

BUILDING A MODEL TO ANALYSE AND COMPARE SOCIAL POLICIES ON AGEING

CONSTRUÇÃO DE UM MODELO DE ANÁLISE E COMPARAÇÃO DE POLÍTICAS LOCAIS DIRIGIDAS AO ENVELHECIMENTO POPULACIONAL

Maria João Bárrios

■ CAPP, ISCSP-Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Ana Alexandre Fernandes

■ CAPP, ISCSP-Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

António Manuel Fonseca

■ Universidade Católica Portuguesa, CEDH, FEP, Portugal

Abstract

Demographic ageing results in issues both for individuals and for organizations, with regards to social, economic and health issues. The challenge for public policies is to create the adequate resources and to adapt devices, in order to facilitate and allow an ageing process with well-being. The WHO's proposal of Active Ageing has a great potential in guiding ageing policies, in particular local interventions. In this research we aimed to convert the active ageing concept into a practical instrument, built for use by policy-makers, researchers and stakeholders to evaluate and compare different social policies on ageing. We have proceeded to the validation of both the content and the design of the instrument, using the Delphi technique.

Through the instrument created, it will be possible to analyse ageing policies from the active ageing point of view, to compare programmes and communities/organizations, to share the best policy practices and identify the least appropriate policy actions as the intervention priorities, adjusting and improving them.

Keywords: ageing programmes, comparative policies, local policies, DELPHI study

Resumo

O envelhecimento populacional representa desafios para os indivíduos e para as organizações, no que respeita a questões económicas, sociais e de saúde. As políticas públicas procuram criar os recursos adequados e adaptar os dispositivos existentes, de forma que facilite e possibilite às pessoas um processo de envelhecimento com bem-estar.

O paradigma de envelhecimento ativo, tal como é proposto pela OMS, tem grandes potencialidades na orientação das políticas dirigidas ao envelhecimento, em particular das intervenções locais. Nesta pesquisa propusemo-nos converter o conceito de envelhecimento ativo num instrumento de ordem prática, construído para ser aplicado por formuladores de políticas e investigadores, para avaliar e comparar diferentes políticas sociais relacionadas com o envelhecimento. Procedemos a uma validação de conteúdo e de construção do instrumento através da técnica Delphi.

Através do instrumento criado, será possível analisar as políticas de acordo com a perspectiva de envelhecimento ativo, comparar programas e comunidades ou organizações, partilhar as boas práticas e identificar as ações políticas menos apropriadas, considerando-as prioridades de intervenção, adequando-as e melhorando-as.

Palavras-chave: programas de envelhecimento, política comparada, política local, técnica Delphi

Introduction

Societies are ageing fast. The ageing phenomenon and its socioeconomic impact threaten the social protection systems facing new health, social and economic issues and challenging the capacity of states to provide a fair distribution of social resources. Fighting against inequalities needs to be continually reinforced through public measures designed to address the inequalities that arise during the life trajectory, with special attention to the older people, due to their specific economic and social vulnerabilities (Fernandes and Padilha, 2012). Therefore, the population ageing is becoming a public concern and is drawing the policy makers' attention towards creating age-based entitlement programmes (UNESCO, 2006).

Despite the numerous warnings about population ageing, policies remain a slow process and the window of opportunity to introduce meaningful changes is closing (Haverland and Marier, 2008). The genesis of ageing policies is usually linked with early pension schemes aimed to protect older workers who have lost competences and the strength to work in later life (Fernandes, 1997). However, the social agenda for old age is usually broader, especially when intended to prolong economic activity and enhance general well-being (Perek-Biazas, Ruzik and Vidovičová, 2008). This new perspective requires a comprehensive approach and a shift in parameters besides the fragmentation in order to implement active ageing policies (UNESCO, 2006). Haverland and Marier (2008) highlight that aged based policies should ensure that these are not causing an unfair burden to specific groups. It is important to create a closer cooperation among social protection systems, health care services and labour market integration (Haverland and Marier, 2008).

There are several perspectives to face the ageing policies and policy-makers need to be guided to the best intervention path. The proposal of World Health Organization entitled *Active Ageing. A Policy Framework* (WHO, 2002) is a potential guide for local interventions, suggesting that the responsibility for active ageing lies with the public sector, through public health programmes and social policies (Caprara *et al.*, 2013). Defined as "the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age" (WHO, 2002), *active ageing* can be considered as a global goal and a political concept and it has even been converted into a mantra in ageing societies (Fernández-Ballesteros *et al.*, 2013).

Nevertheless, the literature around the concept has triggered a debate on the lack of agreement on what it constitutes, and it is often used interchangeably with such subtle divergent notions, describing diverse views on active ageing. There are one-di-

mensional approaches, focused either on physical activity framework (promoting physical exercise among older people) or economic orientation and employment (promoting longer working lives). Other perspectives are multidimensional, referring to the continuous participation of older adults in different domains of life: i) both economically and socially productive activities, ii) considering activities that require physical and/or mental effort and social activities or iii) describing the paradigm as a continuous participation in the labor-market, domestic tasks, community events and leisure activities, which must be projected in individual and social terms. There are also other perspectives that supersede the mere behavioral aspect, comprising health conditions and economic circumstances (Boudiny, 2013).

In fact, from a scientific perspective, the semantic space of *active ageing* is an "umbrella concept" in which healthy, successful, or productive ageing is strongly related (Fernández-Ballesteros *et al.*, 2013). Most authors in the field agree that *active ageing* is a multidimensional concept, embracing health, as well as physical and cognitive fitness, positively affecting and controlling social relationships and engagement, but that cannot simply be reduced to "healthy ageing," rather needing to take into account protective behavioural determinants (Caprara *et al.*, 2013). The WHO proposal of *active ageing* emphasizes citizenship, highlighting that the comprehensive challenge of demographic ageing calls for a holistic policy response. It is towards a holistic approach, considering the several policies and factors which contribute to quality of life, physical, mental and social wellbeing (Walker, 2002).

Advocates of *active ageing*, as a holistic approach, entail that policy-making should address all generations, stimulating the adoption of a life-cycle approach, through an orientation that anticipates critical situations and seeks to prevent them. The life-cycle concept implies a link between institutional change and individual trajectories (Guillemard, 2008), recognizes that life experiences, organized by social relationships and societal contexts, shape how people grow old (Walker, 2005) and how they relate and interact in social context where the conditions occur for individual and collective well-being over time (UNESCO, 2006).

This comprehensive view is in accordance with the European Commission (2002) that understands that *active ageing* practices are related to people of all ages, contributing to greater individual and social welfare, focusing on expanding the workforce and reducing the burden of dependency. It includes life-long learning, working longer, retiring later and more gradually, and engaging in capacity-enhancing and health sustaining activities. Also OECD (2000) defines *active ageing* in economic terms as "the capacity of people to grow old, to lead productive lives in soci-

ety; meaning that people can make flexible choices in the several activities they spend on. Finally, the *active ageing* practices should be based on Human Rights recognition and on the principles established by the United Nations: independence, participation, dignity, care and self-fulfillment (WHO, 2002).

Although there is not a consensual definition of active ageing, Fernández-Ballesteros et al. (2013) identified a set of fields that it holds: low probability of illness and disability, high physical fitness, high cognitive functioning, positive mood and coping with stress, and being engaged with life. Fonseca (2014) argues that there is no single way to achieve active ageing. Unlike the simple pattern of normal ageing, active ageing requires from the individual a certain "life style" that, as the name suggests, should be "active", looking to improve the individual's functioning and performance, enabling the development and psychological well-being.

Furthermore, active ageing has not achieved a prominent position in policy agendas of European countries. According to UNESCO (2006), the policy commitment is of more rhetorical than practical value and the governance resources dedicated to developing active ageing policies are modest. This may be due to the fact that what seems clear to theoretical researchers is often imperceptible to policy makers and local interveners, being difficult to render the paradigm practical and feasible. In practical terms, the lack of instruments able to standardize the programmes analysis and evaluation jeopardizes the perception of the quality of ageing policies. Although literature begins to show ways of measuring active aging either in countries, such as active ageing index (Active Ageing Index Home, 2017), or focused on the individual, measuring the contributions of older persons to their own well-being (of their families and other people), categorizing individuals and define an active aging phenotype, or analysing individual characteristics, such as UJACAS scale (Rantanen et al., 2019), there are no tools to apply and guide social policy makers.

Taking these challenges into account, converting *active ageing* into a dynamic concept by creating a friendly climate for different subgroups within society, including the frail and dependent, is an ongoing challenge (Boudiny, 2013). At the same time, it is important to create methods to assess and guide public policies in order to the *active ageing* approach, i.e. useful techniques to help policy makers to improve their local measures for ageing according to supranational guidelines. It can be done through the use of comparative methods of different ageing programmes/ policies/ organisations and territorial units. However, the literature has no objective models to perform these comparative practices.

In this article we are using the holistic approach of *active ageing* by WHO to define the core contents

and characteristics that ageing policies should contain. It requires *active ageing* actions, knowledge based in all levels, from national to local levels and reverse. Our approach is focused on local intervention where policies are implemented for older people. Generally, local government has a unique position in creating a sustainable environment for older people. The role of local authorities is taking the lead in improving social participation and ensuring a positive public policy context (Ozanne, Biggs and Kurowski, 2014). Local and regional actors are at the forefront in the opportunity for *active ageing* to capitalize since they will be able to understand and respond to the specific challenges in their communities. Furthermore, the local level provides many of the most essential resources that support older people to remain active in their communities (European Commission, 2011).

The main objective of this study is to create an instrument capable of being used to evaluate, analyse and compare the existing local policies addressed to the older population, based on the *active ageing* archetyp, according to the heterogeneity of the populations and the multidimensionality of intervention requirements. The instrument will aim to evaluate if local-level ageing policies are close to or distant to the paradigm of active ageing. In particular, the proposed instrument may be beneficial to researchers in the ageing thematic, stakeholders interested in local policies and to the *active ageing* concept, and policy makers. The quantitative evaluation and comparison of programmes/ policies will allow to identify age-friendly communities and good practices, which can be replicated elsewhere. The instrument should be characterized as a technique to support decision-making and policy making processes, since it already incorporates i) ideas and supranational recommendations, ii) strategies for the general organizational policies formulation, iii) results of existing ageing policies studies, and vi) older adults' views. Thus, the theoretical support of the research is *active ageing* and the practical focus is on local policies directed to population ageing.

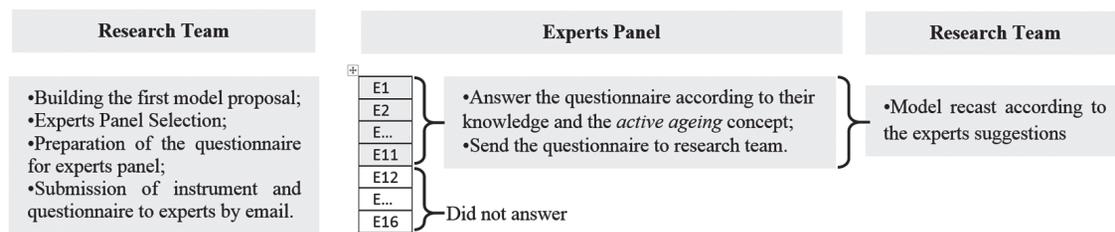
Methods

To achieve the objective, the research protocol was designed in order to create an instrument and confirm if expert researchers in the field agreed with the conceptual content and instrument building. An instrument was built to be used at communities as a standardized method to assess local policies directed to older people. For the content and building validation we applied the DELPHI method (Gracht, 2012), since it is considered a participatory practice that incorporates experts' views, allows the validation (relevance and clarity) of the instrument items and aims to obtain agreement between members

of group of experts, until consensus. The use of the DELPHI method to get a consensus among a group of experts in the ageing field, was also achieved to minimize the subjectivity of the content that could be imposed by the research team.

ageing framework. We started to consider the dimension *Active Ageing Pillars*, consisting of indicators: Health, Participation and Security. The second dimension, *Social Characteristic*, was proposed in an attempt to evaluate whether the programmes

Figure 1 ▶ Delphi Method Plan



The methodological plan (Frame I) involved the following procedures: i) building the first model proposal, ii) selecting the expert panel, iii) interaction between research team and experts panel through a questionnaire, iv) consensus definition, v) statistical analysis and vi) model reformulation. Since the first draft of the model was sent to experts in the first round and the items that did not reach consensus were eliminated, we have just performed a single round.

Building the first instrument proposal

The instrument consists of: i) categories, which are able to include the different programmes that can be created at local level; ii) analytical dimensions and, within them, indicators selected according to the strength of the scientific evidence of the multi-disciplinary paradigm; and iii) a classification system for the programmes under analysis.

According to the *active ageing* determinants (WHO, 2002) and the areas of ageing friendly cities (WHO, 2007), we selected the following categories: *Social, Health, Work, Environment* (referred in both documents), *Culture* (also inherent in both), *Housing, Transportation* (two areas of ageing friendly environments which were contemplated in the *active ageing* determinant: physical environment), *Physical Activity* (related to the *active ageing* determinant: behavioural determinants and with the area of ageing friendly cities: social participation) and *Safety* (considering the need to create instruments able to protect the most vulnerable and fragile groups, according to Santos *et al.* (2013), ensuring all the security forms: physical, psychological and economic).

The dimensions and indicators were selected taking into account the use of criteria corresponding to major components and characteristics of *active*

are distant or near ageism, through the indicators: inclusive, segregationist and intergenerational. The third dimension, *Collaborative Governance*, was identified as a promising element in the *active ageing* policies and covers indicators according to the possibilities of generating partnerships between the institutions / organizations: between the State and Local Government, between Local Government and the Third Sector and/or between the Public Sector and the Private Sector. This dimension was selected since, due to the demographic challenges, the State becomes unable to meet the population's needs and a part of welfare provision is delegated to the civil society. Ageing policies become local accountability involving all public and private bodies with multiple actors, on the governance level, which refers to the overlapping and complex relationships between players outside the political arena (Cardim *et al.*, 2011; Davoudi *et al.*, 2008). In practice, the community governance model establishes links between several departments of government: local, regional, national and supranational. In turn, each of these figures creates horizontal relationships with other branches of government, public services, private companies, NGOs and interest groups. The model maintains a strong role of the local government as a coordinator, which requires leadership by adopting a holistic work goal (Stoker, 2011).

The fourth dimension was called *Policy Making Process* and it was proposed to be evaluated through three indicators. i) Includes/Does not include, Consults/ Does not consult or Considers/ Does not consider the older adults' views in the three stages of the process: design, implementation and evaluation. This dimension was selected due to the fact that, although ageing policies should take into account the views of stakeholders/beneficiaries in setting priorities (establishing mechanisms for consulting older people and their representatives,

since it is an important element of the best practices). Usually, older people are routinely ignored and not asked to rate the desirability and usefulness of the services provided to them (O'Shea, 2006). ii) Inclusion/Exclusion of older people with health or mobility problems; since people exclude the fragile from the active ageing, there is a need to develop a comprehensive strategy that includes the most vulnerable and less active (Bowling, 2008; O'Shea, 2006). iii) Top-down or bottom-up, considering the discussion about governance processes, which can differ between top-down approaches, focused on local authority leadership and programmed guidelines for age-friendliness; and bottom-up approaches, concentrated on simplifying older people's participation, empowering them and involving them in the neighbourhood and community (Ozanne, Biggs and Kurowski, 2014).

The last dimension was the innovation, in the attempt to evaluate if programmes are innovative or not innovative. This dimension was proposed since, in the Portuguese example, in general, ageing policies are incipient, inflexible, stigmatized and inadequate in responding to needs, requiring innovation (Bárrios and Fernandes, 2014).

To evaluate the policies/programmes, considering the positive and negative practices in relation to the proximity or remoteness of the *active ageing* strategy, we defined two qualitative references: (+) meaning a positive and (-) meaning a negative point.

Experts Panel

The experts panel consisted of a multidisciplinary team of 11 Portuguese researchers and specialists in the population ageing thematic, with different specializations (Sociology, Economics, Social Work, Psychology, Architecture, Physical Activity, Occupational Therapy, Medicine and Physiotherapy), and from different work areas that the subject requires (Labor, Social Security and Financial Resources, Public Policies of Ageing, Social Services, Psychological Aspects of Ageing, Ageing Perceptions, Urban Planning, Transport, Security and Housing, Physical Activity, Culture, Education and Health). Experts were selected using the following criteria: recognized name, be a member of a University/Research Center/Organization, work with public policies and ageing.

Interaction between Research Team and Experts Panel

It was built a questionnaire geared towards experts, focused on the relevance of the categories, dimensions, indicators and classification system, as well as on the scientific quality of the terminology used. To each category/dimension/indicator/classi-

fication item was applied a relative scale, accessing the agreement, with values arranged in ascending order: 1 - *strongly disagree*, 2 - *disagree*, 3 - *neither agree nor disagree*, 4 - *agree* and 5 - *totally agree*. The questionnaire also included the possibility to suggest a new wording of categories, dimensions, indicators and classification system, as well as the inclusion of new items.

To expedite the feedback process, the method was applied online. The first instrument and the questionnaire were mailed to each expert individually, ensuring the anonymity among the experts. In the same email experts received the information with explanations and completion instructions of the questionnaire according to their knowledge and *active ageing* document (WHO, 2002). It was established a deadline for the questionnaire return.

Consensus Definition

The consensus measurement was previously established. It was considered that: i) the experts agree with an item if assigned a value greater than 3 in the applied scale, and ii) the consensus to an item is given if more than 80 per cent of the experts are in agreement. Therefore, 80 per cent of experts should classify each category/dimension/indicator/rating system with 4 or 5 points to be accepted. Otherwise, it would be rejected. Consensus measurement was defined in advance because it is a controversial component of the Delphi method, but it is valuable in data analysis/interpretation (Gracht, 2012).

Statistical Analysis

Once the questionnaires were received, we carried out an analysis of the results in order to determine a consensus degree among experts. The data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics, building percentages tables for the set of categories, dimensions, indicators and rating system. The suggestions made by the experts were also compiled and some of them have led to changes and improvements.

Results

Experts Contribution and Instrument Revision

All the categories have reached the consensus (Table 1) and they were kept in the model. After analysing the experts' suggestions, it was introduced the *Education* category. As a matter of fact, among the determinants of *active ageing*, the pursuit of education is one of the most important factors, not only because education is the key to one's occupation but also because schooling and lifelong education influence health and all behav-

Table 1 ▶ Categories' Results

Category	Expert											% 4 or 5
	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	
Health	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	100%
Physical Activity	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	90,9%
Environment	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	90,9%
Social	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	100%
Culture	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	100%
Transportation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	100%
Housing	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	100%
Work	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	90,9%
Safety	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	100%

journal repertoires across the lifespan. So, this new category can include educational opportunities for adults through policies such as universities for the third age as well as promote learning and educational opportunities throughout adulthood and old age (Fernández-Ballesteros *et al.*, 2012).

Programmes under evaluation should be inserted in one of the categories, according to the higher percentage of intervention área. However, a programme can be analyzed as part of other categories, if it is important to carry out a meso or macro analysis.

consequently, were eliminated from the instrument (Table 3).

Accepting the suggestion of an expert, in the indicators: includes/ excludes older people with mobility or health issues, we substituted mobility by functionality. The functionality includes all body functions (anatomical and physiological), activities (related to task performance) and participation (inherent to the involvement of the person in "life situations"). So, functioning disorders do not only concern to physical mobility but also concerning several domains of daily living activities: falls,

Table 2 ▶ Dimensions' Results

Dimension	Expert											% 4 or 5
	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	
Active Ageing Pillars	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	100%
Social Characteristic	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	90,9%
Collaborative Governance	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	90,9%
Policy Making Process	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	90,9%
Innovation	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	81,8%

As presented in Table 2, all the dimensions have achieved a percentage of agreement between experts over 80 per cent and, therefore, a consensus. However, after analyzing the experts' suggestions we have made two changes. The first one was the elimination of the *innovation*, since experts asked the meaning and context in which it is applied and the research team considered it was difficult to access it. The other was the inclusion of the *evaluation* in order to analyze the policy effectiveness and check if the proposed objectives were reached in results, within the *active ageing* promotion. This dimension is focused on effectiveness and is carried out considering the available outputs, records and data.

The following indicators: *segregationist*, *top-down/bottom-up* and *innovative/ not innovative* have only obtained 72.7 per cent agreement among the experts, having fallen short of the consensus and,

locomotion, physical and instrumental autonomy, cognitive and social status, among others (Fontes, Botelho and Fernandes, 2014).

Regarding the remaining indicators, they have reached a consensus and remained unaltered.

Concerning the rating system results, statistically, the indicators: *top-down (+)*/ *bottom-up (-)* had not achieved a consensus (already removed). The experts felt the need for more evaluation options. Some of them have suggested the addition of intermediate ratings to partially positive and partially negative situations, such as (+/-); others believed that a scale of 1 to 5 points would function better (because in many cases situations are not black or white, but grey). Taking into account these suggestions, the classification system was changed into a value scale in which each indicator was assigned a set of five response options, by multiple choice,

Table 3 ▶ Indicators’ Results

Dimension	Indicator	Experts											% 4 or 5	
		E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11		
Active Ageing Pillars	Health	Promotes	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	100%
		Does not promote	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	100%
	Participation	Promotes	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	100%
		Does not promote	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	100%
	Security	Promotes	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	90,9%
		Does not promote	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	90,9%
Social Characteristic	Inclusive	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	90,9%	
	Intergenerational	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	100%	
	Segregationist	5	5	2	5	3	5	3	5	4	5	5	72,7%	
Collaborative Governance	State & Local Government, Local Government & 3 rd Sector	Yes	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	100%	
	Public and Private Sector	No	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	100%	
	Includes, consults or considers the older adults’ views		5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	90,9%	
Policy Making Process	Does not include, consult or consider the older adults’ views		5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	90,9%	
	Includes older people with mobility or health issues		5	5	2	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	90,9%	
	Excludes older people with health or mobility problems		5	5	2	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	90,9%	
	<i>Top-Down</i>		5	5	3	5	3	5	4	5	3	4	5	72,7%
Innovation	<i>Bottom-Up</i>		5	5	3	5	3	5	4	5	3	4	5	72,7%
	Innovative		5	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	3	5	72,7%	
	Not innovative		5	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	3	5	72,7%	

arranged in order of increasing value. The option that is closer to the *active ageing* has the highest value (5). In turn, the distal option of the concept has the lowest value (1). It is only allowed to choose one answer. When the indicator is not appropriate to the programme under review, the option n/a (not applicable) should be chosen.

Score(s) Calculation

The classification system requires the definition of scoring results obtained in the value scales for each indicator. It allows the interpretation, analysis and evaluation of each programme, in particular, or of the ageing policies, in general.

Each programme can be analysed individually through the *programme score* calculation, checking if it is near or far from the active ageing guidelines. Based on this result, we can identify good and bad practices. After the evaluation, the Categories, Dimension or Indicators with lower values must be consider the priority intervention sectors.

$$programme\ score = \frac{\text{sum of all ratings of the programme}}{\text{number of filled indicators (not counting the answers n/a)}}$$

On the other hand, we can evaluate a set of programmes and explore policies in an institution/

organization/ local governance of one or more communities. This can be done through the evaluation / analysis of each policy sector calculating the *score category*, identifying whether policies from a certain category are fit or deviate according to the *active ageing* strategy.

$$category\ score = \frac{\text{sum of all programme scores of the category}}{\text{number of programmes of the category}}$$

Another way to analyse the ageing policies consists in calculating the *indicator score* and/ or *dimension score*, in order to determine in which indicators/ dimensions the policies deviate or are appropriate to the *active ageing* strategy.

$$indicator\ score = \frac{\text{Sum of all classifications obtained for the indicator}}{\text{Number of analysed programmes in the indicator (not counting the answers n/a) n/a}}$$

$$\text{dimension score} = \frac{\text{Sum of indicator scores of the dimension indicators}}{\text{Number of dimension indicators}}$$

Finally, for a more comprehensive analysis of ageing local policies in one or more institution/ organization/ community, we can determine the *total score*. It will allow to determine whether the ageing policies, as a whole, are close or distant from the selected paradigm. This score also enables the comparison of different communities and may encourage the sharing of practices with higher values.

$$\text{total score} = \frac{\text{Sum of all programme scores}}{\text{Number of analysed programmes}}$$

The interpretation of each score may be carried out according to the following table 4:

Table 4 ▶ Score Interpretation

Score = 1	Antithesis of <i>active ageing</i>
Score = 2	Not suitable for <i>active ageing</i>
Score = 3	Requires adaptation to <i>active ageing</i>
Score = 4	According to <i>active ageing</i>
Score = 5	Totally agree with the <i>active ageing</i>

The final instrument was named: *Model for Ageing Local Policies Analysis* (MALPA) and instructions have been created for its application (supplementary material).

MALPA application

The instrument created was already applied to compare two Portuguese communities, as a technique able to evaluate, analyse and compare local policies and resources available for older people (Bárrios, 2017), allowing to identify important results to be considered by social policies.

In the study of Bárrios, Fernandes and Fonseca (2018), MALPA was used to analyse ageing local policies in two different Portuguese municipalities in terms of sociodemographic and economic characteristics (Coruche and Oeiras). The instrument application was effective in comparing programmes and communities, at the macro and meso levels: comparing dimensions and indicators between the municipalities; and at the micro level: evaluating specific programmes, helping the development of proposals for the improvement of ageing local policies. Coruche has a total score of 3.6 and Oeiras 3.8, (both positive), the intervention category that has the lowest score in Coruche was culture (3.4)

and in Oeiras was education (3.4). At the same time, it has allowed to identify 10 priorities (the lowest scores in each category) about collaborative governance, participation of older people in the policy-making process, lifelong learning, economic privation, policies for all ages, isolated and fragile groups, intergenerational interactions, safety in all policies, labour opportunities, and quality of transport network (Bárrios, Fernandes and Fonseca, 2018).

Miguel (2018) has also conducted a case study using MALPA to evaluate a specific community programme in Lisbon (Portugal) named "A avó veio trabalhar". It was able to ascertain the positive characteristic of the project: health (5), participation (5) and collaborative governance (5). In turn, it was also possible to identify features less attractive from the point of view of active ageing: excludes older people with health or functionality problems (Health or Functionality: 2).

Conclusion

With this research we created the instrument MALPA, which is focused on evaluation, analysis and comparison of ageing local programmes, from the active ageing point of view. The MALPA enables the systematic analysis of ageing policies at local level, in order to facilitate the identification of good or best practices considering the active ageing paradigm, and recognizing the inappropriate policy actions directed to the ageing population. Through the scoring procedures we will be able to identify the intervention priorities, in order to improve, adapt or amend the measures and resources that local governance provides to population. The relevance of this study also extends to the ability to guide policy makers in the selection of programmes proposed by civil society.

The instrument can be applied by researchers, stakeholders and policy makers, has an objective character and is easy to apply even by common people, following the instructions. Its use in different communities, cities or regions allows the comparison of their ageing policies and sharing their most successful experiences.

Active ageing framework is based on a perspective able to be applied in ageing policies. Several critical researchers disagree with its application. This may be due to the fact that what seems clear to theoretical researchers is often imperceptible to policy makers and local interveners, being difficult to render the paradigm practical and feasible.

Actually this proposal, MALPA instrument, has a broader perspective, holistic and multidisciplinary, and focused on practical dimensions of communities. Recognizing that the WHO guidelines also call for individual responsibility, it should be noted

that aspects related to population require other approaches and other instruments.

However, the ageing policies evaluation, analysis and comparison find problems and constraints. This is due to the complexity of the policy evaluation methodology, such as the heterogeneity in the operationalization of the model, considering the numerous configurations and functions of the applicators (Bárrios, 2017). Moreover, authors reported that the implementation and evaluation of such programmes are long term (Caprara *et al.*, 2013). These considerations lead to the recognition that the instrument must be tested to identify any obstacles and methodological limitations. Further studies are needed to apply the instrument created, applying it in different realities and to testing its usefulness in comparative social policy.

References

- Active Ageing Index Home. (2017, August 22). Retrieved from <https://statswiki.unecce.org/display/AAI>
- Bárrios, M. J. (2017). *Políticas de envelhecimento ao nível local. Análise e avaliação de programas a partir do paradigma de envelhecimento ativo* (PhD thesis). ISCSP-ULisboa, Lisboa.
- Bárrios, M. J., & Fernandes, A. A. (2014). A promoção do envelhecimento ativo ao nível local. Análise de programas de intervenção autárquica. *Revista Nacional de Saúde Pública*, 32(2): 188-196. doi: 10.1016/j.rpsp.2014.09.002
- Bárrios, M. J., Fernandes, A. A., & Fonseca, A. (2018). Identifying priorities for aging policies in two portuguese communities. *Journal of Ageing and Social Policy*, 30(5), 458-477. doi: 10.1080/08959420.2018.1442112
- Boudiny, K. (2013). Active ageing: From empty rhetoric to effective policy tool. *Ageing and Society*, 33(6), 1077-1098. doi: 10.1017/S0144686X1200030X
- Bowling, A. (2008). Enhancing later life: How older people perceive active ageing?. *Ageing & Mental Health*, 12(3), 293-301.
- Caprara, M., Molina, M. A., Schettini, R., Santacreu, M., Orosa, T., Mendoza-Núñez, V. M., Rojas, M., & Fernández-Ballesteros, R. (2013). Active ageing promotion: Results from the Vital Ageing Programme. Active Ageing Promotion: Results from the Vital Ageing Programme. *Current Gerontology and Geriatrics Research*, 2013, article ID 817813. doi: 10.1155/2013/817813
- Cardim, M. E., Pereira, L., & Mota, L. (2011). Because implementing structure matters: A comparative study on public governance implementing scenarios in Portugal. In *33rd Conference of European Group of Public Administration, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration Bucharest 07 - 09 September*. Working Group XIII: Public Policies.
- Davoudi, S., Evans, N., Governa, F., & Santangelo, M. (2008). Territorial governance in the making approaches, methodologies, practices. *Boletín de la A.G.E.*, 46, 33-52.
- European Commission. (2002). *Europe's response to World Ageing - Promoting Economic and Social Progress in an Ageing World. A contribution on the European Commission to the 2nd World Assembly on Ageing. COM 143 Final*. Brussels: European Commission.
- European Commission. (2011). *How to promote active ageing in Europe EU support to local and regional actors*. Brussels: AGE Platform Europe, Committee of the Regions and European Commission.
- Fernandes, A. A. (1997). *Velhice e sociedade: Demografia, família e políticas sociais em Portugal*. Oeiras: Celta Editora.
- Fernandes, A. A., & Padilha, B. (2012). Developing an integrated approach for research and policies on migration, health and ageing. In D. Ingleby, A. Krasnik, V. Lorant & O. Razum (Eds.), *Health inequalities and risk factors among migrants and ethnic minorities, Vol.1, Cost series in health and diversity* (pp. 205-218). Garant Publishers & the authors.
- Fernández-Ballesteros, R., Molina, M. A., Schettini, R., & del Rey-Mejías, A. (2012). Promoting active ageing through university programmes for older adults. An evaluation study. *The Journal of Gerontopsychology and Geriatric Psychiatry*, 25(3), 145-154.
- Fernández-Ballesteros, R., Robine, J. M., Walker, A., & Kalache, A. (2013). Active ageing a global goal. *Current Gerontology and Geriatrics Research*, 2013, Article ID 298012. doi: 10.1155/2013/298012
- Fonseca, A. M. (2014). Envelhecimento, saúde e bem-estar psicológico. In A. M. Fonseca (Coord.), *Envelhecimento, saúde e doença. Novos desafios para a prestação de cuidados a idosos* (pp. 153-179). Lisboa: Coisas de Ler.
- Fontes, A., Botelho, M. A., & Fernandes, A. A. (2014). A biopsychosocial evaluation method and the international classification of functioning, disability, and health (ICF). *Educational Gerontology*, 0, 1-14. doi: 10.1080/03601277.2011.559856
- Gracht, H. A. (2012). Consensus measurement in Delphi studies: Review and implications for future quality assurance. *Technological Forecasting & Social Change*, 79(8), 1525-1536.
- Guillemard, A.-M. (2008). *Où va la protection sociale?*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Haverland, M., & Marier, P. (2008). Introduction: Adapting public policies for an ageing society. *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice*, 10(1), 1-6. doi: 10.1080/13876980701833573
- Miguel, M. (2018). *Avaliação de um projeto de intervenção comunitária com base no quadro orientador do envelhecimento ativo* (Dissertação de mestrado). ISCSP-Ulisboa., Lisboa.
- O'Shea, E. (2006). Developing a healthy ageing policy for Ireland: The view from below. *Health Policy*, 76(1), 93-105.

- OECD. (2000) *Reforms for an ageing society*. Paris: OECD editions.
- Ozanne, E., Biggs, S., & Kurowski, W. (2014). Competing frameworks in planning for the aged in the growth corridors of Melbourne. *Journal of Ageing & Social Policy*, 26(1-2), 147-165.
- Perek-Biazas, J., Ruzik-Sierdzinska, A., & Vidovičová, L. (2008). Active ageing policies in the Czech Republic and Poland. *International Social Science Journal*, 58(190), 559 – 570.
- Rantanen, T., Portegijs, E., Kokko, K., Rantakokko, M., Törmäkangas, T., & Saajanaho, M. (2019). Developing an assessment method of active aging: University of Jyväskylä active aging scale. *Journal of Aging and Health*, 31(6), 1002-1024.
- Santos, A. J., Nicolau, R., Fernandes, A. A., & Gil, A. P. (2013). Prevalência da violência contra as pessoas idosas. Uma revisão crítica da literatura. *Sociologia, Problemas e Práticas*, 72, 53-77. doi: 10.7458/SPP2013722618
- Stoker, G. (2011). Was local governance such a good idea? A global comparative perspective. *Public Administration*, 89(1), 15-31.
- UNESCO. (2006). Overcoming the barriers and seizing the opportunities for active ageing policies in Europe. *International Social Science Journal*, 58, 617-631. doi: 10.1111/j.1468-2451.2008.00659.x
- Walker, A. (2002). A strategy for active ageing. *International Social Security Association*, 55(1), 121-139. doi: 10.1111/1468-246X.00118
- Walker, A. (2005). A European perspective on quality of life in old age. *European Journal of Ageing*, 2(1), 2-12. doi: 10.1007/s10433-005-0500-0
- WHO. (2002). *Active ageing: A policy framework*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- WHO. (2007). *Global age-friendly cities: A guide*. Geneva: World Health Organization.



Esta obra está licenciada com uma Licença Creative Commons Atribuição – 4.0 (CC BY 4.0).

Recebido a 05/05/2020. Aceite para publicação a 17/06/2020

Maria João Bárrios. CAPP, ISCSP-Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal. Email: mbarrios@iscsp.ulisboa.pt
Ana Alexandre Fernandes. CAPP, ISCSP-Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal. Email: ana.alexandre@iscsp.ulisboa.pt
António Manuel Fonseca. Universidade Católica Portuguesa, CEDH, FEP, Portugal. Email: afonseca@porto.ucp.pt

Supplementary material

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MODEL APPLICATION

1. Insert the programme in one of the categories according to the higher percentage of intervention area:

The *Social Action* category includes programmes that encourage participation, promote the involvement of people in recreational, socialization, cultural, political, educational and spiritual activities, as well as a variety of opportunities and programmes directly related to the family.

The *Environment* category includes programmes related to the outside environment (neighbourhood) and public buildings, which have a fundamental impact on older people mobility, independency and quality of life, affecting their ability to "grow old at home". Some examples are the policies about accessibility, public hygiene, maintenance of public spaces, resting places, bike paths and walking routes, as well as strategies that mitigate the difficulties caused by weather conditions, among others.

The *Physical Activity* category includes programmes that facilitate the practice of physical exercise, structured and controlled by professionals and measures to encourage physical autonomous activity.

The *Culture* category includes programmes that promote or enable the maintenance of cultural activities, in all possible ways. These are initiatives related to cinema, theatre, reading, traditional games and historical recaps, among others.

The *Education* category includes awareness programmes, population and students training, occupational activities, literacy, e-inclusion and technologies, as well as training plans related to volunteering.

The *Housing* category includes programmes related to housing affordability, housing conditions, basic services (electricity, plumbing, sanitation...), hygiene, maintenance and necessary modifications to cope with health problems, access to services, among others, that influence the process of ageing at home.

The *Health* category includes programmes that promote health (physical, mental and social), either by preventing diseases or by caring disorders, to facilitate the independent management of chronic diseases. It also includes a diversity of services available to the population, home care, emergency care plan, stimulation of healthy lifestyles, etc.

The *Safety* category includes programmes related to: i) physical security (through measures that reduce the risk of environmental disasters, lighting public spaces, street policing...); ii) the psychological/ emotional security (through measures that preserve social, emotional or cognitive competences) and iii) economic security (through measures that protect the legal affiliations and meet the economic differences of the population).

The *Working* category includes programmes that encourage civic participation. These measures allow older people participation in the labour market, encourage the exercise of remunerated activities, even in volunteering, and create employment opportunities, training and business creation.

The *Transportation* category includes programmes related to physical and financial accessibility of transports, the services availability and frequency, safety, comfort and the interest of destinations, as well as the characteristics of stations, the awareness of drivers and the quality of driving.

2. In programme column, place the name/acronym of the programme

3. In the following points it is only allowed to choose a response from the various options. If the programme does not apply to the indicator, you can choose the option n/a (not applicable).

3.1. In the *Active Ageing Pillars* dimension:

In *Health* column, evaluate the programme on health promotion¹:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Damages health	Does not promote health	Promotes just one of the health forms: physical, mental or social	Promotes two of the health forms: physical, mental and/ or social	Promotes physical, mental and social health in a holistic perspective of well-being

In *Participation* column, evaluate the programme on participation promotion²:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Prevents the participation	Does not promote participation	Promotes one form of participation (social, political, religious, intergenerational, cultural, recreational...)	Promotes more than one form of participation (social, political, religious, intergenerational, cultural, recreational...)	Promotes the participation in all society sectors (social, political, religious, intergenerational, cultural, recreational ...)

In *Security* column, evaluate the programme on security promotion³:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Puts the people's safety at risk	Does not promote security	Promotes one type of security: physical, psychological or economic	Promotes two types of security: physical, psychological and / or economic	Promotes all security forms: physical, psychological and economic

3.2. In the *Social Characteristic* dimension:

In *Inclusive* column evaluate the programme on the inclusion of disadvantaged people in society, regarding to older people and/or isolated groups:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Excludes from the society	Aggregates by age	Promotes inclusion but aggregates by age	Promotes inclusion but aggregates by health, functionality, isolation or economic situation	Promotes inclusion independently of age and living conditions, ensuring resources to the inclusion of the disadvantaged groups

In *Intergenerational* column evaluate the programme on the intergenerational relations:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Prevents intergenerational relations	Does not promote intergenerational relations	Promotes intergenerational relationships but aggregates from the age criterion	Promotes intergenerational relationships but aggregates for health, functionality, isolation or economic situation	Promotes intergenerational contacts regardless of age, health, functionality, isolation or economic situation

3.3. In the *Collaborative Governance* dimension, evaluate the programme on the existence of partnerships between different organizations/institutions:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Excludes the possibility of collaboration between organizations / institutions	Does not establish partnership at any level of collaborative governance	Establishes partnership at one level of collaborative governance: i) between the State and Local Government ii) between the Local Government and 3rd sector or iii) between the public and private sectors	Establishes partnership at two levels of collaborative governance: i) between the State and Local Government ii) between the Local Government and 3rd sector and/ or iii) between the public and private sectors	Establishes partnerships at three levels of collaborative governance: i) between the State and Local Government, ii) between the Local Government and 3rd sector and iii) between the public and private sectors

3.4. In the *Policy making Process* dimension:

In the *Consultation of Beneficiaries* column, evaluate the programme on the beneficiaries' consultation level in the programme design:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Prevents to contemplate, consult or consider the views of beneficiaries	Does not contemplate, consult or consider the views of beneficiaries	Contemplates, consults or considers the views of beneficiaries in one of the policy making stages: i) creation, ii) implementation or iii) review	Contemplates, consults or considers the views of beneficiaries in two of the policy making stages: i) creation, ii) implementation and/ or iii) review	Contemplates, consults or considers the views of beneficiaries in the three stages of the policy making: i) creation, ii) implementation and iii) review

In the *Health or Functionality⁴ Problems*, evaluate the programme on the possibility of older people with health or functionality problems participate:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Prevents the participation of older people with health or functionality problems	Excludes older people with health or functionality problems	Does not exclude the possibility of participation of older people with health or functionality problems	Includes people with specific problem(s) of health or functionality	Includes all people regardless of health and functionality status

3.5. In the *Evaluation* dimension, rate the programme to check whether objectives were achieved⁵:

n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Not applicable	Contrary to the objectives proposed	Does not reach the proposed objectives (or does not check if reached)	Reaches a part of the proposed objectives	Reaches most of the proposed objectives	Reaches all the proposed objectives

4. Calculate the different scores for the results interpretation:

$$\text{programme score} = \frac{\text{sum of all ratings of the programme}}{\text{number of filled indicators (not counting the answers n/a)}}$$

$$\text{category score} = \frac{\text{sum of all programme scores of the category}}{\text{number of programme s of the category}}$$

$$\text{indicator score} = \frac{\text{Sum of all classifications obtained for the indicator}}{\text{Number of analysed programme s in the indicator (not counting the answers n / a) n/a}}$$

$$\text{dimension score} = \frac{\text{Sum of indicator scores of the dimension's indicators}}{\text{Number of dimensions indicators}}$$

$$\text{total score} = \frac{\text{Sum of all programme scores}}{\text{Number of analysed programme s}}$$

4.1. Interpret the scores according to the table:

score = 1	Antithesis of <i>active ageing</i>
score = 2	Not suitable for <i>active ageing</i>
score = 3	Requires adaptation to <i>active ageing</i>
score = 4	According to <i>active ageing</i>
score = 5	Totally agree with the <i>active ageing</i>

Notes

¹ Health refers to the prevention of disease and functional decline, the increase of protective factors that allow people to manage their health as they age, the medical treatment and care services and measures that promote healthy lifestyles, among others.

² Participation refers to programme s that promote the maintenance of socialization activities: recreational, spiritual or political, according to human rights, capacities, needs and preferences, allowing people to contribute productively to the society.

³ Security refers to policies and programme s ensuring capacity to respond to: physical security, psychological and economic rights, protection, dignity and cares.

⁴ Functionality refers to all body functions (anatomical and physiological), activities (related to task performance) and participation (inherent to the involvement of the person in life situations).

⁵ According to the information currently available about outputs.