

AAI IN URUGUAY

REPLICATION AND ASSESSMENT BY STAKEHOLDERS

1) INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

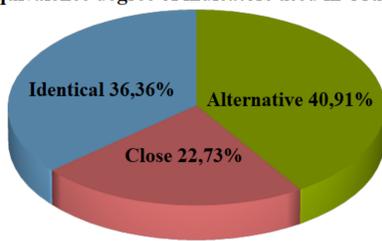
- This work reports outputs of a master's degree thesis developed at UNLA/Bs.As. (2016-2017). The purpose of the research is two-fold, so based on a mixed-method analysis: **a) evaluate the availability of appropriate secondary data to replicate the AAI over time, and b) analyze the stakeholders' assessment of the AAI** as an appropriate public policy tool; for this purpose semi-structured interviews were used.
- Availability of secondary data is not enough to replicate de AAI in Uruguay, if there is not a favorable socio-political context to allocate resources for its implementation as a sustained effort over time and vice-versa.

3) RESULTS

a) Secondary data

- Available for 22 indicators, with varying degrees of equivalence^(following 1), respecting construct validity (see pie graph).
- Likewise, the data sources (surveys) are not updated at the same frequency or may not even have a foreseeable replication.

Equivalence degree of indicators used in Uruguay



b) Stakeholder assessment

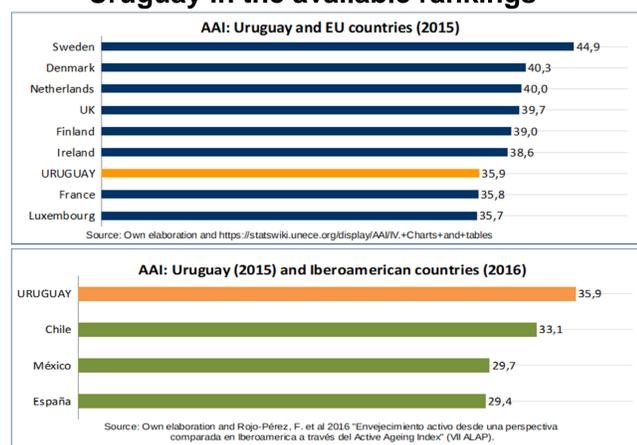
(Academics, Policy Makers and Civil Society)

- Previous knowledge of the AAI is rather superficial in most of the interviewees.
- The greatest conceptual affinity to the **Active Ageing approach** was found in the Civil Society, instead of among Academics or Policy Makers.
- The objections are related to: 1) the term "active" is strongly associated to prescriptive modalities identified in some public policies practices, 2) the sense of self within participation and way of life is a distinctive element in the **Active Ageing approach**, however this is not captured in the AAI measurement.

Some measurement recommendations:

- Social participation activities (recreational, cultural or leisure), are identified as a central element to improve the quality of life while maintaining a sense of self. Therefore, these should be included specifically in the AAI (in Domain 4).
- Independent living arrangement, as it is defined (3.3), does not capture decisional autonomy, which should be measured by a subjective response indicator. Specific surveys are recommended with the goal of designing an adequate indicator.
- An indicator of the social image of old age and ageing is noted as extremely necessary to capture the degree in which a society enables, or not, the empowerment of its older adults, and how it determines the individual autonomy (in Domain 4).

Uruguay in the available rankings



2) URUGUAY IN CONTEXT

- 19% of the Uruguayan population is 60 years or older (ECH 2017).
- Uruguay ratified the «Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons» (OEA, 2016), which is strongly aligned with the Active Ageing policy framework.

4) DISCUSSION

• Even though the country has already made a commitment to the Active Ageing policy framework, emerges from the interviews that currently this approach is not widely accepted in Uruguay.

• In order for the AAI to be a useful tool for Uruguay, the following is necessary:

I. To update specific surveys which were carried out only once.

II. To overcome the resistance identified among the Policy Makers and the Academics.

This can be achieved through:

› taking into account their measurement recommendations,

› going in depth in the study of the Active Ageing implications as a policy framework and in the discussion of the symbolic meaning associated with the terminology.

III. To keep in mind that to *remain in charge of our own lives as long as possible*⁽³⁾, the sense of self and the empowerment are the key. And it is possible to improve the measurement of these aspects.

AAI: domains and indicators	AAI in Uruguay, data sources used	Equivalence degree ¹	Update frequency
Domain 1: Employment (contribution through paid activities)			
1.1 Employment rate 55-59	ECH 2015	Identical	Continuos
1.2 Employment rate 60-64	ECH 2015	Identical	Continuos
1.3 Employment rate 65-69	ECH 2015	Identical	Continuos
1.4 Employment rate 70-74	ECH 2015	Identical	Continuos
Domain 2: Participation in society (contribution through unpaid activities)			
2.1 Voluntary work by older adults (aged 55+)	EUT 2013	Close	Not foreseen
2.2 Care to children, grandchildren by older population (aged 55+)	EUT 2013	Close	Not foreseen
2.3 Care to older adults by older population (aged 55+)	EUT 2013	Close	Not foreseen
2.4 Political participation of older population (aged 55+)	LB 2015	Alternative	Bi-annual
Domain 3: Independent, healthy and secure living			
3.1 Physical exercise for older adults (aged 55+)	Dependence detection survey NIEVE-MIDES 2012	Alternative	Not foreseen
3.2 Access to health and dental care (for those aged 55+)	ECH 2015	Alternative	Continuos
3.3 Independent living arrangements (for those aged 75+)	ECH 2015	Identical	Continuos
3.4 Relative median income (for those aged 65+)	ECH 2015	Close	Continuos
3.5 No poverty risk (for those aged 65+)	ECH 2015	Close	Continuos
3.6 No severe material deprivation (for those aged 65+)	ECH 2015	Alternative	Continuos
3.7 Physical safety (for those aged 55+)	LB 2015	Alternative	Bi-annual
3.8 Lifelong learning (for those aged 55-74)	EUTIC 2013	Alternative	Not foreseen
Domain 4: Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing			
4.1 Remaining life expectancy (RLE) at age 55 as a proportion of 50 years goalpost	INE, 2016	Identical	Continuos
4.2 Share of healthy life years in the remaining life expectancy at age 55	Developed based on INE prospective analysis, 2016	Identical	Not foreseen
4.3 Mental well-being (for those aged 55+)	Dependence detection survey NIEVE-MIDES 2012	Alternative	Not foreseen
4.4 Use of ICT by older adults (aged 55-74)	LB 2015	Alternative	Bi-annual
4.5 Social connectedness of older people (aged 55+)	Dependence detection survey NIEVE-MIDES 2012	Alternative	Not foreseen
4.6 Educational attainment of older people (aged 55+)	ECH 2015	Identical	Continuos