Experiences of developing social circular economy indicators in Finland

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Circwaste Final seminar 27.10.2023







Measuring the social side of the CE transformation

- Besides the environmental and economic, important to consider
 - Social impacts of the CE
 - Socio-cultural and behavioural change into CE
- No established indicators or way to measure the social side
- Previous research & indicator frameworks
 - Focus on the environmental & economic
 - Narrow focus on the social (e.g. employment)
 - Holistic frameworks lack of empirical examples
 - E.g. Mies and Gold, 2021; Padilla-Rivera et al., 2020; 2021; Schröder et al. 2020; Walker et al. 2021





Developing social CE indicators in Finland

- "Holistic empirical" case study
- What kind of social CE indicators can be developed?
 - "Holistic": should be related to CE & social aspects
 - "Empirical": should be based on readily available secondary data
 - Regional approach: indicators should enable sub-national monitoring
 - Global impacts not included

Method:

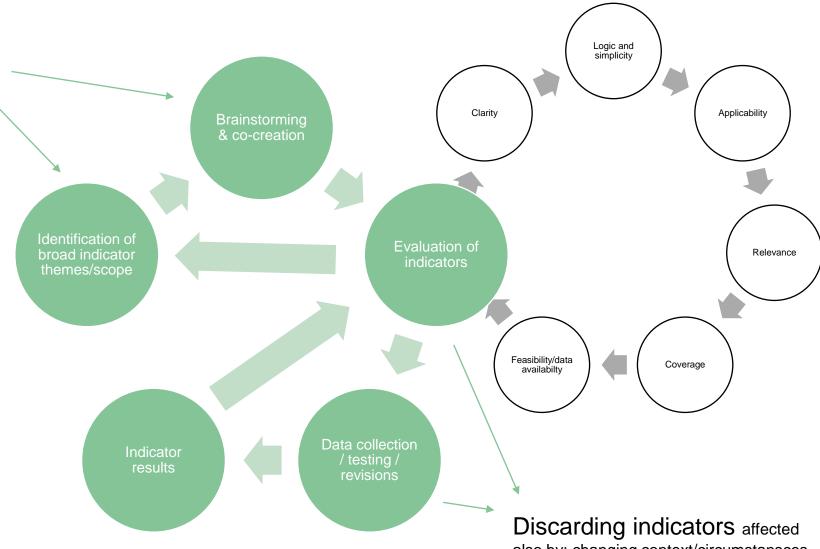
- Expert elicitation (n=12) of possible indicators based on concepts and frameworks: CE, SDGs, SIA, social sustainability, sharing economy
- Piloting: compiling data, analysis of results, revising indicators, compiling data, analysis, revising...
- Over 3 years' process





Adding new indicators,

Indicator needs affected by context specific circumstances related to the society environment and economy



also by: changing context/circumstansces e.g. legislation



12 indicators proceeded to full piloting

Social impacts

Employment

- Volume of employment in CE
- Median pays in CE jobs
- Background education in CE jobs
- Employment of vulnerable groups

Education

CE higher education

Accessibility of services and infrastructure

- Accessibility of bring sites for plastic packaging waste, WEEE & reusable textiles
- Accessibility of biomethane fuel stations

Socio-cultural change

Sharing economy

- Bicycle-sharing
- Library items
- Joint-use school spaces (indicator discarded after piloting)

Gaps and limitations (data availability)

Social aspects:

Health and wellbeing

Participation

Awareness

Circular economy:

Reuse

Repair

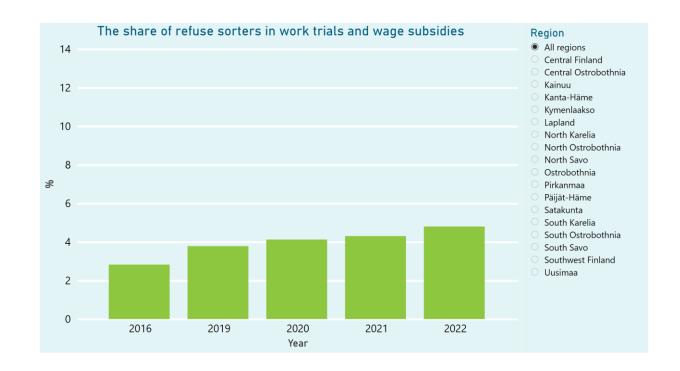
Peer-to-peer activities





Employment of vulnerable groups

- Quality of employment: who are those employed in the CE jobs?
- Employment of vulnerable groups in the CE jobs through social employment & subsidies
- Targeted at groups facing barriers to employment: long-term unemployed, uneducated youth, immigrants, people with disablities
- Reuse and recycling one of the most important sectors for social employment (appr. 5% of subsidised workers, 3800)
- Importance of the CE increasing steadily

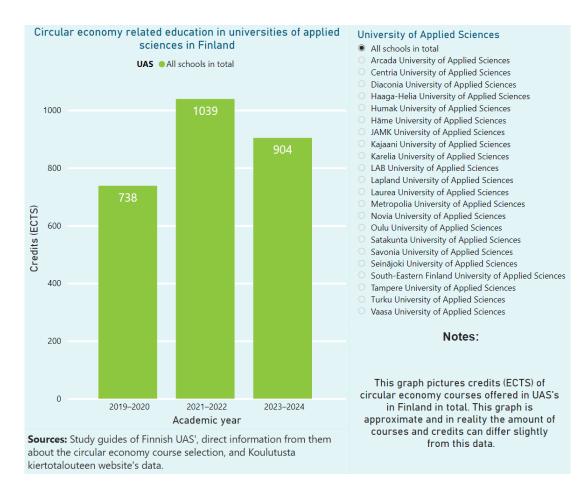






Education: CE in higher education

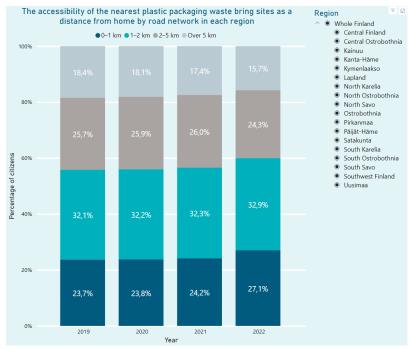
- Is the CE related capacity growing in the society?
- CE related education offered by the universities of applied sciences
- Data sources: online study guides of Finnish UAS's & directly contacting schools
- "circular economy" mentioned in the course name or description
- CE education offerings increasing

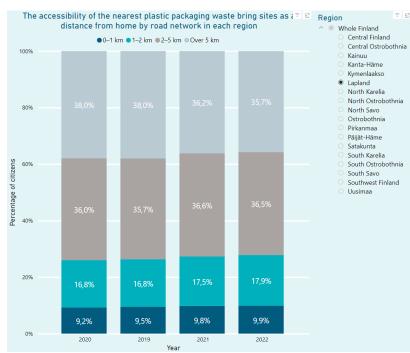




Accessibility of bring sites

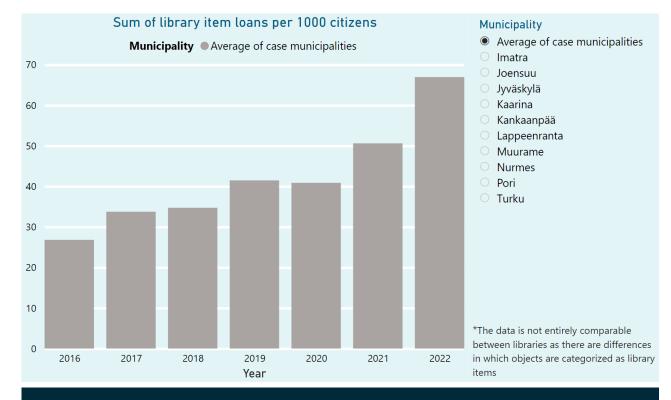
- Are CE services and infrastructure equally accessible to all?
- Accessibility of plastic packaging waste bring sites
- Measured by road distance from home
- Accessibility has improved, but but big differences between urban and rural areas





Library of things

- Are we transitioning from owning into sharing, borrowing and lending?
- Public libraries increasingly hosting the community's lending service 'library of things'
- Games, musical instruments, computer accessories, season tickets, exercise equipment
- Data sources: number loans directly from case libraries' registers
- The amount of items and their loaning has increased in the 10 case cities







Lessons learned

- Indicators provide a limited snapshot of CE development
- Small steps towards socially sustainable CE in Finland
- Identified challenges:
 - General data availability and quality
 - Difficult to measure circular developments with linear data (data based on linear logic and classifications)
 - Quantifying the qualitative need for useroriented data
 - How to link CE development to particular social outcomes?
 - Is the change positive or negative?
- Take home message: the method for measuring the social side as an ongoing and iterative process adapted to local conditions and open for change





Full study: Pitkänen et al. 2023. How to measure the social sustainability of the circular economy? Journal of Cleaner Production, 392, 136238.

Indicators in www.circwaste.fi > monitoring

Thank you!

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