



# Active Ageing Index

monitoring tool for ageing-related policies

POPULATION



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Active Ageing Index in Romania, national seminar  
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**UNECE region**

# UNECE region

## Member States

### POPULATION



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

# UNECE region

Regional trends: population 1995–2018



## POPULATION



## 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

## POPULATION



### 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

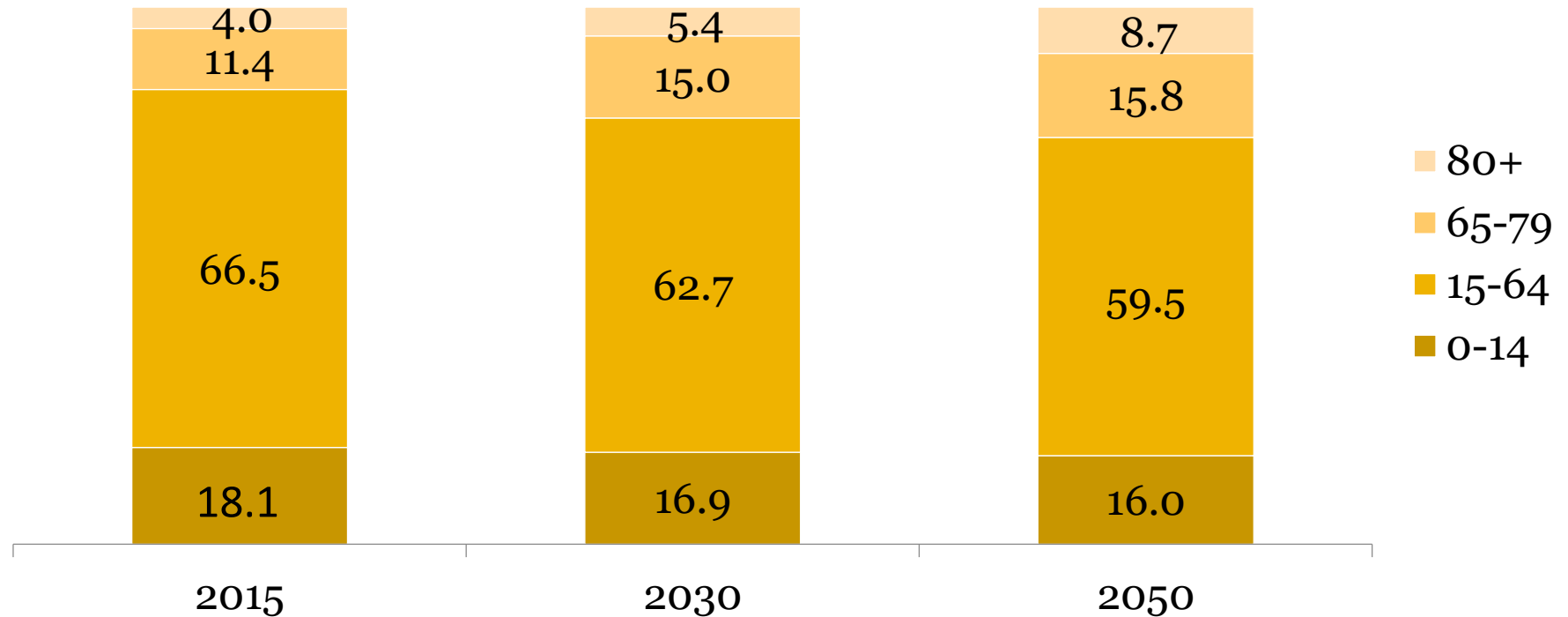
Financial crisis  
Economic, social and political instability

Uneven recovery from the global economic crisis

# UNECE region

## Population age composition (%)

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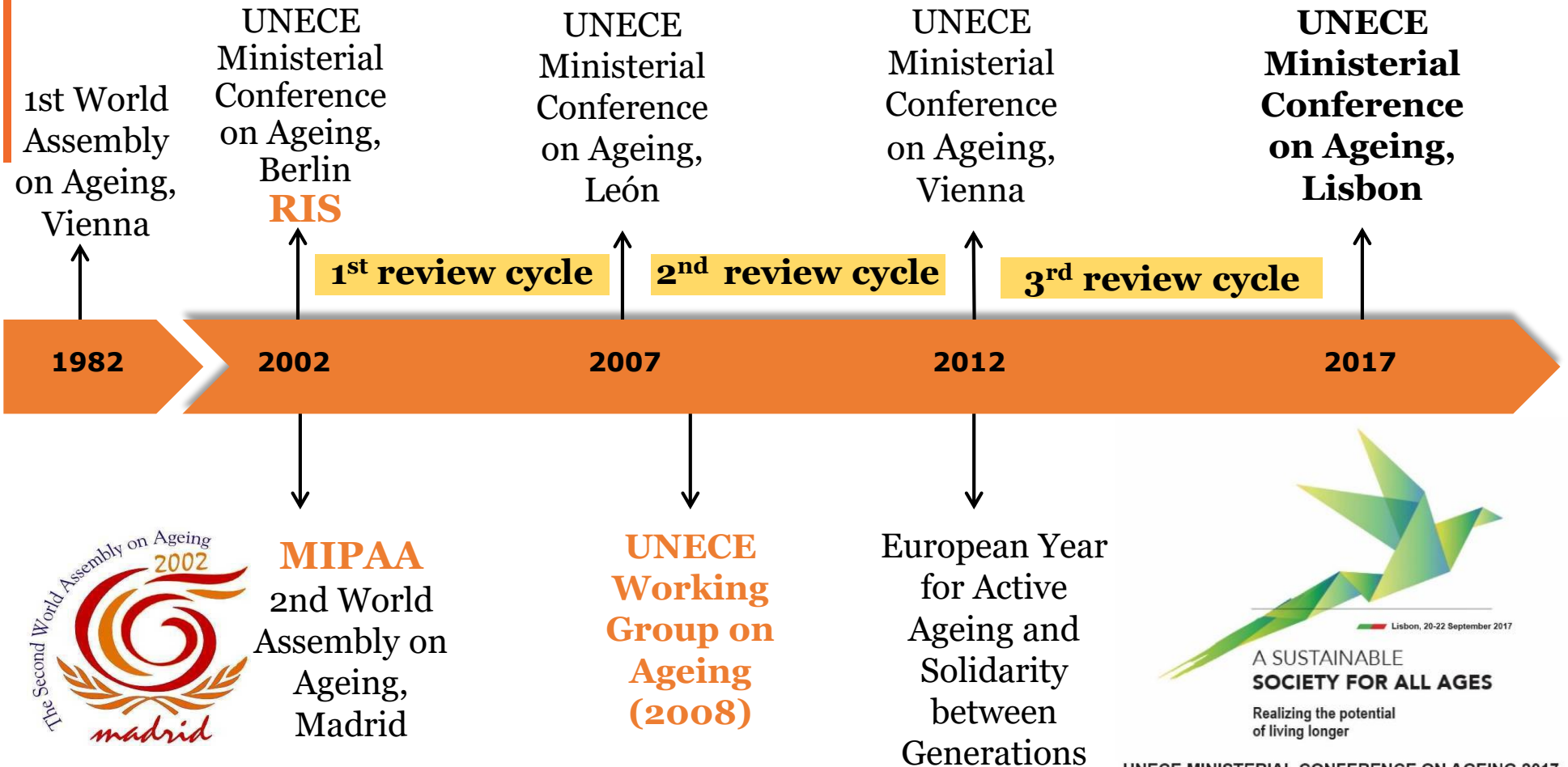
Source: UNDESA World Population Prospects, rev. 2019

# **Policy response**

# Policy framework

## From Vienna to Lisbon and beyond

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Change in attitude to fulfil potential of ageing



## POPULATION

### **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

## POPULATION



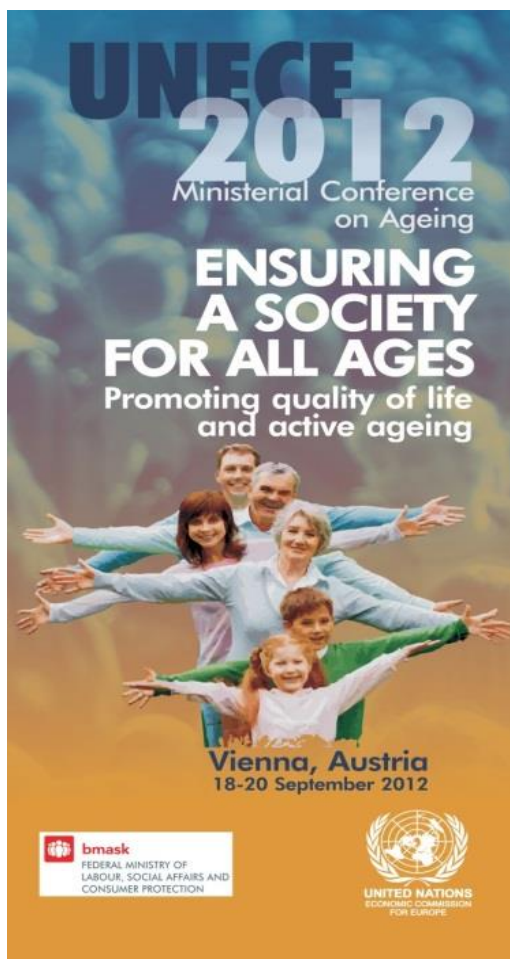
Adjusted to the needs of the UNECE region with its rapidly ageing population

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

## POPULATION



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

## POPULATION



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

 <b>Active Ageing Index</b> 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)





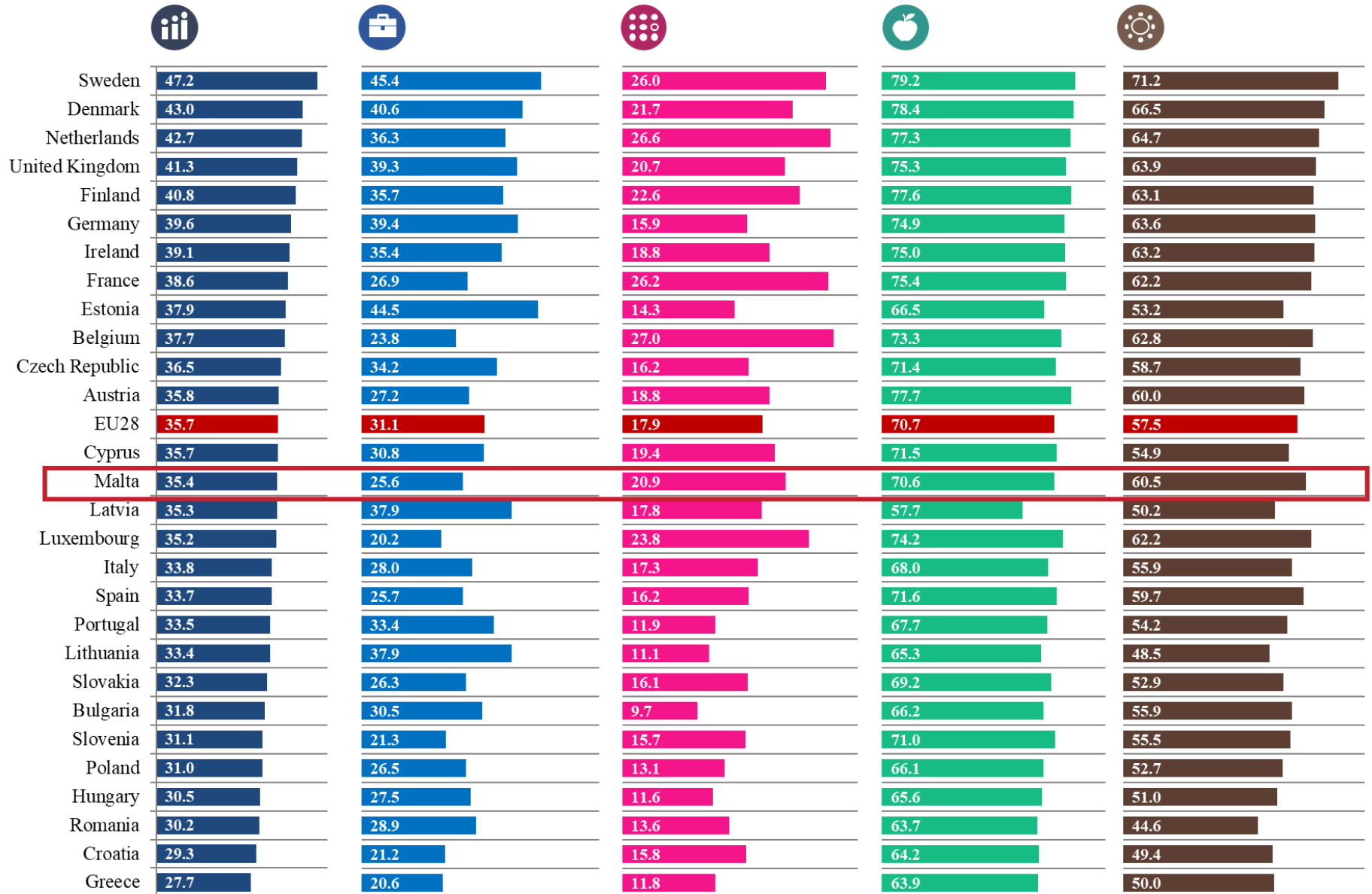
# 2018 AAI results for EU



< Higher index value      Lower index value >



# 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

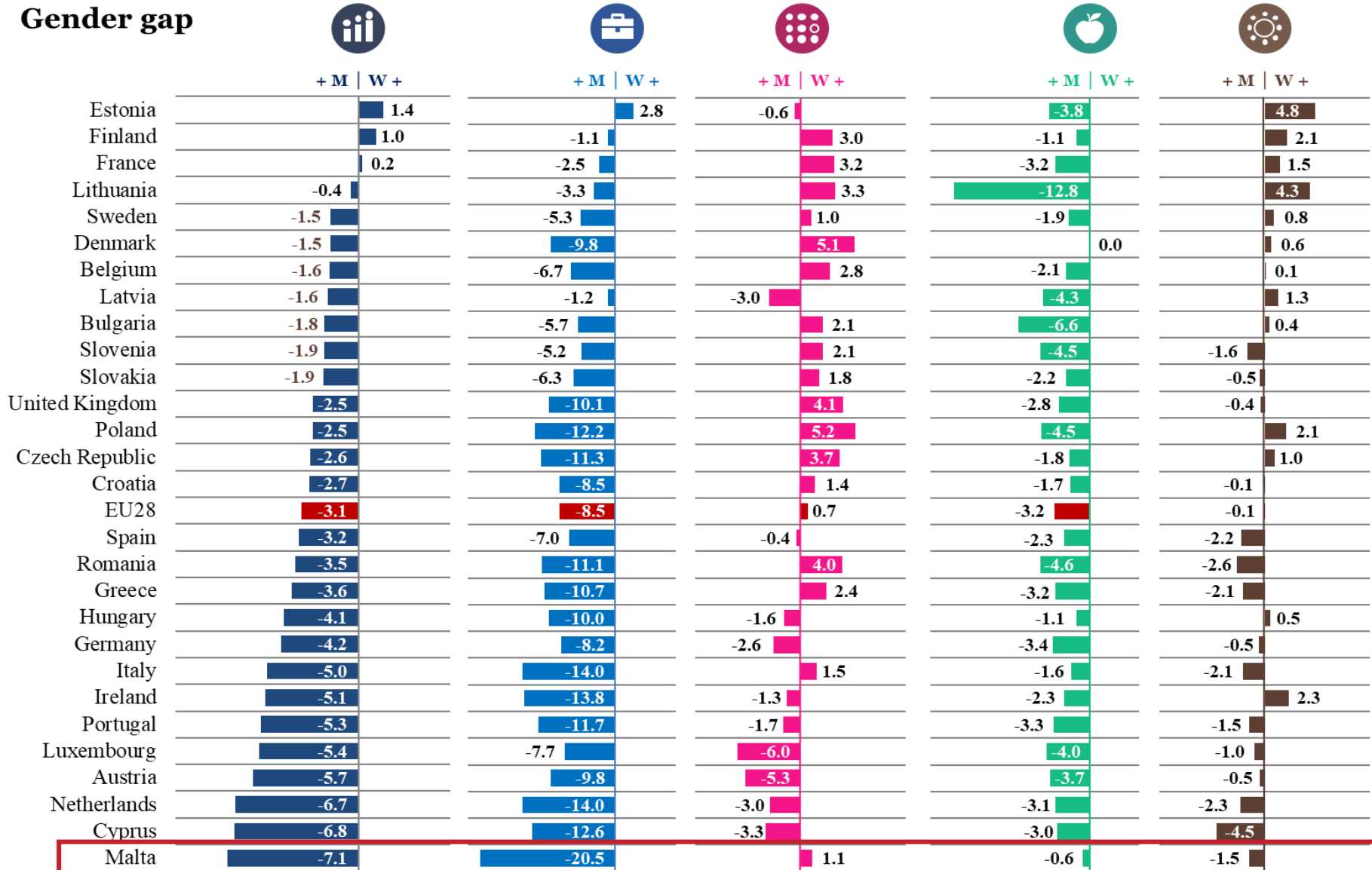


# AAI

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 AAI at a subnational — regional and local — level, e.g. Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain (Biscay Province, Province of Navarra)
- Increasing number of research studies on AAI



Co-funded by the

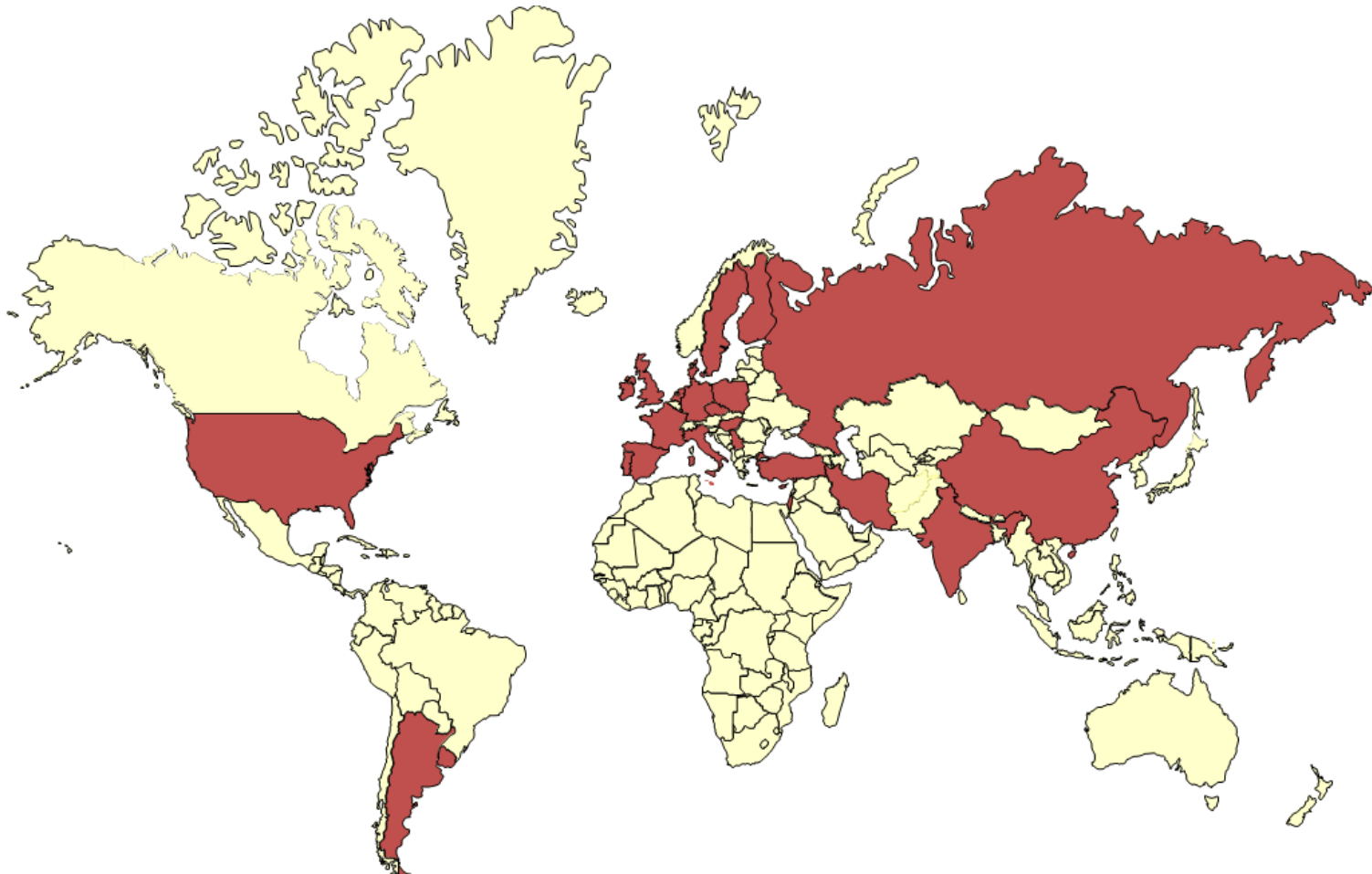


# Second International seminar on AAI

**27–28 September 2018,  
Bizkaia Aretoa, Bilbao, Spain**

# Promoting research

## Origin of seminar submissions 2015 & 2018



# 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



# Population sub-groups

## 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

**For more information**



# AAI Wiki

**Active Ageing Index 2014**  
Analytical Report

April 2015



# AAI 2014

Active Ageing Index  
28 European Union Countries

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**Thank you!**



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