

# Active Ageing Index in Romania: Subnational level

*Active Ageing Index in Romania Seminar*

*30<sup>th</sup> May 2019*

*Bucharest*

# Report

## Questions addressed

- How does AAI vary across regions in Romania?
- Does AAI change over time?
- If so, is the trend the same as the average one in the European Union?
- Is there any gender gap in AAI?

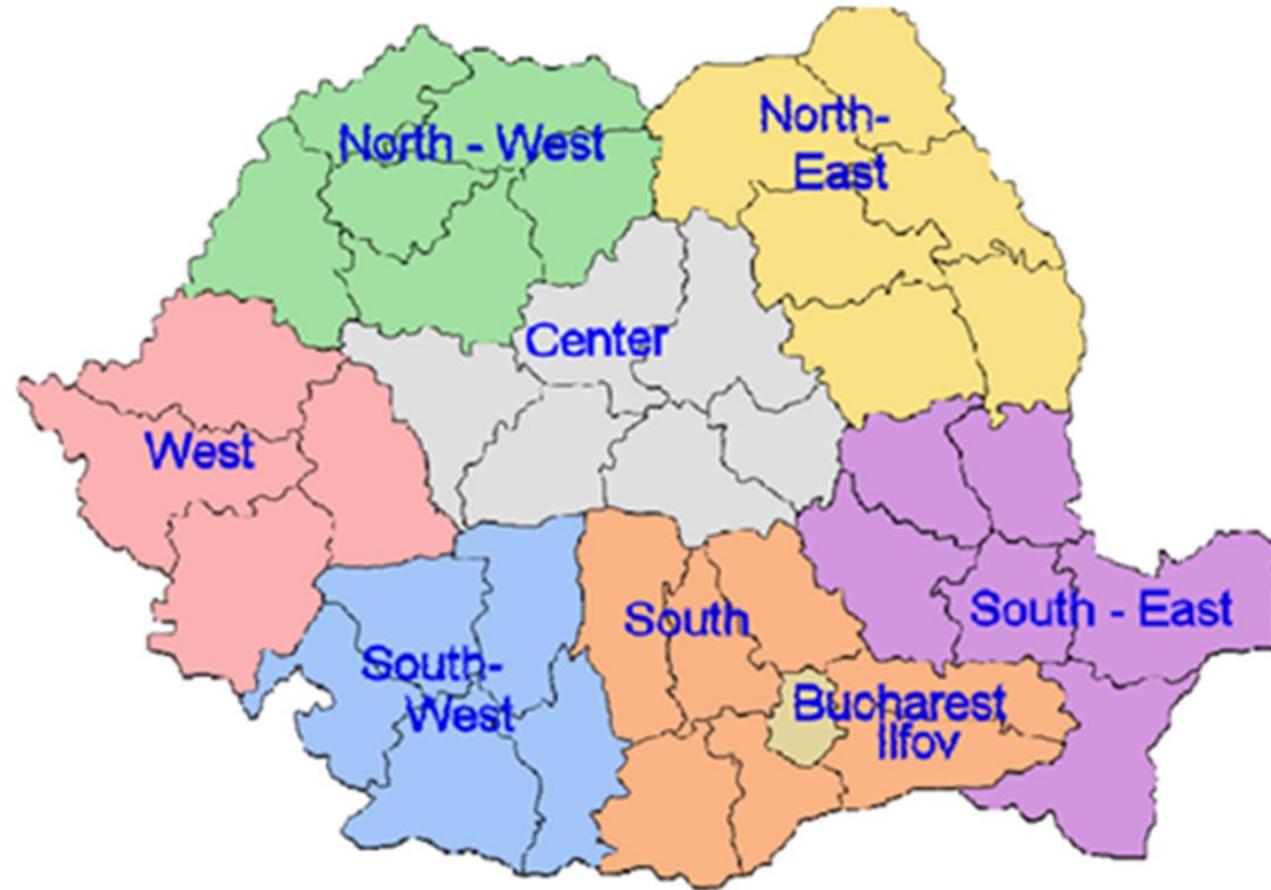


Analyses of AAI in Romania in 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

# Content

- Regional disparities in Romania
- Results:
  - AAI overall – Romania versus EU28
  - AAI domains
  - AAI subdomains
  - Gender gap
- Conclusions & challenges

# Development regions of Romania (NUTS 2)



## NUTS2 Regions and GDP per capita 2006-2017

(Purchasing Power Standards EURO, at current market prices)

	2006	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
<b>North-West</b>	8900	11100	12500	13400	15700	16900
<b>Centre</b>	9300	11900	13800	14100	16500	17900
<b>North-East</b>	6000	7600	9000	9300	10600	11600
<b>South East</b>	8100	10000	12300	13600	14500	15800
<b>South - Muntenia</b>	7900	10000	10900	12800	13900	15100
<b>Bucharest - Ilfov</b>	21500	29200	33700	35500	40600	43200
<b>South West Oltenia</b>	7400	9300	10800	10800	12500	13600
<b>West</b>	10700	13900	15200	15300	18500	20000

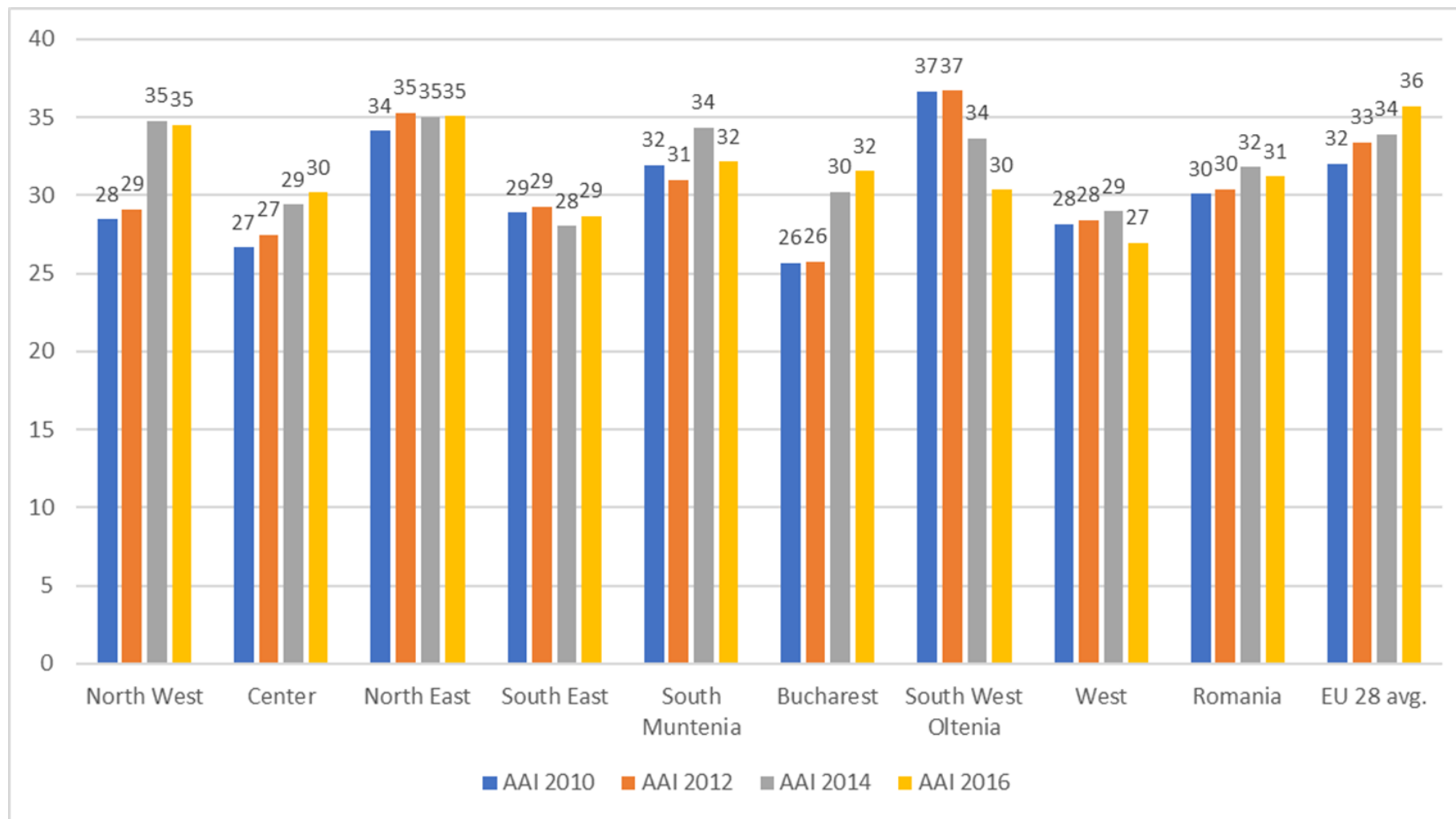
## NUTS2 Regions and demographic profile

	Resident population, (millions)		Population 65+ (%)	
	2010	2016	2010	2016
North West	2.72	2.58	14.04	16.29
Centre	2.52	2.34	14.12	16.74
North East	3.71	3.26	14.48	17.15
South East	2.81	2.47	14.87	18.06
South Muntenia	3.27	3.03	16.74	19.25
Bucharest - Ilfov	2.26	2.29	14.12	15.15
South West Oltenia	2.25	1.99	16.46	19.26
West	1.92	1.80	14.39	16.91

# AAI score by domain in Romania and EU 28 2010 to 2016

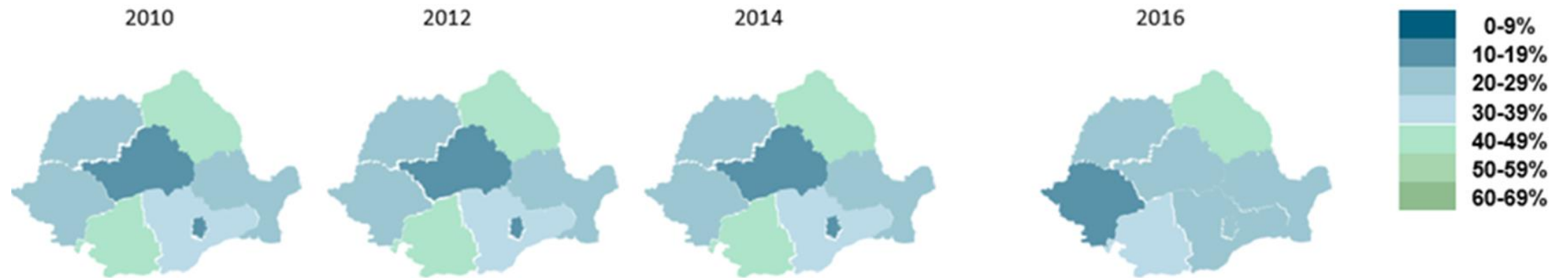
	2010	2012	2014	2016	Change 2010-2016
<b>Romania</b>					
Employment	33.6	31.2	31.2	31.4	-2.3
Social participation	9.9	12.7	12.7	13.6	3.8
Indep, healthy, secure living	57.8	61.1	62.3	65.1	7.3
Capacities for active ageing	42.6	40.6	41.3	43.2	0.7
Overall	29.5	29.6	29.9	30.9	1.4
<b>EU 28 average</b>					
Employment	27.0	27.0	27.9	29.1	2.1
Social participation	14.8	17.5	17.5	17.9	3.1
Indep, healthy, secure living	68.8	70.2	70.7	71.4	2.6
Capacities for active ageing	52.8	54.3	55.0	56.5	3.7
Overall	32.1	33.5	33.9	34.9	2.8

# AAI score in Romania and EU 28 (2010 to 2016)

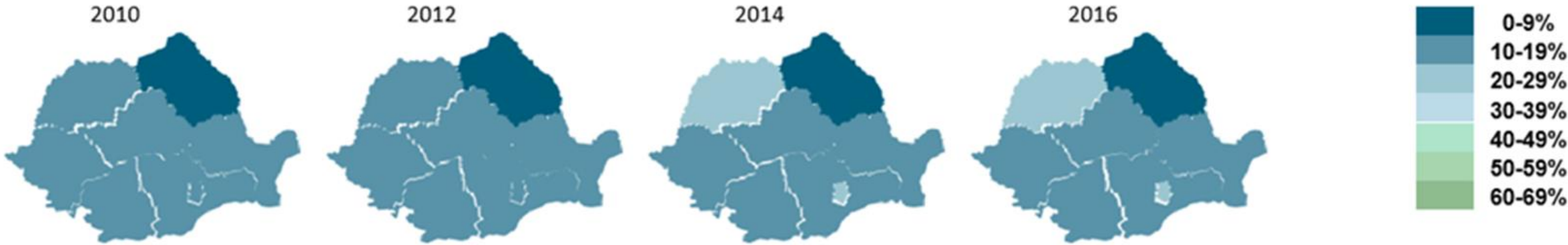




# Employment age 55+



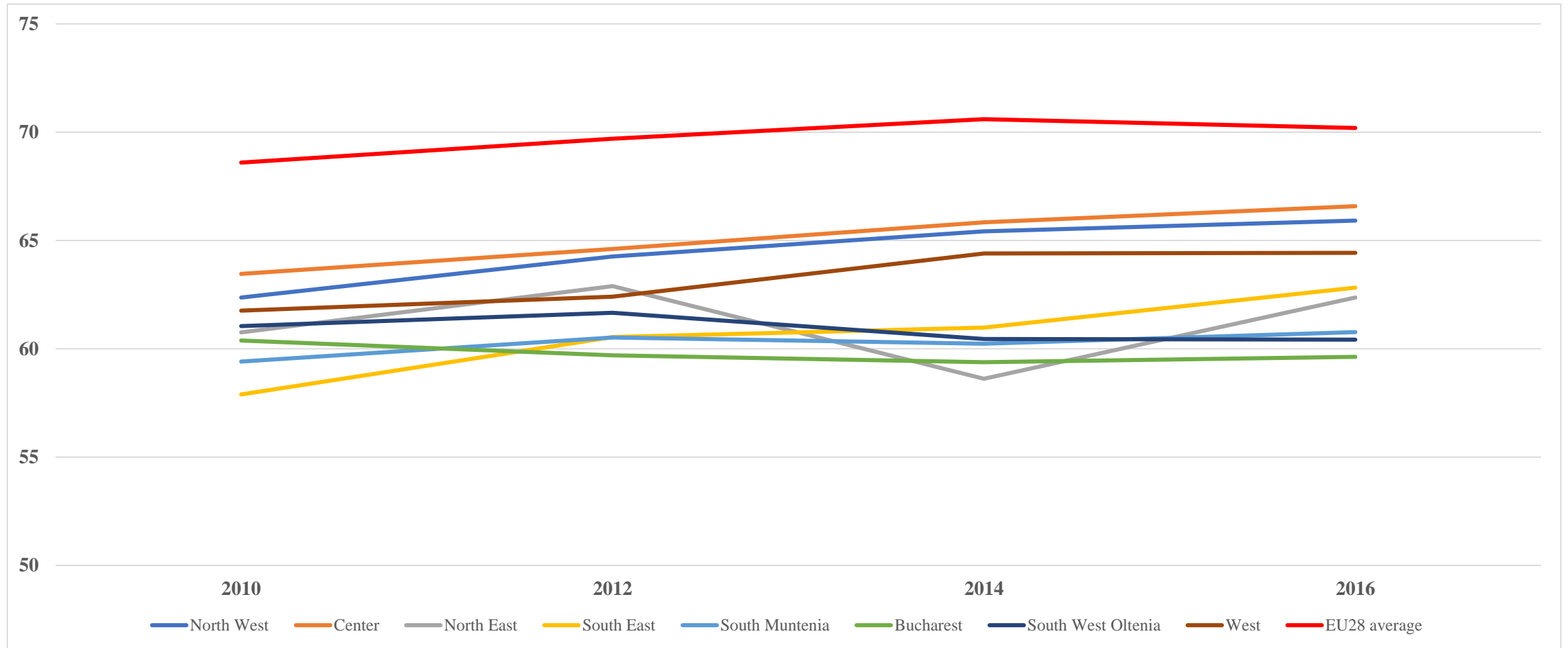
# Social participation



## Social participation by region and year

	Voluntary activities		Political participation	
	2010	2016	2010	2016
North West	2.9	10.0	5.9	1.4
Centre	6.3	4.0	16.7	1.0
North East	1.7	0.5	5.5	2.7
South East	0.0	0.0	7.7	3.3
South Muntenia	1.0	0.0	2.0	9.3
Bucharest - Ilfov	6.5	1.5	3.4	15.6
South West Oltenia	3.7	6.7	11.5	6.7
West	3.0	0.0	7.8	1.5
<i>Romania Average</i>	3.1	2.8	7.5	5.2

# Independent, healthy, and secure living by region and year



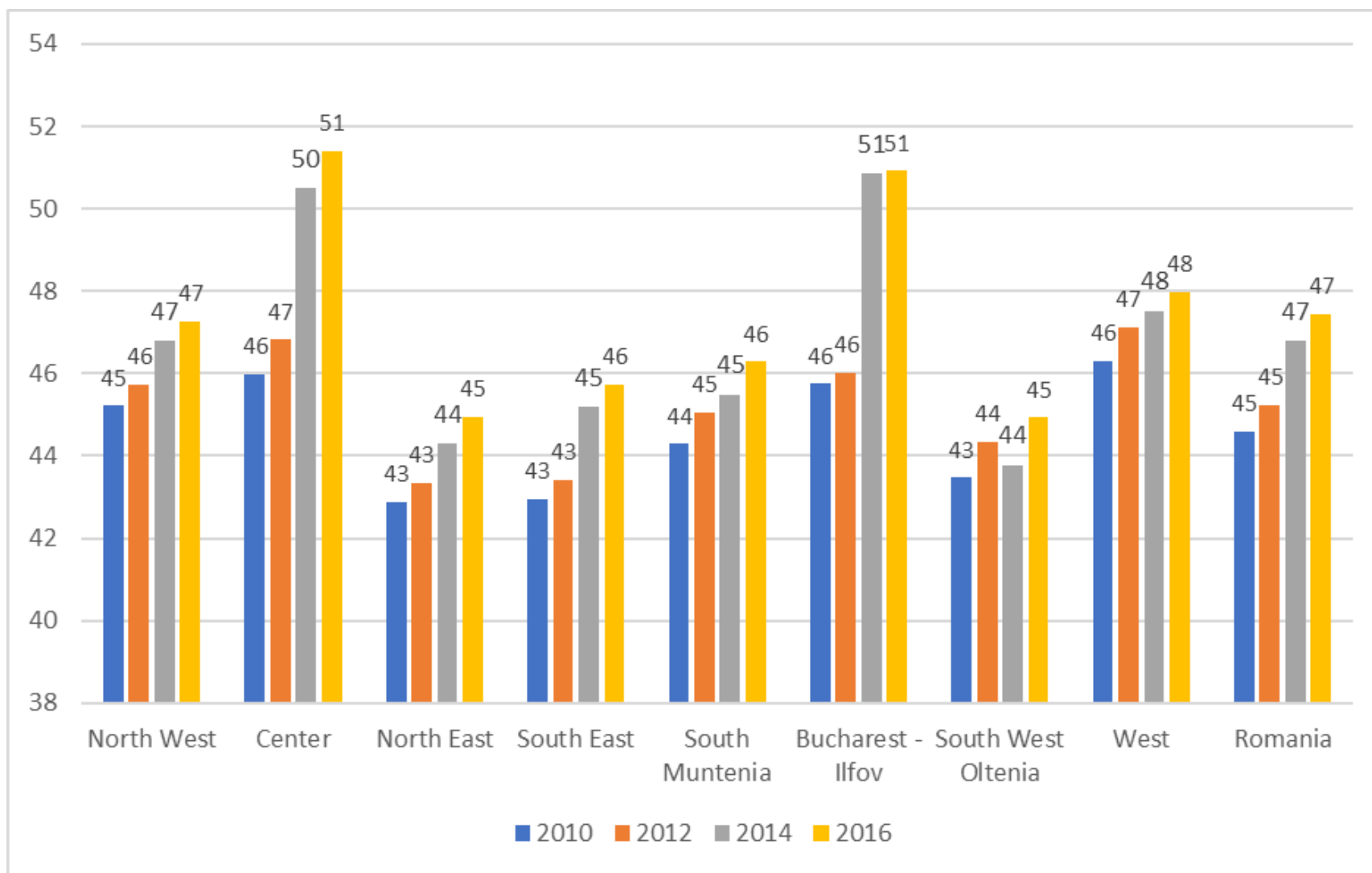
# No poverty risk by region and year



# Physical exercise and lifelong learning by region and year

	Physical exercise		Lifelong learning	
	2010	2016	2010	2016
North West	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.2
Centre	2.7	1.5	0.0	0.1
North East	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
South East	0.6	3.7	0.0	0.0
South Muntenia	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
Bucharest - Ilfov	5.9	6.1	0.0	0.1
South West Oltenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Romania	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.1

# Change in the capacity and enabling environment for active ageing by region and year

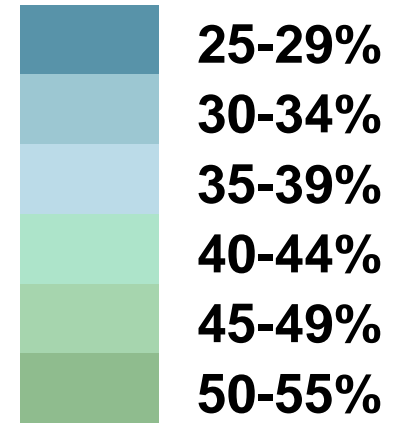


# Use of ICT by region and year





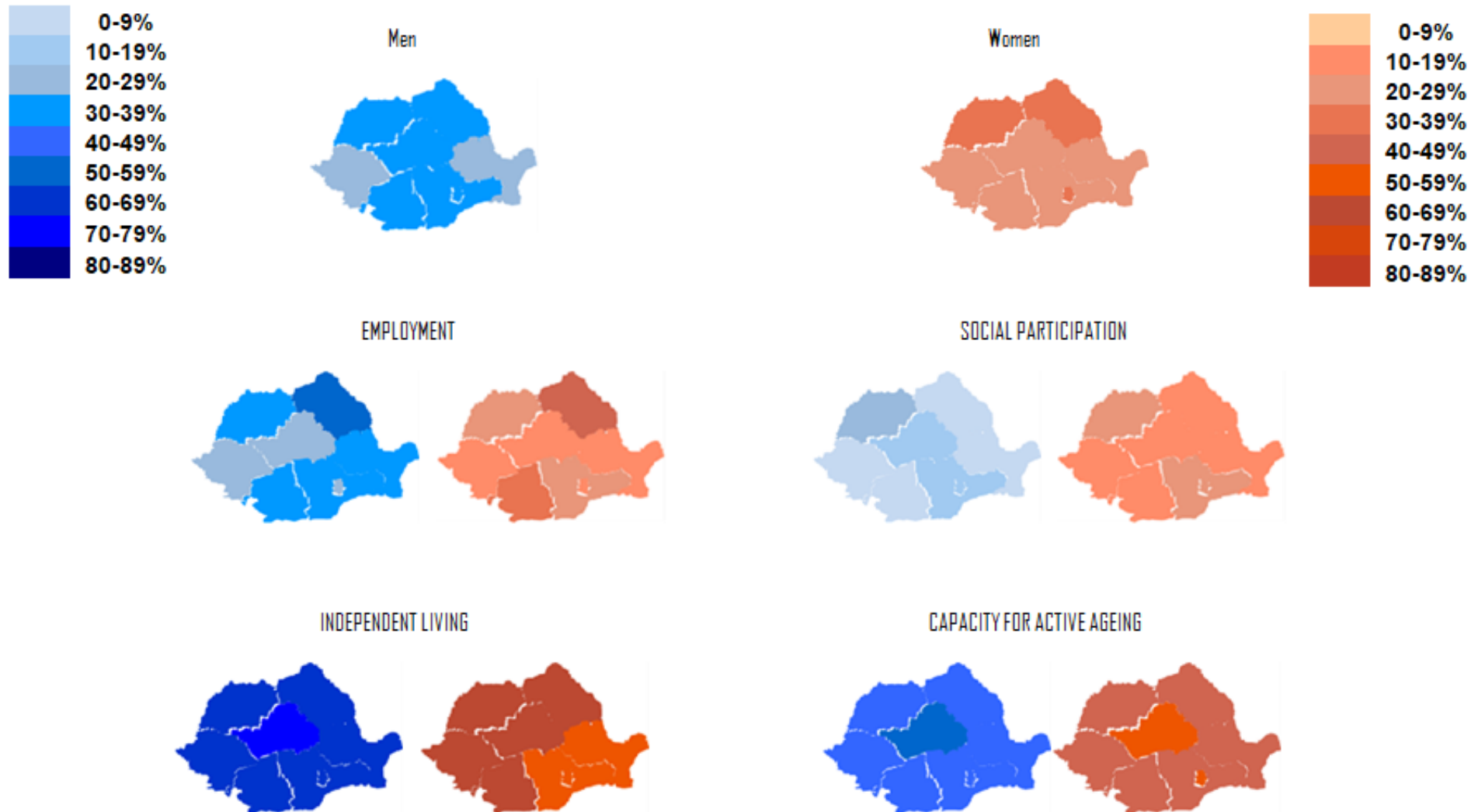
# Social connectedness by region in 2016



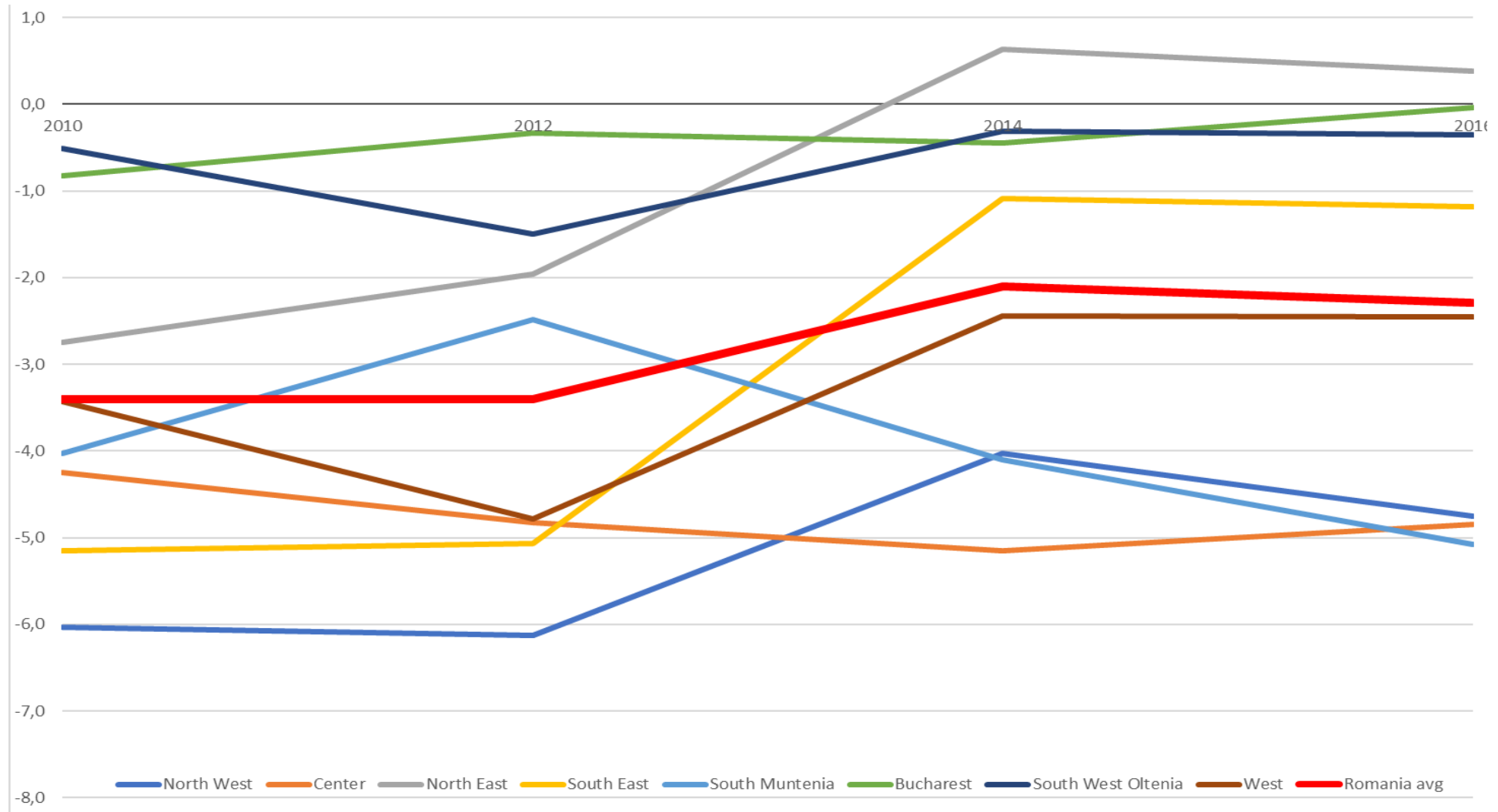
# Educational attainment by region and year



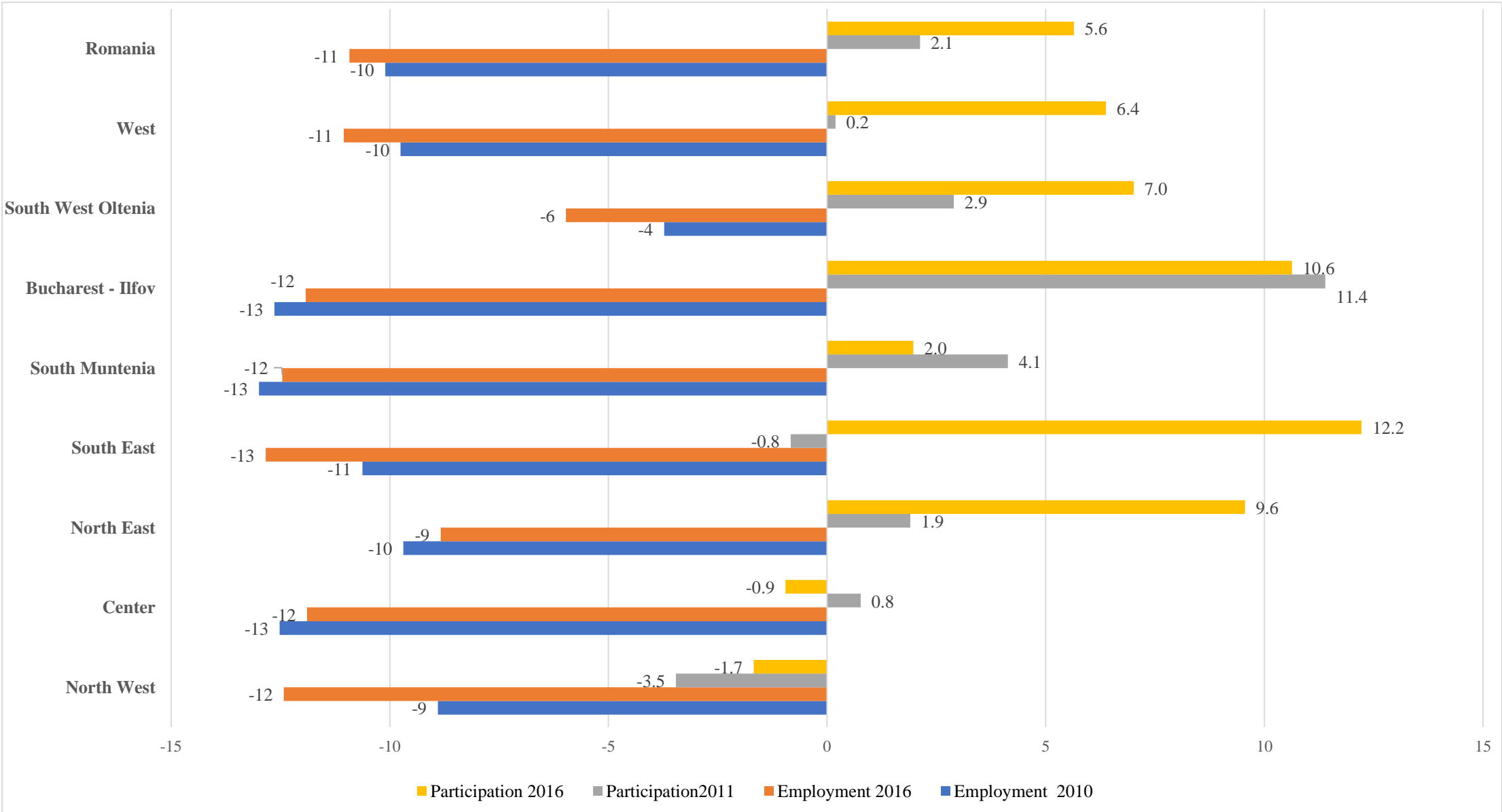
# Gender gap in AAI by region in 2016



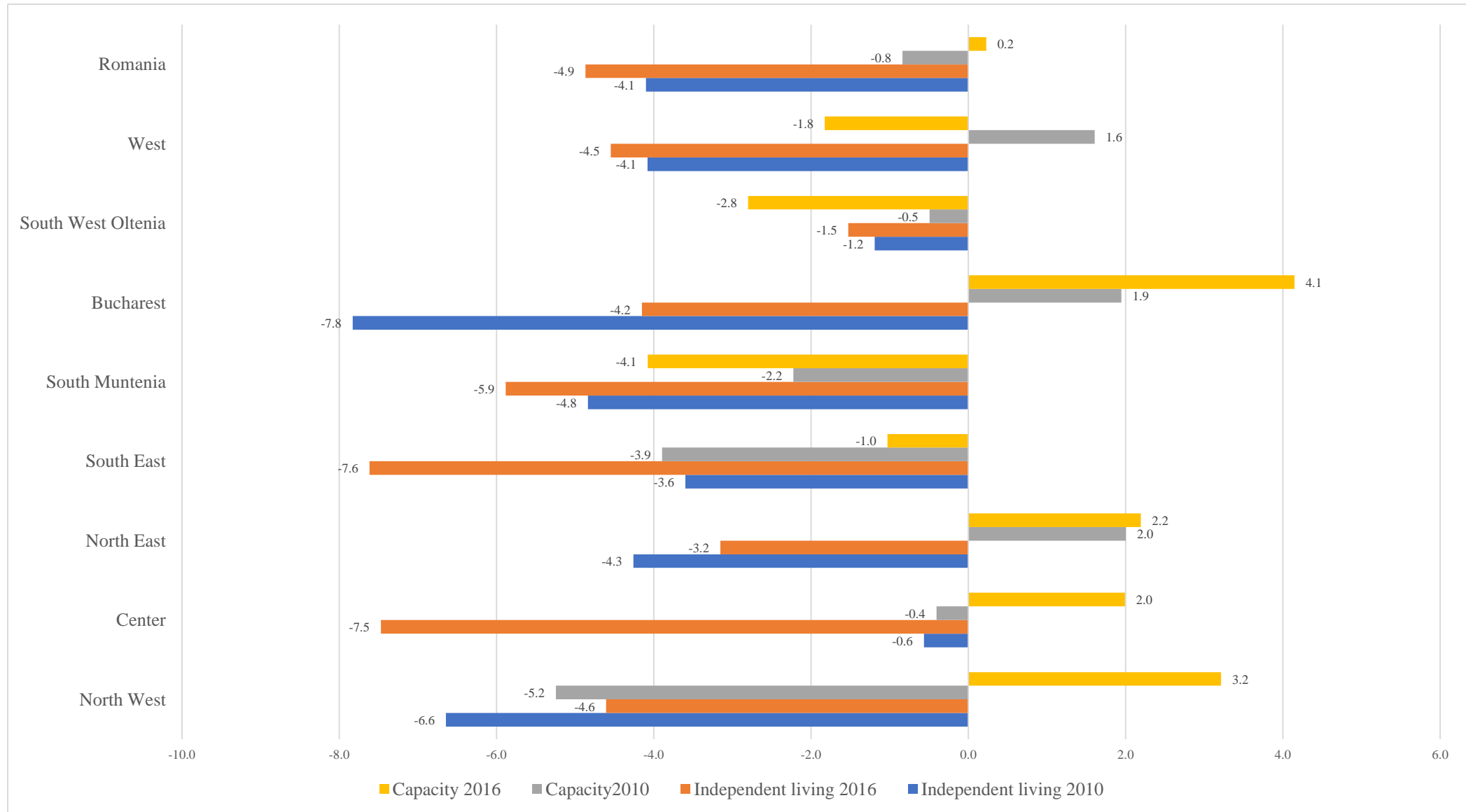
# Gender gap in AAI overall by region and year



# Gender gap in employment and social participation by region (2010-2016)



# Gender gap in independent living and capacity by region (2010-2016)



# Main findings

- AAI increased between 2010 and 2016 in Romania
  - Economic development (poverty reduction, better access to health care)
  - Public policies (social benefits and services targeting the poor, the elderly, those in need of care)
- Romania still lags behind EU average
  - Lag in economic development
  - Lack of infrastructure
  - Cultural heritage of communism (political participation, patriarchal culture)

# Main findings

- There are significant regional disparities in AAI overall and AAI domains
  - Disparities in economic development
  - Demographic trends and regional profiles
  
- The gender gap is significant
  - Gap in employment and education
  - Patriarchal culture
  - Policies promoted during communism



# Public policies addressing Active Ageing

Integrated with the general policies framework in Romania



Universal policies or targeting specific groups



Addressing regional disparities



Dedicated to active ageing

Thank you!