OUTDOOR SPACES AND BUILDINGS
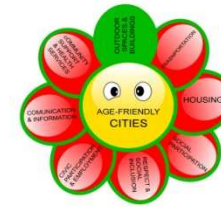
-Well maintained green spaces

-Well maintained cycle paths
-Safe cycle paths
-Inteligent design

-Close services

-Clean enviromment
-Silent enviromment

The Challenges of Ageing and Urbanisation in the Czech Republic (for the QoL in higher age)

-Pedrestrians
-Traffic lights

-Ramps
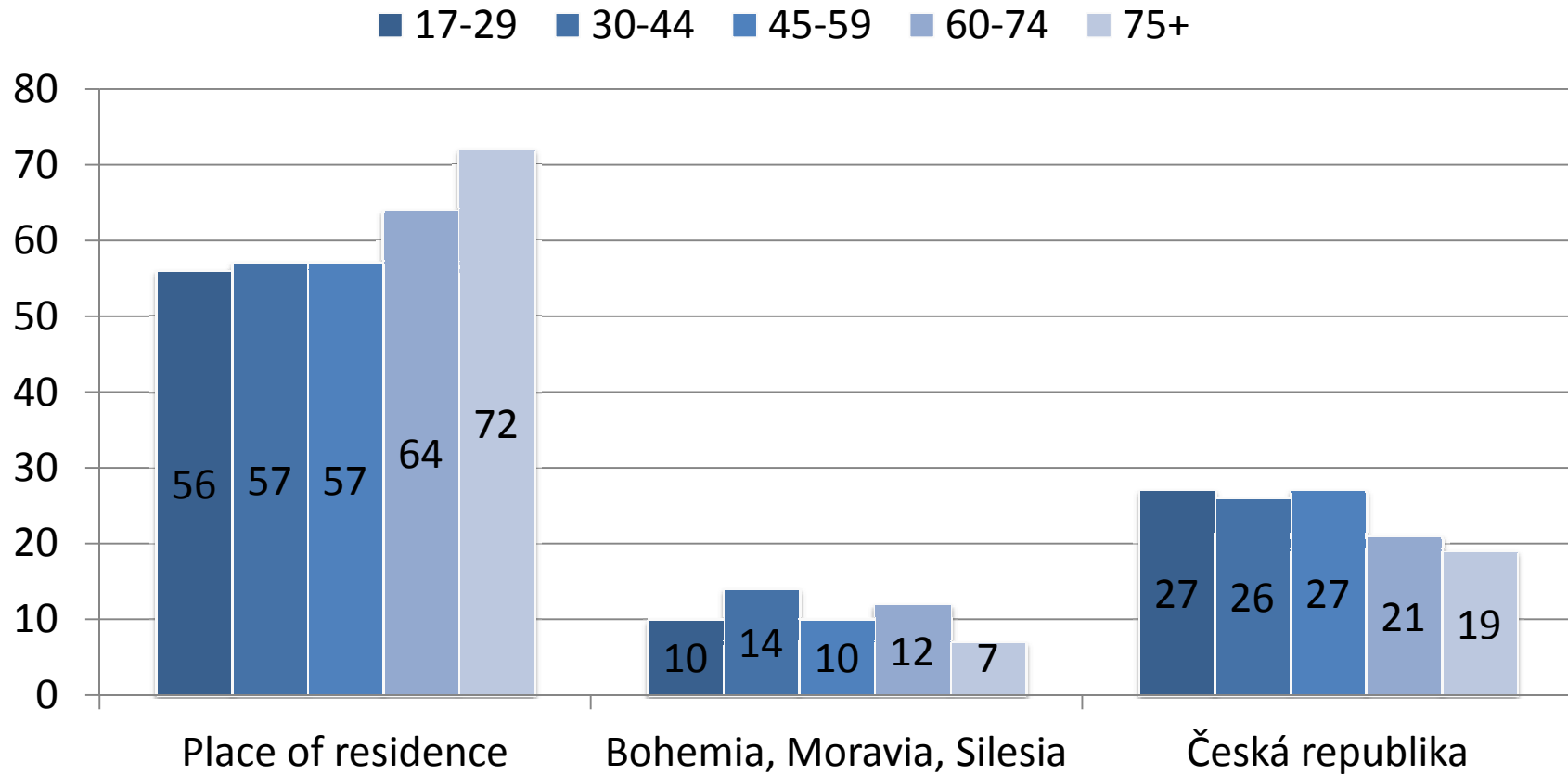-Corridors

-Elevators in buildings

dr. Lucie Vidovićová
Faculty of Social Studies
Masaryk Uni Brno

Feeling of belonging by age (%)

■ 17-29 ■ 30-44 ■ 45-59 ■ 60-74 ■ 75+

	Place of residence	Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia	Česká republika
17-29	56	10	27
30-44	57	14	26
45-59	57	10	27
60-74	64	12	21
75+	72	7	19

Source: European Values Study 2008

Old Age Index : city vs. suburbs

	Praha (capital)	Praha-west	Plzeň-city	Plzeň-North	Brno-city	Brno-country
Value	129,4	71,5	129,3	92,5	131,0	98,0
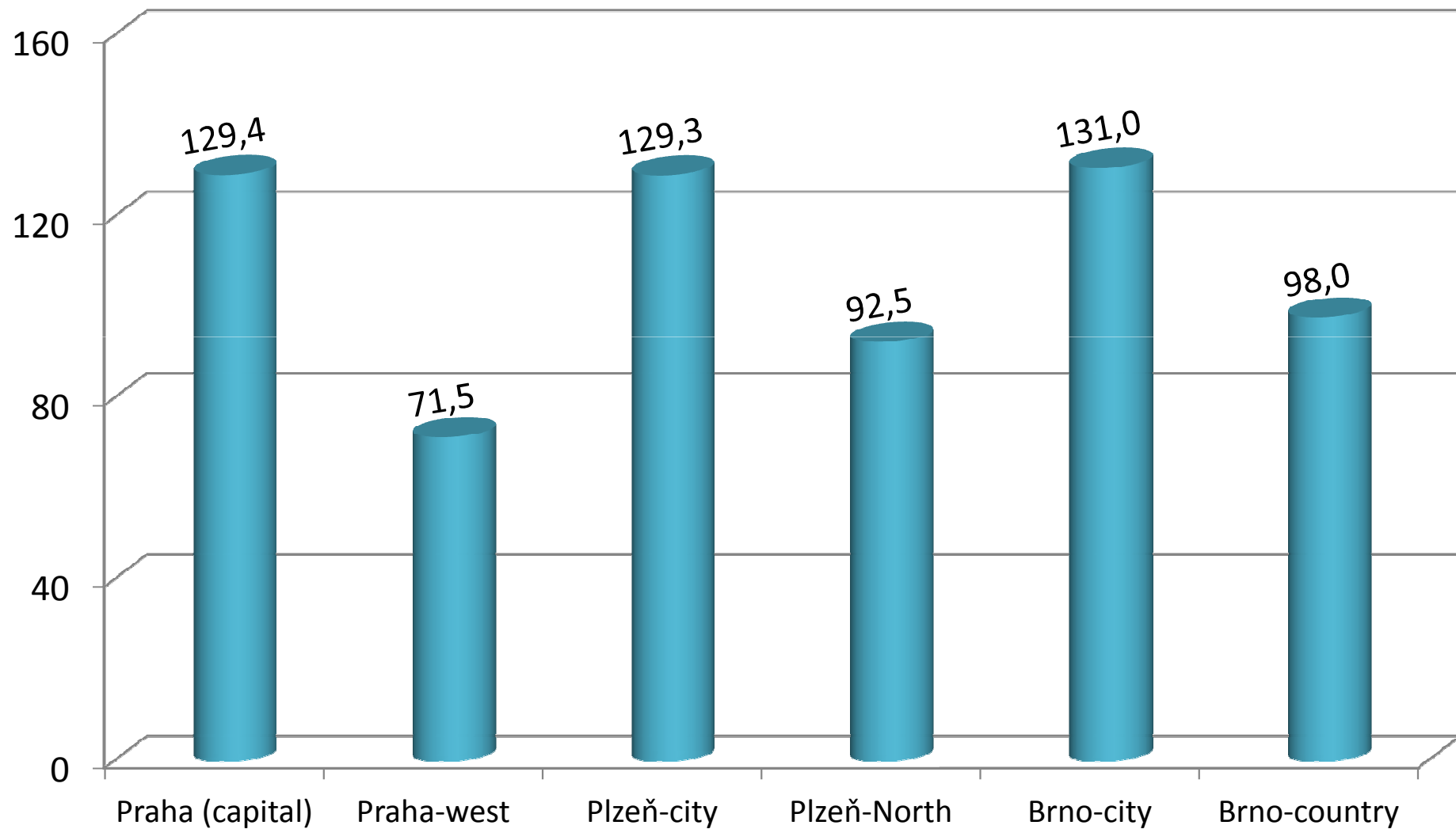
Podíl obyvatel ve věku 65 a více let v roce 2001

Katastry

Správní obvody

Podíl v %

8   12   16   20

Hodnota v Praze = 16,1
Extrémní hodnoty
Maximum: Malešice = 29,6
Minimum: Černý Most = 3,2

Praha

Podíl v %

10,0
12,5
15,0
17,5
20,0
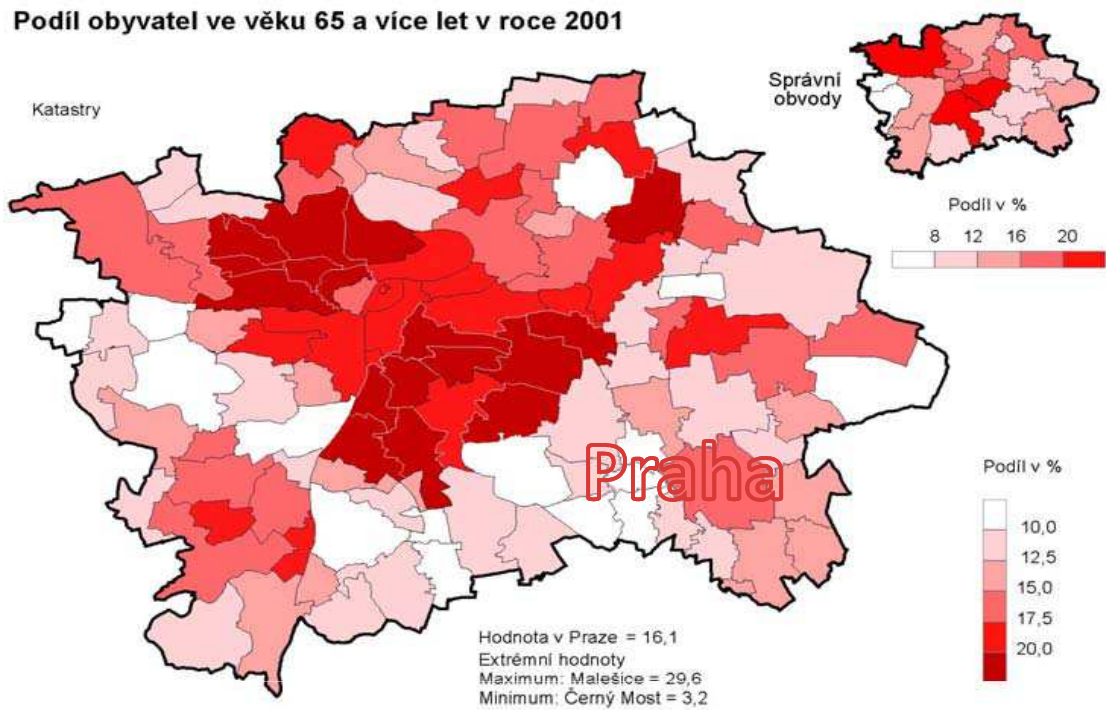
PRA HA
PRA GUE
PRA GA
PRA G

B R N O

Podíl osob starších 65 let

Brno

25,1 - 30 %
20,1 - 25 %
15,1 - 20 %
10,1 - 15 %
5,1 - 10 %
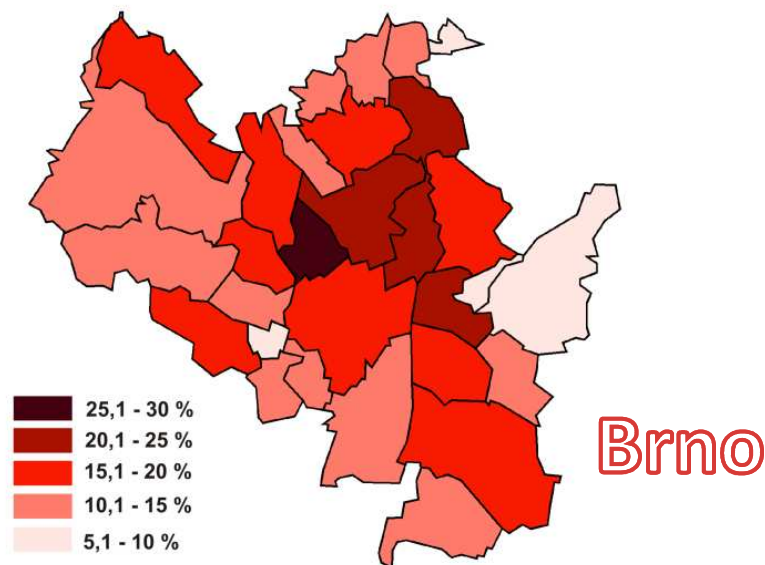
„QinCity" Survey

"Ageing in the environment: regeneration, gentrification and social exclusion as new issues in environmental gerontology (2010 – 2012)"
(Czech Scientific Foundation Grant No. P404/10/1555)

- **quota selection, F2F, P&P, autumn 2011**
- **N = 1921**
- **14 cities (regional centres + the capital)**

- **41 % 59 %**
- **13 % university degree (12 % primary education)**
- **13 % age 80+ (35 % with IADL restrictions)**

Research questions:

- What is the effect of changing external environment on the aging experience?

- How does the (biological) ageing influence the use of the space/place ?

  - o perception of regeneration and gentrification
  - o social networks of ageing people and their everyday life
  - o strategies of dealing with the negatives and use of the positives
  - o the issue of (symbolic) displacement

Older voices on spatial changes /1

- Commercialisation and decrease in residential/green spaces.

- Diminishing availability of affordable housing.

- Privatisation of housing stock - possibility or need to become an owner.

- Risks of dislocation as a result of restitutions / privatisation.

Older voices on spatial changes /2

- Intensification of traffic and related issues (noise, dirt, pollution...).

- Changes in availability of public transport (a denser net positively evaluated in Brno vs. criticisms of Ostrava).

- Age-unfriendly services, especially those related to leisure (cafés, restaurants,... too expensive and/or customised to younger consumers etc.).

Older voices on spatial changes /3

- Deterioration of (intergenerational) relationships in the neighbourhood; partially due to rapid changes in house/flat occupancy.

- Internationalisation of the social space (e.g. gentrification led by foreigners; Vietnamese shopkeepers, …).

- Social pathology (becomes visible and) influences quality of live (increased number of gambling clubs, syringes in parks, drunk youth or homeless people in the streets,…).

Global Age-friendly Cities: A Guide

World Health Organization
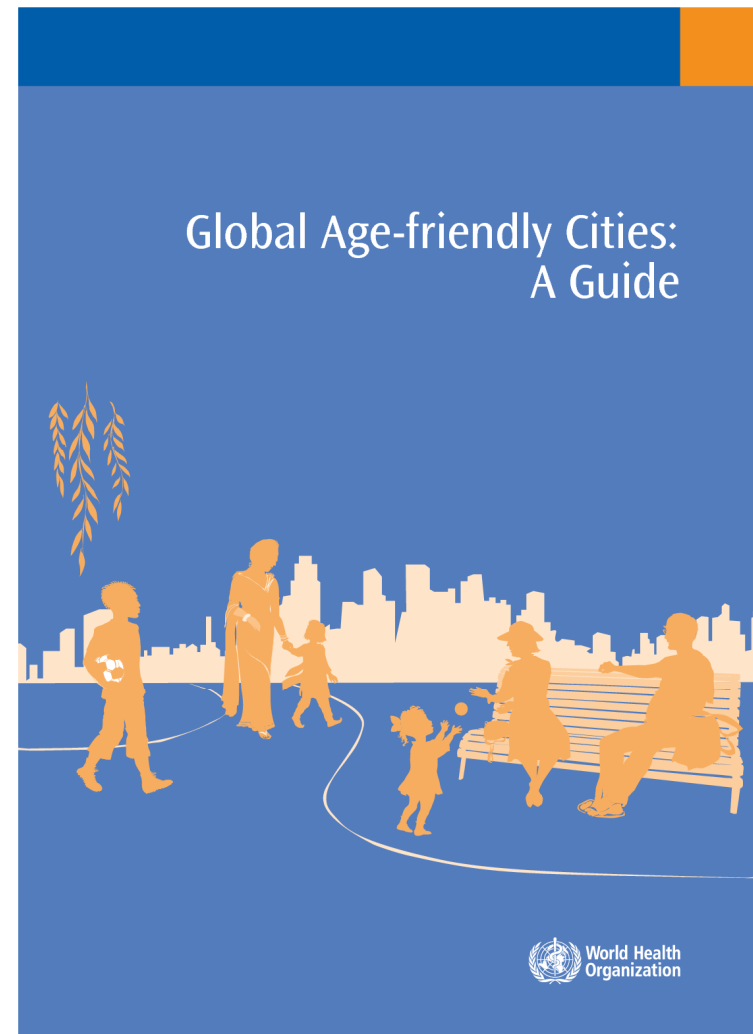
inclusion – participation – safety

OUTDOOR SPACES AND BUILDINGS

-Well maintained green spaces

-Well maintained cycle paths
-Safe cycle paths
-Inteligent design

-Clean enviroment
-Silent enviroment

-Close services
-Accesible services

-Outdoor seating
-Public transport seating

-Accesible public toilets
-Clean public toilets

Toilets

-Good street lightning
-Police patrols

-Non slip pavements
-Design for ALL

-Pedrestrians
-Traffic lights

-Ramps
-Corridors

-Elevators in buildings

WHO Essential Feature	QinCity indicator
Dimension: Outdoor spaces and buildings	
Public areas are clean and pleasant.	(Sub-index of aesthetic (non)quality (a reversed scale)) Our street is often full of garbage. In my neighbourhood there are a lot of unknown and homeless people. There are a lot of old and derelict houses with no tenants. It is dangerous to walk outside even during the day. (*fully disagree + disagree*).
Green spaces and outdoor seating are sufficient in number, well maintained and safe.	(Sub-index of green environment) There are pleasant benches in sufficient numbers around here. There is enough greenery around here. There are nice places I can see from my window. (*fully agree + agree*)
Pavements are well-maintained, free of obstructions and reserved for pedestrians.	The majority of the streets in our surroundings have well maintained pavements. (*fully agree + agree*)
Pedestrian crossings are sufficient in number and safe for people with different levels and types of disability, with non-slip markings, visual and audio cues and adequate crossing times.	In our streets there are enough pedestrian crossings, so I can safely cross the road. (*fully agree + agree*)
Outdoor safety is promoted by good street lighting, police patrols and community education.	The streets are well lit during the night. (*fully agree + agree*)
	We can often see the police patrolling around here. (*fully agree + agree*)
Services are situated together and are accessible.	Most shops and services that I require are here in my neighbourhood. (*fully agree + agree*)
Public toilets outdoors and indoors are sufficient in number, clean, well-maintained and accessible.	There are enough public toilets in the city centre. (*fully agree + agree*)

| Dimension: Transportation	
Public transport costs are consistent, clearly displayed and affordable.	(Sub-index transportation) Taking in to account my current needs, public transport is well organised. The time tables are usually clearly readable. The vehicles of public transportation are usually easily accessible. The transport stop is close to my home. (*fully agree + agree*)
Vehicles are clean, well-maintained, accessible, not overcrowded and have priority seating that is respected.	
Transport stops and stations are conveniently located, accessible, safe, clean, well-lit and well-marked, with adequate seating and shelter.	
Parking and drop-off areas are safe, sufficient in number and conveniently located.	Is there a convenient possibility to park a car in the vicinity of your home? (*yes, always + most of the time*)

City	Indicators									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	%							sub-index average		
Prague	33	78	48	80	71	64	37	1.7	2.8	2.4
Kladno	31	85	59	94	68	67	75	1.6	3.0	2.7
České Budějovice	24	79	52	88	70	88	68	2.1	3.1	2.8
Plzeň	35	72	41	96	87	90	52	1.8	3.3	2.8
Karlovy Vary	47	43	48	81	58	75	89	2.0	3.1	2.7
Ústí nad Labem	46	45	56	72	65	72	69	1.9	3.0	2.9
Liberec	13	73	45	89	78	84	67	1.4	3.3	2.5
Hradec Králové	16	74	30	94	68	65	80	1.4	3.4	2.7
Pardubice	28	61	32	65	48	69	62	1.9	3.0	2.3
Jihlava	54	69	35	72	63	88	65	1.7	3.1	2.7
Brno	15	57	35	77	63	71	59	1.9	3.0	2.5
Olomouc	9	72	38	82	83	80	59	1.9	3.1	2.6
Zlín	28	75	26	89	75	54	86	1.7	3.4	2.9
Ostrava	23	65	52	78	63	72	54	2.0	2.9	2.6
Total:	28	67	43	82	69	74	64	1.7	2.8	2.6

City	Indicators									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	%							sub-index average		
Prague	5	3	6	9	5	13	14	6	14	13
Kladno	6	1	1	2	7	11	4	3	12	8
České Budějovice	9	2	4	6	6	3	6	14	7	4
Plzeň	4	8	8	1	1	1	13	7	3	3
Karlovy Vary	2	14	5	8	13	6	1	13	6	5
Ústí nad Labem	3	13	2	13	9	7	5	9	10	1
Liberec	13	6	7	5	3	4	7	2	4	11
Hradec Králové	11	5	13	3	8	12	3	1	1	7
Pardubice	8	11	12	14	14	10	9	10	9	14
Jihlava	1	9	10	12	12	2	8	5	8	6
Brno	12	12	11	11	11	9	10	11	11	12
Olomouc	14	7	9	7	2	5	11	8	5	9
Zlín	7	4	14	4	4	14	2	4	2	2
Ostrava	10	10	3	10	10	8	12	12	13	10
Total:	5	3	6	9	5	13	14	6	14	13

City	Sum	Average	Final ranking
Prague	88	8.8	11
Kladno	55	5.5	2
České Budějovice	61	6.1	4
Plzeň	49	4.9	1
Karlovy Vary	73	7.3	9
Ústí nad Labem	72	7.2	7
Liberec	62	6.2	5
Hradec Králové	64	6.4	6
Pardubice	111	11.1	14
Jihlava	73	7.3	8
Brno	110	11.0	13
Olomouc	77	7.7	10
Zlín	57	5.7	3
Ostrava	98	9.8	12
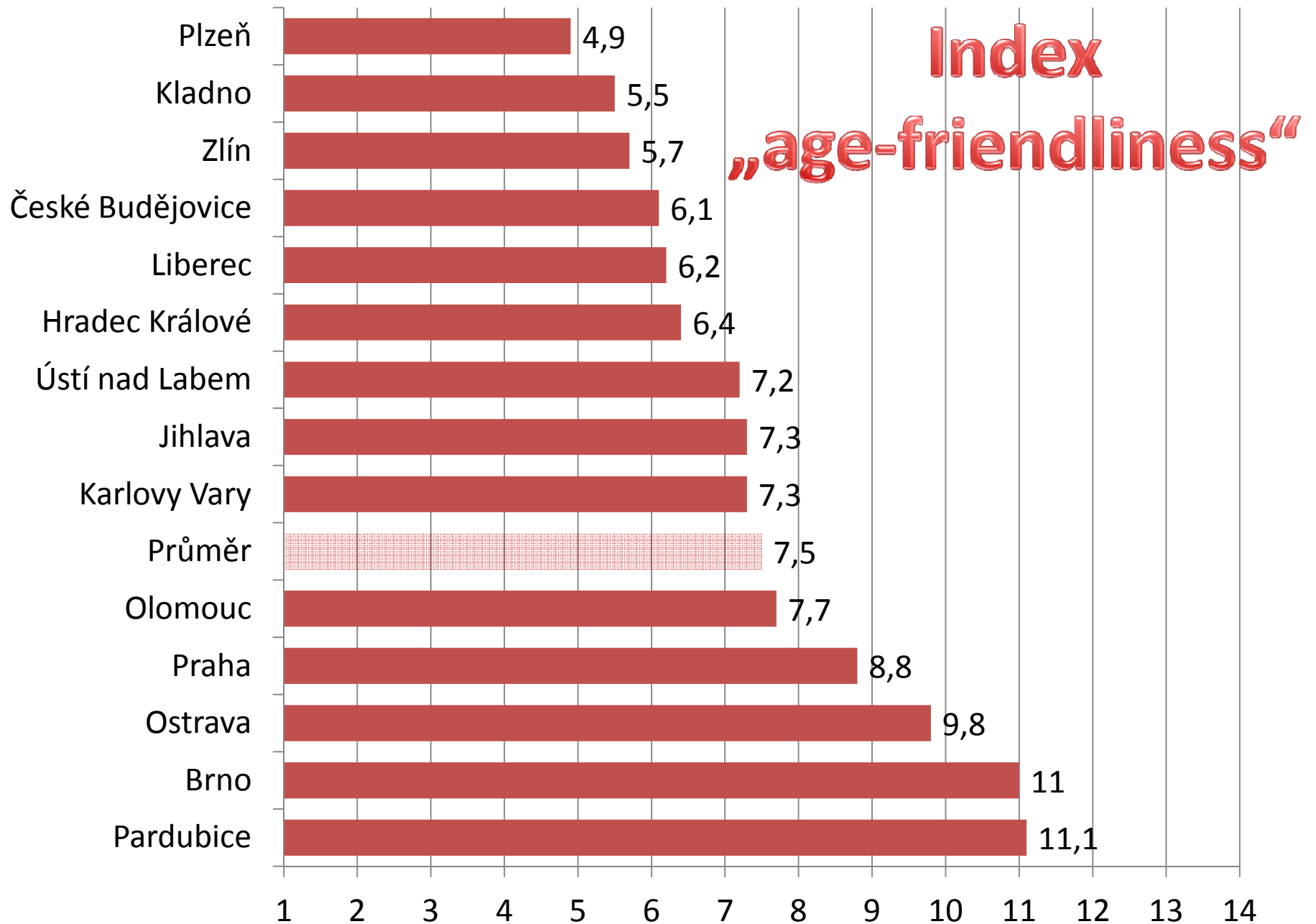
☺ **Plzeň (Pilsen)**

- **issues only with parking availibility**

Municipal services:
- **senior taxi**
- **legal advice office for older citizens**
- **intergenerational centre**

☹ Pardubice, Brno

- even if parking indicator disregarded, „losers of the exercise"

- Brno 9x; Pardubice 7x/10 indicators on 10.-14. position

- Pardubice: night lighting, unsafe pedestrian areas, not enough green spaces

- Brno: greenery & „aesthetics", toilets, services

http://starnuti.fss.muni.cz

OUTDOOR SPACES AND BUILDINGS

-Well maintained green spaces

-Well maintained cycle paths
-Safe cycle paths
-Inteligent design

-Clean enviromment
-Silent enviromment

-Close services
-Accesible services

Toilets
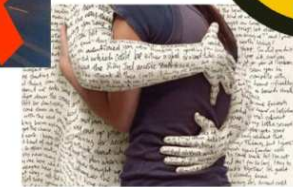
-Accesible public toilets
-Clean public toilets

-Good street lightning
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-Non slip pavements
-Design for ALL

-Outdoor seating
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Active Ageing Index

The Active Ageing Index (AAI) is a tool to measure the untapped potential of older people for active and healthy ageing across countries. It measures the level to which older people live independent lives, participate in paid employment and social activities as well as their capacity to actively age.
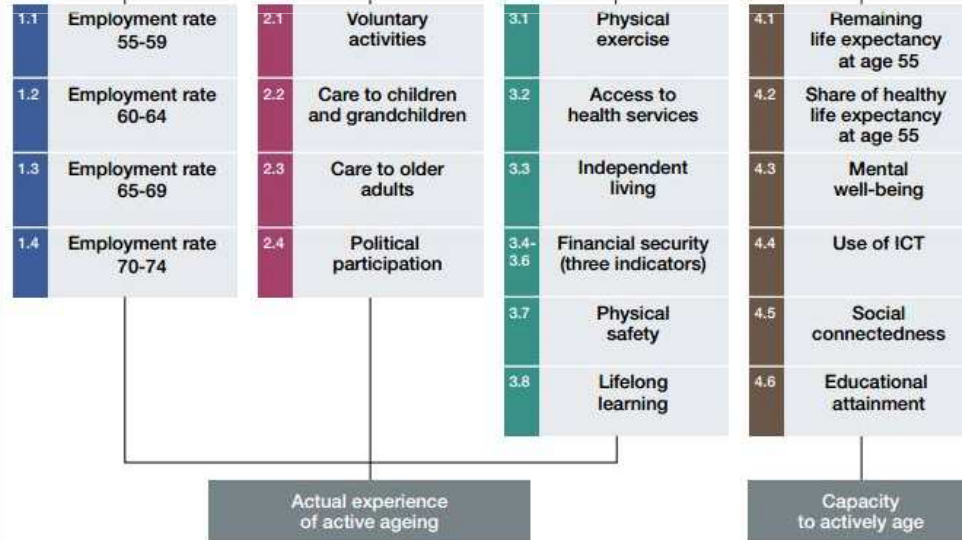
Domains

Employment	Participation in society	Independent, healthy and secure living	Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing

Indicators

1.1	Employment rate 55-59	2.1	Voluntary activities	3.1	Physical exercise	4.1	Remaining life expectancy at age 55
1.2	Employment rate 60-64	2.2	Care to children and grandchildren	3.2	Access to health services	4.2	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55
1.3	Employment rate 65-69	2.3	Care to older adults	3.3	Independent living	4.3	Mental well-being
1.4	Employment rate 70-74	2.4	Political participation	3.4-3.6	Financial security (three indicators)	4.4	Use of ICT
				3.7	Physical safety	4.5	Social connectedness
				3.8	Lifelong learning	4.6	Educational attainment

Actual experience of active ageing

Capacity to actively age

* Financial security aspects are captured by three indicators: (1) Relative median income of 65+ relative to those aged below 65 (2) No poverty risk for older persons (50% of median poverty line) and (3) No severe material deprivation rate.

2014

AAI	Country
44.9	Sweden
40.3	Denmark
40.0	Netherlands
39.7	UK
39.0	Finland
38.6	Ireland
35.8	France
35.7	Luxembourg
35.4	Germany
34.6	Estonia
34.4	Czech Rep.
34.2	Cyprus
34.1	Austria
34.0	Italy
33.9	EU28 avg.
33.7	Belgium
33.5	Portugal
32.6	Spain
31.6	Croatia
31.5	Latvia
31.5	Lithuania
31.5	Malta
29.9	Bulgaria
29.8	Slovenia
29.6	Romania
28.5	Slovakia
28.3	Hungary
28.1	Poland
27.6	Greece

⟨ Higher index value   Lower index value ⟩

Overall results of the RAAI for the CR (NUTS2 AAI)	Dimensions/Rank				Results	
Cohesion region	1. Emp	2. Soc	3. Liv	4. Cap	Total	Rank
Praha / *Prague*	1	4	4	2	37,0	1
Sřední Čechy / *Central Bohemia*	4	5	1	3	34,0	4
Jihozápad / *Southwest*	2	3	2	1	36,2	2
Severozápad / *Northwest*	8	1	5	8	32,2	5
Severovýchod / *Northeast*	6	6	6	5	30,8	6
Jihovýchod / *Southeast*	7	7	7	7	28,4	8
Střední Morava / *Central Moravia*	3	2	3	4	35,8	3
Moravskoslezsko / *Silesia*	5	8	8	6	29,4	7

Hodnota RAAI:

méně než 30,00

30,00 - 34,99

35,00 a více
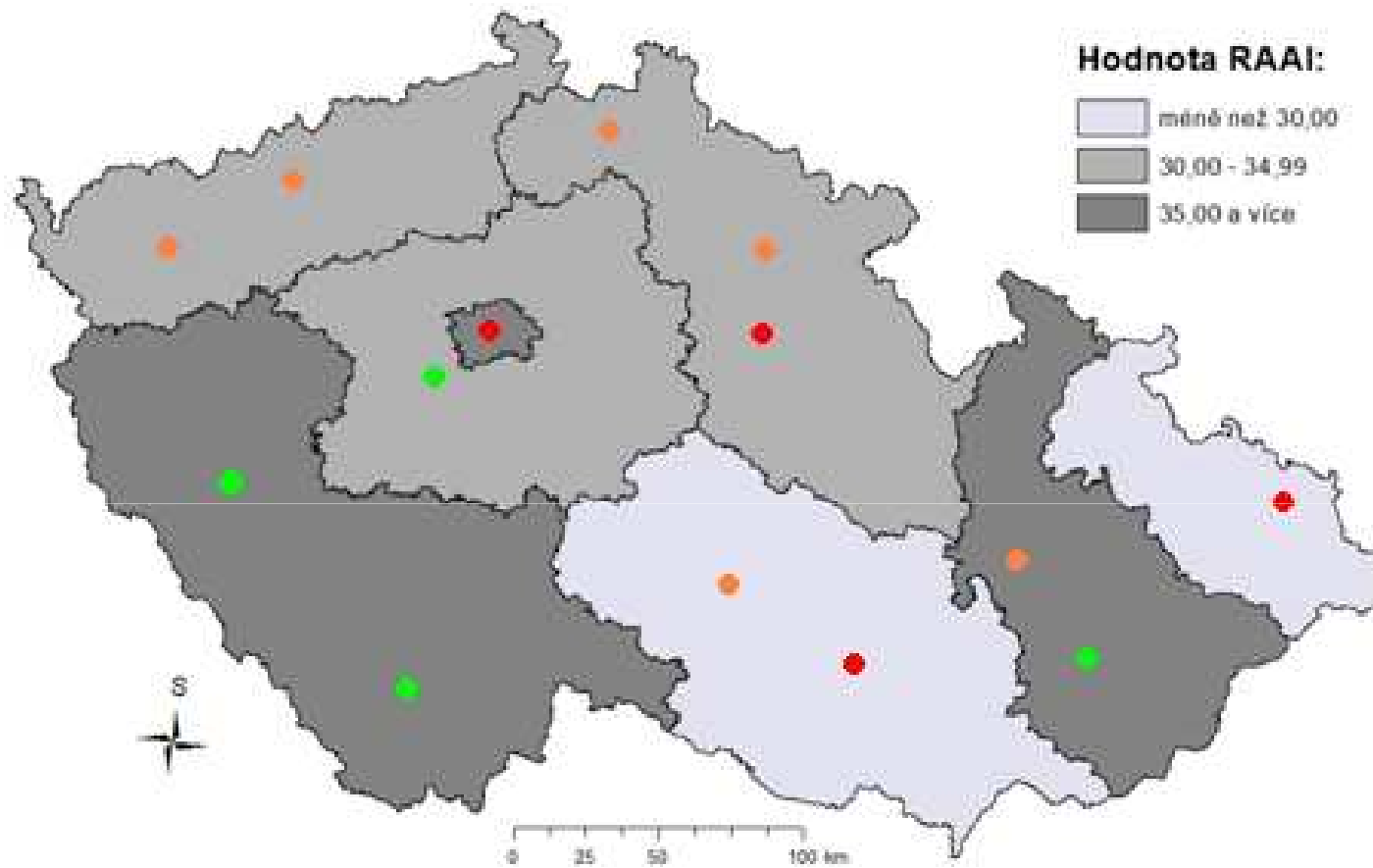
If you had a "magic ring" and by just putting it on your finger you could change one thing in your neighbourhood, what would it be?"

Wish for change...

- greenery
  - (25 % Prague; 17% Ostrava; 15 % Brno)
- cars (pollution + noise), parking, transportation
  - (16 % Brno; 10% Ostrava; 9% Prague)
- „marginalised" (Roma, homeless people, vandalism, safety ...)
  - (17% Ostrava; 10 % Brno; 6% Prague)
- ...aesthetics and tidiness; air pollution; social (neighbourhood) relations; sidewalks; services; ...

Wish for change...

- greenery & aesthetics
  - (25 % Prague; 17% Ostrava; 15 % Brno)
- *"Shut down the Brno–Prague highway and replace it with greenery; I wish for a little more good health and more green spaces; I would plant flowers everywhere and built fountains and ponds...".*

Wish for change…

- cars, pollution, parking, transportation
  - (16 % Brno; 10% Ostrava; 9% Prague)
- "*to limit, exclude, take away, not let in, get rid of, remove and cancel* the traffic, *keep it away from houses* (including public transport, noisy trams, and railways)*, build the bypasses, introduce roundabouts, solve the lack of parking spaces and, by that, resolve the issue of non-accessible sidewalks…*

to have transport from anywhere

Wish for change…

- *„Move out troublemakers and Gypsies; Roma citizens; inadaptable". "The Roma, their crimes; their favoritism, flats for free" are seen as a problem, as a result "we cannot live with them; Roma communities should disappear, be moved further away; outside the center; it is difficult to live with them." "To banish, expel gypsies, blow bums off the streets, evacuate the Gypsies and the Arabs; eradicate graffiti; vacate Russians, drug addicts and the homeless…*

- „marginalised" (Roma, homeless people, vandalism, safety …)
    - (17% Ostrava; 10 % Brno; 6% Prague)

OUTDOOR SPACES AND BUILDINGS

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green spaces

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AGE-FRIENDLY
CITIES

BE THE CHANGE
YOU WISH TO
SEE IN THE
WORLD.

-Clean en
-Silent env

-Non slip
pavements
-Design for
ALL

-Outdoor se
-Public transport seating

-Pedrestrians
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-Elevators in
buildings