

› SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT TOOL (SEE-IT)

Conceptual framework | Willeke van Staalduinen

TNO innovation
for life



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INTRODUCTION

- › Age-friendly environments (accessible, equitable, inclusive, safe, secure and supportive):
 - › Age in better health
 - › Social inclusion
 - › Active participation
 - › Live autonomous into old ages
- › WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities + Thematic Network Towards and Age-friendly Europe (www.afeinnovnet.eu)
- › Implementation AFE at larger scales and transferable: an impact assessment tool is needed.

- › Rodd Bond (Netwell Centre), Mireia Ferri (Polibienestar) and Willeke van Staalduinen (TNO)



METHODOLOGY

- › SEE-IT is based on
 - › Active Ageing Index model
 - › WHO-Europe revised guidelines on AFE
 - › Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation model
 - › Global AgeWatch Index
 - › Research and Evaluation Framework (Manchester)

- › Participatory methodology involving municipalities and regional authorities



RESULTS: SEE-IT



- Holistic framework
- Iterative process
- Co-design partnership
- Complete set of performance criteria

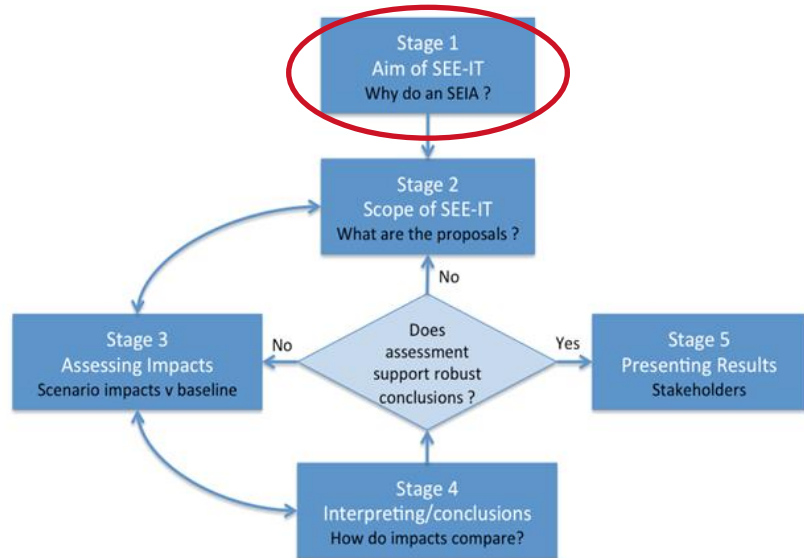


STEP 1: AIM

Most critical stage:

1. Clarify problem or challenge

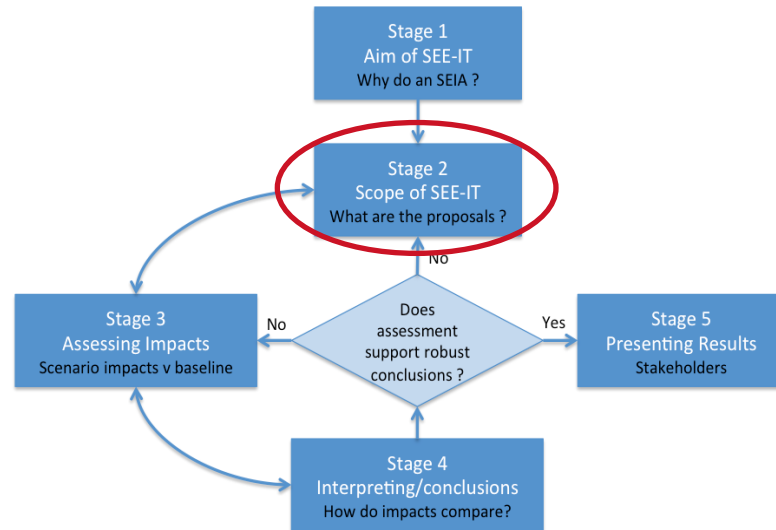
2. Establish objectives from general to specific and operational



STEP 2: SCOPE

Most creative stage:

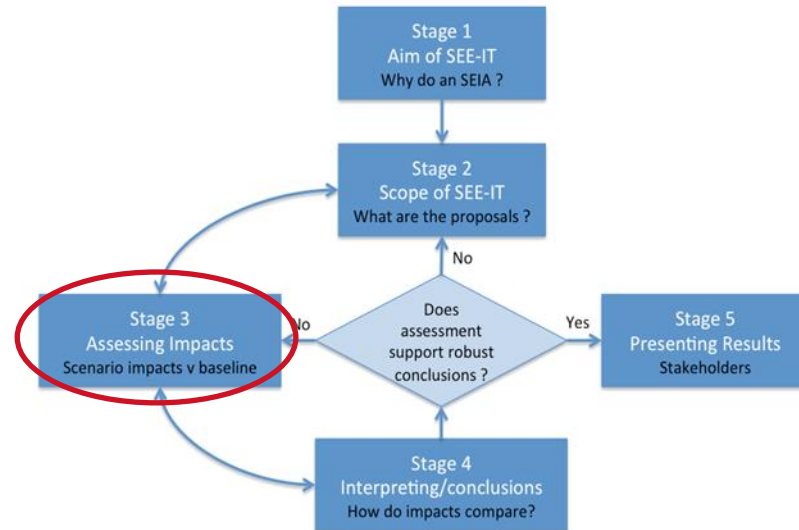
1. Team composition
2. Baseline definition
3. Boundaries: vertical, horizontal thematic/ organisational, domains, timelines, ...
4. Scenarios
5. Risks: lack of involvement, bureaucratic, legislation, ...



STEP 3: ASSESSING IMPACTS

Team analysis:
Direct and indirect impacts
Costs and benefits

1. Social
2. Economic
3. Environmental



SOCIAL IMPACTS

1. Health and longevity
2. Safety
3. Productive and valued activities
4. Standard of living
5. Education/life-long learning
6. Quality of social interaction
7. Private and Family life
8. Personal data
9. Basic rights and responsibilities

Social Impacts	Health and Longevity	Remaining life expectancy achievement* Healthy life years in the remaining life expectancy* Physical activity*, nutrition, mental wellbeing* Causes of death / chronic diseases, places of death, Accidental injuries / falls Independent living*
	Safety	Criminality, safety of social environment Protection of older people against abuse Protection against risks / in emergencies Feelings of safety Physical safety*
	Productive and valued activities	Employment opportunities (also ex. market-volunteering) Absence of discrimination Working conditions/quality of work enviroins. Amount of leisure Care for others (informal care)*
	Standard of living of older people	Principal status Private consumption, median income* Poverty and deprivation* Mobility (also for disabled/impaired) Choice/control over where/how one lives – tenure status
	Education / Life-long learning	Literacy Use of ICT* Opportunity to go to higher education Educational attainment* Life-long learning*
	Quality of social interaction	Social connectedness* Social participation – volunteering* Migration, ethnicity, languages Religious participation Political participation*
	Private and family life	Families by family cycle Marital status - widow/widower One person households
	Personal data	Access to information – availability / restrictions Identity/identifiers Protection of data / sharing information
	Basic rights and responsibilities	EU Charter on Fundamental Rights: Human dignity, Equality, Freedoms, Justice, Solidarity, Citizens' rights. Moral outlook / responsibilities



ECONOMIC IMPACTS

1. Economic prosperity
2. Investment flows
3. Public budgets/services
4. Market mechanisms
5. Innovation, R&D
6. Sustainable consumption & production
7. Property rights

	Domains of Impact	Possible impacts for consideration / Indicators
Economic Impacts	Economic prosperity	Regional GDP/capita Employment rate for age group* Disparities by sub-areas Household savings – older people
	Investment flows	Cross-border flows – import/export/ access to age-related products / services Cross-border jobs / mobility
	Public budgets/ services	Public agency-specific budgets (hospital / community services / older people services / housing / transport / welfare benefits etc.) Service quality / person/citizen-centeredness Cross-agency budget re-adjustments / sharing / pooling
	Market mechanisms	Effects on private sector business opportunities / SMEs Effects on private social enterprise opportunities & structures Balance/transactions across sectors (PPP)
	Innovation, R&D	Investment in R&D related to active & healthy ageing Pre-commercialisation / Intellectual property Accelerated time to market
	Sustainable consumption & production	Consumption: Household expenditure - Structure of older households – energy use, car ownership Production: - Persons at work by sectors: industry / manufacturing, professional / services, agriculture / farming. Food production/supply: organic farming / intensity / urban farming
	Property Rights	Home ownership - / private renting / social housing / Residential / nursing homes Legacy / transfers / asset release / leans



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. Natural environment
2. Culture, heritage and leisure
3. Land use
4. Climate & Energy
5. Renewable resources/waste
6. Settlement – urban/rural
7. Housing
8. Sustainable transport



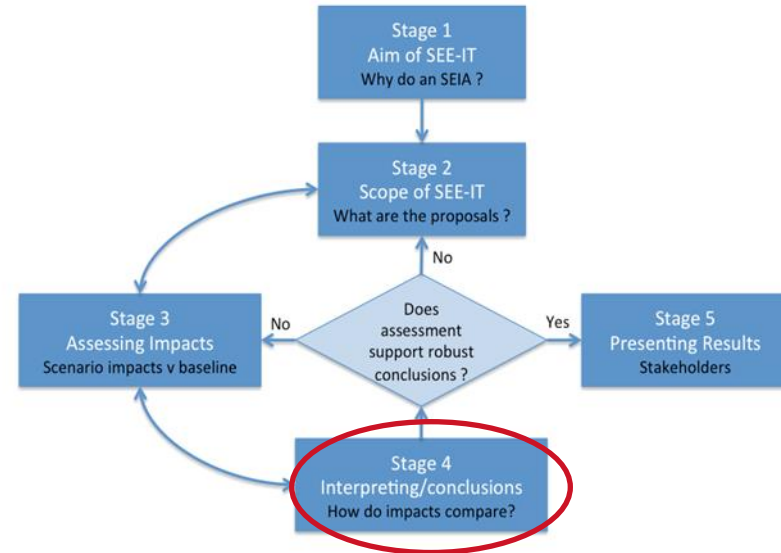
Environmental Impacts	Natural environment	Quality of local environment – air / water etc. (toxins) Nature of environment – urban/sub-urban/rural Landscape: Typology features – hills/mountains Waterways/lakes/coast Bio-diversity – common/rare flora/fauna
	Culture, heritage and leisure	Availability and quality of cultural assets (music / arts / drama / literature) Heritage sites Events / festivals Opportunities to participate: artists / performance
	Land use	Geographic context Zoning - Agricultural, Forestry, Marine, industrial, retail, residential, recreational, Educational, health service, mixed use Conservation – natural, archaeological, architectural
	Climate & energy	Energy conservation Alternative energy sources Environmental / energy control Seasonal variation / weather / drainage Climate change hazards – sea levels/heat/cold/floods
	Renewable resources/waste	Re-use Reduce Recycling
	Settlement – urban/rural	Spatial hierarchy – connection and access Zoning / mixed use Density / proximity to amenities / retail / services Public spaces: streets/squares/parks – furnishings: lights/seats
	Housing	Households by type of accommodation Quality / age of housing / parking / garages Accessibility Gardens / pets Heating / Water / Drainage / Electricity / waste Broadband / Internet
	Sustainable transport	Means/modes of travel – availability/frequency Time leaving/returning to work/amenities, etc. Journey times Safety / accidents

STEP 4: INTERPRETING/ CONCLUSIONS

Comparing:

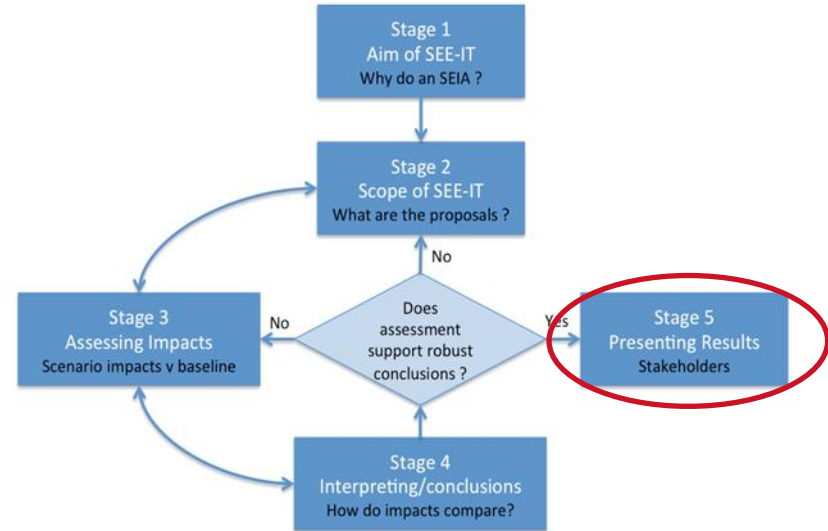
1. Situation before and after AFE
2. Distribution of affects
3. Impact on different geographies

4. Need more data, detail, refine scenarios



STEP 5: PRESENTING RESULTS

Presenting all the aspects
Propose improvements if needed



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- › Making use of elements of the AAI the framework SEE-IT has been developed for assessing impacts of AFE initiatives.
- › SEE-IT proposes a simple process, making usable the AAI at low levels and replicable at European level.
- › AAI offers an analytical framework for further extensions at the regional and local analysis as made with SEE-IT.
- › Our next steps: validation of the SEE-IT indicators and developing online participatory tools for LRAs and older citizens in next project



› **THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

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