



Active Ageing Index Project
Second Phase 2014-15



Trends in Active Ageing Index

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Active Ageing Index 2014

Analytical Report

April 2016





Overview

1. Introducing the Active Ageing Index project
2. Five key messages from the Analytical Report
3. Strengths and Limitations of the AAI
4. Future work areas



1

Introducing Active Ageing Index Project

1.1 Key features of the AAI project

- I. Initiated during 2012, to contribute to activities of EY2012 and to MIPAA for its 10th anniversary;
- II. Jointly managed by UNECE, European Commission's DG EMP and European Centre Vienna, during its 1st phase (2012-13);
- III. The second phase (2014-15) is currently undertaken at University of Southampton;
- IV. Advised by the AAI Expert Group, comprising diverse group of international experts.

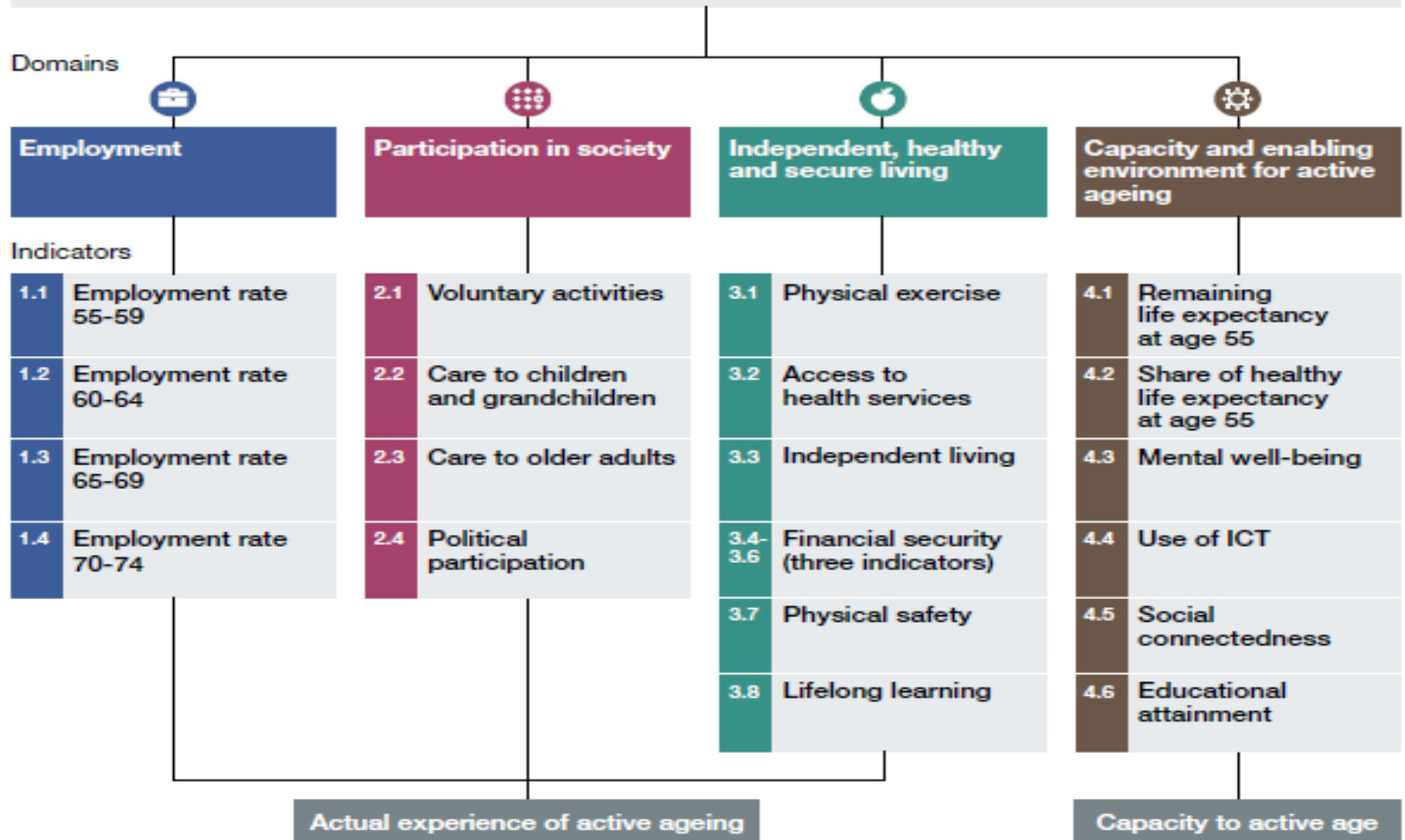
1.2 Objectives of the AAI project

- I. To produce high-quality, independent, multi-perspective data on active ageing;
- II. To draw unique policy insights for each country from the comparative experiences of European countries (EU and non-EU);
- III. To highlight the contributions of older people in different dimensions;
- IV. To identify the potential of older people that might go untapped.

1.3 Analytical framework of the AAI

Active Ageing Index

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



Datasets used for the AAI indicators

Indicators available from four prime datasets

- ✓ EU Labour Force Survey
- ✓ European Quality of Life Survey
- ✓ EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions
- ✓ European Social Survey

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

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

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

- Eurostat ICT survey



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Five Key messages

Active Ageing Index 2014 Analytical Report April 2015

Key message 1: Affluent EU Member States in the Northern and Western Europe have had greater success

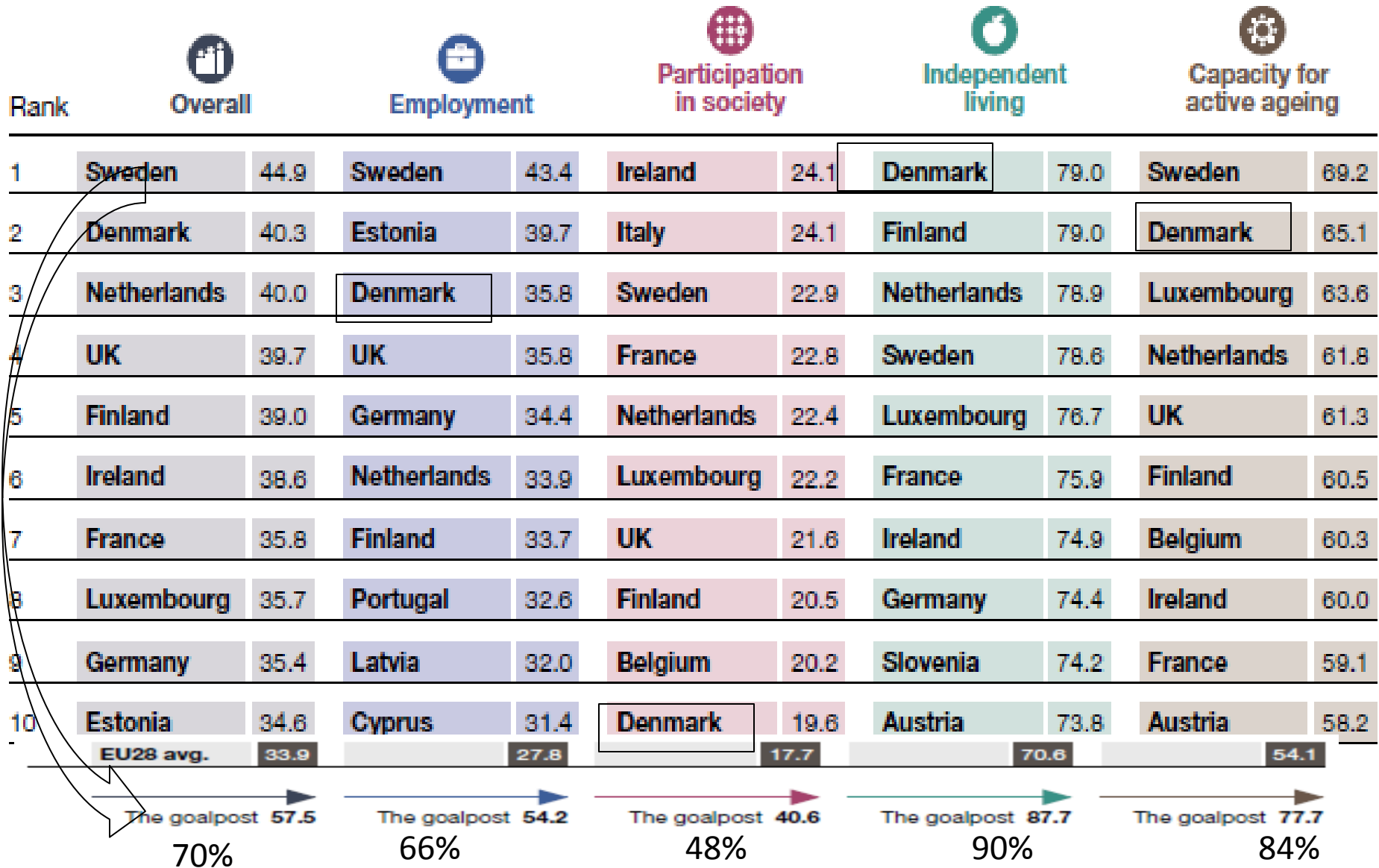
2014 AAI	Country
44.9	Sweden
40.3	Denmark
40.0	Netherlands
39.7	UK
39.0	Finland
38.6	Ireland
35.8	France
35.7	Luxembourg
35.4	Germany
34.6	Estonia
34.4	Czech Rep.
34.2	Cyprus
34.1	Austria
34.0	Italy
33.7	Belgium
33.5	Portugal
32.6	Spain
31.6	Croatia
31.5	Latvia
31.5	Lithuania
31.5	Malta
29.9	Bulgaria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















Also, stability observed in the relative position of EU countries over the period 2008-2012

Higher index value Lower index value

Key message 2: Top-ranked countries not at the top of each domain and indicators, also falling short of goalpost



Key message 3:
AAI scores for men are higher than women, especially where employment and incomes are involved.

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

Key message 4:

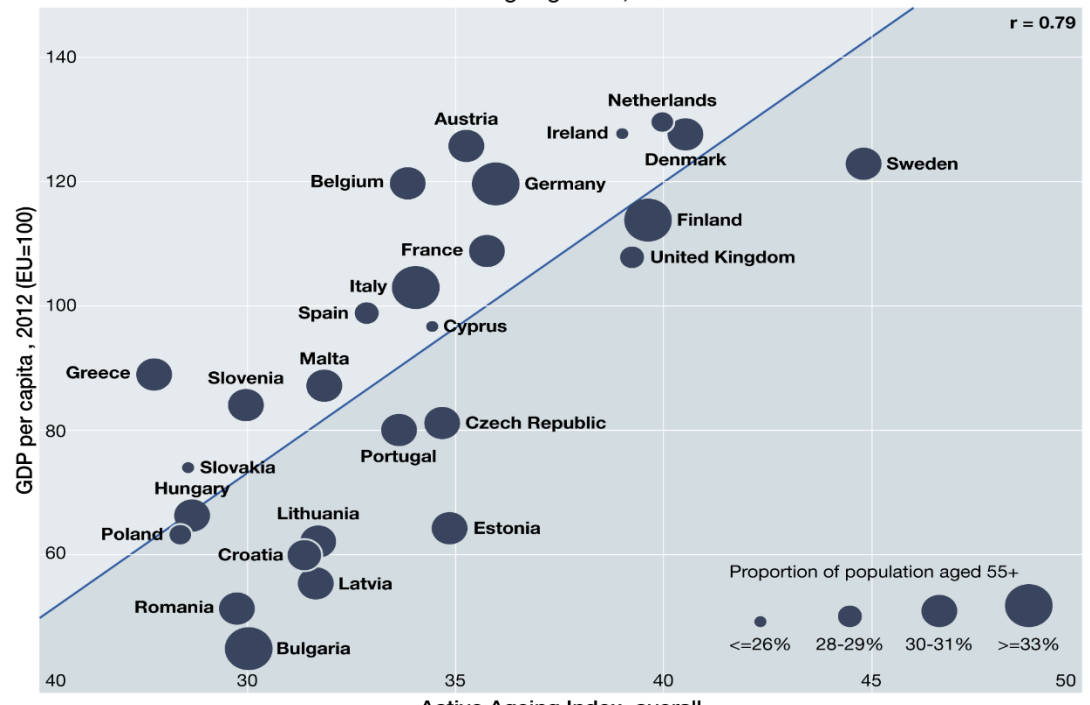
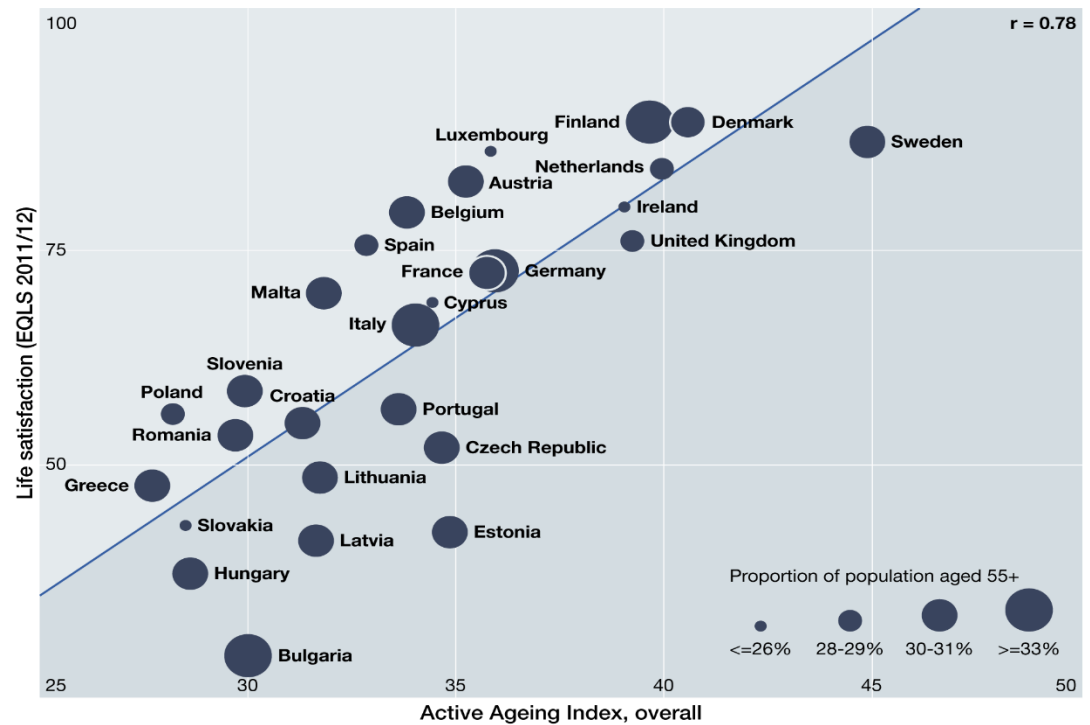
Active ageing has been increasing in the EU, despite economic crisis and austerity measures

On average, there was an increase of nearly 2 points in the EU overall, while an increase of nearly 3 points or more is observed in nine EU countries (during 2008-2012).

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

Key message 5:

A push towards active ageing does not imply a worsening of older people's quality of life, and it brings real benefits to the economy.





3

Strengths and Limitations of the AAI

Strengths of the AAI

A transparent numerical exercise, with a potential to provide strong policy insights to address common longer term challenges of population ageing.

Detailed cross-country comparisons of domains and individual indicators help identify policy priorities and to select innovative policy instruments.

Added value in terms of composite multidimensional analysis in addition to uni-dimensional individual indicator analysis.

Limitations of the AAI

Data quality requirements high restricting comparability (across countries and over time)

Aggregation methodology restricts analysis of trade offs between different indicators of AAI!

Trends and gender-disparities affected by the cohort effect!

No information as yet on inequality in active ageing!

Nation level analysis hiding away subnational differences, although the analytical framework on offer already being used for a subnational breakdown!



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Future work areas



Within the 2nd phase, the AAI to be extended to non-EU countries: NO, CH, IL, USA and Canada

In MOPACT, further work on the subgroup analysis of certain dimensions (across **education** groups, across **age** cohorts, across **disability status**)

Further analysis of results in terms of breakdown of AAI changes across domains and indicators



Thank you

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