



Vrije Universiteit Brussel

# Belgian Ageing Studies:

## Supporting the process of creating age-friendly and safe communities

26 February 2013

Prof. Dr. Liesbeth De Donder

Nico De Witte, Sarah Dury, Tine Buffel, An-Sofie Smetcoren, Emily Verté, Dominique Verté



## Belgian Ageing Studies (BAS)

- Background and history
- Aim
- Method
- Outcomes
- Conclusion

## Supporting age-friendly and safe communities

- Brussels as case



Vrije Universiteit Brussel

# ***Belgian Ageing Studies***

**BAS**

*Belgian Ageing Studies*



# 1. Background and history

- Importance of place and locality in later life
- Paradox of neighbourhood participation
  - Older people tend to spend a lot of time in their neighbourhood
  - Older people are often among the first to be ignored when it comes to decision-making processes and participation in the production of their neighbourhood
- Enhancing agency
  - Recognizing older people as actors in social change
  - Involving older people in aspects of research, policy-making and community practice
  - Especially important to implement at a local level



# 1. Background and history

- 2002: law on ‘participation of older people’
  - Against ageist discrimination and social exclusion
  - Involve older people in local policy planning
  - Environmental analysis
- Flemish municipalities: S.O.S.
- 2003: Development of the study with a number of partners



## 2. Aim

- Provide an **instrument** to measure the living conditions and quality of life of older people
- Promote **evidence-based policy** at the **local** level by providing input and mobilizing knowledge for planning and inclusive policy programmes
- Support the process of creating **age-friendly** communities
- Examine **trends** in particular municipalities by conducting follow-up studies



# 3. Method

## Partners

- Research process = a continuous cooperation between:
  - Older volunteers
  - Local stakeholders
  - Members of local senior organizations
  - Local authorities
  - Provincial government
  - Dept. Adult Educational Sciences Vrije Universiteit Brussel



# 3. Method

## Standardised method

- Development questionnaire (co-design)
- Development of research scenario
- Development of training programmes
- Development of process model of involving older people





# 3. Method

## Sampling design

- Home-dwelling older people (60+)
- Community representative sample in each municipality
  - stratified by gender and age (60-69 years, 70-79 years, 80 years and over)
  - Drawn from the census records of the municipality



## 3. Method

### Data collection method: Peer-research

- +/- 40 older volunteers in each municipality
- Generates a ‘sense of ownership’
- Stimulates political participation and involvement among older citizens
- Visibility of research and involvement of older people at the local level
- Response rate (between 65% - 85% in each municipality)



## 4. Outcomes

- Belgium
  - Flanders: 158 municipalities (N>70.000)
  - Brussels
  - Walloon regions: 2 municipalities
- The Netherlands: 5 municipalities
- Italy: 1 municipality



## 4. Outcomes

### Evidence based policy

- Results are situated in regional and Flemish context
- Findings of the municipality are discussed in a number of forums which are organised by the stakeholder's network and the older volunteers who were involved in the study
- Development of local action plans



## 4. Outcomes

### Large quantitative dataset

–for several PhD's

–Used for academic publications

- e.g. “Social Capital and Feelings of Unsafety in Later Life: A Study on the Influence of Social Ties, Place Attachment and Civic Participation on Perceived Safety in Belgium”
- e.g. “Social participation among older adults living in mediumsized cities in Belgium: the role of neighbourhood perceptions”

–Used by colleagues examining unexplored themes



## 4. Outcomes

### Trendresearch

- Bruges, Gent, Genk, Mol, ...
- After 6 years, a follow-up BAS

### Additional qualitative studies

- Build on initial quantitative analysis
- BAS used to guide purposeful selection of the study areas
- E.g. Select two municipalities with low levels of feelings of unsafety and two municipalities with high levels of feelings of unsafety
- Qualitative data to capture the contextual nature of feelings of unsafety (amongst others)



# 5. Conclusion

## Practical and policy implications

- Potential of facilitating social change in the neighbourhood by involving older people in aspects of research, local-policy making and community practice
- Involving older people from A to Z: empowerment
- Process model of recruiting, engaging, motivating older volunteers
- Continuous cooperation between a network of partners



Vrije Universiteit Brussel

# ***Supporting age-friendly and safe communities***

**BAS**  
Belgian Ageing Studies





- Membership WHO Age-friendly City network
  - E.g. Brussels



Years 1 - 2

Years 3 - 5

### 1. Planning

- a. involve older people
- b. assesement of age-friendliness
- c. develop an action plan
- d. identify indicators

### 2. Implementation

- a. implement action plan
- b. monitor indicators

### 3. Evaluate progress

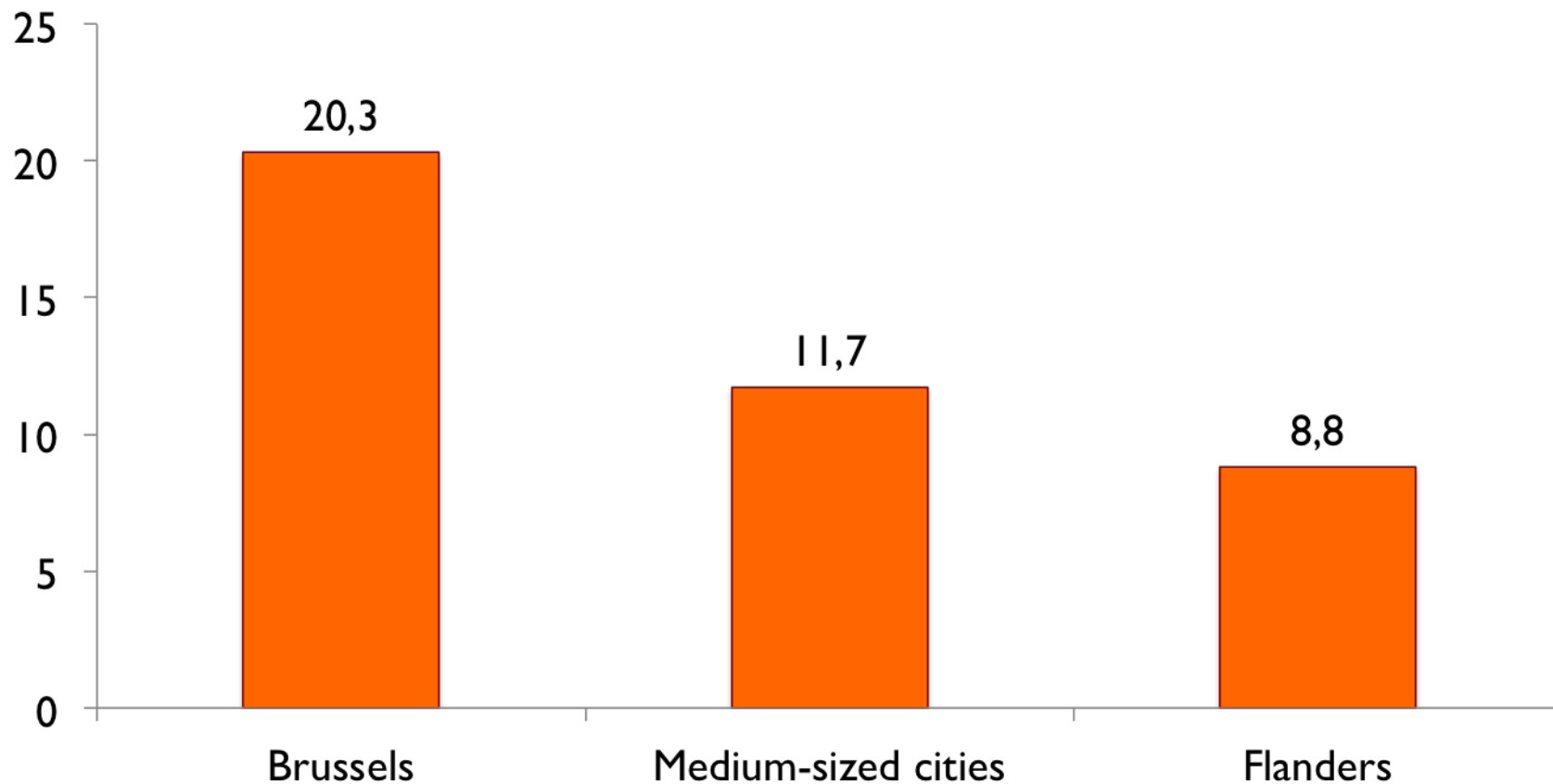
- a. measure progress
- b. identify successes and remaining gaps
- c. submit progress report

### 4. Continual improvement

5-year membership cycles

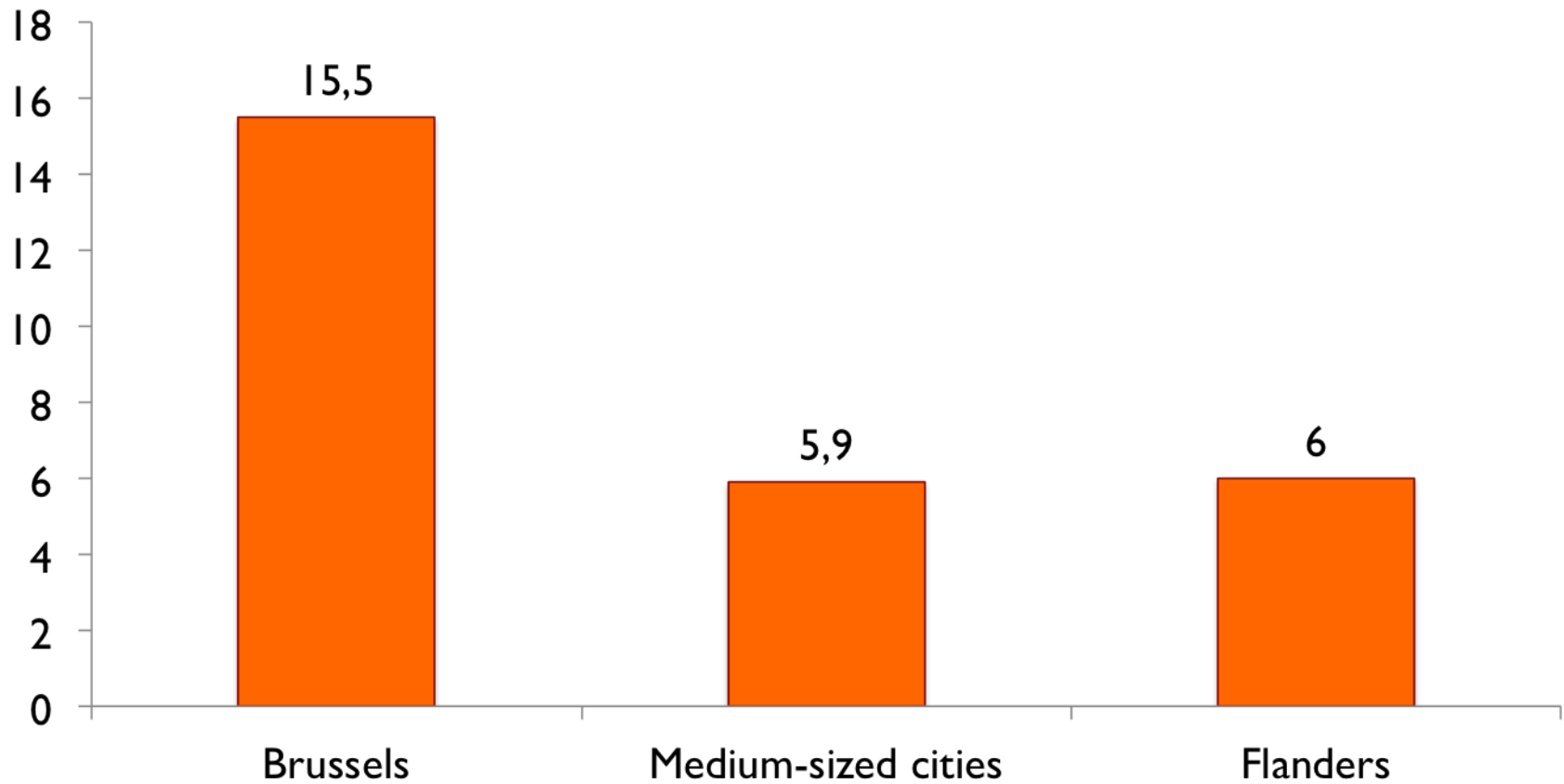


# Having no children?





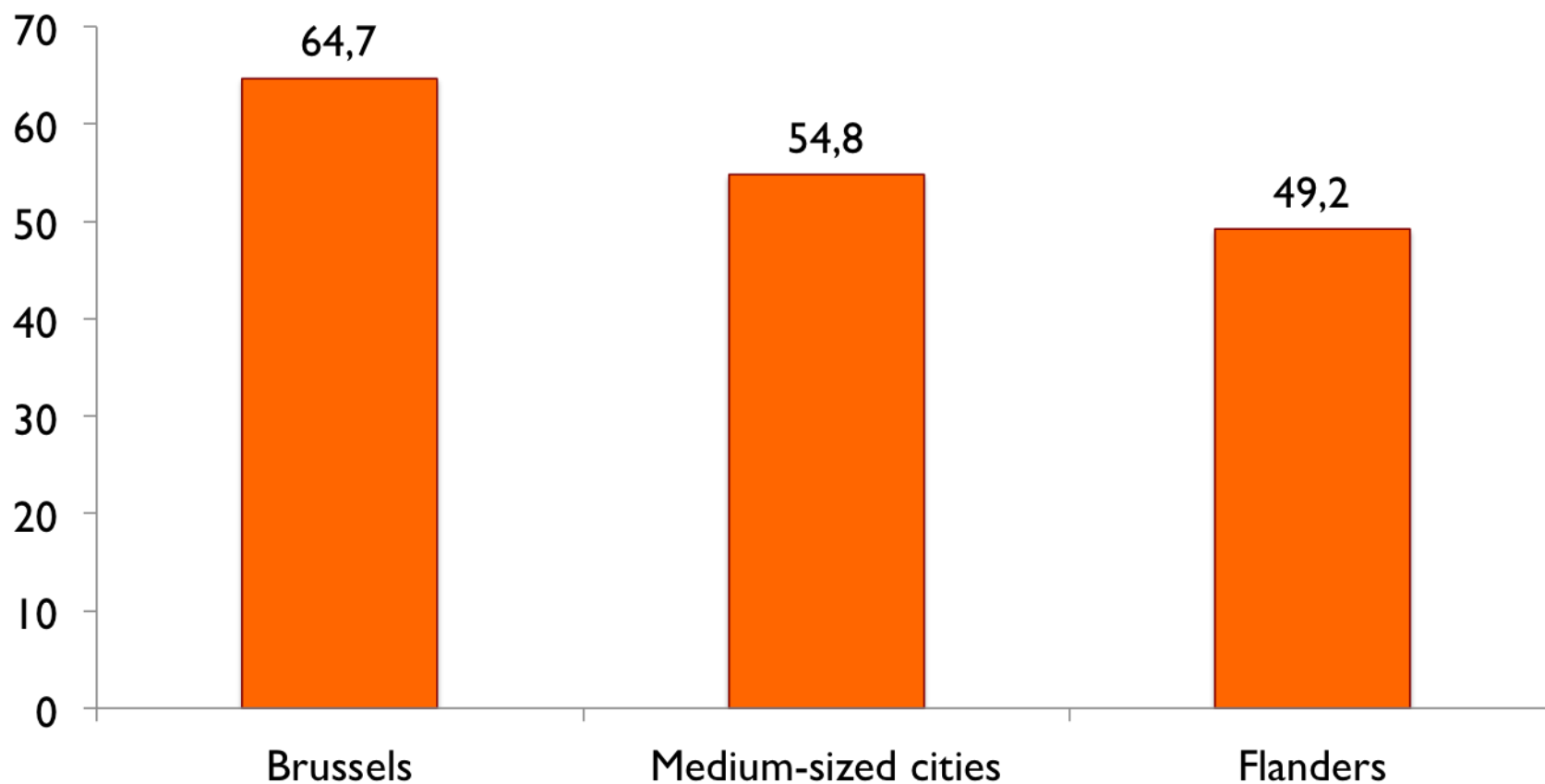
## Sever difficulties in managing with income





# Fear of crime

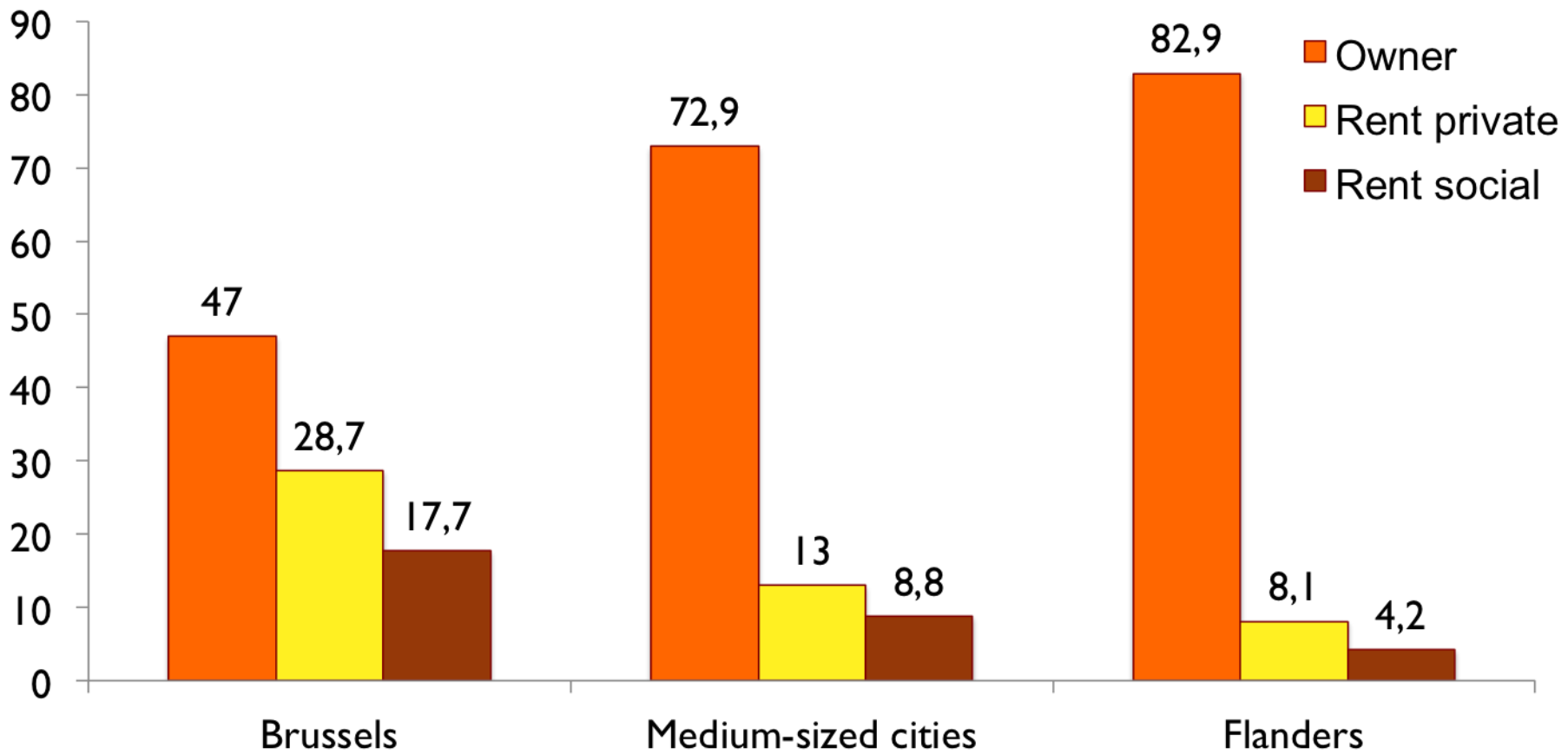
## Feeling unsafe





# Housing

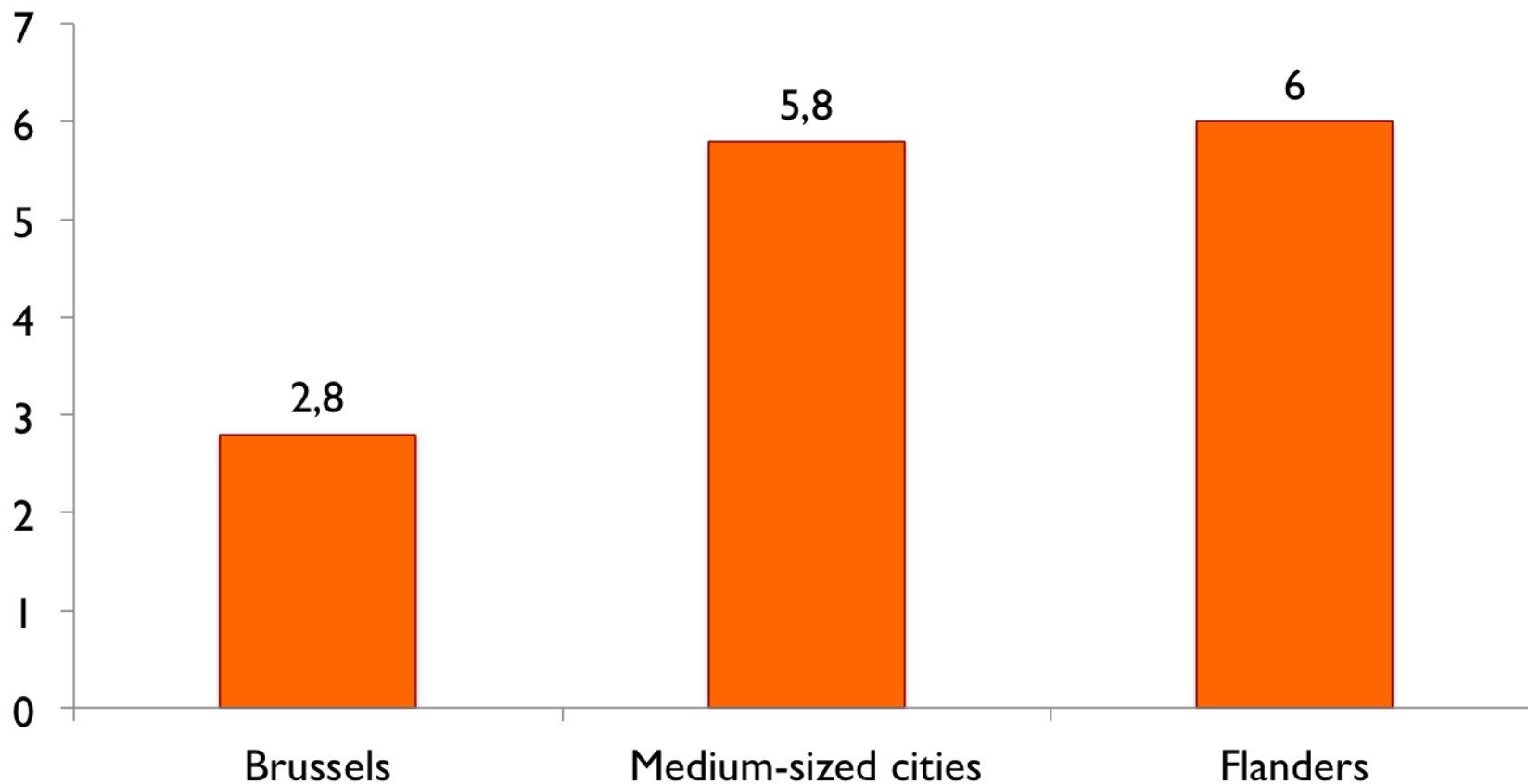
## Home ownership





# Care

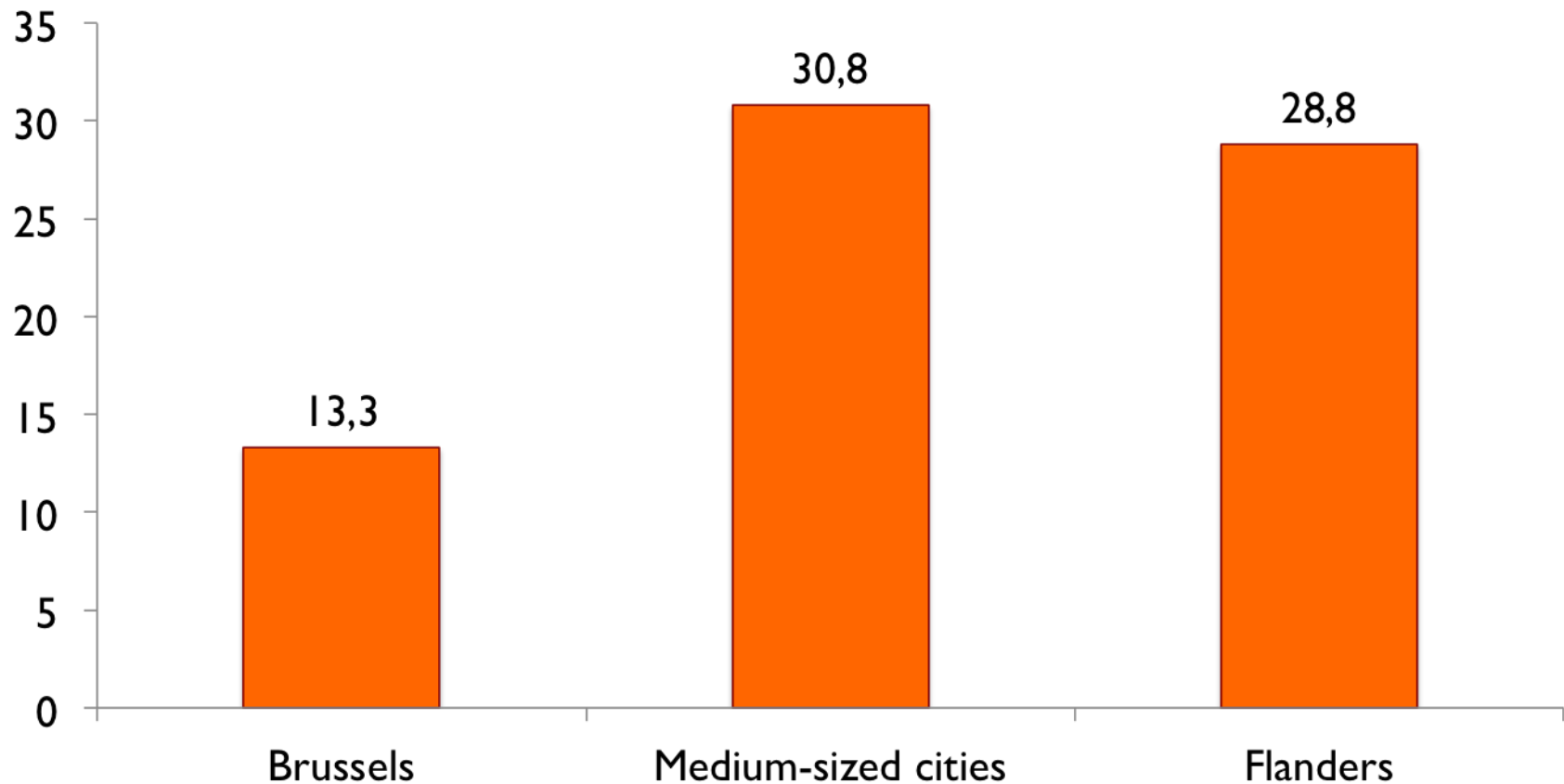
## Number of hours a week, receiving care





# Home nurses

## Receives care from home nurses







- Based on BAS
  - Development of local/policy action plan (policymakers together with older people's advisory board)
  - WHO application
  - Launche of age-friendly Brussels at the international day of older people in October 2010



Vrije Universiteit Brussel

*Thank you  
for your attention*

Liesbeth De Donder

[ldedonde@vub.ac.be](mailto:ldedonde@vub.ac.be) -  
[www.belgianageingstudies.be](http://www.belgianageingstudies.be)