



# Measuring progress on MIPAA implementation

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Sharing Knowledge and Experiences  
Towards Sustainable Ageing Societies in North-East Asia:  
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# Developing indicators to measure MIPAA-Mechanisms

- ⇒ Minimum list of indicators developed by UN system (published in: “Ageing in the Twenty-First Century” – available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Ageing%20report.pdf> )
- ⇒ UNECE: European Centre for Social Welfare and Policy Research developed a detailed set of indicators in cooperation with member Governments
  - Network of researchers and research institutes
  - Several expert meetings held to develop indicators, e.g. to measure labour market participation of older persons
  - In the Asia-Pacific region, East and North-East Asia can be at the forefront of developing indicators because of better data availability

# Suggested “Minimum list of indicators” to measure progress in MIPAA implementation

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Each MIPAA priority direction has

- ✓ Instrumental indicators and
- ✓ Outcome indicators

**Instrumental indicators:** related to “building blocks”, such as legal framework and infrastructure

**Outcome indicators:** measureable indicators to measure the outcome/impact of policies and the situation

# Minimum list of indicators include

## Basic demographic indicators

Priority Direction I (Older persons and development):

- ⇒ Outcome indicators include: poverty, literacy, coverage by social security, etc.
- ⇒ Instrumental indicators: related to inclusion of older persons

Priority Direction II (Advancing health and wellbeing into old age)”

- ⇒ Outcome indicators: health indicators
- ⇒ Instrumental indicators: related to health infrastructure

Priority Direction III (Ensuring enabling and supportive environments):

- ⇒ Outcome indicators: access to water, living arrangements, cases of abuse
- ⇒ Instrumental indicators: Policies related to accessible transportation and combatting abuse

# Quantitative indicators developed by ECE cover the following groups

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- ⇒ Basic demographic indicators related to population ageing
- ⇒ Health indicators
- ⇒ Data related to access to health-care services
- ⇒ Indicators related to income status and income distribution of older persons
- ⇒ Social protection
- ⇒ Labour market participation indicators
- ⇒ Indicators related to eliminating age barriers and discrimination in recruitment

# Key data constraints

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- ⇒ Sex disaggregated data
- ⇒ Data disaggregated by age group
- ⇒ Multiple disaggregation: Data disaggregated by sex and age and wealth quintile and location (e.g. rural vs. urban)

What are possible data sources?

How can we improve data collection?

# Aligning monitoring of MIPAA to the Sustainable Development Framework



## Ending poverty

**Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable



## Ending hunger

**Target 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally-agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons



## Reducing inequalities

**Target 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality



# Aligning monitoring of MIPAA to the Sustainable Development Framework



## Sustainable cities and human settlements

**Target 11.2:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and **older persons**

**Target 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities



# Proposed SDG indicators

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Goal 1: Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group

⇒ Issue: How can poverty of older persons be measured if they live in joint household with others?

Goal 2: Ending hunger

⇒ How can we measure that the nutritional needs of older persons are met?  
Are data available?

Goal 10: Ending inequality

⇒ How can we measure the impact of policies?

Goal 11: Sustainable cities:

⇒ How can we develop indicators that the needs of older persons are met?

# Areas for quantitative research

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- ⇒ How can we measure the rural disadvantage? (e.g. create an index on the quality of living for older persons in rural areas)?
- ⇒ How can we measure the gender gap for older persons?
- ⇒ Active ageing index with regards to Asian context?
- ⇒ Quantifying unpaid work of older persons
- ⇒ Measuring consumption needs of older persons (how much would they need for decent living?)

# Areas for qualitative research

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- ⇒ What are the key issues related to older persons **specific to the Asia-Pacific region?**
- ⇒ What are the needs of older persons?
- ⇒ How can we measure the quality of life/well-being of older persons?
- ⇒ How can we measure “ageism”/discrimination of older persons?
- ⇒ Access to health-care services suitable for older persons
- ⇒ Neglect, abuse and violence against older persons
- ⇒ Different concepts of ageing
- ⇒ Second demographic dividend

# How we could move forward ...

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- ⇒ Develop a set of indicators relevant to the Asia-Pacific region with subregional specifications
- ⇒ Build working groups assessing data availability on the minimum set of indicators
- ⇒ Agreeing on methods for qualitative research

# THANK YOU

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