



# AAI

## Active Ageing Index

September 2015



# Content

- About the project
- Methodology
- Results
- Communication



# About the project



# Policy framework

2002

- [Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing \(MIPAA\)](#)
- [UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy \(MIPAA/RIS\)](#)

2012

- [Vienna Ministerial Declaration on Ageing](#)
- [European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations](#)

2013

- [European Commission's Social Investment Package](#)



# AAI aims at

## **serving as an evidence tool**

- to monitor (and compare) active ageing outcomes at different levels: international, national, and subnational
- to indicate the untapped potential of older people for more active participation in economic and social life and for independent living
- to promote a more active role and greater autonomy of older people in ageing societies
- for mutual learning and advocacy of most appropriate policy measures



# AAI Project

## First Phase

January 2012 to  
February 2013

## Second Phase

October 2013 to  
December 2015

- managed jointly by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Commission's DG for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)
- main developer of AAI in 2012 — the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna
- research consultant: Professor Asghar Zaidi + University of Southampton, United Kingdom
- advised by the Expert Group on the Active Ageing Index



# Methodology



# Definition used

“Active ageing refers to the situation where people continue to participate in the formal labour market, as well as engage in other unpaid productive activities (such as care provision to family members and volunteering), and live healthy, independent and secure lives as they age.”



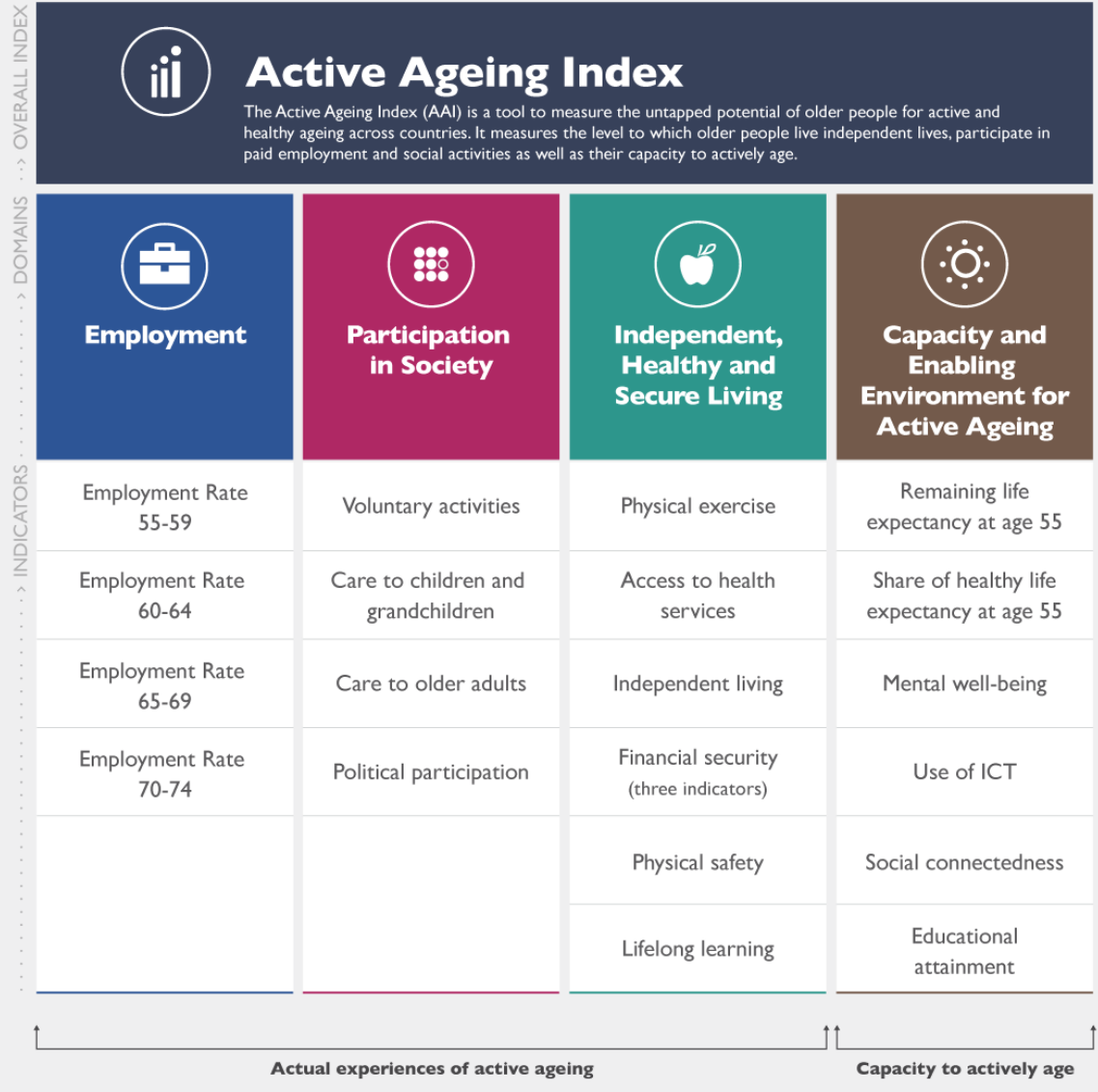


AAI

22 indicators

4

domains





# Aggregation steps

- All indicators are expressed as positive indicators (the higher the value, the better the active ageing outcome)
- Value of each indicator ranges from 0 to 100
- Using the weighted average of the indicators the domain index is calculated for each domain
- The overall aggregated index is calculated as a weighted average of the domain-specific scores

The final explicit weights used for the four domains are:

Employment — 35; Participation in society — 35; Independent, healthy and secure living — 10; Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing — 20



# Datasets used for AAI

- EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)
- European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS)
- EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- European Social Survey (ESS)
- Eurostat ICT survey
- European Health & Life Expectancy Information system (EHLEIS)



# 2014 AAI results and trends



# Interpreting AAI results

## Ranking of countries

- by the scores achieved in the overall AAI and in each domain
- shows the extent to which the potential of older people is used and to which they are enabled to participate in the economy and society
- differs across domains (e.g. Sweden has the highest rank in the overall AAI but not in the second and third domains)
- can be analysed against suggested goalposts

*Note: goalposts are calculated based on the maximum values of each indicator (either for men or women) over a period in question*



# Interpreting AAI results

## Gender gap

- active ageing outcomes are assessed separately for women and men for overall AAI and for domains
- 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



# 2014 AAI country ranking

2014 AAI	Country
44.9	Sweden
40.3	Denmark
40.0	Netherlands
39.7	UK
39.0	Finland
38.6	Ireland
35.8	France
35.7	Luxembourg
35.4	Germany
34.6	Estonia
34.4	Czech Rep.
34.2	Cyprus
34.1	Austria
34.0	Italy
33.9	EU28 avg.
33.7	Belgium
33.5	Portugal
32.6	Spain
31.6	Croatia
31.5	Latvia
31.5	Lithuania
31.5	Malta
29.9	Bulgaria
29.8	Slovenia
29.6	Romania
28.5	Slovakia
28.3	Hungary
28.1	Poland
27.6	Greece



< Higher index value | Lower index value >

**Active Ageing Index** 2010, 2012 and 2014-AAI



2014  
AAI

Rank 2014 AAI	2010 AAI	2012 AAI	2014 AAI	Change 10-14 Overall	Change 10-14 MEN	Change 10-14 WOMEN
1 Sweden	42.6	44.2	44.9	2.3	2.7	2.0
2 Denmark	38.8	40.0	40.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
3 Netherlands	38.6	38.9	40.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
4 UK	38.0	39.7	39.7	1.7	1.1	2.5
5 Finland	36.9	38.3	39.0	2.1	1.4	2.7
6 Ireland	35.8	38.5	38.6	2.8	0.7	4.7
7 France	33.0	34.3	35.8	2.9	3.1	2.6
8 Luxembourg	31.8	35.2	35.7	3.9	4.9	3.0
9 Germany	34.3	34.3	35.4	1.1	0.4	1.7
10 Estonia	33.4	32.9	34.6	1.2	-0.6	2.5
11 Czech Rep.	31.0	33.8	34.4	3.4	3.2	3.7
12 Cyprus	32.4	35.7	34.2	1.7	-0.1	3.4
13 Austria	31.3	33.6	34.1	2.7	2.9	2.7
14 Italy	30.1	33.8	34.0	4.0	3.8	4.0
EU28 avg.	32.0	33.4	33.9	1.8	1.3	2.3
15 Belgium	32.4	33.2	33.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
16 Portugal	32.3	34.1	33.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
17 Spain	30.4	32.5	32.6	2.3	1.1	3.3
18 Croatia	28.3	30.8	31.6	3.3	4.0	2.9
19 Latvia	32.2	29.6	31.5	-0.7	-4.1	1.5
20 Lithuania	30.1	30.7	31.5	1.4	-0.2	2.6
21 Malta	28.0	30.6	31.5	3.5	4.4	2.3
22 Bulgaria	26.9	29.4	29.9	2.9	2.5	3.4
23 Slovenia	30.0	30.5	29.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
24 Romania	29.4	29.4	29.6	0.3	-1.1	1.3
25 Slovakia	26.8	27.7	28.5	1.7	0.8	2.5
26 Hungary	26.3	27.5	28.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
27 Poland	27.0	27.1	28.1	1.1	0.0	2.1
28 Greece	28.7	29.0	27.6	-1.1	-2.0	-0.2

The goalpost **56.4**



## Changes in domain-specific score for the 1st domain 'Employment', between the 2010 AAI, 2012 AAI and 2014 AAI

### Employment 2010, 2012 and 2014-AAI



# Employment

Rank 2014 AAI	2010 AAI	2012 AAI	2014 AAI	Change 10-14 Overall	Change 10-14	
					MEN	WOMEN
1	Sweden	40.8	41.6	43.4	2.6	2.5 2.7
2	Estonia	38.6	34.3	39.7	1.1	-2.5 3.7
3	Denmark	34.1	34.0	35.8	1.8	0.7 2.8
4	UK	34.9	35.5	35.8	0.9	-0.2 1.9
5	Germany	28.8	31.2	34.4	5.6	5.5 5.8
6	Netherlands	30.3	31.4	33.9	3.6	3.4 3.8
7	Finland	31.4	32.0	33.7	2.3	1.2 3.4
8	Portugal	36.6	35.3	32.6	-3.9	-4.2 -3.6
9	Latvia	38.8	28.3	32.0	-6.8	-11.0 -3.8
10	Cyprus	34.6	36.1	31.4	-3.2	-7.4 0.6
11	Romania	33.6	31.4	31.0	-2.7	-3.2 -2.2
12	Ireland	33.4	31.0	30.6	-2.9	-6.4 0.7
13	Lithuania	30.2	27.3	30.5	0.3	-1.8 1.9
14	Czech Rep.	26.6	26.4	28.0	1.4	-0.5 3.0
	EU28 avg.	27.2	27.0	27.8	0.6	-0.6 2.0
15	Bulgaria	25.8	24.6	25.1	-0.6	-3.8 2.4
16	Austria	23.5	24.6	24.7	1.2	0.4 1.9
17	France	19.3	20.9	24.1	4.8	5.3 4.4
18	Spain	24.4	23.3	23.3	-1.1	-4.8 2.5
19	Italy	19.6	20.9	23.0	3.4	2.9 3.8
20	Poland	18.3	19.9	22.4	4.1	3.5 4.6
21	Slovakia	19.3	20.1	21.9	2.7	-0.5 5.1
22	Luxembourg	18.3	21.1	21.9	3.6	4.3 2.8
23	Croatia	21.7	22.3	21.7	0.0	0.4 -0.1
24	Belgium	18.1	19.8	21.0	2.9	2.1 3.8
25	Greece	24.9	24.4	20.4	-4.5	-7.9 -1.4
26	Malta	16.5	18.7	20.1	3.6	5.4 1.2
27	Hungary	16.4	17.8	19.3	2.9	2.4 3.4
28	Slovenia	19.3	21.6	19.1	-0.2	-1.5 1.1

## Changes in domain-specific score for the 2nd domain 'Social Participation', between the 2010 AAI, 2012 AAI and 2014 AAI

### Participation in society 2010, 2012 and 2014-AAI



# Participation in Society

Rank 2014 AAI	Country	2010 AAI	2012 AAI	2014 AAI	Change 10-14 Overall	Change 10-14 MEN	Change 10-14 WOMEN
1	Ireland	15.1	24.1	24.1	9.0	5.4	11.2
2	Italy	18.4	24.1	24.1	5.7	5.4	5.8
3	Sweden	21.0	22.9	22.9	1.9	3.3	0.6
4	France	20.5	22.8	22.8	2.3	2.5	2.1
5	Netherlands	21.7	22.4	22.4	0.7	1.3	0.1
6	Luxembourg	16.7	22.2	22.2	5.5	8.4	2.9
7	UK	18.0	21.6	21.6	3.6	2.9	4.2
8	Finland	17.9	20.5	20.5	2.6	1.4	3.5
9	Belgium	19.3	20.2	20.2	0.9	2.2	-0.1
10	Denmark	17.5	19.6	19.6	2.1	4.0	0.4
11	Czech Rep.	12.0	18.8	18.8	6.8	9.3	5.0
12	Croatia	11.9	18.7	18.7	6.8	8.1	5.8
13	Austria	15.4	18.3	18.3	2.9	3.5	2.4
14	Cyprus	12.5	18.0	18.0	5.5	5.5	5.6
15	Spain	11.4	17.8	17.8	6.4	7.5	5.4
	EU28 Avg.	14.9	17.7	17.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
16	Malta	14.4	17.3	17.3	2.9	3.9	2.1
17	Slovenia	16.6	16.3	16.3	-0.3	1.5	-1.7
18	Hungary	13.4	15.4	15.4	2.0	2.6	1.5
19	Lithuania	12.9	14.7	14.7	1.8	1.2	2.2
20	Portugal	10.2	14.1	14.1	3.9	5.0	3.0
21	Latvia	13.4	13.8	13.8	0.4	-5.4	3.6
22	Slovakia	13.2	13.7	13.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
23	Greece	11.1	13.7	13.7	2.6	3.7	1.5
24	Germany	16.6	13.6	13.6	-3.0	-4.6	-1.6
25	Estonia	13.0	12.8	12.8	-0.2	-1.2	0.4
26	Romania	10.2	12.7	12.7	2.4	-1.0	5.0
27	Bulgaria	9.1	12.5	12.5	3.4	5.2	2.1
28	Poland	13.3	12.1	12.1	-1.1	-3.8	0.8

## Changes in domain-specific score for the 3rd domain 'Independent, healthy and secure living', between the 2010 AAI, 2012 AAI and 2014 AAI

### Independent, healthy and secure living 2010, 2012 and 2014-AAI



Independent,  
Healthy and  
Secure Living

Rank 2014 AAI	2010 AAI	2012 AAI	2014 AAI	Change 10-14 Overall	Change 10-14	
					MEN	WOMEN
1	Denmark	78.3	78.9	79.0	0.7	0.0 0.3
2	Finland	78.6	78.6	79.0	0.4	0.0 0.7
3	Netherlands	77.8	78.5	78.9	1.1	1.3 0.7
4	Sweden	77.4	78.5	78.6	1.3	0.8 1.7
5	France	75.3	75.3	75.9	0.6	0.2 0.8
6	Luxembourg	75.2	74.9	75.7	0.5	0.2 0.6
7	Ireland	73.9	74.3	74.9	0.9	1.5 0.3
8	Germany	74.0	74.4	74.4	0.4	0.2 0.8
9	Slovenia	70.9	74.0	74.2	3.4	2.8 4.1
10	Austria	71.7	73.2	73.8	2.1	2.4 2.1
11	UK	72.3	74.3	73.7	1.4	2.0 2.6
12	Belgium	73.6	73.1	72.5	-1.1	0.7 -1.5
13	Czech Rep.	69.9	70.8	71.2	1.3	0.6 1.6
	EU28 avg.	68.7	69.6	70.6	1.9	1.7 1.9
14	Malta	70.8	69.4	70.1	-0.7	0.9 -0.4
15	Spain	67.5	68.9	69.8	2.3	3.1 2.0
16	Croatia	64.4	64.8	69.5	5.0	5.3 3.5
17	Italy	67.9	69.1	69.0	1.1	0.9 1.2
18	Hungary	67.8	68.6	68.0	0.2	0.5 0.1
19	Cyprus	66.3	66.1	68.0	1.6	0.8 2.6
20	Estonia	64.1	69.6	67.3	3.2	2.8 3.3
21	Portugal	66.9	66.4	67.3	0.4	0.5 0.6
22	Lithuania	62.3	67.3	66.2	3.9	2.1 4.6
23	Slovakia	66.9	66.4	65.8	-1.1	0.8 -1.6
24	Poland	65.9	64.9	64.9	-0.9	0.3 -1.2
25	Greece	63.7	64.4	64.8	1.1	1.2 1.0
26	Bulgaria	51.2	60.4	62.7	11.5	12.8 10.9
27	Romania	56.7	60.2	61.7	5.0	4.5 4.6
28	Latvia	52.2	57.2	58.7	6.5	5.6 6.7

## Changes in domain-specific score for the 4th domain 'Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing', between the 2010 AAI, 2012 AAI and 2014 AAI

### Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing 2010, 2012 and 2014-AAI



# Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

Rank 2014 AAI	2010 AAI	2012 AAI	2014 AAI	Change 10-14 Overall	Change 10-14	
					MEN	WOMEN
1	Sweden	66.2	68.6	69.2	3.1	3.1 3.2
2	Denmark	64.6	66.7	65.1	0.5	-0.7 1.8
3	Luxembourg	60.4	63.0	63.6	3.2	2.2 4.7
4	Netherlands	62.9	61.3	61.8	-1.1	-1.4 -0.5
5	UK	61.2	61.8	61.3	0.1	0.0 0.3
6	Finland	59.0	60.5	60.5	1.4	2.5 0.9
7	Belgium	59.7	59.6	60.3	0.6	-1.1 2.3
8	Ireland	57.4	59.2	60.0	2.6	2.7 2.4
9	France	57.5	57.5	59.1	1.6	1.9 1.4
10	Austria	52.7	56.3	58.2	5.5	6.4 5.0
11	Malta	50.6	55.4	57.1	6.5	6.3 6.0
12	Spain	55.5	56.1	56.3	0.8	-0.6 2.0
13	Germany	55.3	55.8	55.8	0.6	0.4 0.9
14	Czech Rep.	52.4	54.4	54.3	2.0	0.3 3.6
	EU28 avg.	52.4	53.6	54.1	2.0	1.7 2.4
15	Italy	50.0	55.9	53.4	3.4	4.1 2.7
16	Croatia	50.5	49.8	52.8	2.3	2.2 2.6
17	Bulgaria	48.1	51.9	52.2	4.0	3.6 4.4
18	Portugal	46.4	51.0	52.1	5.7	5.5 6.0
19	Cyprus	46.6	50.6	50.4	3.8	2.7 4.9
20	Slovenia	51.7	49.0	50.0	-1.7	-1.9 -1.2
21	Latvia	43.7	45.7	48.2	4.5	5.2 4.4
22	Poland	46.9	47.3	47.9	1.0	0.6 1.6
23	Estonia	44.7	47.4	47.5	2.8	1.9 3.6
24	Slovakia	43.5	46.0	47.1	3.5	5.0 3.2
25	Hungary	45.7	45.3	46.9	1.2	1.8 1.1
26	Greece	48.4	46.2	45.8	-2.7	-3.5 -1.9
27	Lithuania	44.1	46.4	45.3	1.2	-1.2 3.2
28	Romania	41.7	39.9	40.9	-0.8	-0.6 -1.1



Rank 2014-AAI	Employment	Participation in society	Independent living	Capacity for active ageing
1 Sweden	7.1	0.8	1.9	0.7
2 Denmark	9.1	2.6	0.2	0.5
3 Netherlands	13.8	1.9	2.4	2.1
4 UK	10.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
5 Finland	1.5	3.4	2.2	2.8
6 Ireland	12.3	3.8	3.4	0.3
7 France	3.8	2.1	4.0	1.8
8 Luxembourg	7.6	8.9	2.8	3.0
9 Germany	9.3	1.9	3.3	0.5
10 Estonia	0.8	1.8	3.0	6.1
11 Czech Rep	12.4	4.1	1.7	1.9
12 Cyprus	18.1	1.0	2.8	6.1
13 Austria	11.0	2.1	0.9	1.8
14 Italy	13.1	0.5	2.7	2.6
EU28 avg	9.5	0.1	2.8	0.5
15 Belgium	7.6	3.0	3.9	1.3
16 Portugal	11.2	0.0	2.5	2.8
17 Spain	8.5	2.2	2.8	1.4
18 Croatia	11.6	1.5	4.5	2.1
19 Latvia	2.4	6.3	3.8	1.2
20 Lithuania	5.3	2.0	1.9	2.6
21 Malta	22.9	1.1	1.2	1.5
22 Bulgaria	6.0	0.4	7.5	0.5
23 Slovenia	9.2	1.7	2.5	0.3
24 Romania	10.5	1.6	4.0	2.9
25 Slovakia	10.6	1.3	2.7	1.1
26 Hungary	6.0	0.6	2.9	1.3
27 Poland	12.5	2.3	3.2	2.0
28 Greece	13.1	3.7	3.4	3.2

## 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



# Trends: 2010–2014 AAI

- Stability observed in the relative position of EU countries:
  - Sweden, Denmark and Finland as well as the Netherlands and the United Kingdom remaining at the top, while Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Greece continue to trail in the ranking
- Small rise in the AAI score observed for the majority of EU countries (absolute terms)
- Exceptions:
  - Cyprus lost its position among the top ranking countries
  - Greece lost three rank points



# Communication



# AAI Wiki

## Active Ageing Index 2014 Analytical Report

April 2015



# AAI 2014

Active Ageing Index  
28 European Union Countries





# AAI Wiki

- Search
- AAI vs. other measures of economic and social performance
  - Capacity for active ageing vs. domain-specific indices
  - Contribution of domains to the overall index
  - Contribution of indicators to the domain-specific indices
  - Copy of Active Ageing Index Home
  - I. AAI in brief
  - II. Ranking
  - III. Do it yourself!
  - IV. Charts and tables
  - V. Methodology
  - VI. Documentation
  - VII. About the project
  - International Seminar



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**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 to actively age.

INDICATORS	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Participation in Society</b>	<b>Independent, Healthy and Secure Living</b>	<b>Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing</b>
	Employment Rate 55-59	Voluntary activities	Physical exercise	Remaining life expectancy at age 55
	Employment Rate 60-64	Care to children and grand children	Access to health services	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55
	Employment Rate 65-69	Care to older adults	Independent living	Mental well-being
	Employment Rate 70-74	Political participation	Financial security (three indicators)	Use of ICT
		Physical safety	Social connectedness	



# AAI Simulation tool

- All the data are available [online](#) in Excel format. You can use the Excel file to:
  - Check the microdata of your own country to understand its position in the different ranks
  - If your country is not on the list, you can impute data for your country and see what are the AAI results for your country as compared to the EU 28 countries
  - Experiment with the current weights used in calculating AAI to see how the results of the AAI change
  - Create tables and graphs according to your specific needs



# For more information

- [Active Ageing Index Wiki](#)
- E-mail: [AAI@unece.org](mailto:AAI@unece.org)

**Feedback and suggestions  
from users are most welcome**