



Une évaluation multi-critères du vieillessement actif en Europe

15^e colloque du COR

Emploi des seniors et vieillissement actif en Europe

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Outline

- 1. Introducing positive approaches to ageing**
 - 1.1 The context: Speed and scale of population ageing
 - 1.2 Active ageing as a policy approach

- 2. Example of the Active Ageing Index “AAI”**
 - 2.1 Introducing the Active Ageing Index project
 - 2.2 Key findings of the latest AAI Analytical Report

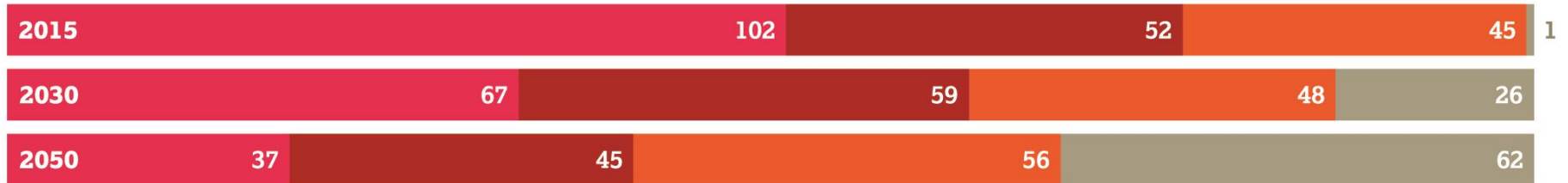
- 3. Conclusions**
 - 3.1 Strengths and limitations of the Active Ageing Index
 - 3.2 Policy response?



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Introducing positive approaches to ageing

1.1 Speed and scale of population ageing



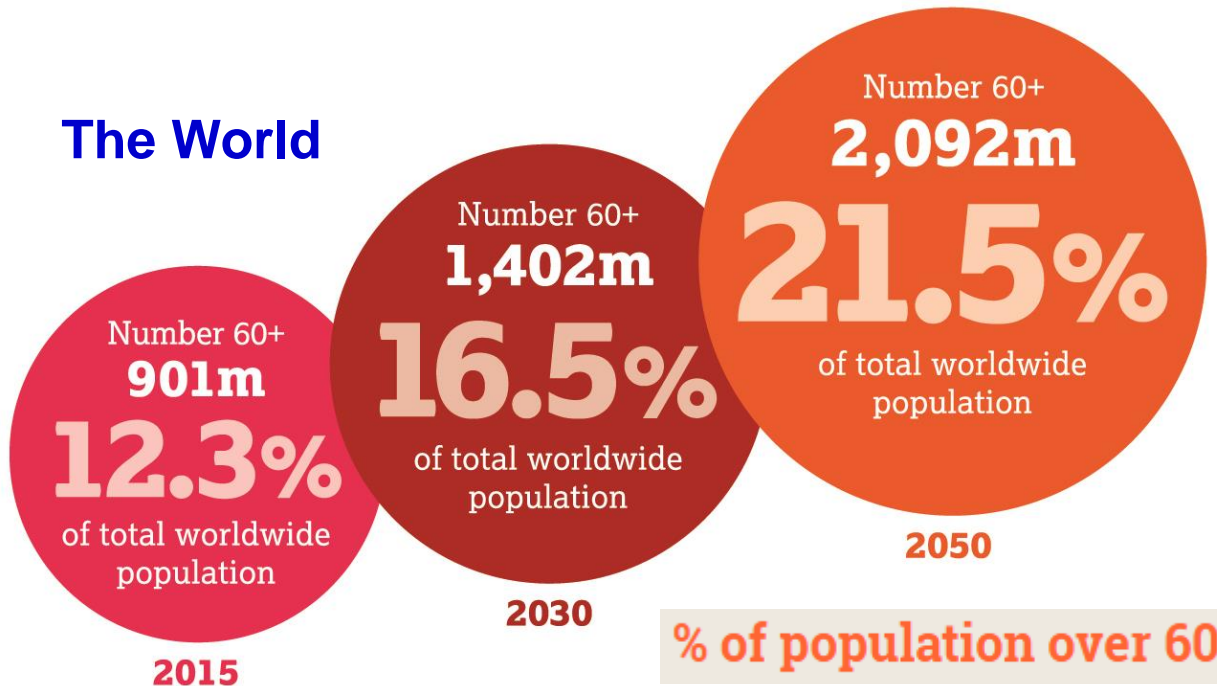
Young societies
Less than 10 per cent of population aged 60 and over

Ageing societies
10-19 per cent of population aged 60 and over

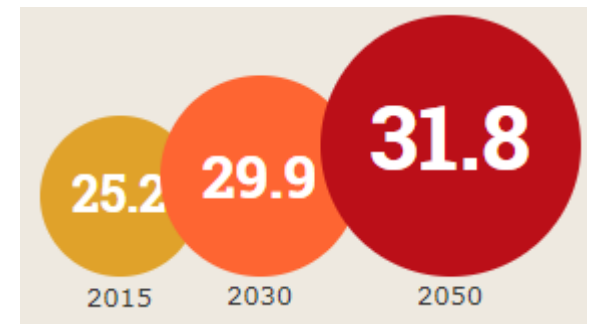
High-ageing societies
20-29 per cent of population aged 60 and over

Hyper-ageing societies
30 per cent or more of population aged 60 and over

The World



France



% of population over 60

1.2 Active ageing as a policy approach

- Active and engaged people contribute to their own health, wellbeing and autonomy as well as to the welfare of the society in which they live.
- It rejects the deficit model which projects older people as dependents. It recognises equality of opportunity and potential of older people.
- Active ageing includes paid work as well as unpaid activities, and also independent living and self-reliance.
- It is not just influenced by policies and programmes of the governments but it is also determined by our own behaviour (e.g. healthy lifestyle; longer careers).

Emphasis on active ageing at the European level

- I. Designation of 2012 as the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations
- II. European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing (EIP-AHA) – setting out the target to increase the average healthy lifespan of Europeans by 2 years by 2020



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The EU's Active Ageing Index "AAI"

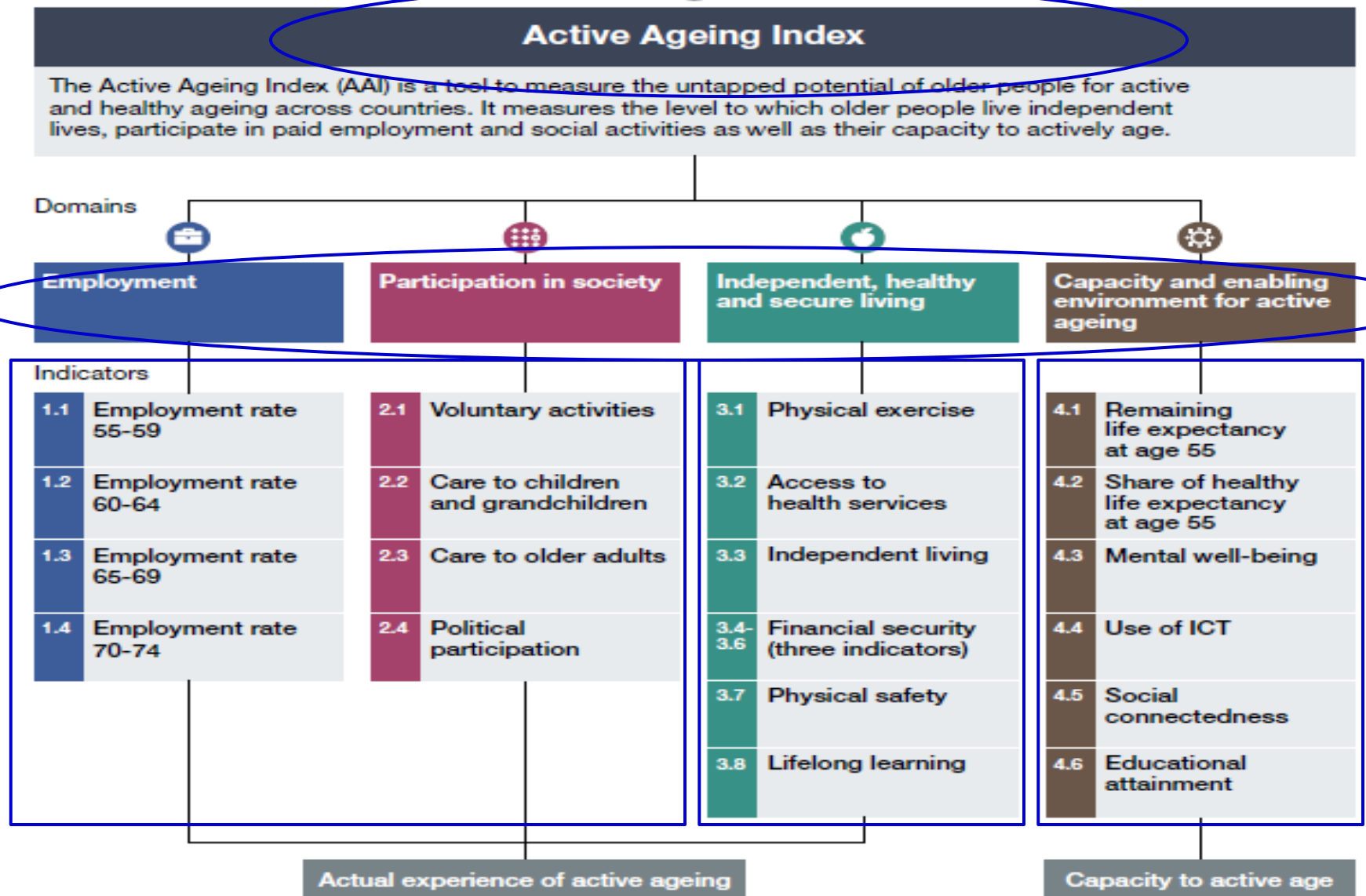
Objectives of the AAI project 2012-15

Launched on the eve of the European Year 2012

- I. To produce high-quality, independent, multi-perspective **evidence on active ageing**;
- II. To highlight the **contributions of older people** in different dimensions of their lives; and identify the potential of older people that goes untapped;
- III. To offer policy makers **comparative evidence** and encourage them to use it in developing strategies for promoting active ageing.

The AAI framework

22 indicators, 4 domains, for men/women



Source: For a discussion on the choice of indicators, see Zaidi et al. (2013, 2016)

Critical observations about the AAI

AAI indicators focus on outcomes rather than processes:

Legal instruments  Implementation  **Outcomes**

And: no value judgement that a single model of active ageing is prescribed for all nations across Europe



Key findings for 28 EU countries

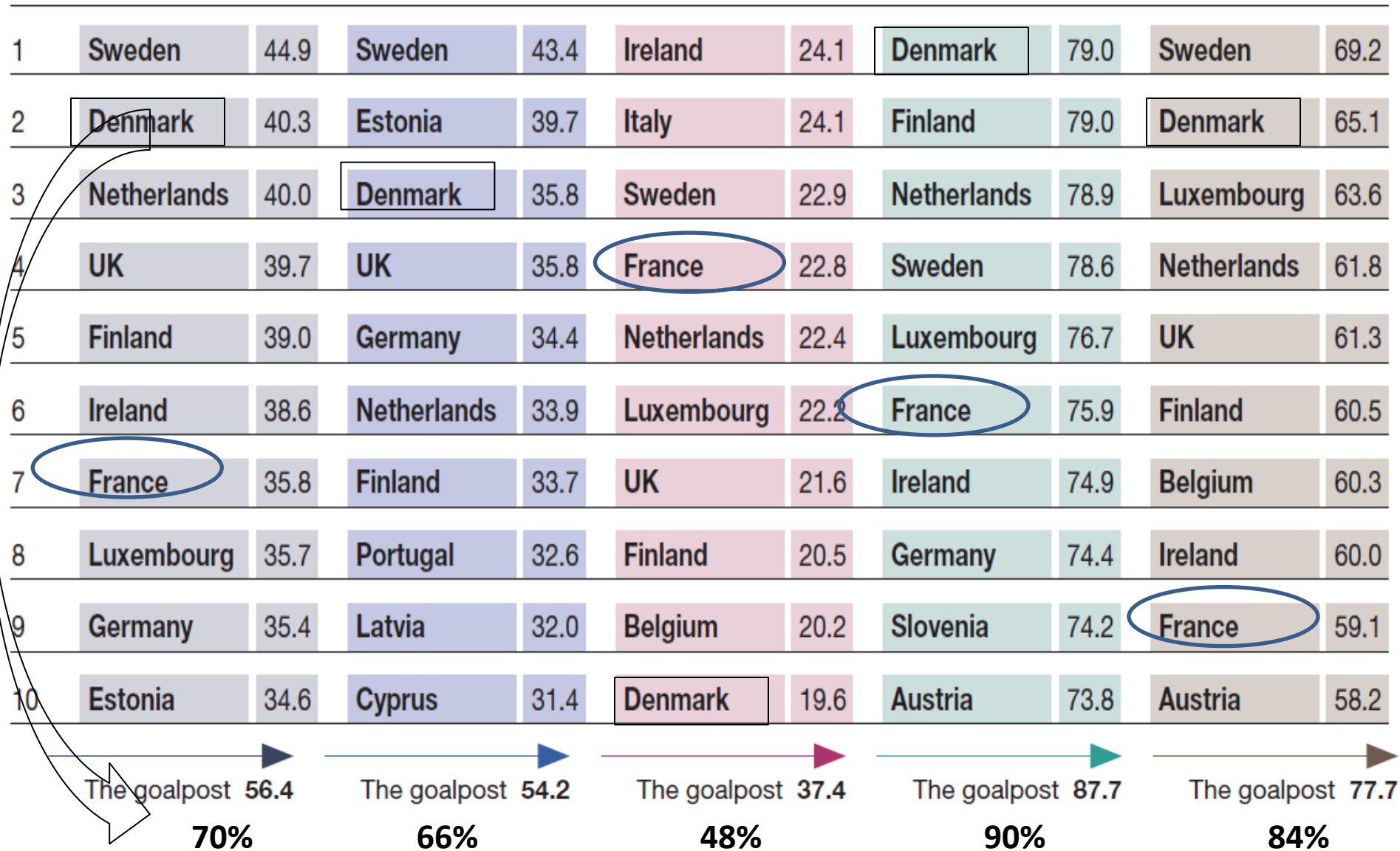
Drawn from
The AAI Analytical Report
Published in April 2015

Source: Zaidi and Stanton (2015)

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



Key message 2: A fuller realisation of active ageing remains an aspiration (even in the most developed welfare states of the EU)



Source: Zaidi and Stanton (2015), pp. 21

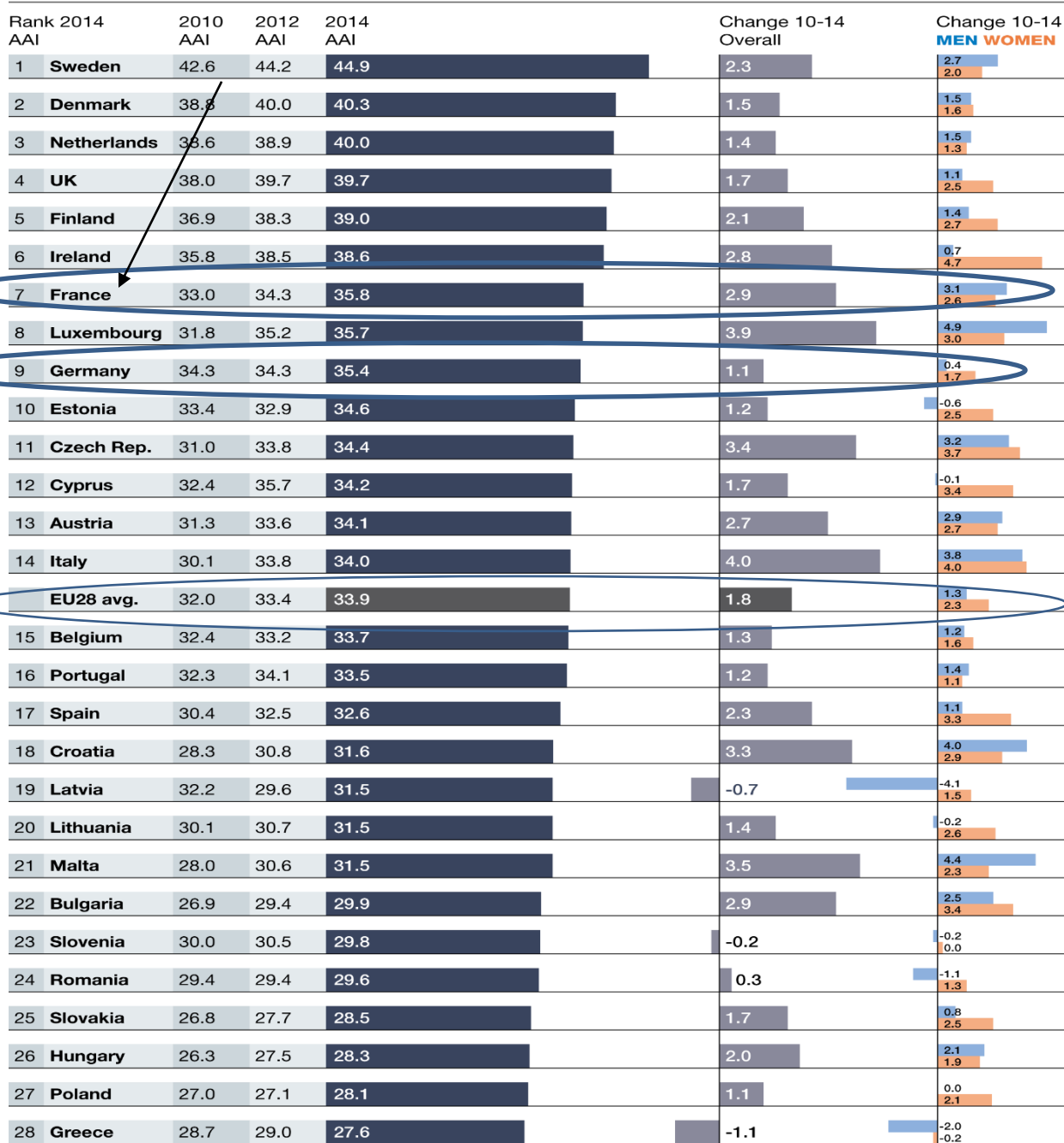
Key message 3:
AAI scores for men are higher than women, especially where employment and incomes are involved

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

Source: Zaidi and Stanton (2015), pp. 31

Key message 4:
Active ageing has been increasing in the EU, despite economic crisis and austerity measures

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





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Conclusions

Strengths of the AAI

1. The AAI framework identifies specific priorities for each country regarding where the potential of older people is not realised, and by how much?
2. The AAI framework (with further research) points to successful / innovative policy instruments to promote active and healthy ageing.

Limitations

3. The AAI evidence is only as good as the underlying data and its comparability
4. Comparative research must also capture diversity of contexts across countries; and different visions and goals with respect to active and healthy ageing.

Why such a strong rhetoric has been failing to deliver a policy response?

A joined-up approach is missing for active ageing strategies:

- **a vertical partnership** between individuals and policymakers in which the state level initiatives and removal of barriers/disincentives meet with reinforcing positive responses from the individuals and their families;
- **a horizontal partnership** in different policy areas (employment; social protection; health and social care) – not to operate in silos and miss out on synergies.



Thank you

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