



AAI

Active Ageing Index

December 2014



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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

servicing 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

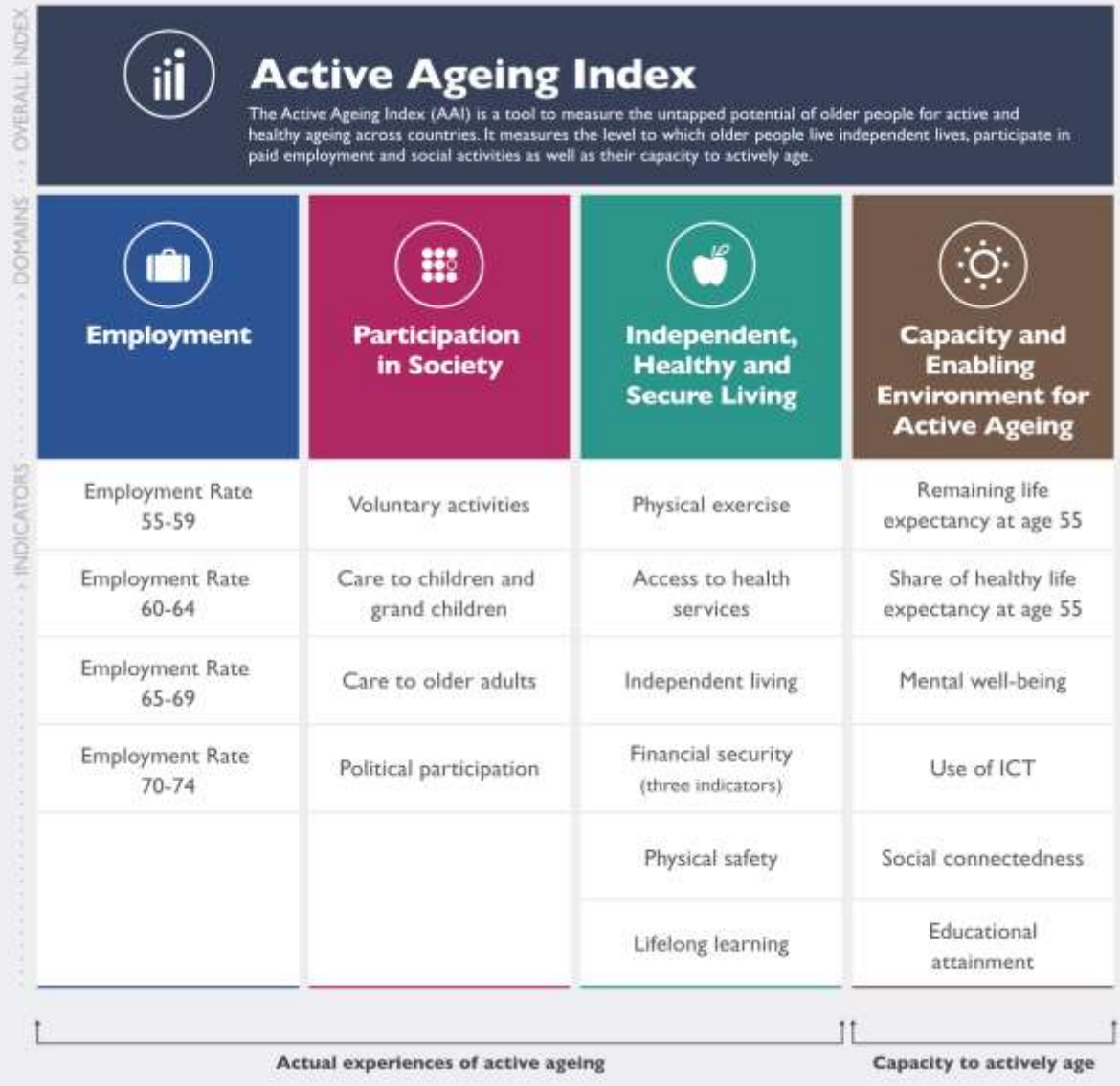
“Active ageing refers to the situation where people continue to participate in the formal labour market, as well as engage in other unpaid productive activities (such as care provision to family members and volunteering), and live healthy, independent and secure lives as they age.”



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 indices

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)



Latest AAI results for EU28

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)

Note: the assumption of the upper goalpost of 100 cannot always be interpreted as the optimum



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



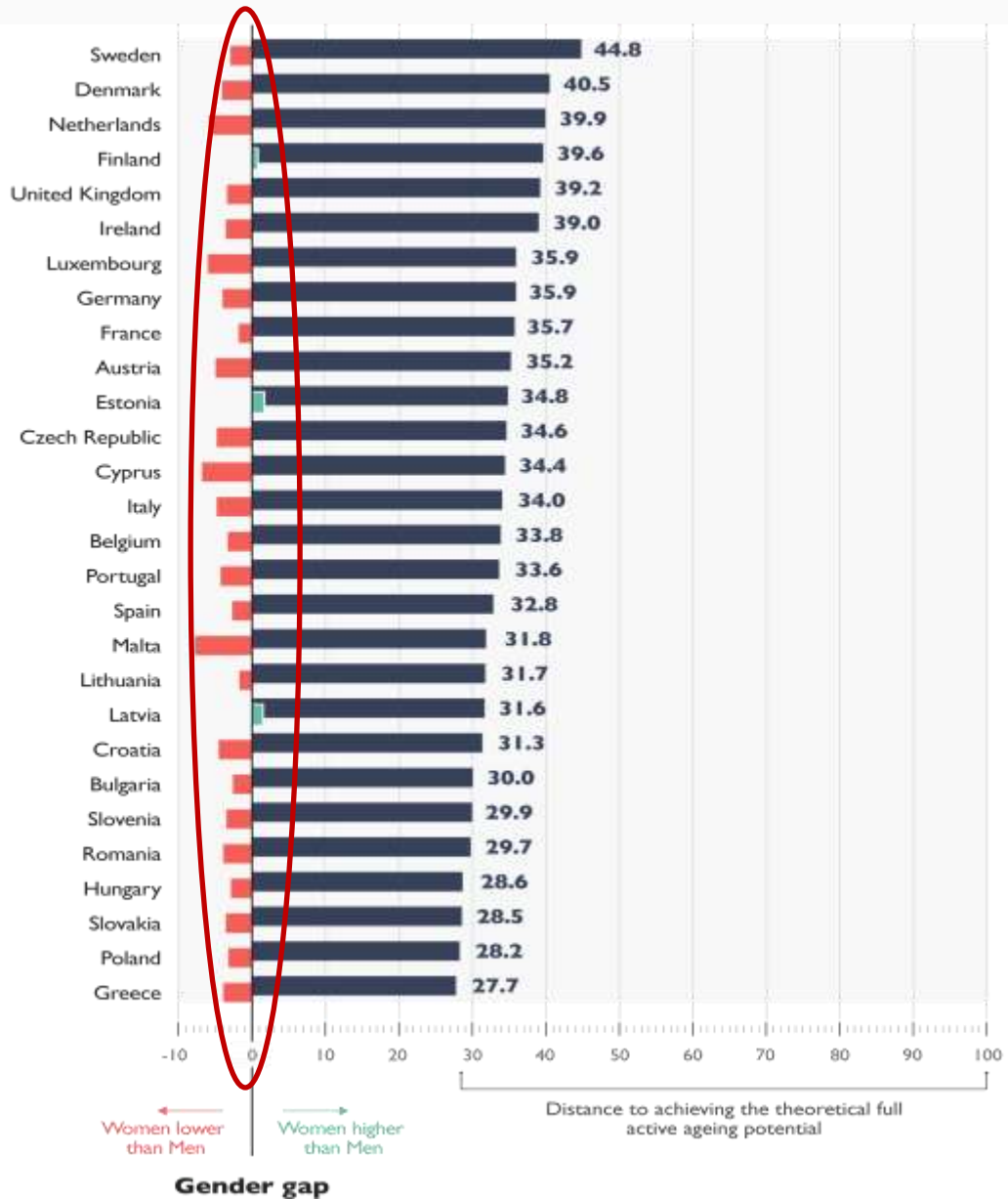
Overall Active Ageing Index

Active Ageing Index

The results across EU28 countries



AAI for 2012

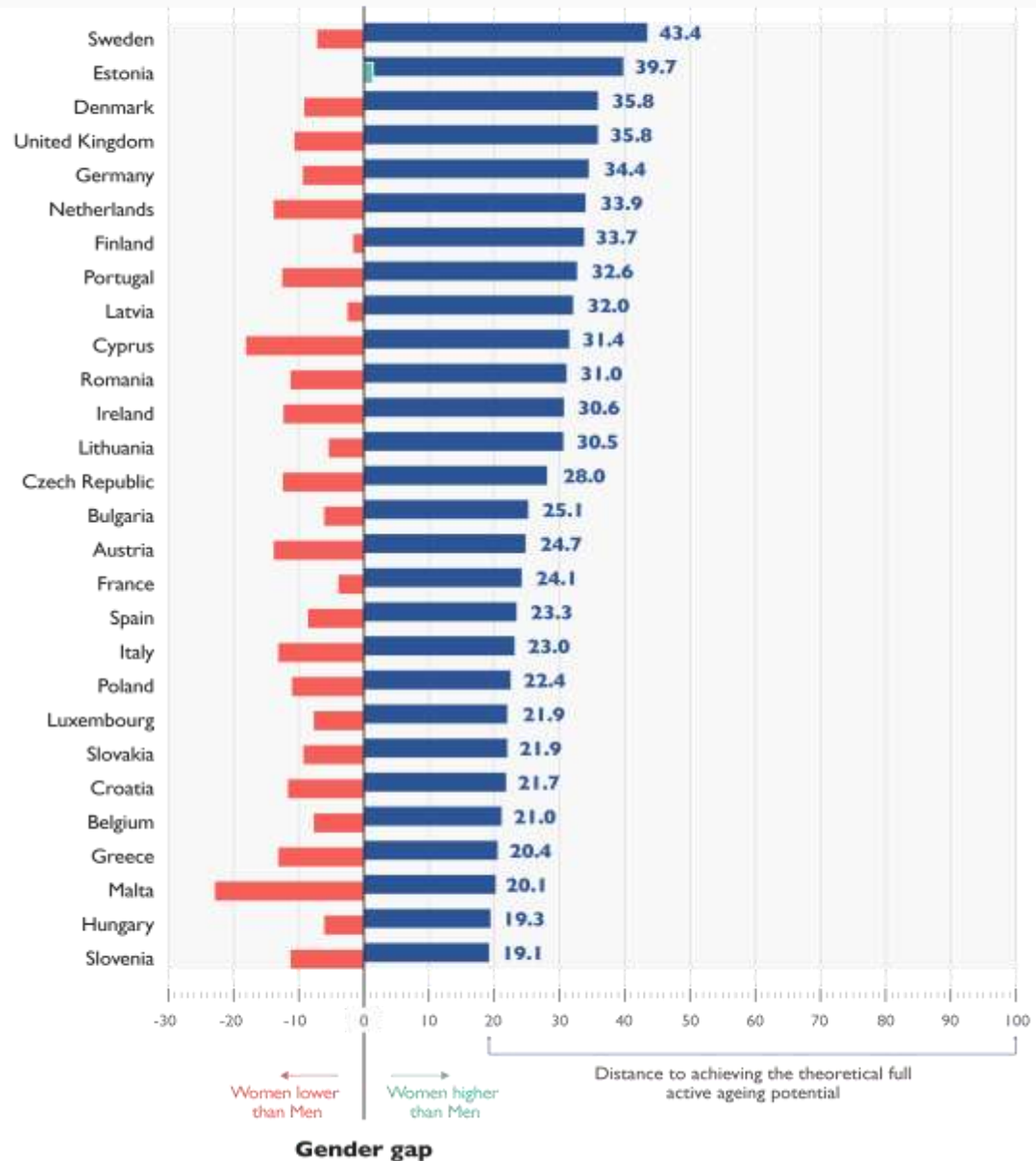




Employment

Employment

The results across EU28 countries



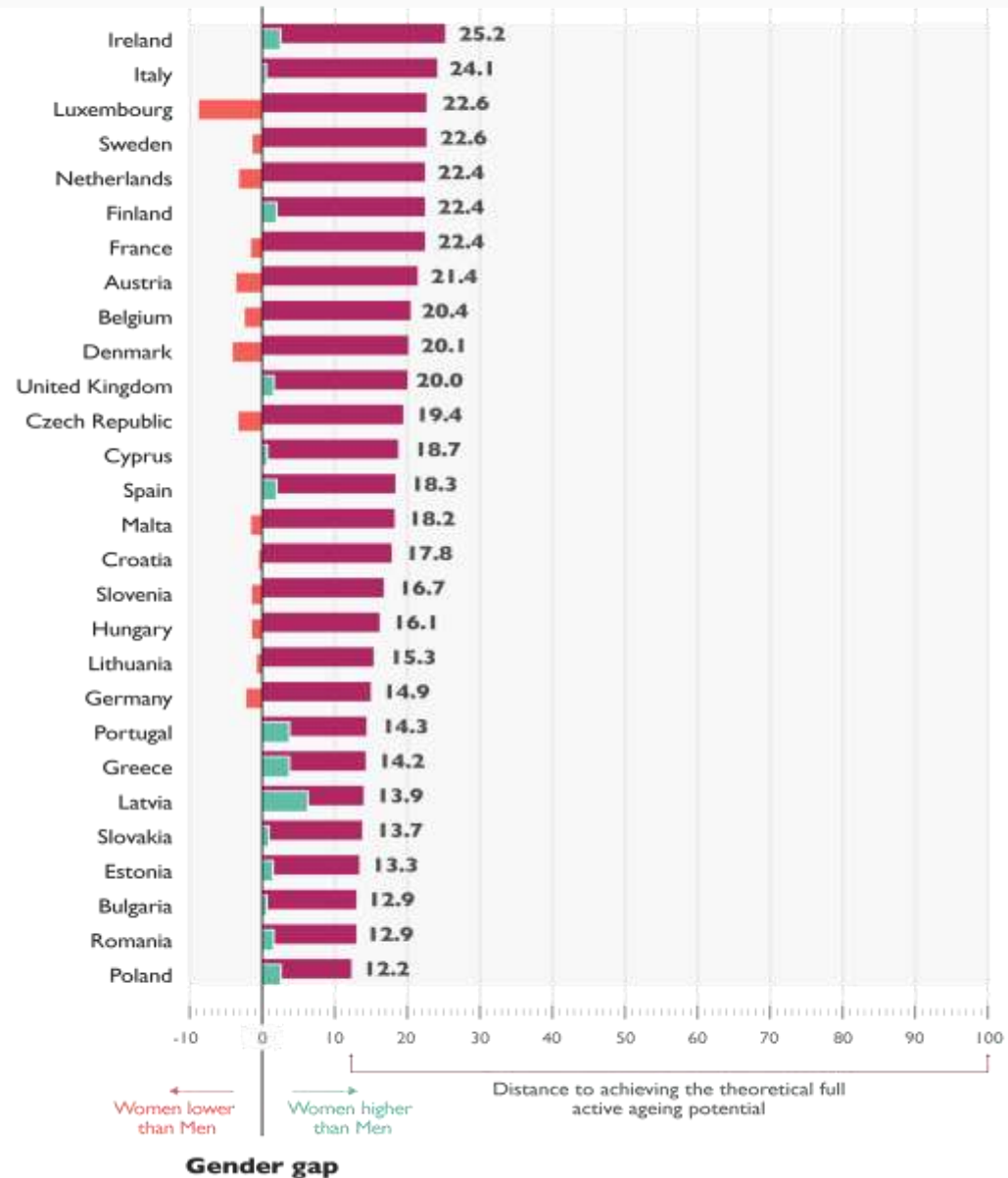


Participation in Society

The results across EU28 countries



Participation in Society

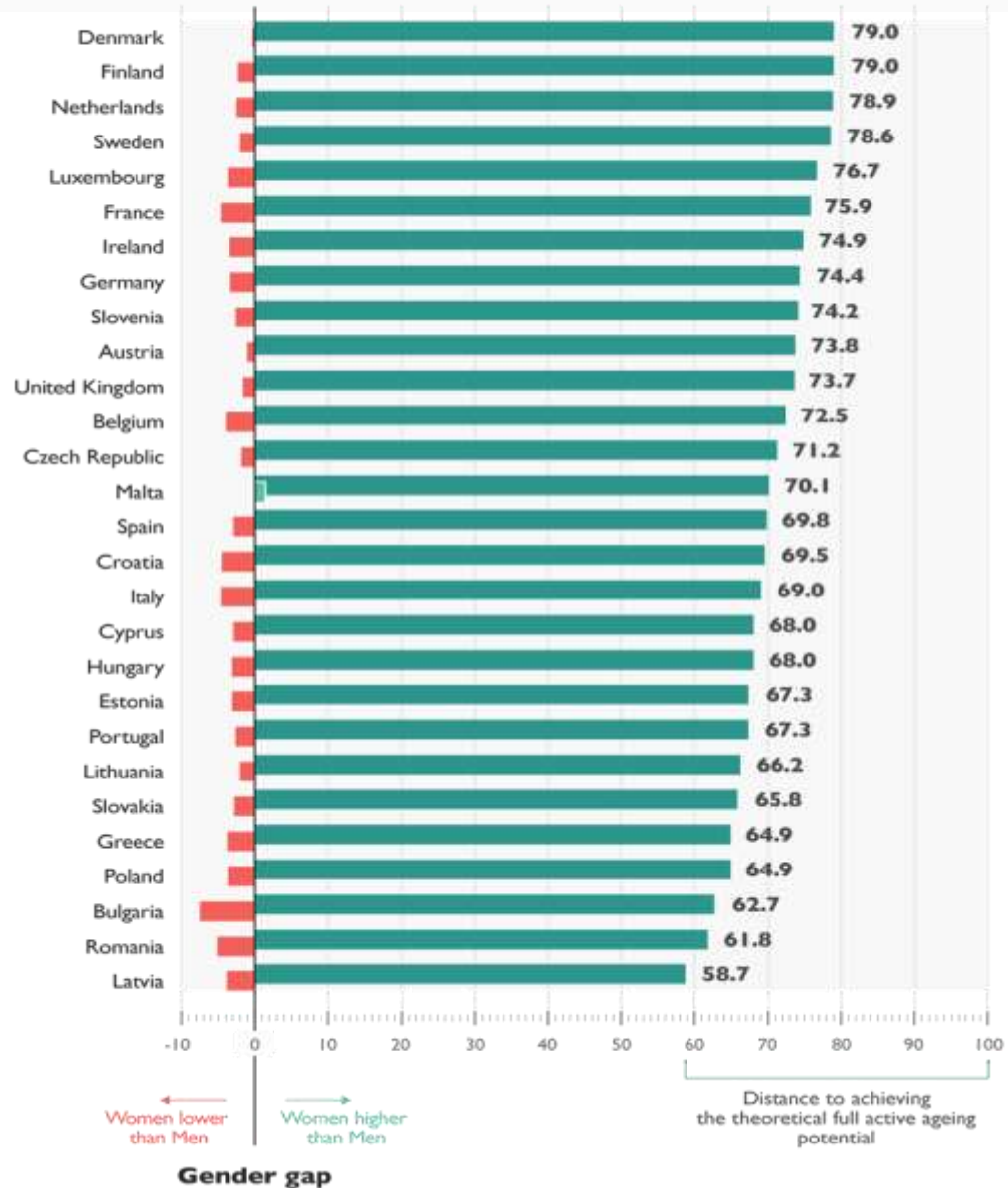


Independent, Healthy and Secure Living

The results across EU28 countries



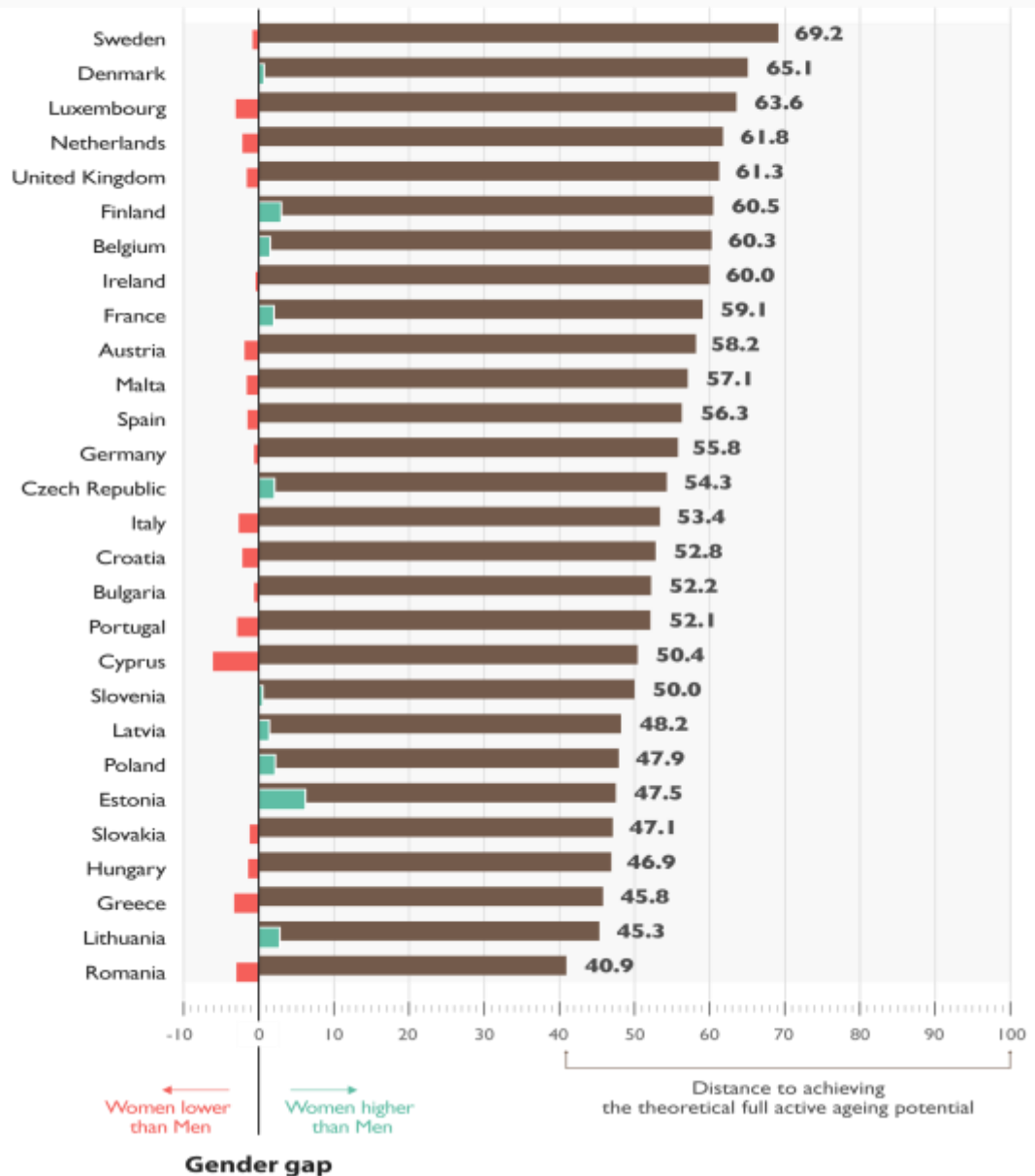
Independent, Healthy and Secure Living





Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

The results across EU28 countries



Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing



AAI trends: 2010–2012

- 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



Policy briefs





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



[Home page](#)

[International Seminar](#)

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OVERALL INDEX

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.

DOMAINS

Employment

Participation in Society

Independent, Healthy and Secure Living

Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

INDICATORS

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

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