



AAI

Active Ageing Index

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Presentation of the Active Ageing Index

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The Active Ageing Index – Potential for Evidence-Based Policy
Development '**A Dialogue with Policymakers**'

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Outline

1. Introducing the AAI project

- Objectives of the AAI project
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- Overall AAI for 2012 and gender disparity
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- Trends between overall AAI-2010 and AAI-2012
- Key messages from domain- and gender-specific AAI



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Introducing Active Ageing Index Project

1.1 Objectives of the AAI project

- I. To produce a high-quality and independent evidence base on active ageing;
- II. To draw unique insights from the comparative analysis of EU countries;
- III. Develop a conceptual framework and the methodology to operationalise the concept of active ageing;
- IV. Undertake consultations with key stakeholders so as to identify and promote good policies and programmes that enhance active and healthy ageing.

..... to develop and promote a measure to indicate the untapped potential of older people for more active participation in economic and social life and for independent and healthy living

- Using the latest comparative data available;
- for the current generation of older people (55+);
- offer mutual learning towards most appropriate policy implementations

Work has been undertaken:

.... by a multidisciplinary team based at European Centre in Vienna (during 2012), and subsequently at the Centre for Research on Ageing in University of Southampton (UK)

.... in close consultation with the [AAI Expert Group](#), including not only UNECE and the European Commission experts, but also from OECD, AGE Platform Europe, Eurostat and representatives of national policymaking bodies and statistical agencies.

Active Ageing: a multidimensional and measurable concept provided by the AAI project

“Active ageing refers to the phenomenon in which people are expected and enabled to be ¹⁾employed as well as engaged in other ²⁾productive activities and ³⁾live healthy, independent and secure lives **as they age.**”

...it is essential to assess not just how countries and subgroups fare in terms of the actual experiences and potential of active ageing in older ages but also measure the capacity and enabling environment for active ageing

...the **gender disaggregation** is essential in understanding fully the active ageing experiences and its potential

One key exclusion is: the index is not intended to measure the quality of life and wellbeing of older people; thus no such value judgement should be made that greater economic and social activity and autonomy necessarily enhances welfare for older people.

Measurement framework of the AAI



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.



Employment

Employment Rate
55-59

Employment Rate
60-64

Employment Rate
65-69

Employment Rate
70-74



Participation in Society

Voluntary activities

Care to children and grand children

Care to older adults

Political participation



Independent, Healthy and Secure Living

Physical exercise

Access to health services

Independent living

Financial security
(three indicators)

Physical safety

Lifelong learning



Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

Remaining life expectancy at age 55

Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55

Mental well-being

Use of ICT

Social connectedness

Educational attainment

OVERALL INDEX

DOMAINS

INDICATORS

Actual experiences of active ageing

Capacity to actively age

Datasets used for the AAI indicators

Indicators available from three prime datasets

- ✓ EU Labour Force Survey, 2012
- ✓ European Quality of Life Survey, 2011-12
- ✓ EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions, 2012
- ✓ European Social Survey, Round 5 2010 dataset

2 indicators 'RLE at 55' and 'HLE at 55'

Joint Action: European Health & Life Expectancy Information system (JA EHLEIS)

'Use of ICT by older persons aged 55-74' (4th domain)

- Eurostat ICT survey (2010)



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Presenting the latest AAI results for EU 28

Overall AAI for 2012

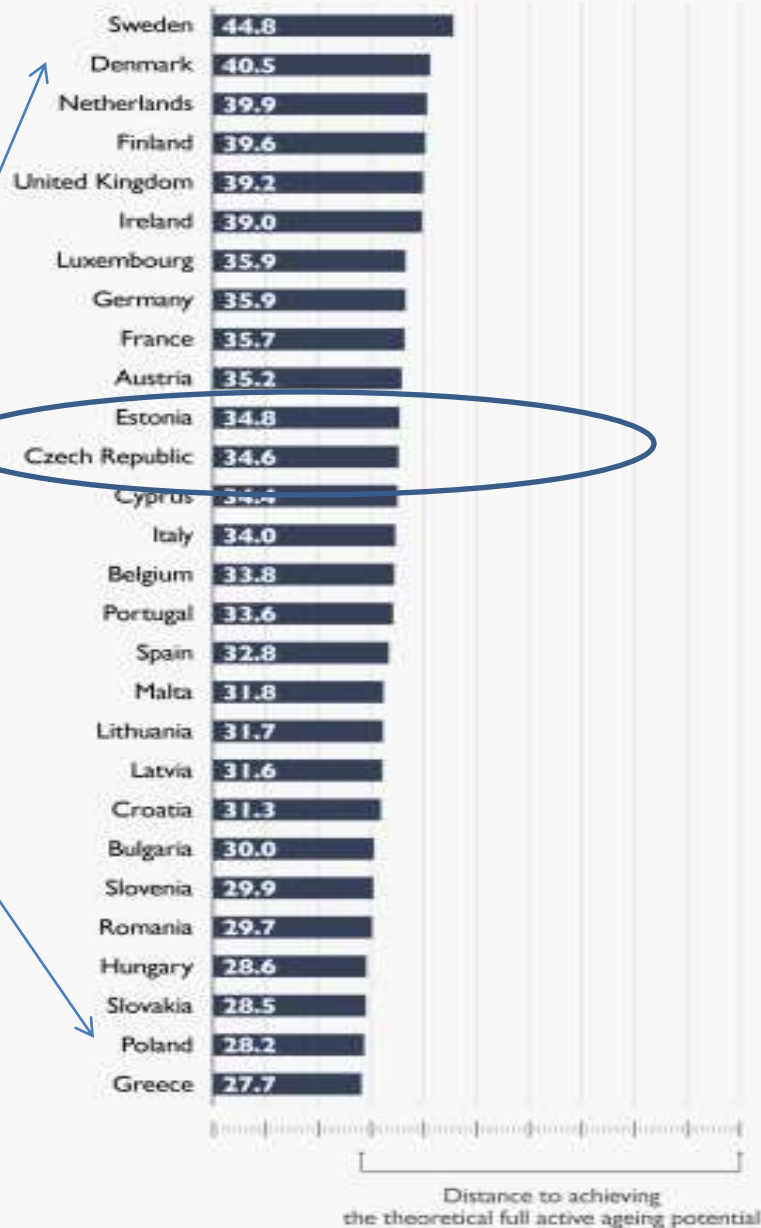
SE at the top, followed closely by DK, NL, FI, UK and IE

Top-ranked countries barely pass the 40 point mark!

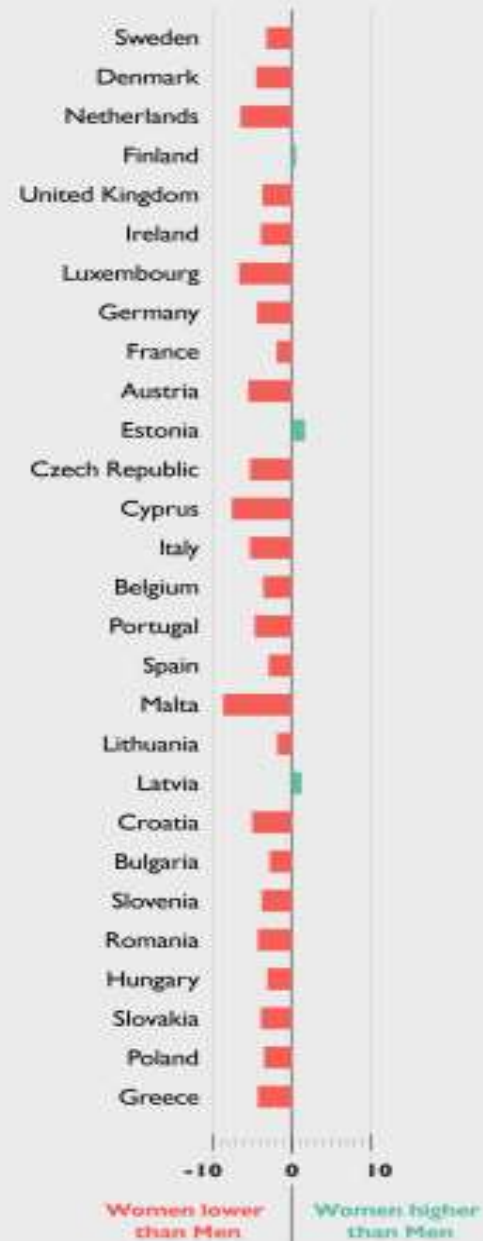
Greece and the majority of CEECs are at the bottom - much greater untapped potentials of active ageing among older people!

Overall Active Ageing Index

The results across EU28 countries



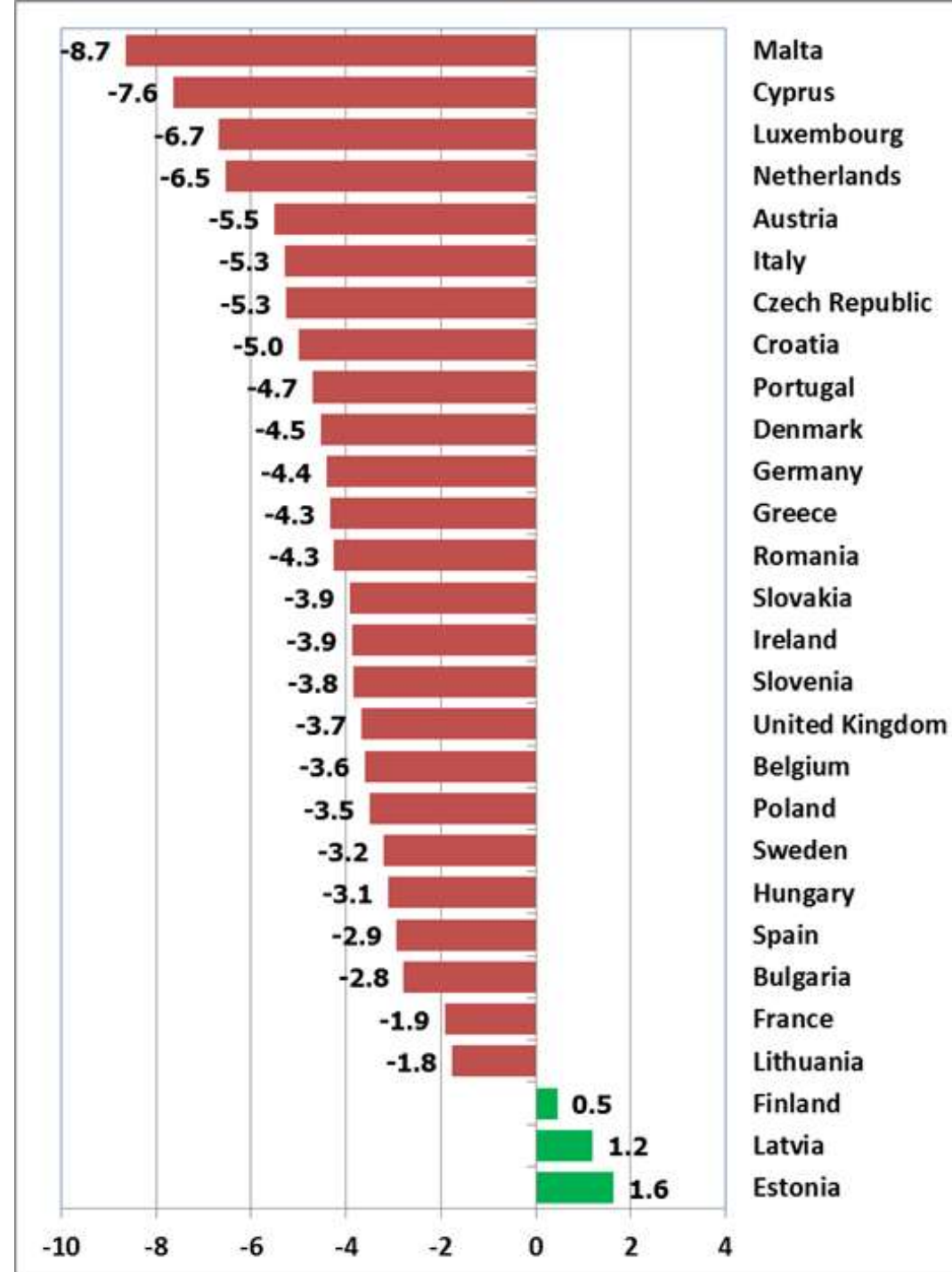
Gender gap



Overall AAI for 2012 – gender disparity

Women fare worse than men in almost all countries, particularly in **Malta** and **Cyprus**, but also in **Luxembourg** and the **Netherlands**

Only two EU Member States, **Estonia** and **Latvia**, have better AAI results for women than for men, while gender differences are minimal in **Finland**.

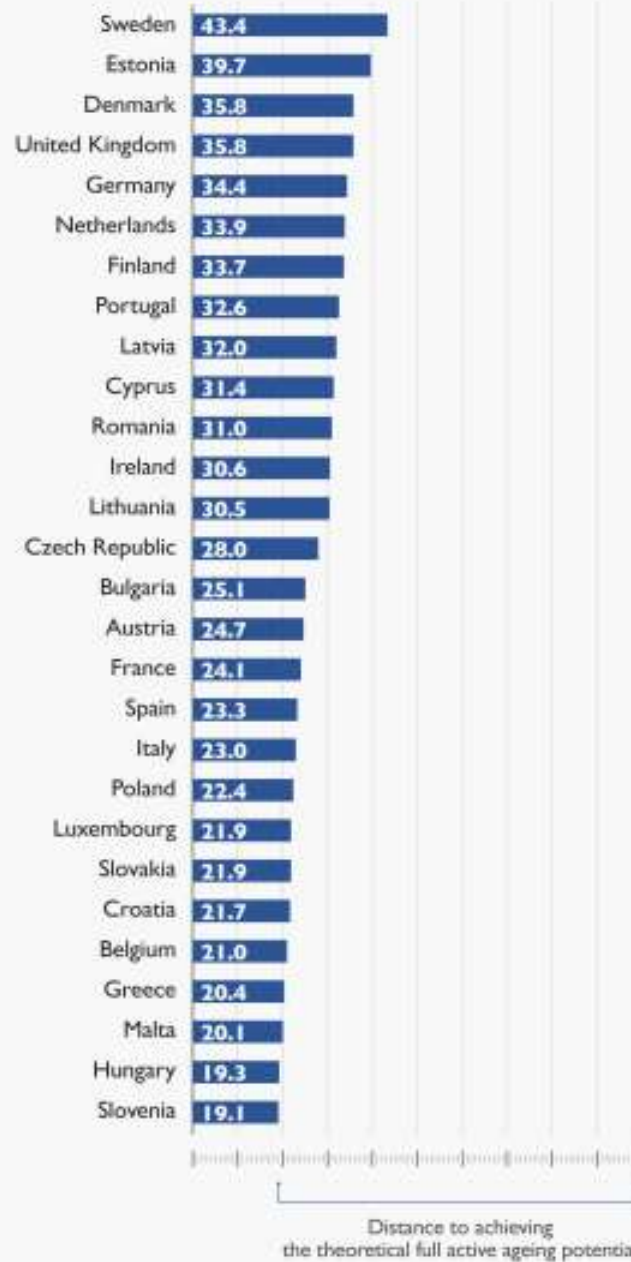




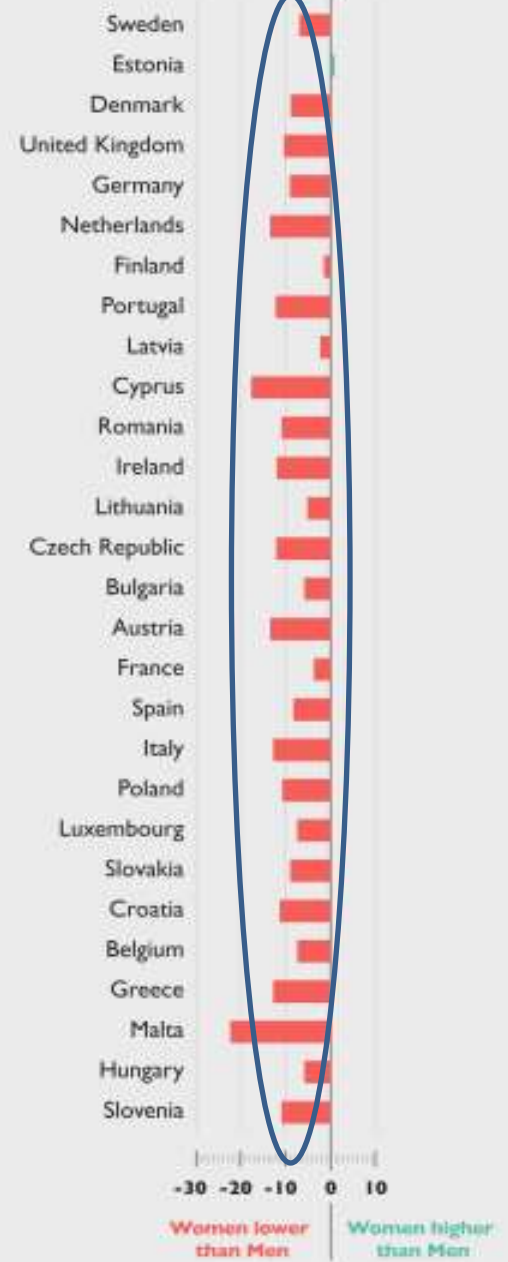
Employment

Employment

The results across EU28 countries



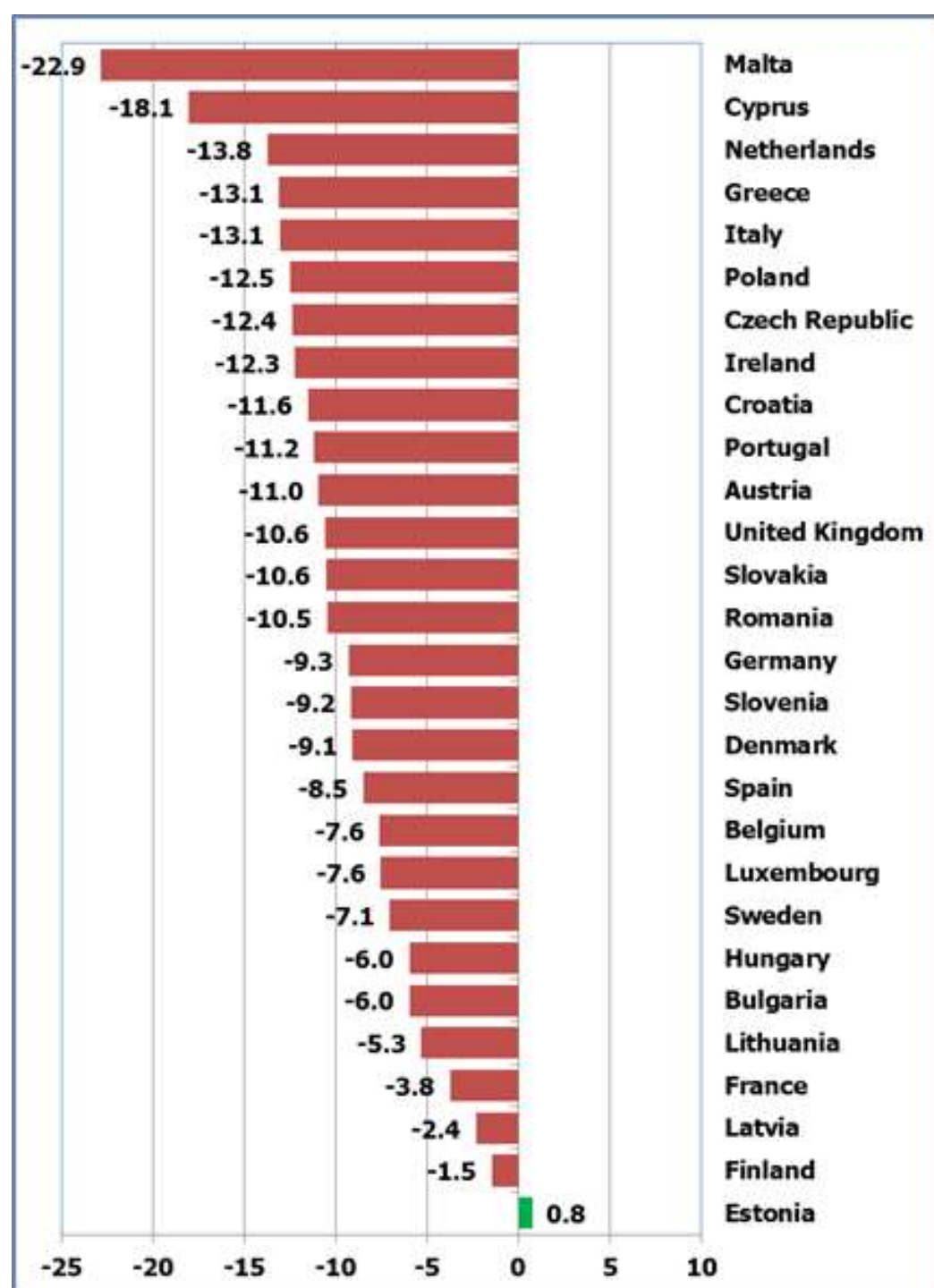
Gender gap



Employment AAI for 2012 – gender disparity

A great deal of gender disparity in the employment experiences of older people: In 14 countries, the differential in exceeds 10 points.

The gender disparity in employment particularly large in the two Mediterranean countries **Malta** and **Cyprus**, but also in the Netherlands, **Greece** and **Italy**.





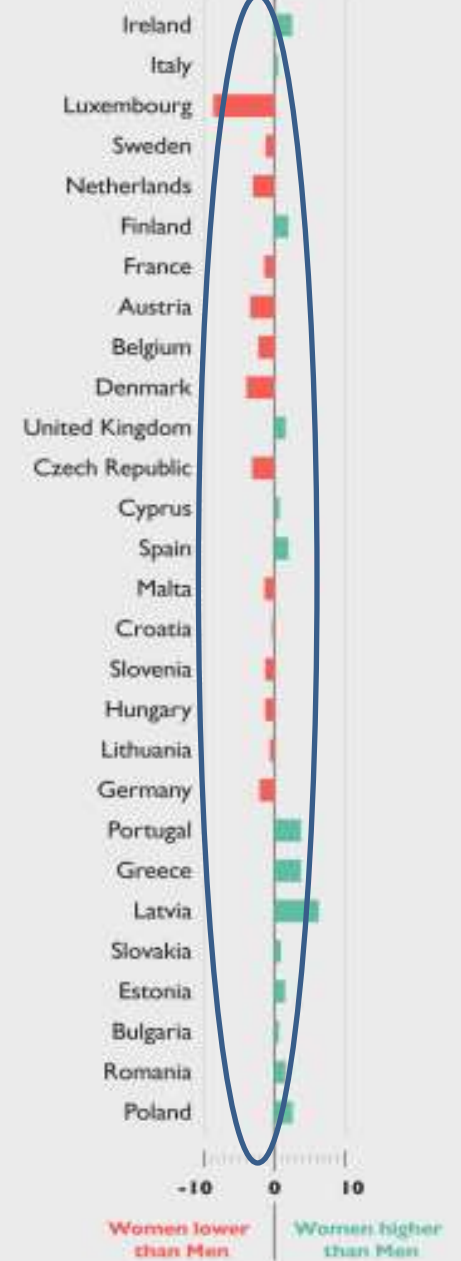
Participation in Society

Participation in Society

The results across EU28 countries



Gender gap

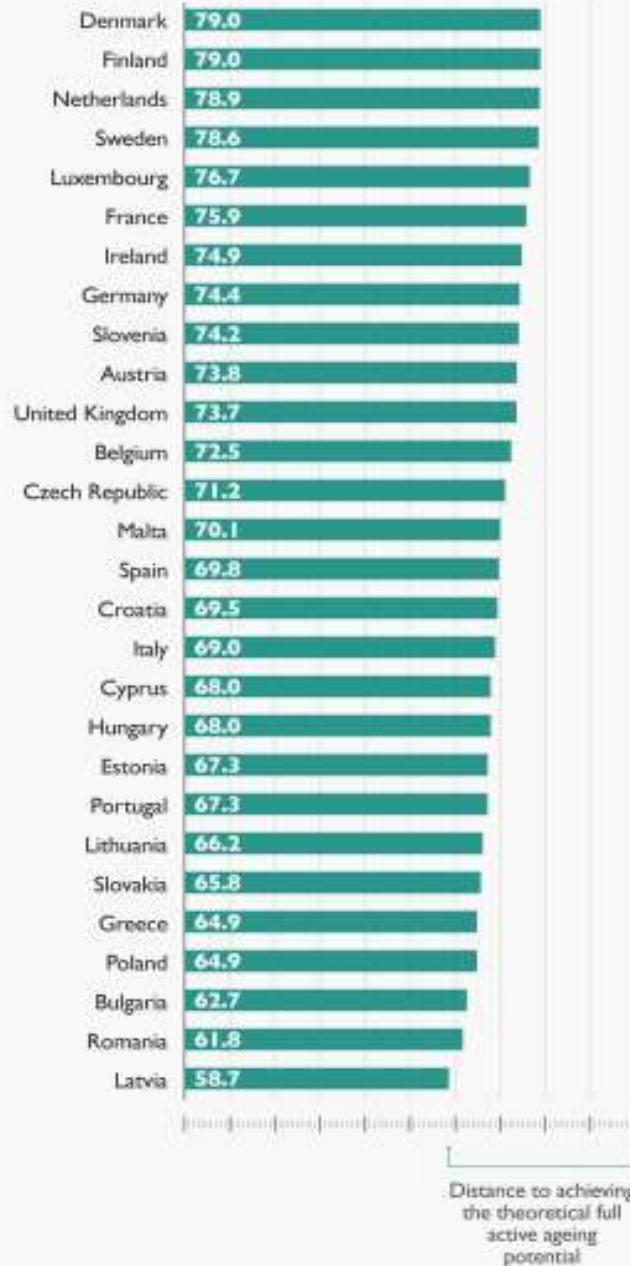




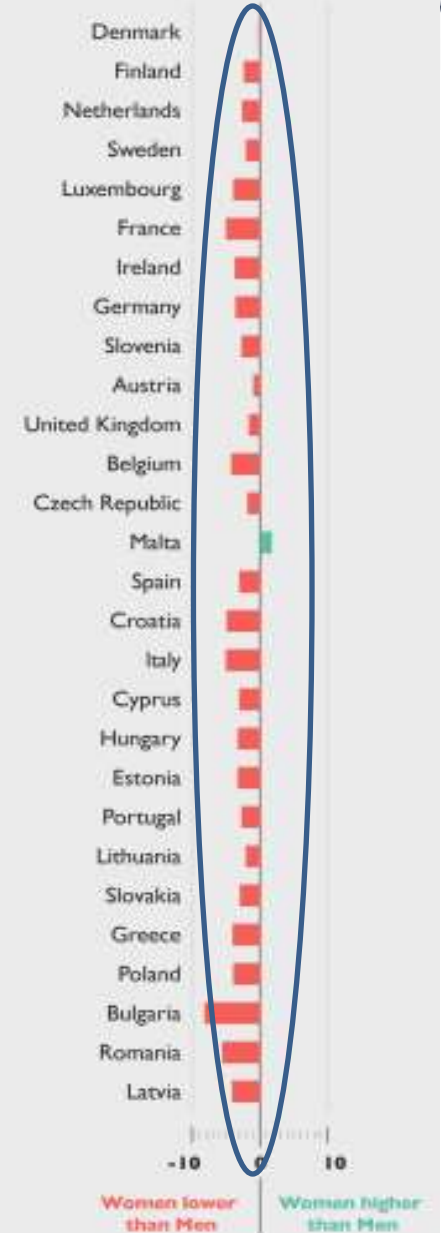
Independent, Healthy and Secure Living

Independent, Healthy and Secure Living

The results across EU28 countries



Gender gap





UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE



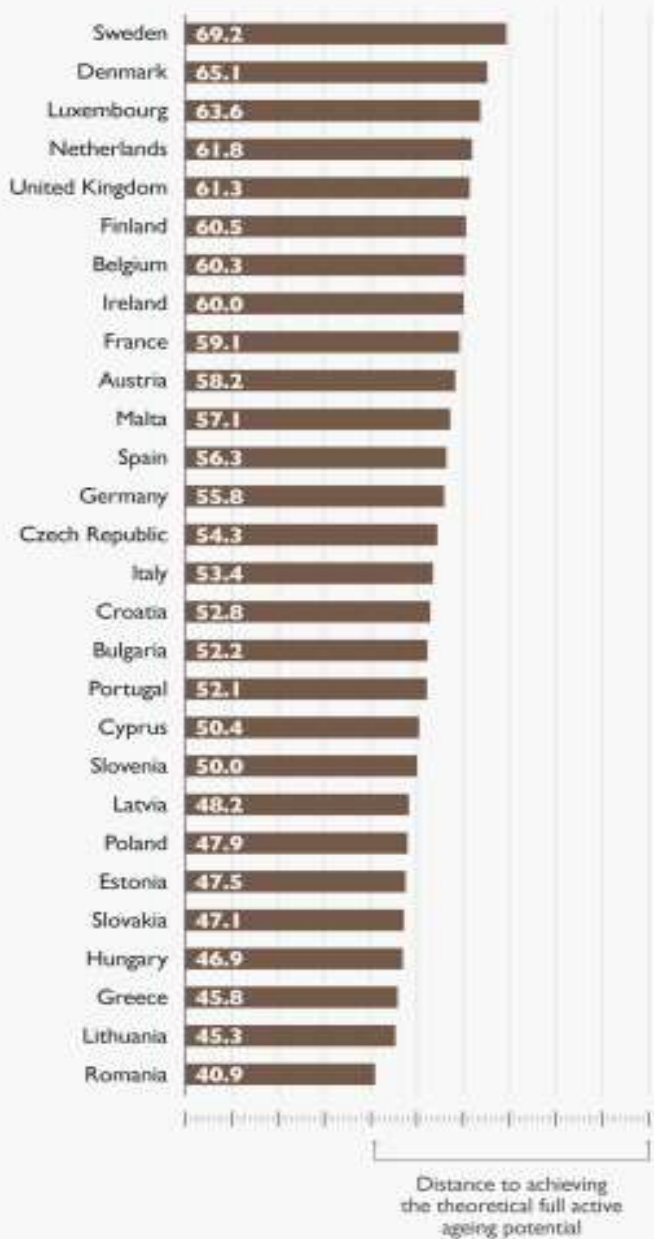
European
Commission



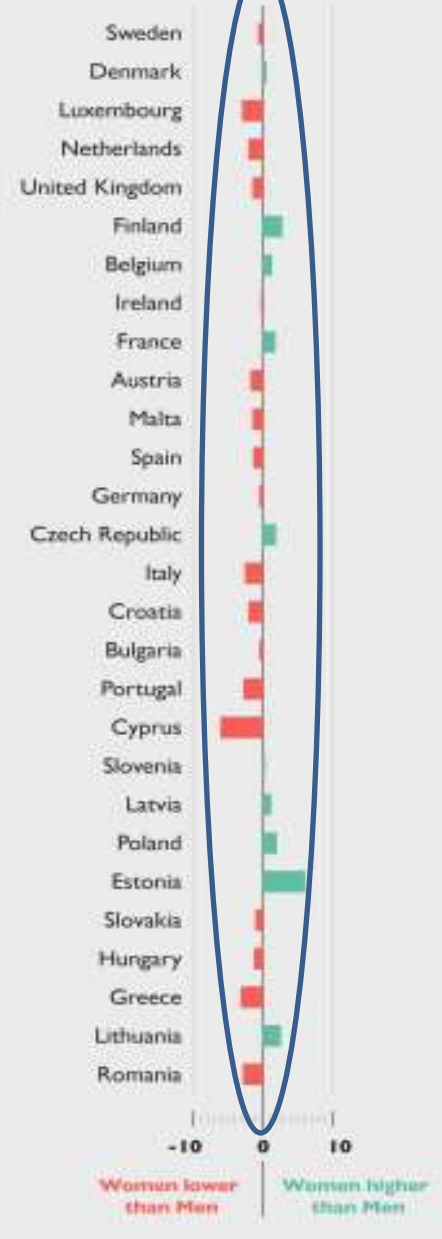
Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

The results across EU28 countries



Gender gap





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Trends between AAI-2010 and AAI- 2012

Trends between overall AAI-2010 and AAI-2012 – cf. Table 2 in the P

Country	Total				Men				Women			
	AAI_2014	Rank	AAI_2012	Rank	AAI_2014	Rank	AAI_2012	Rank	AAI_2014	Rank	AAI_2012	Rank
Belgium	33.8	15	33.3	15	35.7	16	35.7	14	32.1	13	31.1	16
Bulgaria	30.0	22	29.5	23	31.6	23	31.4	24	28.8	21	28.0	22
Czech Republic	34.6	12	34.0	13	37.4	11	37.1	10	32.2	12	31.3	14
Denmark	40.5	2	40.2	2	42.8	3	42.6	2	38.3	3	37.9	3
Germany	35.9	8	34.7	9	38.2	9	37.0	11	33.8	9	32.6	9
Estonia	34.8	11	33.1	16	33.9	19	32.3	20	35.5	7	33.7	7
Ireland	39.0	6	38.9	6	40.9	5	41.2	5	37.0	5	36.6	5
Greece	27.7	28	29.2	25	30.0	28	32.0	21	25.7	28	26.6	25
Spain	32.8	17	32.6	17	34.3	17	34.5	16	31.4	17	30.8	17
France	35.7	9	34.2	11	36.7	13	35.3	15	34.8	8	33.3	8
Italy	34.0	14	33.8	14	36.8	12	36.7	12	31.5	15	31.2	15
Cyprus	34.4	13	35.9	7	38.3	8	40.6	6	30.7	19	31.4	13
Latvia	31.6	20	29.6	22	30.8	24	28.5	28	32.1	14	30.4	18
Lithuania	31.7	19	30.9	18	32.8	20	31.7	23	31.0	18	30.4	19
Luxembourg	35.9	7	35.4	8	39.4	6	39.0	8	32.8	10	32.0	11
Hungary	28.6	25	27.8	26	30.3	26	29.4	26	27.2	25	26.5	26
Malta	31.8	18	30.9	19	36.0	15	34.4	17	27.4	24	26.8	24
Netherlands	39.9	3	38.9	5	43.3	2	42.4	3	36.8	6	35.6	6
Austria	35.2	10	34.7	10	38.1	10	37.7	9	32.6	11	32.0	12
Poland	28.2	27	27.2	28	30.1	27	29.1	27	26.6	27	25.5	28
Portugal	33.6	16	34.2	12	36.1	14	36.5	13	31.5	16	32.2	10
Romania	29.7	24	29.5	24	32.0	21	31.8	22	27.8	23	27.6	23
Slovenia	29.9	23	30.6	20	32.0	22	33.2	18	28.1	22	28.2	21
Slovakia	28.5	26	27.7	27	30.6	25	30.1	25	26.7	26	25.6	27
Finland	39.6	4	39.0	4	39.4	7	39.1	7	39.9	2	39.1	2
Sweden	44.8	1	44.0	1	46.5	1	46.0	1	43.2	1	42.2	1
United Kingdom	39.2	5	39.2	3	41.2	4	41.2	4	37.5	4	37.3	4
Croatia	31.3	21	30.5	21	33.9	18	33.1	19	28.9	20	28.2	20

Trends between overall **AAI-2010** and **AAI-2012** – Key findings

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 Index score observed for the

majority of EU countries: In absolute terms, a small rise in the AAI score is observed for the majority of EU countries during the two year period in question, especially for Latvia.

Greece / Cyprus are exceptions: Cyprus lost its position among the top ranking countries of the EU. Greece slumps further to fall below Poland

Strengths of the AAI

A transparent numerical exercise, with a potential to provide strong policy insights in the current context of longer term challenge of population ageing

Nation level analysis, as well as a focussed pairwise comparative analysis provides a richer picture

Offers an analytical framework for further extensions, e.g. at the regional and local analysis