

# **CRITERIA-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVE AGEING INDEX (AAI) IN ITALY**

June 2019

## **REPORT**



## Note

This report is prepared within the framework of the joint project by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL). The research is implemented by the National Institute on Health and Science of Ageing (IRCCS INRCA) under the institutional consultancy contract with UNECE.

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## Executive summary

By using the Active Ageing Index (AAI), this report describes the evolution of active ageing in Italy through the measurement of four points in time between 2007 and 2016 for different population groups, based on sex, geographical macroarea, educational level, income, family context and type of locality.

### The evolution of AAI scores

The overall AAI score in the 2007-2016 time span increased by 3.9 points, from 30.0 to 34.1 points. The highest increase concerned the Employment domain (+9.0, from 10.9 to 20.0), driven largely by the pension reform which raised retirement age and reduced opportunities for early retirement. The second largest increase occurred in the Capacity for active ageing domain (+4.8, from 51.3 to 56.1), followed by the Independent living domain (+1.5, from 68.4 to 69.9). The score slightly decreased (-0.4, from 17.8 to 17.4) in the Participation in society domain. In the latter domain, while political participation also decreased, in countertrend to the observations of the previous decade, the level of grandparenting decreased while that of care for older adults increased.

### AAI scores for different population groups

*Gender.* The gender gap in favour of men has persisted over time. In 2016, AAI values were 37.2 for men and 31.3 for women. However, in the 2007-2016 time span, the gender gap narrowed down by 0.3 points, so the trend is a reduction in the gender gap. This gap has been reducing, especially in Central and Southern Italy, for women living alone and for those living in cities. High scores for women were found especially in Northern and Central Italy, and for women with high educational levels especially in the employment dimension, with a reduction of 9.6 points in the gender gap in the latter case between 2007 and 2016. Not surprisingly, women are more involved than men in care activities. Gender policy efforts should consider providing more opportunities for active ageing, especially for older women with a low educational level and low income, for those living in less urbanized contexts including rural areas, and for couples without children or those living as single parents.

*Geographical macroarea.* Results obtained highlight a geographical divide between the Northern (35.9 in 2016) and the Central (35.0 in 2016) parts of Italy with higher AAI overall scores, whereas the South (30.9) showed the lowest score. A second negative aspect is that this geographical divide is widening over time. Even though overall AAI in the South increased by 3.3 points, from 27.6 to 30.9, between 2007 and 2016, this increase is lower than that of the North (+4.6) and of the Centre (+4.5). This geographical divide reflects structural well-known and long-lasting geographical gaps which Italian policy never succeeded in managing satisfactorily. Therefore, policy action is particularly needed in the South and especially in urbanized (rather than rural) contexts. The exception is the Participation in society domain. While the domain score between 2007 and 2016 decreased in the North and in the Centre, this score increased in the South (+0.6), mainly due to increased care for older adults.

*Educational level and income.* These two indicators, known for being a proxy to each other, showed a similar tendency with a higher level of education and income corresponding to higher levels of AAI values. Often, in cases of AAI domains or individual indicators, scores decreased over the last decade especially among older people with a higher educational level and/or income. This means that the gap in favour of people with a higher socio-economic status is decreasing in these cases.

However, this seems to be due to deterioration in the situation of the higher socio-economic group of older people, rather than to an improvement in the lower socio-economic groups. Policy response, however, needs to especially target older people with a low socio-economic status, as evidenced by the low AAI scores for this group.

*Family context.* In 2016, rather than older people living as single parents and as members of other families, higher AAI values characterized older people living as a partner in a couple with (28.2) or without (27.3) children or living alone (27.6) who, in a general context of a trend of increasing values, showed a greater increase between 2007 and 2016 (+4.4). Results concerning the family context in which older people live are diversified depending on the AAI domain or indicator. However, with regard to economic indicators, a high relative median income and a lower risk of poverty characterize older people who are members of other families or living with their children. This suggests that older generations could have played an important role in supporting younger ones during the economic crises. Older people living alone or in couples without children show a more problematic situation in economic terms, even if the situation is improving (e.g. between 2007 and 2016, +15.3 per cent for older people living alone in terms of relative median income). The family context affects women and men's participation in society differently. While women show a high level of social participation when living alone or with a partner and with children, men do so when they are single parents or with a partner without children. Thus, interventions to promote social participation according to the family typology should be gender-based.

*Type of locality.* High AAI scores resulted in cities (28.2 in 2016 as the overall score), but in several cases these scores are not improving over time. Quite high scores characterize town and suburbs (27.4 is the overall score in 2016) with a clear incremental trend in terms of AAI (+4 between 2007 and 2006). Active ageing could be more difficult in rural areas, especially for women. Therefore, policy efforts promoting active ageing according to the type of residential locality, should be mainly directed at rural contexts. However, this should be done in the Northern and Central parts of Italy, because in Southern Italy AAI scores are generally higher in rural areas than in the more urbanized contexts.



## Introduction

### Active ageing in Europe: background and how to monitor it

Over the past two decades, active ageing has emerged in Europe as the foremost policy response to the challenges of population ageing (Foster and Walker, 2015). The World Health Organization (WHO) has played an important role in the development of the concept of active ageing since it first highlighted the link between activity and health (WHO, 1994), and then provided the definition of active ageing as the process “of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age” (WHO, 2002). The concept applies not only to the individual level — a threefold effort at the individual, organizational, and societal levels is needed to maximize participation and well-being as people age (Foster and Walker, 2013). A strength of the active ageing perspective is that it not only benefits older individuals (in terms of mental, physical health and inclusion), but also society as a whole and in several ways, for example in productive terms (through work and volunteering in older age), and through savings in public spending (less spending on social security, health and provision of services).

The European active ageing strategy was initially strongly employment-oriented (at the end of the 1990s). Indeed, its main aim was to raise employment levels (Employment Taskforce, 2003; Carmel, Hamblin and Papadopoulos, 2007). The excessive employment orientation was criticized (Hamblin, 2010; Foster and Walker, 2015) since the concept of active ageing encompassed a much wider potential than just being active in the labour market, as defined by the WHO and by the United Nations (Foster and Walker, 2015). For instance, in 2002, during the second United Nations World Assembly on Ageing, the Madrid International Plan of Actions on Ageing was adopted (United Nations, 2002). Up to now, there have been three reviews and appraisals of the plan’s implementation worldwide. In 2010, the European Council widened the concept by also including voluntary activities, intergenerational exchange, independent living and dignity (European Council, 2010). In 2011, the road map for European Ageing research (Walker, 2011) traced the way towards a recognition of the multidimensional nature of active ageing and of the need to similarly value paid employment, volunteering, leisure activities, training, care for older relatives, helping with grandchildren, etc. (Foster and Walker, 2015). A milestone for the popularity of the comprehensive active ageing approach was the European Year of Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations (2012). One year before, the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing was created to strengthen research and innovation in the European Union (EU) by bringing together relevant actors at EU, national and subnational levels across different policy areas (European Commission, 2018).

Once the multidimensionality of active ageing and its social usefulness at all levels were widely recognized and supported by the results of scientific studies, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Commission, began to consider the possibility of measuring the level of active ageing in a given geographical context, in terms of the “untapped potential for older people for active and healthy ageing” (UNECE, 2018). As a result, the Active Ageing Index was created, developed and launched in 2012. Although this index was not spared from criticism (São José, Timonen, Amado and Santos, 2017), and did not consider all the dimensions that pertain to the active ageing concept (Principi *et al.*, 2018), it measures active ageing multidimensionally by using a set of indicators. It addresses four macro-dimensions (i.e. employment; participation in society; independent, healthy and secure living; capacity and enabling

environment for active ageing). The index measures the extent to which older persons can contribute to the economy and to society and to what extent their environment enables them to do so. A main practical interest of the AAI lies not so much in the mere comparison of the levels of active ageing among various geographical contexts, as in its underlying potential for setting goals for policymaking (Principi, 2017). This also could consider possible inequalities across population groups, e.g. in terms of gender, socio-economic status, type of locality, etc. (UNECE/European Commission 2017a; UNECE/European Commission 2017b).

### **Active ageing in Italy: demographic and socio-economic challenges**

In light of European policy efforts to promote active ageing, Italy represents an interesting case study: with 22.3 per cent of older people (65+) in the total population in 2017 (Eurostat, 2018b), Italy is the oldest country in Europe. Despite this, it has been observed that policy efforts to promote and implement active ageing in Italy have been very limited at national level; more pronounced at regional level, and lively at local level, which is however difficult to map (Principi, Lamura and Socci, 2017).

As for the national level, the Italian report on the third review and appraisal cycle of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and its Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS), highlights that there were a limited number of measures taken at this level, and this implementation is “currently being defined” (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, 2017). A 2016 national law proposal to regulate active ageing (proposal n. 3538) has not particularly been discussed further. However, besides legislation, there is currently an effort to organize a national task force involving the concerned parties, under the coordination of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in order to organize and coordinate the active ageing strategy at national level. At regional level, some Regions have enforced a regional law to regulate and promote active ageing initiatives and some others are discussing or drafting regional law proposals (Principi *et al.*, 2016). There are also attempts to implement and coordinate an active ageing strategy at local level.

However, this strategy’s implementation, whichever level it concerns (national, regional or local), requires a profound understanding of existing inequalities in experiencing, and the possibility of experiencing, active ageing across population groups. The Italian active ageing strategy needs to consider aspects such as gender, geographical areas, income, household composition and type of locality, in order to have a full understanding of barriers and facilitators for active ageing. It is known that Italy has one of the highest gender gaps in the EU employment rate. In 2017, the gap in Italy was 19.8 percentage points (PP) in favour of men, with only Malta showing a higher gap (Eurostat, 2018a), compared to the EU28 gap of 11.5 PP. Differences based on the Italian geographical living macroarea are very important and known and concern several aspects including work, life expectancy, education, infrastructures and income. Moreover, this geographical division, where Northern Italy has more favourable conditions than Southern Italy, is increasing (ISTAT, 2017a). According to the resource theory of volunteering (Wilson and Musick, 1997), the level of income and household composition relate to human and social resources, respectively. This means that those older people with more resources in terms of income and family relationships (i.e. living with other family members rather than living alone, thus increasing the possibility of having social contacts and social relationships) are more likely to be socially engaged and, in turn, to experience active ageing. For older Italian people, living in rural rather than in urban contexts could have

various consequences, with potential positive and negative aspects in both contexts. For instance, older people living in rural areas generally have a lower educational level than those living in urban areas. Older people living in urban areas are also more often involved in indoor and outdoor leisure activities and in using the Internet. This suggests that in urban contexts active ageing is easier than in rural ones. On the other hand, active ageing in rural areas may be prompted by other aspects such as the fact that older Italian people living in rural areas tend to live in larger households than those living in urban areas (Marcellini *et al.*, 2007).

### **Aims of the study**

Taking all the above into account, and given the scarce evidence of Italian studies (e.g. Quattrociochi, Squillante and Tibaldi, 2018) on the Active Ageing Index (AAI), the main aim of this study is to analyse AAI results for different Italian population groups based on sex, geographical macroarea, income, family typology and type of locality, to gain a deeper understanding of inequalities in active ageing. This will be done by measuring and evaluating active ageing in Italy for four points in time (2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016) based on the AAI. The authors are following the original methodology but using Italian sources that give an understanding of the Italian situation. In this perspective, the study's results will allow the identification of trends and gaps, and to provide indications on the policy level to promote active ageing in Italy, thus contributing to strengthening the evidence base for policymaking in this field. In the following sections, the study's methodology will be described, followed by the presentation and discussion of results. The main conclusions will be summarized at the end of the report.

## Methodology applied in this study

### Description of data sources used for calculation of the AAI in Italy

Indicators were extracted from six national sources to build the Italian version of the AAI (AAI-IT): Labour Force Survey (LFS); Aspects of Daily Life (ADL); Family and Social Subjects (FSS); Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC); Causes of Death (CoD); Health Conditions and Use of Health Services (HCUHS). The following descriptions of the sources used demonstrate that the results presented in this report are based on surveys carried out on statistically representative samples.

#### 1) Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/8263>), carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), is the main source of statistical information on the Italian labour market. It is harmonized at European level through Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 and Regulation (EC) No. 1991/2002. Respondents are individuals over 15 years who are members of families included in the sample. Respondent families are selected from municipal registry lists according to a sampling strategy aimed at constructing a statistically representative sample. Every year, a sample of over 250,000 families is interviewed (for a total of about 600,000 individuals) in about 1,400 Italian municipalities out of approximately 7,950 municipalities. The survey has been continuous since 2004, i.e. the information is recorded with reference to all the weeks in each quarter, through a uniform distribution of the sample in the weeks. The survey is carried out in all the weeks of the year. Respondent families are interviewed four times over a period of 15 months. Each family is interviewed for two consecutive quarters; a two-quarter lapse follows, after which the family is again interviewed for another two quarters. The first interview is carried out at the family's home by interviewers bearing ID cards, operating throughout the country and using mixed data collection modes (CAPI — computer-assisted personal interviewing). After the first interview, subsequent interviews are usually carried out over the phone (CATI — Computer-assisted telephone interviewing).

#### 2) Aspects of Daily Life

The ADL survey (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/91926>), carried out by the ISTAT is part of an integrated system of Italian social surveys (the Multi-aim Surveys on families). It gathers fundamental information related to the daily life of individuals and their families. The survey has been carried out every year since 1993. Information collected facilitates an understanding of citizens' habits and the daily problems they face, and whether they are satisfied with the functioning of services that should contribute to improving the quality of their life. School, work, family life and relationships, home and living area, leisure time, political and social participation, health, and lifestyles are the topics investigated. The survey is performed on a sample of about 25,000 families in about 840 Italian municipalities of a different population size. All individuals belonging to the families included in the sample are interviewed. Respondent families are randomly selected from the municipal registry lists, according to a sampling strategy aimed at constructing a statistically representative sample. The survey takes place between February and April. Information is collected through a mixed technique, which uses an online questionnaire that is filled in by the respondents themselves (CAWI — Computer-assisted web interviews) or through a direct interview with a paper questionnaire administered by an interviewer (PAPI — paper and pencil interviewing). The

questionnaire has several sections: a general form with socio-demographic information (age, sex, marital status, educational level, etc.) for all family members; a family questionnaire on the family's general information; and an individual questionnaire.

### **3) Family and Social Subjects**

The FSS survey (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/185678>), carried out by the ISTAT is the main statistical source of information on family structure and social characteristics in Italy. The survey is carried out approximately every 5 years. While maintaining comparability with previous editions (of 1998, 2003 and 2009), the last 2016 survey was renewed in the sample design, the reference population and the structure of the questionnaire. The content was also enriched to take into account the changed context of the Italian population. The survey's informative content makes it possible to acquire in-depth knowledge on various aspects of daily life: the individual and family life cycle, relationships within the family, networks of relationships with relatives, friends and neighbours, the support received from families and the help given to non-cohabiting people, care and custody of children, the life of a couple and the first wedding, the permanence of young people in the family, the intentions of leaving the family of origin, etc. It is important to collect this information directly from citizens, because they can guide social interventions and improve the living conditions of families. Each individual is randomly selected from the municipal registry lists, according to a sampling strategy aimed at constituting a statistically representative group. The survey is carried out on a sample of about 32,000 individuals in 852 Italian municipalities of a different population size. The survey usually takes place between May and June, and is administered by municipal interviewers through face-to face interviews.

### **4) EU-SILC**

The EU-SILC statistical system (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions — Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003) of the European Parliament and of the Council is one of the main sources of data for the European Union's periodic reports on the social situation and poverty in member countries (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/5663>). The indicators envisaged by the Regulation focus on income and social exclusion, with a multidimensional approach to the problem of poverty, and with particular attention to the aspects of material deprivation. Italy has participated in this statistical system with a survey on household income and living conditions, conducted by the ISTAT on an annual basis since 2004, and providing statistics at both cross-sectional (to monitor changes at the aggregate level) and longitudinal (to measure changes at an individual level over a time period) levels, in such a way as to ensure estimates at Italian regional level. The survey is conducted using a sample of about 29,000 families (for a total of almost 70,000 individuals) in about 640 Italian municipalities of a different population size. All family members aged 16 or more years are interviewed. Families are randomly selected from the registry lists of the sample municipalities, according to a sample design that makes them statistically representative. The Survey on living conditions has been conducted since 2016 by means of a mixed technique: some families are interviewed through the CAPI technique, while others are interviewed over the phone using CATI.

### **5) Causes of Death**

The survey on deaths and causes of death (CoD) (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/4216>), carried out by the ISTAT, is an investigation that gathers health and socio-demographic data for all deaths in Italy (present population). Data produced provide information on the mortality profiles by cause and

constitute an important source of information on public health. In the death certificate, the doctor provides information on, *inter alia*, the pathology that led to death and any other relevant diseases/conditions. Demographic and social information are subsequently reported to the ISTAT, by the public registrar of the municipality where the individual died through an ISTAT death-form.

### 6) Health Conditions and Use of Health Services

The survey “Health Conditions and Use of Health Services” (HCUHS) (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/7740>), carried out by the ISTAT, gathers information on the needs of citizens in terms of health and quality of life, as well as on the spread of chronic diseases, self-perceived health status, disability conditions, lifestyles, prevention and use of health services. The survey is part of an integrated system of Italian social surveys (the Multi-aim Surveys on families). Thanks to the information collected directly from citizens it is possible to provide useful tools to improve health planning, at both national and local level. The survey is conducted on a sample of about 60,000 families in 1,456 Italian municipalities of a different population size. All members of the surveyed families are interviewed. Each respondent family is randomly selected from municipal registry lists, according to a sampling strategy aimed at constituting a statistically representative sample. The survey takes place approximately every five years. Information is collected through the following questionnaires (or survey models): a questionnaire administered by a municipal interviewer; a basic survey questionnaire containing questions for the family and individual information on health for each family member.

### Data sources by AAI indicators

Table 1. Data sources used for AAI-IT

Employment		Participation in society		Independent, healthy and secure living		Capacity and enabling environment	
Indicator	Source	Indicator	Source	Indicator	Source	Indicator	Source
Employment rate 55-59	1	Voluntary activities	2	Physical exercise	2	Remaining life expectancy at age 55	5
Employment rate 60-64	1	Care to children and grandchildren	3	Access to health services	4	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55	4/5
Employment rate 65-69	1	Care to older adults	3	Independent living	4	Mental well-being	6
Employment rate 70-74	1	Political participation	2	Financial security (three indicators)	4	Use of ICT	2
				Physical safety	2	Social connectedness	2
				Lifelong learning	1	Educational attainment	1

1 = Labour Force Survey; 2 = Aspects of Daily Life; 3 = Family and Social Subjects; 4 = EU-SILC; 5 = Causes of Death; 6 = Health Conditions and Use of Health Services

Table 1 matches each indicator of the AAI with the corresponding Italian source used for tailoring the index to Italy.



The LFS was used for the calculation of Employment domain indicators (employment rates). The ADL (Voluntary activities and Political participation) and FSS (Care to children, grandchildren and older adults) were used for the Participation in Society domain. Three sources were necessary for calculating the indicators of the Independent, Healthy and Secure Living domain: LFS (Lifelong learning), ADL (Physical exercise and Physical safety) and EU-SILC (all other indicators in the domain). The Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing domain concerned five sources: LFS (Educational attainment); ADL (Use of ICT and Social connectedness); HCUHS (Mental well-being); CoD (Remaining life expectancy at age 55); and, a combination between EU-SILC and CoD for the indicator Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55.

The difference in the composition of each indicator of the Italian version of the Active Ageing Index (AAI-IT) as compared to the original version (AAI-EU) is presented in Annex 1. The rationale was to follow the original AAI methodology as closely as possible by using Italian data where possible. This resulted in using the same indicators as the AAI-EU where they were calculated based on data from LFS and EU-SILC (based, for Italy, on ISTAT data), and to substitute all the other indicators calculated using non-ISTAT sources (European Quality of life Survey — EQLS; European Social Survey — ESS; European Health and Life Expectancy Information System — EHLEIS) with alternative indicators. Annex 2 explains the calculation of indicator 4.3 (Mental well-being). Every AAI indicator contributes with a specific weight to the aggregated value of its respective domain (domain score). When a disaggregation variable is not available for a certain AAI indicator, the value for the AAI indicator concerned is not reported, and the resulting value of the domain score is lower, since it does not include the missing value of the disaggregation variable for the given AAI indicator. This is also reflected by a lower value of the overall index (overall AAI) for that given disaggregation variable, since each domain contributes with a specific weight to its construction.

### **Data sources by available years**

This study considers four points in time (2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016), to analyse not only the level, but also the trend of active ageing in Italy. The study will consider a time span of 10 years, by monitoring AAI from 2007 to 2016. In the decade considered, important societal changes have taken place. 2007 was the year before the global economic crisis; in 2009 and 2012 the crisis was fully underway; 2016 represents a year during which the situation started to improve. So, it is a particular decade to be analysed in the perspective of the impact of all these factors on active ageing. Most of the sources used for building the AAI-IT are annual surveys. However, two sources (FSS and HCUHS) are carried out on approximately a 5-year basis. Therefore, data for different years will be used for three indicators. Namely, for indicators 2.2 and 2.3, 2003 and 2009 data will be used, respectively, instead of 2007 and 2012 data. With respect to the indicator 4.3, 2004-05 data will be used for both 2007 and 2009, and 2012-13 data will be used for both 2012 and 2016.

### **AAI for different groups of the Italian population**

The main aim of this report is to collect data for AAI indicators, calculate the AAI and analyse the results obtained for different population groups in Italy. Based on the social challenges related to population ageing in Italy, we identified six categories for the disaggregation of the older population, for which it was possible, also in terms of availability of data, to calculate the AAI and analyse the trends in active ageing: 1) sex, 2) geographical macroarea, 3) educational level, 4) income, 5) family context, 6) type of locality. The following sections will describe how these

population groups were managed in terms of the variables' operationalization, including availability of data across the six AAI-IT sources, and how recoding, where necessary, was managed. In the results section, particular importance will be given to disaggregation by sex and geographical area, since inequalities in terms of the gender gap and the geographical areas are crucial for a more in-depth understanding and explanation of all the other category-specific results of the study. Concretely speaking, this would mean that a breakdown by sex and geographical area will be provided to analyse Active Ageing Index results by educational level, level of income, family typology and type of locality. Concerning the indicators 4.1 (remaining life expectancy at age 55) and 4.2 (share of healthy life expectancy at age 55), it was not possible to disaggregate them by educational level, level of income, family typology and type of locality, since the latter information is not present in the source CoD. As in the case of three AAI indicators, some data on population groups were adapted for the FSS and HCUHS. As a result, instead of the selected points in time (i.e. 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016), data for 2003, 2009, 2009 and 2016 were used for the FSS, and 2005, 2005, 2013 and 2013 for the HCUHS.

## Population groups across sources

### Sex

Disaggregation by sex is possible in all the six sources used to calculate the AAI-IT.

### Geographical macroarea

Table 2. Geographical macroareas

Geographical macroarea	Regions
North	Piedmont
	Valle d'Aosta
	Liguria
	Lombardy
	Trentino-Alto Adige
	Veneto
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
	Emilia-Romagna
Centre	Tuscany
	Umbria
	Marche
	Lazio
South	Abruzzo
	Molise
	Campania
	Puglia
	Basilicata
	Calabria
	Sicily
Sardinia	

Since the ISTAT manages the surveys at the municipality level, all levels of geographical disaggregation can be used. In this study, we will adopt the three ISTAT-defined North, Centre and South macroareas. Table 2 describes how the 20 Italian regions are aggregated to the three



mentioned macroareas. Disaggregation by geographical macroarea is possible for all the six sources employed to obtain the AAI-IT.

### *Educational level*

For the level of education we used the ISCED classification, by considering low level of education (ISCED 0-2); intermediate level of education (ISCED 3-4); and high level of education (ISCED 5 or more). Table 3 describes how the level of education was recoded for this study.

*Table 3. Educational level categories used in the study*

<b>Category</b>	<b>Included subcategories</b>
Low	No education or early childhood education
	Primary education
	Lower secondary education
Intermediate	Upper secondary and non-tertiary education
High	Degree, including conservatory degree
	Master's or equivalent level (i.e. post-degree specialization)
	Doctoral or equivalent level

### *Income*

Three categories were created to analyse the level of income in relation to AAI scores: low, medium, and high (Table 4). Out of all the disaggregation variables used in this study, income required the highest degree of approximation since information on it was gathered in different ways across sources. In LFS, income is calculated based on net monthly salary of employees, while in other sources it is calculated based on the net yearly family income. In the latter cases, income was divided by the number of declared income recipients. However, this was not possible in HCUHS due to the substantial number of missing values. Concerning FSS, in 2016 information on income was based on respondents' subjective assessment of the family's economic situation.

Furthermore, with regard to LFS, it was not possible to cross income with AAI employment rate indicators, as the various employment rates are composed only by employed people who are all income earners. As a consequence, the denominator corresponds to the numerator making the employment rate = 1 (100 per cent) in the three income categories.

*Table 4. Income categories used in the study (euros)*

<b>Year / Category</b>		<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
2007	Survey LFS	≤950	951-1450	≥1451
	HCUHS	≤1510	1511-3460	≥3461
	Others	≤675	676-1750	≥1751
2009	Survey LFS	≤1000	1001-1500	≥1501
	HCUHS	≤1510	1511-3460	≥3461
	Others	≤720	721-1835	≥1836

Year / Category		Low	Medium	High	
2012	Survey	LFS	≤1000	1001-1500	≥1501
		HCUHS	≤1670	1671-3780	≥3781
		Others	≤770	771-1925	≥1926
2016	Survey	LFS	≤1100	1101-1700	≥1701
		HCUHS	≤1670	1671-3780	≥3781
		FSS	No answer / insufficient	Scarce or adequate	Excellent
		Others	≤830	831-1975	≥1976

LFS = Labour Force Survey; HCUHS = Health Conditions and Use of Health Services; FSS = Family and Social Subjects; Others = Other AAI-IT sources.  
Note: Except for EU-SILC, the variable income is not validated and it is used here exclusively with exploratory purposes.

## Family context

Table 5. Family context categories used in the study

Category	Included subcategories
Alone	Alone
As a member of another family	Member of a family consisting of a couple with children
	Member of a family consisting of a couple without children
	Member of a family consisting of a single parent with children
As a partner in a couple with children	Couples with children
As single parent living with their children	Single parent living with children
As a partner in a couple without children	Couples without children
Other	Other
	Child living with both parents
	Child living with one parent
	Multi-nuclear

It is also important to explore the level of active ageing according to the family context. This study not only takes the family typology into account but also considers the role of older individuals within the family. An older person may live with her/his children, but there is a big difference between situations when the head of the family is the older person or her/his child. In this regard, we considered six family situations (Table 5). In four cases the older individual is the household head: living alone, as single parent (e.g. widowed or divorced) with (adult) children, as a couple (married or cohabiting) with (adult) children and as a couple without children. As regards the latter category, residual cases may concern more than two family components due to the presence of e.g. a mother-in-law, or a nephew, etc. In one case, the older individual is not the head of the household, instead he/she is considered as part of a family of relatives. This could be joining the family of the

daughter or son, with or without the presence of grandchildren. The “Other” category includes less common family settings.

***Type of locality***

Furthermore, in order to analyse the differences in the level of active ageing according to the degree of urbanization of the locality, we considered the last category of population groups based on whether older individuals live in rural areas, towns or suburbs, or cities (Table 6).

*Table 6. Type of locality categories used in the study*

<b>This study</b>	<b>Defining characteristics</b>
Cities	At least 50 per cent of the population lives in urban centres.
Town and suburbs	At least 50 per cent of the population lives in urban clusters and Less than 50 per cent of the population lives in urban centres.
Rural areas	At least 50 per cent of the population lives in rural grid cells

## Results and discussion

Results are structured and discussed as follows: first, the overall Italian situation as regards the 22 AAI indicators is shown for the four selected points in time (2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016) with values and changes throughout the years. The AAI by population groups is then analysed starting from the overall AAI value. In this subsection, the overall AAI value is analysed (values and changes throughout the years) by sex, geographical macroarea, educational level, income, family context and type of locality. Additional analyses (values and changes throughout the years) for the overall AAI are performed by sex and geographical macroarea. These are followed by an analysis of the four AAI domains (employment; participation in society; independent, healthy and secure living; and, capacity and enabling environment for active ageing). This analysis includes individual indicators of each AAI domain. In this case, we show the most recent data available (i.e. 2016 values) and changes between the first of our four points in time (2007) and the most recent one (2016). Additional tables by sex and geographical macroarea are provided in Annex 3.

### AAI indicators, domain scores and overall index for the selected points in time

*Table 7. The Active Ageing Index in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016*

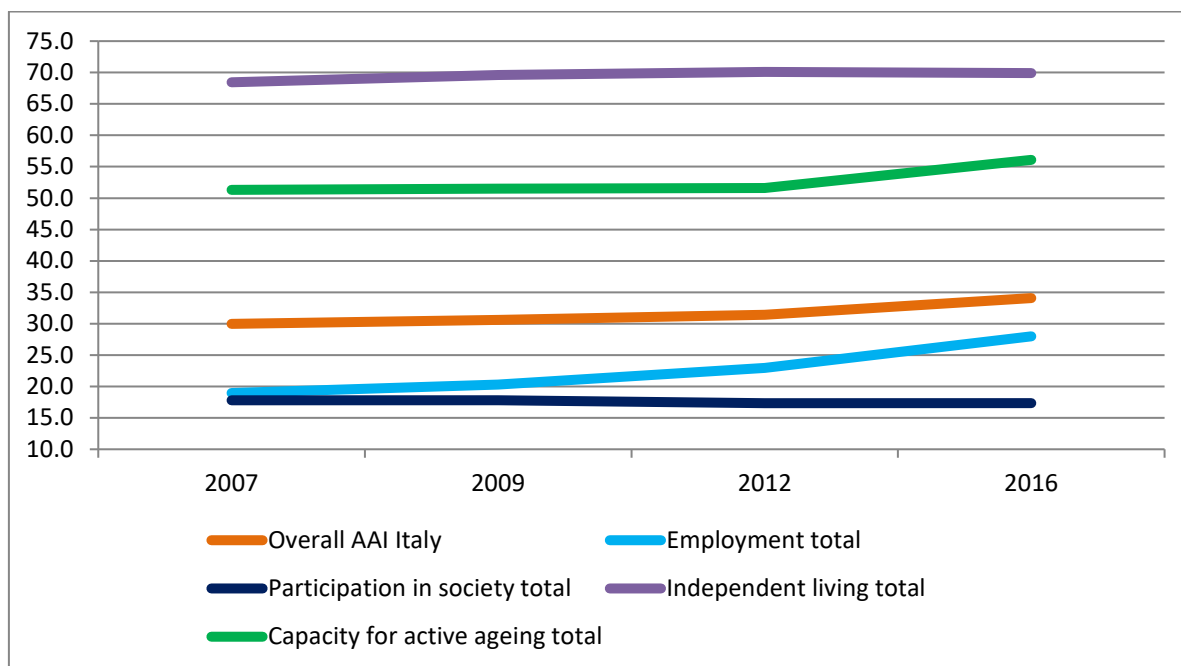
	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	30.0	30.6	31.4	34.1
<b>Employment</b>	19.0	20.3	23.0	28.0
1.1 Employment rate 55-59	46.0	50.6	57.7	62.2
1.2 Employment rate 60-64	19.4	20.2	22.7	36.9
1.3 Employment rate 65-69	7.3	7.1	7.9	9.1
1.4 Employment rate 70-74	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
<b>Participation in society</b>	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.4
2.1 Voluntary activities	7.8	8.5	8.6	9.6
2.2 Care to children, grandchildren	30.4	31.4	31.4	26.8
2.3 Care to older adults	11.5	10.2	10.2	13.2
2.4 Political participation	24.0	23.8	21.4	21.5
<b>Independent living</b>	68.4	69.6	70.1	69.9
3.1 Physical exercise	35.0	35.0	36.0	36.8
3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care	86.1	85.4	82.6	83.3
3.3 Independent living arrangements	72.4	72.8	74.4	75.1
3.4 Relative median income	85.6	89.3	95.7	101.3
3.5 No poverty risk	87.7	89.7	93.1	92.5
3.6 No severe material deprivation	93.5	94.1	87.3	88.9
3.7 Physical safety	64.2	70.0	72.6	59.0
3.8 Lifelong learning	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.8
<b>Capacity for active ageing</b>	51.3	51.5	51.6	56.1
4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55	56.4	56.7	57.5	58.9
4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55	47.6	46.6	43.6	56.0
4.3 Mental well-being	65.7	65.7	65.1	65.1
4.4 Use of ICT	11.1	15.6	24.2	39.9
4.5 Social connectedness	59.5	58.4	56.3	53.8
4.6 Educational attainment	26.4	29.0	34.4	40.5

Between 2007 and 2016, the overall AAI in Italy steadily increased from 30.0 in 2007 to 34.1 in 2016 — a change of +4.1 points in a decade (Table 7, Table 8).

This positive change was due to a steep increase in the Employment domain score (+9.0 points, from 19 in 2007 to 28 in 2016), and to less pronounced increases in the score of the Independent living and Capacity for active ageing domains (respectively, +1.5 from 68.4 to 69.9 and +4.8 from 51.33 to 56.1). The Participation in society domain shows a fluctuating trend, with an overall decrease of -0.4 between 2007 and 2016.

The increase in the Employment domain resulted mainly from the enforcement of various pension reforms in the last decades, with the most recent reform introduced in January 2012 and which, once again, increased retirement age and reduced opportunities for early retirement (Principi, Checucci, Di Rosa and Lamura, 2015). This caused an increase of 16.2 percentage points (PP) in the employment rate of 55-59 year olds (from 46.0 per cent to 62.2 per cent) and of 17.5 PP in the employment rate of 60-64 year olds (from 19.4 per cent to 36.9 per cent) between 2007 and 2016.

*Figure 1. The Active Ageing Index in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016, overall and by domains*



Among the indicators concerning the economic situation, an increase occurred in the relative median income and no poverty risk indicators, while there was a decrease in the no severe material deprivation indicator. As suggested by EU-SILC 2007-2016 data, the increase in the relative median income should be read in terms of the effects of both the lesser negative impact of the economic crises on older people rather than in the rest of the younger population, and of the start of the economic revival in 2016. Also, physical safety decreased between 2012 and 2016 and this could be due to populist propaganda by certain political parties (e.g. against migrants). Regarding the capacity for active ageing domain, the share of healthy life years at age 55 increased by 8.4 PP

from 47.6 per cent to 56.0 per cent between 2007 and 2016. This increase is mostly attributable to methodological changes affecting IT-SILC in 2016 (wider use of CATI, new questionnaire, new private company to carry out the survey, etc.) which had some consequences on the data collection, editing procedures as well as on some variable distributions. For these reasons, there is a break in the time series on the Eurostat database. A steep increase of 28.8 PP occurred in the use of ICT indicator from 11.1 per cent to 39.9 per cent. This increase could be connected to the decrease which occurred in terms of social connectedness (5.7 PP) from 59.5 per cent to 53.8 per cent. Also, older people's educational attainment increased steeply by 14 PP between 2007 (26.4 per cent) and 2016 (40.5 per cent). This is due to a cohort effect i.e. if we consider 60-year old individuals as a case in point, it was much less common to obtain a high level of education if born in the mid-40s (2007 data) rather than in the mid-50s (2016 data).

*Table 8. Changes in the Active Ageing Index between 2007 and 2016, percentage points*

	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	0.6	0.9	2.6	4.1
<b>Employment</b>	1.3	2.7	5.0	9.0
1.1 Employment rate 55-59	4.5	7.2	4.5	16.2
1.2 Employment rate 60-64	0.8	2.5	14.2	17.5
1.3 Employment rate 65-69	-0.2	0.8	1.2	1.8
1.4 Employment rate 70-74	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
<b>Participation in society</b>	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4
2.1 Voluntary activities	0.7	0.1	1	1.8
2.2 Care to children, grandchildren	1	0	-4.6	-3.6
2.3 Care to older adults	-1.3	0	3	1.7
2.4 Political participation	-0.2	-2.4	0.1	-2.5
<b>Independent living</b>	1.2	0.5	-0.2	1.5
3.1 Physical exercise	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.8
3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care	-0.7	-2.8	0.7	-2.8
3.3 Independent living arrangements	0.4	1.6	0.7	2.7
3.4 Relative median income	3.7	6.4	5.6	15.7
3.5 No poverty risk	2.0	3.4	-0.6	4.8
3.6 No severe material deprivation	0.6	-6.8	1.6	-4.6
3.7 Physical safety	5.8	2.6	-13.6	-5.2
3.8 Lifelong learning	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.3
<b>Capacity for active ageing</b>	0.2	0.1	4.5	4.8
4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.5
4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55	-1.0	-3.0	12.4	8.4
4.3 Mental well-being	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.6
4.4 Use of ICT	4.5	8.6	15.7	28.8
4.5 Social connectedness	-1.1	-2.1	-2.5	-5.7
4.6 Educational attainment	2.6	5.3	6.1	14.0

## Analysis of group-specific AAI results

### Overall AAI

As shown in Tables 9 and 10, in 2016, the AAI score was higher for men than for women (37.2 versus 31.3) however the increase between 2007 and 2016 concerned women slightly more than men. Higher scores and higher increases pertained more to Northern and Central Italy than Southern Italy. The AAI increased across all population groups with different educational levels, however, higher scores were observed in the groups with intermediate and high educational levels. The same applies to AAI scores by income levels, even if in this case the changes were smaller throughout the years (Table 10). As regards the family context, AAI scores are lower when older people are members of another family, while the highest increases between 2007 and 2016 occurred for older people living alone or as single parents with children (increases of 4.4 and 3.4, respectively). As for the type of locality, in a context of general increase, the lowest AAI score is observed in rural areas (26.6 in 2016) with the highest increase in towns and suburbs between 2007 and 2016 (4.0).

*Table 9. The Active Ageing Index in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016*

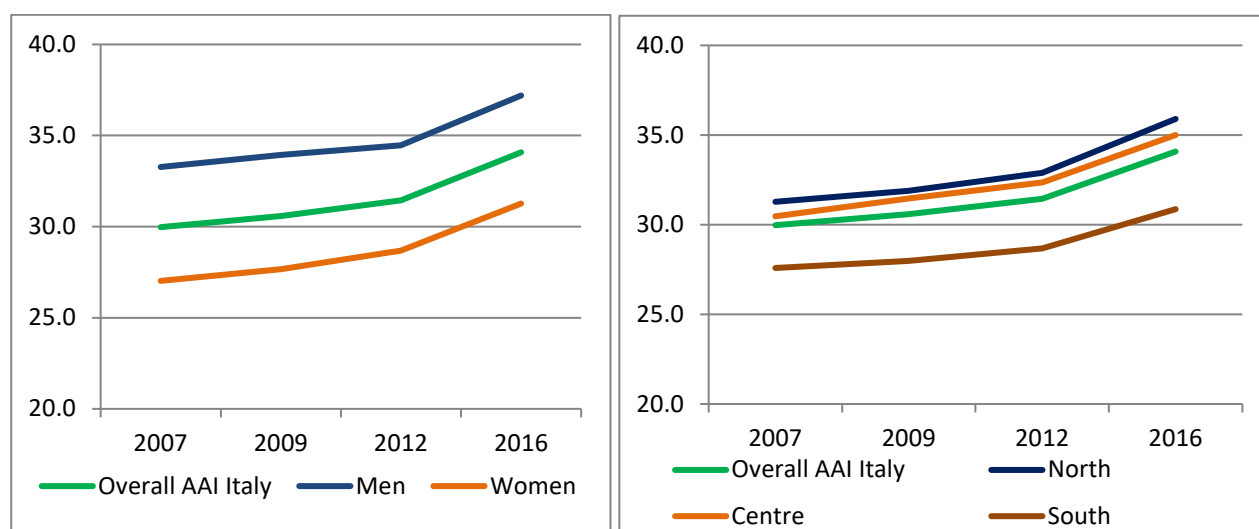
	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	30.0	30.6	31.4	34.1
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	33.3	33.9	34.5	37.2
Women	27.0	27.7	28.7	31.3
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	31.3	31.9	32.9	35.9
Centre	30.5	31.5	32.4	35.0
South	27.6	28.0	28.7	30.9
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	21.6	22.0	22.4	23.4
Intermediate	27.7	28.5	28.7	30.9
High	34.9	35.0	34.9	37.0
<b>Income</b>				
Low	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.3
Medium	18.3	18.4	18.2	18.5
High	19.8	19.3	19.3	19.7
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	23.2	24.0	25.8	27.6
As a member of another family	16.8	16.8	18.2	18.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	24.9	25.4	25.8	28.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	21.7	22.3	23.4	25.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	23.9	24.6	25.6	27.3
Other	19.9	20.3	21.0	21.7
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	24.9	25.4	26.5	28.2
Town and suburbs	23.4	24.3	24.9	27.4
Rural areas	23.7	24.1	25.6	26.6

*Table 10. Changes in the Active Ageing Index between 2007 and 2016,  
percentage points*

	<b>2007-2009</b>	<b>2009-2012</b>	<b>2012-2016</b>	<b>2007-2016</b>
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	0.6	0.9	2.6	4.1
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	0.7	0.5	2.7	3.9
Women	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.2
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	0.6	1.0	3.0	4.6
Centre	1.0	0.9	2.6	4.5
South	0.4	0.7	2.2	3.3
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.8
Intermediate	0.8	0.2	2.2	3.2
High	0.1	-0.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Income</b>				
Low	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4
Medium	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.2
High	-0.5	0.0	0.4	-0.1
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	0.8	1.8	1.8	4.4
As a member of another family	0.0	1.4	0.6	2.0
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.4	0.4	2.4	3.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.4
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.3
Other	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.8
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	0.5	1.1	1.7	3.3
Town and suburbs	0.9	0.6	2.5	4.0
Rural areas	0.4	1.5	1.0	3.0



Figure 2. The Active Ageing Index in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by sex and geographical macroarea



### Overall AAI: breakdown by sex

The analysis by sex in Tables 11 and 12 highlights that the mentioned increase between 2007 and 2016 in Northern Italy was the same for men and for women (+4.6), while in Central Italy it concerned more women (+5.1) than men (+3.9). The latter trend has been observed in the South. Between 2007 and 2016 the gender gap<sup>1</sup> in favour of men increased in the low education group (+0.5), however it decreased in the case of intermediate (-0.4) and high (-1.7) education. Analysis by income does not highlight large gender differences, apart from a difference of +2.4 in 2016 in favour of men, in the high-income group. As for the family context, the highest score among women is observed when they live alone (score of 26.4 in 2016 with a reduction of the gender gap of 1.4 points from 2007), while men have the highest score when they live in a couple-household, with (30.6) or without (30.5) children. However, the highest increase for men in the last ten years was for those living as single parents (+4.6). Higher scores are observed among both men and women living in cities (31.2 and 25.6, respectively), where the gender gap also decreased by 1.2 points between 2007 and 2016, while it increased slightly in rural areas and in towns and suburbs. Despite the fact that the gender gap in favour of men is decreasing in several cases, in 2016, AAI scores for women in all the categories are still lower than those of men in 2007.

Table 11. The Active Ageing Index in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by sex

	Men				Women			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	33.3	33.9	34.5	37.2	27.0	27.7	28.7	31.3
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	34.2	35.0	35.7	38.8	28.7	29.1	30.3	33.3
Centre	34.1	35.2	35.3	38.0	27.3	28.2	29.8	32.4
South	31.2	31.3	31.9	34.3	24.3	25.0	25.7	27.7

<sup>1</sup> Here and below, the “gender gap” refers to the difference in scores for men and women.

	Men				Women			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	24.7	25.2	25.6	26.7	19.1	19.3	19.8	20.6
Intermediate	30.1	30.5	31.0	33.3	24.8	26.2	26.1	28.4
High	37.9	38.4	37.6	39.5	30.5	30.3	31.6	34.1
<b>Income</b>								
Low	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.1
Medium	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.7	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.3
High	20.0	19.9	19.5	20.8	19.5	18.6	19.2	18.4
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	26.2	26.1	28.0	29.4	21.6	22.6	24.2	26.4
As a member of another family	18.4	19.5	19.0	19.8	16.7	16.0	18.8	18.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	27.4	27.9	28.3	30.6	21.0	21.8	18.7	24.6
As single parent living with their child(ren)	24.9	27.6	26.9	29.5	21.1	20.9	21.9	23.8
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	26.8	27.5	28.6	30.5	21.3	22.1	22.3	24.6
Other	22.0	23.2	23.6	23.1	18.2	18.2	23.0	20.4
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	28.6	28.8	29.6	31.2	21.8	22.6	24.0	25.6
Town and suburbs	26.6	27.9	28.2	30.8	20.5	21.0	21.9	24.3
Rural areas	26.6	27.0	28.8	29.6	20.8	21.3	22.6	23.6

Figure 3. The Active Ageing Index in 2007 and 2016, by sex and type of locality

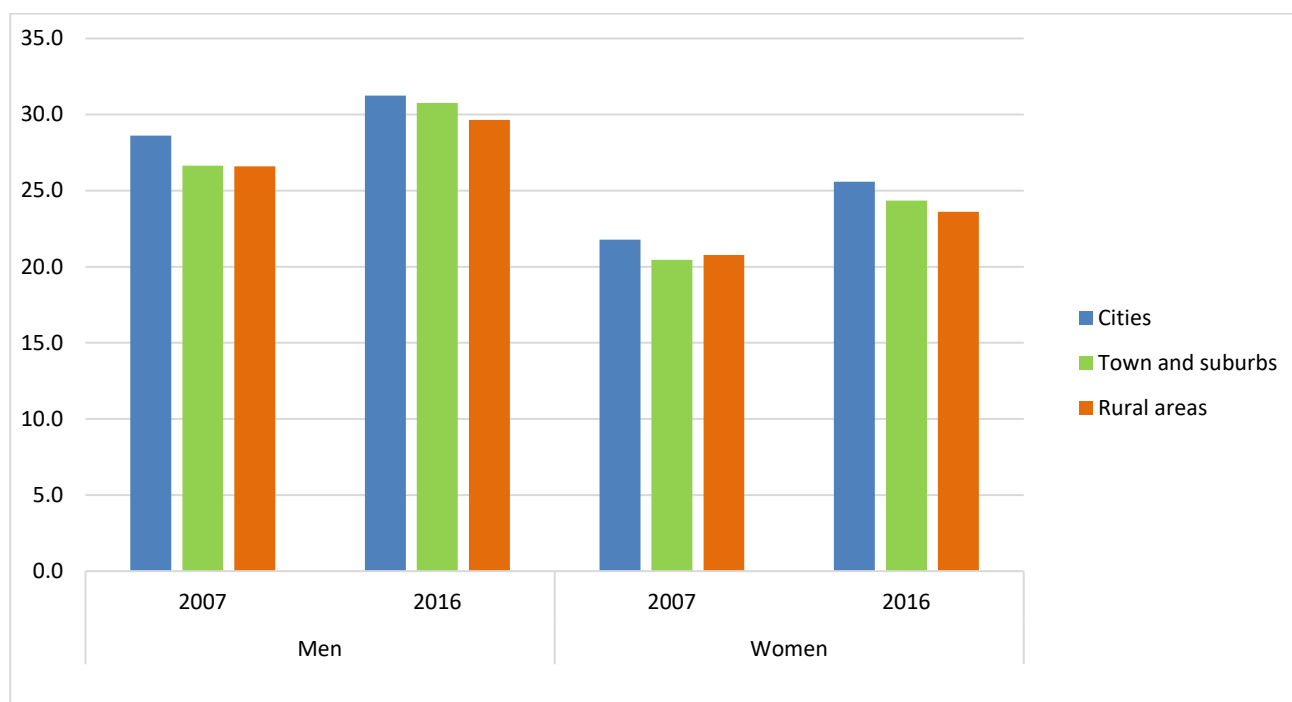


Figure 4. The Active Ageing Index in 2007 and 2016, by sex and educational level

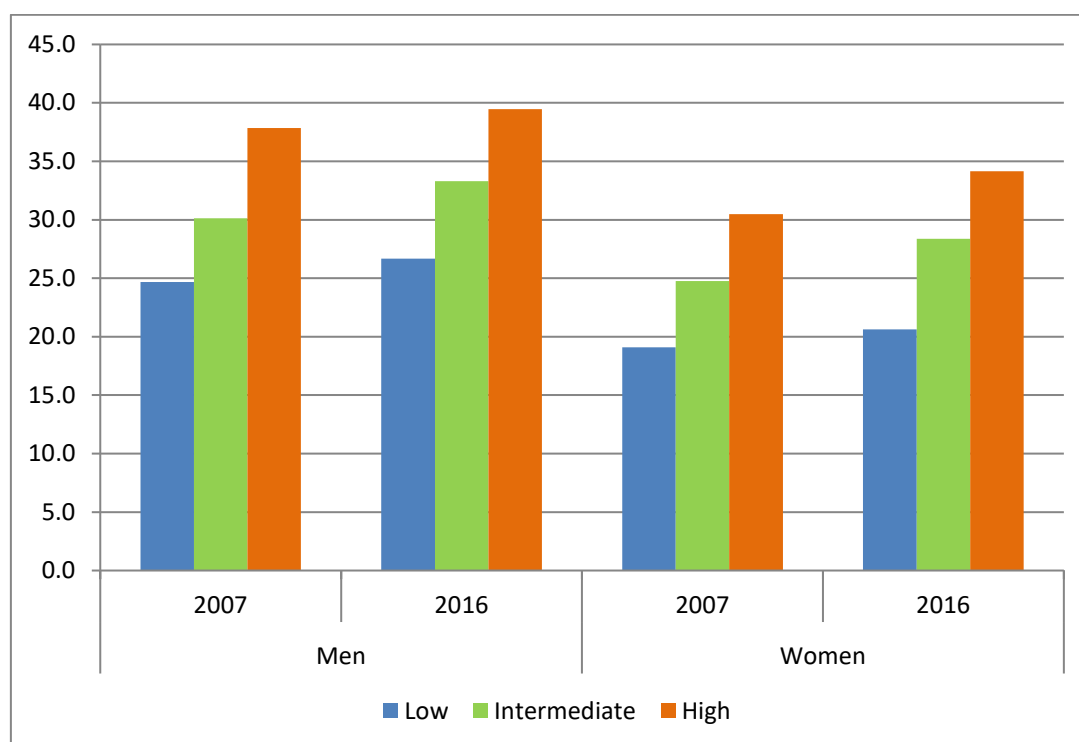


Table 12. Changes in the Active Ageing Index between 2007 and 2016 by sex, percentage points

	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	0.7	0.5	2.7	3.9	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.2
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	0.8	0.7	3.1	4.6	0.5	1.1	3.0	4.6
Centre	1.1	0.1	2.7	3.9	0.9	1.5	2.6	5.1
South	0.1	0.6	2.4	3.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	3.4
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	0.6	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.5
Intermediate	0.4	0.5	2.3	3.2	1.4	0.0	2.2	3.6
High	0.6	-0.8	1.9	1.6	-0.2	1.3	2.5	3.7
<b>Income</b>								
Low	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Medium	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.6	0.4
High	-0.1	-0.4	1.3	0.8	-0.8	0.5	-0.8	-1.1
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	0.0	1.8	1.4	3.2	1.0	1.6	2.2	4.8
As a member of another family	1.1	-0.4	0.8	1.4	-0.7	2.8	-0.4	1.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.5	0.4	2.2	3.2	0.8	-3.0	5.8	3.6

	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
As single parent living with their child(ren)	2.7	-0.7	2.6	4.6	-0.2	1.0	1.9	2.7
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	0.7	1.1	2.0	3.7	0.8	0.2	2.3	3.3
Other	1.2	0.4	-0.5	1.1	0.0	4.9	-2.6	2.3
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	0.2	0.8	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.4	1.6	3.8
Town and suburbs	1.2	0.3	2.6	4.1	0.6	0.9	2.4	3.9
Rural areas	0.4	1.8	0.9	3.0	0.5	1.3	1.0	2.8

### Overall AAI: breakdown by geographical macroarea

As shown in Table 13, the higher the educational level, the higher the AAI scores are in the three geographical macroareas.

Table 13. The Active Ageing Index in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by geographical macroarea

	North				Centre				South			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	31.3	31.9	32.9	35.9	30.5	31.5	32.4	35.0	27.6	28.0	28.7	30.9
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	34.2	35.0	35.7	38.8	34.1	35.2	35.3	38.0	31.2	31.3	31.9	34.3
Women	28.7	29.1	30.3	33.3	27.3	28.2	29.8	32.4	24.3	25.0	25.7	27.7
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	22.7	23.2	24.1	25.5	21.8	22.4	22.8	23.5	19.7	19.9	19.9	20.6
Intermediate	28.4	29.2	29.4	31.5	27.0	28.1	28.7	31.4	26.7	27.5	27.5	29.1
High	36.1	35.9	35.7	37.8	33.9	36.1	36.0	36.9	33.8	32.9	33.0	36.1
<b>Income</b>												
Low	18.0	17.9	18.0	17.8	16.3	17.0	16.7	15.9	15.2	15.4	15.2	14.9
Medium	19.4	19.1	18.8	19.2	17.8	18.2	18.3	18.0	16.7	16.9	16.7	17.4
High	20.6	20.3	20.6	20.3	20.2	19.4	19.1	20.7	17.8	17.4	17.1	17.7
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	24.8	25.4	26.8	28.9	23.6	24.8	27.1	28.9	19.7	20.6	22.6	23.9
As a member of another family	18.4	18.0	19.7	18.6	17.6	15.9	18.5	19.8	14.9	15.7	16.0	17.3
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	26.0	26.3	27.3	30.0	25.5	26.5	26.8	29.4	23.5	23.7	23.8	25.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	22.3	23.5	24.4	27.9	24.5	23.9	25.1	24.8	19.0	19.7	20.8	21.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	25.3	25.9	27.0	28.8	24.1	25.5	26.3	28.2	21.5	21.5	22.4	24.2
Other	21.5	21.1	23.0	23.7	19.4	20.1	20.6	23.1	18.0	19.4	19.1	19.2
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	26.3	26.5	27.9	30.1	25.5	26.9	28.1	29.4	21.8	22.3	22.9	24.4
Town and suburbs	24.3	25.2	26.4	28.9	23.6	24.6	25.0	28.4	22.0	22.6	22.7	24.6
Rural areas	24.7	25.2	26.6	28.0	23.4	24.2	26.6	26.3	22.6	22.4	23.7	24.9

However, there is a geographical gap that is less visible: lower AAI scores are observed in Southern Italy in the high-education group. In terms of changes between 2007 and 2016 (Table 14), the most visible increase in AAI scores was for older people having an intermediate educational level, this being less visible in Southern Italy. In the Centre, the difference in the level of active ageing according to the level of income is more visible than in the other areas. Older people with high income in the Centre seem to be those experiencing the highest level of active ageing in Italy (20.7 in 2016), meaning that this geographical area especially provides opportunities for active ageing (for example, through more employment in the public sector than in other areas). As for the family context, in the three geographical macroareas, the highest AAI scores were observed in the case of older individuals living as a couple with children (30.0 in the North, 29.4 in the Centre and 25.7 in the South, in 2016). In Southern and in Central Italy the highest positive change in terms of AAI scores (+4.1 and +5.2, respectively) between 2007 and 2016 was registered among older people living alone. In the North, the highest positive change (+5.6) was observed among single parents living with children.

*Table 14. Changes in the Active Ageing Index between 2007 and 2016 by geographical macroarea, percentage points*

	North				Centre				South			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Italy</b>	0.6	1.0	3.0	4.6	1.0	0.9	2.6	4.5	0.4	0.7	2.2	3.3
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	0.8	0.7	3.1	4.6	1.1	0.1	2.7	3.9	0.1	0.6	2.4	3.1
Women	0.5	1.1	3.0	4.6	0.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	3.4
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.9
Intermediate	0.8	0.1	2.2	3.1	1.1	0.6	2.7	4.4	0.7	0.0	1.6	2.3
High	-0.2	-0.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	-0.1	1.0	3.1	-0.9	0.1	3.1	2.3
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Medium	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.8
High	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	1.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.6	-0.1
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	0.5	1.4	2.2	4.1	1.1	2.3	1.8	5.2	0.8	2.0	1.3	4.1
As a member of another family	-0.4	1.7	-1.1	0.3	-1.6	2.6	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.3	1.3	2.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.2	1.0	2.7	4.0	1.0	0.3	2.6	3.9	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	1.2	0.9	3.5	5.6	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.5	1.4	0.8	1.9	4.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	2.7
Other	-0.4	1.9	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.5	2.5	3.7	1.4	-0.3	0.1	1.2
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	0.3	1.4	2.2	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.9	0.5	0.6	1.5	2.7
Town and suburbs	0.9	1.1	2.5	4.6	1.0	0.4	3.4	4.8	0.7	0.1	1.9	2.6
Rural areas	0.5	1.4	1.4	3.3	0.8	2.4	-0.3	2.9	-0.2	1.2	1.3	2.3

The North and the Centre are characterized by a high level of urbanization (in comparison to the South) and a higher difference in the AAI score between cities and rural areas, while in the South differences across types of localities are minimal, with AAI scores higher in rural areas. The most noticeable positive changes between 2007 and 2016 are observed in towns and suburbs in Northern and Central Italy (+4.6 and +4.8, respectively).

## AAI employment domain

### *Employment overall*

Despite job losses caused by the 2008 economic crisis, the employment rate of older adults has grown significantly, predominantly affecting the 55–64 age group (Tables 15 and 16). As a consequence, the overall score for employment increased by 9 points.

*Table 15. Employment in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016*

	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Employment</b>	19.0	20.3	23.0	28.0
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	26.3	27.4	29.8	35.3
Women	12.1	13.7	16.7	21.2
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	18.8	20.6	24.0	29.6
Centre	20.9	22.5	25.3	31.2
South	17.9	18.5	20.2	23.9
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	14.3	15.1	16.9	20.2
Intermediate	25.1	26.4	28.0	33.5
High	42.5	41.2	43.4	48.5
<b>Income</b>				
Low	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	19.5	21.1	25.6	30.0
As a member of another family	12.9	12.9	17.0	18.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	22.8	23.5	26.1	31.3
As single parent living with their child(ren)	18.8	19.8	22.5	28.0
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	15.2	16.9	19.5	24.6
Other	17.1	18.7	20.1	23.0
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	21.1	22.0	24.5	30.1
Town and suburbs	17.9	19.4	22.0	26.8
Rural areas	17.9	19.5	22.9	27.3

The gender gap, which is still a structural feature of the Italian labour market in all age groups, remained practically unchanged, while the other structural geographical divide between the North/Centre and the South widened (indeed, the North and the Centre showed the greatest increase). With regard to the educational level, the greatest increase in the score occurred in the intermediate level, while the dramatic gap between the high and the low level remained virtually unchanged. As for the family context, single persons and couples without children show the greatest increase in the AAI score. Progresses disaggregated by type of locality are more uniform, with a slightly larger increase of scores in rural areas.

*Table 16. Changes in Employment between 2007 and 2016, percentage points*

	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Employment</b>	1.3	2.7	5.0	9.0
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	1.1	2.4	5.5	9.0
Women	1.5	3.0	4.6	9.1
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	1.7	3.4	5.6	10.8
Centre	1.6	2.8	5.9	10.3
South	0.6	1.7	3.7	6.0
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	0.8	1.8	3.2	5.9
Intermediate	1.3	1.6	5.5	8.3
High	-1.3	2.2	5.1	6.1
<b>Income</b>				
Low	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	1.6	4.5	4.5	10.5
As a member of another family	0.0	4.1	1.5	5.5
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.8	2.5	5.3	8.5
As single parent living with their child(ren)	1.0	2.7	5.6	9.2
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	1.7	2.6	5.1	9.4
Other	1.6	1.5	2.8	5.9
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	1.0	2.5	5.6	9.0
Town and suburbs	1.5	2.6	4.8	9.0
Rural areas	1.6	3.4	4.4	9.4

### *Employment overall: breakdown by sex*

The gender gap diminished between 2009 and 2012 due to the effects of the economic crisis (Table 17). The latter particularly impacted on the employment of men and in some cases, probably generated an increase in the labour supply of married women in reaction to their husbands' unemployment. This phenomenon later faded away, with the gender gap almost going back to the pre-crisis period of 2007.

As discussed above, while the North and the Centre showed the greatest increase, in contrast to the South, this was accompanied by a slight advantage for women (Table 17 and 18, Figure 5). In the 2007-2016 time span, a reduction in the gender gap of 9.6 PP (compared to highly educated men) took place for the more educated women (+12.7 PP for highly educated women between 2007 and 2016). According to the ISTAT, a high educational level facilitates opportunities for women to enter the labour market (in 2016, on average, the employment rate of women with lower secondary education was 29.8%, whereas that of female graduates was 73.3%). At the same time, the economic crises affected men more than women, since the employment rate of men between 2008 and 2016 decreased by 4.2%, while that of women increased by 2.7% (ISTAT, 2017e).

*Table 17. Employment in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by sex*

	Men				Women			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Employment</b>	26.3	27.4	29.8	35.3	12.1	13.7	16.7	21.2
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	25.7	27.1	30.3	36.2	12.5	14.5	18.2	23.4
Centre	28.0	29.7	31.6	38.1	14.5	15.9	19.5	25.0
South	26.1	26.3	28.0	32.3	10.2	11.2	12.9	16.2
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	21.3	22.4	24.2	27.8	8.5	9.0	10.8	13.4
Intermediate	30.6	31.1	32.9	39.8	18.4	20.7	22.4	27.0
High	52.5	50.1	51.2	55.6	27.9	29.1	33.9	40.5
<b>Income</b>								
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	24.6	26.0	29.9	34.1	16.6	17.9	23.0	27.4
As a member of another family	17.6	18.8	20.6	21.8	11.0	10.5	15.4	16.9
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	30.1	30.4	32.9	38.8	12.2	13.8	16.3	20.8
As single parent living with their child(ren)	26.6	29.4	30.7	36.6	16.6	17.1	19.9	25.6
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	22.1	23.9	26.9	32.5	9.8	11.4	13.9	18.6
Other	21.9	23.6	24.0	27.9	12.8	14.2	16.4	18.0
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	29.1	29.3	31.1	37.6	14.0	15.7	18.8	23.6
Town and suburbs	25.2	26.5	28.9	34.0	11.1	12.7	15.6	20.1
Rural areas	24.4	26.4	30.0	34.7	11.4	12.6	15.7	19.9

As already noted with regard to the family context, single persons and couples without children show the greatest increase in AAI scores. However, the increase concerning single persons mostly involves women, (+10.8 from 2007 to 2016) while the increase for couples without children mostly pertains to men (+10.4). Moreover, the increase in employment scores of rural areas concerned men (+10.4) more than women (+8.5).



Table 18. Changes in Employment between 2007 and 2016 by sex, percentage points

	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Employment</b>	1.1	2.4	5.5	9.0	1.5	3.0	4.6	9.1
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	1.4	3.1	6.0	10.5	2.0	3.7	5.2	10.9
Centre	1.7	1.9	6.4	10.1	1.4	3.6	5.4	10.5
South	0.2	1.7	4.3	6.1	1.0	1.7	3.2	6.0
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	1.1	1.8	3.6	6.5	0.5	1.7	2.6	4.9
Intermediate	0.6	1.8	6.9	9.2	2.3	1.6	4.7	8.6
High	-2.4	1.1	4.4	3.1	1.2	4.8	6.7	12.7
<b>Income</b>								
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	1.4	3.9	4.3	9.6	1.3	5.1	4.5	10.8
As a member of another family	1.2	1.8	1.2	4.2	-0.5	4.9	1.5	5.9
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.3	2.5	5.9	8.6	1.6	2.5	4.5	8.6
As single parent living with their child(ren)	2.8	1.3	5.9	9.9	0.4	2.9	5.7	9.0
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	1.8	3.0	5.5	10.4	1.6	2.5	4.8	8.9
Other	1.7	0.4	3.9	6.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	5.2
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	0.2	1.8	6.5	8.5	1.7	3.2	4.8	9.6
Town and suburbs	1.3	2.4	5.1	8.9	1.6	2.9	4.5	9.0
Rural areas	2.0	3.6	4.7	10.4	1.2	3.1	4.2	8.5

Figure 5. Employment in 2007 and 2016 by sex and geographical macroarea

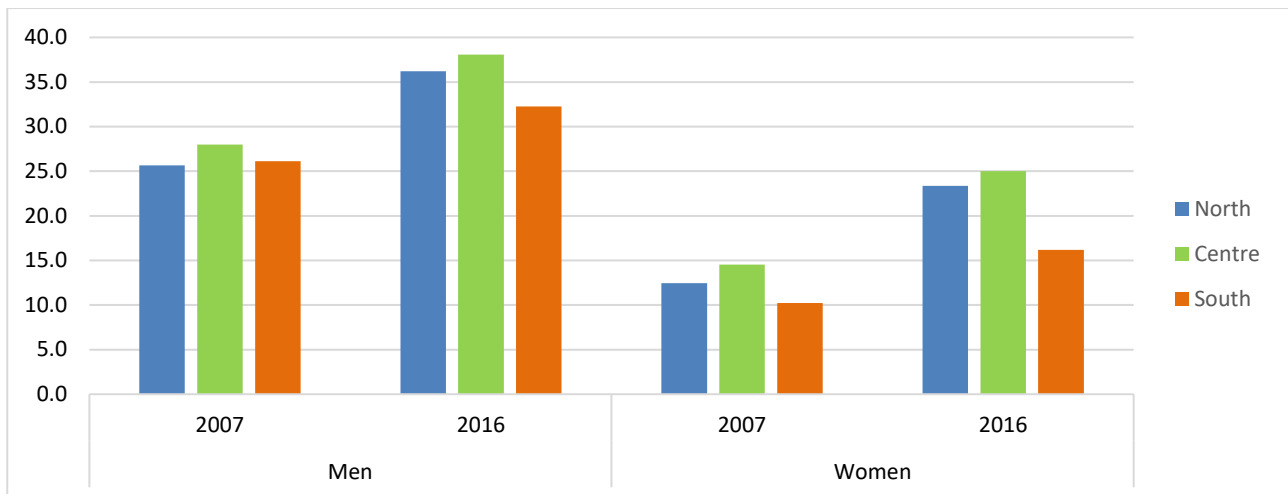


Figure 6. Changes in Employment between 2007 and 2016, by sex and educational level, percentage points

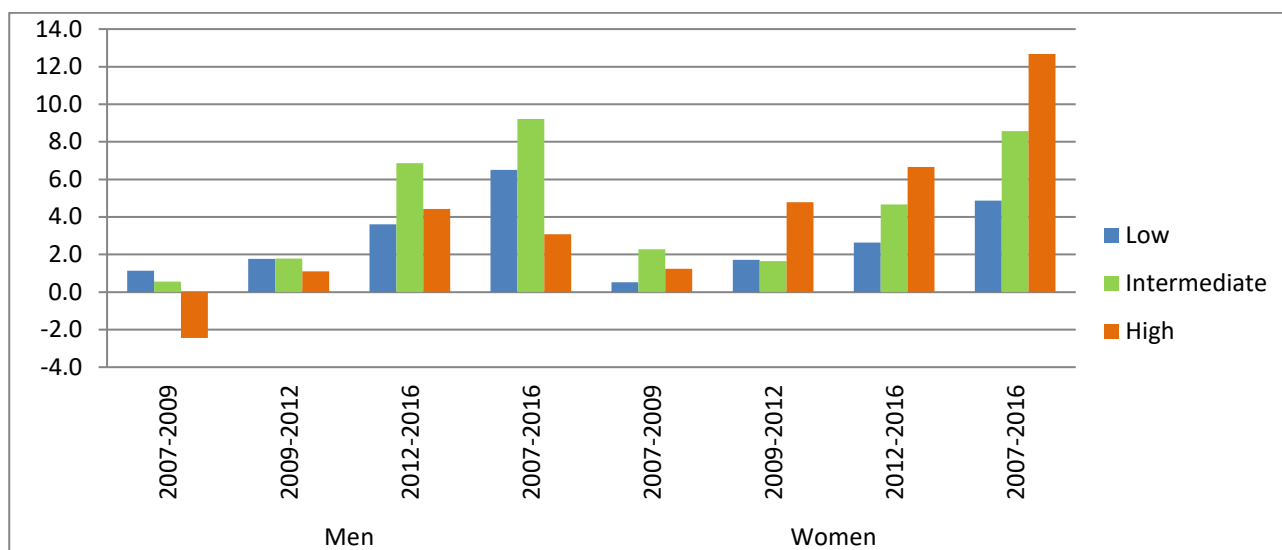
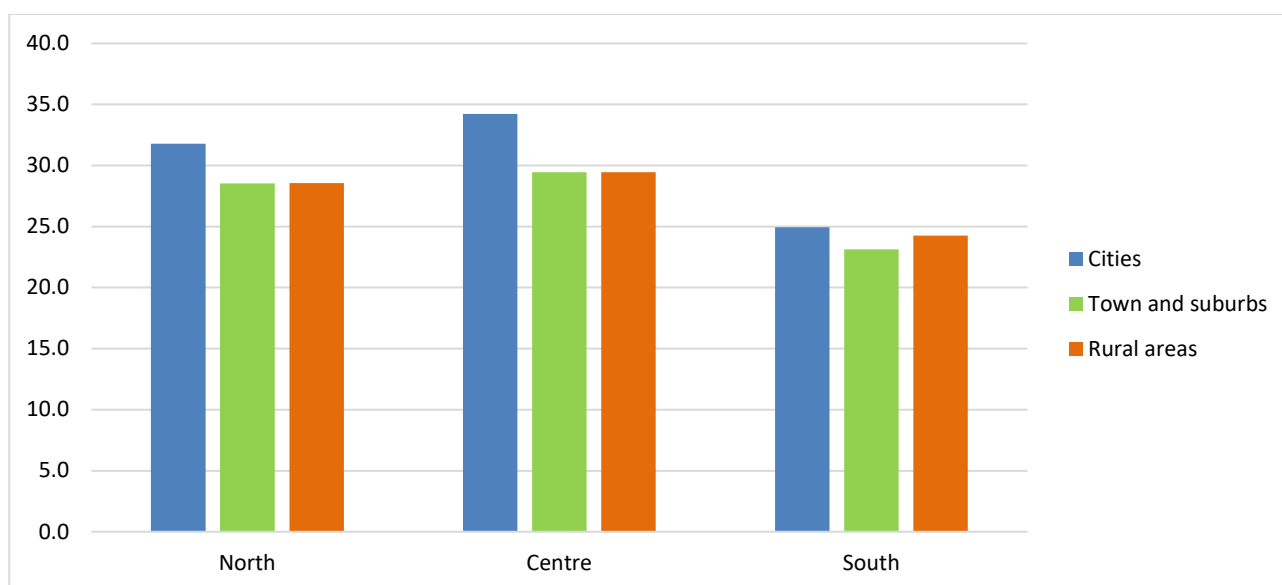


Figure 7. Employment in 2016 by geographical macroarea and type of locality



### Employment individual indicators

#### Employment rate of older people

The last public pension reform enforced in 2011 significantly limited possibilities of early retirement. These changes accelerated the growth in the number of employed persons and the employment rate in the 55-59 and 60-64 age groups (+16.2 and +17.5, respectively) (Table 19 and 20).

This growth was much more pronounced in the most developed geographical areas of the country (North and Centre), where entry to the labour market at a younger age and less fragmented working careers frequently allowed for early retirement until 2011 (Figure 8). The approximate 7 PP more in the employment rate of older workers aged 55-64 living in central Italy, with respect to the rest of the country, can be ascribed to the higher prevalence of older workers employed in the public sector in this area (that includes Rome, the capital city).

*Table 19. Individual indicators of the Employment domain in 2016*

	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	<b>Employment rate 55-59</b>	<b>Employment rate 60-64</b>	<b>Employment rate 65-69</b>	<b>Employment rate 70-74</b>
<b>Overall value of the indicator</b>	62.2	36.9	9.1	3.7
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	74.8	46.7	13.3	6.2
Women	50.4	27.8	5.2	1.5
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	68.0	35.4	10.1	4.7
Centre	68.0	42.6	10.4	3.9
South	51.2	35.6	6.8	2.0
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	47.7	24.2	6.2	2.6
Intermediate	72.1	45.7	11.1	5.1
High	89.4	70.6	22.8	11.3
<b>Income</b>				
Low	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	67.9	40.2	9.4	2.7
As a member of another family	45.9	20.0	6.4	1.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	64.8	42.7	12.1	5.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	61.4	40.3	6.6	3.8
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	56.5	30.2	7.9	3.7
Other	49.0	30.5	8.6	3.8
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	64.8	41.6	10.2	3.8
Town and suburbs	60.9	34.8	8.2	3.4
Rural areas	61.4	34.1	9.4	4.2

In these age groups, the improvement of scores among women was boosted by higher educational levels. Lower growth was registered in older age groups, in particular among those aged 70-74, whose working activity is often represented by self-employment.

Table 20. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Employment domain, percentage points

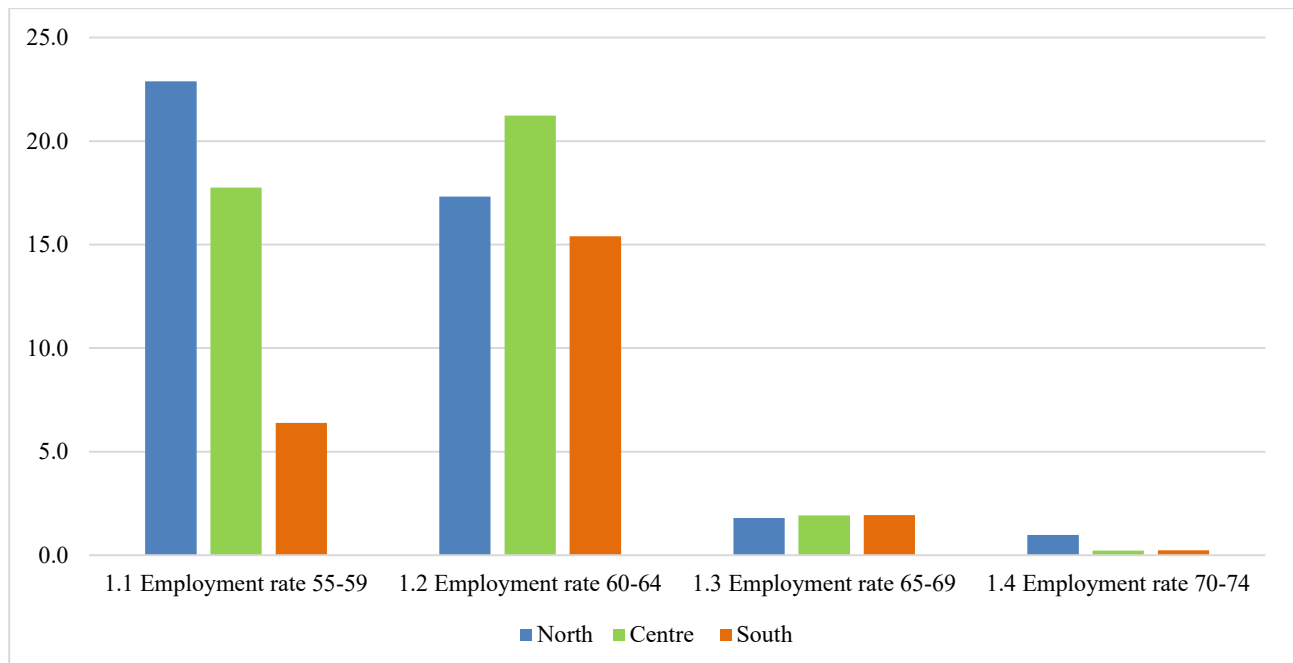
	1.1 Employment rate 55-59	1.2 Employment rate 60-64	1.3 Employment rate 65-69	1.4 Employment rate 70-74
<b>Overall value of the change in the indicator</b>	16.2	17.5	1.8	0.6
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	16.0	17.8	1.3	0.7
Women	16.6	17.2	2.1	0.5
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	22.9	17.3	1.8	1.0
Centre	17.8	21.2	1.9	0.2
South	6.4	15.4	1.9	0.2
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	12.3	9.8	1.1	0.4
Intermediate	14.1	18.9	-0.3	0.7
High	12.3	23.8	-4.6	-7.3
<b>Income</b>				
Low	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	18.1	19.8	3.3	0.9
As a member of another family	13.4	7.8	0.9	0.0
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	15.1	18.3	1.2	-0.4
As single parent living with their child(ren)	14.1	22.2	0.3	0.4
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	19.4	15.6	1.7	0.7
Other	8.2	12.2	3.1	0.1
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	15.1	18.6	2.1	0.3
Town and suburbs	16.7	17.1	1.4	0.6
Rural areas	17.3	16.6	2.5	1.2

Unless other reforms take place<sup>2</sup>, the full enforcement of the 2011 pension reform will determine an even stronger growth in the employment rate of the 65-69 age group in the coming years. This hypothesis can be confirmed by the fact that a large decrease of 255,000 retirees was registered from 2008 to 2015 (ISTAT, 2016a). In this period, the share of workers aged 55–64 increased significantly at the expense of younger workers in all economic sectors, with a maximum in the service sector (from 11.4 per cent to 17.4 per cent), followed by the industrial sector (from 8.2 per cent to 13.3 per cent) and agriculture (from 16.8 per cent to 19.8 per cent). The latter was already the “oldest” labour sector in the country. These changes also had consequences for specific job profiles, particularly the highly specialized, technical and intellectual profiles where younger

<sup>2</sup> In early 2019, the new populist Government introduced a temporary measure (3 years), the so-called “Quota 100”, which will allow older workers to retire at the age of 62 years if the individual has paid 38 years of contributions from work. This will worsen the situation in terms of costs and ratio between the active and inactive population (CSRIP, 2019).

cohorts lost almost 7 percentage points to the advantage of those aged 55 and over (ISTAT, 2016a). Indeed, the employment rate of older workers with a high education especially increased (Table 20) since, on the one hand, the number of older workers with a high education in 2016 exceeded those in 2007 (cohort effect). On the other hand, older workers with a high education entered the labour market later than older workers with a lower level of education, with the latter being the reason for those wanting to retire as soon as possible (Principi *et al.*, 2018). The increase in the mandatory pension age in the public pension pillar has effectively weakened the role of the so-called “pull factors” (namely, generous welfare benefits and early retirement schemes) among the elements able to facilitate the exit of older workers from the labour market (Jensen, 2014). This calls for more focus on improving the situation concerning potential “push factors” (namely, local economic crises, unemployment, quality of work, health conditions, discrimination and ageism, obsolescence of skills, etc.) which could hamper the retention of older cohorts.

Figure 8. Changes 2007-2016 in individual indicators of the Employment domain by geographical macroarea, percentage points



### AAI participation in society domain

This dimension’s overall score decreased slightly between 2007 and 2016, from 17.8 to 17.4, with different trends in the four indicators: decreased political participation and care to grandchildren, and increased care to older adults and voluntary activities (Table 21). This was due to deep ongoing transformations in Italian society driven by different factors such as the economic crisis, which undermined principles such as social solidarity and social equality, in parallel with increased mistrust towards politicians.

### *Participation in society overall*

As can be noted in Tables 21 and 22, the decrease in this domain's score between 2007 and 2016 was observed in all the groups of older people, with the exception of older people living in Southern Italy and older people living in towns and suburbs.

*Table 21. Participation in society in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016*

	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Participation in society</b>	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.4
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	18.1	18.5	17.9	17.5
Women	17.4	17.3	17.0	17.1
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	20.1	19.6	19.1	18.9
Centre	16.6	17.7	17.3	16.5
South	14.8	14.8	14.4	15.3
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	17.2	17.2	16.8	16.3
Intermediate	20.2	20.8	19.5	19.8
High	21.3	22.4	20.2	20.0
<b>Income</b>				
Low	16.9	16.9	16.5	15.4
Medium	18.6	18.5	17.7	17.8
High	20.4	18.9	18.2	18.7
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
As a member of another family	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.7
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	18.8	18.7	17.4	18.6
As single parent living with their child(ren)	15.8	16.0	15.9	14.9
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	20.2	19.9	19.8	19.1
Other	14.0	12.9	13.4	12.7
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	18.2	18.2	18.2	16.7
Town and suburbs	17.5	17.8	16.7	18.4
Rural areas	18.0	17.4	17.5	15.7

Men participate in society more than women, but the gender gap is reducing (Table 22). Despite the increase in social participation in the South (+0.6), Northern and Central Italy still have higher AAI scores. The same trend is visible when considering educational level and income i.e. higher levels of education and income correspond to higher scores. However, for older people with a high income, the score decreased by 1.7 points between 2007 and 2016.

In 2016, older people living with a partner, and therefore with more social resources according to the resource theory (Wilson and Musik, 1997), have the highest social participation scores. However, this category saw a decrease of 1.1 points between 2007 and 2016.

As for the type of locality, the highest score (18.4 in 2016) and biggest increase since 2007, though not altogether significant (0.9 points), are observed in towns and suburbs.

*Table 22. Changes in Participation in society between 2007 and 2016, percentage points*

	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Participation in society</b>	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6
Women	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-1.1
Centre	1.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1
South	0.0	-0.4	1.0	0.6
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.9
Intermediate	0.6	-1.4	0.4	-0.4
High	1.2	-2.2	-0.2	-1.2
<b>Income</b>				
Low	-0.1	-0.4	-1.1	-1.5
Medium	-0.1	-0.8	0.1	-0.8
High	-1.5	-0.7	0.5	-1.7
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
As a member of another family	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	-0.1	-1.4	1.2	-0.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.9
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1
Other	-1.1	0.5	-0.7	-1.3
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	0.0	0.1	-1.5	-1.5
Town and suburbs	0.3	-1.0	1.6	0.9
Rural areas	-0.6	0.1	-1.8	-2.3

### *Participation in society: breakdown by sex*

The analysis by sex offers interesting insights. By looking at 2016 data, men generally have higher scores than women. The most evident gender-based differences are demonstrated by groups divided by the family context (Table 23). Thus, women have higher AAI scores than men when they live alone (14.5), are members of another family (10.7) or are partners in a couple living with children (19.8). This is due to the fact that in these situations women spend more time than men in care activities. Instead, men show higher scores than women in cases where they are living with a partner as a couple without children (19.7) or single parents (16.2). In the latter situation, between 2007 and 2016, men increased their AAI score by 1.9 points, while for women the value decreased by 2.2 (Table 24).

Table 23. Participation in society in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by sex

	Men				Women			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Participation in society</b>	18.1	18.5	17.9	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.0	17.1
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	20.0	20.3	19.7	19.2	20.0	19.1	18.7	18.7
Centre	17.9	18.9	18.1	16.6	15.5	16.7	16.6	16.3
South	15.2	15.1	14.5	15.4	14.4	14.7	14.4	15.2
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	17.5	17.7	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.1
Intermediate	20.6	21.2	20.3	19.6	19.6	20.4	18.7	19.9
High	18.9	22.6	19.8	19.1	24.4	22.2	20.7	20.7
<b>Income</b>								
Low	16.4	16.7	16.2	14.8	17.0	16.9	16.6	15.9
Medium	19.2	19.4	18.6	17.8	17.9	17.5	16.9	17.7
High	19.8	19.3	17.9	21.1	21.0	18.6	19.0	15.8
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	14.9	12.8	13.6	13.0	13.8	14.6	13.4	14.5
As a member of another family	7.3	9.4	7.8	7.0	12.2	10.8	12.3	10.7
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	17.7	18.3	16.8	17.3	19.1	19.3	13.5	19.8
As single parent living with their child(ren)	14.3	18.8	16.5	16.2	16.7	15.2	17.1	14.5
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	20.6	20.3	20.0	19.7	19.0	19.3	15.9	18.4
Other	13.0	14.5	15.0	10.1	14.4	11.9	19.1	15.0
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	18.7	18.4	18.3	16.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	16.9
Town and suburbs	17.5	19.0	17.6	19.1	17.3	16.7	15.9	17.8
Rural areas	18.6	17.5	17.7	15.4	17.3	17.5	17.5	15.7

Regarding the type of locality, women have slightly higher AAI scores than men in cities and rural areas, while men have higher scores if they live in towns and suburbs (19.1 in 2016).

For the rest, higher scores for both men and women are to be found in the North, and lower ones in the South.

As for the educational level, the highest 2016 score for men was in intermediate education (19.6), while for women this was high education (20.7). However, the latter value decreased by 3.8 points from 2007.

As for differences concerning income groups, women in the medium-income group have the highest score (17.7 in 2016). The highest scores for men are observed in the high-income group (21.1 in 2016). This was also the only group that saw an increase in social participation scores (1.3 points). The largest decrease of 5.2 points was observed in the group of high-income women.



Figure 9. Participation in society in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016, by sex and geographical macroarea

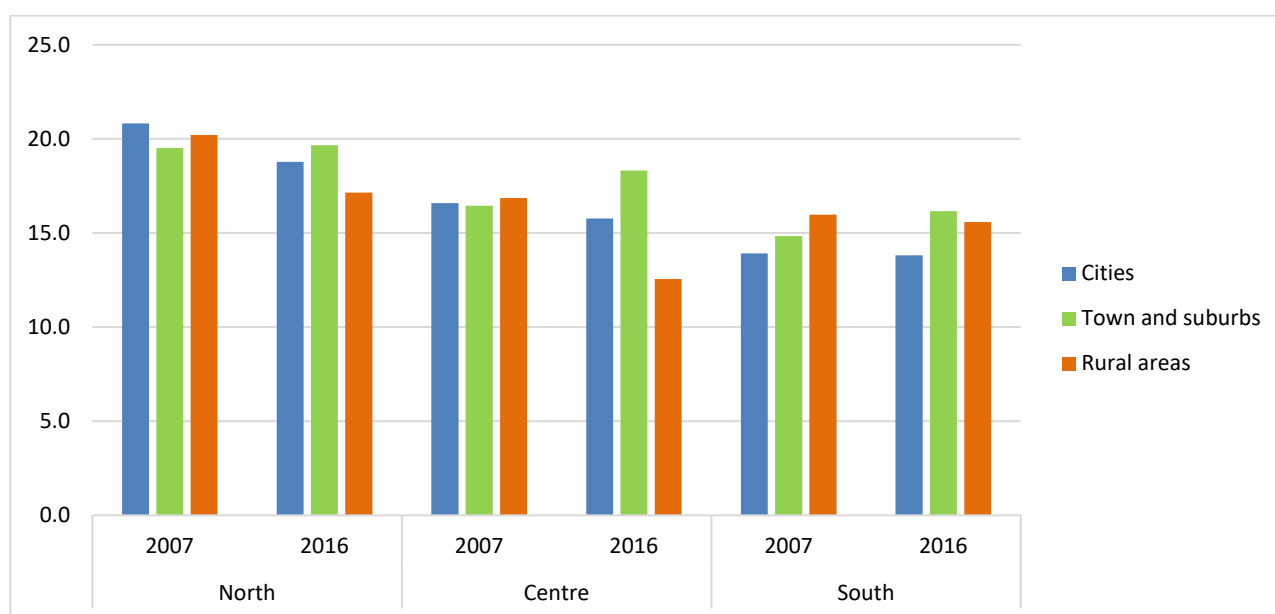


Table 24. Changes in Participation in society between 2007 and 2016 by sex, percentage points

	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Participation in society</b>	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	-1.4
Centre	1.1	-0.9	-1.4	-1.2	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.7
South	-0.1	-0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.8	0.9
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9
Intermediate	0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-1.0	0.8	-1.7	1.2	0.3
High	3.7	-2.8	-0.7	0.2	-2.2	-1.5	0.0	-3.8
<b>Income</b>								
Low	0.3	-0.5	-1.4	-1.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1
Medium	0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-1.3	-0.4	-0.7	0.8	-0.2
High	-0.5	-1.4	3.2	1.3	-2.4	0.4	-3.1	-5.1
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	-2.1	0.8	-0.6	-1.9	0.9	-1.3	1.2	0.8
As a member of another family	2.1	-1.6	-0.8	-0.3	-1.3	2.7	-1.6	-1.5
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.6	-1.4	0.4	-0.4	0.2	-2.2	6.2	0.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	4.5	-2.3	-0.3	1.9	-1.5	0.6	-2.6	-2.2
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	0.3	-0.2	2.5	-0.6
Other	1.5	0.5	-4.9	-2.8	-2.5	0.4	-4.2	0.6

Type of locality	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
Cities	-0.3	-0.2	-1.9	-2.3	0.3	0.3	-1.4	-0.9
Town and suburbs	1.4	-1.3	1.4	1.5	-0.6	-0.8	1.9	0.4
Rural areas	-1.1	0.2	-2.2	-3.1	0.1	0.0	-1.8	-1.6

Figure 10. Participation in society in 2007 and 2016 by geographical macroarea and type of locality



### Participation in society individual indicators

#### Voluntary activities

Italian people aged 55 years and over who volunteered over the last 12 months, represented 9.6 per cent of the population in this age group in 2016 (Table 25), with a slight increase of 1.8 PP from 2007 (Table 26). As shall be seen when analysing political participation, a lesser ideology-driven activity such as volunteering might have, at least in part, replaced political participation. As shown in Table 25, volunteering involves a higher percentage of older men (10.9 per cent) than older women (8.5 per cent). As shall be seen below, these data are reversed in terms of gender in the case of care to children/grandchildren or older adults.

As can be noted in Table 25, the most influential characteristic of participation in volunteering is the educational level: among those with a high level of education, the number of volunteers is almost three times as high as that of those who have an intermediate educational level (18.1 per cent against 6.6 per cent).

Table 25. Individual indicators of the Participation in society domain in 2016

	2.1 Voluntary activities	2.2 Care to children grandchildren	2.3 Care to older adults	2.4 Political participation
<b>Overall value of the indicator</b>	9.6	26.8	13.2	21.5
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	10.9	25.2	10.4	26.9
Women	8.5	28.0	15.3	17.0
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	12.7	30.1	12.0	23.2
Centre	8.8	25.2	11.9	22.0
South	5.6	20.7	16.7	18.8
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	6.6	32.0	12.7	14.2
Intermediate	14.1	21.6	14.7	32.5
High	18.1	14.2	11.3	42.9
<b>Income</b>				
Low	6.9	25.1	13.9	16.3
Medium	10.2	27.6	13.0	22.3
High	13.6	24.0	10.7	30.6
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	9.1	21.4	11.0	16.5
As a member of another family	5.0	23.7	0.0	12.7
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	12.2	17.5	18.6	27.9
As single parent living with their child(ren)	9.4	20.1	13.5	17.3
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	9.0	36.4	11.0	22.2
Other	6.2	14.6	13.0	18.1
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	8.8	25.1	10.9	24.6
Town and suburbs	9.8	28.8	14.9	21.2
Rural areas	10.3	24.2	12.4	16.8

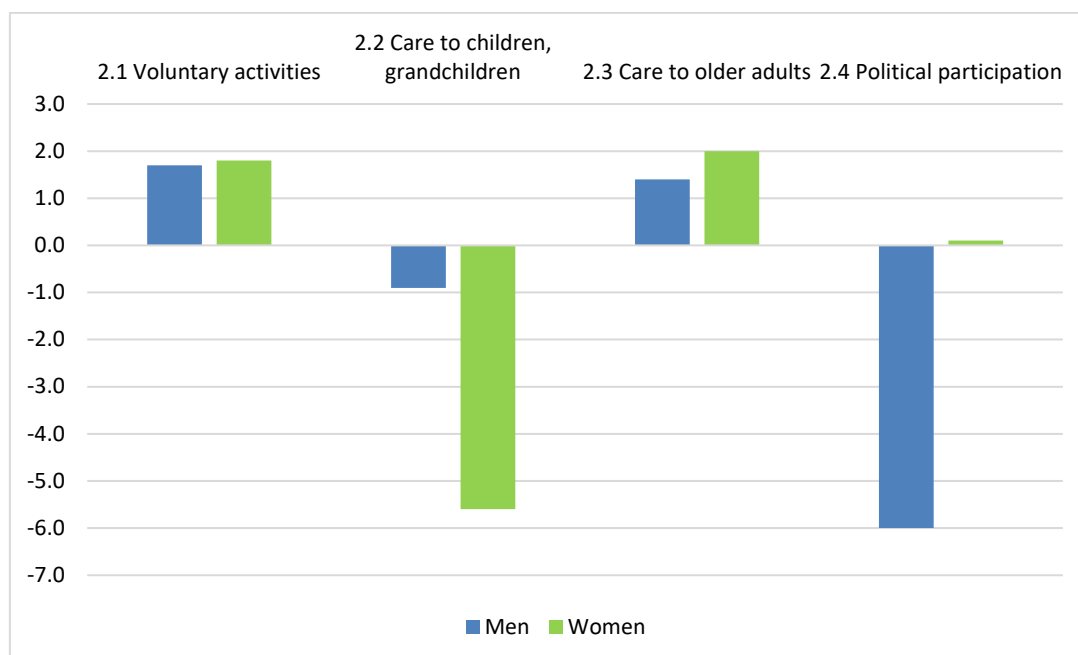
The degree of involvement in volunteering is also stronger for people with larger economic resources (13.6 per cent of older people with high income), for those living in couples with or without children (respectively 12.2 per cent and 9.0 per cent) for single-parent families (9.4 per cent) and for those older people living alone (9.1 per cent).

Table 26. 2007-2016 Changes in the individual indicators of the Participation in society domain, percentage points

	2.1 Voluntary activities	2.2 Care to children grandchildren	2.3 Care to older adults	2.4 Political participation
<b>Overall value of the change in the indicator</b>	1.8	-3.6	1.7	-2.5
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	1.7	-0.9	1.4	-6.0
Women	1.8	-5.6	2.0	0.1

	2.1 Voluntary activities	2.2 Care to children grandchildren	2.3 Care to older adults	2.4 Political participation
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	1.9	-4.1	0.0	-2.9
Centre	2.3	-3.6	2.0	-2.0
South	1.5	-3.4	5.0	-2.2
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	0.9	-2.9	1.3	-4.1
Intermediate	0.3	0.1	3.7	-7.9
High	0.3	3.2	-1.6	-8.1
<b>Income</b>				
Low	0.9	-7.0	1.7	-2.4
Medium	0.8	-1.4	1.8	-5.8
High	0.7	-1.3	3.5	-12.9
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	2.4	-2.7	0.5	-0.1
As a member of another family	2.1	9.0	-11.3	1.7
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	1.3	-3.1	4.8	-6.0
As single parent living with their child(ren)	3.8	-7.8	2.5	-3.4
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	1.8	-5.6	0.2	-1.0
Other	0.6	-16.2	9.5	-1.2
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	0.6	-8.1	2.5	1.3
Town and suburbs	2.2	-2.4	2.2	-1.0
Rural areas	2.6	-9.7	0.3	0.5

*Figure 11. 2007-2016 Changes in the individual indicators of the Participation in society domain by sex, percentage points*



### Care to children, grandchildren and older adults

In Italy, informal support networks have always played a fundamental role in complementing and, in some cases, replacing weak public services to support Italian people during specific life stages such as the birth of children, ageing, disability, etc. Help to non-cohabiting children and adults is a concrete manifestation of the activation of an informal network to satisfy family needs related to the different stages of the life cycle of family members.

The proportion of older people providing care to children and grandchildren is more than double those who provided care to adults (26.8 per cent vs. 13.2 per cent, respectively, see Table 25). The two indicators, however, show a different trend over time. Between 2007 and 2016, the share of older caregivers caring for children decreased from 30.4 per cent to 26.8 per cent, with a decrease of 3.6 PP (Table 26), while the percentage of people who cared for adult people increased by 1.7 PP. This could be a consequence of the fact that in recent years there has been a considerable reduction in public assistance to older and disabled people. The decreasing trend in women involved in the care of children/grandchildren can be mainly read in the light of the increasing trend in the employment rate of older women. This would not mean that grandparenting is replaced by an increased provision of child-care services, but rather, that this task falls mainly on the parents and the resultant complication of their work-life balance.

As shown in Table 25, in both types of informal care women are more involved (28.0 per cent in the case of care to children and 15.3 per cent in the case of care to adults) than men (25.0 per cent in the case of care to children and 10.4 per cent in the case of care to adults). Observing the trend between 2007 and 2016 for both sexes (Table 26), there was a decrease in the activity of care to children (–0.9 PP for men and –5.6 PP for women) which affected all the areas of the country, while the share of informal older caregivers providing care to adults increased (+1.4 PP men +2.0 PP women). Table 25 highlights that in Northern (30.1 per cent) and Central (25.2 per cent) Italy, there is a higher share of older persons providing care to children than in the South (20.7 per cent). Care to children/grandchildren is more widespread in towns and suburbs (28.8 per cent) than in cities (25.1 per cent, with a decrease of 8.1 PP from 2007) and rural areas (24.2 per cent, with a decrease of 9.7 PP). In the 2007-2016 time span, grandparenting decreased to a lesser extent in towns and suburbs, probably due to a lower availability of child care services than in more urbanised contexts (ISTAT 2017d), and to a low birth rate and the depopulation of rural areas (Luppi and Rosina, 2018).

Regarding the family context, and having already said that the decreasing trend in this activity is mostly due to the increasing employment rate of older women, it has to be noted that the category of older persons living as members of other families shows a growing trend (9 PP) between 2007 and 2016 (Table 26). This would be due to the fact that this category of older people comprises very old and retired individuals without any employment-related commitments. These very old persons are generally parents who join their children and grandchildren's family, and do this as a couple less commonly than in the past. Rather, they do this when they are alone (e.g. a widow). This could be the reason for the decrease in care to older adults in this particular category of older people.

Regarding informal care to adults, the percentage of older people involved in this activity in 2016 was particularly high in the South (16.7 per cent) and lower in the rest of the country. The share of care-providers did not change a lot across groups with a different degree of urbanization (Table 25). Between 2007 and 2016 (Table 26), the share of older persons providing care to adults increased more in the large and medium-sized cities (respectively +2.5 PP and +2.2 PP) than in rural areas (+0.3 PP).

## Political participation

The increasing mistrust towards institutions and traditional political parties was mainly due to the deep economic crises which started in 2008. Indeed, institutions and political parties were accused of being predominantly responsible for the financial downturn and austerity policies which made the Italian population generally poorer. Italian citizens' affinity toward the political sphere has diminished over time, hence political participation has been decreasing consistently (Schiavone, 2013).

Political participation was higher in the past when the way of doing politics was different and based on a strong link with the territory achieved by means of party or union meetings or demonstrations, for example. Starting from the 1980s, when the political scene started to be more and more television-based and web-based, political parties were less characterized by territorial structures and connections (Benedicenti, 2006; Sorice, 2018). It has to be noted that the forms of political participation considered in the AAI indicator do not represent the whole spectrum of political participation. To at least partially take account of the changes which are taking place, in addition to the conventional forms of participation, we also considered listening to political debates, a form of indirect participation that still gathers broad consensus. However, new forms of doing politics should also be considered, as in the case of light-weight parties that rely to a lesser and lesser extent on conventional forms of political participation, while increasingly adopting new approaches, such as the Internet.

It has become increasingly common in public debate in Italy to hear that people are more and more distant from politics, detached, or even indifferent (Schiavone, 2013). This pessimistic view seems to be confirmed by the data: in the last ten years, political participation has decreased by 2.5 points.

The gap between the political participation of men and women, with the former at an advantage, remains high over time (26.9 per cent for males and 17.0 per cent for females in 2016, Table 25). Yet, while women's level of participation remains almost unchanged, non-participation has increased among men.

The level of political participation is higher in the North (23.2 per cent, -2.9 points compared to 2007, Table 26) and lower in the South (18.8 per cent). Political participation in cities is higher and has slightly increased (24.6 per cent, +1.3 points). It is over 20 per cent in towns but decreasing (-1 point since 2007). Rural areas consistently have the lowest levels of participation (16.8 per cent in 2016).

The higher the educational level, the higher is the number of older individuals participating in the country's political and social life. The vast majority of people with university qualifications show high levels of participation (42.9 per cent) followed by older people with an intermediate level of education (32.5 per cent), and by older people with a lower educational level (14.2 per cent). However, the decrease observed in all three groups becomes increasingly important from low to high educational levels (respectively: lower educational level decreased by 4.1 PP; intermediate — by 7.9 PP; high — by 8.1 PP, Table 26).

The better the economic situation, the higher is political participation: 30.6 per cent of those with high income participate against 22.3 per cent of those with a medium income level, and 16.3 per cent of those with low income (Table 25). Also, in this case the most significant decrease between 2007 and 2016 occurred among older people with a higher income (-12.9 PP).

Political participation is higher for those living as partners in a couple (27.9 per cent with children in the household and 22.1 per cent with no children in the household) and is much lower for older persons who are part of other families.

## AAI independent living domain

### *Independent living overall*

In 2016, the Independent Living domain appears influenced by some of the characteristics used in this study (Table 27). As regards division by sex, men have a higher value of the overall independent living domain than women, however the gap was decreasing. The Northern part of Italy clearly performs better in comparison to Central regions and even more so in comparison to the Southern ones.

*Table 27. Independent living in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016*

	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Independent living</b>	68.4	69.6	70.1	69.9
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	70.4	71.4	72.0	71.7
Women	67.0	68.4	68.7	68.6
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	70.5	71.8	72.3	72.6
Centre	68.8	69.2	70.3	69.9
South	65.5	66.7	66.8	66.2
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	68.0	69.3	69.6	69.0
Intermediate	74.5	75.1	76.1	76.1
High	78.1	78.5	78.0	79.9
<b>Income</b>				
Low	67.7	68.7	68.3	66.5
Medium	71.0	71.5	71.4	70.9
High	69.0	70.4	72.1	72.5
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	73.1	74.6	75.4	74.5
As a member of another family	54.7	56.2	53.8	54.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	57.4	58.5	58.5	57.3
As single parent living with their child(ren)	56.4	57.3	57.5	56.3
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	72.9	73.8	73.5	73.5
Other	51.9	52.9	51.4	50.5
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	68.2	68.9	70.0	70.1
Town and suburbs	68.4	69.8	69.6	69.7
Rural areas	68.8	70.1	71.4	70.4

The North-South gap (slightly more than 6 points) is very similar to the difference between income-based groups, where the distance between the high-income and low-income groups is 6 points. This fact probably mirrors a more general social inequality which characterizes Southern regions in comparison to the country average and to the other two geographical macroareas considered.

The highest gap is recorded between the groups divided by educational levels. High education seems to be positively associated with a high independent living score. For older people with an

intermediate educational level, the AAI score in this domain is lower (by 3.8 points) than the score for older people with a higher education and higher than the score for those with a lower education (by 7.1 points). This is consistent with the fact that the educational level is a determinant of active ageing, as stated by the WHO, which reminds us that education in early life combined with opportunities for lifelong learning can help people develop the skills and confidence they need to adapt and stay independent as they grow older (WHO, 2002).

*Table 28. Changes in Independent living between 2007 and 2016, percentage points*

	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Independent living</b>	1.2	0.5	-0.2	1.5
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	1.0	0.6	-0.3	1.3
Women	1.4	0.3	-0.1	1.5
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.1
Centre	0.5	1.1	-0.4	1.1
South	1.2	0.2	-0.6	0.8
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	1.3	0.3	-0.5	1.0
Intermediate	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.6
High	0.4	-0.5	2.0	1.8
<b>Income</b>				
Low	0.9	-0.4	-1.8	-1.2
Medium	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2
High	1.3	1.8	0.4	3.5
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	1.5	0.8	-1.0	1.4
As a member of another family	1.4	-2.3	0.9	0.0
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	1.1	0.0	-1.2	-0.1
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.9	0.3	-1.2	0.0
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	1.0	-0.3	0.0	0.6
Other	1.0	-1.5	-0.9	-1.4
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	0.8	1.0	0.2	2.0
Town and suburbs	1.4	-0.2	0.2	1.4
Rural areas	1.3	1.3	-1.0	1.6

Finally, the analysis of the family context clearly shows that living alone or as a couple without children is associated with a higher level of independence. This does not mean that older people included in the latter two categories are healthier than others. On the contrary, the higher shares of older people with serious problems in performing daily life activities live alone or as a couple without children (ISTAT, 2017b).

The analysis of the evolution in time essentially confirms these findings (Table 28). Taking into consideration the entire 2007–2016 period, we can see an increase in the overall score among both men and women however the increase was higher for the latter.



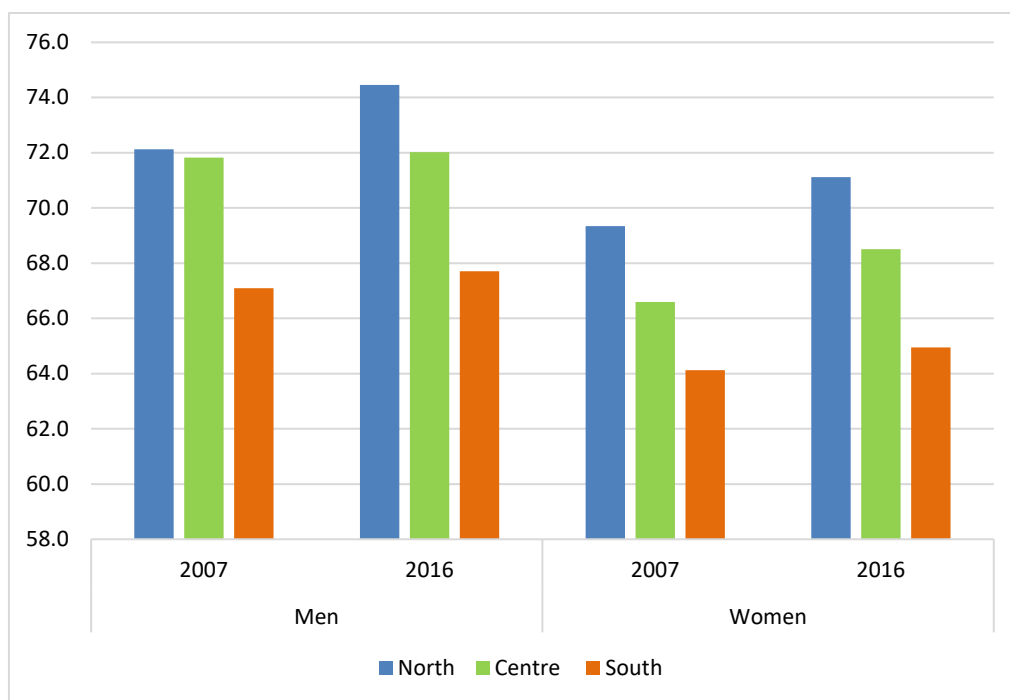
In the same period, in the North of Italy the score in this AAI domain increased twice as much as in the Centre and even more in comparison to the South. In relation to the education level, the category of older people with a low education showed an increase of 1 point, whereas the increment was higher as the level of education increased. The disaggregation by income level shows a significant increase in the score which only affects the high-income category (+3.5 points), confirming the importance of this dimension. The opposite decreasing trend shown by low and medium income seems to occur from 2009 onwards, probably influenced by the deterioration of the general economic and social situation after the onset of the economic crisis.

As for the type of locality, the three categories considered in this study do not show particular differences in the 2016 overall score. An improvement is observed between 2007 and 2016 in all the locality types. It is more pronounced in cities than in towns, suburbs or rural areas.

### *Independent living: breakdown by sex*

The Independent living domain score is higher in 2016 for men when compared to women in relation to any category considered, with the exception of older people who are members of other families (Table 29). The distribution of scores retraces the overall trends, with Northern regions, high-education and high-income groups having higher scores.

*Figure 12. Independent living in 2007 and 2016, by sex and geographical macroarea*



The gaps between maximum and minimum scores are rather important in the case of educational level, where the distance between high and low levels reaches almost 11 points for men and almost 10 for women. The other gaps appear slightly higher among men and reach 6.8 points in geographical areas (in favour of the North) and 6.4 in the case of income. The analysis of the family-types context and the types of living locality do not offer particular insights.

Table 29. Independent living in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by sex

	Men				Women			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Independent living</b>	69.2	71.4	72.0	71.7	69.0	68.4	68.7	68.6
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	72.1	73.6	74.5	74.5	69.3	70.6	70.8	71.1
Centre	71.8	71.8	72.2	72.0	66.6	67.4	69.1	68.5
South	67.1	68.0	68.3	67.7	64.1	65.7	65.7	65.0
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	69.6	70.7	71.3	70.5	67.0	68.5	68.5	68.2
Intermediate	75.4	75.0	76.7	76.6	73.5	75.3	75.5	75.3
High	79.0	78.6	77.2	81.4	76.2	77.2	78.7	78.1
<b>Income</b>								
Low	69.3	69.8	69.9	67.8	66.8	68.0	67.5	65.7
Medium	72.1	72.6	72.6	72.2	70.1	70.7	70.4	69.9
High	71.5	73.4	74.1	74.2	66.6	67.7	70.4	71.2
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	75.9	77.0	77.9	76.2	72.0	73.5	74.7	73.8
As a member of another family	56.6	56.0	51.6	55.2	54.7	57.1	54.7	55.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	57.5	58.5	58.7	57.8	57.4	58.6	58.3	56.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	58.7	58.8	56.5	59.4	55.9	56.7	57.8	55.5
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	73.1	74.0	73.8	73.7	72.6	73.6	73.1	73.3
Other	54.5	54.6	54.1	52.3	51.4	53.5	50.4	50.3
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	70.6	71.5	72.7	71.8	66.4	67.3	68.0	68.9
Town and suburbs	70.4	71.6	70.8	71.6	67.0	68.5	68.7	68.3
Rural areas	69.5	70.5	72.9	71.8	68.3	69.8	70.4	69.4

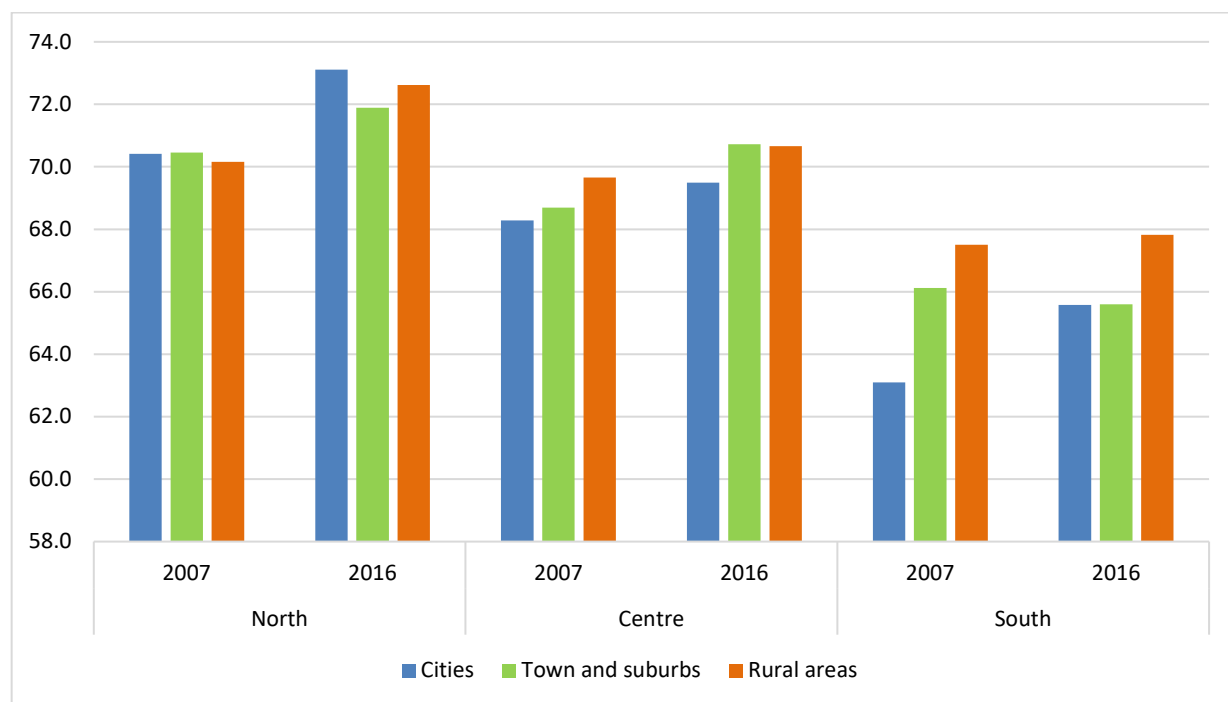
Some interesting differences emerge if we look at the evolution in the 2007–2016 period (Table 30). In regard to the geographical area, the independent living domain score increases in the cases of both men and women. For men this mostly concerned the North, while in the case of women mostly the Centre and the North. Looking at educational level, all three groups show an increase, while in the case of income a large growth is observed in the high-level-income group, in this case bringing women higher results. Finally, women living in cities see a greater increase in the score, while men experience a similar trend in rural areas.

Table 30. Changes in Independent living between 2007 and 2016 by sex, percentage points

	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Independent living</b>	2.2	0.6	-0.3	2.5	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.4
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	1.4	1.0	-0.1	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.8
Centre	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.8	1.7	-0.6	1.9
South	0.9	0.4	-0.6	0.6	1.5	0.0	-0.8	0.8

	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	1.1	0.6	-0.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	-0.3	1.1
Intermediate	-0.5	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.2	-0.2	1.8
High	-0.4	-1.5	4.2	2.3	0.9	1.5	-0.5	1.9
<b>Income</b>								
Low	0.5	0.1	-2.1	-1.6	1.1	-0.5	-1.8	-1.1
Medium	0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2
High	1.9	0.7	0.0	2.6	1.1	2.7	0.8	4.6
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	1.1	0.8	-1.7	0.3	1.4	1.2	-0.8	1.8
As a member of another family	-0.6	-4.4	3.6	-1.4	2.4	-2.4	0.7	0.7
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	1.0	0.2	-0.9	0.3	1.3	-0.4	-1.5	-0.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.1	-2.3	2.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	-2.3	-0.4
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	1.0	-0.4	0.2	0.7
Other	0.1	-0.5	-1.8	-2.2	2.1	-3.1	-0.1	-1.1
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	0.9	1.2	-0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5
Town and suburbs	1.2	-0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.2	-0.4	1.3
Rural areas	1.0	2.4	-1.2	2.2	1.5	0.6	-1.0	1.1

Figure 13. Independent living in 2007 and 2016, by geographical macroarea and type of locality



### *Independent living individual indicators*

The analysis of the scores obtained in relation to individual indicators make it possible to formulate some deeper considerations in relation to the various population groups (Table 31).

*Table 31. Individual indicators of the Independent living domain in 2016*

	<b>3.1 Physical exercise</b>	<b>3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care</b>	<b>3.3 Independent living arrangements</b>	<b>3.4 Relative median income</b>	<b>3.5 No poverty risk</b>	<b>3.6 No severe material deprivation</b>	<b>3.7 Physical safety</b>	<b>3.8 Lifelong learning</b>
<b>Overall value of the indicator</b>	36.8	83.3	75.1	101.3	92.5	88.9	59.0	3.8
<b>Sex</b>								
Men	42.8	84.7	77.0	104.3	93.4	90.1	59.5	3.5
Women	31.8	82.2	73.8	99.7	91.8	88.0	58.5	4.0
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	47.9	89.3	77.5	93.7	95.4	93.8	56.5	4.7
Centre	36.8	85.5	75.4	98.0	93.6	91.2	53.1	4.5
South	20.8	73.3	70.9	117.5	87.4	79.9	66.1	2.0
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	29.2	80.5	74.0	111.9	91.7	87.0	60.0	1.4
Intermediate	48.7	88.3	80.4	122.8	94.7	94.6	56.8	5.5
High	57.3	92.0	81.7	132.3	96.4	96.8	57.1	12.0
<b>Income</b>								
Low	30.6	74.3	80.3	111.6	70.5	79.7	60.8	2.7
Medium	38.3	84.2	75.5	95.3	100	90.8	57.6	7.1
High	46.0	91.1	64.7	100.3	100	95.1	59.0	13.5
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	32.7	79.5	100.0	112.0	88.6	87.0	60.9	4.4
As a member of another family	18.7	84.2	0.0	122.6	91.8	87.5	57.4	1.3
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	42.4	84.2	0.0	116.0	95.0	88.2	58.6	4.3
As single parent living with their child(ren)	32.3	79.8	0.0	132.9	89.8	86.4	57.5	4.9
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	39.4	86.4	96.3	82.2	95.2	91.0	58.3	3.1
Other	24.3	78.0	0.0	86.7	89.6	86.6	59.6	2.3
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	37.9	83.9	75.5	108.1	93.2	87.5	50.9	5.0
Town and suburbs	36.6	83.8	74.7	100.1	92.8	89.4	58.2	3.3
Rural areas	35.3	81.8	75.1	95.8	91.2	89.9	75.2	2.8

### **Physical exercise**

The share of persons aged 55 and over practising sports or physical exercise daily, or almost daily, appears well below 50 per cent, showing a clear gender gap in favour of men. Also, the geographical area seems to play a role, with a differentiation in the North and the Centre from the

South; while the analysis of results for the education-level and income-level groups highlights that a higher social status is conducive to physical exercise.

The share of older persons who frequently exercise is higher among older people living as a couple. The type of locality does not seem to have a particular influence on this indicator.

From 2007 to 2016 (Table 32), the physical exercise indicator for older women rose higher than for older men, as did the indicator for older people living in Northern areas, persons with a high educational level and older people living in rural localities.

*Table 32. 2007-2016 Changes in the individual indicators of the Independent living domain, percentage points*

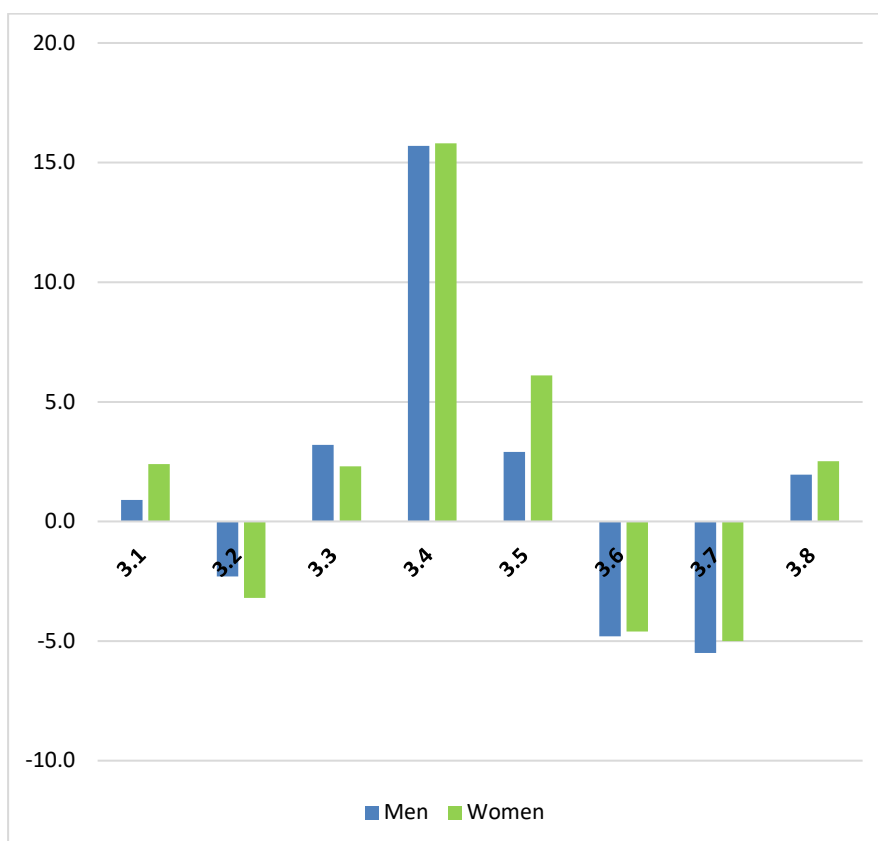
	3.1 Physical exercise	3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care	3.3 Independent living arrangements	3.4 Relative median income	3.5 No poverty risk	3.6 No severe material deprivation	3.7 Physical safety	3.8 Lifelong learning
<b>Overall value of the change in the indicator</b>	1.8	-2.8	2.7	15.7	4.8	-4.6	-5.2	2.3
<b>Sex</b>								
Men	0.9	-2.3	3.2	15.7	2.9	-4.8	-5.5	2.0
Women	2.4	-3.2	2.3	15.8	6.1	-4.6	-5.0	2.5
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	3.2	-0.8	3.7	16.0	5	-3.3	-8.7	2.8
Centre	1.9	-3.2	3.5	15.2	3	-3.9	-8.2	2.8
South	0.3	-5.0	0.5	14.6	5.8	-7.0	1.6	1.2
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	-0.9	-4.8	2.6	19.8	5.4	-5.8	-5.2	0.9
Intermediate	-1.5	0.8	2.2	14.6	0.6	-2.3	-4.1	2.4
High	2.6	-0.5	0.2	18.4	-1.3	-2.2	-3.0	4.4
<b>Income</b>								
Low	0.4	-5.5	-4.5	8.6	9.7	-7.8	-4.7	1.6
Medium	-1.2	-3.0	4.4	2.6	0	-4.7	-5.6	4.1
High	-0.2	0.0	15.9	2.2	0	-3.7	-0.6	5.6
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	1.8	-4.7	0.0	15.3	10.8	-4.0	-3.3	2.7
As a member of another family	2.9	-3.2	0.0	11.2	0.7	-4.7	-4.3	0.9
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	1.4	-1.2	0.0	6.8	2.5	-7.0	-5.0	2.5
As single parent living with their child(ren)	6.5	-3.5	0.0	2.7	0.6	-4.6	-1.9	3.3
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	2.1	-1.5	0.6	11.9	2.9	-4.7	-6.3	1.9
Other	-0.4	-8.2	0.0	16.4	0.3	-4.7	-10.4	1.1
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	-1.0	-2.0	1.8	18.8	3.8	-4.9	0.7	2.9
Town and suburbs	2.3	-2.7	4.2	16.2	5	-4.9	-10.0	2.0
Rural areas	5.3	-3.8	1.8	13.0	7.7	-4.6	-3.2	1.8

### No unmet needs of health and dental care

More men than women aged 55 and over state that they have no unmet need for medical or dental examinations, with a gap of 2.5 PP in favour of the former (Table 31). Also, in this case the geographical divide plays an important role, with the South falling behind by 16 PP from the North and 12.2 PP from the Centre. The gap in this indicator is even wider between the low education group or the low income group, and their respective medium and high categories. At the same time, living alone or being a single parent appears to imply a lower performance in the indicator within the family context groups. Finally, the type of locality seems to play a less important role in this case, given that the same percentage is recorded in cities and towns, with a slightly lower one in rural areas.

During the period 2007-2016 (Table 32), older people with no unmet needs for medical examinations decreased in every group, with a particular impact on the low-education group, those with low income, older people living alone or as single parents, and older persons in rural areas. Increasingly, older Italian people forgo health care services owing to the unavailability of services or long waiting lists (MBS Consulting, 2017). This finding is of particular concern as public health in these years was an area in which active ageing was more developed in Italy, also in accordance with the Strategy and action plan for healthy ageing in Europe, 2012–2020 (*Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali*, 2017). This result calls for a more careful consideration of the economic crisis effects, with particular reference to the growing costs of public and private medical provisions and the concomitant effort often made by older persons to support their children and younger relatives experiencing financial hardships.

Figure 14. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Independent living domain by sex, percentage points



### Independent living arrangements

The share of persons aged 75 and over living independently in single households or as a couple is higher among men than among women (Table 31). This living arrangement also appears to be more widespread in the North and the Centre, in comparison with the South, where the family configuration of parents living with children is more common (ISTAT, 2018a).

The education and income-level categories show an opposite distribution: high educational attainment is associated with living independently, while it is low income which is associated with independent living arrangements. A possible explanation for this finding is that people aged 75 and over with a higher income level are more likely to live with children or relatives experiencing economic hardship and who are in need of their (financial) support, whereas older people in poorer economic conditions are less able to rely on their relatives' support.

Finally, the type of locality does not appear to have any particular influence on this indicator.

It is interesting to note that the share of persons aged 75 and over living independently in a single household or as a couple, rose more among men in the North, in the high-income group and in towns and suburbs rather than in other localities (Table 32).

### Financial security

The three financial security indicators represent a fundamental pillar of every sustainable independent living condition (Table 31). Assuming that men under 65 years have a higher income than women in the same age group, the relative median income ratio confirms that men aged 65 and over have greater available income in comparison to women of the same age, continuing a long-lasting situation which originates in labour market and social security inequalities. Looking at geographical differences, the higher percentage in the South is probably due to a lower portion of disposable income of those under the age of 65, in comparison to the Centre and the North. As is expected, educational level has a positive influence on disposable income. The generosity of pension schemes probably contributes to improving the economic condition if we look at the distribution of the indicator by income level, which probably derives positive differences in comparison to the population below the age of 65 in all the three levels considered. On the other hand, living in the urban or suburban type of locality seems to have a slight positive influence on the indicator's value.

As for the second financial security indicator, the share of people aged 65 years and over who are not at risk of poverty is very similar among men and women. Main elements that are likely to play a major role in this indicator are the geographical area, with a clear divide between the higher results in the North and the Centre and lower ones in the South; the educational level and the income level, where the risk of poverty is quite obviously concentrated in the low-level education and income groups. The family context appears to only have a slight influence on the indicator, with persons living alone or as single parents with children being slightly more exposed to the risk of poverty. The type of locality does not seem to cause large differences in the indicator value.

Men experience severe material deprivation to a lesser extent than women. Southern regions lag behind quite significantly in this respect when compared to the rest of the country. At the same time, low educational and income levels equally seem to be negatively related to material deprivation. The family context does not appear to have any particular influence on this indicator. In addition, a slight push towards material deprivation seems to occur in urban contexts, calling for a better evaluation of this environment's age-friendly characteristics.

Confirming previous considerations, the relative median income grew in all the population groups (Table 32), but particularly for the low income group and those living alone. The poverty risk significantly dropped for women, low-education and low-income groups, single persons and older people living in rural areas.

The magnitude of the crisis' impact on older persons' quality of life can be estimated by looking at the overall increase in material deprivation which, in this period, significantly affected older people with the following characteristics regardless of the type of locality: men; those living in Southern regions; low-education and low-income groups; those living as a couple with children.

### Physical safety

The perception of physical safety (Table 31), measured here as the share of those aged 55 and over who reported little or no crime risks in their living area, should be considered as an important precondition of independent living, due to the social structure's rapid transformation and the loosening of social ties. There are no apparent meaningful differences between men and women in the indicator value. Older people living in Southern regions seem to have a more commonly safer perception of the crime situation.

Educational level, income and family context do not seem to have a clear influence on the older people's perception of physical safety. The type of locality, on the other hand, appears to have a strong influence on the indicator value. Consistent with research findings (CENSIS 2018) of a higher criminal risk perceived in large urban areas rather than in rural contexts (i.e. 50.8% vs 11.9%), Table 31 shows that in rural areas there is a much higher percentage (75.2 per cent) of older persons who perceive their residential area as being (almost) crime-free.

The share of older people who feel safe decreased more or less in every group over the 2007–2016 period, but primarily in Northern and Central regions (as also observed by CENSIS 2018), towns and suburbs and in low/intermediate educational and income levels groups.

### Lifelong learning

Attendance in courses, seminars, conferences or private lessons among people aged 55 to 74 years represents a keystone of the active ageing paradigm in general, and another important precondition of independence and autonomy (Table 31). Since Italy is in a weak position in the European context in this respect, as evidenced by previous studies (Socci and Principi, 2013), the indicator shows low values with a slight prevalence of women over men in terms of participation. The analysis by different population groups clearly shows that both educational level and income greatly influence performance in this indicator: its value acquires a second digit only in the case of high income and high education. The gap with low-income and low-education groups is very wide. The geographical disaggregation confirms lower participation in education and training in Southern regions, already highlighted by the ISTAT for the whole population (ISTAT, 2018c). Low levels of participation by older people with low education and income could be due to less employment-related opportunities offered to low-skilled older workers for participation in lifelong learning. As for the type of locality, the highest indicator values are observed among older people living in cities, and the lowest among those living in rural areas.

In the period under consideration, lifelong learning participation increased in all population groups, with the largest increase registered in high-education and high-income groups.



## AAI capacity for active ageing domain

### *Capacity for active ageing overall*

In 2016, the Capacity for active ageing domain score appears to be well-balanced between both sexes, with slightly higher scores for men (Table 33).

*Table 33. Capacity for active ageing in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016*

	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Capacity for active ageing</b>	51.3	51.5	51.6	56.1
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	53.4	53.7	53.0	57.7
Women	49.8	49.9	50.2	54.9
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	53.1	53.2	52.8	58.3
Centre	52.3	52.2	52.1	56.6
South	48.0	48.4	49.5	52.5
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.8
Intermediate	22.0	22.5	22.5	23.2
High	23.9	24.5	24.3	25.2
<b>Income</b>				
Low	20.0	20.1	20.4	21.0
Medium	23.6	24.0	24.6	25.9
High	28.7	28.1	28.4	29.4
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	20.3	20.7	21.6	23.1
As a member of another family	16.4	15.1	16.5	17.2
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.9
As single parent living with their child(ren)	19.8	20.5	20.9	22.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	21.3	21.6	22.3	23.2
Other	19.3	19.8	20.5	20.9
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	21.9	22.4	22.9	24.1
Town and suburbs	21.0	21.5	22.0	23.1
Rural areas	21.2	20.9	21.8	22.7

Looking at the differences within the various population groups, we again note a divide between the Northern/Central regions and the South. This divide is also reflected in a smaller increase in the latter score in the South during the 2007–2016 period when compared to the North, but not when compared to the Centre (Table 34).

Educational level and level of income clearly have a strong influence on this domain score, with the highest levels exceeding the lowest ones by about 8 points in both groups. The family context seems to influence (negatively) results, mainly in the case where older persons are members of another family. In contrast, compared to geographical areas, the type of locality seems to influence the domain score to a modest extent.

Table 34. Changes in Capacity for active ageing between 2007 and 2016, percentage points

	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Capacity for active ageing</b>	0.2	0.1	4.5	4.8
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	0.3	-0.7	4.7	4.3
Women	0.1	0.3	4.8	5.1
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>				
North	0.1	-0.4	5.5	5.2
Centre	0.0	-0.1	4.5	4.3
South	0.4	1.1	3.1	4.5
<b>Educational level</b>				
Low	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1
Intermediate	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.2
High	0.6	-0.2	0.9	1.4
<b>Income</b>				
Low	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1
Medium	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.3
High	-0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7
<b>Family context</b>				
Alone	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.8
As a member of another family	-1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.7	0.4	1.2	2.3
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.9
Other	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.6
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Cities	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.2
Town and suburbs	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.0
Rural areas	-0.3	0.9	0.9	1.6

The change in time in this domain's score shows a positive trend, which affects women more than men (Table 34). Not surprisingly, the score showed the lowest increase (almost zero) for older people with a low educational level, while income level seems a little less important in this regard. Older persons living alone or as single parents saw a greater increase in the score, than their peers living as members of other families. Older people living in cities, towns and suburbs registered a slightly higher increase in comparison to those in rural areas.

### *Capacity for active ageing: breakdown by sex*

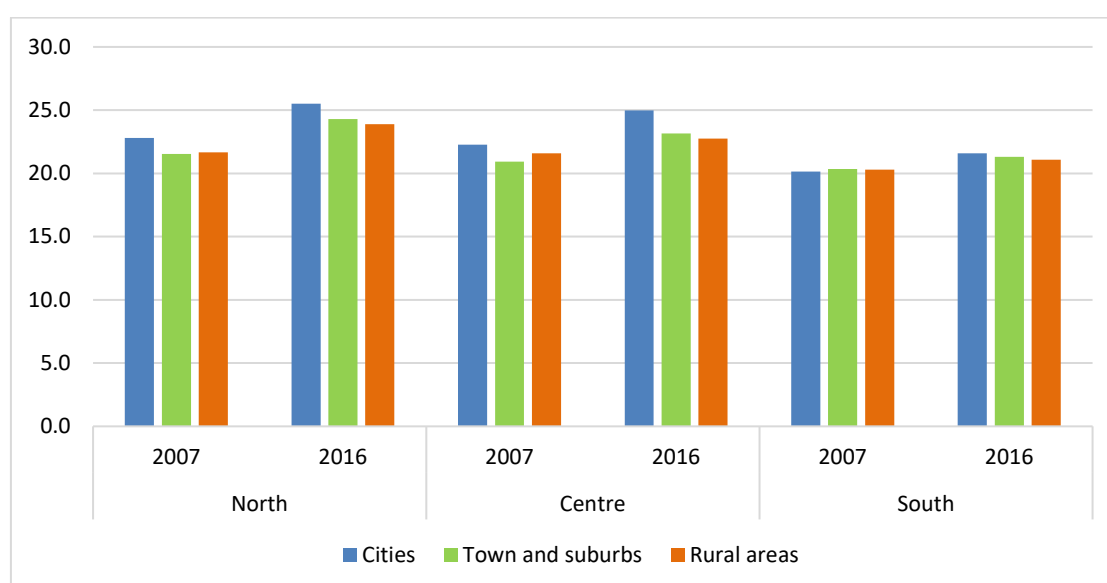
In 2016, men see a slightly higher score in the Capacity for active ageing domain compared to that of women, however the gender gap was diminishing over time (Table 35, 36).

Interestingly, the gap between the scores of the high-education and high-income level groups in comparison to low-education and low-income groups is always wider among women, once more confirming the importance of socioeconomic conditions as cornerstones of the potential for active ageing. Moreover, women's scores always resulted lower than men's in every family context and in all the three types of localities considered in this study.

Table 35. Capacity for active ageing in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by sex

	Men				Women			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Capacity for active ageing</b>	53.4	53.7	53.0	57.7	49.8	49.9	50.2	54.9
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	55.1	55.4	54.1	59.8	51.7	51.7	51.5	57.3
Centre	54.5	54.9	53.3	58.3	50.7	50.3	50.9	55.5
South	50.3	50.3	51.2	54.4	46.4	47.0	47.7	51.1
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	20.6	20.6	20.4	20.6	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.4
Intermediate	23.3	23.6	23.8	24.2	20.5	21.3	21.2	22.2
High	24.7	25.6	25.1	25.8	22.8	23.2	23.4	24.6
<b>Income</b>								
Low	22.2	22.5	22.6	23.0	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.9
Medium	24.5	24.7	25.4	26.4	23.0	23.5	23.9	25.6
High	29.5	29.1	29.1	29.9	27.5	26.9	27.5	28.8
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	23.8	24.2	24.8	26.4	19.0	19.3	20.1	21.5
As a member of another family	20.2	20.1	19.6	21.0	15.4	13.9	15.7	16.2
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.9	21.5	21.7	22.0	23.6
As single parent living with their child(ren)	23.6	24.1	23.6	25.5	18.9	19.6	20.1	21.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	22.7	23.1	23.8	24.6	19.9	20.1	20.8	21.8
Other	21.7	22.0	22.8	22.8	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.4
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	24.1	24.6	25.1	25.8	20.2	20.6	21.2	22.7
Town and suburbs	23.3	24.0	24.1	25.1	19.1	19.5	20.2	21.3
Rural areas	23.2	22.9	24.0	24.6	19.5	19.2	19.8	21.0

Figure 15. Capacity for active ageing in 2007 and 2016 by geographical macroarea and type of locality



While substantially confirming previous considerations, the evolution of the score in this domain during the 2007–2016 period shows that the gender gap is decreasing (Table 36). This higher increase in the score among women is more evident in the Northern part of Italy for older people with intermediate and high educational levels but also irrespective of the income level. The gender gap in terms of capacity for active ageing is decreasing especially in the case of older people living as a couple with children, while a higher increase for women is particularly visible in cities.

*Table 36. Changes in Capacity for active ageing between 2007 and 2016 by sex, percentage points*

	Men				Women			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Capacity for active ageing</b>	0.3	-0.7	4.7	4.3	0.1	0.3	4.8	5.1
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	0.3	-1.3	5.7	4.7	0.0	-0.2	5.8	5.5
Centre	0.4	-1.7	5.0	3.7	-0.5	0.6	4.6	4.7
South	0.0	0.9	3.2	4.2	0.6	0.7	3.4	4.8
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.0
Intermediate	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	-0.1	1.0	1.7
High	0.9	-0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.8
<b>Income</b>								
Low	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3
Medium	0.2	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.7	2.6
High	-0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.6
As a member of another family	-0.1	-0.4	1.3	0.8	-1.5	1.8	0.5	0.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	2.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.5	-0.5	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.2
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9
Other	0.3	0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.8
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.5
Town and suburbs	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.2
Rural areas	-0.3	1.1	0.6	1.4	-0.3	0.7	1.2	1.6

### *Capacity for active ageing individual indicators*

#### **Remaining life expectancy and share of healthy life expectancy**

The proportion of life expectancy achieved in relation to the target of 105 years in 2016 is clearly higher among women, even if men saw an indicator increase of 1 PP in the 2007–2016 time span (Tables 37 and 38). The geographical area does not seem to be of importance in influencing these scores: in comparison to the other areas considered in the study, the South reports a relatively lower value and the Centre shows a slightly lower increase in this period.

As widely recognized, the remaining number of years spent free of activity limitation (i.e. disability) is a critical factor affecting the general quality of life of older people and their actual possibility to live in a true spirit of active ageing. Men have higher values of the indicator than women. The indicator seems to be more heavily influenced by the area of the country where persons live, with the South falling behind the other two areas. During the 2007–2016 period (Table 38), women saw a higher growth in the share of number of years free from activity limitation, as did people living in the South, slightly counterbalancing the geographical divide. As a general consideration, the number of remaining years expected to be lived free of limitations still seems low in comparison to the Italian population's life expectancy. This calls for appropriate interventions and measures to also address earlier life stages, thus potentially preventing functional losses and assuring proper support for autonomous and independent daily living.

### Mental well-being

The mental well-being indicator seems highly sensitive to the characteristics of the population groups used for disaggregating data (Table 37). First of all, results present an incontrovertible gender divide to the disadvantage of women. At territorial level, those aged 55 and over living in Southern regions are more likely to have lower mental well-being scores in comparison to their peers living in Central Italy and even more so to those living in Northern Italy. The type of locality does not seem to have the same relevance.

Yet, educational level and income are the characteristics which more dramatically influence this domain. Indeed, older persons with a low educational level score by almost 8 PP less than their peers with high educational attainment, while the difference between the low- and high-income groups appears to be even (slightly) wider. Finally, older persons living alone, as members of other families and as single parents have a lower score in comparison to the other family types.

Looking at the 2007–2016 period (Table 38), the worrying phenomenon is that the indicator score appears to have decreased for all the population groups, with very few exceptions. This probably reveals that, despite the increase in life expectancy and healthy life years, the issue of mental well-being of older people as a public health problem continues to be neglected by Italian society.

### Use of ICT

If we consider the pace and the level of ICT penetration in our present working and daily life, the finding of a divide of 12.3 PP to the advantage of men is probably one of the best representations of the fact that gender issues are at the core of the pursuit of any active ageing strategy (Table 37). In the same way, the dramatic geographical divide (North-Centre vs South), the analyses of educational and income levels and of family contexts (e.g. the lower scores of older people living alone), undoubtedly demonstrate that the absence of basic computer literacy and/or the lack of infrastructure can certainly contribute to a sort of cumulative disadvantage (Dannefer, 2003), which excludes specific population groups from any possibility of exploiting the full potential of active ageing.

This is all the truer if we consider that the very high increase in the indicator score from 2007 to 2016 was not enough to counterbalance these inequalities (Table 38).

Table 37. Individual indicators of the Capacity for active ageing domain in 2016

	4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55	4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55	4.3 Mental well-being	4.4 Use of ICT	4.5 Social connectedness	4.6 Educational attainment
<b>Overall value of the indicator</b>	58.9	56.0	65.1	39.9	53.8	40.5
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	55.2	60.4	68.5	46.3	58.9	43.4
Women	62.8	52.4	62.3	34.0	49.6	37.8
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>						
North	59.4	59.5	67.8	46.2	55.7	42.1
Centre	59.3	56.0	64.3	44.8	51.9	47.1
South	57.9	50.9	61.6	28.1	52.2	34.2
<b>Educational level</b>						
Low	-	-	63.2	20.4	51.6	NA
Intermediate	-	-	69.1	61.1	57.1	NA
High	-	-	71.1	81.1	59.9	NA
<b>Income</b>						
Low	-	-	62.1	27.4	49.2	34.4
Medium	-	-	68.4	42.8	55.6	63.4
High	-	-	70.2	59.3	58.5	88.6
<b>Family context</b>						
Alone	-	-	62.0	38.9	56.1	41.0
As a member of another family	-	-	58.0	20.8	34.6	22.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	-	-	67.8	47.6	54.9	47.1
As single parent living with their child(ren)	-	-	60.5	40.7	48.8	42.6
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	-	-	66.9	35.8	54.5	35.6
Other	-	-	62.3	28.7	47.7	33.3
<b>Type of locality</b>						
Cities	-	-	65.0	47.3	51.4	49.6
Town and suburbs	-	-	65.2	37.8	54.0	37.2
Rural areas	-	-	64.9	31.5	57.4	32.5

### Social connectedness

Social isolation is probably one of the most common risks connected to longevity, especially in industrial societies. This is also because, despite the cultural evolution of the ageing concept, disengagement dynamics still play a role in shaping the psychology of older persons (Zambianchi and Ricci Bitti, 2012).

In the case of the social connectedness indicator, scores for women are lower than those for men: the share of women meeting friends during free time is lower by more than 9 PP than that of men (Table 37). A certain geographical divide seems to favour older people living in the Northern regions. As in many other cases, the largest differences are visible among older persons divided by the level of education and income, which significantly influence this indicator.

Single parents and members of other families (but not persons living alone) demonstrate lower levels of social connectedness, as do older people living in cities, confirming that smaller centres and some rural areas can still count on tighter social bonds and relations.

At the same time, the indicator decreased considerably across all population groups from 2007 to 2016 (Table 38), affecting men to a greater extent but also older people with a high income or those living in rural areas. In line with the active ageing concept, new cohorts of older people are increasingly active and engaged in the community. This could reduce available time for activities such as physically meeting friends and “moving” this activity to a virtual, but quicker, level (e.g. social networks).

*Table 38. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Capacity for active ageing domain, percentage points*

	<b>4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55</b>	<b>4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55</b>	<b>4.3 Mental well-being</b>	<b>4.4 Use of ICT</b>	<b>4.5 Social connectedness</b>	<b>4.6 Educational attainment</b>
<b>Overall value of the change in the indicator</b>	2.5	8.4	-0.6	28.8	-5.7	14.0
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	3.0	6.8	-1.1	29.5	-6.8	12.4
Women	2.0	9.5	-0.2	27.9	-4.9	15.5
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>						
North	2.5	7.6	0.1	33.2	-4.6	15.0
Centre	2.3	5.9	-0.5	32.0	-7.3	16.4
South	2.6	11.2	-1.6	20.7	-6.2	11.4
<b>Educational level</b>						
Low	-	-	-1.0	17.1	-6.8	NA
Intermediate	-	-	-2.2	33.5	-5.1	NA
High	-	-	-1.6	34.8	-5.2	NA
<b>Income</b>						
Low	-	-	-0.7	19.9	-7.1	12.1
Medium	-	-	-0.2	30.4	-6.7	17.7
High	-	-	0.2	26.0	-9.1	2.2
<b>Family context</b>						
Alone	-	-	0.5	29.6	-2.0	15.9
As a member of another family	-	-	1.1	15.5	-9.7	13.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	-	-	-1.8	31.1	-7.5	13.4
As single parent living with their child(ren)	-	-	-1.0	32.7	-5.6	15.8
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	-	-	-0.1	27.6	-6.7	13.9
Other	-	-	-0.7	21.8	-4.1	12.3
<b>Type of locality</b>						
Cities	-	-	-0.9	30.5	-4.0	13.0
Town and suburbs	-	-	-0.7	29.1	-5.6	14.5
Rural areas	-	-	0.1	24.4	-8.4	15.6

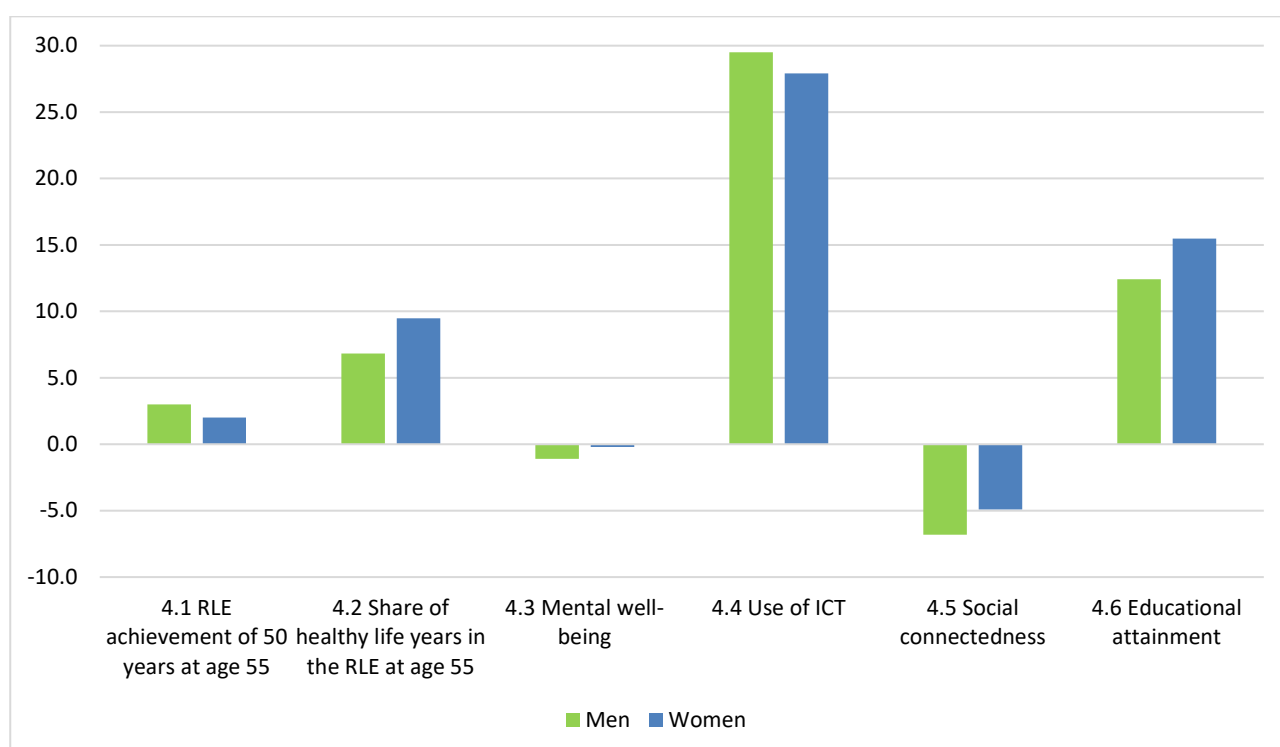
## Educational attainment

The percentage of people aged 55–74 with upper secondary or tertiary educational attainment (ISCED 3 or higher) appears considerably higher among men, and among older persons living in the Central and Northern areas of the country. The indicator seems to be strongly correlated to income: older people in the highest income category reach the peak of educational attainment with a score of 88.6 per cent, while older people in the lowest income category have a score of just 34.4 per cent. This is not surprising since income and education are highly correlated. Yet, the very low score of people with a high education among poorer older people indicates that more should be done at policy level to solve this problem.

Older persons living as members of other families (who could be a category of very old people, with little education due to cohort effect) and living as a couple without children, appear to be less represented among higher educated people. Older people with higher educational attainment tend to live more in cities than in other urban or rural contexts, the latter rural context being generally characterized by a lower share of highly educated people among the population (ISTAT, 2017c).

During the 2007–2016 period, women saw a higher increase in this indicator than men. The increase of over 10 PP occurred for every population group and categories within these groups. The exception are older people with a high income (increase of 2.2 PP), 86.4 per cent of whom already had high educational attainment in 2007. Apart from this group, the lowest increase in terms of educational attainment occurred among older people living in the South and older people with a low-income level.

*Figure 16. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Capacity for active ageing domain by sex, percentage points*





## Conclusions

The main aim of this study was, for the first time in Italy, to use the AAI to measure and evaluate active ageing in the last decade and to identify trends and gaps in order to gain a full understanding of active ageing inequalities across population groups. This contributes to strengthening the evidence base for policymaking in this field.

As discussed above, the AAI score has steadily increased by 3.9 points overall (from 30.0 points to 34.1 points) from 2007 to 2016. In this time span, the highest increase occurred in the Employment domain (+9.0), driven largely by the pension reform which raised retirement age and reduced opportunities for early retirement (Principi, Checcucci, Di Rosa and Lamura, 2015). The second highest increase occurred in the Capacity for active ageing domain (+4.8), followed by the Independent living domain (+1.5). At the same time, the score slightly decreased (-0.4) in the Participation in society domain: increases in volunteering and care to adults have not been sufficient to counterbalance the decreases in care to children/grandchildren and political participation. In this domain, it is surprising to see the decrease in grandparenting activities and the increase in care to (older) adults, since this represents a strong countertrend in comparison to the previous decade's observations (Principi, Socci, Papa and Lamura, 2015).

Below we summarize the main points for each of the population groups considered in order to identify possible areas for improvement. Reference to AAI scores are for the year 2016, while the 2007–2016 time window refers for highlighted trends.

## Gender

In terms of gender differences, it is possible to identify both negative and positive aspects. The negative aspect is not surprising, and it is represented by the fact that in active ageing there is an overall and transversal (across population groups) gender gap in favour of men. In 2016, the AAI score was higher for men than for women (37.2 points against 31.3 points). However, the positive aspect is that when looking at the phenomenon from a longitudinal angle, this shows that this gender gap is diminishing: by 0.3 points overall in the 2007-2016 time span, and to a greater degree for several of the population groups under study. The increase was more evident for women than for men in Central and Southern Italy. This progress would indicate that the first steps to address the gender gap issue have moved in the right direction.

A greater reduction in the gender gap was achieved by women living alone and women living in cities. In the Employment domain, higher results were obtained overall by women with a high educational level (which confirms that this is a positive factor for women's participation in the labour market) and high income. In terms of participation in society, the gender gap is diminishing. Women living alone or with a partner as a couple living with children, participate more in society than men. Women are more involved than men in care activities, however caution is needed to interpret this result positively since it depends on whether their involvement is of their own free will. This could have to do with the socio-cultural mindset, and only seldom does this seem to be out of free choice (ISTAT, 2016b). We could not fully clarify this aspect through data elaboration; however, the dramatic situation for women in terms of mental well-being could be linked to the latter interpretation rather than to the former. In terms of capacity for active ageing, attainment of a high educational level has considerably improved in the last decade especially for women, while

progress for women was evident overall, especially in the Northern part of Italy and in more urbanized contexts.

Areas for improvement in terms of policy-making to reduce the gender gap should focus on older women with a low education and low income, those living in less urbanized contexts including rural areas, and those living in couples without children or as single parents. These efforts should concern all the domains considered by the AAI. Apart from the important dimension of employment, the use of ICT is an area in which the gender gap should be particularly reduced in terms of individual indicators.

### **Geographical macroareas**

In this respect, the situation shows negative aspects which are not counterbalanced by certain possible positive aspects as in the case of gender. Rather, the geographical divide (North and Centre versus South) could also contribute to widening the gender divide.

In 2016, the overall AAI score was 35.9 points in the North, 35.0 in the Centre and 30.9 in the South with improvements from 2007 in all the three areas, but much more pronounced in the North and in the Centre than in the South. This means that the geographical divide is widening and public policy should be significantly devoted to more initiatives to improve the situation in the Southern part of Italy, which is disadvantaged with respect to the rest of the country and not only in terms of active ageing. This poor performance with regard to active ageing mirrors structural well-known and long-lasting geographical gaps which Italian public policy never succeeded in managing satisfactorily.

Even in a context where there is room for improvement in active ageing policies for Northern and Central Italy, it is in Southern Italy that policy action is needed overall, particularly concerning urbanized (more than rural) contexts. The employment of older workers is another area for improvement in the South, where the gender gap in employment is also on the rise.

In the Participation in society domain, the level of active ageing did not decrease in the South (in contrast to the rest of Italy), which is an area showing a greater involvement of older people in caring for older adults but also with a greater shortage of health and social services (ISTAT, 2018b). Concerning volunteering, the situation needs to be improved since the percentage of older people volunteering in the South is half that of the North. The geographical divide is also reflected in the Independent living and Capacity for active ageing domains, with improvements over time much more pronounced in the North than in the South, where the gender gap is also wider overall. Southern Italy is characterized by significantly more problems to access health services and less independent living arrangements, with a greater risk of poverty and severe material deprivation. Moreover, poorer mental well-being, less use of ICT and lesser diffusion of high education are all aspects characterizing older people living in the Southern part of Italy. However, a positive aspect in this area is that older people are less concerned in terms of physical safety.

### **Educational level and income**

The trend pattern for these two socio-economic status indicators was overall similar and often the same.

In general and transversally across AAI domains and indicators, a higher educational level and income corresponded to higher levels of AAI values, with the gender gap increasing in the case of

low education and decreasing in the case of higher education. However, in some cases (e.g. AAI domains or individual indicators) the AAI score decreased in the last decade predominantly among older people with a higher educational level and/or income. This aspect is a matter for concern since it demonstrates that sometimes the gap is shrinking due to a deterioration in higher socio-economic situations as opposed to an improvement in the lower socio-economic positions. Policy response, therefore, needs to especially target older people with a low socio-economic status who register much lower scores.

The increase in terms of the AAI score across several indicators concerned all levels of education, even if it was less visible for the intermediate level in Southern Italy. The income situation has grown more stable over the years. With regard to the employment domain, the greatest increase concerned older people with an intermediate educational level while the wide gap in employment between older people with a low and high education remained practically unchanged across the years, even if the situation in terms of the active ageing score improved significantly in the last decade for women having a high educational level. Participation in society is the only domain where the overall AAI score decreased in the last decade. The decrease predominantly concerned older people with a high income level. Contrary to Northern and Central Italy, older people with an average income level in Southern Italy have higher AAI scores for participation in society when compared to those with a high education. In the latter AAI domain, scores decreased in the North and in the South among those older people with a high education. Grandparenting increased among older people with a high educational level. In the Independent living domain, older people with a high educational level are those with the highest AAI score among all the population groups under study, and a noticeable increase in time is observed especially for women who are high income earners (this improvement is significantly less visible in the South). Aspects such as health care, independent living arrangements and lifelong learning are much more problematic for older people with a lower socio-economic status. Furthermore, in the Capacity for active ageing domain, the better the socio-economic status, the higher the AAI score.

### **Family context**

Results concerning the family context in which older people live are diversified depending on the AAI domain or indicator. However, results generally suggest that older generations could have played an important role in supporting younger ones during the economic crises. For instance, a high relative median income and a lower risk of poverty characterize older persons who are members of other families or living with their children. The situation in this respect has improved significantly in the past ten years, for older people living alone. As regards older people living as members of other families, these seem to experience the worst situation in terms of AAI. Living with other families could be a solution for older people particularly in old age, and so the lower AAI level makes sense. Even if in the last decade the score increased particularly for older people living alone, in the remaining categories (excluding the “other” category), the same older people living alone, those living as single parents or as members of a couple with or without children, all more or less have the same level of AAI score.

However, women seem to be more active when living alone than when living in a couple, so it seems that men especially benefit from active ageing in the latter situation. Concerning employment, older people living alone or without children have recorded the highest increase in the score. Therefore, older people living with children need more opportunities in terms of employment

and work-life balance. With respect to participation in society, active participation is easier for those living in a couple (even if the AAI score decreased in the last decade in the case of this family typology), therefore, being single means a lower level of social participation. The family context affects active participation differently for women and men - while women show a high level of social participation when they live alone or with a partner and with children, men do so when they are single parents or with a partner without children. Therefore, interventions to promote social participation according to the family typology should be gender-based. Single parents show a different trend in participation in society according to geographical area: an increasing trend in the North and a substantial decreasing trend in the Centre. Not surprisingly, independent living seems to be associated with living alone or without children. In terms of capacity for active ageing, the situation seems to be particularly problematic for older people living as members of another family (in general, but particularly in terms of mental well-being and social connectedness), while those older people who are probably much younger and live alone or as single parents, show the greater increase in this domain, even if the social connectedness of the latter single parents is quite low.

### **Type of locality**

The overall situation for the type of locality is that high AAI scores were registered in cities but, in several cases, these scores are not improving over time; quite high scores characterize towns and suburbs with a clear incremental trend in terms of AAI; active ageing could be more difficult in rural areas, especially for women. Thus, policy efforts should be mainly directed at promoting active ageing in rural contexts and limiting the decrease in the level of active ageing in highly urbanized contexts (i.e. cities). All these considerations are especially valid for the Northern and Central parts of Italy, while in Southern Italy active ageing in rural areas is higher than in urbanized contexts. While the trend in the employment AAI domain does not seem to be particularly affected by the type of locality in which older people live, for participation in society a better situation and trend is registered in towns and suburbs where men have higher scores, in contrast to rural areas and cities which show the worst scores and trends. For Independent living, the incremental trend in the domain score is for older people living in cities and especially for women, whereas for men the score increased in rural areas where more problems seem to exist in terms of health care and opportunities for lifelong learning when compared to other places. In the Capacity for active ageing domain, there are higher AAI scores in cities in terms of higher education attainment. Compared to towns, suburbs and rural areas, women living in cities registered the greater improvement in AAI scores over the last ten years. However, social connectedness is more difficult in cities than in other areas, and should thus be promoted and supported.

This report constitutes the first organic attempt toward an in-depth analysis of the level and trends of active ageing as measured by the AAI for the general Italian population and for different population groups based on gender, geographical areas, educational level, income, family context and type of locality. Having analysed all these aspects, this study contributes toward identifying areas for policy action to respond to social challenges by increasing the level of active ageing. This study also serves as a basis for future research on active ageing in Italy.

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## Annex 1. AAI-EU as compared with AAI-Italy

	AAI indicator	AAI EU source	AAI EU explanation	AAI IT source	AAI IT explanation	AAI IT years used/available	Notes
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### Employment

1.1	Employment rate 55-59	EU-LFS	Employment rate. Who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain. Who were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute or education and training	EU-LFS	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source
1.2	Employment rate 60-64	EU-LFS	See AAI EU wording 1.1	EU-LFS	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source
1.3	Employment rate 65-69	EU-LFS	See AAI EU wording 1.1	EU-LFS	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source
1.4	Employment rate 70-74	EU-LFS	See AAI EU wording 1.1	EU-LFS	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source

### Participation in society

2.1	Voluntary activities	EQLS	Please look carefully at the list of organisations and tell us, how often did you do unpaid voluntary work through the following organisations in the last 12 months? a) Community and social services (e.g. organisations helping the elderly, young people, disabled or other people in need); b) Educational, cultural, sports or professional associations, social movements (for example environmental, human rights) or charities (for example fundraising, campaigning) c) Other voluntary organisations (share of 55+ who answered every week)	IT Aspects of daily life	Did you do unpaid voluntary work for voluntary associations or groups in the last 12 months? (share of 55+ who answered yes)	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	
2.2	Care to children and grandchildren	EQLS	In general, how often are you involved in any of the following activities outside of work? Caring for your children, grandchildren (share of 55+, at least once a week)	IT Family and social subjects	Did you provide some of the following types of unpaid help to individuals (relatives and not) that do not live with you, in the	2003, 2009, 2016	2003 used for 2007; 2009 used both for 2009 and 2012



					last four weeks? (multi-response): care and assistance to children (share of 55+ who answered yes)		
2.3	Care to older adults	EQLS	In general, how often are you involved in any of the following activities outside of work? Caring for elderly or disabled relatives (share of 55+, at least once a week)	IT Family and social subjects	Did you provide some of the following types of unpaid help to individuals (relatives and not) that do not live with you, in the last four weeks? (multi-response): care and assistance to adult individual (help in washing, dressing, eating, etc.) (share of 55+ who answered yes on the total of 55+ who gave at least one help)	2003, 2009, 2016	2003 used for 2007; 2009 used both for 2009 and 2012
2.4	Political participation	EQLS	Over the last 12 months, have you ...? a) Attended a meeting of a trade union, a political party or political action group; b) Attended a protest or demonstration; c) Contacted a politician or public official (other than routine contact arising from use of public services) (share of 55+ who answered yes)	IT Aspects of daily life	Did you participate in a rally or a protest demonstration or heard a political debate or did free activities for a party or a trade union in the last 12 months? (share of 55+ who answered yes to at least one of the items)	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	

Independent, healthy and secure living

3.1	Physical exercise	EQLS	Taking part in sports or physical exercise every day or almost every day (share of 55+)	IT Aspects of daily life	Do you practise one or more type of sports continuously or occasionally? Do you do physical activity one or more time a week? (share of 55+ who answered yes to at least one of the items)	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	
3.2	Access to health services	EU-SILC	No unmet need for medical or dental examination for 55+ (share of)	EU-SILC	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source
3.3	Independent living	EU-SILC	Share of persons aged 75 and older living in single or couple households	EU-SILC	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source
3.4.1	Financial security	EU-SILC	Relative median income 65+	EU-SILC	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source
3.4.2	Financial security	EU-SILC	Share of people aged 65 years and older who are not at risk of poverty (defined as those with an equivalised disposable income after social transfers below the at risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at	EU-SILC	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source

			50 per cent of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers)				
3.4.3	Financial security	EU-SILC	Share of people aged 65 years and older who are not severely materially deprived. Severe material deprivation refers to a state of economic and durable strain, defined as the enforced inability to afford at least four out of the following nine items: to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills; to keep their home adequately warm; to face unexpected expenses; to eat meat or proteins regularly; to go on holiday; a television set; a washing machine; a car; a telephone.	EU-SILC	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source
3.5	Physical safety	ESS	How safe do you — or would you — feel walking alone in this area (respondent's local area or neighbourhood) after dark? (share of 55 years and older feeling safe or very safe)	IT Aspects of daily life	Does your living area have crime risks? (% of 55+ who answered few, not at all or do not know)	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	
3.6	Lifelong learning	EU-LFS	Did you attend any courses, seminars, conferences or received private lessons or instructions within or outside the regular education system within the last 4 weeks? (share of people 55-74 who answered yes)	EU-LFS	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source

#### Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing

4.1	Remaining life expectancy at age 55	EHLEIS	Remaining life expectancy at 55 divided by 50 to calculate the proportion of life expectancy achievement in the target of 105 years of life expectancy	IT Causes of Death	It is calculated by dividing life expectancy at 55 for 50 (105 years); the value is multiplied by 100	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	
4.2	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55	EHLEIS	The proportion of years spent free of activity limitation in the remaining life expectancy at 55.	EU-SILC and IT Causes of Death	The remaining number of years spent free of activity limitation. Calculated with the Sullivan method. See: <a href="https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/chafea_pdb/assets/files/pdb/2006109/2006109_d5sullivan_guide_final_jun2007.pdf">https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/chafea_pdb/assets/files/pdb/2006109/2006109_d5sullivan_guide_final_jun2007.pdf</a>	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	
4.3	Mental well-being	EQLS	Older people 55+ who answered: 1) All of the time; 2) Most of the time; 3) More than half of the time; 4) Less than half of the time; 5) Some of the time; 6) At no time, to the five questions: 1) I have felt cheerful and in good spirits; 2) I have felt calm and relaxed; 3) I have felt active and vigorous; 4) I woke up feeling fresh and rested; 5) My daily life has been filled with things that interest me. Raw score (range 0 the worse possible-25 the best possible) is calculated by reversing the value order of the variable, and then scoring the figures of the five answers.	IT Health Conditions and Use of Health Services	SF36 questionnaire — Mental Health: in the last 4 weeks you felt: 1) calm and/or peaceful; 2) discouraged and sad; 3) very agitated; 4) very down to earth; 5) happy. For items 1 and 5 the scale has been reversed those items being positive. The range is 0 (worse mental well-being) to 100. Mental health is expressed as average value. See Annex 3 for more details about the calcula-	2004-2005, 2012-2013	2004-2005 used for 2007 and 2009; 2012-2013 used for 2012 and 2016

					tion of this indicator.		
4.4	Use of ICT	Eurostat ICT Survey	How often on average have you used Internet in the last 3 months? (share of 55-74 who answered “at least once a week” or more often)	IT Aspects of Daily Life	How often on average have you used Internet in the last 3 months? (share of 55-74 who answered “at least once a week” or more often)	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	This section of IT Aspects of Daily Life informs the Eurostat ICT Survey, meaning that it is the same source
4.5	Social connectedness	ESS	How often socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues? (share of 55+ who answered “once a week”, or more often)	IT Aspects of Daily Life	How often you meet friends in your free time? (share of 55+ who answered at least once a week or more often)	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	
4.6	Educational attainment	EU-LFS	Share of 55-74 with upper secondary or tertiary educational attainment (ISCED 3 or higher)	EU-LFS	Same as AAI EU	2007, 2009, 2012, 2016	Same source

## **Annex 2. Details on the calculation of indicator 4.3**

The mental well-being indicator is calculated from a subset of questions included in the Sf36 questionnaire on health conditions (Short Form Health Survey). The questionnaire is a psychometric tool to measure a respondent's health status. Its development commenced in the 1980s in the United States as a multidimensional questionnaire which includes 36 questions with eight different scales. The 36 questions refer to eight health domains: physical activity (10 questions), role limitations due to physical health (4 questions), role limitations due to the emotional state (3 questions), physical pain (2 questions), self-perceived general health (5 questions) and changes in health (1 question).

In Italy, the questionnaire was translated, adapted and validated by Apolone and Mosconi (1998). A subset of five questions on mental well-being has been used by the ISTAT since the year 2000 for the survey on Health Conditions and the Use of Health Services. The questions are:

In the past 4 weeks, how often:

- a) (Sf 36 024) Have you been very nervous?
- b) (Sf 36 025) Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?
- c) (Sf 36 026) Have you felt calm and peaceful?
- d) (Sf 36 028) Have you felt downhearted and blue?
- e) (Sf 36 030) Have you felt happy?

Response categories are: 1 = all of the time; 2 = most of the time; 3 = a lot of time; 4 = some of the time; 5 = a little bit of the time; 6 = none of the time.

The index has a range of average scores from 0 to 100: higher scores correspond to better mental well-being.

### Annex 3. AAI-IT Supplemental tables by sex and geographical macroarea

Table A1. Employment in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by geographical macroarea

	North				Centre				South			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Employment</b>	18.8	20.6	24.0	29.6	20.9	22.5	25.3	31.2	17.9	18.5	20.2	23.9
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	25.7	27.1	30.3	36.2	28.0	29.7	31.6	38.1	26.1	26.3	28.0	32.3
Women	12.5	14.5	18.2	23.4	14.5	15.9	19.5	25.0	10.2	11.2	12.9	16.2
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	14.4	15.9	18.6	22.6	15.9	17.1	19.0	23.4	13.2	13.1	14.0	16.0
Intermediate	24.4	25.9	28.5	33.8	25.1	26.7	28.0	34.4	26.3	26.8	27.1	32.1
High	43.1	41.8	43.6	49.3	42.8	41.1	44.0	47.5	40.7	40.2	42.7	48.4
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	20.3	22.5	26.5	31.0	22.7	23.9	29.4	34.3	16.1	16.6	21.2	24.1
As a member of another family	16.2	15.0	18.6	18.4	16.0	12.2	19.6	20.5	7.1	10.3	13.0	16.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	23.0	23.3	27.5	33.7	24.1	25.7	28.6	34.6	21.8	22.7	23.3	27.3
As single parent living with their child(ren)	18.3	19.9	23.3	30.9	25.0	24.0	25.7	32.1	15.5	17.0	19.4	21.8
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	15.4	17.9	20.8	26.0	17.3	18.9	21.2	27.6	13.4	13.8	16.3	20.4
Other	18.9	20.3	22.6	27.0	18.3	19.7	20.5	26.0	13.8	15.7	17.0	17.0
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	21.0	22.7	25.8	31.8	24.1	25.3	27.5	34.2	18.8	18.7	20.7	24.9
Town and suburbs	17.6	19.3	23.1	28.5	19.4	21.3	23.6	29.4	17.4	18.4	19.8	23.1
Rural areas	18.0	20.0	23.6	28.6	17.8	19.8	25.3	29.4	17.8	18.6	20.4	24.3

Table A2. Changes in Employment between 2007 and 2016 by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	North				Centre				South			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Employment</b>	1.7	3.4	5.6	10.8	1.6	2.8	5.9	10.3	0.6	1.7	3.7	6.0
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	1.4	3.1	6.0	10.5	1.7	1.9	6.4	10.1	0.2	1.7	4.3	6.1
Women	2.0	3.7	5.2	10.9	1.4	3.6	5.4	10.5	1.0	1.7	3.2	6.0
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	1.5	2.7	4.1	8.2	1.1	2.0	4.3	7.4	-0.1	0.9	2.0	2.8
Intermediate	1.5	2.6	5.3	9.3	1.6	1.3	6.4	9.4	0.6	0.3	5.0	5.9
High	-1.3	1.8	5.7	6.2	-1.8	2.9	3.6	4.7	-0.5	2.5	5.7	7.7
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	2.2	4.0	4.6	10.7	1.1	5.5	4.9	11.6	0.5	4.6	2.9	8.0
As a member of another family	-1.2	3.6	-0.2	2.2	-3.7	7.4	0.9	4.5	3.2	2.7	3.8	9.6
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.3	4.2	6.2	10.7	1.6	2.9	6.0	10.5	0.8	0.6	4.1	5.5
As single parent living with their child(ren)	1.7	3.3	7.6	12.6	-1.0	1.7	6.4	7.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	6.3
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	2.4	2.9	5.2	10.5	1.5	2.3	6.4	10.2	0.4	2.5	4.1	7.0
Other	1.4	2.3	4.4	8.1	1.4	0.7	5.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	3.2
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	1.7	3.1	6.0	10.7	1.2	2.3	6.7	10.1	-0.1	2.0	4.2	6.2
Town and suburbs	1.8	3.7	5.5	11.0	1.8	2.3	5.9	10.0	1.0	1.4	3.4	5.8
Rural areas	2.0	3.7	4.9	10.6	1.9	5.5	4.1	11.6	0.8	1.8	3.8	6.4

Table A3. Individual indicators of the Employment domain in 2016, by sex

	1.1 Employment rate 55-59		1.2 Employment rate 60-64		1.3 Employment rate 65-69		1.4 Employment rate 70-74	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	78.5	57.9	44.1	27.3	14.3	6.3	8.0	1.9
Centre	79.4	57.4	51.0	35.0	15.7	5.7	6.2	1.9
South	67.2	36.4	47.8	24.3	10.6	3.4	3.5	0.6
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	63.5	32.6	33.7	16.1	9.5	3.6	4.4	1.3
Intermediate	83.3	61.4	54.4	36.8	14.0	7.5	7.5	2.2
High	93.8	85.5	79.3	61.7	32.9	11.8	16.5	3.1
<b>Income</b>								
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	71.0	65.0	45.3	36.6	14.0	7.0	6.2	1.1
As a member of another family	43.0	47.0	30.8	15.1	9.4	5.1	4.1	0.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	78.6	47.7	51.7	29.3	16.8	4.4	7.9	1.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	73.2	58.3	51.5	36.9	12.5	4.7	9.1	2.5
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	71.4	46.6	41.4	21.8	11.4	4.6	5.6	1.6
Other	57.8	38.9	36.7	24.6	11.3	6.0	5.8	2.5
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	77.2	53.9	51.8	32.5	15.0	6.2	6.3	1.7
Town and suburbs	74.0	48.3	44.2	26.0	12.0	4.7	5.8	1.4
Rural areas	73.1	49.6	44.4	23.6	14.2	4.9	7.2	1.5

Table A4. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Employment domain in 2016 by sex, percentage points

	1.1 Employment rate 55-59		1.2 Employment rate 60-64		1.3 Employment rate 65-69		1.4 Employment rate 70-74	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	22.7	23.1	17.5	17.2	0.7	2.8	1.3	0.6
Centre	18.3	17.4	20.6	21.9	1.6	2.1	-0.1	0.4
South	5.5	7.7	16.4	14.6	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.3
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	14.0	9.1	10.6	8.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4
Intermediate	17.0	13.6	21.4	17.9	-2.3	2.4	0.7	0.4
High	8.2	17.9	18.9	33.4	-3.9	1.3	-10.9	-1.9
<b>Income</b>								
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	17.2	18.8	17.1	20.9	2.0	3.4	2.0	0.2
As a member of another family	3.2	17.2	14.1	5.0	-1.1	1.9	0.8	-0.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	14.9	15.5	18.3	18.5	2.0	0.1	-0.6	0.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	18.2	13.3	20.2	22.1	2.6	-0.6	-1.3	1.0
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	21.5	18.4	18.2	14.0	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.6
Other	12.9	2.4	9.5	14.6	2.9	2.8	-1.2	1.0
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	14.4	16.1	18.3	19.0	1.3	2.8	-0.1	0.5
Town and suburbs	16.4	16.9	17.4	16.9	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.5
Rural areas	18.0	17.0	18.4	14.8	2.9	1.9	2.1	0.2



Table A5. Individual indicators of the Employment domain in 2016 by geographical macroarea

	1.1 Employment rate 55-59			1.2 Employment rate 60-64			1.3 Employment rate 65-69			1.4 Employment rate 70-74		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	78.5	79.4	67.2	44.1	51.0	47.8	14.3	15.7	10.6	8.0	6.2	3.5
Women	57.9	57.4	36.4	27.3	35.0	24.3	6.3	5.7	3.4	1.9	1.9	0.6
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	55.5	54.3	36.6	24.4	28.5	22.1	7.3	7.5	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.3
Intermediate	75.3	73.0	65.5	41.6	48.3	51.0	12.0	10.8	9.7	6.1	5.6	2.4
High	89.5	89.7	89.1	67.5	70.1	75.5	24.1	24.0	20.1	16.2	6.3	8.9
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	72.4	74.1	51.6	37.7	49.9	36.7	10.3	11.1	6.6	3.7	2.1	1.3
As a member of another family	52.0	44.1	38.7	14.9	27.8	20.5	5.9	8.6	5.5	0.8	1.5	2.3
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	70.7	70.0	55.6	41.9	47.4	41.2	14.0	14.1	9.4	8.1	7.0	3.1
As single parent living with their child(ren)	69.6	68.8	45.6	40.5	48.0	35.3	7.7	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.4	0.6
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	61.1	62.9	45.0	29.4	34.3	29.0	8.9	9.2	5.6	4.6	3.9	2.0
Other	60.6	53.7	34.1	30.9	34.5	27.9	11.6	10.3	4.1	4.9	5.4	1.9
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	70.5	72.6	51.8	40.3	48.1	38.9	11.3	12.1	7.5	5.0	4.1	1.6
Town and suburbs	67.3	64.6	50.4	33.1	40.3	34.1	9.5	9.1	6.1	4.3	3.8	2.0
Rural areas	65.4	66.9	52.6	33.1	36.6	34.0	10.2	10.5	7.8	5.6	3.8	2.6

Table A6. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Employment domain by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	1.1 Employment rate 55-59			1.2 Employment rate 60-64			1.3 Employment rate 65-69			1.4 Employment rate 70-74		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	22.7	18.3	5.5	17.5	20.6	16.4	0.7	1.6	2.6	1.3	-0.1	0.1
Women	23.1	17.4	7.7	17.2	21.9	14.6	2.8	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	19.8	15.4	3.3	11.3	12.4	7.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0
Intermediate	20.6	12.6	3.9	16.4	23.0	20.2	-1.5	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.0	-1.8
High	16.0	13.8	6.1	20.9	21.6	29.6	-5.3	-4.8	-3.0	-6.8	-11.9	-2.1
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	20.4	18.1	9.7	17.4	25.1	19.1	3.8	2.5	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.4
As a member of another family	9.7	4.7	23.3	0.2	11.1	12.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	-2.2	1.5	1.5
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	23.0	16.8	5.5	19.0	24.1	14.7	0.7	2.1	1.9	0.0	-0.8	-0.1
As single parent living with their child(ren)	23.2	10.5	5.1	24.3	18.0	21.3	2.0	-4.2	1.0	1.1	4.1	-2.3
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	23.7	21.8	11.2	15.8	17.1	14.4	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.2	-0.1	0.4
Other	17.3	10.7	-1.6	11.0	14.6	12.6	4.4	4.9	1.1	-0.2	0.5	0.6
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	21.0	16.4	6.6	18.3	22.2	16.5	2.9	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	-0.3
Town and suburbs	24.6	17.1	5.9	17.1	20.8	15.2	1.2	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.3
Rural areas	22.0	22.9	7.5	16.7	20.3	14.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.9

Table A7. Participation in society in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by geographical macroarea

	North				Centre				South			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Participation in society</b>	20.1	19.6	19.1	18.9	16.6	17.7	17.3	16.5	14.8	14.8	14.4	15.3
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	20.0	20.3	19.7	19.2	17.9	18.9	18.1	16.6	15.2	15.1	14.5	15.4
Women	20.0	19.1	18.7	18.7	15.5	16.7	16.6	16.3	14.4	14.7	14.4	15.2
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	19.4	19.1	18.8	18.4	16.5	16.7	16.0	13.6	14.1	14.3	13.7	14.5
Intermediate	22.5	22.7	20.4	20.5	18.2	19.6	19.2	21.0	17.1	18.0	17.7	17.6
High	23.7	23.9	21.3	20.9	17.9	25.1	22.7	20.3	20.5	18.1	16.6	18.4
<b>Income</b>												
Low	19.0	18.5	18.6	17.8	15.4	17.1	16.3	13.5	14.8	14.7	14.1	13.8
Medium	21.0	20.1	18.9	18.8	17.2	18.0	17.6	16.8	15.0	15.0	14.7	16.4
High	22.4	21.2	21.0	19.5	21.3	18.8	18.0	21.4	15.7	15.1	13.7	15.2
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	17.2	16.0	15.5	15.9	12.3	13.5	13.6	13.3	9.9	11.3	11.8	11.9
As a member of another family	9.3	10.2	10.8	9.1	10.0	9.3	8.1	9.6	12.8	12.3	11.6	10.5
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	20.6	20.6	19.3	20.0	18.8	19.2	17.3	18.2	16.6	16.3	15.1	17.1
As single parent living with their child(ren)	17.1	18.0	16.9	18.6	16.4	15.8	16.2	9.2	13.5	12.9	13.8	12.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	22.8	21.8	21.6	20.6	18.2	20.2	20.0	18.6	16.5	15.6	15.5	16.6
Other	15.3	12.8	14.7	12.7	11.4	10.9	12.1	12.6	13.3	14.8	13.3	13.3
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	20.8	19.4	19.6	18.8	16.6	19.1	19.4	15.8	13.9	14.7	14.4	13.8
Town and suburbs	19.5	19.8	18.7	19.7	16.5	16.6	15.5	18.3	14.8	15.1	14.1	16.2
Rural areas	20.2	19.5	19.2	17.2	16.9	17.5	17.6	12.6	16.0	13.9	14.9	15.6

Table A8. Changes in the Participation in society between 2007 and 2016 by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	North				Centre				South			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Participation in society</b>	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-1.1	1.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	1.0	0.6
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	1.1	-0.9	-1.4	-1.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.9	0.2
Women	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	-1.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.8	0.9
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	-0.7	-2.4	-2.9	0.2	-0.6	0.8	0.4
Intermediate	0.3	-2.4	0.1	-2.0	1.4	-0.4	1.8	2.8	0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.5
High	0.2	-2.6	-0.3	-2.8	7.2	-2.5	-2.4	2.4	-2.4	-1.5	1.7	-2.2
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-0.4	0.0	-0.8	-1.2	1.7	-0.8	-2.8	-1.9	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0
Medium	-0.9	-1.2	0.0	-2.1	0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	1.7	1.4
High	-1.2	-0.2	-1.5	-2.9	-2.5	-0.8	3.4	0.1	-0.6	-1.4	1.5	-0.5
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	-1.2	-0.5	0.4	-1.3	1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	2.0
As a member of another family	0.9	0.7	-1.7	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	1.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-2.3
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.0	-1.4	0.8	-0.6	0.4	-1.9	0.9	-0.6	-0.4	-1.1	1.9	0.5
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.9	-1.1	1.7	1.5	-0.6	0.4	-7.0	-7.2	-0.6	0.9	-1.7	-1.4
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	-1.1	-0.1	-1.1	-2.2	2.0	-0.2	-1.4	0.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.1	0.1
Other	-2.5	2.0	-2.1	-2.6	-0.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	-1.4	0.2	-0.8	-2.1	2.5	0.2	-3.6	-0.8	0.8	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1
Town and suburbs	0.3	-1.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	-1.1	2.9	1.9	0.3	-1.0	2.1	1.3
Rural areas	-0.7	-0.3	-2.0	-3.1	0.6	0.1	-5.0	-4.3	-2.1	1.0	0.7	-0.4

Table A9. Individual indicators of the Participation in society domain in 2016, by sex

	2.1 Voluntary activities		2.2 Care to children grandchildren		2.3 Care to older adults		2.4 Political participation	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	15.0	10.8	28.0	31.8	10.0	13.6	27.4	19.7
Centre	9.8	7.9	23.5	26.5	9.7	13.7	27.0	17.8
South	5.8	5.4	20.5	20.8	11.8	20.5	26.3	12.6
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	7.5	5.9	31.8	32.1	9.6	14.9	19.1	10.6
Intermediate	15.8	12.3	18.6	24.4	12.5	16.8	36.3	28.4
High	17.0	19.3	13.7	14.6	7.6	14.2	45.9	39.6
<b>Income</b>								
Low	7.8	6.4	24.1	25.7	8.8	16.9	20.9	14.1
Medium	11.0	9.4	25.2	29.8	11.1	14.7	27.2	17.4
High	14.5	12.3	32.4	14.8	8.9	12.6	33.5	26.4
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	9.6	8.8	10.9	25.2	10.4	11.2	23.9	13.3
As a member of another family	9.3	4.0	3.9	29.7	0.0	0.0	18.5	11.3
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	13.0	11.1	15.0	20.2	13.6	24.0	31.0	23.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	7.9	9.8	30.1	17.8	6.3	15.2	23.9	15.2
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	10.6	7.2	36.8	36.1	8.7	13.2	26.2	17.9
Other	6.7	5.9	5.9	21.9	8.7	16.6	21.9	15.1
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	9.6	8.1	23.1	26.7	7.6	13.6	29.7	20.4
Town and suburbs	11.3	8.6	28.1	29.3	12.1	17.2	28.0	15.6
Rural areas	12.1	8.6	20.8	26.6	10.9	13.6	19.7	14.3

Table A10. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Participation in society domain by sex, percentage points

	2.1 Voluntary activities		2.2 Care to children grandchildren		2.3 Care to older adults		2.4 Political participation	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	2.2	1.6	-0.8	-6.4	0.6	-0.4	-6.4	-0.2
Centre	1.7	2.6	-4.7	-2.7	1.9	2.3	-5.3	0.4
South	1.3	1.6	1.2	-7.1	2.4	7.0	-5.8	0.7
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	0.1	0.9	1.0	-2.9	0.9	1.3	-7.8	-4.1
Intermediate	3.1	0.3	-1.7	0.1	2.2	3.7	-10.2	-7.9
High	1.0	0.3	6.4	3.2	-0.8	-1.6	-7.0	-8.1
<b>Income</b>								
Low	0.4	1.2	-2.2	-9.2	0.4	2.9	-6.6	0.2
Medium	0.8	0.9	-1.3	-2.1	1.0	2.2	-7.6	-3.0
High	2.6	-2.6	10.0	-14.7	3.6	2.5	-14.8	-7.7
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	1.1	2.7	-1.2	-2.3	-3.0	1.6	-4.8	0.9
As a member of another family	8.1	-5.3	-2.2	12.9	-8.5	-12.0	4.0	1.1
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.9	5.4	-0.2	-7.2	4.0	4.9	-8.9	-1.8
As single parent living with their child(ren)	3.0	3.2	16.9	-14.4	-0.2	2.9	-15.2	-1.5
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	2.9	2.9	-4.3	-6.7	0.3	0.3	-3.1	1.2
Other	-0.8	2.6	-17.2	-13.8	8.7	10.8	-4.7	0.6
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	1.4	0.6	-3.6	-8.1	-2.6	2.5	-5.0	1.3
Town and suburbs	2.1	2.2	3.8	-2.4	3.9	2.2	-5.5	-1.0
Rural areas	1.3	2.6	-8.9	-9.7	2.2	0.3	-9.4	0.5

Table A11. Individual indicators of the Participation in society domain in 2016, by geographical macroarea

	2.1 Voluntary activities			2.2 Care to children grandchildren			2.3 Care to older adults			2.4 Political participation		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	15.0	9.8	5.8	28.0	23.5	20.5	10.0	9.7	11.8	27.4	27.0	26.3
Women	10.8	7.9	5.4	31.8	26.5	20.8	13.6	13.7	20.5	19.7	17.8	12.6
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	9.7	4.9	3.3	37.4	25.5	25.4	11.5	11.4	16.1	15.8	13.0	12.6
Intermediate	17.0	13.6	9.0	22.1	27.5	14.1	13.2	14.5	19.0	33.7	31.9	30.7
High	20.9	16.3	15.5	13.9	20.0	7.5	11.2	8.7	14.8	44.3	42.9	40.8
<b>Income</b>												
Low	10.0	6.8	4.2	31.2	21.6	18.0	12.5	10.0	18.2	18.8	17.0	13.8
Medium	12.8	8.1	6.4	30.0	26.4	22.5	12.0	12.7	15.9	22.7	21.6	22.0
High	16.7	14.3	7.9	23.9	29.8	18.3	9.7	13.0	11.2	32.3	32.6	26.3
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	11.8	8.5	5.3	24.5	20.2	14.5	9.9	9.9	14.7	19.1	15.7	12.9
As a member of another family	6.5	3.9	3.9	21.6	22.9	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	14.7	14.2
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	17.0	11.0	7.2	19.2	14.8	16.6	17.2	19.6	19.9	29.1	29.5	25.8
As single parent living with their child(ren)	12.2	6.0	8.2	28.1	13.8	7.3	15.2	3.0	17.9	20.0	16.8	14.4
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	11.6	9.1	4.3	39.3	35.1	29.8	10.1	10.0	14.6	24.1	22.7	18.5
Other	9.1	5.3	3.7	13.3	18.6	12.3	12.5	6.6	20.1	16.7	23.4	16.1
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	11.2	8.4	5.6	30.9	22.8	13.7	8.5	10.3	17.3	28.5	24.4	19.0
Town and suburbs	13.1	9.5	5.2	30.4	28.5	25.2	14.9	13.9	15.7	21.6	23.3	19.3
Rural areas	14.2	7.6	6.4	27.8	20.7	20.3	10.3	9.5	18.1	17.8	13.2	17.4

Table A12. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Participation in society domain by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	2.1 Voluntary activities			2.2 Care to children grandchildren			2.3 Care to older adults			2.4 Political participation		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	2.2	1.7	1.3	-0.8	-4.7	1.2	0.6	1.9	2.4	-6.4	-5.3	-5.8
Women	1.6	2.6	1.6	-6.4	-2.7	-7.1	-0.4	2.3	7.0	-0.2	0.4	0.7
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	1.7	-0.5	0.8	-1.8	-8.3	-2.2	-0.5	1.7	4.5	-4.1	-6.0	-3.1
Intermediate	-1.3	4.8	-0.8	-1.5	4.4	-0.4	1.4	4.3	9.4	-8.5	-4.0	-10.1
High	-1.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	11.8	-2.0	-0.7	-1.6	-3.1	-10.5	-4.1	-7.1
<b>Income</b>												
Low	1.6	1.6	0.9	-4.7	-7.2	-9.4	0.1	0.0	4.9	-8.5	-2.4	-1.7
Medium	0.3	0.6	1.3	-3.1	-1.9	1.1	-0.6	3.1	6.3	-10.5	-5.3	-5.4
High	-1.8	4.1	1.7	-3.7	-1.2	6.7	6.4	2.3	-1.0	-2.9	-6.5	-11.7
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	3.5	2.6	0.8	-8.0	4.5	0.1	-0.9	-2.7	6.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7
As a member of another family	2.7	2.5	0.8	3.4	15.2	9.7	-7.2	-15.3	-19.1	2.2	-1.2	4.0
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.3	2.1	2.1	-0.8	-9.0	-3.0	3.5	6.7	5.4	-7.7	-4.2	-4.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	4.8	-0.2	5.5	1.7	-21.5	-18.7	0.7	-0.9	8.3	-1.5	-7.6	-2.8
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	1.5	3.3	1.0	-6.6	-4.7	-4.5	-2.1	2.9	3.5	-1.7	-0.5	-0.4
Other	3.2	-0.6	-1.2	-25.1	2.4	-13.4	12.2	0.3	12.7	-3.8	3.5	-1.2
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	0.2	3.1	1.7	-3.1	-10.3	-9.2	-4.1	3.4	7.4	-0.5	-0.2	-2.2
Town and suburbs	2.6	3.1	0.8	-2.3	3.7	2.4	3.2	1.1	3.4	-4.4	-0.8	-2.4
Rural areas	3.1	-1.5	2.6	-11.7	-8.5	-8.5	-0.9	0.4	4.9	-3.2	-9.6	-1.9



Table A13. Independent living in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by geographical macroarea

	North				Centre				South			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Independent living</b>	70.5	71.8	72.3	72.6	68.8	69.2	70.3	69.9	65.5	66.7	66.8	66.2
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	72.1	73.6	74.5	74.5	71.8	71.8	72.2	72.0	67.1	68.0	68.3	67.7
Women	69.4	70.6	70.8	71.1	66.6	67.4	69.1	68.5	64.1	65.7	65.7	65.0
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	70.2	71.5	71.9	71.1	67.7	68.4	68.9	68.5	65.4	66.5	66.7	65.0
Intermediate	75.1	76.0	77.3	78.0	74.8	74.6	76.7	74.3	73.1	73.9	73.6	71.7
High	77.9	78.7	79.9	81.5	78.6	79.4	78.0	80.8	77.4	77.8	74.9	77.8
<b>Income</b>												
Low	72.1	73.2	72.5	70.8	68.5	68.8	69.7	67.5	62.5	63.9	63.5	62.7
Medium	72.9	73.4	73.2	73.4	71.2	71.1	71.8	70.4	67.6	68.3	67.6	66.9
High	68.6	71.7	74.7	74.7	71.7	71.3	71.0	72.9	67.4	67.1	68.3	67.2
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	75.0	76.4	76.5	76.4	72.3	74.9	74.9	75.5	69.3	70.0	70.5	71.1
As a member of another family	58.9	58.5	57.5	53.4	52.9	55.7	56.4	56.9	49.2	50.2	44.4	48.8
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	60.1	61.1	60.0	60.1	57.2	58.9	59.4	57.7	55.5	55.3	57.5	55.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	59.2	60.7	60.7	60.0	57.9	56.5	60.0	56.6	50.9	53.6	52.8	52.0
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	74.9	75.9	75.8	75.6	73.9	74.2	74.3	73.8	70.4	71.3	71.1	70.7
Other	55.1	55.4	55.1	54.0	52.4	52.8	51.8	52.7	48.2	49.5	47.2	47.7
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	70.4	71.7	72.7	73.1	68.3	67.6	70.1	69.5	63.1	64.3	64.6	65.6
Town and suburbs	70.5	71.7	71.9	71.9	68.7	70.5	69.9	70.7	66.1	67.2	66.3	65.6
Rural areas	70.2	71.9	72.2	72.6	69.7	69.6	72.1	70.7	67.5	69.1	70.6	67.8

Table A14. Changes in Independent living between 2007 and 2016 by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	North				Centre				South			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Independent living</b>	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.5	1.1	-0.4	1.1	1.2	0.2	-0.6	0.8
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	1.4	1.0	-0.1	2.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.6	0.6
Women	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.8	1.7	-0.6	1.9	1.5	0.0	-0.8	0.8
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	1.4	0.3	-0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	-1.7	-0.4
Intermediate	0.9	1.3	0.7	2.9	-0.2	2.1	-2.4	-0.5	0.8	-0.4	-1.9	-1.4
High	0.8	1.3	1.6	3.6	0.8	-1.4	2.8	2.1	0.4	-2.9	2.9	0.4
<b>Income</b>												
Low	1.1	-0.7	-1.7	-1.3	0.3	0.8	-2.1	-1.0	1.4	-0.4	-0.8	0.1
Medium	0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.7	-1.4	-0.8	0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
High	3.1	3.0	0.0	6.1	-0.5	-0.3	1.9	1.2	-0.3	1.2	-1.2	-0.3
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	1.4	0.0	-0.1	1.4	2.5	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8
As a member of another family	-0.5	-0.9	-4.1	-5.5	2.8	0.7	0.5	4.0	0.9	-5.8	4.4	-0.5
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.9	-1.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	-1.7	0.5	-0.1	2.2	-2.3	-0.3
As single parent living with their child(ren)	1.5	0.0	-0.7	0.8	-1.4	3.5	-3.4	-1.3	2.6	-0.7	-0.9	1.0
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.3
Other	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	0.4	-1.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	-2.3	0.5	-0.5
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.7	-0.6	2.5	-0.6	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.9	2.5
Town and suburbs	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.8	-0.7	0.9	2.0	1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5
Rural areas	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.5	-0.1	2.5	-1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	-2.8	0.3

Table A15. Individual indicators of the Independent living domain in 2016, by sex

	3.1 Physical exercise		3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care		3.3 Independent living arrangements		3.4 Relative median income	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	54.5	42.4	90.5	88.3	80.3	75.8	95.5	92.1
Centre	41.9	32.7	87.2	84.1	77.8	73.9	104.5	95.0
South	26.8	15.8	74.8	72.0	71.5	70.5	119.2	115.5
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	35.3	24.8	81.4	79.8	75.6	73.1	113.4	112.2
Intermediate	51.8	45.6	89.3	87.2	81.2	79.6	119.8	124.3
High	60.9	53.4	92.7	91.2	83.5	78.7	137.6	126.1
<b>Income</b>								
Low	35.7	28.1	74.7	73.9	81.2	79.9	114.4	108.5
Medium	43.7	32.9	85.6	83.0	77.5	74.2	96.1	95.0
High	49.2	41.2	91.8	90.4	70.5	59.5	102.3	98.7
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	43.5	28.1	81.6	78.5	100.0	100.0	110.3	113.9
As a member of another family	34.6	14.7	84.9	84.0	0.0	0.0	114.8	131.4
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	44.3	39.7	85.0	83.1	0.0	0.0	116.8	116.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	42.3	29.1	82.1	79.2	0.0	0.0	136.3	132.3
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	43.3	35.4	86.6	86.2	96.1	96.6	81.1	83.6
Other	31.4	18.4	77.8	78.2	0.0	0.0	96.6	91.5
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	43.1	33.8	85.4	82.7	78.2	73.6	108.8	108.1
Town and suburbs	43.5	30.9	85.3	82.6	76.1	73.8	103.6	97.6
Rural areas	40.7	30.4	82.9	80.9	76.8	74.0	97.7	95.4

Table A15 (cont.)

	3.5 No poverty risk		3.6 No material deprivation		3.7 Physical safety		3.8 Lifelong learning	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	97.1	94.1	94.9	92.9	56.7	56.4	4.3	5.1
Centre	94.5	93.0	92.3	90.3	53.0	53.3	4.0	4.8
South	87.3	87.6	81.5	78.8	67.6	64.9	2.1	2.0
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	92.3	91.3	88.0	86.3	60.3	59.8	1.3	1.5
Intermediate	96.4	93.0	94.6	94.6	58.0	55.6	4.8	6.4
High	95.9	97.2	96.9	96.6	58.7	55.5	11.2	12.8
<b>Income</b>								
Low	71.0	70.2	79.1	80.2	63.2	59.7	2.4	2.9
Medium	100.0	100.0	92.5	89.5	58.1	57.2	5.2	9.8
High	100.0	100.0	95.1	95.1	58.6	59.6	11.7	17.3
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	89.9	88.2	89.2	86.2	61.5	60.6	4.2	4.4
As a member of another family	94.4	91.3	85.0	88.1	52.7	58.6	0.6	1.6
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	94.1	96.4	89.0	87.0	59.6	57.1	4.2	4.4
As single parent living with their child(ren)	92.5	89.1	91.4	85.0	62.4	55.9	4.8	5.0
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	94.7	95.8	91.1	91.0	58.4	58.2	2.6	3.5
Other	89.3	89.8	86.1	86.8	61.5	58.1	2.2	2.4
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	94.4	92.3	89.2	86.2	51.2	50.7	4.6	5.4
Town and suburbs	94.3	91.6	90.6	88.6	58.5	57.8	3.1	3.4
Rural areas	90.8	91.4	90.5	89.4	75.7	74.7	2.7	2.9

Table A16. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Independent living domain by sex, percentage points

	3.1 Physical exercise		3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care		3.3 Independent living arrangements		3.4 Relative median income	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	2.2	3.8	-0.7	-1.0	6.0	2.2	15.4	15.4
Centre	1.5	2.3	-3.2	-3.3	0.6	5.2	18.7	14.2
South	-0.7	1.0	-3.8	-6.1	0.6	0.5	14.6	14.5
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	-1.4	-0.7	-4.7	-4.9	3.6	2.1	20.0	20.1
Intermediate	-2.5	0.3	1.8	-0.4	-0.3	4.5	14.7	13.0
High	3.6	2.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	-0.7	22.2	19.2
<b>Income</b>								
Low	-1.1	1.5	-4.4	-6.4	-4.9	-4.3	9.6	7.1
Medium	-0.9	-0.7	-2.6	-3.3	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.8
High	-1.9	4.5	0.2	-0.1	14.0	15.5	2.4	2.1
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	0.1	1.5	-5.8	-4.5	0.0	0.0	12.8	18.3
As a member of another family	10.1	0.9	-8.0	-2.2	0.0	0.0	22.2	12.2
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	0.0	3.3	0.5	-3.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	7.4
As single parent living with their child(ren)	5.7	5.6	-3.1	-3.6	0.0	0.0	14.1	-0.2
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	1.5	2.8	-1.7	-1.3	0.5	0.7	12.8	11.3
Other	1.3	-2.7	-12.0	-5.8	0.0	0.0	16.8	16.2
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	-3.7	1.0	-1.6	-2.4	1.5	1.6	17.0	20.8
Town and suburbs	2.2	2.2	-2.0	-3.2	3.8	4.4	16.5	14.9
Rural areas	4.9	5.2	-3.2	-4.2	5.8	-0.7	12.0	13.4

Table A16 (cont.)

	3.5 No poverty risk		3.6 No material deprivation		3.7 Physical safety		3.8 Lifelong learning	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>								
North	4.4	5.3	-2.6	-4.0	-9.2	-8.3	2.5	3.1
Centre	0.1	5.2	-5.3	-2.9	-10.1	-6.6	2.3	3.2
South	2.7	8.2	-7.7	-6.4	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.3
<b>Educational level</b>								
Low	3.5	6.6	-6.1	-5.7	-6.4	-4.4	0.8	1.0
Intermediate	0.3	1.1	-2.7	-1.9	-2.9	-5.2	2.0	2.6
High	-2.4	0.7	-2.2	-2.2	-1.5	-4.3	3.5	5.4
<b>Income</b>								
Low	6.4	11.6	-9.5	-6.7	-3.9	-4.9	1.3	1.8
Medium	0.0	0.0	-3.9	-5.3	-5.9	-5.0	3.5	4.7
High	0.0	0.0	-4.4	-3.1	-2.4	2.8	4.1	8.9
<b>Family context</b>								
Alone	6.0	12.1	-3.1	-4.4	-3.7	-3.3	2.3	2.8
As a member of another family	2.0	0.4	-13.3	-3.0	-19.3	-0.6	0.5	1.1
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	2.6	2.0	-5.9	-8.7	-4.4	-5.9	2.4	2.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	-1.7	1.2	-3.1	-5.1	-5.0	-1.8	3.5	3.2
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	3.0	2.6	-4.7	-4.5	-6.3	-6.3	1.4	2.3
Other	-1.2	1.0	-6.4	-3.9	-10.0	-10.9	1.2	1.0
<b>Type of locality</b>								
Cities	1.0	5.6	-4.8	-5.2	0.5	0.9	2.4	3.3
Town and suburbs	4.1	5.5	-5.1	-4.5	-10.6	-9.7	1.8	2.2
Rural areas	6.1	8.8	-4.4	-4.8	-3.0	-3.5	1.6	2.1

Table A17. Individual indicators of the Independent living domain in 2016, by geographical macroarea

	3.1 Physical exercise			3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care			3.3 Independent living arrangements			3.4 Relative median income		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	54.5	41.9	26.8	90.5	87.2	74.8	80.3	77.8	71.5	95.5	104.5	119.2
Women	42.4	32.7	15.8	88.3	84.1	72.0	75.8	73.9	70.5	92.1	95.0	115.5
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	40.4	28.8	14.9	88.1	83.5	68.8	75.6	74.6	71.3	96.9	102.1	122.8
Intermediate	59.3	44.9	31.7	91.0	87.2	83.9	86.7	77.0	64.3	110.1	124.9	140.1
High	67.0	57.4	43.4	92.8	93.3	89.7	85.1	83.5	73.4	128.2	134.0	149.8
<b>Income</b>												
Low	44.2	34.3	17.3	81.1	77.9	68.6	86.7	83.0	73.1	106.1	108.8	116.5
Medium	47.3	35.8	21.7	89.7	85.6	73.7	76.8	75.5	73.1	94.9	93.6	99.3
High	56.4	44.3	30.1	93.6	90.9	84.4	68.1	66.4	54.3	99.5	102.4	100.7
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	43.2	31.7	17.0	86.3	80.0	67.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	124.8	128.1
As a member of another family	19.8	27.9	7.0	83.9	91.2	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.8	110.8	108.7
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	56.5	41.1	26.8	90.1	88.1	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.6	109.3	135.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	41.7	32.1	21.5	85.0	85.2	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.9	134.3	133.1
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	50.0	41.4	20.1	91.7	87.3	76.6	97.1	95.7	95.2	77.1	86.4	99.8
Other	32.4	24.2	14.9	87.7	84.8	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	88.8	110.1
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	50.2	36.9	20.6	88.0	86.6	75.3	80.4	74.6	66.9	95.7	101.8	131.4
Town and suburbs	48.0	36.4	20.2	90.1	85.1	72.4	76.3	79.5	68.6	91.8	97.7	116.5
Rural areas	43.6	37.5	22.6	89.5	84.5	72.3	75.0	71.4	77.2	89.7	97.6	101.9

Table A17 (cont.)

	3.5 No poverty risk			3.6 No material deprivation			3.7 Physical safety			3.8 Lifelong learning		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	97.1	94.5	87.3	94.9	92.3	81.5	56.7	53.0	67.6	4.3	4.0	2.1
Women	94.1	93.0	87.6	92.9	90.3	78.8	56.4	53.3	64.9	5.1	4.8	2.0
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	95.1	93.2	86.2	92.6	89.6	77.8	56.9	53.6	67.5	2.0	1.7	0.5
Intermediate	96.1	93.9	92.3	96.7	94.1	89.8	56.1	51.4	63.1	6.5	5.7	3.6
High	96.3	97.1	96.0	98.5	98.6	92.2	55.3	54.8	61.7	14.1	12.1	8.9
<b>Income</b>												
Low	74.3	71.0	67.6	86.5	83.4	73.6	58.0	52.7	66.9	3.6	3.1	1.2
Medium	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	92.0	83.1	55.9	52.0	65.7	8.0	8.4	5.1
High	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	96.2	87.2	56.5	57.1	64.5	13.9	14.5	11.7
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	91.1	89.3	84.3	92.2	88.7	77.4	59.5	54.5	67.3	5.1	5.5	2.0
As a member of another family	93.6	97.4	82.7	91.7	93.2	74.1	57.8	56.2	58.1	1.5	1.4	0.8
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	98.7	98.0	90.2	94.6	95.0	79.4	56.3	52.5	64.2	5.6	4.9	2.6
As single parent living with their child(ren)	94.5	88.2	84.5	92.5	92.2	74.6	59.4	43.8	63.6	6.7	4.9	2.8
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	97.7	96.0	90.0	94.8	91.2	84.1	54.6	53.3	67.9	3.8	3.8	1.4
Other	94.9	90.7	83.4	94.2	93.5	74.7	56.1	56.9	65.7	3.0	2.8	1.2
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	95.5	92.7	89.7	92.5	92.6	74.7	54.2	42.4	52.5	6.2	6.2	2.5
Town and suburbs	95.1	95.4	87.0	94.2	91.0	80.2	52.9	54.1	68.1	4.1	3.4	2.0
Rural areas	95.6	92.7	85.6	94.9	89.2	84.8	69.9	74.3	83.0	3.5	3.5	1.4



Table A18. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Independent living domain by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	3.1 Physical exercise			3.2 No unmet needs of health and dental care			3.3 Independent living arrangements			3.4 Relative median income		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	2.2	1.5	-0.7	-0.7	-3.2	-3.8	6.0	0.6	0.6	15.4	18.7	14.6
Women	3.8	2.3	1.0	-1.0	-3.3	-6.1	2.2	5.2	0.5	15.4	14.2	14.5
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	0.2	0.0	-1.8	-1.7	-4.3	-8.7	2.3	4.6	1.9	15.3	16.1	11.1
Intermediate	2.2	-6.4	-4.1	0.6	-2.4	4.4	9.9	-4.0	-13.3	7.7	23.6	8.6
High	2.6	1.4	5.6	-1.0	-1.9	1.8	4.8	4.0	-12.5	28.4	14.2	23.6
<b>Income</b>												
Low	3.3	2.9	1.4	-5.9	-6.4	-4.1	-5.0	-2.2	-3.5	8.7	7.9	11.0
Medium	-0.5	-0.4	-5.1	-0.2	-3.8	-7.3	3.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	0.4	2.5
High	2.0	-6.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	-1.5	25.6	11.7	-2.8	4.0	-0.6	3.1
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	3.0	1.5	1.2	-2.1	-5.4	-8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	34.9	25.4
As a member of another family	-0.5	10.6	-1.2	-8.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16.5	17.5	-2.7
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	-3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.7	11.2
As single parent living with their child(ren)	7.8	9.0	5.4	-0.2	-2.4	-8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	-2.2	12.2
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	3.8	2.8	-1.2	-0.2	-4.3	-1.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	10.6	15.4	6.0
Other	-0.4	0.4	1.1	-3.7	-2.4	-15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	20.3	26.1
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	3.6	-3.8	-2.7	-1.1	-1.8	-3.1	3.5	0.4	0.0	15.8	20.4	25.5
Town and suburbs	2.4	4.2	0.2	-0.5	-3.6	-5.9	5.7	10.0	-2.7	14.1	13.1	12.5
Rural areas	4.3	8.0	4.7	-2.5	-5.3	-6.1	1.8	-1.4	3.6	18.3	18.2	4.4

Table A18 (cont.)

	3.5 No poverty risk			3.6 No material deprivation			3.7 Physical safety			3.8 Lifelong learning		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	4.4	0.1	2.7	-2.6	-5.3	-7.7	-9.2	-10.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.1
Women	5.3	5.2	8.2	-4.0	-2.9	-6.4	-8.3	-6.6	0.9	3.1	3.2	1.3
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	5.6	4.0	6.2	-4.3	-4.7	-8.2	-9.6	-8.6	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.3
Intermediate	2.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.9	-3.2	-2.4	-4.8	-8.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	1.4
High	-1.7	-0.2	-1.6	0.0	-0.3	-7.8	-6.6	-1.8	2.1	5.7	3.8	3.2
<b>Income</b>												
Low	11.0	7.1	10.5	-7.3	-5.3	-7.4	-9.0	-7.7	0.5	2.1	2.0	0.7
Medium	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	-4.7	-6.9	-8.3	-9.9	3.4	4.8	4.4	2.8
High	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.7	-9.8	-1.2	-7.1	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.6
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	10.3	10.1	12.1	-3.6	-2.5	-5.4	-5.0	-5.7	0.9	2.9	3.7	1.3
As a member of another family	-3.6	6.1	2.2	-6.2	3.2	-11.1	-12.1	-4.6	7.0	0.9	1.2	0.7
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	1.9	2.6	4.0	-3.5	-0.8	-12.0	-6.5	-10.0	-1.0	3.4	2.9	1.4
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.5	-3.8	3.6	-4.3	-1.4	-6.7	-5.7	-12.8	10.4	4.4	2.7	2.3
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	4.0	0.5	2.3	-3.4	-6.8	-5.6	-10.8	-7.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	0.8
Other	-0.8	-3.4	6.0	-0.5	-1.5	-9.4	-20.0	-9.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.5
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	3.9	3.0	4.9	-3.8	-2.6	-7.9	-1.0	-5.5	9.8	3.7	3.5	1.4
Town and suburbs	5.0	3.6	6.0	-3.8	-3.0	-8.2	-16.2	-12.7	0.2	2.5	2.2	1.2
Rural areas	8.5	3.3	7.4	-2.7	-8.3	-6.1	-4.7	-0.4	-2.8	2.3	2.6	0.7

Table A19. Capacity for active ageing in 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2016 by geographical macroarea

	North				Centre				South			
	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016	2007	2009	2012	2016
<b>Overall AAI Capacity for active ageing</b>	53.1	53.2	52.8	58.3	52.3	52.2	52.1	56.6	48.0	48.4	49.5	52.5
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	55.1	55.4	54.1	59.8	54.5	54.9	53.3	58.3	50.3	50.3	51.2	54.4
Women	51.7	51.7	51.5	57.3	50.7	50.3	50.9	55.5	46.4	47.0	47.7	51.1
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	19.3	19.0	19.3	20.2	18.5	18.5	18.0	18.3	18.0	18.2	17.6	17.2
Intermediate	22.5	23.0	22.8	23.8	21.9	22.2	22.5	22.7	21.2	21.9	22.1	22.5
High	24.4	25.0	24.9	25.4	23.8	24.8	24.2	25.7	23.2	23.6	23.6	24.6
<b>Income</b>												
Low	20.6	20.5	21.2	22.4	20.2	20.5	20.2	21.9	18.9	19.4	19.5	19.3
Medium	23.7	23.8	24.6	26.4	23.4	24.0	24.9	25.5	23.3	23.9	24.0	25.0
High	29.7	28.6	28.9	29.8	27.7	28.5	28.6	29.6	27.7	26.9	27.3	28.5
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	21.1	21.4	22.1	24.4	20.8	21.0	22.6	23.4	18.5	19.2	20.0	20.7
As a member of another family	17.6	16.5	18.3	18.3	15.8	14.0	15.7	18.0	15.0	14.1	14.8	14.6
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	23.7	24.0	24.7	26.1	23.6	24.1	23.9	25.6	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.4
As single parent living with their child(ren)	20.0	20.9	21.4	23.0	20.9	21.6	22.0	23.7	18.9	19.2	19.6	20.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	22.0	22.0	23.0	24.5	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.4	20.0	20.6	20.8	20.8
Other	20.0	19.8	21.9	21.9	18.9	20.7	20.4	21.7	18.6	19.0	19.0	19.3
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	22.8	23.2	23.8	25.5	22.3	22.9	23.6	25.0	20.1	20.7	20.9	21.6
Town and suburbs	21.5	21.9	22.8	24.3	20.9	21.7	21.8	23.2	20.4	21.0	21.0	21.3
Rural areas	21.7	21.0	22.1	23.9	21.6	21.0	22.2	22.8	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.1

Table A20. Changes in Capacity for active ageing between 2007 and 2016 by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	North				Centre				South			
	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016	2007-2009	2009-2012	2012-2016	2007-2016
<b>Overall AAI Capacity for active ageing</b>	0.1	-0.4	5.5	5.2	0.0	-0.1	4.5	4.3	0.4	1.1	3.1	4.5
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	0.3	-1.3	5.7	4.7	0.4	-1.7	5.0	3.7	0.0	0.9	3.2	4.2
Women	0.0	-0.2	5.8	5.5	-0.5	0.6	4.6	4.7	0.6	0.7	3.4	4.8
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	-0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8
Intermediate	0.5	-0.3	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.3
High	0.6	-0.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	-0.6	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.5
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-0.1	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.3	-0.3	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3
Medium	0.1	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.7
High	-1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.9	-0.8	0.4	1.2	0.7
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	0.3	0.7	2.3	3.3	0.2	1.6	0.8	2.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.2
As a member of another family	-1.1	1.8	0.1	0.7	-1.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	-0.9	0.8	-0.2	-0.4
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.5	-0.2	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8
As single parent living with their child(ren)	0.9	0.5	1.6	3.0	0.7	0.4	1.7	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.8
Other	-0.2	2.1	0.0	2.0	1.8	-0.3	1.3	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.5
Town and suburbs	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.8	0.8	0.1	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.0
Rural areas	-0.6	1.1	1.8	2.2	-0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.8

Table A21. Individual indicators of the Capacity for active ageing domain in 2016, by sex

	4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55		4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55		4.3 Mental well-being		4.4 Use of ICT		4.5 Social connectedness		4.6 Educational attainment	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>												
North	55.6	63.4	64.2	55.7	71.3	64.8	52.4	40.5	59.4	52.7	45.0	39.6
Centre	55.7	63.1	60.5	52.3	67.7	61.6	52.7	37.9	55.9	48.7	49.9	44.6
South	54.2	61.6	54.8	47.5	64.8	59.0	34.0	22.6	60.1	45.6	37.3	31.3
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	66.8	60.5	25.0	16.6	58.7	46.5	NA	NA
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	71.0	67.1	66.5	55.3	59.3	54.9	NA	NA
High	-	-	-	-	73.2	68.6	86.8	75.3	58.9	61.0	NA	NA
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	65.4	59.8	33.2	24.6	55.0	46.3	37.6	31.7
Medium	-	-	-	-	71.1	65.6	46.0	39.2	60.2	51.0	52.4	78.6
High	-	-	-	-	72.6	67.4	62.3	54.1	60.2	55.9	84.7	97.1
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	-	-	-	-	67.6	59.6	49.8	31.7	65.3	52.2	46.4	37.6
As a member of another family	-	-	-	-	62.3	56.8	23.1	19.9	57.0	29.0	21.7	23.2
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	-	-	-	-	69.2	65.8	51.6	42.3	57.8	51.0	48.2	45.6
As single parent living with their child(ren)	-	-	-	-	64.7	59.3	48.5	38.1	62.0	44.6	48.4	40.9
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	-	-	-	-	68.9	64.7	42.4	29.9	57.8	51.1	38.3	33.1
Other	-	-	-	-	66.6	59.3	30.7	26.5	55.2	41.5	34.0	32.5
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	-	-	-	-	68.1	62.6	54.2	41.2	55.1	48.4	53.0	46.7
Town and suburbs	-	-	-	-	68.6	62.3	44.6	31.5	59.9	49.2	40.3	34.3
Rural areas	-	-	-	-	68.8	61.5	36.6	26.5	62.9	52.5	34.9	30.2

Table A22. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Capacity for active ageing domain by sex, percentage points

	4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55		4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55		4.3 Mental well-being		4.4 Use of ICT		4.5 Social connectedness		4.6 Educational attainment	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Geographical macroarea</b>												
North	3.1	1.9	6.4	8.5	-0.5	0.3	33.6	32.7	-6.5	-3.2	12.9	17.0
Centre	2.9	1.8	3.7	7.5	-1.5	0.4	33.4	30.7	-8.1	-6.7	15.2	17.5
South	2.9	2.3	9.5	12.4	-1.9	-1.3	21.6	19.7	-6.4	-6.1	10.3	12.3
<b>Educational level</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	-1.6	-0.7	19.7	14.8	-7.5	-6.4	NA	NA
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-2.2	-2.0	30.5	37.7	-5.8	-3.9	NA	NA
High	-	-	-	-	-1.0	-1.7	27.7	45.1	-4.0	-7.1	NA	NA
<b>Income</b>												
Low	-	-	-	-	-1.4	-0.4	19.4	20.5	-7.8	-6.5	11.2	12.9
Medium	-	-	-	-	-0.7	0.2	30.9	30.6	-7.5	-5.2	15.5	18.5
High	-	-	-	-	-0.9	0.9	23.0	34.9	-8.0	-10.5	1.6	3.0
<b>Family context</b>												
Alone	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	33.4	26.0	-4.3	-2.0	14.4	16.0
As a member of another family	-	-	-	-	-2.7	1.8	13.7	16.2	-3.1	-11.5	11.5	14.2
As a partner in a couple with child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-2.2	-1.3	29.7	33.1	-7.8	-6.8	11.3	16.3
As single parent living with their child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-4.0	-0.5	36.8	31.0	-6.3	-6.8	14.6	16.1
As a partner in a couple without child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-0.3	0.1	29.6	25.9	-7.1	-6.1	12.9	15.0
Other	-	-	-	-	-0.5	-0.9	21.9	21.0	-9.0	-2.0	13.0	11.7
<b>Type of locality</b>												
Cities	-	-	-	-	-1.4	-0.6	29.0	31.6	-5.1	-3.4	10.9	14.7
Town and suburbs	-	-	-	-	-1.5	-0.1	31.1	27.1	-6.9	-4.6	13.1	15.7
Rural areas	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.1	25.9	22.7	-9.1	-8.1	14.1	16.9

Table A23. Individual indicators of the Capacity for active ageing domain in 2016 by geographical macroarea

	4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55			4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55			4.3 Mental well-being		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>									
Men	55.6	55.7	54.2	64.2	60.5	54.8	71.3	67.7	64.8
Women	63.4	63.1	61.6	55.7	52.3	47.5	64.8	61.6	59.0
<b>Educational level</b>									
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.4	61.7	59.6
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.5	68.5	67.1
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.5	71.5	68.8
<b>Income</b>									
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0	60.9	59.6
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.0	67.3	65.4
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.9	69.3	67.5
<b>Family context</b>									
Alone	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.5	60.8	58.5
As a member of another family	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.1	57.7	53.9
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.3	67.4	65.3
As single parent living with their child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.0	61.1	57.1
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.7	66.5	62.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.4	61.5	59.2
<b>Type of locality</b>									
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.1	65.4	61.3
Town and suburbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.0	63.6	62.2
Rural areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.3	63.9	60.8

Table A23 (cont.)

	4.4 Use of ICT			4.5 Social connectedness			4.6 Educational attainment		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>									
Men	52.4	52.7	34.0	59.4	55.9	60.1	45.0	49.9	37.3
Women	40.5	37.9	22.6	52.7	48.7	45.6	39.6	44.6	31.3
<b>Educational level</b>									
Low	27.1	23.8	10.7	54.8	48.3	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intermediate	66.9	58.5	52.8	57.1	55.7	58.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
High	84.3	85.3	73.6	57.9	60.7	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Income</b>									
Low	36.0	34.2	17.7	50.3	50.9	47.3	36.7	40.9	27.5
Medium	46.2	44.0	35.0	57.5	51.2	55.1	59.6	67.6	65.8
High	63.5	67.8	46.1	58.7	55.7	60.2	86.0	91.3	91.5
<b>Family context</b>									
Alone	43.1	43.4	29.0	60.2	52.9	51.9	41.7	50.5	31.8
As a member of another family	23.0	25.0	10.9	37.6	34.9	29.1	23.8	30.7	14.8
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	55.6	55.3	34.7	54.7	53.3	56.0	50.2	53.7	40.7
As single parent living with their child(ren)	43.0	44.0	36.1	50.5	53.1	44.1	43.6	52.9	35.1
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	43.5	39.1	21.0	56.3	52.3	53.0	37.4	40.8	29.0
Other	32.7	36.7	20.1	47.6	48.7	47.1	37.2	37.7	26.5
<b>Type of locality</b>									
Cities	55.9	52.4	32.3	53.3	50.7	49.1	52.4	57.6	40.1
Town and suburbs	43.0	42.6	27.7	56.5	52.2	51.6	38.4	41.3	33.3
Rural areas	37.5	34.4	21.4	58.0	53.7	58.6	34.2	39.8	25.8



Table A24. 2007-2016 changes in individual indicators of the Capacity for active ageing domain in 2016  
by geographical macroarea, percentage points

	4.1 RLE achievement of 50 years at age 55			4.2 Share of healthy life years in the RLE at age 55			4.3 Mental well-being		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>									
Men	3.1	2.9	2.9	6.4	3.7	9.5	-0.5	-1.5	-1.9
Women	1.9	1.8	2.3	8.5	7.5	12.4	0.3	0.4	-1.3
<b>Educational level</b>									
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.4	-2.1
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.1	-2.2	-2.0
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.5	-0.7	-2.2
<b>Income</b>									
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-1.0	-1.3
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-1.8
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.6	0.1	1.3
<b>Family context</b>									
Alone	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.1	0.5
As a member of another family	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.9	-0.5
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.0	-1.8	-2.4
As single parent living with their child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.5	0.5	-0.7
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	-1.6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-1.1	-2.6
<b>Type of locality</b>									
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-0.7	-2.3
Town and suburbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8
Rural areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.4	-2.1

Table A24 (cont.)

	4.4 Use of ICT			4.5 Social connectedness			4.6 Educational attainment		
	N	C	S	N	C	S	N	C	S
<b>Sex</b>									
Men	33.6	33.4	21.6	-6.5	-8.1	-6.4	12.9	15.2	10.3
Women	32.7	30.7	19.7	-3.2	-6.7	-6.1	17.0	17.5	12.3
<b>Educational level</b>									
Low	22.7	20.5	8.9	-4.5	-10.2	-8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intermediate	36.7	27.8	32.5	-5.8	-4.8	-4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
High	35.2	36.7	33.6	-7.9	-3.2	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Income</b>									
Low	25.8	25.0	14.6	-6.3	-5.9	-8.3	12.9	14.8	9.9
Medium	33.3	30.4	24.5	-5.5	-10.6	-6.4	16.9	20.9	17.9
High	27.2	35.3	16.9	-13.3	-4.4	-6.8	1.9	1.9	4.2
<b>Family context</b>									
Alone	32.9	32.3	22.5	-0.3	-5.6	-2.1	15.3	18.0	13.6
As a member of another family	15.2	22.3	6.7	-11.0	-10.3	-8.1	13.5	23.5	4.7
As a partner of a couple with child(ren)	36.3	36.4	22.8	-7.0	-9.7	-7.0	15.5	17.0	9.8
As single parent living with their child(ren)	33.1	34.1	31.9	-1.5	-5.9	-10.7	18.5	18.7	10.4
As a partner of a couple without child(ren)	33.3	29.7	17.2	-6.0	-8.1	-6.9	14.6	14.6	12.7
Other	24.4	27.7	16.7	-6.0	1.2	-5.3	13.7	15.1	10.2
<b>Type of locality</b>									
Cities	36.0	34.0	22.4	-5.4	-2.7	-2.0	15.5	13.9	9.1
Town and suburbs	33.6	32.7	20.6	-3.2	-6.8	-8.3	15.1	17.0	12.3
Rural areas	28.6	26.4	17.2	-6.7	-16.8	-5.9	15.9	21.2	11.6