



Centre for Comprehensive Social Policy Studies,  
National Research University Higher School of Economics

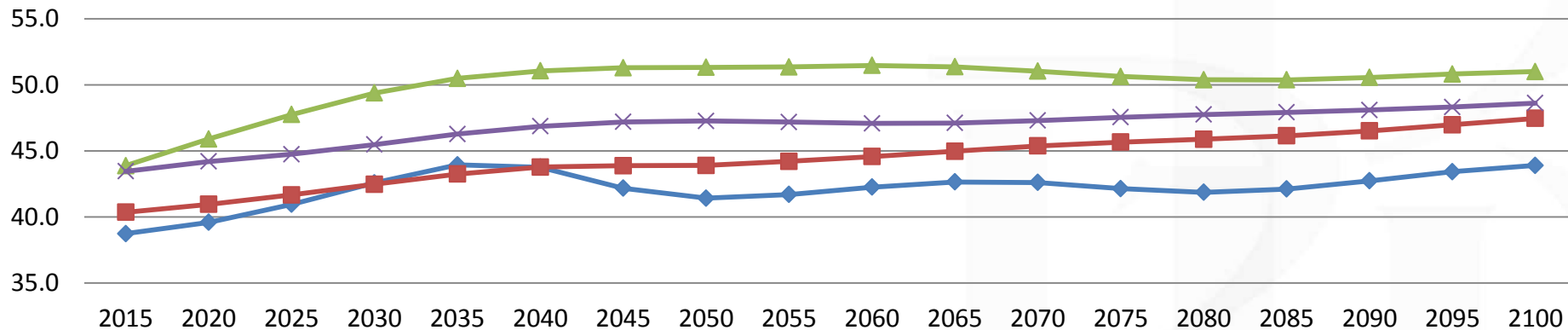
# ACTIVE AGEING IN RUSSIA

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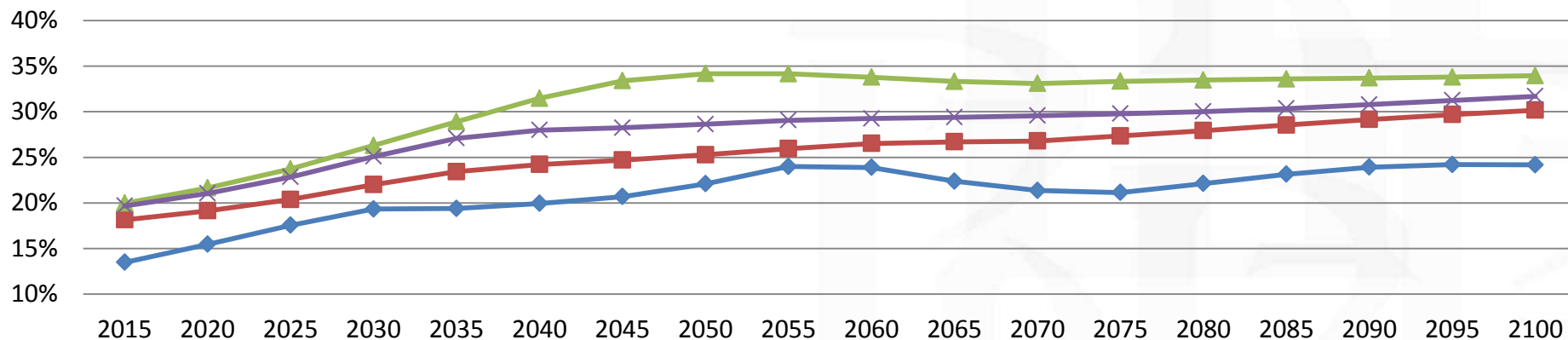
Centre for Comprehensive Social Policy Studies, Institute for Social Policy  
National Research University Higher School of Economics (NRU HSE)

# Population Ageing in Russia

## Median age



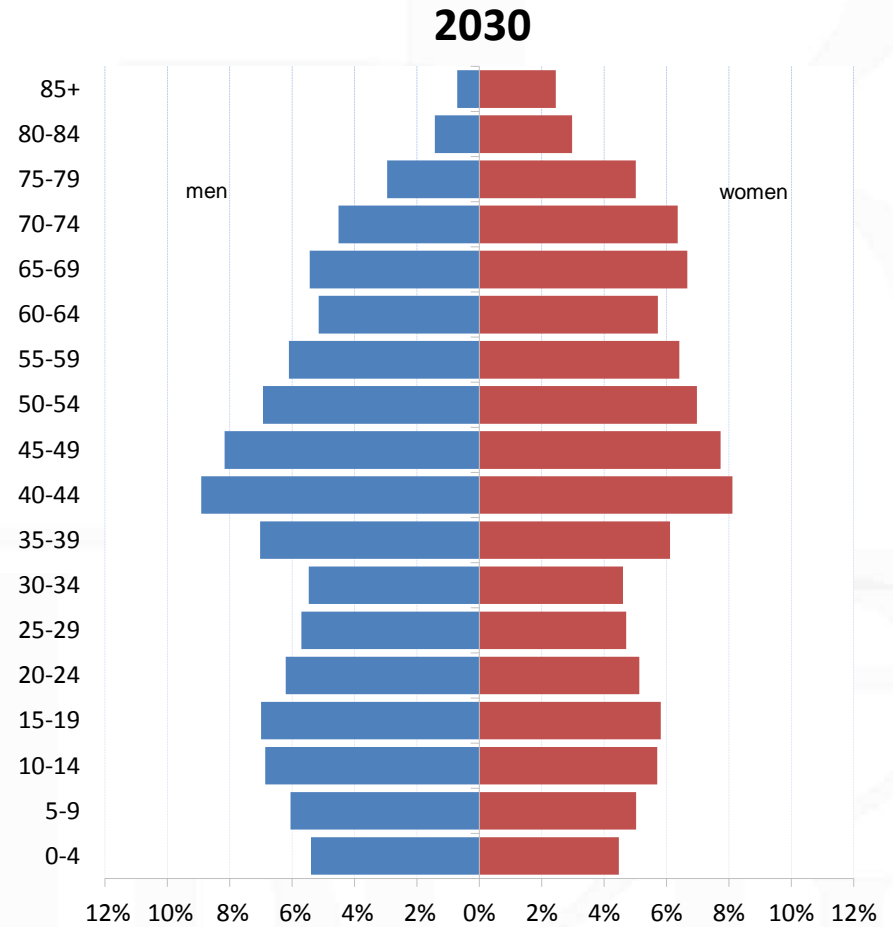
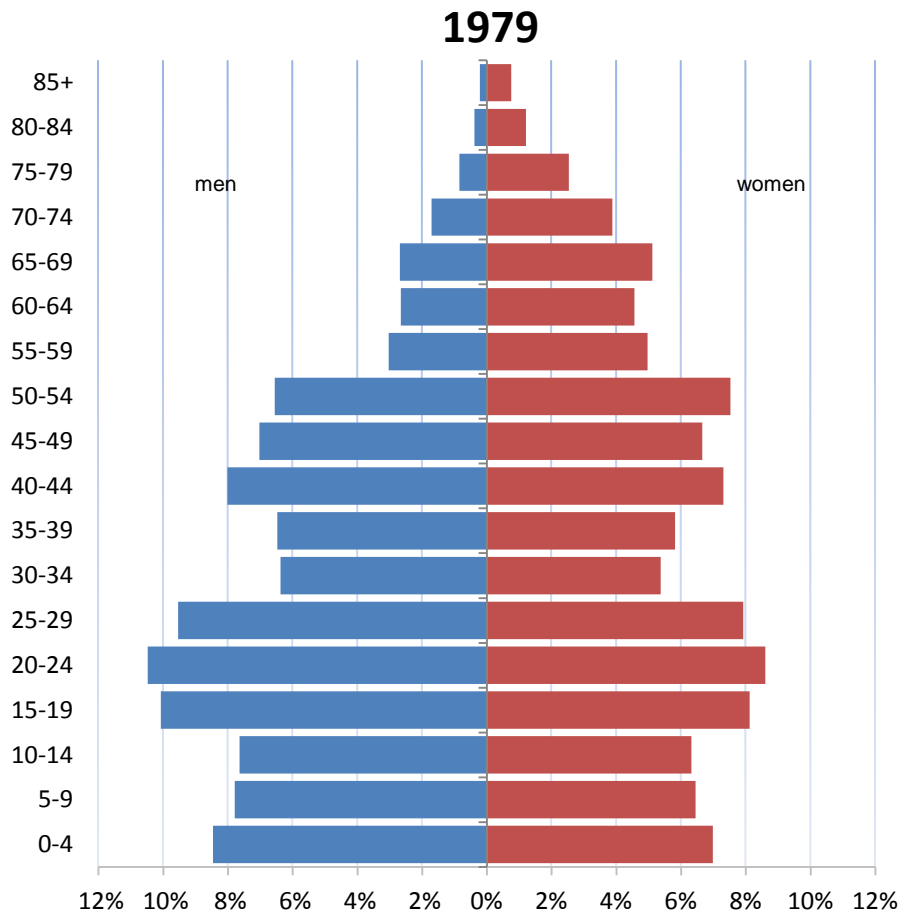
## 65+



◆ Russian Federation   
 ■ Northern Europe   
 ▲ Southern Europe   
 × Western Europe



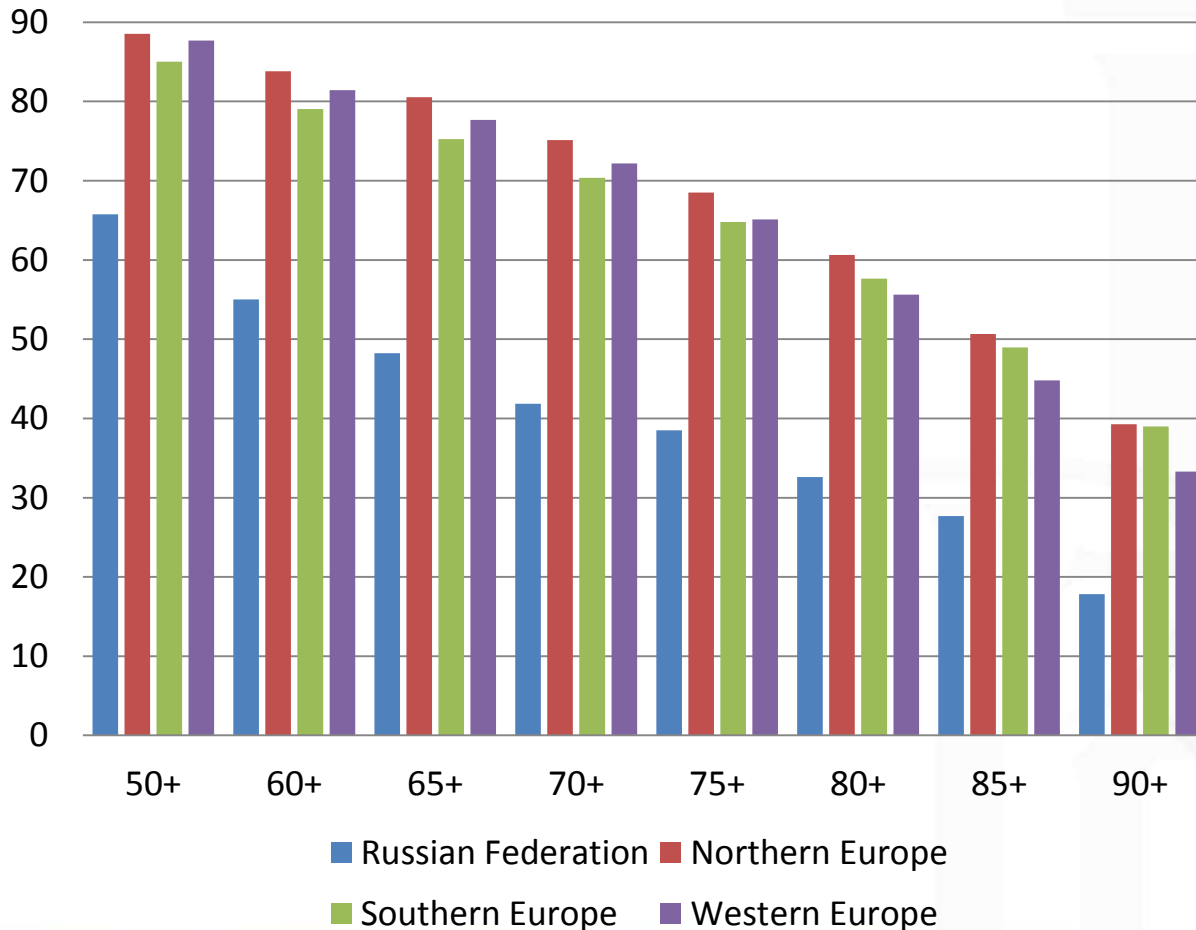
# Gender and age pyramid





# Gender

## Gender balance, 2015



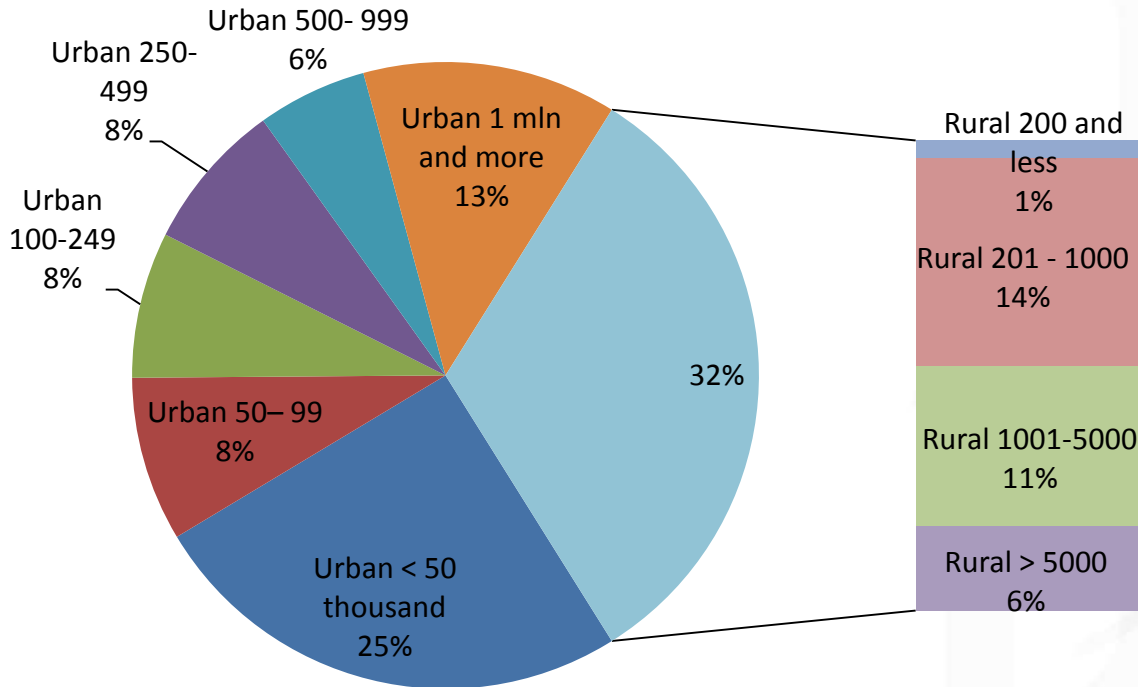
Persistently high mortality & gender inequality

- Life expectancy at birth (Rosstat, 2016): men – 66,5 years, women – 77,1 years
- Among population 55+ – 50% = 55-64 years old (2016)
- In population 55+ women – 25 M, men – 15 M (2015)

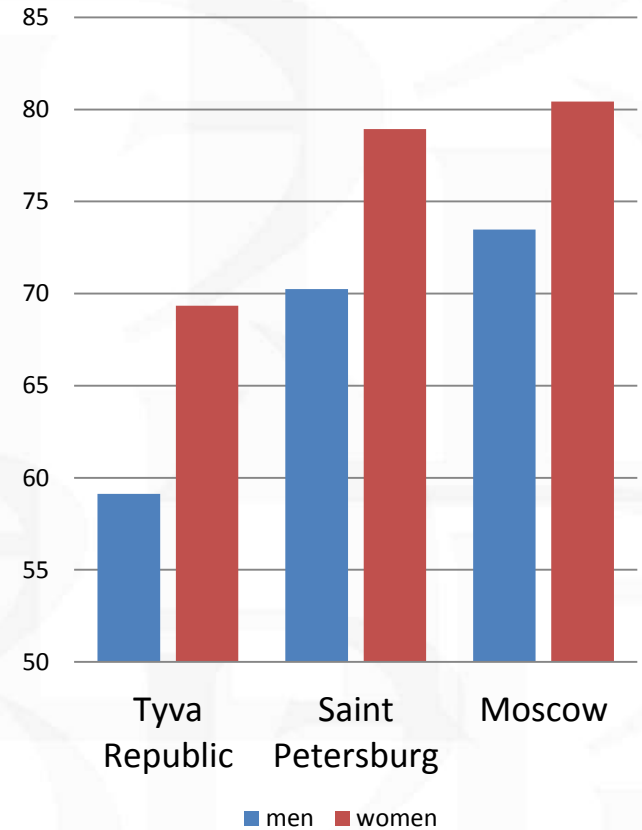


# Inequality

## Urban and rural population



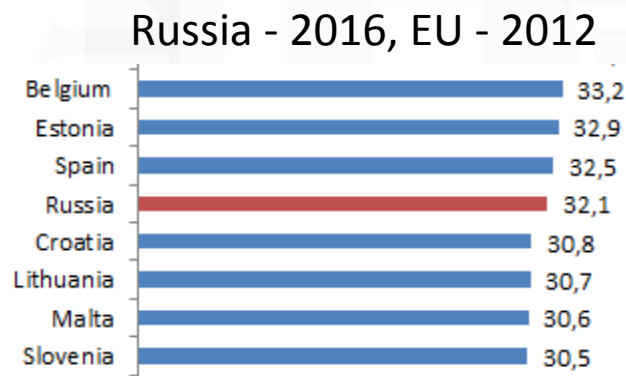
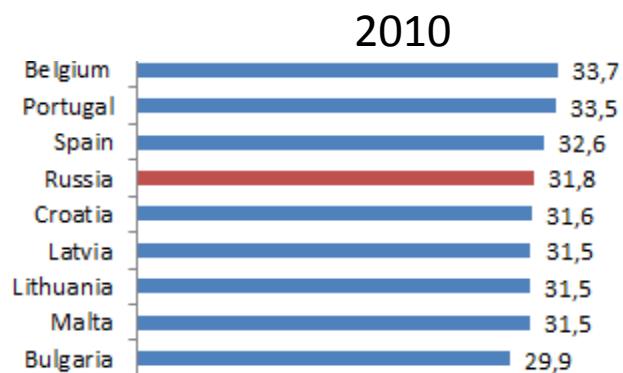
## Life expectancy at birth, 2016



# Active Ageing Policies in Russia

- Old age in modern Russian discourse = «above working age» = 55+ years for women and 60 + for men
- Main document - the **Strategy of action for older citizens up to 2025 (60+)**. It covers a broad range of areas including education and employment, social protection, social and health care, production of particular goods and services, providing accessible environment, development of charity for seniors and volunteer work of elderly people, etc.
  - BUT! The set of indicators approved by the government does not allow to evaluate the implementation of the strategy .
  - NO official definition of “active ageing”
  - Different (unrelated, not coordinated) efforts in different fields: pensions, income protection, social care, employment promotion, vocational training, etc.
- The position of Russia in international indices provokes great interest of policy makers and wide public discussion.

- In 2014 our research team (Sinyavskaya O.V., Varlamova M.A., Ermolina A.A.) in the Center for Studies of Incomes and Living Standards (NRU HSE) made an attempt to calculate AAI-2012 for Russia.
- Now we have 4 versions: AAI for 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016, although no fully comparable
- We highlighted the strong and weak features of active ageing in Russia, compared AAI and Global AgeWatch Index, conducted sensitivity analyses and now analyzing AAI results for different population groups, identifying reasons behind existing inequalities



Employment	Participation in society	Independent living arrangements	Capacity and enabling environment
Sweden	Ireland	Denmark	Sweden
Estonia	Italy	Finland	Denmark
Denmark	Sweden	Netherlands	Luxembourg
United Kingdom	France	Sweden	Netherlands
Germany	Netherlands	France	United Kingdom
Netherlands	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Finland
Finland	United Kingdom	Ireland	Belgium
Portugal	Finland	Germany	Ireland
Latvia	Belgium	Slovenia	France
Cyprus	Denmark	Austria	Austria
Romania	Czech Republic	United Kingdom	Malta
Ireland	Croatia	Belgium	Spain
Lithuania	Austria	Czech Republic	Germany
Czech Republic	Cyprus	Malta	Czech Republic
Russia	Spain	Spain	Italy
Bulgaria	Malta	Croatia	Russia
Austria	Slovenia	Italy	Croatia
France	Russia	Hungary	Bulgaria
Spain	Hungary	Cyprus	Portugal
Italy	Lithuania	Estonia	Cyprus
Poland	Portugal	Portugal	Slovenia
Slovakia	Latvia	Lithuania	Latvia
Luxembourg	Greece	Slovakia	Poland
Croatia	Slovakia	Poland	Estonia
Belgium	Germany	Greece	Slovakia
Greece	Estonia	Bulgaria	Hungary
Malta	Romania	Romania	Greece
Hungary	Bulgaria	Russia	Lithuania
Slovenia	Poland	Latvia	Romania





# Strong and Weak Aspects of Ageing in Russia

## Strengths

- High level of educational attainment
- Relatively high levels of employment (considering low retirement age and poor health)
- Tight family connections
- Relative welfare
- Use of ICT

## Weaknesses

- High mortality rates and poor health
- Low availability of health and dental care
- Lack of social institutes, providing opportunity for voluntary activities, life-long learning and physical activity to the elderly
- Low external social connectedness and mental well-being
- Environment: opportunities for independent living, physical safety

# Data on elderly and active ageing in Russia

- Russian Population Census and Micro Population Census
- Rosstat regular surveys:
  - Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions of the Population
  - Statistical Survey of Income and Participation in Social Programs
  - Selective Observation of the Use of the Daily Fund of Time by the Population
  - Survey on the Quality and Accessibility of Services in Education and Employment, Medical and Social Services
- Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey
- Russian Generations and Gender Survey
- European Social Survey

## We tried to:

- **Include necessary questions in regular conducted surveys, like RLMS**
- Include suitable indicators to Strategy, make them key indicators for the regions on some suitable social programs

# A role AAI can play

- Visual structure of active ageing concept for policy makers
- Shift of the discussion from “burden” to “potential”, from one-dimensional to multi-dimensional perspective
- Tool for defining crucial operative directions
  - Gender disaggregation and estimations for different population groups (education level, income, residence area etc.)
  - International comparison for best practices extraction
  - Comparability for different time periods
- Inspire regular monitoring of elderly population, intergenerational relations, active ageing components
- Stimulate the engagement of new actors: business and nongovernmental organizations