



# **Active Ageing Index 2012**

## **for 27 EU Member States**

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## 1a. The Active Ageing Index Project Background

.... It is a jointly-managed research project between the European Commission, the UNECE and European Centre Vienna; undertaken within the framework of activities of the [EY2012](#) and marking the 2nd cycle of review and appraisal of the implementation of [MIPAA](#) and its European RIS.

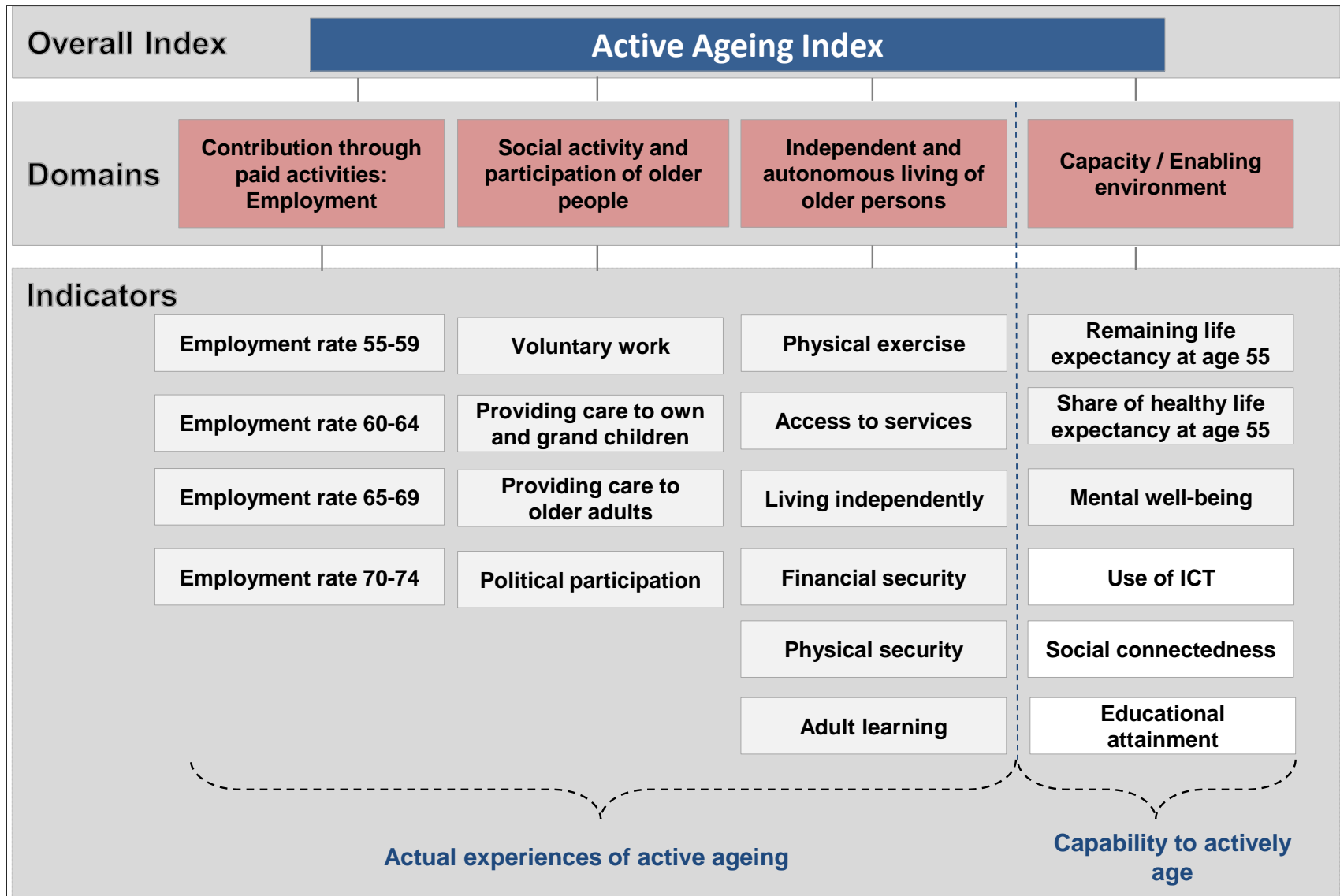
### Its aims are:

.... to develop and launch an Active Ageing Index (AAI), using [the latest data available for older people](#), to serve as [a new tool](#) to promote and monitor active ageing outcomes as well as potential at the national level, for men and women, and obtain comparative insights [for mutual learning of most appropriate policy implementation](#).

### Work is undertaken:

... by a large interdisciplinary team at European Centre Vienna, in consultation with the [UNECE Active Ageing Expert Group](#), including various stakeholders (UNECE and the Commission, but also OECD, Age-Platform Europe, Eurostat and national statistical agencies (Italy, UK) and policymaking bodies (Belgium).

# 1b. Methodological Framework of AAI

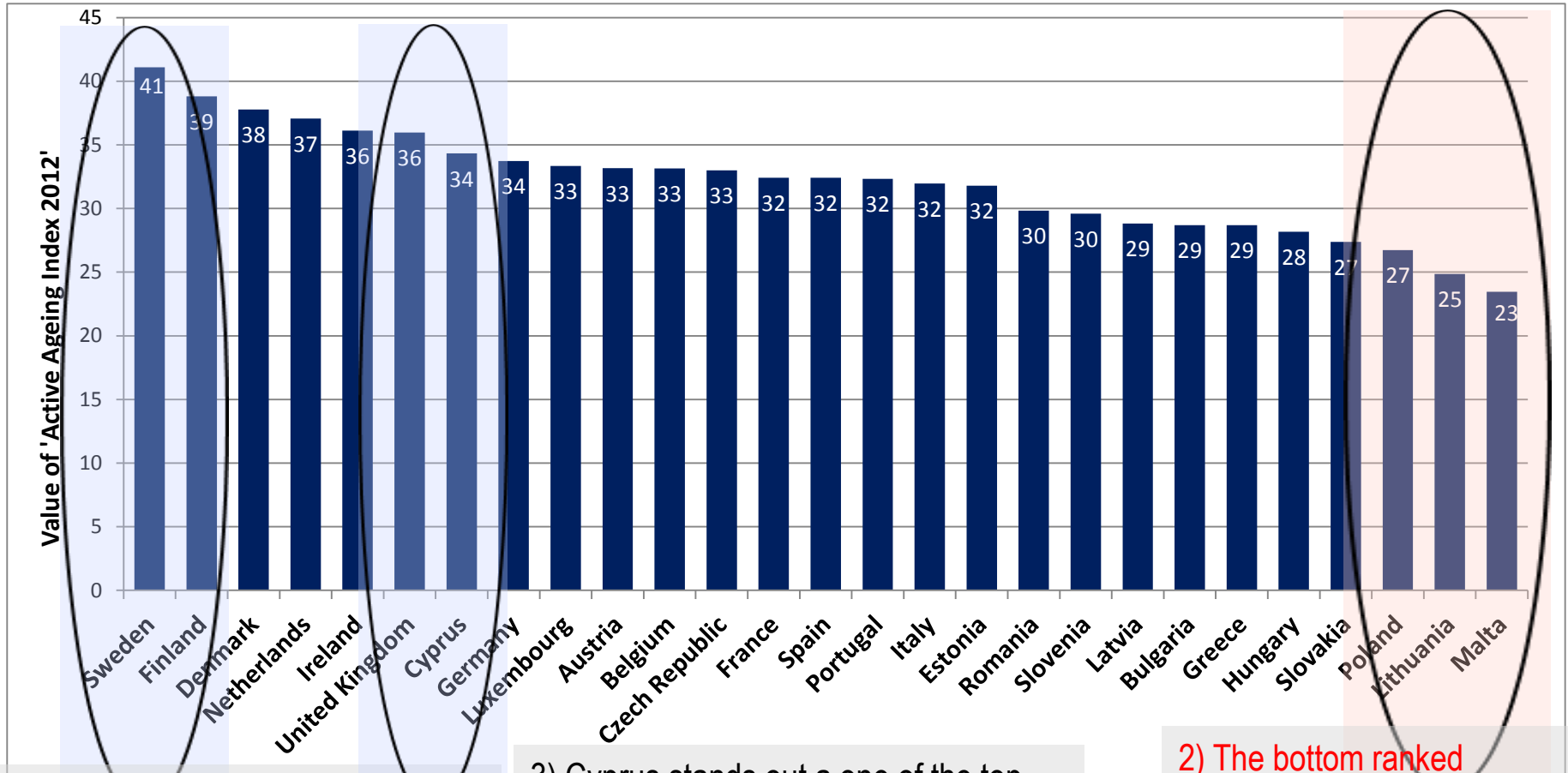


The methodology used in the aggregation of indicators is akin to the UNDP's Human Development Index, as used in the first Human Development Report (UNDP 1990).



## 2) Key Findings

# 1) The overall AAI shows differential untapped potential for active ageing across EU Member States

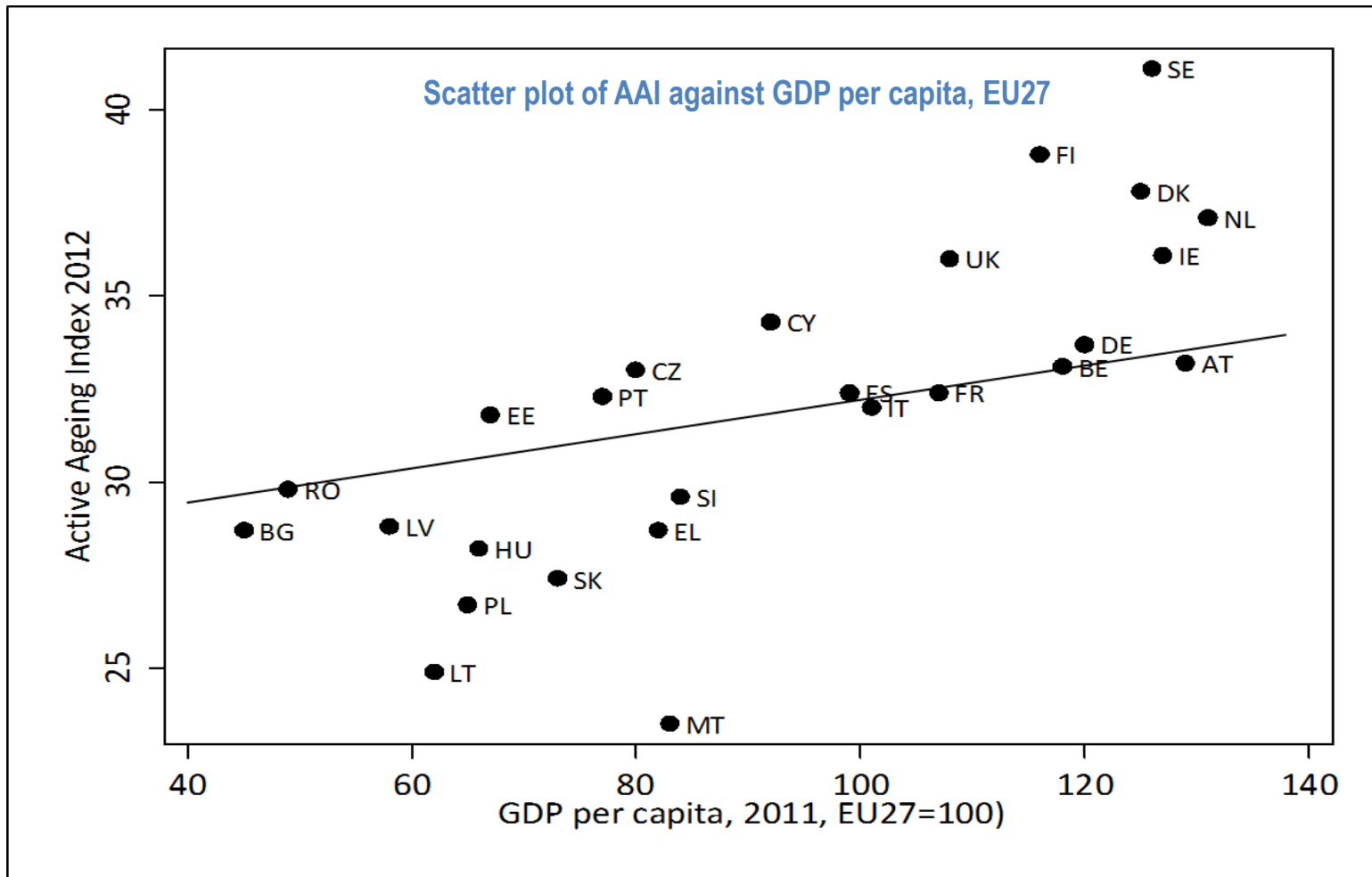


1) The countries at the top are Sweden, Finland and Denmark, followed by the Netherlands, Ireland and the UK.

3) Cyprus stands out as one of the top ranked countries, neck and neck with Germany and the UK.

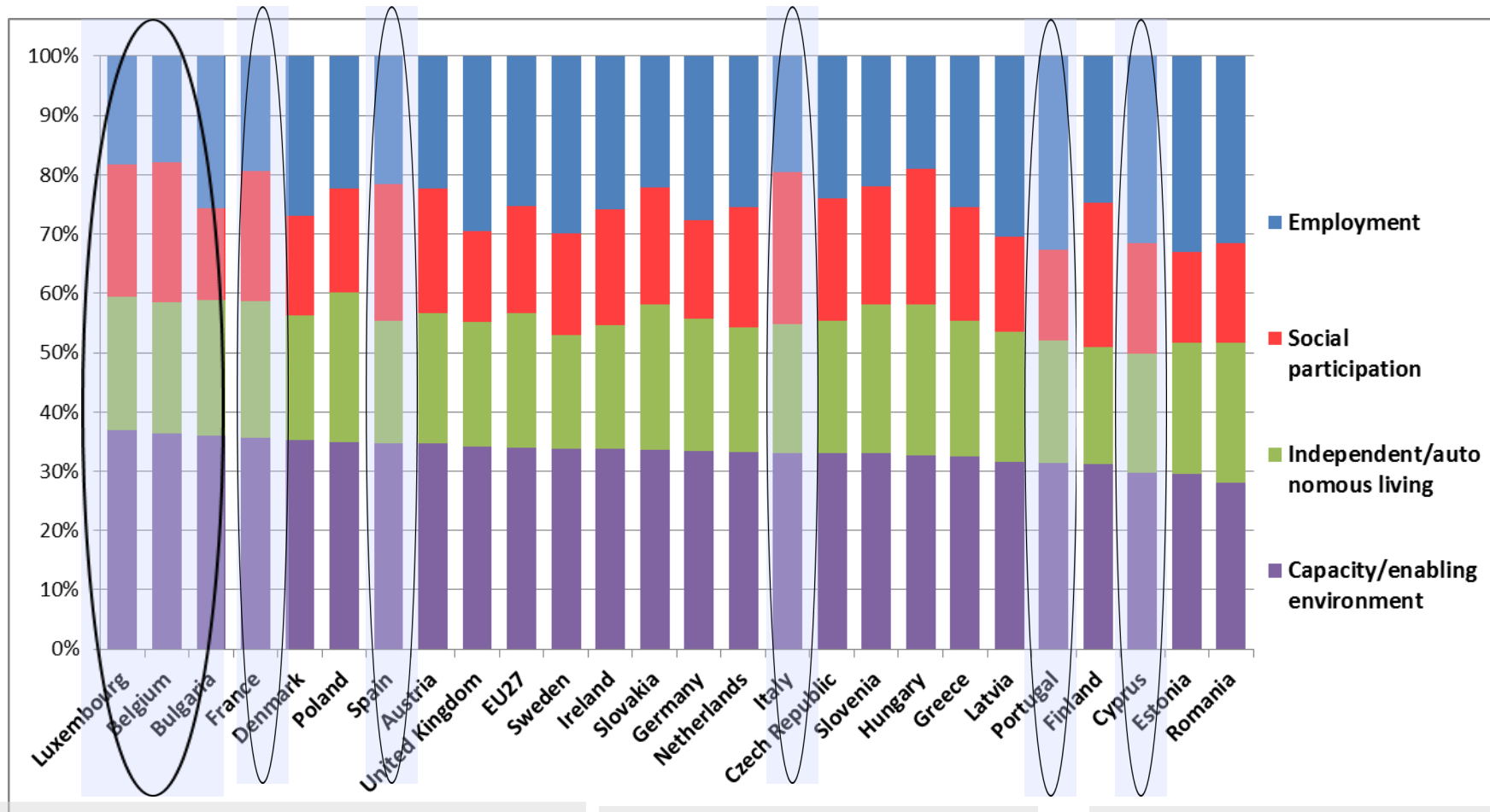
2) The bottom ranked countries are CEECs (except CZ) and also Malta and Greece.

## 2) AAI ranking is in line with the aggregate measure of GDP per capita (a proxy of wealth and standard of living)



A high correlation with per capita GDP shows that the countries with relatively higher standards-of-living are generally more successful in generating active ageing experiences and better capacity and enabling environment for active ageing among older people.

### 3) The decomposition of AAI point to specific policy focus in different domains

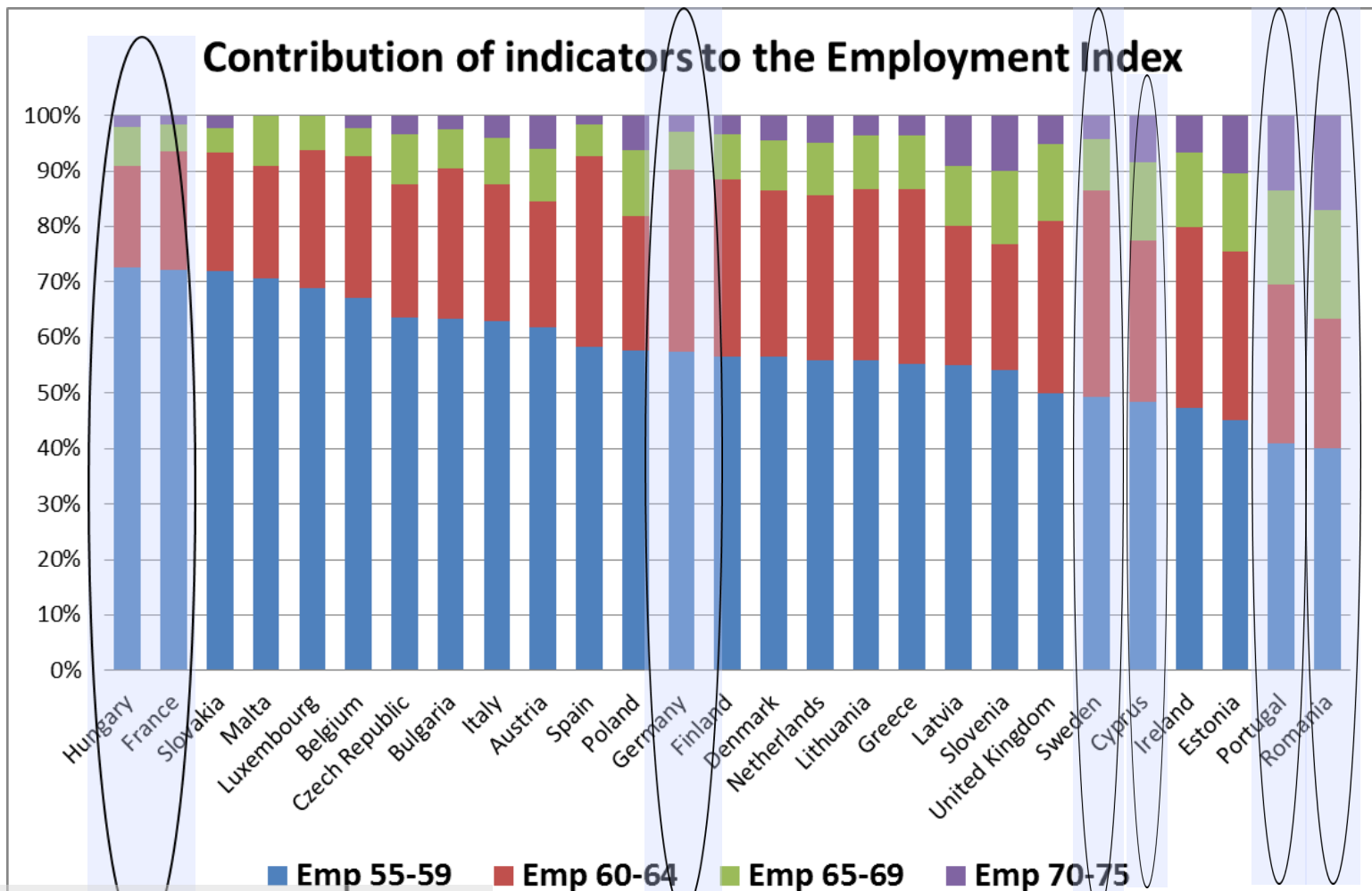


1) LU, BE and FR among the Western European countries, and BG and PL among the CEECs, perform best in generating the capacity /enabling environment for AA

3) FR, ES and IT are most notable in their share of AAI in the 2<sup>nd</sup> domain social activity and participation of older people

2) CY and PO stand out among the countries with the highest relative contribution to the AAI from the 1<sup>st</sup> employment domain.

## 4) Decomposition AAI for employment domain to its constituting indicators brings further insights!



1) HU and FR top performers for employment activity of age groups 55-59, but they should seek improvements in the employment rate for older groups

2) SE and DE stand out for greater employment in the age group 60-64

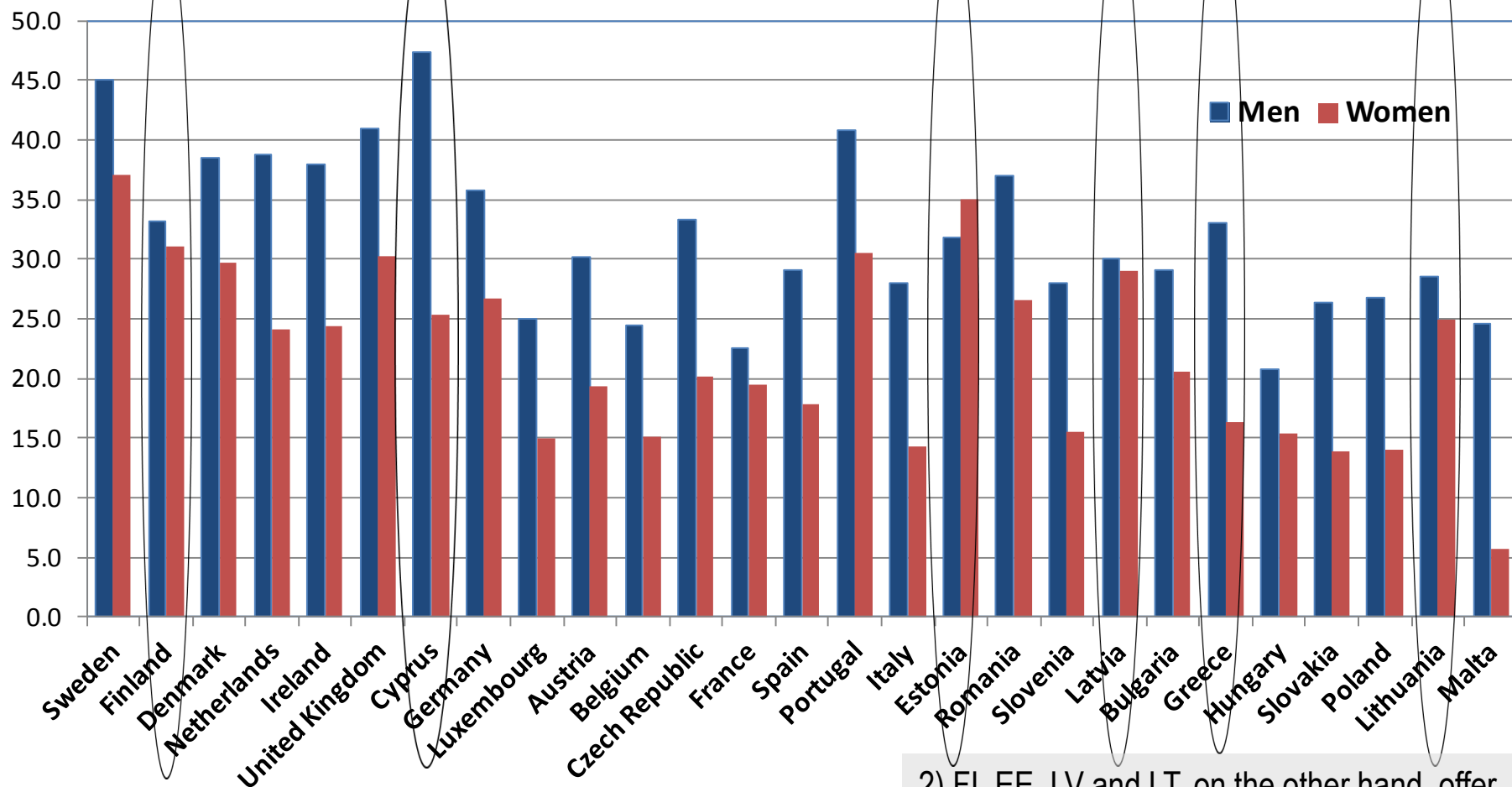
3) RO and PT and CY show much higher employment beyond the retirement age of 65



# 5) AAI for men and women provide insights on policy actions required to reduce gender disparity



## Employment domain Index, for men and women



1) CY and EL do not perform well for employment of older female workers in comparison to older male workers

2) FI, EE, LV and LT, on the other hand, offer good practice examples in maintaining a gender balance in employment among older workers



## **3) Specific Examples**



# Two country examples to highlight the usefulness of AAI for policy insights

- ... Cyprus and Germany as a possible comparison for policy lessons:
  - The two countries score the same value of the AAI (overall), despite DE ranked much higher than Cyprus in terms of GDP per capita, and in its capacity and enabling environment for AA.
  - The gender disparity for the employment domain index points to specific policy actions required in Cyprus towards promoting employment of women while maintaining high employment of men.

# Relative Ranking of 27 EU countries across four domains

OVERALL	Employment	Social activity and participation	Independent and Autonomous living	Capacity/enabling environment
1 Sweden	1 Sweden	1 Finland	1 Denmark	1 Sweden
2 Finland	2 Cyprus	2 Italy	2 Sweden	2 Denmark
3 Denmark	3 UK	3 Belgium	3 Netherlands	3 Netherlands
4 Netherlands	4 Portugal	4 Netherlands	4 Finland	4 Luxembourg
5 Ireland	5 Estonia	5 Luxembourg	5 Germany	5 UK
6 UK	6 Denmark	6 Spain	6 UK	6 Ireland
7 Cyprus	7 Finland	7 France	7 Ireland	7 Finland
8 Germany	8 Netherlands	8 Ireland	8 Luxembourg	8 Belgium
9 Luxembourg	9 Romania	9 Sweden	9 France	9 France
10 Austria	10 Germany	10 Austria	10 Slovenia	10 Austria
11 Belgium	11 Ireland	11 Czech Rep	11 Czech Rep	11 Germany
12 Czech Rep	12 Latvia	12 Hungary	12 Belgium	12 Spain
13 France	13 Lithuania	13 Cyprus	13 Austria	13 Malta
14 Spain	14 Czech Rep	14 Denmark	14 Hungary	14 Czech Rep
15 Portugal	15 Austria	15 Slovenia	15 Lithuania	15 Italy
16 Italy	16 Bulgaria	16 Germany	16 Romania	16 Bulgaria
17 Estonia	17 Greece	17 Greece	17 Malta	17 Cyprus
18 Romania	18 Spain	18 UK	18 Estonia	18 Portugal
19 Slovenia	19 Slovenia	19 Slovakia	19 Italy	19 Slovenia
20 Latvia	20 France	20 Romania	20 Cyprus	20 Lithuania
21 Bulgaria	21 Italy	21 Portugal	21 Poland	21 Estonia
22 Greece	22 Luxembourg	22 Estonia	22 Spain	22 Poland
23 Hungary	23 Slovakia	23 Poland	23 Slovakia	23 Greece
24 Slovakia	24 Poland	24 Latvia	24 Portugal	24 Slovakia
25 Poland	25 Belgium	25 Bulgaria	25 Greece	25 Hungary
26 Lithuania	26 Hungary	26 Lithuania	26 Bulgaria	26 Latvia
27 Malta	27 Malta	27 Malta	27 Latvia	27 Romania



**AAI is a tool that other researchers and  
policy officials can use  
(time permitting..., refer here to the AAI  
Excel sheet calculations)**



**Thank you for your attention**

**For further details, contact**

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