

## **Proposed Indicators for Tracking Progress of Implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing**

### **Notes:**

- **Older persons refers to those aged 60 years and over**
- **Please ensure that all quantitative indicators are calculated by rural/urban residence, poverty status and other relevant national classifications**
- **Age refers to five year age groups**

### **Basic Demographic Indicators**

1. Number and proportion of older persons aged 60 years and over in the population by age/sex
2. Proportion of older persons living in urban areas, by age and sex
3. Rate of population growth of older persons by age
4. Proportion of older persons living alone by age and sex
5. Proportion of older persons by type of living arrangement by age and sex
6. Proportion of older persons who are migrants by type of migration (national, international) by age and sex

### **Priority Direction I: Older persons and Development**

#### *Outcome Indicators*

1. Proportion of the population living below national poverty line by sex (ages 15-59 and 60 and over)
2. Proportion of the population living below international poverty line (\$1.25/day) by sex (ages 15-59 and 60 and over)
3. Literacy rate, disaggregated by age/sex, benchmarked against literacy rate of adults aged 25 to 59 years
4. Highest educational attainment of older persons, disaggregated by age/sex, benchmarked against highest educational attainment of adults aged 25 to 59 years

5. Proportion of older persons covered by some form of old age income security programme (contributory or non-contributory) by age/sex and poverty status
6. Labour force participation of older persons, disaggregated by age/sex
7. Unemployment rate of older persons benchmarked against the labour force under 60 years of age
8. Proportion of older persons providing and receiving support (e.g., monetary, care, etc.) to younger members of family /community/ neighbourhood) by age/sex
9. Proportion of older persons living in households with access to telephone, land line or cell, or personal computer, by age/sex
10. Proportion of older persons reported voting in last election benchmarked against proportion for general population

*Instrumental Indicators*

11. Inclusion of specific needs of older persons in all phases (preparedness, relief and reconstruction) of humanitarian and disaster relief programmes
12. Number of national level organizations of older persons represented in government policymaking processes
13. Inclusion of issues of older persons relating to the 3 priority areas of MIPAA (development, health and enabling environments) in national and sectoral development plans, including poverty reduction strategies
14. Existence of statutory retirement age
15. Existence of universal pension
16. Existence of policies facilitating employment of older persons (no age-discrimination, special tax incentives for employment of elderly, etc)

**Priority direction II: Advancing Health and Well-Being into Old Age**

*Outcome Indicators*

1. Life expectancy: a) at birth b) at age 60 c) at age 80 disaggregated by sex
2. Disability-free life expectancy a) at birth b) at age 60 c) at age 80 disaggregated by sex
3. Mortality rates of older persons from non-communicable diseases by age/sex

4. Mortality rates of older persons from external causes (homicide, suicide, accidents) by age/sex
5. Proportion of older persons covered by medical insurance
6. Proportion of older persons reporting satisfaction with quality of life and their health, by age/sex and benchmarked against general population
7. Disability rate by age/sex benchmarked against the disability rate for persons aged 15-59
8. Prevalence of risk factors in older persons (smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, alcohol abuse, etc.), disaggregated by age/sex
9. HIV prevalence among older persons, disaggregated by age/sex and benchmarked against general population
10. Prevalence of mental health problems among older persons by diagnosis and age/sex
11. Proportion of older persons reporting to be informed about various aspects of HIV/AIDS and benchmarked against general population

*Instrumental Indicators*

12. Number and proportion of physicians with specialized training in geriatric care or health care of older persons
13. Number and proportion of primary health care workers (nurses, physical therapists, district health workers, lab technicians, social workers etc.) with geriatric training
14. Inclusion of data on older persons in national HIV/AIDS statistics (both infected and care-givers)
15. Does the national health plan address the specific needs of older persons
16. Does the national disability plan specifically address the needs of older persons
17. Number and Proportion of public/private health care facilities with geriatric care
18. Existence of primary health care services specifically designed for older persons
19. Existence of guidelines and standards of health care provision and rehabilitation services for older persons
20. Availability of training programmes in care giving skills and medical care for older caregivers of HIV/AIDS patients

### **Priority Direction III: Ensuring Enabling and Supportive Environments**

#### *Outcome Indicators*

1. Proportion of older persons living in households with safe water, improved sanitation and access to electricity, disaggregated by age/sex
2. Proportion of older persons living on their own who need assistance with activities of daily living and are receiving support by age/sex
3. Proportion of older persons reporting neglect, abuse or violence by age/sex
4. Reported incidences of neglect, abuse or violence of older persons by age/sex
5. Proportion of older persons reporting discrimination/loss of respect because of age, by age/sex

#### *Instrumental Indicators*

6. Existence of a national policy to make transportation accessible to older persons
7. Existence of national legislation to combat elder abuse
8. Existence of national programmes combating elder abuse