40,2	21
18	Basilicata	56,2	25,4	34,6	13,0	81,6	20,8	43,6	17
19	Calabria	56,3	13,9	34,6	8,8	77,7	24,8	40,4	20
20	Sicilia	54,6	23,6	34,6	10,2	75,1	21,5	41,6	18
21	Sardegna	57,1	31,5	37,1	14,0	77,0	22,1	45,2	15
22	ITALY	56,5	31,9	39,9	13,7	76,6	26,4	45,8	12

## Capacity for active ageing. Year 2007 AND 2012

Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing (TOTAL)		4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55	4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55	4.3 Mental well-being	4.4 Use of ICT	4.5 Social connectedness	4.6 Educational attainment	Index	Rank
Nr.	Region	AVQ2012	AVQ2012	AVQ2012	AVQ2012	AVQ2012	LFS 2012		
1	Piemonte	57,5	37,6	37,8	29,3	74,2	33,2	48,3	11
2	Valle D'Aosta	57,9	42,8	41,9	33,4	80,1	32,9	51,4	4
3	Lombardia	58,0	41,8	38,5	29,4	71,7	35,3	49,4	7
4	Bolzano	58,9	47,8	62,0	29,4	81,1	32,1	56,0	1
5	Trento	60,0	52,9	43,5	28,5	78,8	37,3	54,5	2
6	Veneto	58,4	45,2	39,9	24,8	78,8	31,9	52,3	3
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	57,6	41,4	38,5	28,5	73,5	34,0	49,3	8
8	Liguria	57,5	41,7	32,3	34,9	78,5	42,4	49,9	6
9	Emilia-Romagna	58,5	46,5	37,5	28,1	75,5	36,0	50,9	5
10	Toscana	58,2	42,4	28,2	26,9	72,6	33,6	47,7	14
11	Umbria	58,6	33,7	33,7	23,9	76,7	40,3	48,0	12
12	Marche	59,2	33,6	33,2	22,7	75,4	33,6	46,9	16
13	Lazio	56,8	43,7	25,9	31,7	76,9	44,8	44,5	18
14	Abruzzo	58,0	38,3	35,6	22,3	80,4	36,5	48,8	9
15	Molise	58,3	42,3	28,1	18,5	79,0	32,8	47,9	13
16	Campania	54,9	35,5	18,9	16,9	76,4	31,3	38,0	22
17	Puglia	58,0	25,0	26,1	16,1	73,3	26,5	42,1	20
18	Basilicata	58,0	37,2	25,9	12,4	84,8	31,8	46,6	17
19	Calabria	57,2	15,6	28,3	17,6	78,4	32,3	41,2	21
20	Sicilia	55,8	29,9	26,7	17,0	77,5	28,9	43,4	19
21	Sardegna	58,0	41,7	34,9	23,0	75,9	30,1	48,5	10
22	ITALY	57,5	38,7	32,5	25,0	75,5	34,2	47,6	15

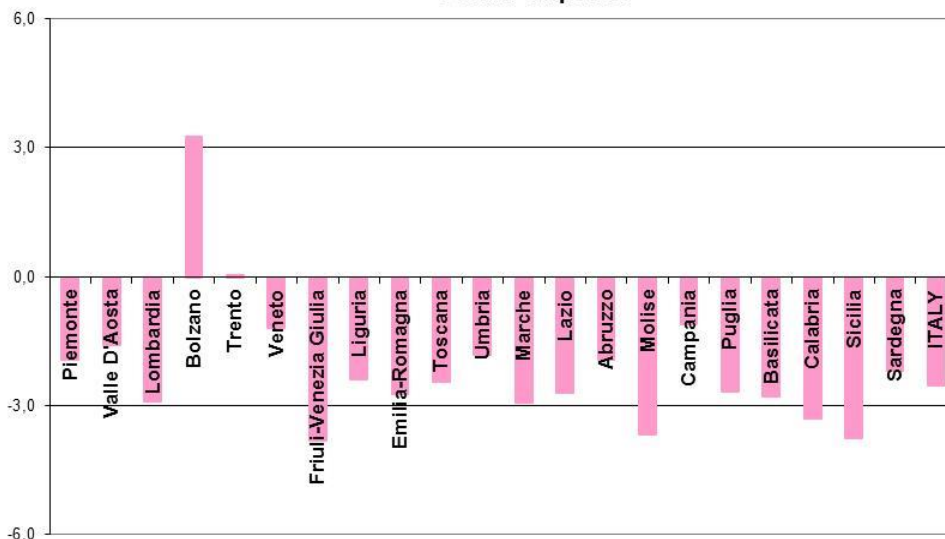
## 2012

- ✓ In 2007, the attainment of 105 years at the Italian level is a hope with solid foundations in reality for 56.5% of people.
- ✓ The joint analysis of this indicator with that regarding the number of healthy life years that we may expect to live after 55 years of age (equal to 31.9 years in the same year of reference in Italy) describes the landscape of the quantity and quality of “elderly life”.
- ✓ But it is with regard to the second indicator – years of life without limitations after 55 – that the depth of the regional gaps on Italian territory become clear in all its dramatic nature.
- ✓ Considered together, the domain indicators trace a ranking on the map that starts from the north, passes through central Italy and heads southward

In 2012, the total index for the fourth domain of the AAI shows a 3.9% increase from the 2007 figure of 47.6, thanks above all to the highly positive performance of three indicators: Share of healthy life years in the remaining life expectancy at age 55 (+21.3%); use of ICT (+82.5%), and educational attainment (+29.6%)

# Domain 4 - Capacity for active ageing \ 3

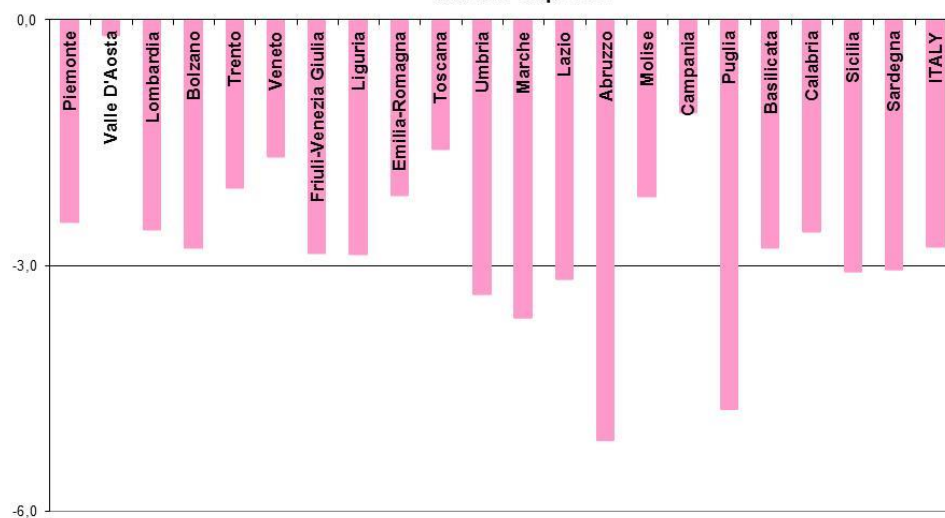
Gender Gap 2007



2007

- ✓ Women suffer from a nationwide gap of 2.5 percentage points.
- ✓ The ranking of regions once again shows **the same major split between north and south**: women's gap lies between the positive figure of 3.3 points in Bolzano and the -3.7 negative gap in Sicily.

Gender Gap 2012



2012

- ✓ Women have a domain indicator equal to 46.4 on the Italian level, against the 49.1 recorded for men.
- ✓ It is interesting to observe how **in 13 regions out of the 22 surveyed, the gender gap increased in the 2007-2012 period.**
- ✓ the three regions with the greatest gender imbalance are Abruzzo (-5.1 points), Marche (-3.6 points) and Umbria (-3.3 points), while the less accentuated gap, although negative (-0.2 points), is in Valle d'Aosta.

# OVERALL INDEX \ 1

## Total Overall index. Year 2007 and 2012

TOTAL		Indices					
Nr.	Region	Emp	Soc	Liv	Cap	Value	Rank
1	Piemonte	16,9	10,1	68,7	47,1	25,7	12
2	Valle D'Aosta	19,5	10,2	77,2	48,8	27,9	4
3	Lombardia	18,3	11,2	69,5	48,7	27,0	7
4	Bolzano	24,9	15,8	67,9	54,4	31,9	1
5	Trento	18,2	16,4	70,7	55,7	30,3	2
6	Veneto	18,0	12,3	68,0	49,5	27,3	5
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	17,2	11,5	67,7	48,8	26,6	8
8	Liguria	20,3	8,2	67,9	47,3	26,3	10
9	Emilia-Romagna	22,4	11,0	68,1	48,3	28,2	3
10	Toscana	20,8	9,6	71,0	47,7	27,3	6
11	Umbria	19,9	8,8	66,7	48,1	26,3	9
12	Marche	21,0	7,9	66,3	45,8	25,9	11
13	Lazio	21,2	7,5	68,9	41,0	25,2	15
14	Abruzzo	19,4	6,7	67,3	44,5	24,8	16
15	Molise	17,9	4,9	62,8	45,5	23,4	18
16	Campania	18,5	5,9	65,2	35,2	22,1	22
17	Puglia	16,7	5,9	64,3	40,2	22,4	21
18	Basilicata	20,5	7,5	60,5	43,6	24,6	17
19	Calabria	19,1	5,0	63,7	40,4	22,9	20
20	Sicilia	17,3	6,2	63,3	41,6	22,9	19
21	Sardegna	17,2	9,2	70,3	45,2	25,3	14
22	ITALY	19,0	9,0	66,7	45,8	25,6	13

Total		Indices					
Nr.	Region	Emp	Soc	Liv	Cap	Value	Rank
1	Piemonte	22,3	12,1	68,3	48,3	28,5	11
2	Valle D'Aosta	24,0	10,9	78,9	51,4	30,4	4
3	Lombardia	22,9	13,1	69,8	49,4	29,5	7
4	Bolzano	30,0	15,8	70,1	56,0	34,3	1
5	Trento	24,7	17,9	68,4	54,5	32,7	2
6	Veneto	24,4	13,6	70,9	52,3	30,9	3
7	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	23,1	12,3	64,7	49,3	28,7	10
8	Liguria	26,4	10,0	69,2	49,9	29,6	6
9	Emilia-Romagna	26,4	10,6	69,9	50,9	30,2	5
10	Toscana	26,2	10,3	69,4	47,7	29,3	9
11	Umbria	24,3	9,0	69,5	48,0	28,2	12
12	Marche	26,9	11,1	66,4	46,9	29,3	8
13	Lazio	24,4	9,5	69,9	44,5	27,8	15
14	Abruzzo	23,1	6,5	65,7	48,8	26,7	16
15	Molise	22,0	5,8	66,7	47,9	26,0	18
16	Campania	19,9	6,3	65,6	38,0	23,3	22
17	Puglia	18,6	7,4	60,9	42,1	23,6	21
18	Basilicata	22,6	7,0	64,7	46,6	26,2	17
19	Calabria	20,9	5,9	65,2	41,2	24,1	19
20	Sicilia	19,6	6,2	63,2	43,4	24,0	20
21	Sardegna	21,9	10,1	72,5	48,5	28,2	13
22	ITALY	23,0	10,2	67,2	47,6	27,8	14

The summary indicator of Active Ageing saw an 8.6% increase over the course of 2007-2012, rising from 25.6 to 27.8.

Thanks to a positive trend for all the domains:

+20.0% percentage variation in the "Employment" domain; +13.3% in the "Participation in Society" domain; +0.7% in the "Independent and secure living" domain; +3.9% in the "Capacity for active ageing" domain.

In regional terms, the three regions that proceeded at the fastest rate, between 2007 and 2012, in improving their overall Active Ageing Index, were Marche with a percentage variation of +13.1%, Veneto (+13.0%), and Liguria (+12.8%). The three regions that struggled the most were Sicily (+4.8%), Puglia (+5.4%), Calabria (+5.5%).

## Ranking by Sex. Years 2007 and 2012

Men			Women		
Region	Value	Rank	Region	Value	Rank
Bolzano	35,0	1	Bolzano	29,2	1
Trento	32,8	2	Trento	27,9	2
Emilia-Romagna	31,3	3	Valle D'Aosta	26,1	3
Molise	26,4	20	Sicilia	19,5	20
Calabria	25,8	21	Campania	18,8	21
Campania	25,7	22	Puglia	18,8	22
ITALY	28,9	11	ITALY	22,7	13

Men			Women		
Region	Value	Rank	Region	Value	Rank
Bolzano	36,8	1	Bolzano	31,8	1
Trento	34,6	2	Trento	30,7	2
Veneto	34,1	3	Valle D'Aosta	29,0	3
Sicilia	27,5	20	Sicilia	21,0	20
Calabria	27,0	21	Campania	20,2	21
Campania	26,8	22	Puglia	19,9	22
ITALY	31,0	11	ITALY	24,6	15

Compared with the gender gap, within Italy, **during the period of reference, the condition of women, already compromised in 2007 with a gender gap equal to 6.2 percentage points, worsened further, arriving at 6.5 percentage points in 2012.**

Particularly critical is the gender gap in Puglia (8 points), Abruzzo (8 points), and Basilicata (7 points), while the more contained levels are found in Valle d'Aosta (2.9 points), Liguria (4 points), and Trento (4 points).

# A REGIONAL HARMONISED AAI?

In conclusion, given the undisputed strategic importance of an analysis by sub-territories of reference particularly in countries like Italy where marked imbalances at the level of different geographical areas persist, there is a pressing need to rethink the harmonization of sources on the international level so they may guarantee data that can be used sub-nationally as well.

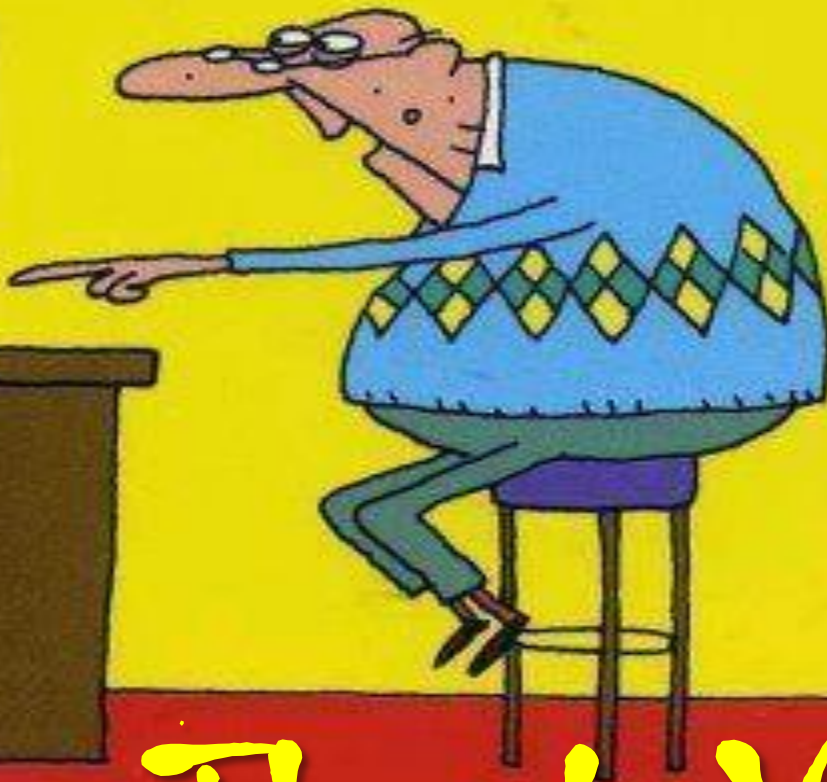
Our country have to target broad margins of improvement in the future, and the AAI, with a regional perspective, might provide sound support to:

- evaluate living conditions al the local level;
- find out gaps in specific areas;
- monitoring the areas of intervention and contribute to active ageing policies.



The internet is so fascinating!

That's the microwave!



Thank You!

Slap