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della Svizzera italiana

SUPSI

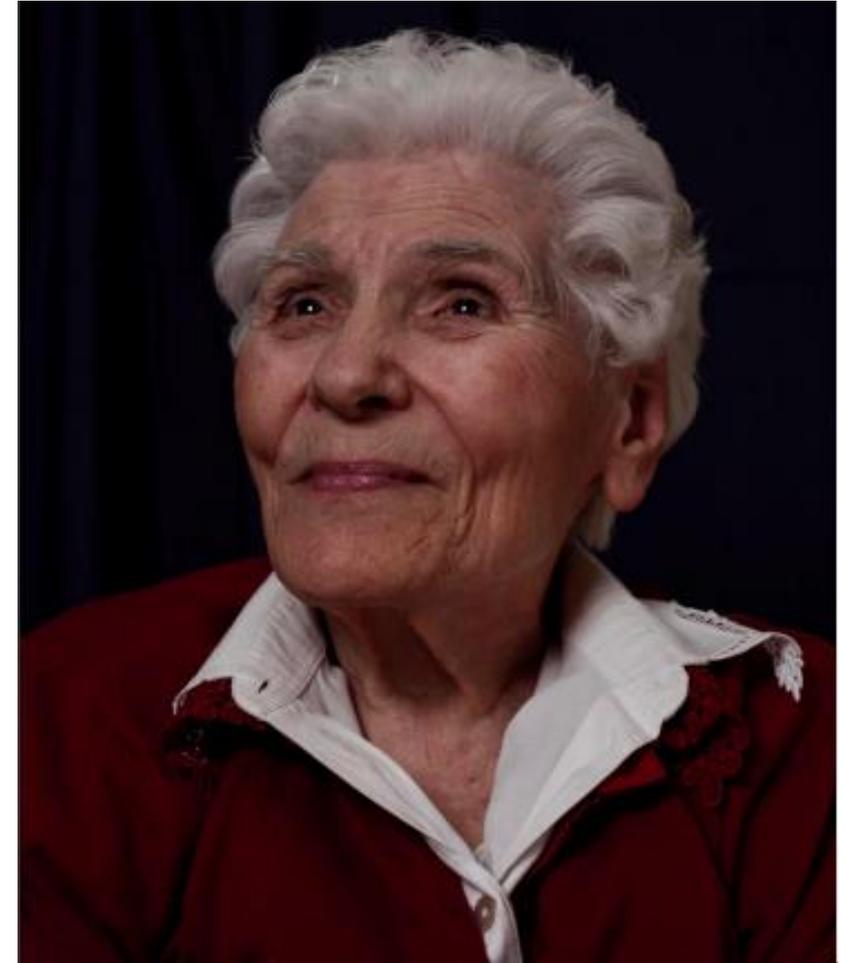


Discussioni intorno al concetto di active ageing: origini, misurazioni e traiettorie di sviluppo da una prospettiva critica e di genere

Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana
20 dicembre 2022 | 10.30

L'evento inizierà a breve

Ai sensi dell'art. 13 del Regolamento (UE) 2016/679 si comunica che l'evento sarà registrato, e che al termine dell'evento, al fine di renderne fruibili i contenuti ai terzi anche in momenti successivi, la registrazione audio-video può essere resa disponibile su uno o canali social del progetto e/o degli enti capofila e partner.



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PROGRAMMA

10.30-11:00 SALUTI E INTRODUZIONE

Stefano Cavalli [Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana]

Emanuela Sala [Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca]

11.00-11:30 DALLA CONCETTUALIZZAZIONE ALLA OPERATIVIZZAZIONE DEL CONCETTO DI ACTIVE AGEING

Daniele Zaccaria [Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana]

Stefano Cereghetti [Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana]

11.30-12:00 ACTIVE AGEING & GENDER

Federica Cretazzo [Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca]

12:00-12:30 UNA DISCUSSIONE CRITICA DEL CONCETTO DI ACTIVE AGEING DALLA PROSPETTIVA DELL'INCLUSIONE SOCIALE

Emma Garavaglia [Politecnico di Milano]

12:30-14:00 LUNCH BREAK

14.00-14:30 IS INTERNET USE A PROTECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST THE RISK OF OLD-AGE LONELINESS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK?

Federica Cretazzo [Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca]

14:30-15:00 IL PROGETTO AGE-INT

Elia Pusterla [Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana]

15:00-15:30 DISCUSSIONE ORGANIZZATIVA ACTIVE-IT





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Federica Cretazzo

Active Ageing & Gender



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1. Introduction

Gender is “a concept that refers to the social differences, as opposed to the biological ones, between **women** and **men** that have been learned, are changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures” (EC 1998: 25)

2. Relevance

* Ageing has an intrinsic **gender dimension**

➤ Causes

- Life expectancy, *i.e.*, **ladies** longer life expectancy (Eurostat 2020)
- Fertility rates, *i.e.*, **female** informal carers overburdening (Zanella et al. 2021)

* **Active ageing** also has an intrinsic **gender dimension**

* COVID-19-related measures of containment have exacerbated **gender inequalities**

➤ Consequences

- Relationship status, *i.e.*, older **women** widows living alone (Barbabella et al. 2022)

* Post-pandemic period highlights the pervasiveness of **gender inequalities**

3. Academic debate

- * Negative association between **average individual-level active ageing index (AAI)** and **gender inequality in active ageing** (within countries) (Barslund al. 2019)
- * Negative association between **overall average individual-level AAI** and age groups and **gender inequality in active ageing** (across countries) (Steinmayr et al. 2020)

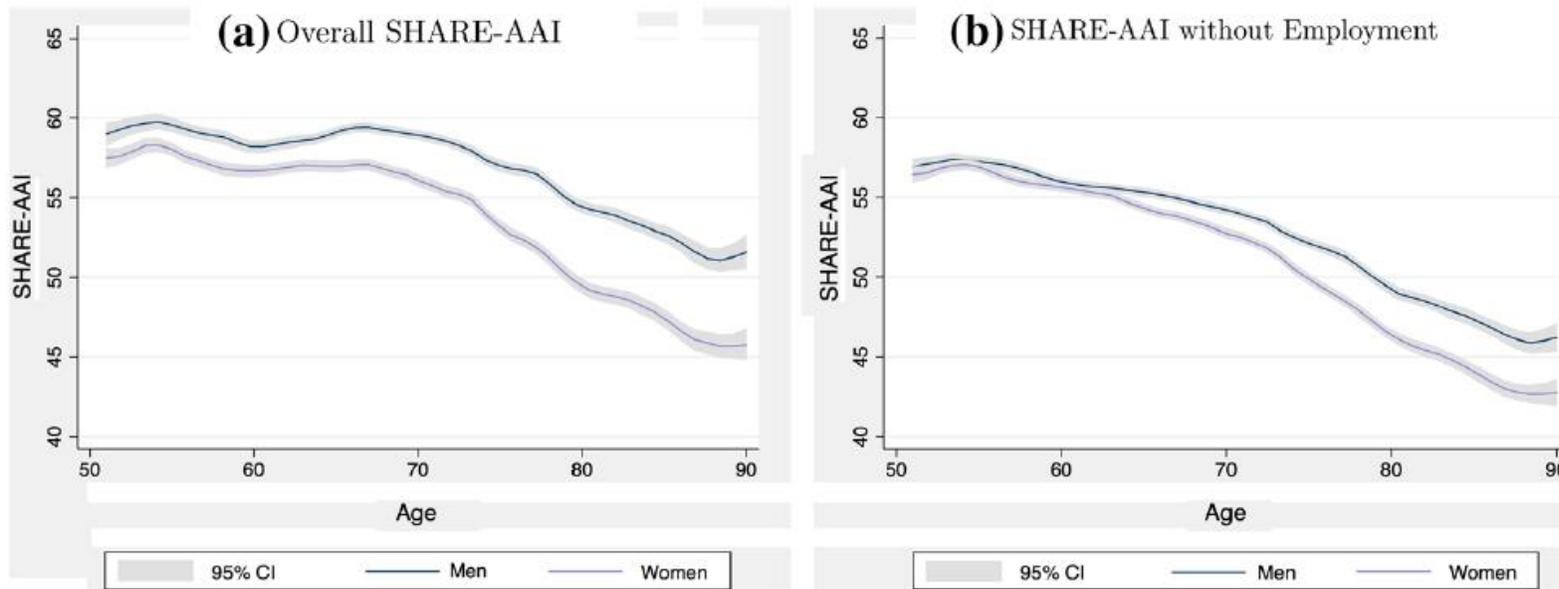


Fig. 6 SHARE-AAI Score by age and gender

Source: Steinmayr et al. 2020: 704

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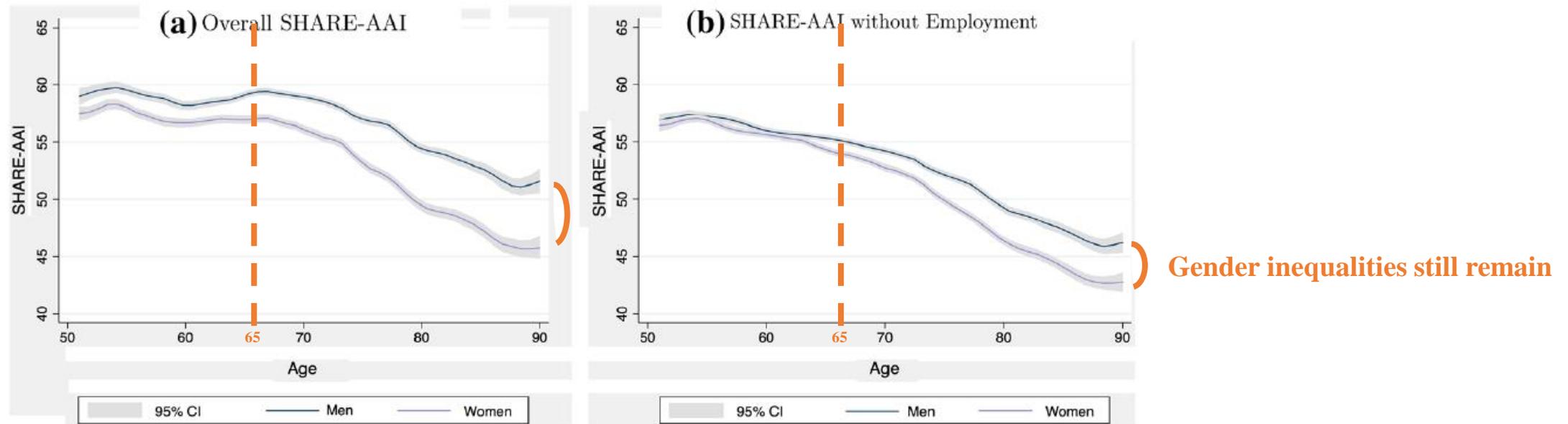


Fig. 6 SHARE-AAI Score by age and gender
Source: Steinmayr et al. 2020: 704

3. Academic debate

- 
- * **Life course approach** (Foster 2012; Foster and Walker 2013)
 - Balance between risks-and-opportunities throughout the entire life course and in old age
 - Social position (*other than* the current situation in the labour market) of older adults
 - Social role as informal carer and/or cared for of **women**
 - * **Life course approach has a huge potential in detecting the gendered pathways of active ageing**

3. Academic debate

- * **Gender inequalities in active ageing** have decreased between 2007 and 2018 (Zannella et al. 2021)
- * Specificities of the Italian case
 - Negative association between **average active ageing attainment** and **inequality in active ageing** at different levels, *i.e.*, national, regional, local (Barslund et al. 2019; Principi et al. 2021)
 - **Active ageing has intrinsic territorial-and-gender dimensions**
 - Gendered division of labour
 - Welfare state residual role

3. Academic debate

* Gender inequalities in active ageing at local level

Cluster	Region	E	P	I	C	AAI	AAI/cluster
1	Campania	-19.3	0.5	-1.2	-4.0	-7.5	-7.1
	Apulia	-17.0	-1.6	1.3	-4.0	-7.2	
	Calabria	-15.2	-1.8	0.8	-5.6	-7.0	
	Sicily	-16.1	-0.5	0.7	-4.6	-6.7	
2	Umbria	-9.7	-2.6	-4.0	-4.9	-5.7	-6.2
	Abruzzo	-16.6	-0.5	-1.7	-1.9	-6.6	
	Basilicata	-17.1	-2.0	0.5	-3.4	-7.3	
	Sardinia	-13.6	2.2	-4.7	-4.0	-5.3	
3	Lazio	-14.0	1.1	-1.4	-2.4	-5.2	-5.8
	Molise	-14.9	-0.8	-1.8	-3.4	-6.4	
4	Piedmont and Aosta Valley	-11.2	1.9	-1.5	-3.3	-4.1	-4.6
	Lombardy	-11.7	-0.1	-2.0	-1.4	-4.6	
	Veneto	-13.9	1.3	0.0	-3.4	-5.1	
	Friuli Venezia Giulia	-9.0	0.2	-0.2	-4.5	-4.0	
	Liguria	-10.1	2.2	-1.4	-3.2	-3.5	
	Emilia Romagna	-11.0	-0.4	-1.7	-2.5	-4.7	
	Tuscany	-10.8	-2.4	-1.4	-4.5	-5.7	
Marche	-11.7	0.0	-3.1	-4.6	-5.3		
5	Trentino Alto Adige	-9.0	0.7	-2.1	-2.4	-3.6	-3.6
	Italy	-13.6	0.0	-1.3	-3.4	-5.6	

Figure 5. Gender gap in Active Ageing Index (AAI) domain and overall scores in Italy, by region.
 Notes: Within clusters, regions are listed according to the ISTAT usually employed order, starting from North-Western regions descending to the South and lastly islands. E: Employment domain score. P: Participation in society domain score. I: Independent, healthy and secure living domain score. C: Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing domain score. AAI: overall AAI score.

3. Academic debate

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	Lombardy	-11.7	-0.1	-2.0	-1.4	-4.6	
	Veneto	-13.9	1.3	0.0	-3.4	-5.1	
	Friuli Venezia Giulia	-9.0	0.2	-0.2	-4.5	-4.0	
	Liguria	-10.1	2.2	-1.4	-3.2	-3.5	
	Emilia Romagna	-11.0	-0.4	-1.7	-2.5	-4.7	
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	Italy	-13.6	0.0	-1.3	-3.4	-5.6	

Participation in society includes informal care work

Figure 5. Gender gap in Active Ageing Index (AAI) domain and overall scores in Italy, by region.
 Notes: Within clusters, regions are listed according to the ISTAT usually employed order, starting from North-Western regions descending to the South and lastly islands. E: Employment domain score. P: Participation in society domain score. I: Independent, healthy and secure living domain score. C: Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing domain score. AAI: overall AAI score.

4. Political agenda

- * Council of the EU (Foster and Walker 2013)
 - 2009 Council Conclusions on Equal opportunities for **women** and **men**: active and dignified **ageing**
- * **Gender mainstreaming approach**
 - Different degree of implementation across countries
- * **Gender mainstreaming approach has an untapped potential as strategy for equal opportunities**

4. Political agenda

- * Public policies at national level, *i.e.*, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs (Barbabella et al. 2022)
 - Informal care recognition
 - Female occupation
 - Company welfare
- * A coherent strategy at national level is still lacking

- * Public policies at regional level, *i.e.*, Regions/Autonomous Provinces
 - Emilia-Romagna
 - Regional Plan of Action for a Society of All Ages
 - Regional Social and Health Plan
- * A highly fragmented framework of rules emerges

5. Limitations

- * **No** life course approach
 - **No** focus on the specific work-trajectories of **women** (Foster and Walker 2013)
 - **No** emphasis on the overall life trajectories of **women** (Foster 2012)
- * **No** causality to discern age-and-cohort effects (Steinmayr et al. 2020)
- * **No emphasis on construct validity**

5. Limitations

- * **No gender mainstreaming approach** (Foster and Walker 2013)
 - Pension system reforms
 - Active labour market policies (ALMP)
 - Intervention measures against ageism
- * Normativity in public policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- * **No emphasis on the consequences of public policies on men and women's life trajectories**

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Thanks for your attention

Appendix

* SHARE-AAI = EU-AAI

- 22/22 indicators
- 3/4 dimensions
 - Abilities
 - Employment
 - Participation in society

* SHARE-AAI ≠ EU-AAI

- (22 + 37 =) 59 indicators source, *i.e.*, SHARE
- 37 additional indicators
- (9 - 3 =) 6 additional dimensions
 - Housing
 - Lifelong Learning
 - Money
 - Physical Health
 - Social Networks
 - Subjective Well-Being

Appendix

* IT cluster/AAI = EU-AAI

- 13/22 indicator sources
 - EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
 - Labour Force Survey (LFS)
 - Mortality Tables

* IT cluster-AAI ≠ EU-AAI

- 9/22 indicator sources
 - ISTAT Aspects of Daily Life (ADL),
 - ISTAT Family and Social Subject (FSS)
 - European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)
- Time gap in data collection, *i.e.*, 2018 or before
- Non-cohabiting childcare/eldercare indicator
- Piedmont and Aosta Valley macro-region
- Trentino Alto-Adige region