



Embargoed to 001 BST Tuesday 19 June 2018

PwC Golden Age Index Rankings

Ranking				Country	Raw Index Score			
2003	2007	2015	2016		2003	2007	2015	2016
1	1	1	1	Iceland	93.1	93.7	99.5	98.7
9	3	2	2	New Zealand	61.1	71.8	84.7	85.3
13	11	3	3	Israel	58.3	66.0	80.6	82.3
8	2	5	4	Estonia	63.7	73.9	78.8	81.8
3	4	4	5	Sweden	68.4	71.5	80.1	81.2
5	7	8	6	Japan	67.1	70.6	76.2	78.6
7	6	7	7	Korea	64.3	71.0	77.3	77.7
4	8	6	8	Norway	67.6	70.0	77.9	77.3
2	5	9	9	United States	69.0	71.0	75.0	75.9
14	12	10	10	Chile	57.4	66.0	72.1	74.5
11	15	13	11	Denmark	59.8	59.6	68.0	70.5
17	9	12	12	Latvia	48.6	67.7	68.5	70.4
10	14	11	13	Switzerland	60.9	63.0	71.2	70.4
26	21	15	14	Germany	36.9	47.6	66.2	68.0
16	16	14	15	Finland	51.2	58.5	66.4	66.8
12	10	18	16	Portugal	59.4	66.9	62.7	66.4
21	18	17	17	Australia	45.7	55.0	64.7	66.3
15	17	16	18	Canada	53.6	58.2	65.6	66.1
6	13	19	19	Mexico	64.7	65.7	62.5	63.2
22	23	22	20	Czech Republic	43.5	45.8	59.3	62.5
18	20	20	21	United Kingdom	47.8	51.1	61.4	62.1
19	19	21	22	Ireland	47.3	54.7	60.3	61.1
28	27	23	23	Netherlands	34.6	42.5	56.4	58.3
31	26	24	24	Austria	32.3	43.3	55.0	56.3



25	22	26	25	Spain	42.5	46.5	52.5	54.3
24	25	25	26	France	42.7	44.9	53.3	53.9
30	31	27	27	Hungary	32.3	36.1	51.1	53.4
33	33	29	28	Slovak Republic	29.7	35.4	48.6	51.9
29	29	28	29	Italy	32.9	36.6	49.5	51.5
27	35	30	30	Poland	35.5	32.2	48.0	50.1
35	30	31	31	Belgium	28.8	36.5	47.7	49.6
20	24	32	32	Greece	46.2	45.1	46.4	48.9
34	28	33	33	Slovenia	29.4	37.2	44.5	48.2
32	32	34	34	Luxembourg	30.0	35.4	41.1	38.8
23	34	35	35	Turkey	43.4	34.0	36.5	38.4
<b>OECD Average</b>					<b>50.0</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>

Methodology: The PwC *Golden Age Index* combines national performance on the following labour market indicators (with relative weights shown in brackets): employment rate for 55-64 year olds (40% weight); employment rate for 65-69 year olds (20%); gender gap in employment for 55-64 year olds: ratio women/men (10%); incidence of part-time work for 55-64 year olds (10%); full time earnings for 55-64 year olds relative to 25-54 year olds (10%); average effective exit age from the labour force (5%); and participation rates in training: ratio 55-64 to 25-54 year olds (5%).

These indicators are normalised, weighted and aggregated to generate index scores for each country. The index scores are on a scale from 0 to 100, with the average OECD value in the base year of 2003 set to 50. However, the average index values for 2007, 2014, 2015 and 2016 can be higher or lower than this 2003 baseline.

Data is taken from the OECD. We focus mostly on the 55-64 age group for data reasons. We do, however, include total employment rates for 65-69 year olds in the index and look at all workers over 55 in calculating potential boosts to GDP from higher employment rates for older workers (with New Zealand as the benchmark in this year's report, replacing Sweden in earlier reports as the latter has fallen down the index to fifth place now). UK regional data are from the ONS and tend to be for somewhat different age groups (e.g. 50-64 rather than 55-64). The latest data available across the broad range of OECD countries covered are for 2016. This updates the previous year's index, which was based on data up to 2015. But we do look at some more recent data for the UK analysis.

Download the full report at [www.pwc.co.uk/goldenage](http://www.pwc.co.uk/goldenage).