



Active Ageing Index

monitoring tool for ageing-related policies

POPULATION



Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich/Olga Kharitonova
Active Ageing Index in Spain, national seminar
26 August 2019, Madrid



UNECE region

UNECE region

Member States

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**56 member States,
17 % of world population, >30 % of world's 65+**

UNECE region

Regional trends: population 1995–2018



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People in the UNECE region:

- live longer
- are healthier
- are better educated
- have fewer children, and later in life
- live in more diverse family settings
- have higher incomes
- are more mobile

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Population 65+ (% of total population)

154.5 million (13.1%)

174.5 million (14.1%)

195.1 million (15.4%)

Life expectancy at 65

Men: 15.2 years
Women: 18.4

Men: 16.2 years
Women: 19.2

Men: 17.0 years
Women: 20.2

Life expectancy at birth

Men: 71.2 years
Women: 78.2

Men: 72.7 years
Women: 79.4

Men: 75.0 years
Women: 81.1

2002 -2007

2007 -2012

2012-2017



High economic growth
Rising labour market participation
Declining unemployment

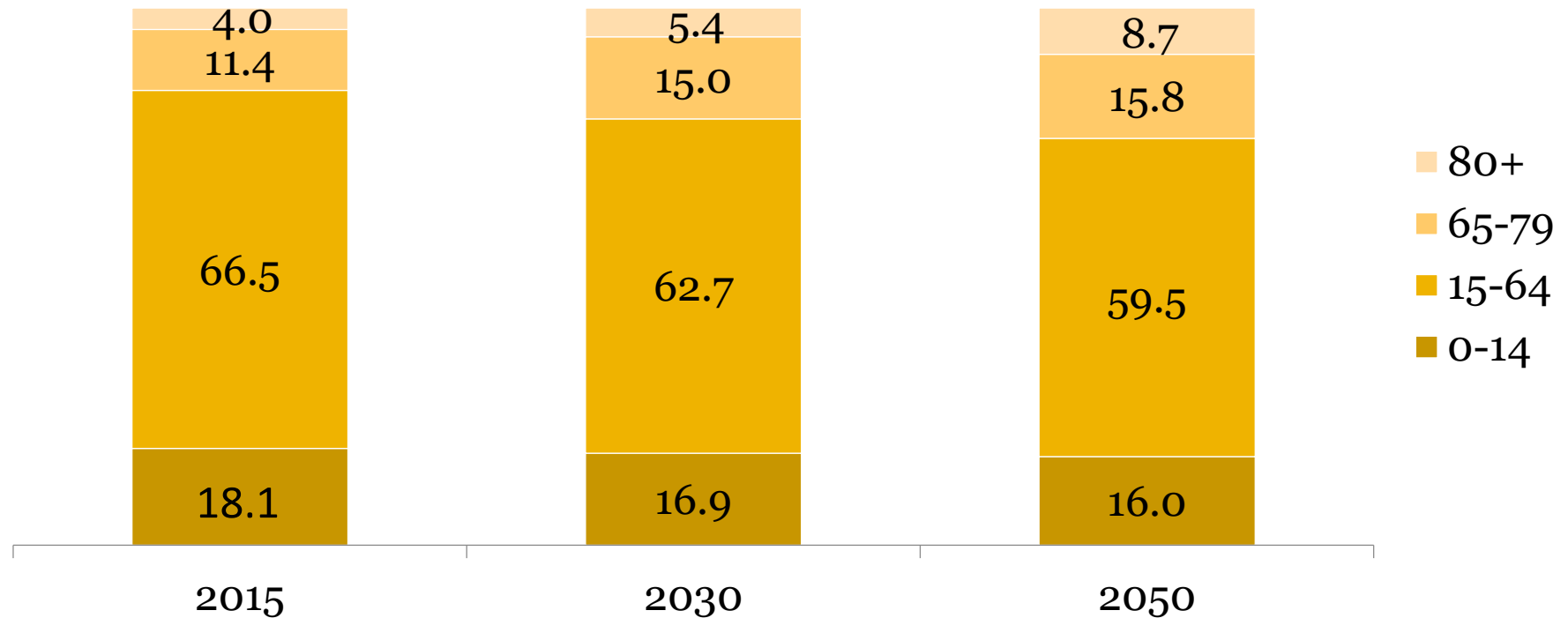
Financial crisis
Economic, social and political instability

Uneven recovery from the global economic crisis

UNECE region

Population age composition (%)

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Source: UNDESA World Population Prospects, rev. 2019

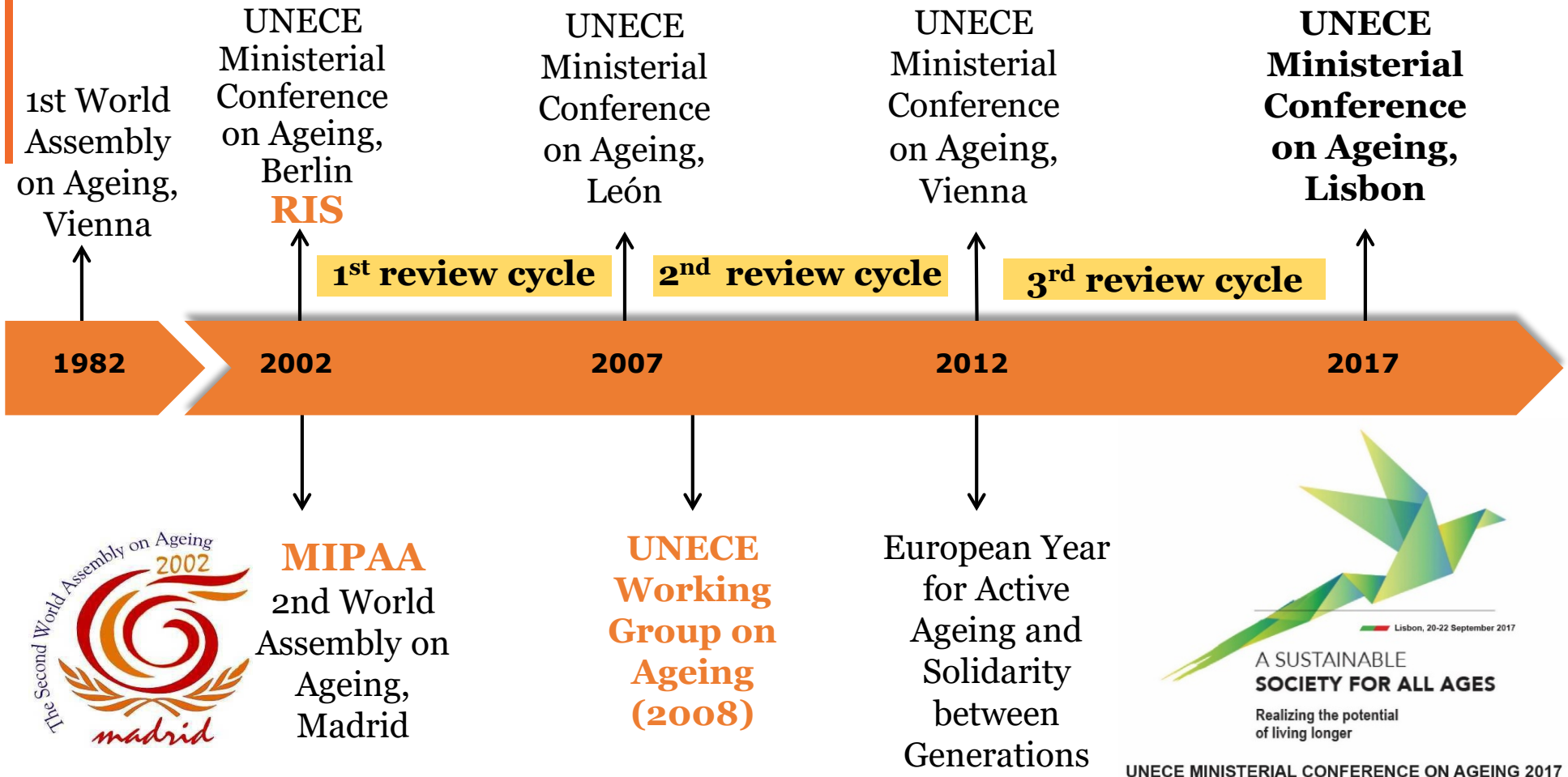
Policy response

Policy framework

From Vienna to Lisbon and beyond



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Change in attitude to fulfil potential of ageing



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Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Political Declaration – Building a Society for all ages

Adopted by 159 governments

Priority themes:

- Older Persons and Development
 - Advancing Health and Well-being into Old Age
 - Ensuring Enabling and Supportive Environments
- + Implementation and follow-up



Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS)

10 commitments

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Adjusted to the needs of the UNECE region with its rapidly ageing population

1	Mainstreaming ageing
2	Integration and participation
3	Economic growth
4	Social security
5	Labour markets
6	Lifelong learning
7	Quality of life, independent living and health
8	Gender equality
9	Support to families providing care
10	Regional co-operation

2012 Vienna Declaration

4 goals for the third cycle

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Goal 1 - Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained

Goal 2 - Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted

Goal 3 - Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded

Goal 4 - Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced

2017 Lisbon Declaration

3 goals for the fourth cycle

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2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

Goal 1 – Recognizing the potential of older persons

Goal 2 – Encouraging longer working life and ability to work

Goal 3 – Ageing with dignity



Lisbon, 20-22 September 2017

A SUSTAINABLE
SOCIETY FOR ALL AGES

Realizing the potential
of living longer

UNECE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON AGEING 2017

Active Ageing Index

AAI Project



- managed jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Commission's DG for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)
- advised by the Expert Group on the Active Ageing Index
- main developer of AAI in 2012 — the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna (ECV)
- University of the Basque Country currently leads the research work








AAI

22 indicators

4 domains

 OVERALL INDEX
 DOMAINS
 INDICATORS

 Active Ageing Index The Active Ageing Index (AAI) is a tool to measure the untapped potential of older people for active and healthy ageing across countries. It measures the level to which older people live independent lives, participate in paid employment and social activities as well as their capacity for active ageing.			
 Employment	 Participation in Society	 Independent, Healthy and Secure Living	 Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing
Employment rate 55-59	Voluntary activities	Physical exercise	Remaining life expectancy at age 55
Employment rate 60-64	Care to children and grandchildren	Access to health services	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55
Employment rate 65-69	Care to infirm and disabled	Independent living	Mental well-being
Employment rate 70-74	Political participation	Financial security (three indicators)	Use of ICT
		Physical safety	Social connectedness
		Lifelong learning	Educational attainment

Actual experiences of active ageing

Capacity to actively age



Active Ageing Index

- captures various facets of active ageing and indicates how much of the potential of older persons is used
- offers a flexible framework that can be applied to different countries and at national as well as subnational (regional and local) levels
- depicts the current situation and highlights the areas where future gains can be made
- allows to measure progress over time and helps to identify successful policy measures (if calculated regularly)

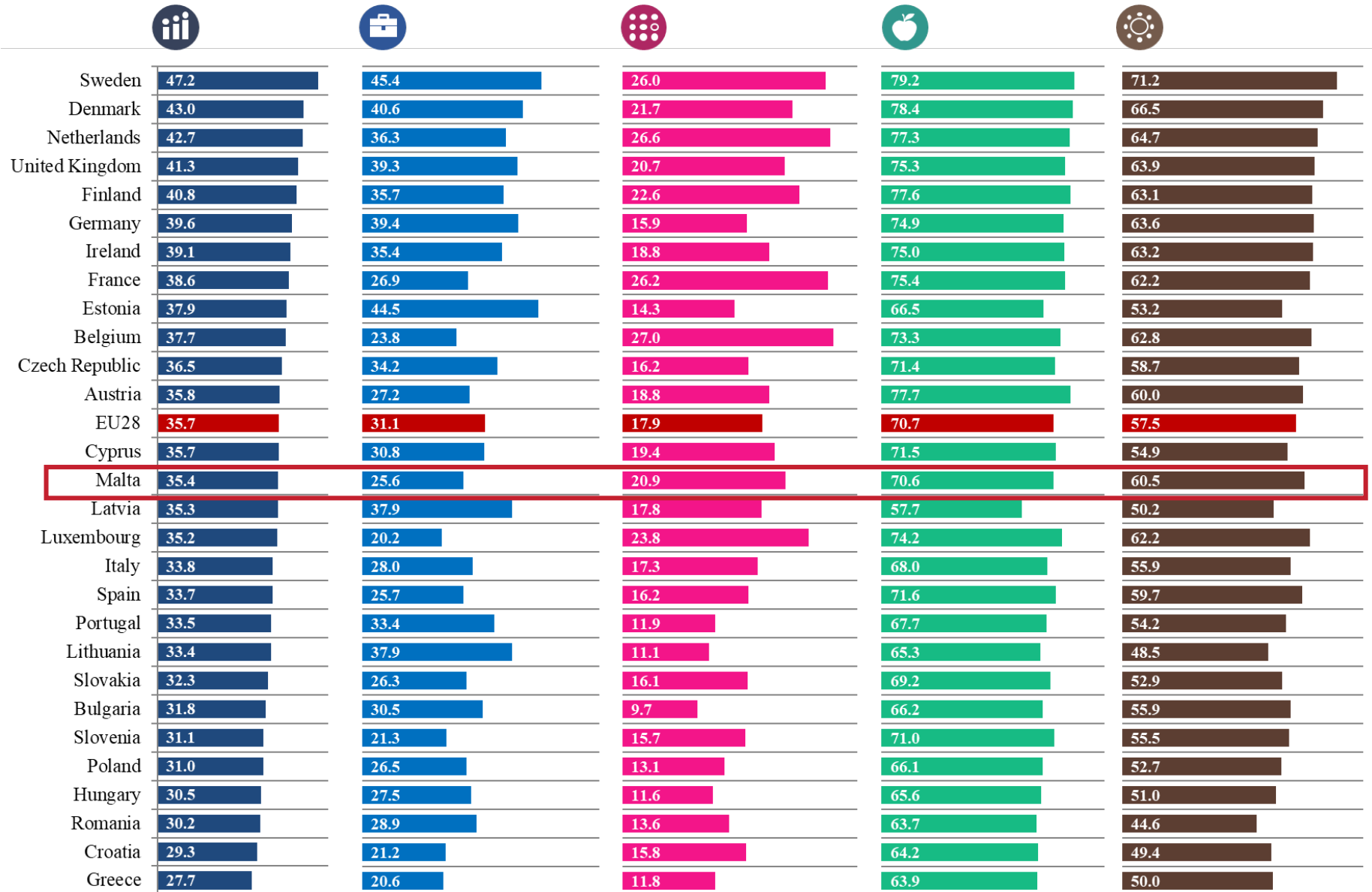


2018 AAI results for EU





2018 AAI results for EU





Gender gap:

- shows the difference between scores for women and men
- indicates potential for improvement: active ageing should be equally possible for women and men
- varies significantly across domains, the largest gender gap being observed in the first domain

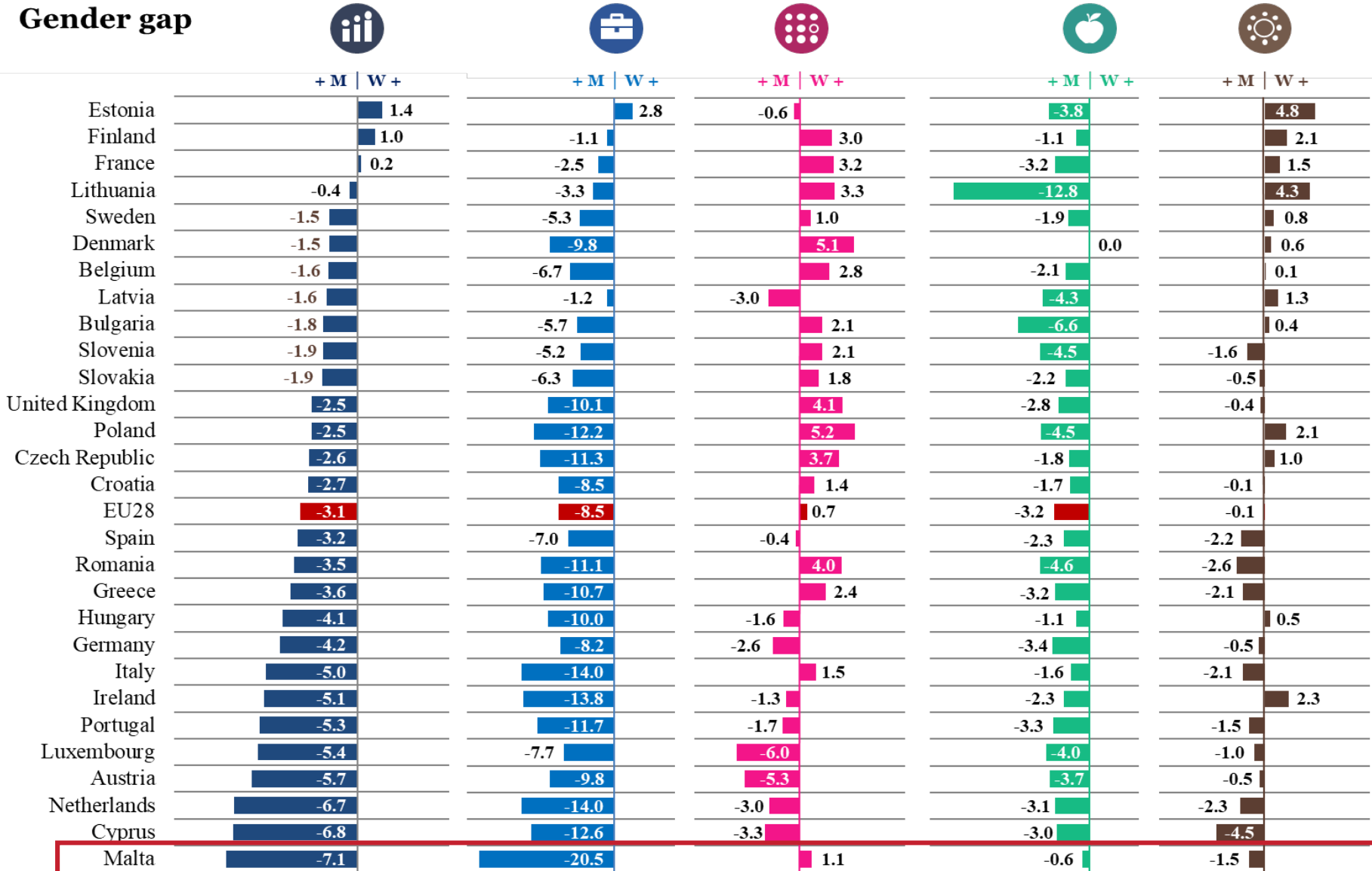


AAI

Gender gap



2018 AAI Gender gap



Use of AAI

- Shape/adapt national active ageing policies as well as to monitor their implementation, e.g. Bulgaria, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovenia...
- Monitor implementation of the international (regional) policy framework: 22 AAI indicators included in the statistical annex of the national reports for MIPAA/RIS implementation
- Apply at a subnational — regional and local — level, e.g. Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain (+ Biscay Province, Province of Navarra)
- Increasing number of research studies on AAI

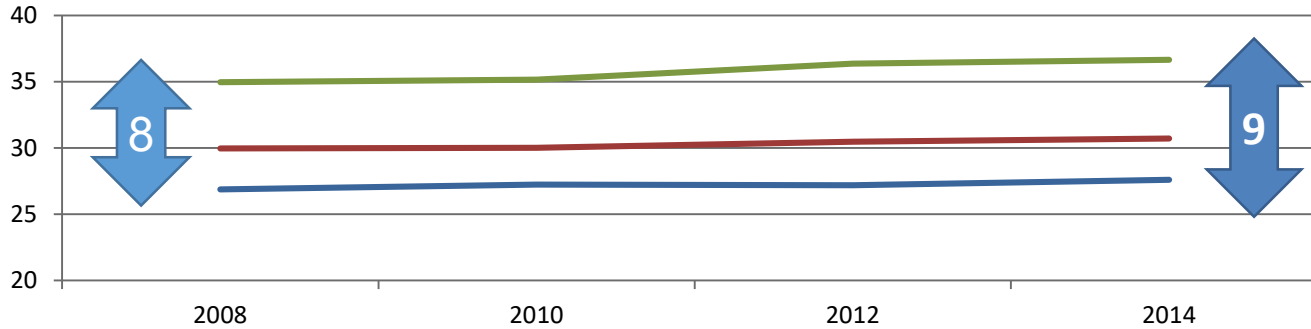
Population subgroups

Figures refer to Italy, avg 2016=32.2

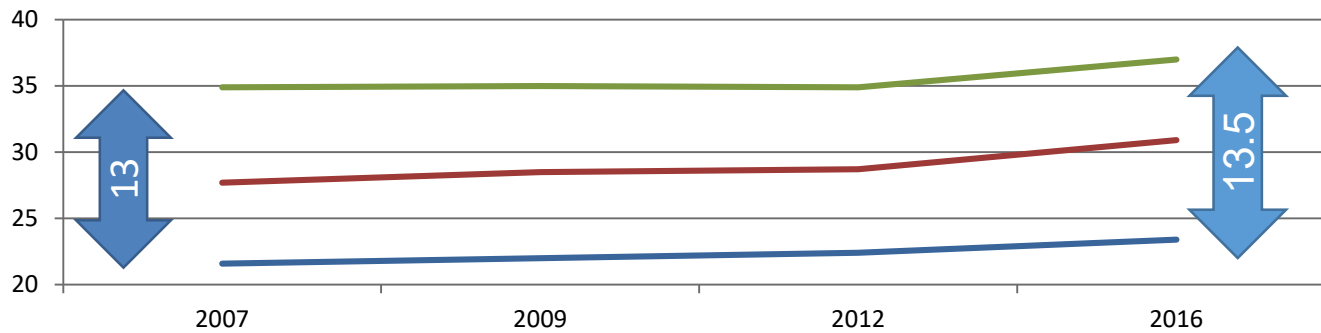
- Education matters: low: 23.4; high : 37.0
 - › *And difference becomes larger!*
- Gender matters: women: 29.6; men: 35.2
 - › *Difference remains stable*
- Geography matters: South: 29.2; North: 33.9
 - › *and diverging!*
- Rural/urban, income (given education) matter less



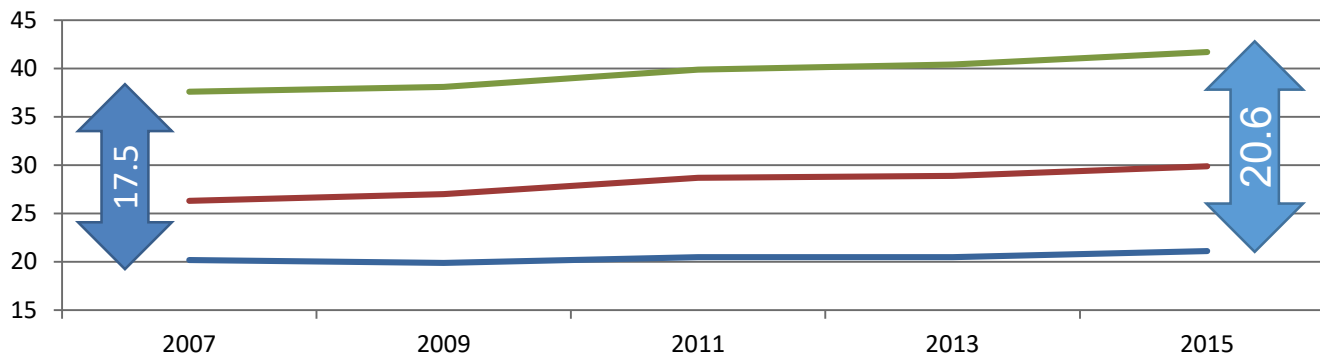
AAI results by educational level



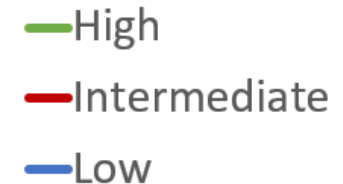
Germany



Italy



Poland



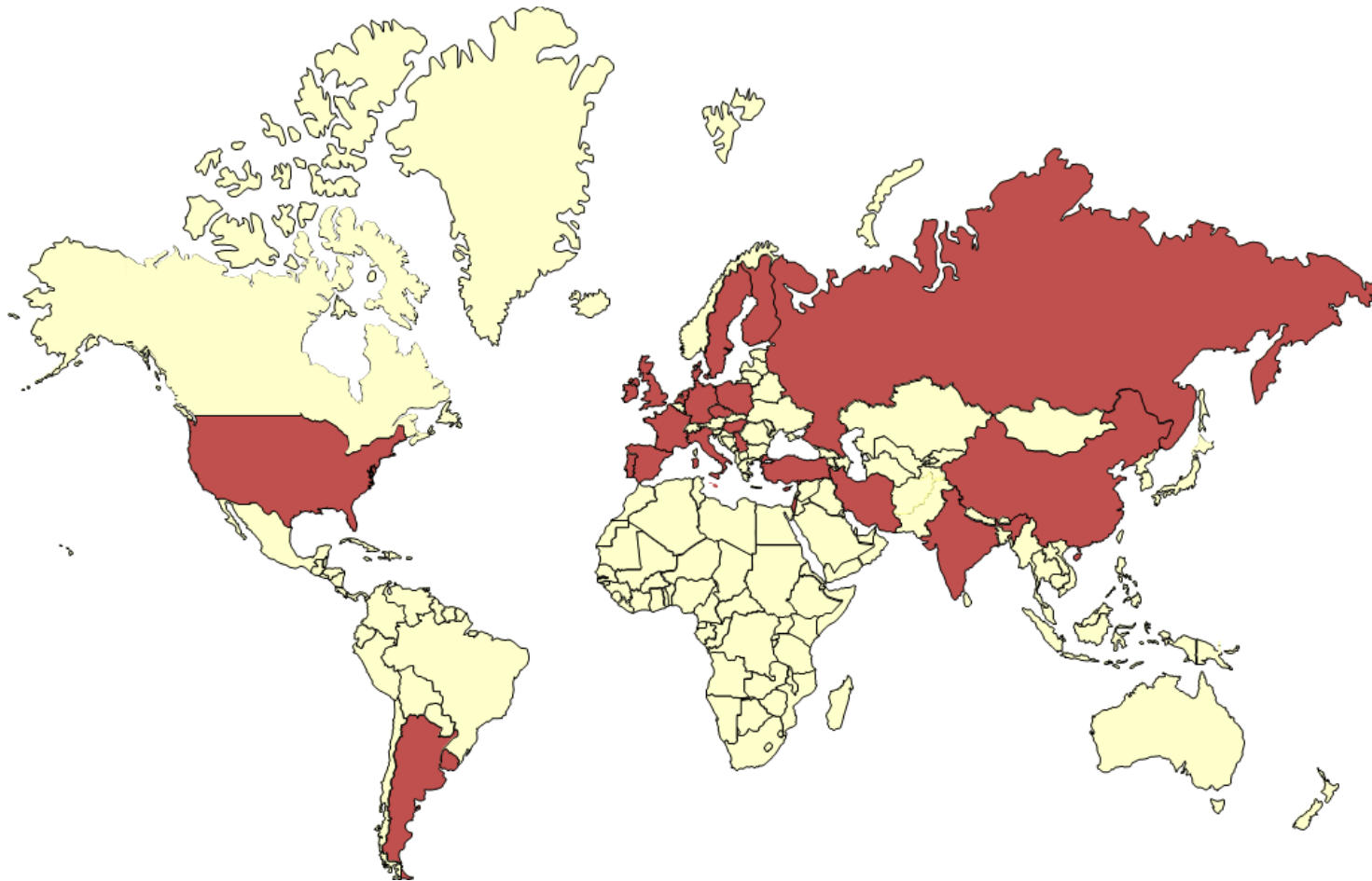
Extending the methodology

- The AAI is “flexible”
- Non-EU countries/regions:
 - Lack of indicators
 - Proxy
 - Multiple indicators
- Comparison OK within methodological frame
- Need caveats and ad-hoc analysis

Guidelines on use of AAI in non-EU countries and at subnational level

Promoting research

Origin of paper submissions for seminars of 2015 and 2018





Active Ageing Index



AAI Wiki

2018
Active Ageing
Index



Active Ageing Index 2014
Analytical Report
April 2015





Thank you

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AAI wiki

<https://statswiki.unece.org/display/AAI/Active+Ageing+Index+Home>

AAI web — under development

<https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/active-ageing-index/>