

## Glossary: Key Concepts and Icons








### Conceptual Framework of the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) of JPI MYBL












The concepts are “key words” (or categories) of the conceptual framework of the SRA. They refer to elements of society on different levels - from individual life course to institutional sustainability - which may be affected by demographic change:










- Four comprehensive societal **domains** of the SRA (sustainable welfare, governance & institutions, production & productivity, quality of life) are differentiated into **14 key concepts**.
- Environmental aspects, science & technology, and ethics are included as “external” **drivers or conditions** of demographic change (with orange as color).
- Four **bridging concepts** (inclusion, empowerment, security, cohesion) are used in the SRA (and other policy agendas) both in descriptions for societies and in visions or evaluations of the future “good society”.

The colors of icons are indicating the relation to the domains (e.g. purple = sustainability; blue = politics; green = economics; red = social QoL).

The icons may be adapted and new icons added as the SRA is updated to include new emerging issues.

Icon	Concepts and Domains	Description
<b>Level of Society, Institutions and Societal Change</b>		
	<b>Sustainable Welfare</b> <i>(domain)</i>	<b>Sustainability of welfare on the level of society and institutions including the welfare of future generations</b>
	<b>Socio-political sustainability</b>	Sustainability of political and cultural institutions of society including integration of cultural diversity (e.g. religions) and solidarity with future generations
	<b>Socio-economic sustainability</b>	Sustainability of socio-economic systems, welfare regimes and social protection including economic (in-)equality and welfare of future generations (intergenerational equity)
	<b>Inclusive institutions and social inequalities</b>	Inclusive institutions, social rights and social (in-)equality including political legitimacy and public safety
	<b>Economic institutions and markets</b>	Economic institutions and regulations including public/private/civil mix of production and production/consumption/labor markets
<b>Level of Actors, Agencies and Societal Stakeholders</b>		
	<b>Governance &amp; Institutions</b> <i>(domain)</i>	<b>Policy making, governance and administration on all levels and sectors of society including the provision of public goods and services</b>
	<b>Policy Making</b>	Policy making, governance and democratic accountability on all levels (local/regional/national/EU) including the involvement of societal stakeholders

	<b>Public goods and services</b>	Efficient administration and provision of public goods and services (e.g. social and health care, education, housing, safety) including integrated and flexible planning across policies and levels
	<b>Production &amp; Productivity</b> <i>(domain)</i>	<b>Production of goods and services for competitive and innovative markets (e.g. “silver economy”) including public-private partnerships</b>
	<b>Economic Management</b>	Enterprises and management with competitive market orientation and societal and ecological responsibility including public-private-partnerships
	<b>Economic Production</b>	Employment and human resource management over an extended working life (e.g. employability, work ability, occupational health, security) including work organization and technological work environment
	<b>Civil Society and social environment</b>	Local community, Third Sector (NGO) and support networks of households based on social cohesion, trust and solidarity including local socio-cultural institutions and activities
<b>Level of Individuals, households and social relations</b>		
	<b>Participation and political life</b>	Participation in public and political life, social citizenship and engagement based empowerment of people and responsive public and political institutions and practices
	<b>Social Production and productive life</b>	Engagement in paid/unpaid/voluntary work including household work and care responsibilities contributing to individual income and subsistence, consumption, and the welfare of others and society
	<b>Life course and social life</b>	Social roles and relations over the life course including family/kinship relations, life events (divorce, bereavement, sickness/disability) and participation in leisure and cultural life
	<b>Quality of Life</b> <i>(domain)</i>	<b>Quality of life, wellbeing and health, both subjective (“happiness”) and objective (functional ability, capability) including differences and inequalities</b>
	<b>Wellbeing and healthy life</b>	Wellbeing and physical/mental health, functional abilities and emotional wellbeing (“happiness”) including wellbeing differences (health-related QoL)
	<b>Learning and personal growth</b>	Life satisfaction, agency and self-determination including lifelong learning and personal growth (active-creative ageing)

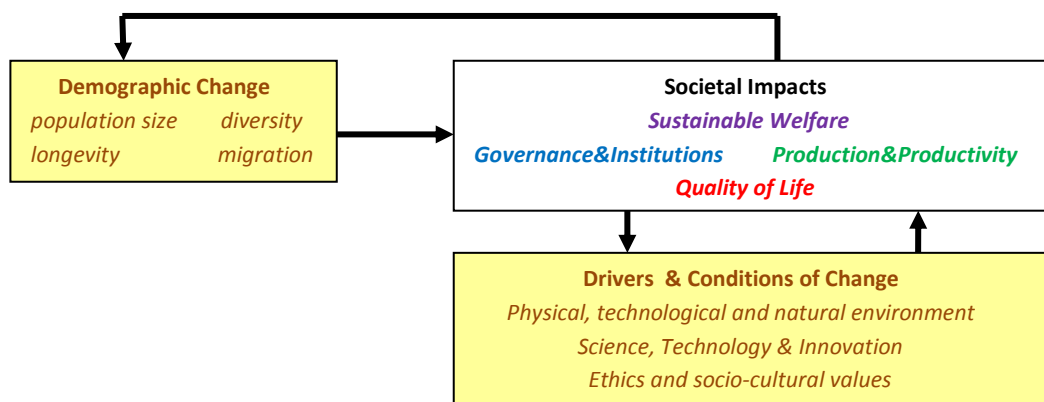
Level of Demographic Change and Conditions of Societal Change		
 	<p><b>Demographic Change</b></p> <p><i>(domain)</i></p>	<p>Change of population structure based on change in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- population size: growth/decline based on fertility/mortality,</li> <li>- life expectancy: healthy ageing, longevity and resilience</li> <li>- diversity: age groups (e.g. baby boomers, sex, ethnicity)</li> <li>- migration: immigration, emigration, asylum seekers</li> </ul> <p><i>see Annex for description and icons of these 4 dimensions</i></p>
	<p><b>Physical, technological and natural environment</b></p> <p><i>(driver/condition)</i></p>	<p>Living environments as drivers and conditions with technological, cultural, and physical artifacts and infrastructures including personal aids, adapted housing, transport and natural environments</p>
	<p><b>Science, Technology and Innovation</b></p> <p><i>(driver/condition)</i></p>	<p>Scientific research and social and technological innovations as drivers and conditions of social change, including social and cultural differences in social acceptance and historical technological pathways</p>
	<p><b>Ethics and socio-cultural values</b></p> <p><i>(driver/condition)</i></p>	<p>Ethical standards and individual and social values as drivers and conditions of social change including cultural-religious diversity, intergenerational equity and ecological sustainability</p>
	<p><b>social inclusion</b></p> <p><i>(social value)</i></p>	<p>Social inclusion refers to human and social rights ensuring non-discrimination, access, and justice under the law (“bridging” concept used both descriptively and normatively, especially for domain <b>Sustainable Welfare</b>)</p>
	<p><b>social empowerment</b></p> <p><i>(social value)</i></p>	<p>Social empowerment refers to development of capabilities and the responsiveness of enabling societal conditions (“bridging” concept used both descriptively and normatively, especially for domain <b>Governance &amp; Institutions</b>)</p>
	<p><b>social security</b></p> <p><i>(social value)</i></p>	<p>Social welfare security or social protection refers to access to means satisfying basic needs (health, education, income and housing (relative to societal standards) (“bridging” concept used both descriptively and normatively, especially for domain <b>Production &amp; Productivity</b>)</p>
	<p><b>social cohesion</b></p> <p><i>(social value)</i></p>	<p>Social cohesion refers to trust, solidarity, and social capital based on personal relations and social interaction in communities (“bridging” concept used both descriptively and normatively, especially for domain <b>Quality of Life</b>)</p>







Concept for graphics: Richard Pieper and Marja Vaarama

Contact and more information: Professor Richard Pieper ([richard.pieper@thl.fi](mailto:richard.pieper@thl.fi)). Conceptual framework and related concepts and icons have been developed as part of the work done in J-AGE and J-AGE2 projects.

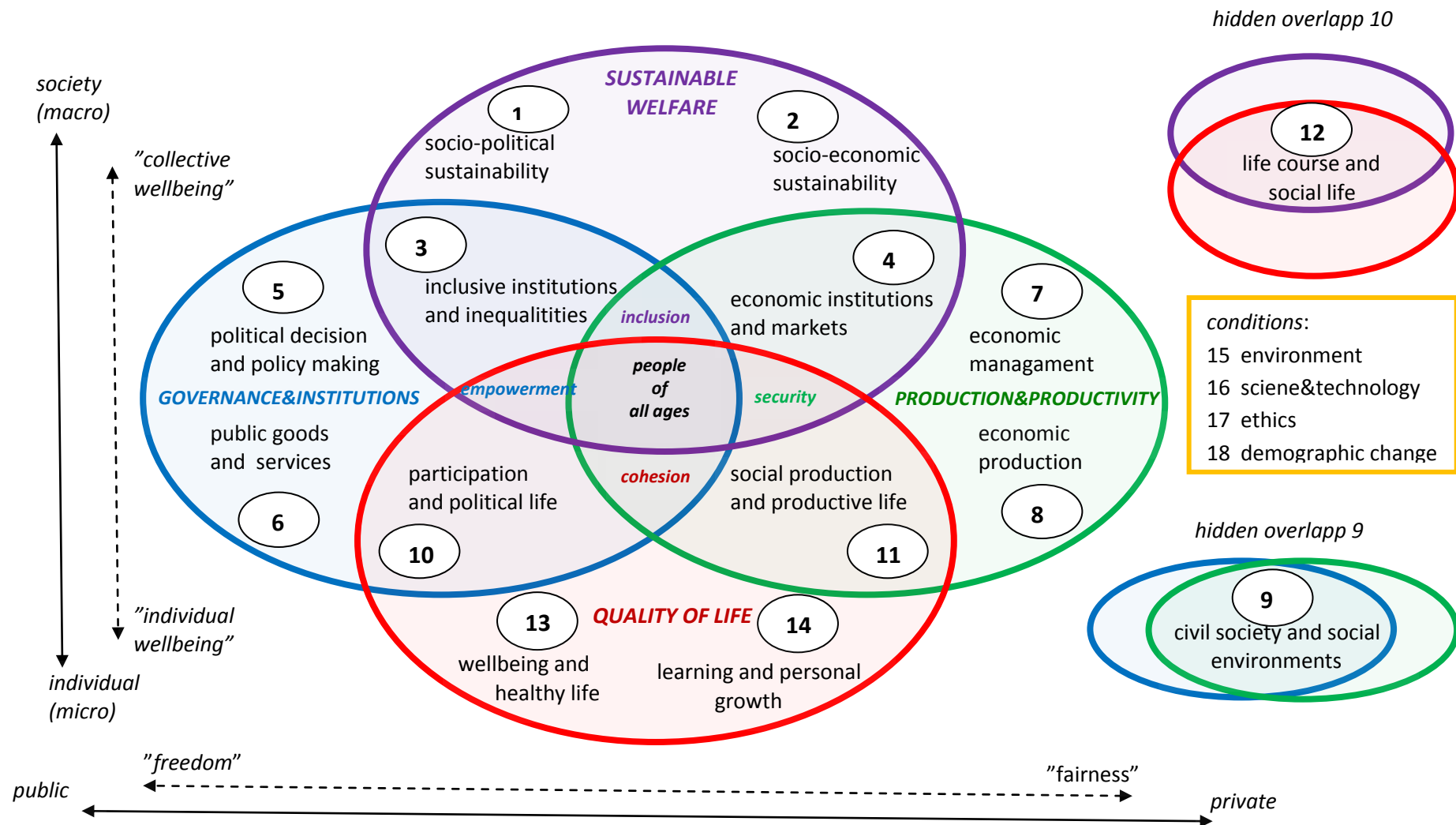
**Annex 1: Demographic Change and Societal Impacts – 4 Categories of Demographic Change**

The Societal Impact Model of Demographic Change:



Icon	Concepts and Domains	Description
<b>Level of Demographic Change and Conditions of Societal Change</b>		
 	<b>Demographic Change</b>  <i>(domain)</i>	Change of population structure based on change in - population size: growth/decline based on fertility/mortality, - life expectancy: longevity, healthy ageing and resilience, - diversity: age groups (e.g. baby boomers, sex, ethnicity) - migration: immigration, emigration, asylum seekers
	<b>Population size</b>	Size and growth or decline of population based on rates of fertility and mortality
	<b>Life expectancy</b>	life expectancy or longevity as effects of healthy ageing and health in general indicating vitality and resilience
	<b>Diversity</b>	diversity of population composition due to age groups (e.g. baby boomers), sex or ethnicity
	<b>Migration</b>	Movement of people between populations, i.e. relocation of residence (more than 6 months) across regional/national boundaries invoking norms and regulations of population membership at place of origin and/or destination

Annex 2: Figure: The Conceptual Framework of JPI-MYBL: 4 Research Domains, 14 Categories of Society and 4 “external” conditions



**Annex 3:**

**Figure: The “Thematic Wheel” of the JPI Strategic Research Agenda (SRA)**

The following figure shows how often categories are addressed in the SRA. (relative frequency measured by a count of 6 keywords for each category). Note, for instance, the dominance of Wellbeing and Health (13) or the few references to economic management (7).

