

# GLCb1016 Combating Global Social Challenges and Risks: Practical Workshop

## Active Ageing Index


Autumn 2024

# reasons for the creation of AAI

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yb6TlghhTrI>




---

**Economic Commission for Europe****Working Group on Ageing****Ministerial Conference on Ageing**  
Vienna, 19 and 20 September 2012**2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration** **Ensuring a society for all ages: Promoting quality of life and active ageing (\*)**

1. We, the representatives of the Member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), gathered at the Ministerial Conference on Ageing from 19 to 20 September 2012 in Vienna, Austria, reaffirm our commitment made in the Berlin Ministerial Declaration in 2002 and subsequently confirmed in the León Ministerial Declaration in 2007 to implement the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA).

2. We welcome the notable increase in life expectancy in the region, so that ever greater proportions of persons are living longer and in better health. We are aware that in certain countries with economies in transition the recent gains in longevity have not yet been able to fully offset the losses in life expectancy of their citizens, particularly men.



3. We recognize that the enduring demographic changes have been generating both opportunities and challenges in the region. We are committed to raising awareness about and enhancing the potential of older persons for the benefit of our societies and to increasing their quality of life by enabling their personal fulfillment in later years, as well as their participation in social and economic development.

4. We emphasize the rights of older persons and note with concern that age discrimination continues to be a barrier, in attaining a full, healthy life as active members of society.

5. We are committed to meet individual and societal challenges triggered by population



Active ageing is defined by the European Commission as 'helping people stay in charge of their own lives for as long as possible as they age and, where possible, to contribute to the economy and society'.

Active ageing is defined by the European Commission as 'helping people stay in charge of their own lives for as long as possible as they age and, where possible, to contribute to the economy and society'.

Active ageing is defined by the European Commission as ‘**helping people stay in charge of their own lives** for as long as possible as they age and, where possible, to **contribute to the economy and society**’.

- **Capacity for active ageing**
- **Independent and secure living**
- **Employment**
- **Social participation**



# 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



## Participation in Society



## Independent, Healthy and Secure Living



## Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

Employment Rate 55-59	Voluntary activities	Physical exercise	Remaining life expectancy at age 55
Employment Rate 60-64	Care to children and grandchildren	Access to health services	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55
Employment Rate 65-69	Care to infirm and disabled	Independent living	Mental well-being
Employment Rate 70-74	Political participation	Financial security (three indicators)	Use of ICT
		Physical safety	Social connectedness
		Lifelong learning	Educational attainment



INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE
<b>Domain 1. Employment (Contribution through paid activities)</b>		
1.1. Employment rate for the age group 55–59		EU-Labour force Survey (LFS)
1.2. Employment rate for the age group 60–64		EU-LFS
1.3. Employment rate for the age group 65–69		EU-LFS
1.4. Employment rate for the age group 70–74		EU-LFS

**Domain 2. Participation in society (Contribution through unpaid activities)**

2.1. Voluntary activities	Percentage of population aged 55+ providing unpaid voluntary work through the organizations (at least once a week)	European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS)
2.2. Care to children, grandchildren	Percentage of population aged 55+ providing care to and educating their children, grandchildren (at least once a week)	EQLS
2.3. Care to infirmed and disabled	Percentage of population aged 55+ providing care to infirm or disabled family members, neighbours or friends (at least once a week)	EQLS

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE
2.4. Political participation	Percentage of population aged 55+ taking part in the activities or meetings of a trade union, political party or political action group, or signing petitions, including email and online petitions	EQLS

**Domain 3. Independent, healthy and secure living**

3.1. Physical exercise	Percentage of people aged 55 years and older undertaking physical exercise or sport almost every day	EQLS
3.2. Access to health and dental care	Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who report no unmet need for medical and dental examination or treatment during the last 12 months preceding the survey	EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
3.3. Independent living arrangements	Percentage of people aged 75 years and older who live in a single household alone or in a couple household	EU-SILC
3.4. Relative median income	Ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of people aged 65 and above to the median equivalised disposable income of those aged below 65	EU-SILC
3.5. No poverty risk	100 – Percentage of people aged 65 years and older who are at risk of poverty (using the 50 per cent of median income threshold)	EU-SILC
3.6. No severe material deprivation	100 – Percentage of people aged 65 years and older who are severely materially deprived (having an enforced inability to afford at least 4 out of the 9 selected items)	EU-SILC
3.7. Physical safety	Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who are feeling very safe or safe to walk after dark in their local area	European Social Survey (ESS)

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE
3.8. Lifelong learning	Percentage of people aged 55 to 74 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey	EU-LFS

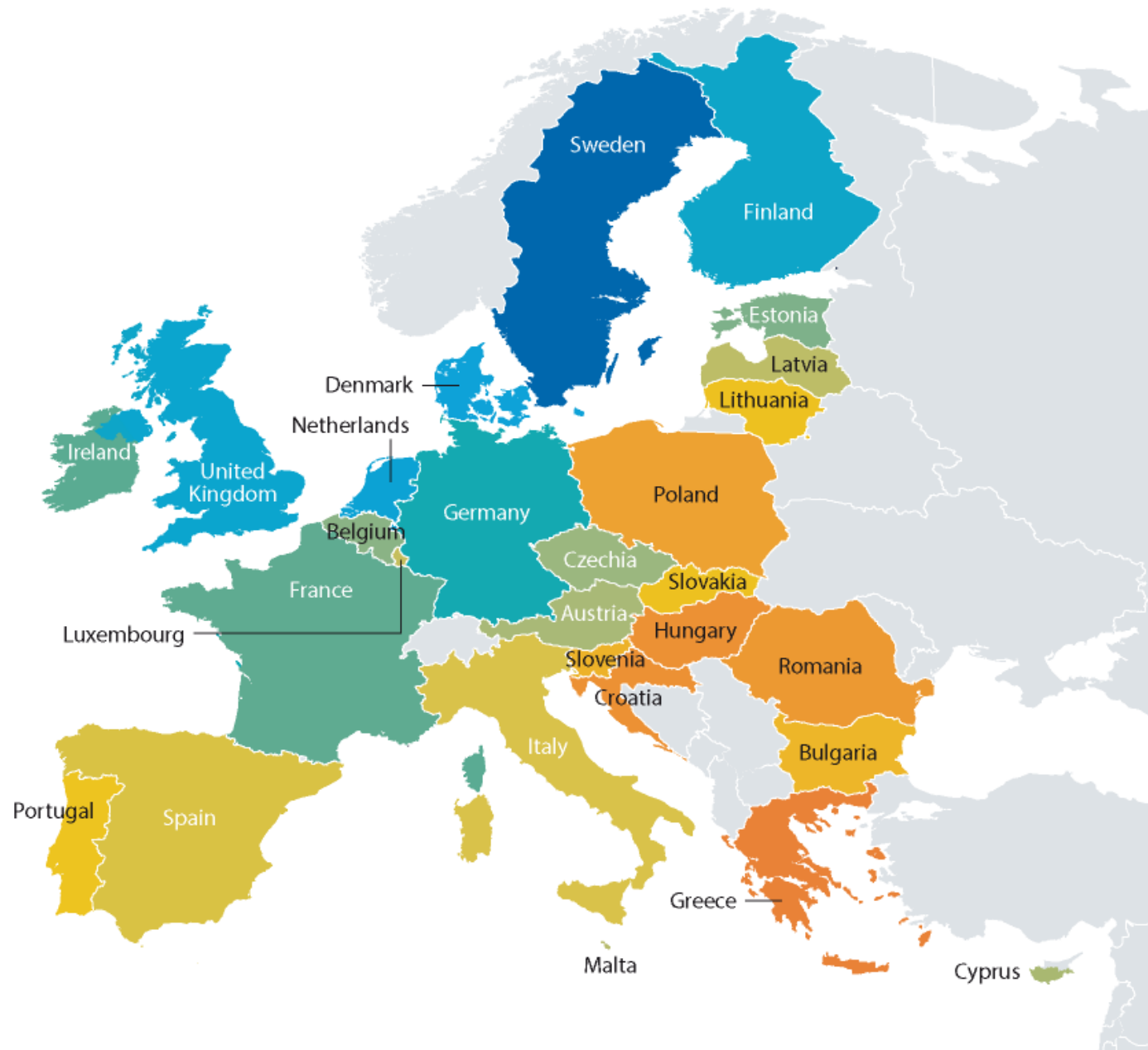
**Domain 4. Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing**

4.1. Remaining life expectancy achievement of 50 years at age 55	Remaining life expectancy at age 55 as a proportion of 50 years goalpost (RLE at 55 divided by 50 to calculate the proportion of life expectancy achievement in the target of 105 years of life expectancy)	European Health and Life Expectancy Information System (EHLEIS) / SILC
4.2. Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55	Share of healthy life years in the remaining life expectancy at age 55	EHLEIS / SILC
4.3. Mental well-being	An index that measures self-reported feelings of positive happy moods and spirits	EQLS and WHO ICD-10 measurement
4.4. Use of ICT	Share of people aged 55 to 74 using the Internet at least once a week	Eurostat, ICT Survey
4.5. Social connectedness	Share of people aged 55 or more that meet socially with friends, relatives or colleagues at least once a week	ESS
4.6. Educational attainment	Percentage of persons aged 55 to 74 with upper secondary or tertiary educational attainment	EU-LFS



2018

AAI	Country
47.2	Sweden
43.0	Denmark
42.7	Netherlands
41.3	United Kingdom
40.8	Finland
39.6	Germany
39.1	Ireland
38.6	France
37.9	Estonia
37.7	Belgium
36.5	Czechia
35.8	Austria
35.7	EU28 average
35.7	Cyprus
35.4	Malta
35.3	Latvia
35.2	Luxembourg
33.8	Italy
33.7	Spain
33.5	Portugal
33.4	Lithuania
32.3	Slovakia
31.8	Bulgaria
31.1	Slovenia
31.0	Poland
30.5	Hungary
30.2	Romania
29.3	Croatia
27.0	Greece

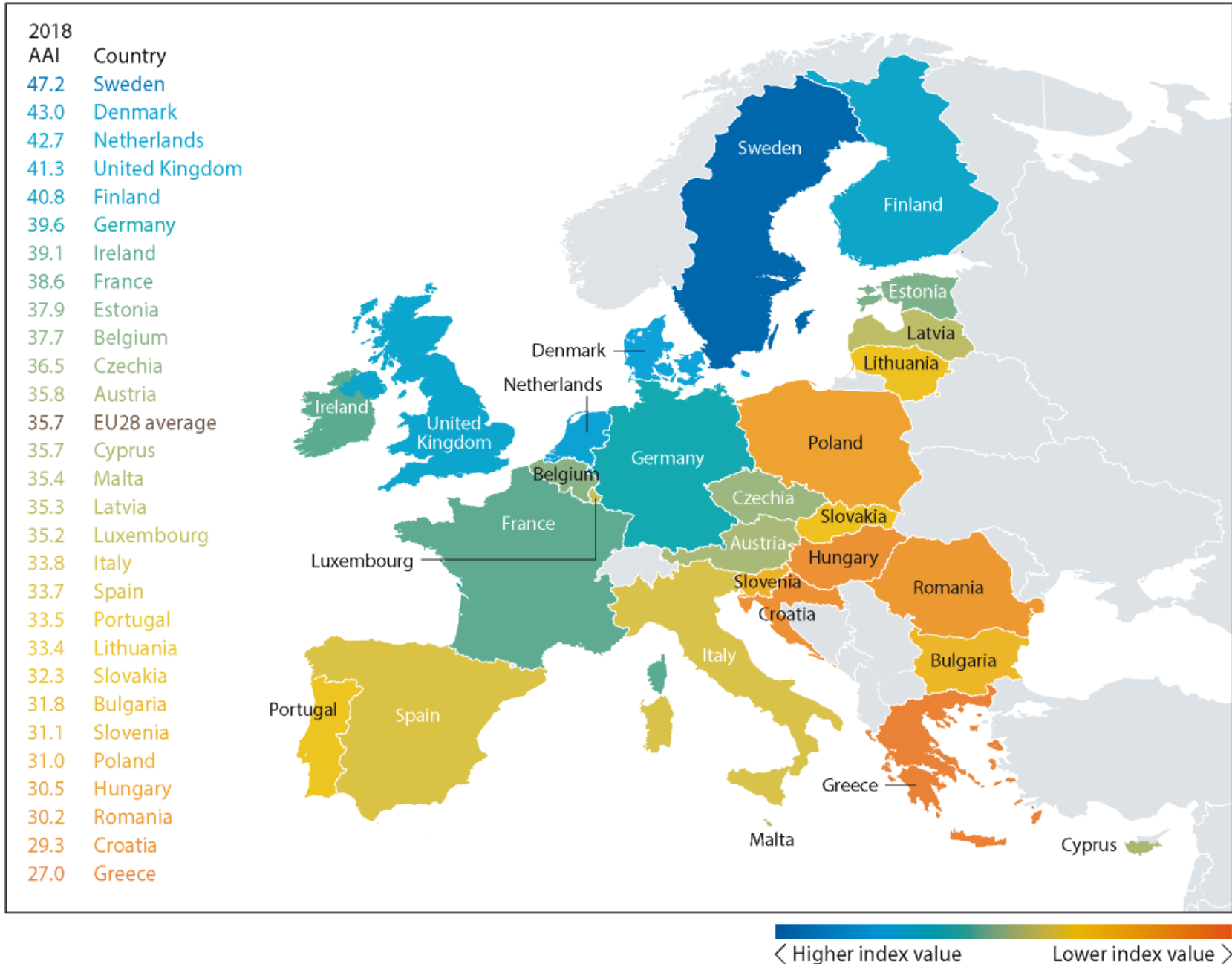


< Higher index value

Lower index value >

0 - 100

$47.2 - 27.0 = 20.2$





## Changes in the overall AAI, between 2010 AAI, 2012 AAI and 2014 AAI

### Active Ageing Index 2010, 2012 and 2014-AAI

Rank 2014 AAI	2010 AAI	2012 AAI	2014 AAI	Change 10-14 Overall	Change 10-14 MEN 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	-1.1 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

The goalpost 56.4



## Characteristics:

Is easy to interpret:

- single number for a multifaceted phenomenon
- 4 cornerstones of active ageing (domains)
- dashboard of output indicators

Offers variety of reference points

Flexibility and transparency of the methodology

Estimations of population subgroups on different levels

Corresponds to MIPAA and WHO definitions

# Why AAI?

Multidimensional composite index measuring the extent to which the potential of older people is used

Estimates current experience of active ageing

Measures enabling environment for the future improvements

Robust evidence for policymakers:

- to monitor the effectiveness of applied measures
- to reveal barriers between potential and actual experience of older persons
- to promote new policies; policy advocacy

Visual structure to promote active ageing among:

- governments
- scientific institutions
- organisations
- individuals

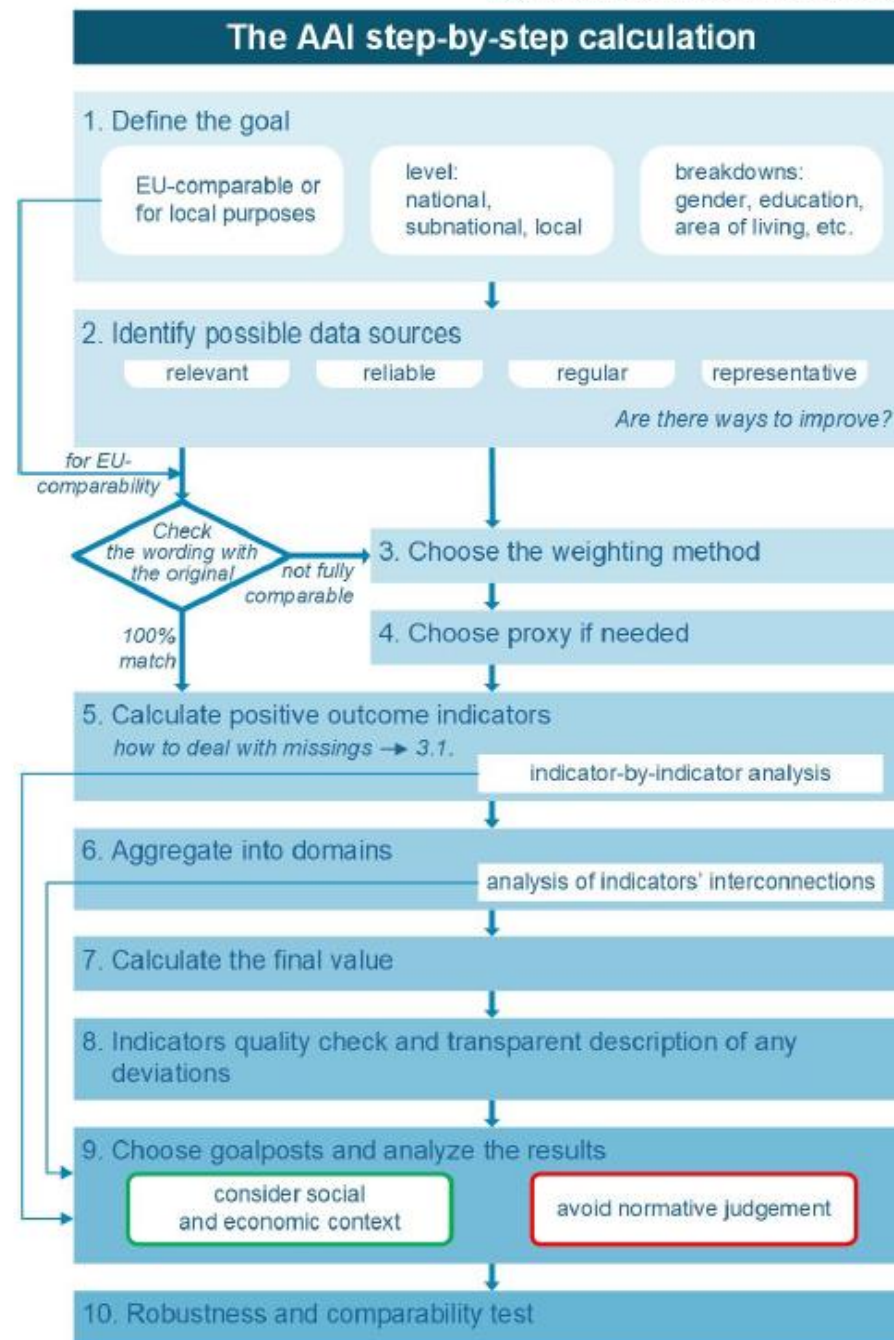
Highlights contribution of older persons to economy and society:

- strengthen social solidarity
- inform older persons about their capacities
- shift the ageing paradigm

Provides impetus to improve data collection

## Outcomes:

Figure 3. Step-by-step construction of the AAI



## Data sources:

- people
  - interviews
  - questionnaires
- documents
  - offline
  - online
- observation
  - online
  - on-site (Phys. environment)
  - „mystery shopping“, role-playing

## Types of indicators:

- number
- share
- occurrence (yes/no)
- qualitative
  
- measurable
- available
- repetitive

# Summary

- How to construct the index?
- What steps / reductions need to be done?