



AAI

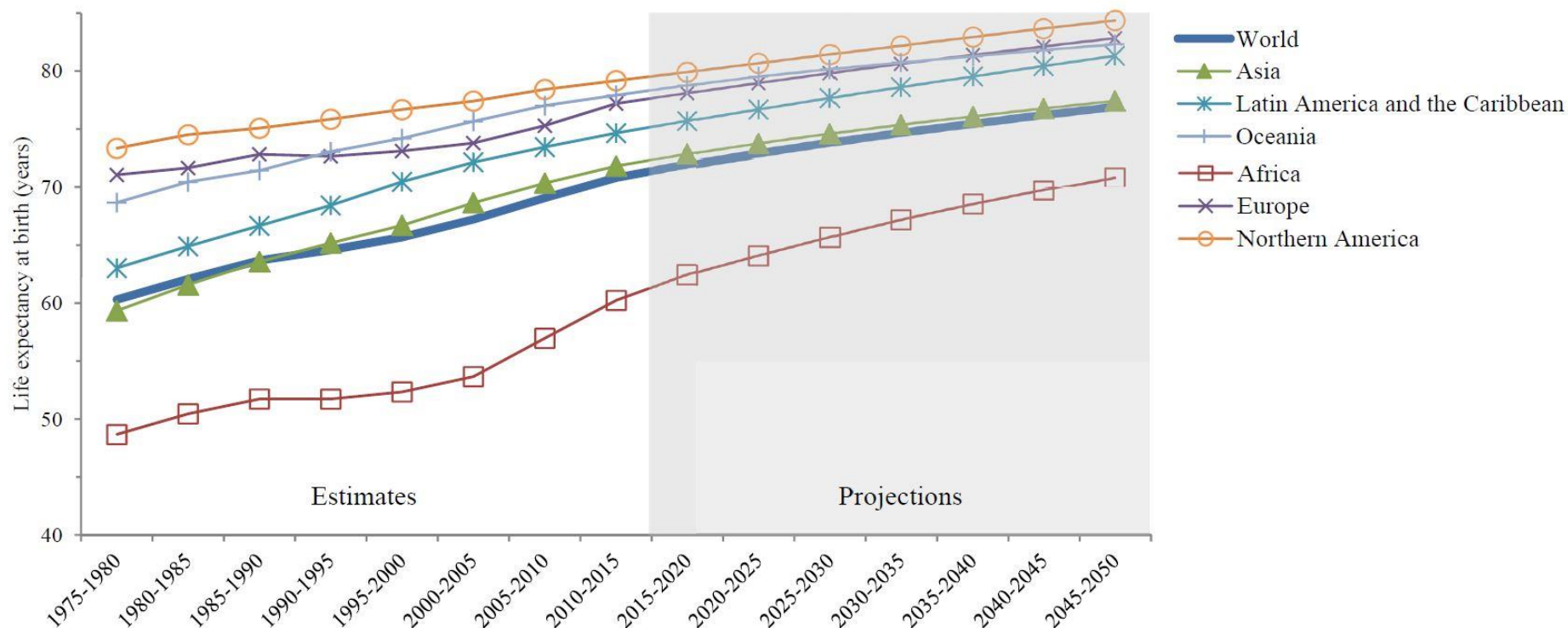
Active Ageing Index

Olga Kharitonova, UNECE

Ettore Marchetti, European Commission

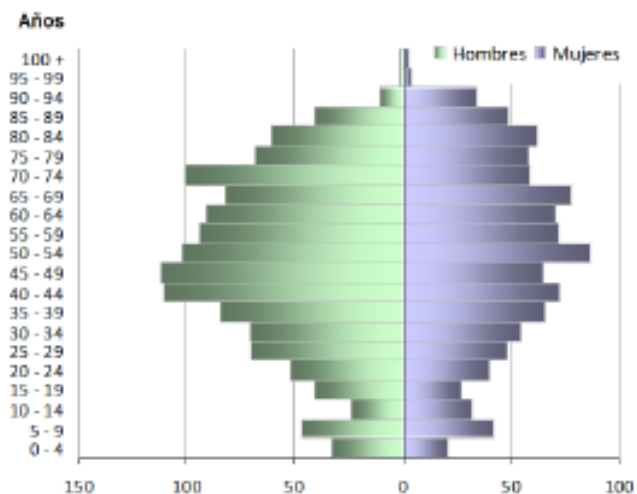
9 November 2018, JRC, Ispra

Life expectancy at birth (years) by region

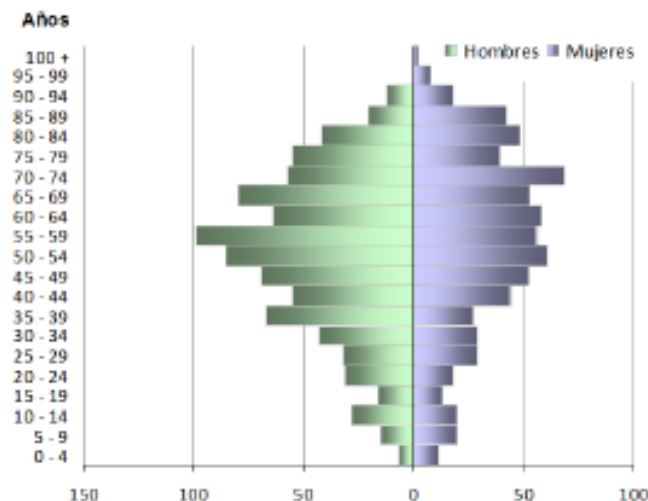


In some rural parts of the Territory, emigration and lower birth rates make sharper pictures...

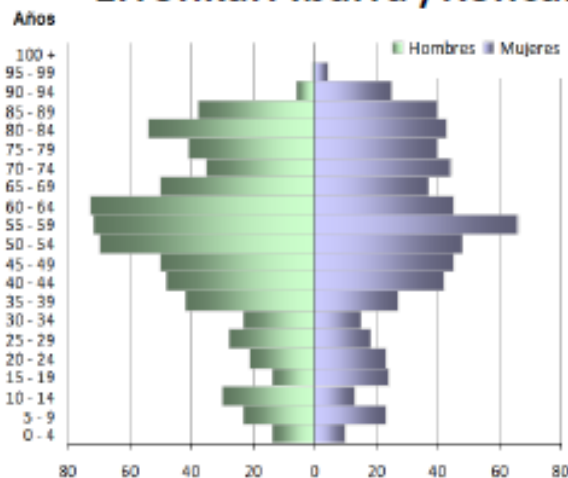
Auritz / Burguete



Zaraitzu/ Salazar

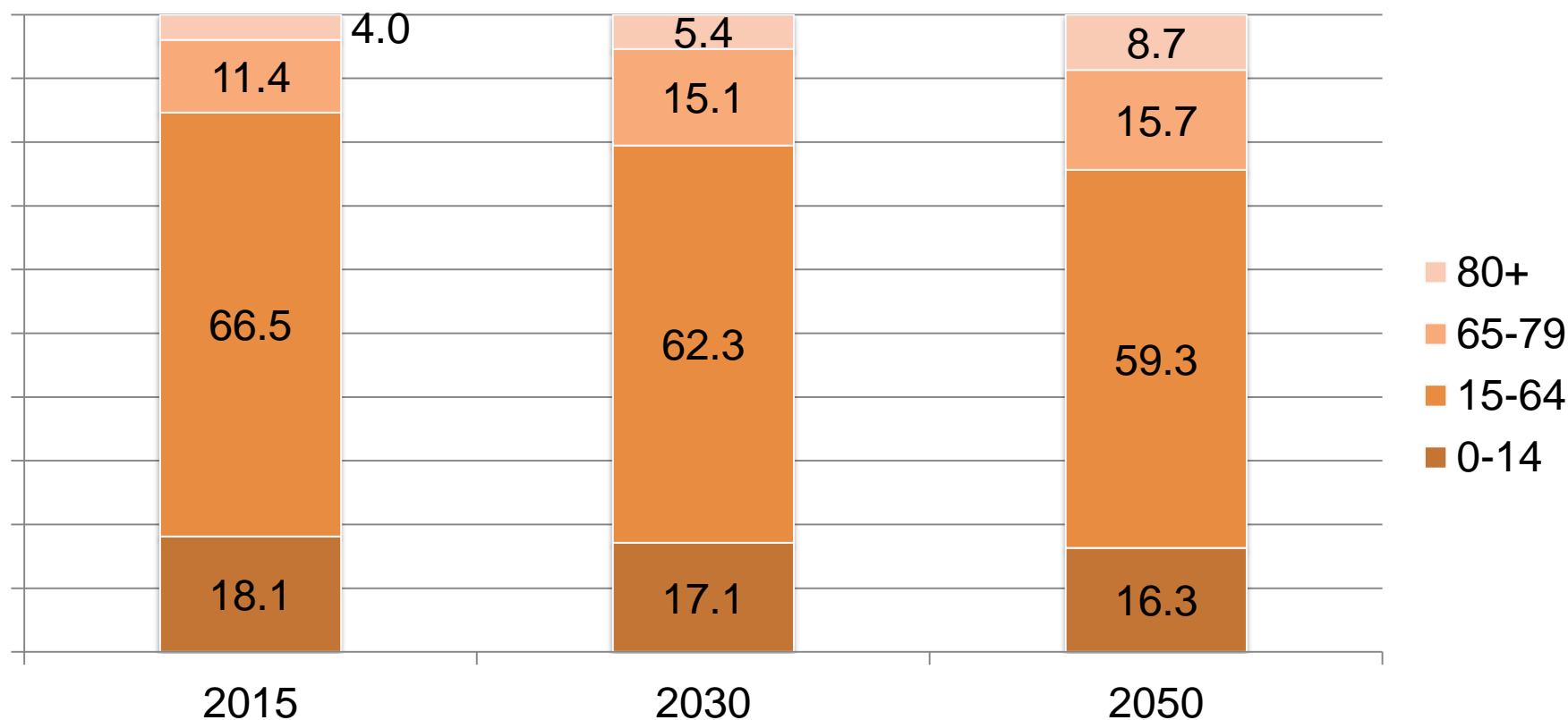


Erronkari Ibarra /Roncal



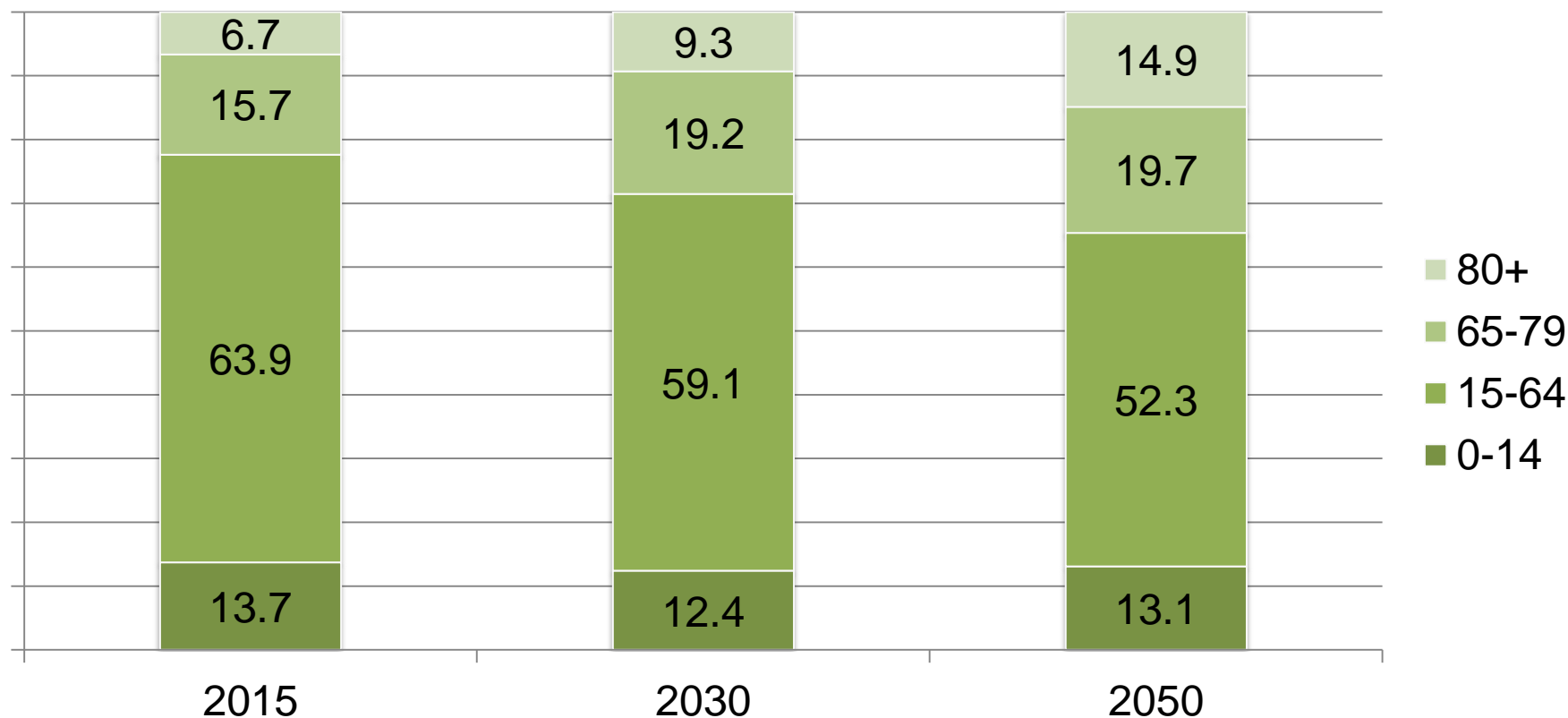
Source: Nastat.

Population age composition (%), UNECE region



Source: produced based on the data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017)

Population age composition (%), Italy



Source: produced based on the data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017)



What is active ageing?

It refers to the situation where people

- 1. — work longer**
- 2. — volunteer help**
- 3. — strive to look older**
- 4. — live healthy and independently**
- 5. — (almost) all the above**



AAI
22
indicators
4
domains

OVERALL INDEX
DOMAINS
INDICATORS



Active Ageing Index

The Active Ageing Index (AAI) is a tool to measure the untapped potential of older people for active and healthy ageing across countries. It measures the level to which older people live independent lives, participate in paid employment and social activities as well as their capacity to actively age.



Employment

Employment Rate
55-59

Employment Rate
60-64

Employment Rate
65-69

Employment Rate
70-74



Participation in Society

Voluntary activities

Care to children and
grandchildren

Care to infirm
and disabled

Political participation



Independent, Healthy and Secure Living

Physical exercise

Access to health
services

Independent living

Financial security
(three indicators)

Physical safety

Lifelong learning



Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

Remaining life
expectancy at age 55

Share of healthy life
expectancy at age 55

Mental well-being

Use of ICT

Social connectedness

Educational
attainment

Actual experiences of active ageing

Capacity to actively age



Use of AAI

- Shape/adapt national active ageing policies (Bulgaria, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia...)
- Monitor policy implementation (Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation...)
- Monitoring implementation of the international policy framework: 22 AAI indicators in MIPAA/RIS reports
- Apply at AAI at a subnational — regional and local — level, e.g. Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain (Biscay Province, Province of Navarra)
- Strong interest from researchers



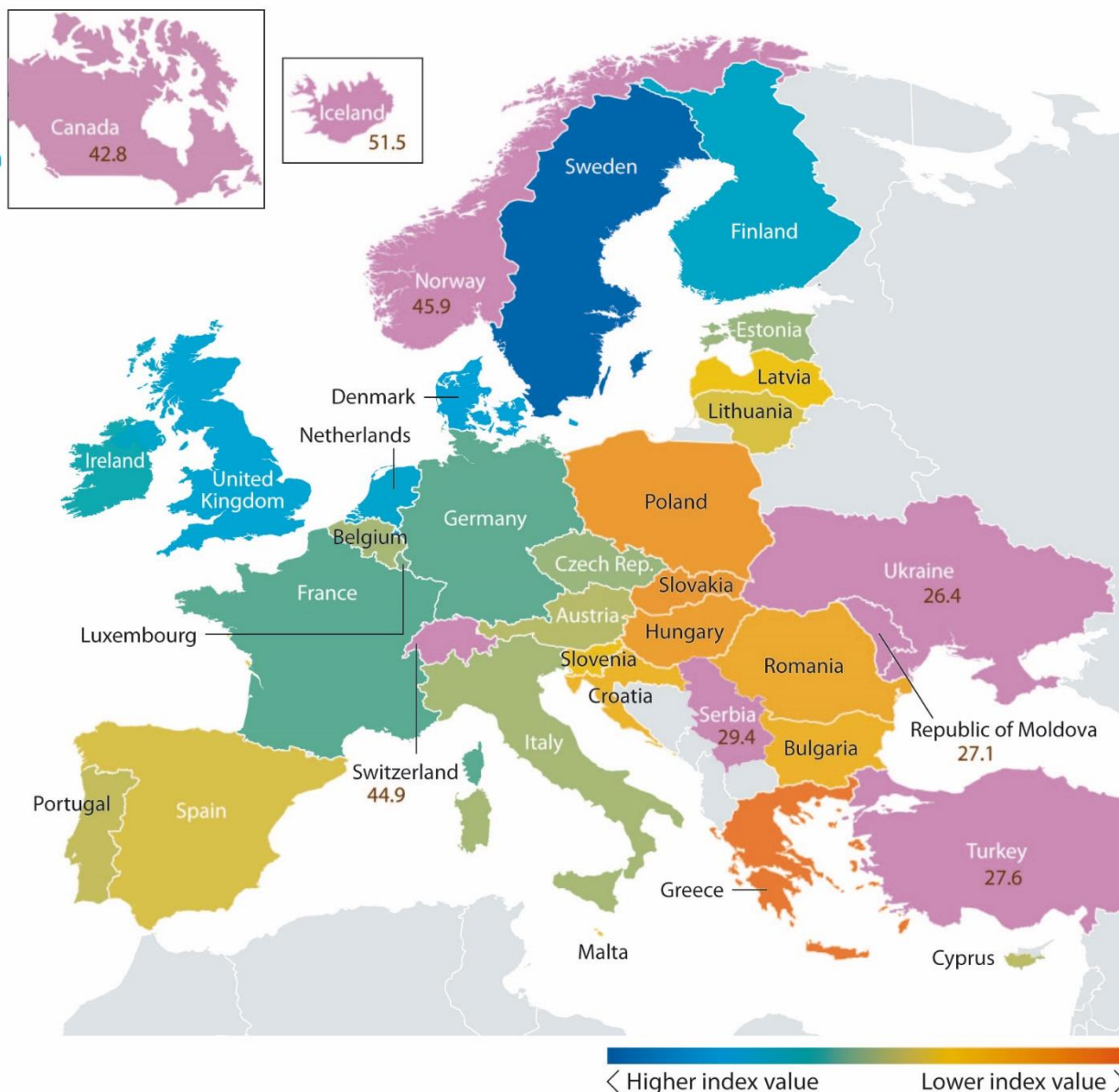
Challenges

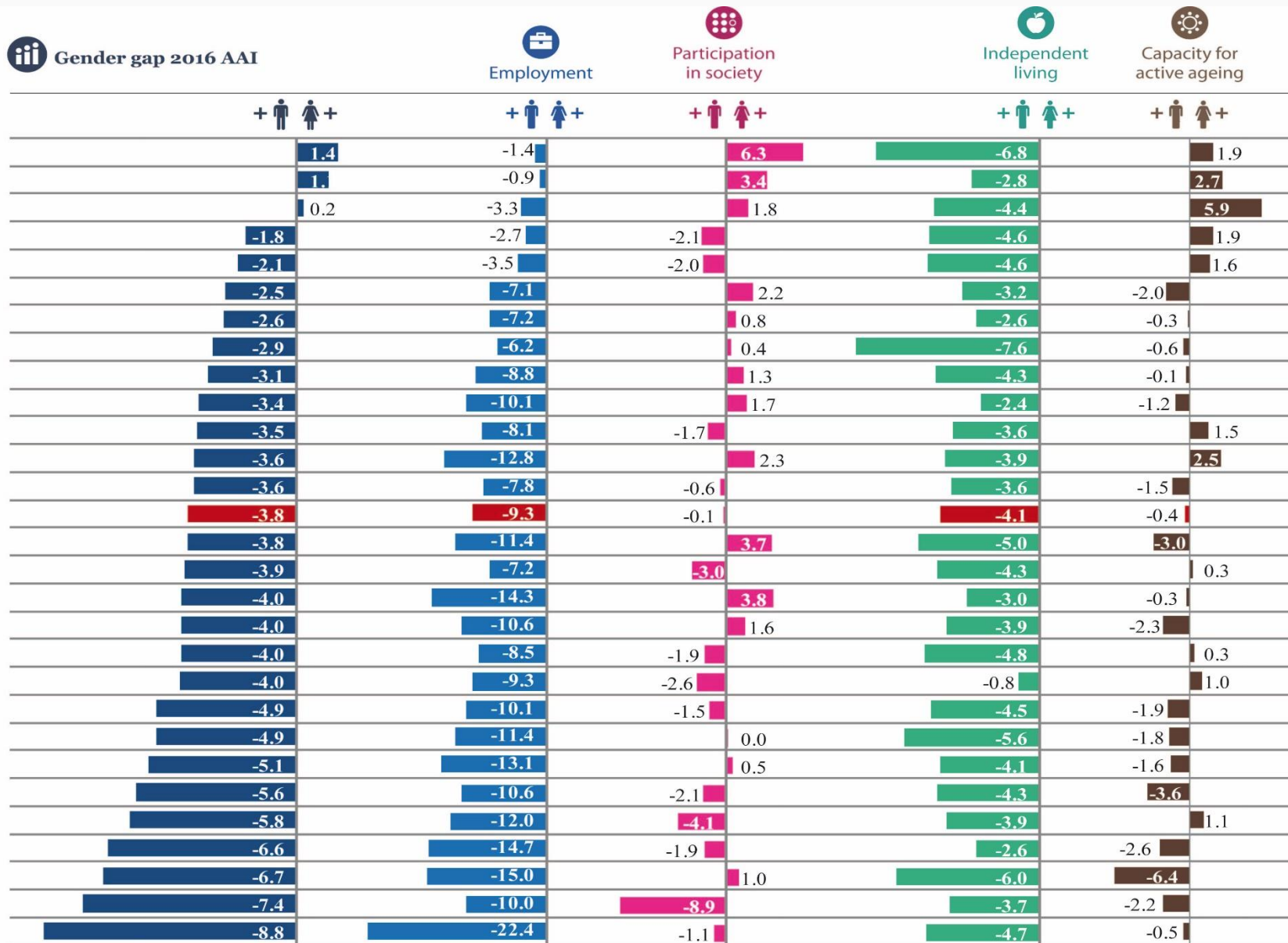
- Comparability throughout time (5 waves) is not always possible to ensure
- Comparability with the countries beyond EU with some exceptions is not possible to ensure
- Interpretation of AAI results: active ageing is not a normative concept
- Setting targets



AAI coverage

2016 AAI	Country
45.9	Sweden
41.1	Denmark
40.5	United Kingdom
40.4	Netherlands
39.5	Finland
39.5	Ireland
36.6	France
36.4	Germany
36.0	Luxembourg
35.6	Estonia
35.4	Czech Republic
35.2	Italy
34.5	Belgium
34.4	EU28 avg.
34.2	Austria
33.2	Cyprus
33.1	Portugal
32.9	Spain
32.5	Lithuania
32.3	Malta
31.6	Latvia
30.9	Slovenia
30.3	Croatia
30.3	Bulgaria
29.8	Romania
29.3	Hungary
29.2	Slovakia
29.1	Poland
27.3	Greece

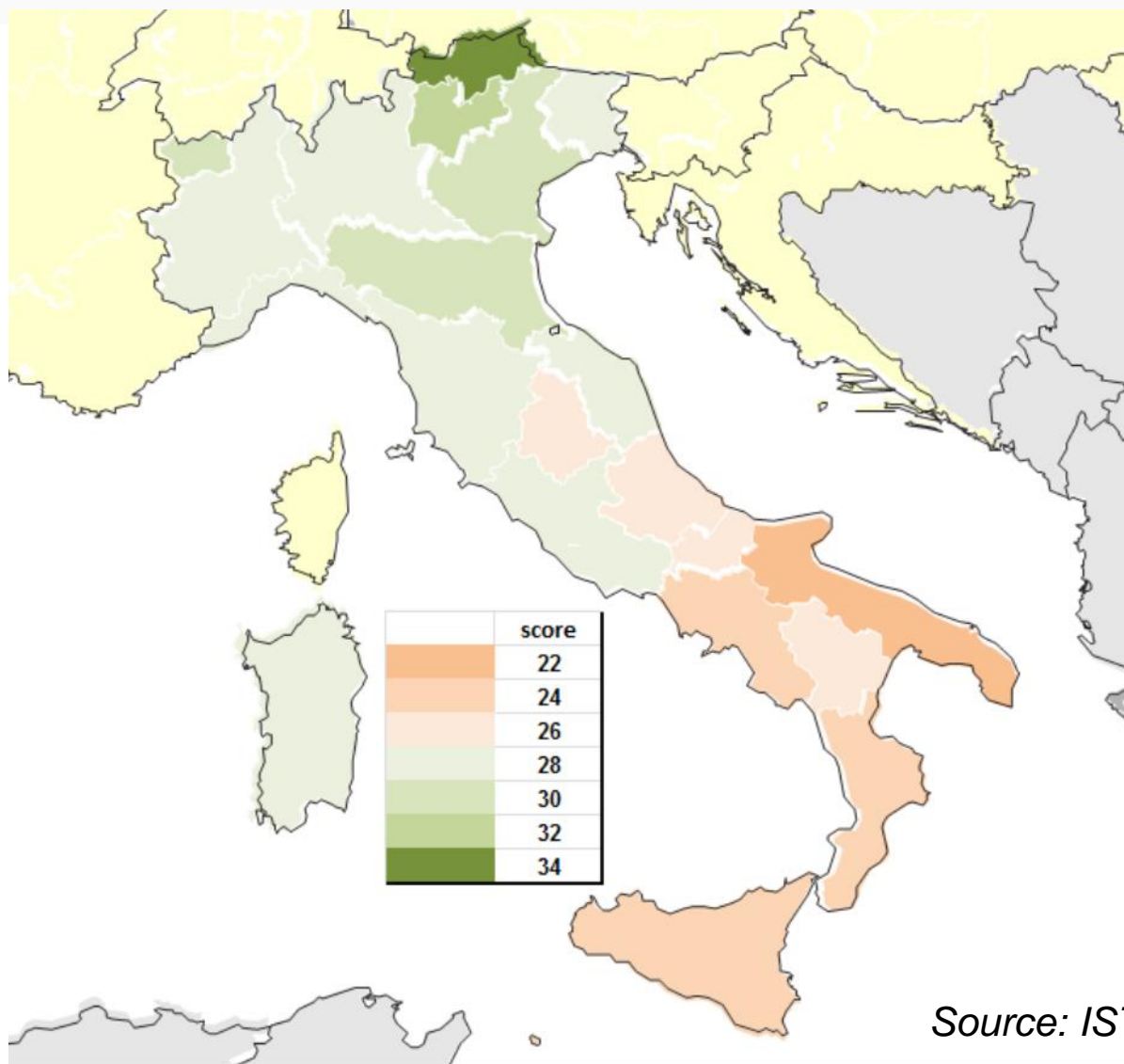






AAI

subnational
NUTS-2 level
in Italy



Source: ISTAT, 2015

AAI for older population groups in Poland, 2007-2015

Overall and subpopulation groups	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Place of living					
Rural	25.7	24.7	26.0	26.2	26.9
Urban below 100,000	23.5	24.9	26.2	27.3	28.6
Urban 100,000 and above	26.6	27.6	29.9	30.5	32.6
Education					
Primary and below	20.2	19.9	20.5	20.5	21.1
Vocational and secondary	26.3	27.0	28.7	28.9	29.9
Tertiary	37.6	38.1	39.9	40.4	41.7
Income/ Education					
Low income / primary and below	19.4	19.7	19.1	19.5	21.0
Medium income / primary and below	18.9	20.5	21.7	20.4	22.6
High income / primary and below	20.5	21.1	24.1	22.4	22.7
Medium income / vocational and secondary	25.2	25.8	28.0	27.9	29.0
High income / vocational and secondary	29.0	30.1	32.2	34.4	34.0
High income / tertiary	38.5	39.8	42.7	43.8	43.7
Income					
1 Quartile	20.1	20.2	20.9	21.3	23.1
2 Quartile	22.5	23.6	24.5	24.7	26.5
3 Quartile	24.9	26.5	28.6	28.3	29.6
4 Quartile	32.1	34.0	36.8	38.4	39.0

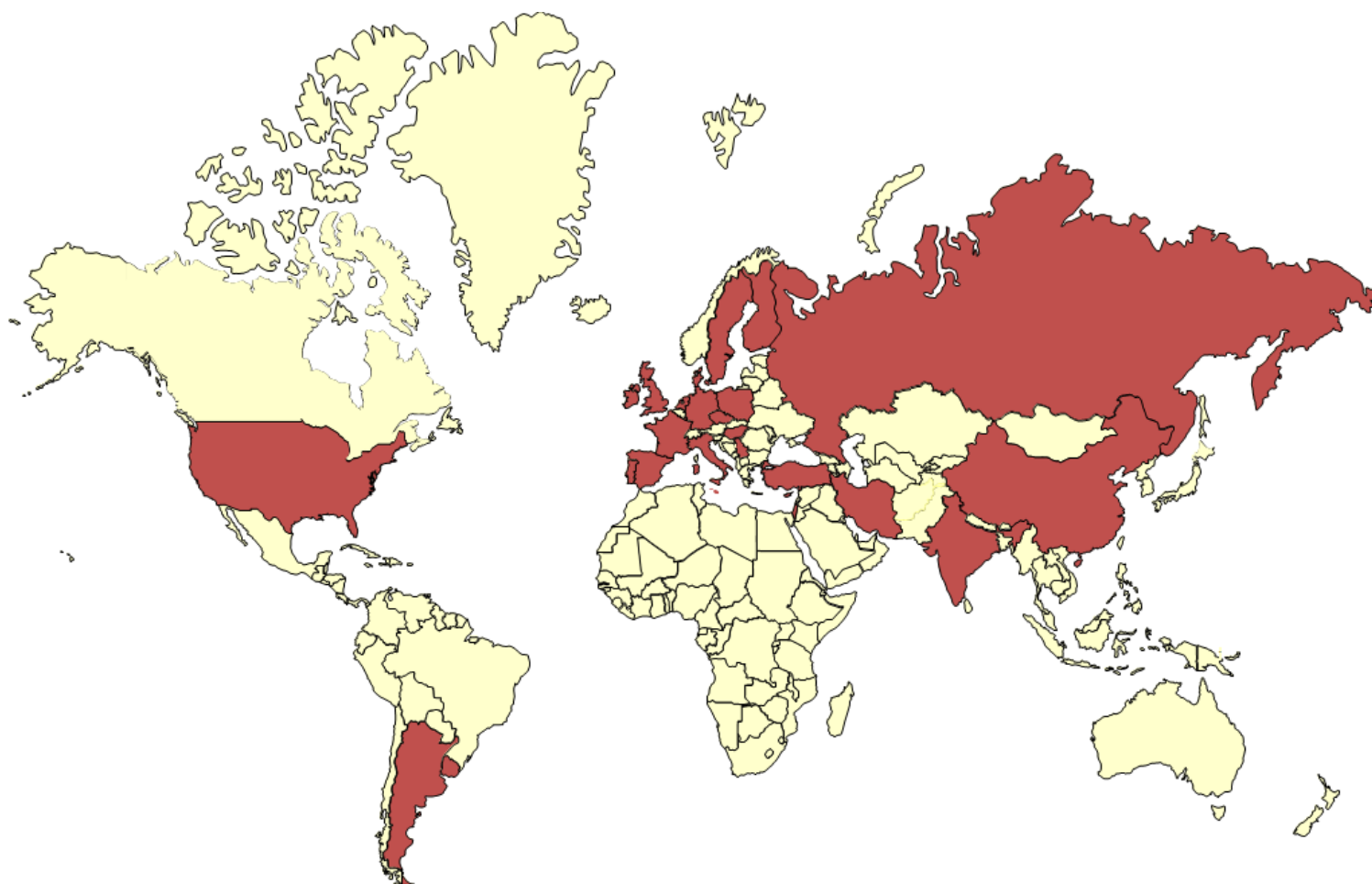


Dissemination

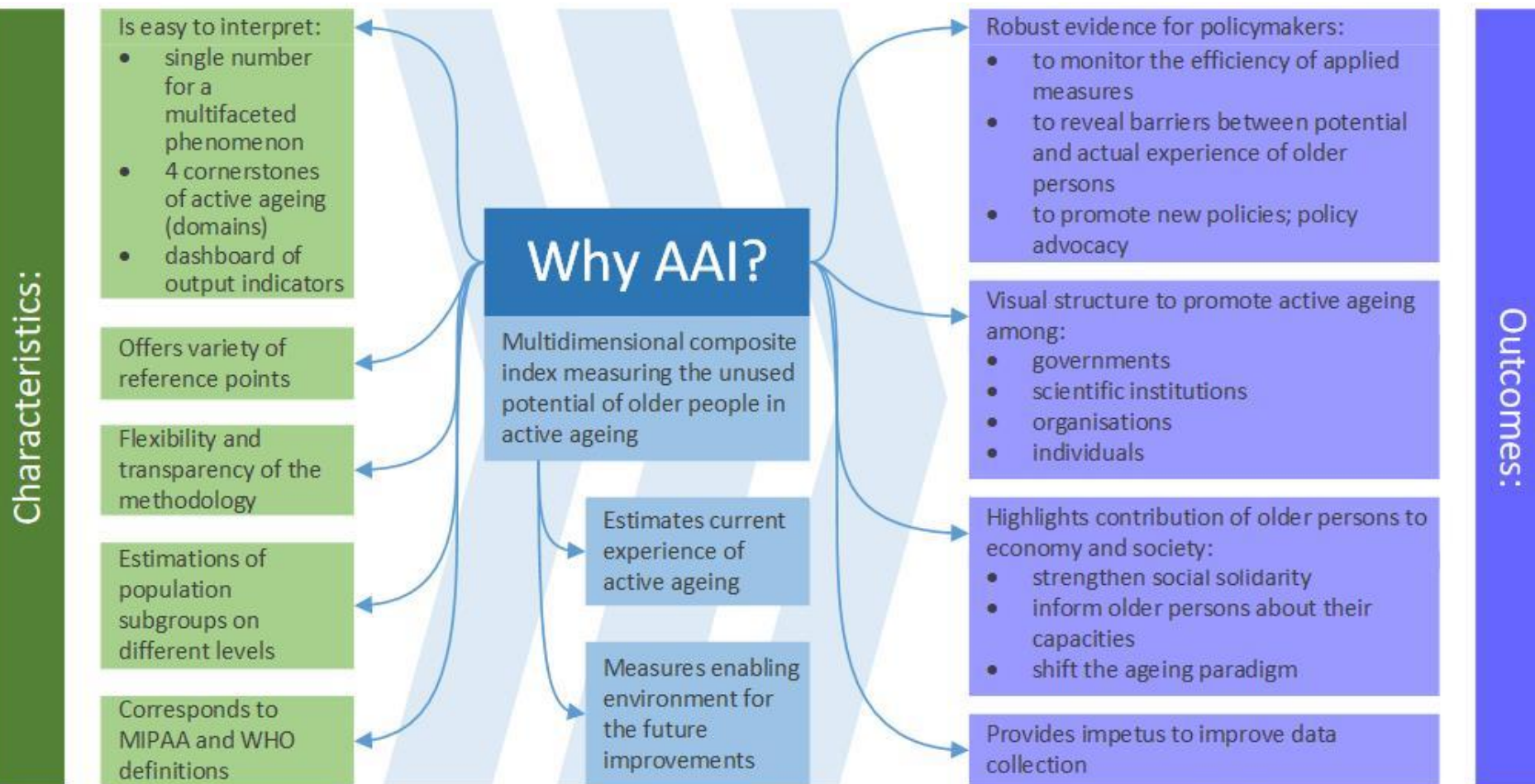
- National seminars — to discuss country-specific results with relevant stakeholders
- International seminars
- Capacity-building workshops
- Presentations at relevant events
- [Wiki-platform](#) (in the future — a web-tool)
- Publishing reports on research studies
- Leaflets etc.

Promoting research

Origin of seminar submissions 2015 & 2018



In conclusion





Thank you



Sources

Cambra K, Egüés N, Legarra A, Martín-Hernández A, Eslava-Lizaso C, Delfrade J, Del Barrio E, Marsillas S (2018). “Calculating the Active Ageing Index for the region of Navarra”. Presentation at the Second international seminar on AAI. Bilbao, Spain.

Quattrociocchi, L., Squillante, D., Tebaldi, M. (2015) “Greying Italy across time, space and gender”, available at <https://statswiki.unece.org/display/AAI/International+Seminar>

Perek-Białas, J. and Mysińska, E. (2013). “Indeks aktywnego starzenia w ujęciu regionalnym, Ekspertyza wykonana na zlecenie Departamentu Polityki Senioralnej”, MPiPS, Warszawa. Available at: <http://www.senior.gov.pl>.

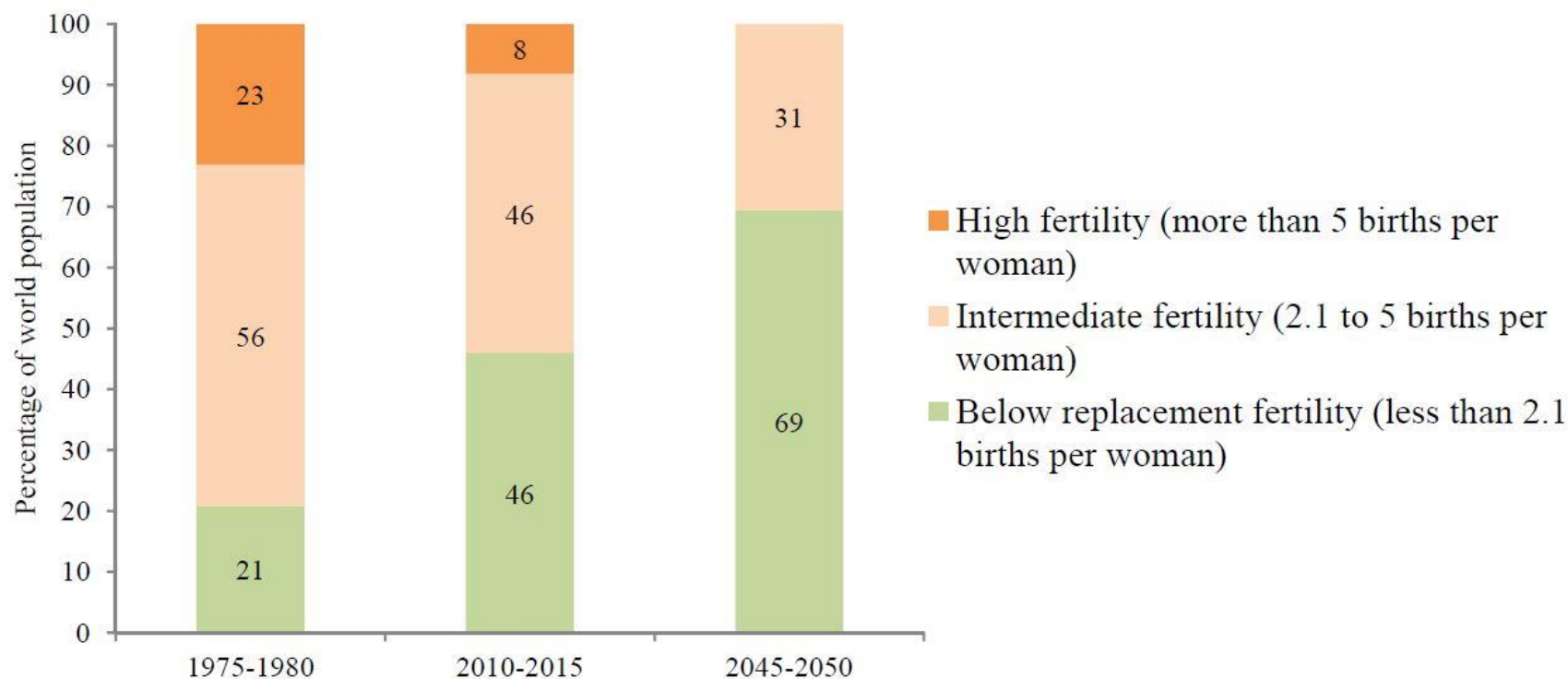
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. New York: United Nations.

UNECE / European Commission (2017). “Criteria Specific Analysis of the Active Ageing Index at the National Level in Poland : 2007-2015”, Report prepared by Jolanta Perek-Białas, Jan Zwierzchowski, Radosław Antczak and Tomasz Panek, of the Warsaw School of Economics, Poland, under contract with United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva), co-funded by the European Commission’s Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Brussels).

UNECE / European Commission (2018). “Active Ageing Index (AAI) in non-EU countries and at subnational level: Guidelines”, prepared by Maria Varlamova of the National Research University, Higher School of Economics (Moscow), under contract with United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva), co-funded by the European Commission’s Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Brussels).



Distribution of the world's population by level of total fertility



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017)



AAI project



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



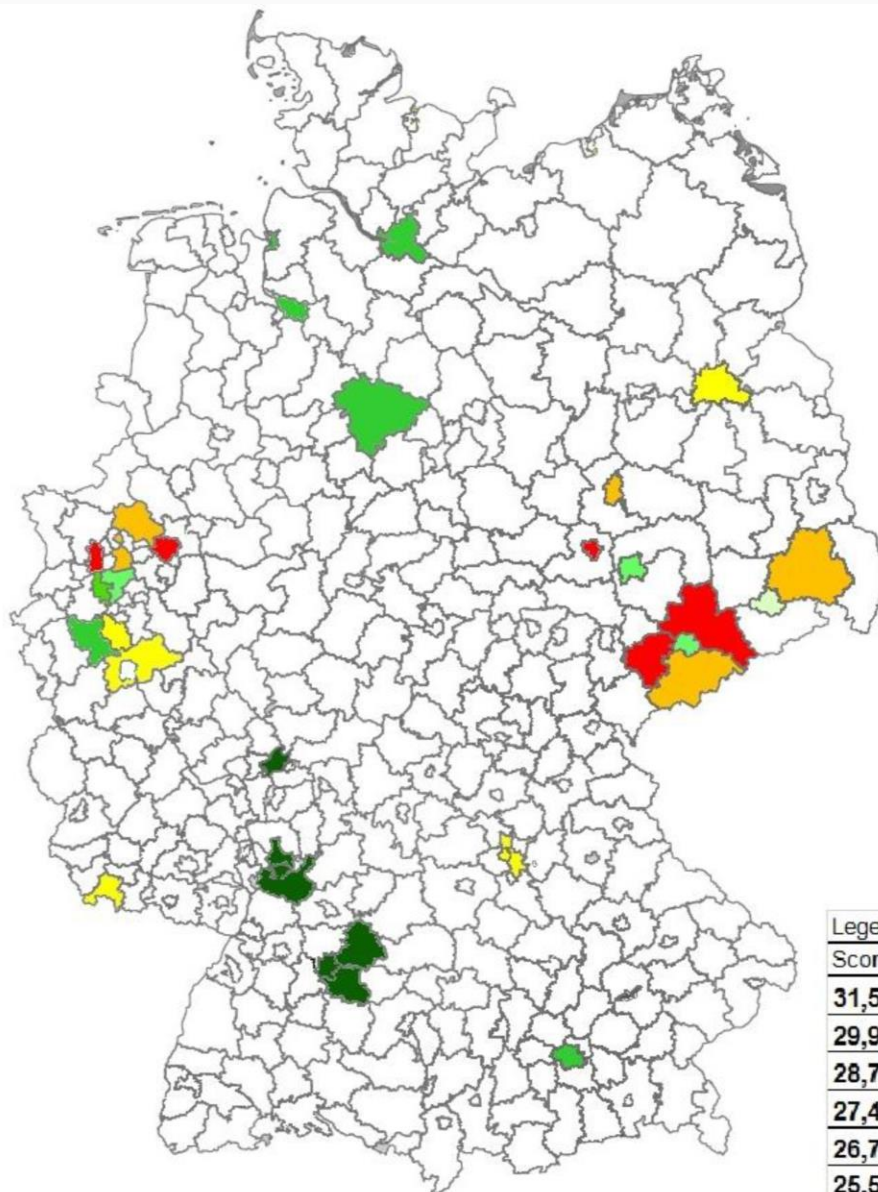
Datasets used for AAI




- At national (EU) level
 - EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)
 - European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS)
 - EU statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
 - European Social Survey (ESS)
 - Eurostat ICT surveys
 - European Health & Life Expectancy Information system (EHLEIS)
- Outside the EU and within countries
 - alternative surveys



AAI

subnational
30 entities in
Germany

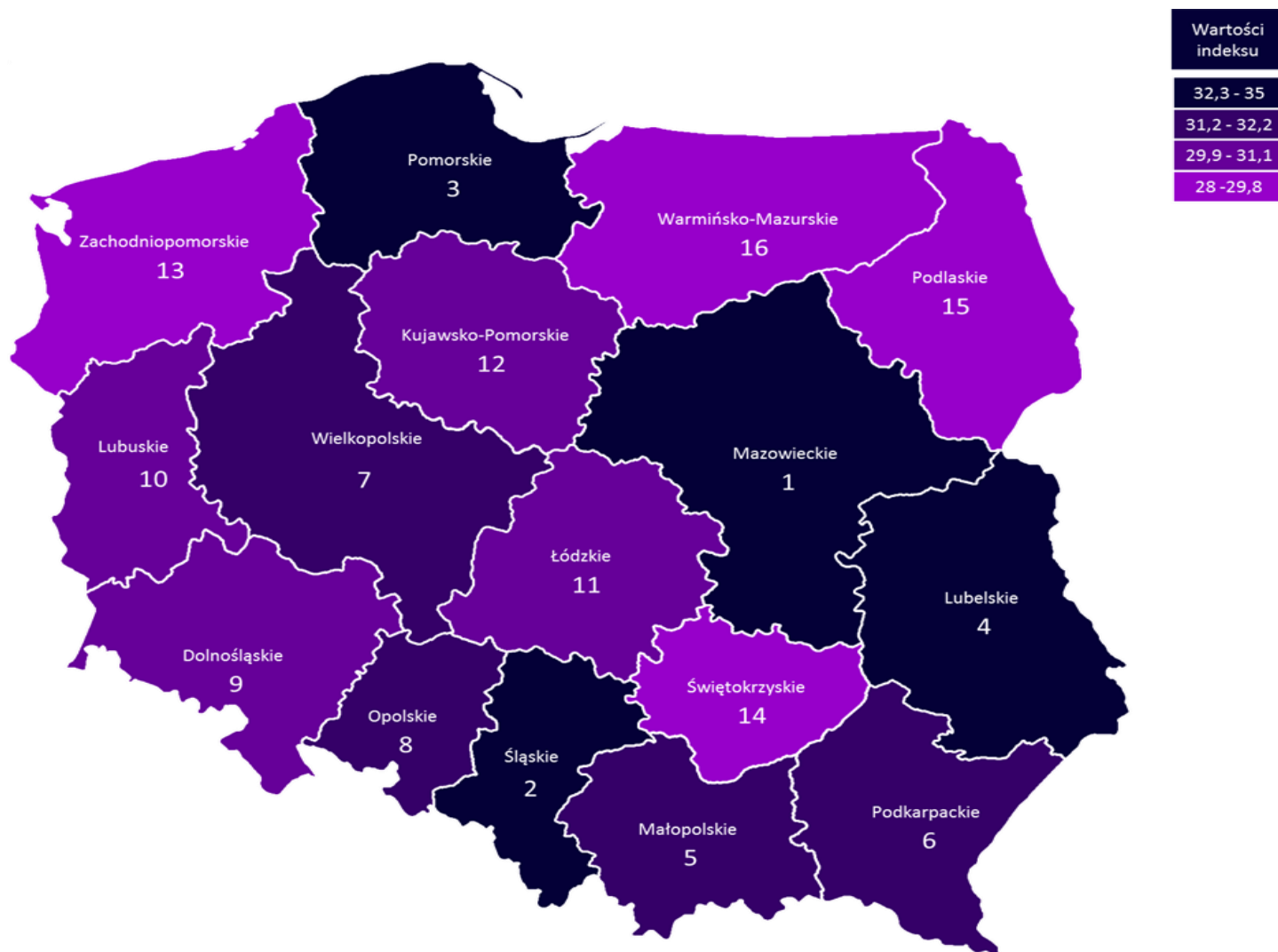


Legend	
Score	Color
31,55-30,21	
29,96-28,79	
28,72-27,58	
27,46-26,81	
26,77-26,18	
25,50-24,26	



AAI

subnational
NUTS-2 level
in Poland





2016 AAI



AAI



Employment


Participation
in society

Independent
living

Capacity for
active ageing




Gender gap 2016 AAI



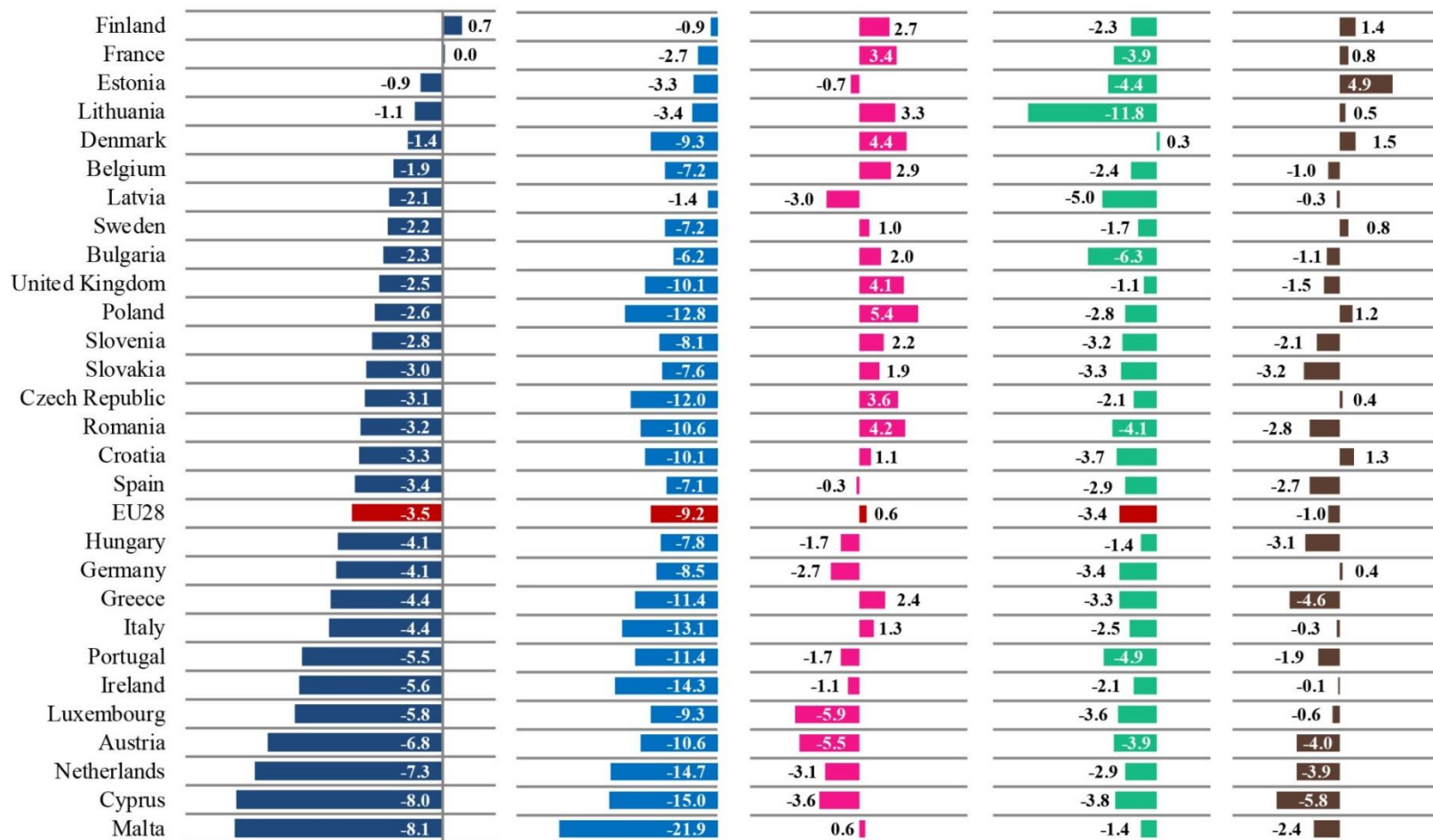
AAI



Employment


Participation
in society

Independent
living

Capacity for
active ageing




AAI

2016

Overall AAI			Employment		Social participation		Independent living		Capacity	
1	Sweden	45.9	Sweden	44.9	Ireland	24.1	Sweden	80.1	Sweden	70.9
2	Denmark	41.1	Estonia	41.8	Italy	24.1	Denmark	79.9	Denmark	66.5
3	United Kingdom	40.5	United Kingdom	37.8	Sweden	22.9	Finland	79.3	Luxembourg	63.7
4	Netherlands	40.4	Germany	37.4	France	22.8	Netherlands	78.6	Netherlands	62.7
5	Finland	39.5	Denmark	37.1	Netherlands	22.4	France	76.4	Finland	61.8
6	Ireland	39.5	Netherlands	34.8	Luxembourg	22.2	Luxembourg	74.7	Belgium	61.6
7	France	36.6	Finland	34.3	United Kingdom	21.6	United Kingdom	74.1	United Kingdom	61.4
8	Germany	36.4	Latvia	34.1	Finland	20.5	Austria	73.8	Ireland	60.7
9	Luxembourg	36.0	Ireland	33.0	Belgium	20.2	Ireland	73.5	France	60.7
10	Estonia	35.6	Lithuania	32.3	Denmark	19.6	Slovenia	73.0	Spain	57.9
11	Czech Republic	35.4	Portugal	31.7	Czech Republic	18.8	Germany	73.0	Austria	57.8
12	Italy	35.2	Romania	31.4	Croatia	18.7	Belgium	72.6	Malta	57.8
13	Belgium	34.5	Czech Republic	30.7	Austria	18.3	Czech Republic	69.8	Germany	56.2
14	Austria	34.2	Cyprus	28.3	Cyprus	18.0	Spain	69.6	Czech Republic	55.5
15	Cyprus	33.2	Bulgaria	27.9	Spain	17.8	Malta	68.8	Italy	54.6
16	Portugal	33.1	Italy	25.9	Malta	17.3	Italy	68.1	Cyprus	52.2
17	Spain	32.9	Austria	25.3	Slovenia	16.3	Hungary	68.0	Bulgaria	51.8
18	Lithuania	32.5	France	25.2	Hungary	15.4	Portugal	67.2	Portugal	51.6
19	Malta	32.3	Poland	24.3	Lithuania	14.7	Estonia	66.0	Slovenia	51.4
20	Latvia	31.6	Slovakia	23.3	Portugal	14.1	Lithuania	65.9	Croatia	50.9
21	Slovenia	30.9	Spain	23.1	Latvia	13.8	Cyprus	65.5	Poland	49.7
22	Croatia	30.3	Luxembourg	23.0	Slovakia	13.7	Slovakia	65.5	Estonia	49.3
23	Bulgaria	30.3	Belgium	22.5	Greece	13.7	Croatia	65.0	Slovakia	48.5
24	Romania	29.8	Hungary	22.2	Germany	13.6	Greece	64.8	Lithuania	47.1
25	Hungary	29.3	Malta	22.2	Estonia	12.8	Poland	64.1	Hungary	46.8
26	Slovakia	29.2	Slovenia	21.8	Romania	12.7	Romania	60.4	Greece	46.6
27	Poland	29.1	Croatia	20.2	Bulgaria	12.5	Bulgaria	58.1	Latvia	46.5
28	Greece	27.3	Greece	19.2	Poland	12.1	Latvia	55.6	Romania	41.7
EU28		34.4		29.1		17.7		69.7		55.1

AAI for older population groups in Germany, 2008-2014

AAI Overall	2008	*	2010	*	2012	*	2014	
Education low	26,88	1,30	27,24	1,29	27,19	1,34	27,59	1,33
Education medium	29,97		30,02		30,47		30,71	
Education high	34,97		35,15		36,37		36,66	
<div></div>								
SES very low	25,72	1,47	26,02	1,32	25,95	1,45	27,05	1,43
SES low	28,18		27,79		26,99		29,00	
SES medium	31,30		30,06		31,00		32,73	
SES high	34,63		33,97		34,87		36,05	
SES very high	37,69		36,71		37,50		38,72	
<div></div>								
Very rural	31,19	1,00	30,87	1,02	31,27	1,05	32,77	1,02
Rural	31,36		30,75		31,53		33,29	
Medium	31,23		30,66		31,48		32,71	
Urban	31,46		31,36		32,87		33,36	
Very urban	31,24		31,35		32,17		32,79	
<div></div>								
*= distance factor between lowest and highest value								

Source: Jürgen Bauknecht, Analysis of AAI results for selected population groups in Germany, Presentation at the 7th meeting of the Expert group on AAI, 12 October 2017, Brussels