Overview of the data sources for the active ageing indicators

Workshop on Addressing Data Gaps For Active Ageing Indicators
Vitalija GAUCAITE WITTICH/ 23 June, 2016/Minsk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in society</th>
<th>Living</th>
<th>Enabling</th>
<th>Income, poverty risk, material deprivation (+50)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>activities</td>
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<td>Depth interviews (formal)</td>
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<td>Care to children, grandchildren</td>
<td>(Q8)</td>
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<td>Care to older adults</td>
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<td>Political participation</td>
<td>(Q8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical exercise</td>
<td>(Q8)</td>
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<td>Access to health and dental care</td>
<td>(Q8)</td>
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<td>Remaining life expectancy at 55</td>
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<td>Share of healthy life expectancy at 55</td>
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<td>Mental well-being</td>
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<td>Use of ICT</td>
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<td>(Q10)</td>
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Content:

- Task Force on Ageing-related Statistics on data gaps: findings/suggestions
- Data sources used for EU countries & various national initiatives
- Potential sources: Time use survey
Task Force on Ageing-related Statistics

Indicators/areas structured according to the four policy goals in the Vienna Declaration

- Longer working life and ability to work
- Promote participation, non-discrimination, social inclusion
- Promote dignity, health, independence
- Intergenerational solidarity
Task Force on Ageing-related Statistics

Summary of recommendations

- Produce the indicators identified in the report
- Promote and participate in coordination mechanism
- Use internationally recommended and harmonized methodologies and definitions
- Promote access and understanding of statistics
- User empowerment
Labour market participation at older age/AA indicators: Employment rates, 55+(1st tier)

- LFS – ILO methodology in general
Covers population up to age 75
Many countries disaggregate by age and sex up to 75
some not due to limited number of older persons in a sample
Social Inclusion & well-being of older persons

AA indicators:
domain 3: financial security(2), physical safety(3), independent living(1),
domain 4: social connectedness(3), ICT access(2) mental wellbeing(3)

Many countries disaggregate by age and sex but some not due to limited number of older persons in a sample
Older persons contribution to society:
AA indicators:
domain 2: voluntary work (3), provision of informal care (3)
domain 3: life long learning/intergenerational knowledge sharing(3),
Possible sources: Time Use Survey & general Social Survey
Data sources for active ageing indicators in EU countries

- EU Labour Force Survey (LFS)
  indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.8, 4.6
- EU statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
  indicators 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6
- European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS)
  indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 4.3
- European Social Survey (ESS)
  indicators 3.7, 4.5
- EU project JA-EHLEIS (Joint Action-European Health and Life Expectancy Information System) – indicators 4.1, 4.2
- Eurostat’s ICT Survey – indicator 4.4
Data sources for Active Ageing indicators for USA

  indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.4M, 3.5M, 4.4
- Census Bureau: American Community Survey - 2.2
- Census Bureau: Data Ferrett – 3.3
- Nat. Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health promotion - 3.1
- National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) - 3.2
- OECD “Growing unequal?...” – 3.6
- Survey on Income and program participation - 3.7
- National Household Education Survey - 3.8
- National Vital Statistics System – 4.1, 4.2
- National Center for Health Statistics (CDC/NCHS) – 4.2, 4.3, 4.5
Data sources for Active Ageing indicators for Biscay province (Spain)

Data supplied by the Eustat- Basque Institute for Statistics. Only data for the population above 55 in Biscay was selected.

- Labour Force Survey of the Basque Country
- Social Capital Survey of the Basque Country
- Basque Health Survey
- Demographic Survey of the Basque Country
- Survey of Poverty and Social Inequalities of the Basque Country
- Mortality Statistics of the Basque Country
- Information Society Survey of the Basque Country
Data sources for selected Active Ageing indicators – country proxy proposals

- Time use survey (Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Turkey) indicators 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 3.8, 4.5
- Survey on discrimination, abuse and violence against older people (Rep. of Moldova) indicators 2.1-2.4, 3.2, 4.3
- Sample survey on income and participation in social programs (Russian Federation) indicator 2.1
- Integrated survey of the living conditions of population (Russian Federation) indicators 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.4
- Generations and gender survey (Georgia, Russian Federation) indicators 2.2, 2.3, 3.6, 4.3
- Sample survey of household living conditions (Ukraine) indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.6
Data sources for selected Active Ageing indicators – country proxy proposals

3.6. No severe material deprivation (for those aged 65+)
• Sample survey of household living conditions (Belarus)
• Household Budget Survey (Republic of Moldova)

3.7. Physical safety (for those aged 55+)
• Georgian crime survey (Georgia)
• Survey Public Opinion Barometer (Republic of Moldova)
• Gallup WorldPoll

3.8. Lifelong learning (for those aged 55–74)
• Integrated Household Survey (Georgia)
• Sample survey of population participation in lifelong learning (Russian Federation)
Time use survey

Three key areas:

• unpaid work and non-market production, including
  o volunteer activities
  o care

• well-being, including
  o value of leisure time
  o social connections
  o exercising

• gender equality
Time use survey

Key groups of interest include:

• **Older persons**
• Persons with a disability or a long-term health condition
• Carers of persons with a disability or long-term health condition
• Unemployed
• People living in low-income or economic resources households
• People living in public housing
• Children and young people
• Migrants and refugees
Time use survey

24-hour time diary

“yesterday”
- suitable for phone surveys

“tomorrow”
- better possibilities to study parallel activities and information about context

Full-scale diary
- should cover entire year (all seasons)
- should capture activities on weekdays and weekends

Light diary
- reduces the response burden
- lowers the cost
- suited for web application
- can be conducted every 3–5 years

BUT
fewer time-use categories
Time use survey

The UNECE Guidelines for Harmonizing Time-Use Surveys support countries in carrying out time-use surveys and improve the comparability of TUS results at the international level.

The website on countries experiences is a knowledge base for developing of further recommendations on emerging issues with time-use surveys, such as

• light time-use diaries
• novel data collection methods
• measurement of subjective well-being in time-use surveys
Thank you

UNECE Population Unit
http://www.unece.org/pau/welcome.html