



Aging & Social Change

Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference

*Aging in Times of New Nationalisms:
Inequalities, Participation, and Policies*

16–17 September 2019
University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria

Aging & Society:

Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference

*“Aging in Times of New Nationalisms:
Inequalities, Participation, and Policies”*

16–17 September 2019 | University of Vienna | Vienna, Austria



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Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference
www.agingandsocialchange.com

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Designed by Ebony Jackson and Brittani Musgrove



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Dear Aging & Social Change Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Vienna and to the Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference. My colleagues and I from Common Ground Research Networks are honored to have you join us for this year's conference.

Over the course of three and a half decades, Common Ground has given voice to many thousands of scholars—speakers and authors with things to say about the world and who are saying them in order to change the world.

Common Ground has a strong commitment to providing opportunities for people like you to meet, share, and learn from each other. Across its range of research networks, Common Ground is deeply concerned with the critical issues of our time including, among other things, the nature of social change, the relationships of the human species to nature, the process of knowledge creation, the changing shape of organizations, and the dynamics of learning. These raise big-picture questions which in turn demand an interdisciplinary perspective, something that is often neglected in discipline-based conference, journal, and institutional structures.

Throughout its history, Common Ground has worked to develop new approaches to knowledge community building, including interactive conference formats, criterion-referenced peer review, and online social knowledge media. As a media innovator, we are creating the spaces and technical conditions in which, collectively, we can discuss the challenges and opportunities for a rapidly growing segment of the population worldwide.

While conference inspiration may fade with time, Common Ground offers a means for keeping inspiration alive through **CGScholar**, an online environment for knowledge working and learning. We encourage all conference participants to explore **CGScholar**—an internet venue for intellectual interaction and imagination.

I am grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference. I'd like to thank this year's Conference Co-Chairs, Dr. Franz Kolland, Ms. Vera Gallistl, and Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, who have poured such a phenomenal amount of work into this conference. Additionally, I thank my colleagues Sara Hoke, Rae-Anne Montague, and Helen Repp, who have helped organize and produce this meeting with great dedication and expertise.

We wish you all the best for this conference, and we hope it will provide you every opportunity for dialogue with colleagues from around the corner and around the globe.

Best wishes,



Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope
Chief Social Scientist,
Common Ground Research Networks



Dear Aging & Social Change Conference Delegates,

Welcome to the University of Vienna and to the Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference. On behalf of the local organizing committee and our network members, we are pleased that you have joined our conference this year.

We are proud to have organized the 2019 Aging & Social Change Conference. This could not have been done without all the members of our local organizing committee as well as our wonderful student volunteers.

Aging research at the department of sociology is influenced by the traditions of the Viennese School of Sociology, with minds like Paul Felix Lazarsfeld and Marie Jahoda, whose analysis of the social always focused on social problems as well as social change. It's an orientation of empirical analysis that serves to combine the diagnosis of an ageing society with innovative ways of changing it.

Austria's society is an aging one as well as a politically changing one, and both of these developments call for innovative inputs that spark social change. Ever since the Austrian parliamentary elections in 2017, Austria has seen a normalization of nationalisms in the mainstream political discourse. In this way, Austria is an exemplary case of many European countries that have experienced a new rise of right-wing and populist parties in the last decade. Rising inequality, human migratory flows, and global climate change are trends which have slowed globalization and transnational integration, with new nationalisms and isolationist thinking having arrived back on the scene.

The 2019 Aging and Social Change Conference will explore the interconnections between these key features of contemporary societies in connection to an ageing society. It will explore the ways in which aging, as a vector of in/equality, impacts social participation over the life course. In these times of new nationalisms, what kinds of policies and practices should we be developing for an aging population?

We hope that this conference will be an inspiring opportunity for you to connect and stimulate your research in the future.

Best wishes for a successful conference,



Prof. Dr. Franz Kolland and Vera Gallistl
Co-Chairs, Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference
Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria



*Founded in 1984, we are committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities,
innovative in their media and forward thinking in their messages.*



Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations—of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks which cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge, the changing role of the university—these are deeply important questions of our time which require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations.

Common Ground Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect—differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

Common Ground Research Networks offer integrated programs of action: international conferences, scholarly journals, book imprints, and online dialogue spaces using our path-breaking social knowledge software, *CGScholar.com*

 Aging & Social Change Research Network	 The Arts in Society Research Network	 Books, Publishing & Libraries Research Network	 Climate Change: Impacts & Responses Research Network
 Communication and Media Studies Research Network	 Constructed Environment Research Network	 Design Principles & Practices Research Network	 Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations Research Network
 e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies Research Network	 Food Studies Research Network	 Global Studies Research Network	 Health, Wellness & Society Research Network
 The Image Research Network	 The Inclusive Museum Research Network	 Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network	 The Learner Research Network
 New Directions in the Humanities Research Network	 On Sustainability Research Network	 Organization Studies Research Network	 Religion in Society Research Network
 Spaces & Flows Research Network	 Sports & Society Research Network	 Technology, Knowledge & Society Research Network	 Tourism and Leisure Research Network

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Aging & Social Change Research Network

Exploring the changing social dynamics of aging



Aging & Social Change | About the Research Network

Founded in 2011, the Aging & Social Change Research Network is dedicated to the concept of independent, peer-led scholars, researchers, and practitioners, working together to build democratic bodies of knowledge, related to topics of critical importance to society at large. Focusing on the intersection of academia and social impact, its members are brought together by a common concern for dramatic changes in the world's population, amongst which one of the most important is the growing length of the average lifespan.

Present

The Aging & Social Change Conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, and Inclusiveness. Delegates include leaders in the field, as well as emerging scholars, who come from all corners of the globe and represent a range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines. You have already begun your engagement in the research network by attending this conference, presenting your work, and interacting face-to-face with other members. We hope this experience provides a valuable source of feedback for your current work and the possible seeds for future individual and collaborative projects, as well as the start of a conversation with network colleagues that will continue well into the future.

Publish

The Aging & Social Change Research Network enables members to publish through two media. First, network members can enter a world of journal publication, unlike the traditional academic publishing forums—a result of the responsive, non-hierarchical, and constructive nature of our member based peer review process. *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* provides a framework for member based double-blind peer review, enabling authors to publish into an academic journal of the highest standard, but also to participate in the validation of knowledge that is produced by the research network. The second publication medium is through the book imprint, where we publishing cutting edge books in print and electronic formats.

We encourage you to submit an article for review and possible publication in the journal. Book proposal and manuscript submissions are also welcome.

Participate

As an Aging & Social Change Research Network member you have access to a broad range of tools and resources to use in your own work:

- Digital subscription to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* for one year.
- Digital subscription to the book imprint for one year.
- One article publication per year (pending peer review).
- Participation as a reviewer in the peer review process, with the opportunity to be listed as a Reviewer.
- Subscription to the community e-newsletter, providing access to news and announcements for and from the research network.
- Option to add a video presentation to the research network YouTube channel.
- Free access to the Scholar social knowledge platform, including:
 - ◊ Personal profile and publication portfolio page
 - ◊ Ability to interact and form communities with peers away from the clutter and commercialism of other social media
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 - ◊ Complimentary use of Scholar in your classes—for class interactions in its Community space, multimodal student writing in its Creator space, and managing student peer review, assessment, and sharing of published work.





Aging & Social Change | Themes

Changing demographic profile of populations around the world will have significant economic impacts, at the community, regional, national, or international level

The aging of populations is going to require changes in the public discourse regarding government policy and community support for the aged

The growing proportion of people living longer has significant implications for the provision of health services, and for strategies to maintain health and well-being into old age

An aging population will also have significant social and cultural impacts—on all age groups, as well as the aged themselves

Theme 1: Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

- The economic impacts of aging communities
- Working into older age; changes in productivity; attracting and managing an older workforce
- Changes in consumption, income, and assets
- Government economic policies, including taxation, welfare, social security
- Increase in the demand and cost of health care
- Economic status and the well-being of the elderly

Theme 2: Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

- Public policies may be related to legal rights, economic provision of health care, or guarantees of access to housing and social services
- Community support may be related to policies and programs that enable civic engagement, provide continuing education, or support diversity
- Public health policies related to the aged
- Defining and protecting the human rights of older people across populations and groups
- Legal issues for older people—policy and practice
- Age-friendly design for accessibility—initiatives for the public built environment, houses, retirement, and care facilities
- Civic engagement and volunteerism for the aged
- Community programs for maintaining physical health, social well-being, and mental cognition into older age
- Epidemiology of aging

Theme 3: Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

- Medical developments in a variety of areas impact the ways in which aging is viewed and managed from individual and societal perspectives
- The biology and physiology of aging
- Food and nutrition needs for the aging population
- Brain function and cognition in the aged
- Management of chronic and/or age-related disease
- Identification and management of disease in specific populations
- Regenerative and anti-aging medical interventions
- Aging and sexual expression
- Genetics and aging
- Medications, dietary supplements, and regulatory oversight

Theme 4: Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

- Increased demands on family and community resources are viewed--and managed--differently across cultures, as is end-of-life care
- For the aging individual, changes in social relationships, living arrangements, and levels of independence must be navigated
- The societal impact of population aging
- Social support and networks
- Family structure, relationships, and responsibilities
- Spirituality, religious involvement, and mortality
- Cultures of end-of-life care and culturally specific responses to the aging
- Qualities of life for older people living in developing and developed countries
- Historical and anthropological perspectives on social response to aging
- Lifestyles of the aged
- Media representations of the aged





The Economic Outlook of an Aging Society

The growth in the older population is a relatively new phenomenon that began during the second half of the twentieth century, first in developed countries and more recently across developing countries as well. It is grounded in two recent developments: a reduction in birthrate, and developments in medical science that have significantly increased life expectancy.

Generally, men aged 65 and women aged 60 are classified as older people. In the richer, more developed countries, by 2050 about 30 percent of the population will be over the age of 60 years. A declining working population will have to create the income, wealth, and tax revenues needed to support the economic needs of the rising number of retired people, and this is likely to have enormous financial and political consequences. By 2050, the ratio of working people to those over age 65 in the United States will be about 3:1. This will have major implications for Social Security taxes and retirement planning. As a consequence of the large numbers retiring from the labor force, Social Security and other retirement systems will require re-organization. Key challenges include the financing of public pensions, health care costs of the aged, and long term care. Other significant issues include changes in labor, immigration, and family policies. There will be also a rising risk of retiree poverty for millions of people, especially for those who have been unable to save enough through their pension and retirement plans.

Economic growth, taxation, consumption, investments, and the welfare system will all impact society across all age groups. The public sector will undergo new stresses, as will free market systems and economic growth. In this context, the world economy will demand increased cooperation of governments to resolve socioeconomic and political problems and to assist state and local communities in providing adequate services for the older citizens.

Public Health, Public Policy, and Government and Community Practices

Even with all the changes the aging population will bring, the aging phenomenon can be seen as a success for current public health policies – policies that are increasing the physical health, psychological and social well-being, and the cognitive and functional abilities of older people.

Opportunities for active aging abound, grounded in better health and longer work participation and security. Active aging programs are allowing people to realize their potential for extended physical, social, and mental well-being throughout their life course. These developments may significantly enhance the quality of life for people as they age. For continued success, our future public health policies and institutions will have to assume a leadership role, creating initiatives for the aged that apply both to individuals and population groups. Education programs must be initiated, work policies regarding age must adapt, and health promotion must be at the forefront. Such programs will position the growing, global aged community to continue to be productive, independent participants in life and the new world demographics. There is much knowledge about aging that can be applied, but societies have a record of responding slowly to crisis. Now is the time to prepare for the changes that will face all global societies in the coming decades.

Health, Wellness, and Aging

Health promotes productivity, and the opportunity to be productive encourages good health. A productive aged society would be a positive gain for society as a whole, as well as for the aged individuals.

The health of older people is improving over time. Recent generations have a lower disease occurrence and fewer health problems. Older people can live vigorous and more active lives until a much older age than in the past. Current intensive biomedical anti-aging interventions are helping to extend the health and productivity of human life. For instance, research has shown that a daily active fitness program will not only maintain physical health and cognitive abilities but can enhance physical and mental abilities. With encouragement and the need to be productive, older people can continue to be economic contributors, to the advantage of both the individual and the larger community and society.





Population aging also poses a great challenge for health care systems world-wide. As the proportion of the aged populations of nations increase, so can the occurrence of disability, frailty, and chronic diseases including Alzheimer's, cancer, and cardiovascular, and cerebral diseases. The demand for health services increases as people age. It has been estimated that nearly 60% of a person's health costs occur in the year before their death. As the population ages, the expenses of health care will increase, especially for the care of those with chronic ailments and diseases. Planning for these future demographics and the demands on both individuals and society needs to be proactive—not retroactive—when the situation reaches crisis proportions.

Social and Cultural Aspects of Aging

There is a societal obligation to understand how the needs and abilities of individuals can change with age and create programs, strategies, and sensibilities to aid this growing segment of population and society.

More people than ever are spending a significant amount of their lives in a non-work environment. These numbers will grow at a quickening pace. Living in a society where social lives are structured around work and its organization, how can we cope with a situation in which a large and now ever-growing segment of the population is leaving the domain of formally organized work? Will this new paradigm create a new structure of social inequality? Will we witness the grown of a new affluence divide, between age-defined welfare classes and production-based classes. Will age become an increasingly acute differentiator of poverty juxtaposed with productivity and achievement for the producer class?

With the current retirement structure, large shifts from the working population into retirement can be anticipated, often at the expense of the potential contributions of the aged to social well-being. Not only is the ratio of the older to younger adults increasing, but also the proportion of well-educated, healthy, and economically secure adults who are entering old age and who have the ability to continue to make significant contributions, but whose opportunities to do so may be limited. Concern over this growing disconnect between aged abilities and the roles they are expected to fill suggest we need urgent social policy reform. How can social policy increase the productivity of the aged and reduce the social and financial burden of supporting a growing older population? We need to develop better methods and strategies to integrate and keep aged citizens members of productive society. This leads to a key question: how will the large population of aged be able to live and function independently, carrying out activities and tasks essential to an acceptable quality of life?

Aging is marked by changes in physiology and psychological functioning, accompanied by difficulties in adjusting to new social conditions and everyday technologies. It also involves lost abilities such as visual acuity or physical impairment. There is a societal obligation to understand how the needs and abilities of individuals can change with age and create programs, strategies and sensibilities to aid this growing segment of population and society. To maintain a positive self-image, the aged person must develop new interests, roles, and relationships to replace those that have become diminished or lost. Society should not demand declining involvement of its aging members. Rather, we should take measures to avoid the injustices of aging by continuing to apply the same norms to old age as it does to other ages in the negotiation of variables such as ethnicity, gender, lifestyle, and socioeconomic status.



Aging & Social Change | **Advisory Board**

The principal role of the Advisory Board is to drive the overall intellectual direction of the Aging & Social Change Research Network and to consult on our foundational themes as they evolve along with the currents of the field. Advisory Board members are invited to attend the annual conference and provide important insights on conference development, including suggestions for speakers, venues, and special themes. We also encourage board members to submit articles for publication consideration to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* as well as proposals or completed manuscripts to the Aging & Social Change Book Imprint.

We are grateful for the continued service and support of the following world-class scholars and practitioners.

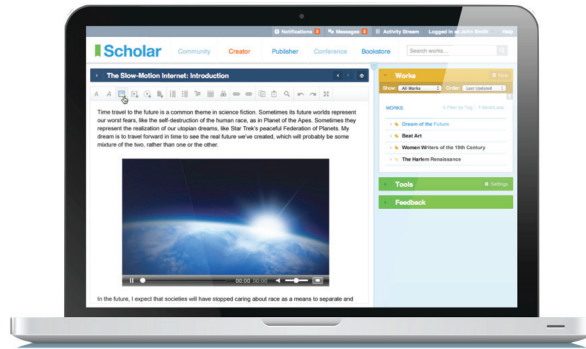
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1. Navigate to <http://CGScholar.com>. Select **[Sign Up]** below 'Create an Account'.
2. Enter a "**blip**" (a very brief one-sentence description of yourself).
3. Click on the "**Find and join communities**" link located under the YOUR COMMUNITIES heading (On the left hand navigation bar).
4. Search for a community to join or create your own.

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- **About:** Include information about yourself, including a linked CV in the top, dark blue bar.
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- **Peers:** Invite others to connect as a peer and keep up with their work.
- **Shares:** Make your page a comprehensive portfolio of your work by adding publications in the Shares area - be these full text copies of works in cases where you have permission, or a link to a bookstore, library or publisher listing. If you choose Common Ground's hybrid open access option, you may post the final version of your work here, available to anyone on the web if you select the 'make my site public' option.
- **Image:** Add a photograph of yourself to this page; hover over the avatar and click the pencil/edit icon to select.
- **Publisher:** All Common Ground community members have free access to our peer review space for their courses. Here they can arrange for students to write multimodal essays or reports in the Creator space (including image, video, audio, dataset or any other file), manage student peer review, co-ordinate assessments, and share students' works by publishing them to the Community space.

A Digital Learning Platform

Use CGScholar to Support Your Teaching

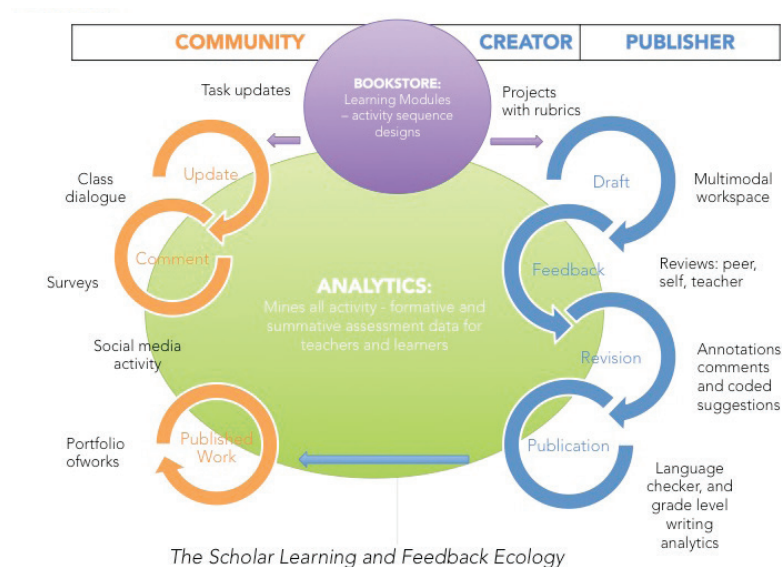
CGScholar is a social knowledge platform that *transforms the patterns of interaction in learning by putting students first*, positioning them as knowledge producers instead of passive knowledge consumers. CGScholar provides scaffolding to encourage making and sharing knowledge drawing from multiple sources rather than memorizing knowledge that has been presented to them.

CGScholar also answers one of the most fundamental questions students and instructors have of their performance, "How am I doing?" Typical modes of assessment often answer this question either too late to matter or in a way that is not clear or comprehensive enough to meaningfully contribute to better performance.

A collaborative research and development project between Common Ground and the College of Education at the University of Illinois, CGScholar contains a knowledge community space, a multimedia web writing space, a formative assessment environment that facilitates peer review, and a dashboard with aggregated machine and human formative and summative writing assessment data.

The following CGScholar features are only available to Common Ground Research Network members as part of their membership. Please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information (https://CGScholar.com/cg_support/en).

- Create projects for groups of students, involving draft, peer review, revision, and publication.
- Publish student works to each student's personal portfolio space, accessible through the web for class discussion.
- Create and distribute surveys.
- Evaluate student work using a variety of measures in the assessment dashboard.



CGScholar is a generation beyond learning management systems. It is what we term a *Digital Learning Platform*—it transforms learning by engaging students in powerfully horizontal "social knowledge" relationships.

For more information, visit: <http://knowledge.CGScholar.com>.

Aging & Social Change Journal

*A forum for the discussion of a rapidly growing segment of the
population, in developed countries as well as in
developing countries*



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About

The Journal of Aging and Social Change provides an international forum for the discussion of a rapidly growing segment of the population, in developed countries as well as in developing countries. Contributions range from broad theoretical and global policy explorations to detailed studies of the specific human physiological, health, economic, and social dynamics of aging in today's global society. The journal is a focal point for interdisciplinary research involving psychology, neuroscience, economics, sociology, anthropology, demography, nursing, biology, medicine, public health, epidemiology, gerontology, pharmacology, dentistry, health behavior and health education, "third age" education, management, marketing, and communications. Articles cover a range from big picture questions of public policy to the fine detail of research and practice-based discussion.

The Journal of Aging and Social Change is peer-reviewed, supported by rigorous processes of criterion-referenced article ranking and qualitative commentary, ensuring that only intellectual work of the greatest substance and highest significance is published.

Editor



Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden

Reviewers

Articles published in *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* are peer reviewed by scholars who are active members of the Aging & Social Change Research Network. Reviewers may be past or present conference delegates, fellow submitters to the collection, or scholars who have volunteered to review papers (and have been screened by Common Ground's editorial team). This engagement with the knowledge community, as well as Common Ground's synergistic and criterion-based evaluation system, distinguishes *The Journal of Aging and Social Change's* peer review process from journals that have a more top-down approach to refereeing. Reviewers are assigned to papers based on their academic interests and scholarly expertise. In recognition of the valuable feedback and publication recommendations that they provide, reviewers are acknowledged as Reviewers in the volume that includes the paper(s) they reviewed. Thus, in addition to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* Editors and Advisory Board, the Reviewers contribute significantly to the overall editorial quality and content of the journal.





The Publication Process

Step 1: Review the Requirements

All article submissions must meet the requirements listed: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/38. Before submitting your article, please thoroughly review these requirements and revise your article to follow these rules. Initial submissions that do not meet these requirements will be returned to the author(s) for revision.

Step 2: Upload the Submission

Once you have revised your initial submission to meet the article requirements, please visit our Article Submission page: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/39.

Step 3: Initial Submission Accepted for Peer Review

Submitted articles are then verified against the article requirements. If your article satisfies these requirements, your identity and contact details are then removed, and the article is matched to two appropriate reviewers and sent for review. Please note, during this time authors are eligible to be selected as reviewers. Full details regarding the rules, expectations, and policies on peer review can be found on our Publication Ethics page: <http://cgnetworks.org/journals/publication-ethics>.

Step 4: Peer Review Decision

When both reviewer reports are returned, and after the reviewers' identities have been removed, you will be notified by email and provided with the reports. Articles that have been rejected once in the peer review process are allowed a second opportunity to be reviewed by two new reviewers. To be reviewed by two new reviewers, you will need to make revisions based on the comments and feedback of the first round of review, and these changes must be detailed using a change note: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/41-change-note. If an article is not accepted by peer review after this second opportunity, it will be withdrawn from consideration.

Step 5: Membership Confirmation

If your article has been accepted or accepted with revisions, it will enter the membership confirmation stage. We require at least one author associated with the article to have a unique Network Membership or conference registration: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/33-how-to-register. Please note that a paid conference registration includes a complimentary Research Network membership. The benefits of network membership are listed here: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/65-membership-benefits.

Step 6: Publication Agreement

Next, you will be asked to accept the Publishing Agreement. If you are interested in Hybrid Open Access, this step is the best time to register for Open Access publication: <https://cgnetworks.org/journals/hybrid-open-access>.

Step 7: Prepare the Final Submission

After the publication agreement is accepted, you will have thirty days to complete any revisions to your final submission. Please ensure your final submission meets the final submission requirements before returning your article: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/53. This includes criteria such as the correct use of the Chicago Manual of Style (seventeenth edition) and the other listed requirements: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/42. Articles that have been accepted with revisions will require a change note to be included with the final submission. Articles that do not meet these requirements will be returned for revision.



Step 8: Final Checks

Once we have received the final submission of your article, our publishing department will review your final article submission.

Step 9: Copy Editing and Proof Inspection

If the final submission meets the final submission requirements, the article will enter copy editing. During copy editing, our editorial staff will note minor problems with citations, references, grammar, spelling, or formatting. The author(s) will be responsible for correcting these noted problems. Careful adherence to the article template and the citation style guide will greatly minimize the need for corrections. After all copy editing notes have been resolved, we will create a typeset proof for the author(s) to inspect.

Step 10: Article Publication

Individual articles are published "Online First" to our **CGScholar** bookstore: <https://cgscholar.com/bookstore>. After online-first publication, complete journal issues follow annually, biannually, or quarterly, depending on the journal. Online-first published articles include a full citation and a registered DOI permalink. Be sure to keep your **CGScholar** profile up-to-date (<https://cgscholar.com/identity>) and add your ORCID iD (<https://orcid.org/register>) to maximize article visibility.

Submission Timeline

You may submit your article for publication to the journal at any time throughout the year. The recommended rolling submission deadlines are as follows:

- Submission Round One – 15 January
- Submission Round Two – 15 April
- Submission Round Three – 15 July
- Submission Round Four – 15 October





Aligning with our model, works published using Hybrid Open Access are free to download from the **CGScholar** webstore. Common Ground's open access journal articles are available in one central location—Common Ground Open. This dedicated space is accessible to open access listing organizations and aggregators. Hybrid Open Access content is also actively promoted across all of our Research Networks. Visit Common Ground Open at <https://cgscholar.com/bookstore/collections/common-ground-publishing/series/common-ground-open>.

Our Position and Our Model

Common Ground Research Networks believes firmly in the principles of sustainable knowledge production and accessible knowledge. We also have a commitment to our Research Network members to be engaged in the current trends in the publishing industry. Common Ground Open is one such engagement. Common Ground Open offers our authors the ability to make their articles freely available upon publication in our subscription-based journals. It also enables authors to satisfy a variety of trending needs—institutional repositories, academic evaluative criteria, research grants, and academic funding—all of these are often insistent or dependent on published content being free, accessible, and open. When publishing open access is a funding stipulation, Common Ground Open offers the publishing solution.

The standard cost of open access in the publishing industry often excludes authors from open access opportunities. Our standard rate of US\$250 reflects our position that publishing does require skilled labor, but we must keep open access affordable to provide greater opportunities for authors and their audiences. Our open access publications are licensed using the Creative Commons license, "Attribution-Non-Commercial-No-Derivatives 4.0 International" (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0).

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All Common Ground journals are Hybrid Open Access. Hybrid Open Access is an option increasingly offered by both university presses and well-known commercial publishers.

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Common Ground's open access charge is US\$250 per article—a very reasonable price compared to our hybrid open access competitors and purely open access journals resourced with an author publication fee. Digital articles are normally only available through individual or institutional subscriptions or for purchase at US\$5 per article. However, if you choose to make your article Open Access, this means anyone on the web may download it for free.

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Institutional Open Access

Common Ground is proud to announce an exciting new model of scholarly publishing called Institutional Open Access.

Institutional Open Access allows faculty and graduate students to submit articles to Common Ground journals for unrestricted open access publication. These articles will be freely and publicly available to the world through our hybrid open access infrastructure. With Institutional Open Access, instead of the author paying a per-article open access fee, institutions pay a set annual fee that entitles their students and faculty to publish a given number of open access articles each year.

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International Award for Excellence

The Journal of Aging and Social Change presents an annual International Award for Excellence for new research or thinking in the area of the changing social dynamics of aging. All articles submitted for publication in *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* are entered into consideration for this award. The review committee for the award is selected from the International Advisory Board for the journal and the annual Aging & Social Change Conference. The committee selects the winning article from the ten highest-ranked articles emerging from the review process and according to the selection criteria outlined in the reviewer guidelines.

Award Winner, Volume No. 8

Cristina Joy Torgé, Senior Lecturer in Gerontology, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden

For the Article

"Whose Right to a 'Reasonable Level of Living'? Spouses with Differing Care Needs in Swedish Nursing Homes," *The Journal of Aging and Social Change*, Volume 8, Issue 1

DOI: 10.18848/2576-5310/CGP/v08i01/45-60

Abstract

In Sweden, eligibility to move to a nursing home is usually based on an individual needs assessment. In 2012, an amendment to the Social Services Act was enacted, giving persons with residential care the right to live with a spouse in the nursing home, even if the spouse is relatively healthy and does not need nursing care. In this article, two contrasting case studies of cohabiting couples are presented. These case studies are based on field observations and qualitative interviews with the couples and staff in two nursing homes in two Swedish municipalities. The article shows that local municipal guidelines, establishing who has the right to help and care, affect the ways that both the staff and the couple talk about the spouse's rights and roles as a coresident in the nursing home. In the two cases, there were also different staff attitudes about the spouse's need for support in the role as spousal caregiver.





Research Network Membership and Personal Subscriptions

As part of each conference registration, all conference participants (both virtual and in-person) have a one-year digital subscription to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change*. This complimentary personal subscription grants access to the current volume as well as the entire backlist. The period of access is twelve months, beginning on the date that the registration is completed. Delegates may also purchase a personal subscription to extend this access.

To view articles, go to <https://cgscholar.com/bookstore> and select the "Sign in" option. After logging into your account, you should have free access to download electronic works in the bookstore. If you need assistance, select the "help" button in the top-right corner, or visit the **CGScholar** Knowledge Base for further information (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

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For more information, please visit: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/58-institutional-subscriptions

Aging & Social Change Book Imprint

*Aiming to set new standards in participatory knowledge
creation and scholarly publication*



Aging & Social Change | About the Book Imprint

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Books should be between 30,000 and 150,000 words in length. They are published simultaneously in print and electronic formats. To publish a book, please send us a proposal including:

- Title
- Author(s)/editor(s)
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- Sample chapters or complete manuscript
- Manuscript submission date

Submit proposals by email to books@cgnetworks.org. Please note the book imprint to which you are submitting in the subject line.

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We welcome proposals or completed manuscripts between 30,000 words and 150,000 words in length that fall into one of the following categories:



New Works

We accept proposals that are individually or jointly authored books.



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Edited collections addressing a clear theme or collections of articles previously published in Common Ground Research Networks journals.



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We are not driven solely by potential sales, but by the quality of the work. Books on niche topics or specialized subjects are welcome.



Better Feedback

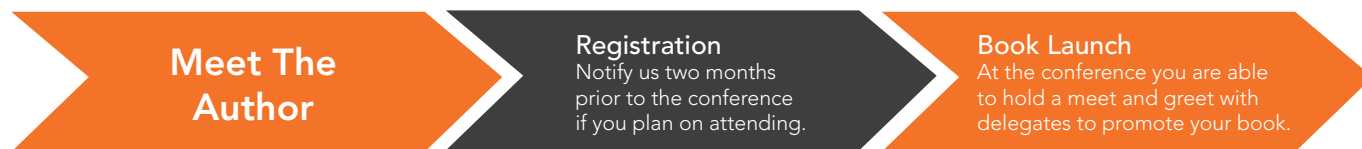
Our process pairs authors with reviewers specialized in the area topic.



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Author Support



Five Minute Q&A Video

Newly published authors are encouraged to send in a five minute video about themselves that will allow them to interact with their readers. Once approved, the video will be uploaded to Scholar and shared through Common Ground Research Networks social media.

- What made you write about this subject?
- What is your favorite chapter of the book?
- What is your writing process like?
- What is the message that you would take away from your book?



Scholar Account

Every author is given a Common Ground Scholar account. This account will allow learners to represent their knowledge multimodally in the 'cloud' - with text, image, audio, video and dataset, all in the one space. A space to interact with people who have read or who are interested in your book. Scholar acts as your own scholarly social network for you to promote your book and interact with peers in a similar field of study.

Call for Book Reviewers

Common Ground Research Networks is seeking distinguished peer reviewers to evaluate book manuscripts.

As part of our commitment to intellectual excellence and a rigorous reviewing process, Common Ground sends book manuscripts that have received initial editorial approval to peer reviewers to further evaluate and provide constructive feedback. The comments and guidance that these reviewers supply is invaluable to our authors and essential part of the publication process.

We recognize the important role of reviewers by acknowledging book reviewers as members of the Editorial Review Board for a period of at least one year. The list of members of the Editorial Review Board will be posted on our website.

If you would like to review book manuscripts, please send an email to books@cgnetworks.org with:



A brief description of your professional credentials



A list of your areas of interest and expertise



A copy of your CV with current contact details



Living Longer: A Resource for the Family, An Opportunity for Society

Eugenia Scabini and Giovanna Rossi (eds.)



ISBNs:

978-1-86335-109-6 (hbk)
978-1-86335-110-2 (pbk)
978-1-86335-111-9 (pdf)

220 Pages

Network Website:

agingandsocialchange.com

DOI:

10.18848/978-1-86335-109-6/CGP

Active seniors are given increasing attention in Italy and Europe. Active aging involves both an individual and a social dimension. Choosing to play an active role even in later life is, first of all, a subjective option, that calls into play the full range of physical, psychological, relational, ethical resources of the individual. This option acquires a specific social relevance because, through activity, it is possible for the older person to experience an inter-subjective and prosocial dimension, crucial to the pursuit of a successful social role.

Through the presentation of findings from a quantitative research carried out in Italy and similar analysis at European level, the book aims to provide a comprehensive reflection on this phenomenon, in particular in terms of intergenerational exchanges, well-being and life satisfaction, use of multimedia technologies, prosocial behaviors and volunteering.

This book is for students and professionals interested in intergenerational exchanges, well-being, personal and intersubjective satisfaction, multimedia technologies, prosocial behaviors, volunteering in active ageing.

Editor Bios:

Eugenia Scabini is Professor Emeritus of Social Psychology and President of the Family Studies and Research University Centre of the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. She authored many books and articles on the main national and international scientific journals. She was awarded the gold medal and the first class Diploma for Merits in Science, Culture and Arts by the President of the Italian Republic and received the Distinguished Professor Award from the Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá.

Giovanna Rossi is Full Professor of Sociology of the Family, Faculty of Psychology, and Director of the Family Studies and Research University Centre, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. She carried out extensive and documented research focusing on Family, Social Policy and Third Sector. She is author and co-author of many books and over 160 scientific contributions on national and international journals.

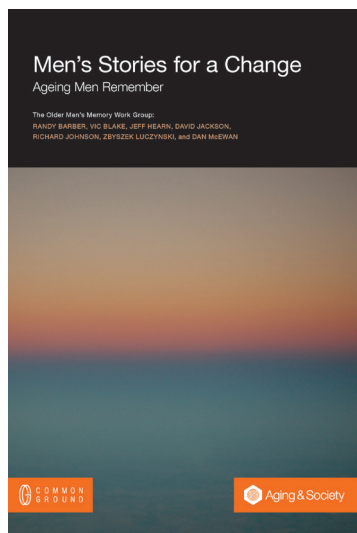




Men's Stories for a Change: Ageing Men Remember

The Older Men's Memory Work Group:

Randy Barber, Vic Blake, Jeff Hearn, David Jackson, Richard Johnson, Zbyszek Luczynski, and Dan McEwan



ISBNs:

978-1-61229-858-0 (hbk)

978-1-61229-859-7 (pbk)

978-1-61229-860-3 (pdf)

205 Pages

Network Website:

agingandsocialchange.com

DOI:

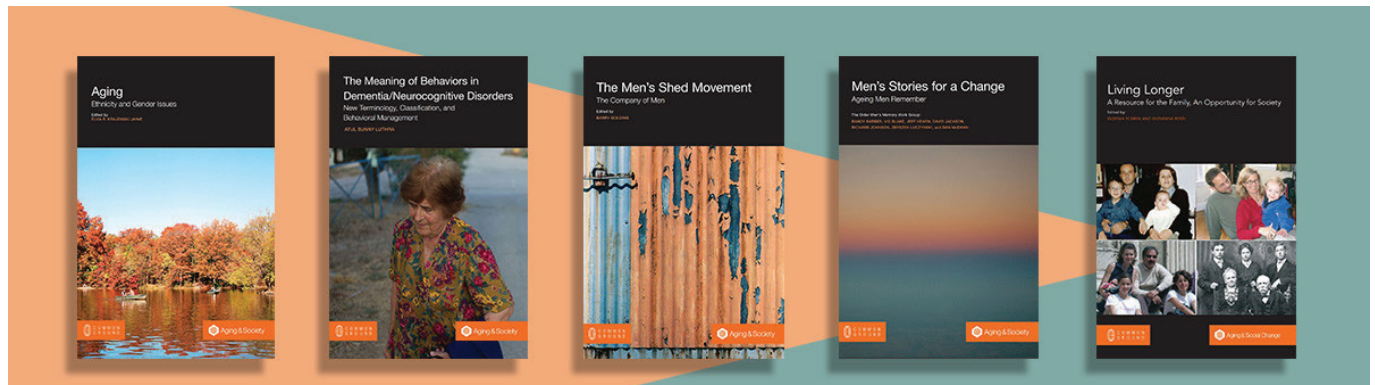
10.18848/978-1-61229-860-3/CGP

Men's Stories for a Change records and analyses stories written by a group of older men who met over thirteen years to share memories about ageing and masculinity. So here there are stories of love and sex, bodily change, crisis and disturbance, politics and power, struggles with violent feelings and action, work, sport, clothes, peeing, hair, and hairlessness. These men share a view of manhood, gender, and ageing that, while critical of dominant frames and inspired by feminist politics, is optimistic without underestimating the challenges of older age and old age, including the approach to the end of life. They see ageing as an opportunity for personal and social and, indeed, political change, for dealing with longstanding issues, especially around gender and power, and as a time of innovating too. This project aims to help, if only in some small way, in opening up these issues, freeing up in a profeminist direction the voices of other men individually or collectively, ageing or otherwise.

The authors have all been involved in some kind of men's anti-sexist, profeminist politics, and/or men's personal development work, along with other personal and political activism in such arenas as anti-nuclear, anti-racism, green, left, socialist, and peace politics over the years. Using the methods of memory work, the writers are both subjects and objects; the text cuts across that division too. Similarly, this volume can be located in various traditions, genres, and forms of writing. This is a project that is both finished and unfinished.

Author Bios:

The Older Men's Memory Work Group ran for thirteen years from 2002 to 2015, and in the final phases comprised Randy Barber, Vic Blake, Jeff Hearn, David Jackson, Richard Johnson, Zbyszek Luczynski, and Dan McEwan; in addition, Jean-Pierre Boulé, Harry Ferguson, Ray Marshall, David Morgan, Rob Pattman, and Linn Sandberg attended at different times. The authors, in the core group, are white, though with different ethnic backgrounds, gender and sexual identities, and educational pathways even with various forms of higher education. Several members of the group have been involved with writing and publishing on men, masculinities, gender, and politics.

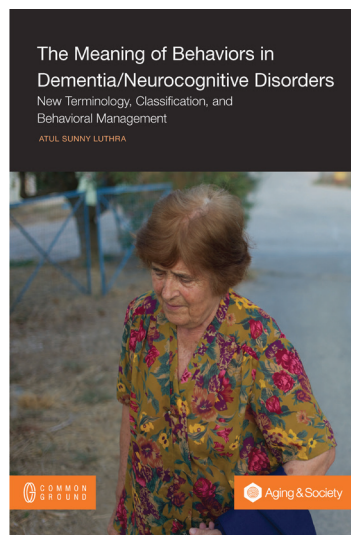


The Men's Shed Movement: The Company of Men

Barry Goanna Golding (ed.)

DOI:
10.18848/978-1-61229-788-0/CGP

Invented in Australia, the remarkable men's shed movement has spread from the back blocks of Australia to reach a total of more than 1,400 Men's Sheds in diverse countries on opposite sides of the world. Many nations are struggling to meet the needs and interests of men beyond the workplace. This book provides a fascinating, carefully evidenced and definitive story of men's sheds for the first time.

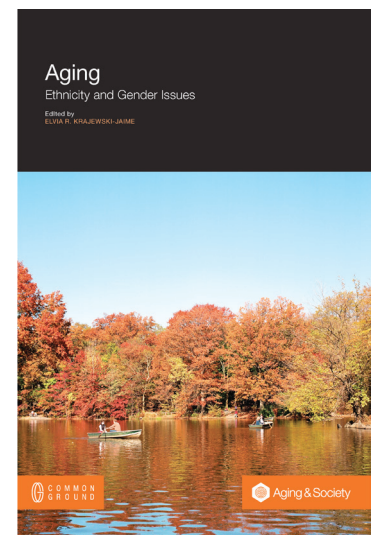


The Meaning of Behaviors in Dementia/Neurocognitive Disorders

Atul Sunny Luthra

DOI:
10.18848/978-1-61229-533-6/CGP

Understanding the meaning of behaviors in dementia/major neurocognitive disorder is proposed as an essential step to make substantive progress in developing pharmacological and behavioral interventions. This book encompasses the synopsis of the direction sought from behavioral and developmental psychology and dementia literature to achieve the aforementioned goal.



Aging: Ethnicity and Gender Issues

Elvia R. Krajewski-Jaime (ed.)

DOI:
10.18848/978-1-61229-529-9/CGP

This book is ideal for students in the health and human service professions. It focuses on the field of aging and it examines ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation, areas that are recognized by gerontologists as critical in understanding the social and behavioral factors that influence the life course of individuals as they age.



Aging & Social Change Conference

*Curating global interdisciplinary spaces, supporting
professionally rewarding relationships*



Aging & Social Change | About the Conference

Conference History

Founded in 2011, Aging & Social Change Conference provides an international forum for the discussion of: processes of aging, accompanying individual, family, community, national, and international impacts, and social and cultural ramifications or aging on societies.

Aging & Social Change Conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, Inclusiveness, and Interaction. Conference delegates include leaders in the field as well as emerging scholars, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

Past Conferences

- 2011 – University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, USA
- 2012 – University of British Columbia-Robson Square, Vancouver, Canada
- 2013 – University Center, Chicago, USA
- 2014 – Manchester, UK
- 2015 – Catholic University of America, Washington DC, USA
- 2016 – Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden
- 2017 – University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, USA
- 2018 – Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

Plenary Speaker Highlights

Aging & Social Change Conference has a rich history of featuring leading and emerging voices from the field, including:

- **John L. Graham**, Director of Centre for Global Leadership, Paul Merage School of Business, University of California, Irvine, USA (2011)
- **Kata Heinemann**, Project Co-Director, The Greying of AIDS, New York City, USA (2013)
- **Susanne Iwarsson**, Professor & Director, Centre for Ageing and Supportive Environments, Lund University, Lund, Sweden (2016)
- **Teresa Liu-Ambrose**, Director, Aging, Mobility, & Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada (2012)
- **James Nazroo**, Honorary Professor, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK (2014)
- **Joakim Palme**, Professor, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden (2016)
- **John M. Thompson**, Executive Director, Midlands Community Development Corporation, Columbia, USA (2015)
- **Kieran Walsh**, Acting Director, Irish Centre for Social Gerontology; Director, Project Lifecourse, Institute for Lifecourse and Society (2017)
- **Sharon Wray**, Reader in Sociology, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, UK (2012)





Aging & Social Change | About the Conference

Past Partners

Over the years, Aging & Social Change Conference has had the pleasure of working with the following organizations:



Alzheimer Society of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada (2012)



The Graying of AIDS
New York City, USA (2013)



National Institute for the Study
of Ageing and Later Life (NISAL),
Linköping University
Linköping, Sweden (Network Partner)



SOMALI WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SUPPORT NETWORK

Somali Women and Children's
Support Network
Toronto, Canada (2012)



Toyo University
Tokyo, Japan (2018)

Become a Partner

Common Ground Research Networks has a long history of meaningful and substantive partnerships with universities, research institutes, government bodies, and non-governmental organizations. Developing these partnerships is a pillar of our Research Network agenda. There are a number of ways you can partner with a Common Ground Research Networks. Please visit the **CGScholar** Knowledge Base (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en) to learn how to become a partner.





Aging & Social Change | About the Conference

Conference Principles and Features

The structure of the conference is based on four core principles that pervade all aspects of the research network:

International

This conference travels around the world to provide opportunities for delegates to see and experience different countries and locations. But more importantly, the Aging & Social Change: Interdisciplinary Conference offers a tangible and meaningful opportunity to engage with scholars from a diversity of cultures and perspectives. This year, delegates from over 37 countries are in attendance, offering a unique and unparalleled opportunity to engage directly with colleagues from all corners of the globe.

Interdisciplinary

Unlike association conferences attended by delegates with similar backgrounds and specialties, this conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a shared interest in the themes and concerns of this network. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applauded, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged.

Inclusive

Anyone whose scholarly work is sound and relevant is welcome to participate in this network and conference, regardless of discipline, culture, institution, or career path. Whether an emeritus professor, graduate student, researcher, teacher, policymaker, practitioner, or administrator, your work and your voice can contribute to the collective body of knowledge that is created and shared by this network.

Interactive

To take full advantage of the rich diversity of cultures, backgrounds, and perspectives represented at the conference, there must be ample opportunities to speak, listen, engage, and interact. A variety of session formats, from more to less structured, are offered throughout the conference to provide these opportunities.



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Plenary

Plenary speakers, chosen from among the world's leading thinkers, offer formal presentations on topics of broad interest to the community and conference delegation. One or more speakers are scheduled into a plenary session, most often the first session of the day. As a general rule, there are no questions or discussion during these sessions. Instead, plenary speakers answer questions and participate in informal, extended discussions during their Garden Sessions.



Garden Conversation

Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.



Talking Circles

Held on the first day of the conference, Talking Circles offer an early opportunity to meet other delegates with similar interests and concerns. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and then engage in extended discussion about the issues and concerns they feel are of utmost importance to that segment of the community. Questions like "Who are we?", "What is our common ground?", "What are the current challenges facing society in this area?", "What challenges do we face in constructing knowledge and effecting meaningful change in this area?" may guide the conversation. When possible, a second Talking Circle is held on the final day of the conference, for the original group to reconvene and discuss changes in their perspectives and understandings as a result of the conference experience. Reports from the Talking Circles provide a framework for the delegates' final discussions during the Closing Session.



Themed Paper Presentations

Paper presentations are grouped by general themes or topics into sessions comprised of three or four presentations followed by group discussion. Each presenter in the session makes a formal twenty-minute presentation of their work; Q&A and group discussion follow after all have presented. Session Chairs introduce the speakers, keep time on the presentations, and facilitate the discussion. Each presenter's formal, written paper will be available to participants if accepted to the journal.



Colloquium

Colloquium sessions are organized by a group of colleagues who wish to present various dimensions of a project or perspectives on an issue. Four or five short formal presentations are followed by a moderator. A single article or multiple articles may be submitted to the journal based on the content of a colloquium session.



Innovation Showcase

Researchers and innovators present products or research and development. All presentations should be grounded in presenters research experience. Promotional conversations are permissible, however, products or services may not be sold at the conference venue.



Focused Discussion

For work that is best discussed or debated, rather than reported on through a formal presentation, these sessions provide a forum for an extended “roundtable” conversation between an author and a small group of interested colleagues. Several such discussions occur simultaneously in a specified area, with each author’s table designated by a number corresponding to the title and topic listed in the program schedule. Summaries of the author’s key ideas, or points of discussion, are used to stimulate and guide the discourse. A single article, based on the scholarly work and informed by the focused discussion as appropriate, may be submitted to the journal.



Workshop/Interactive Session

Workshop sessions involve extensive interaction between presenters and participants around an idea or hands-on experience of a practice. These sessions may also take the form of a crafted panel, staged conversation, dialogue or debate—all involving substantial interaction with the audience. A single article (jointly authored, if appropriate) may be submitted to the journal based on a workshop session.



Poster Sessions

Poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. These sessions allow for engagement in informal discussions about the work with interested delegates throughout the session.



Virtual Lightning Talk

Lightning talks are 5-minute “flash” video presentations. Authors present summaries or overviews of their work, describing the essential features (related to purpose, procedures, outcomes, or product). Like Paper Presentations, Lightning Talks are grouped according to topic or perspective into themed sessions. Authors are welcome to submit traditional “lecture style” videos or videos that use visual supports like PowerPoint. Final videos must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. After the conference, videos are then presented on the community YouTube channel. Full papers can based in the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.



Virtual Poster

This format is ideal for presenting preliminary results of work in progress or for projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. Each poster should include a brief abstract of the purpose and procedures of the work. After acceptance, presenters are provided with a template, and Virtual Posters are submitted as a PDF or in PowerPoint. Final posters must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. Full papers can based in the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.



Aging & Social Change | Daily Schedule

Monday, 16 September

8:00–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:25	Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States; Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden
9:25–9:35	Welcome Remarks—Dr. Franz Kolland, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Ms. Vera Gallistl, University Assistant, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
9:35–10:10	Plenary Session—Dr. Kai Leichsenring, Executive Director, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria <i>"Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Expanding Solidarity by Life-Course-oriented Social Policies"</i>
10:10–10:40	Garden Conversation
10:40–11:25	Talking Circles Room 1 (Seminarraum 3) - 2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies Room 2 (Seminarraum 4) - Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging Room 3 (Seminarraum 5) - Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging Room 4 (Seminarraum 6) - Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness Room 5 (Seminarraum 7) - Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging
11:25–11:30	Transition Break
11:30–13:10	Parallel Sessions
13:10–14:00	Lunch
14:00–15:40	Parallel Sessions
15:40–15:55	Coffee Break
15:55–17:25	Symposium: "Gender and Social Exclusion" Dr. Lucie Vidovičová, Office for Population Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic <i>"Gendered Life Courses, Social Exclusion, and Later Life Outcomes"</i> Dr. Anna Wanka, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria, and Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany <i>"Gendered Leisure in Later Life: How Leisure Practices, Paid and Reproductive Work Affect Social Exclusion among Older Women and Men"</i> Dr. Anna Urbaniak, Post Doctoral Researcher, Irish Centre for Social Gerontology, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland <i>"Gendered Life Courses and Care: Understanding and Performing Care in Rural Contexts in Central Europe"</i> Dr. Petr Fučík, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic <i>"Gendered Paths to Divorce and the Risk of Social Exclusion in Later Age"</i> Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden <i>"Retirement Pathways and Gendered Economic Exclusion in Sweden 1990–2015"</i>
17:25–18:55	Welcome Reception



Tuesday, 17 September

8:30–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:10	Conference Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States
9:10–9:45	Plenary Session—Dr. Lucie Vidovičová, Office for Population Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic <i>"The New Nationalism and Ageism in Czechia: Communicating Vessels?"</i>
9:45–10:20	Plenary Session—Dr. Amanda Grenier, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work; The Norman and Honey Schipper Chair, Gerontological Social Work; Senior Scientist, Baycrest's Rotman Research Institute, University of Toronto, Canada <i>"Precarious Aging: Disadvantage, Risk, and Insecurity in Late Life"</i>
10:20–10:50	Garden Conversation
10:50–12:05	Parallel Sessions
12:05–12:10	Transition Break
12:10–13:25	Parallel Sessions
13:25–14:15	Lunch
14:15–15:00	Parallel Sessions
15:00–15:05	Transition Break
15:05–16:20	Parallel Sessions
16:20–16:35	Coffee Break
16:35–17:50	Parallel Sessions
17:50–18:20	Closing Session and Award Ceremony

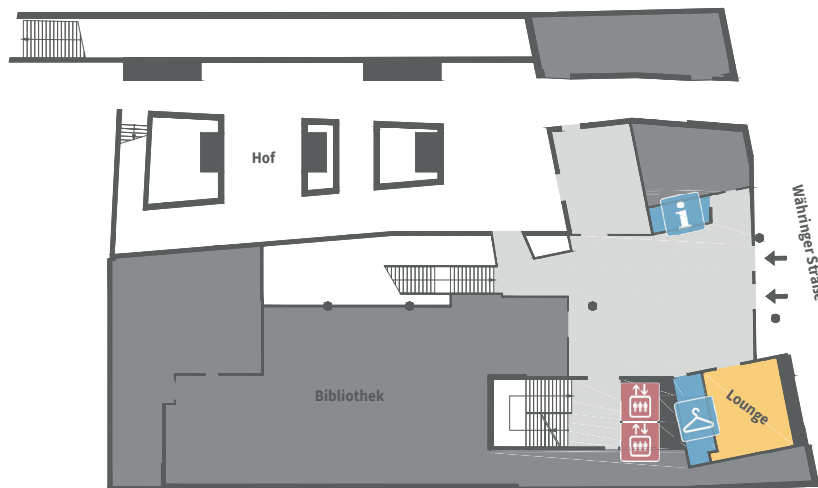




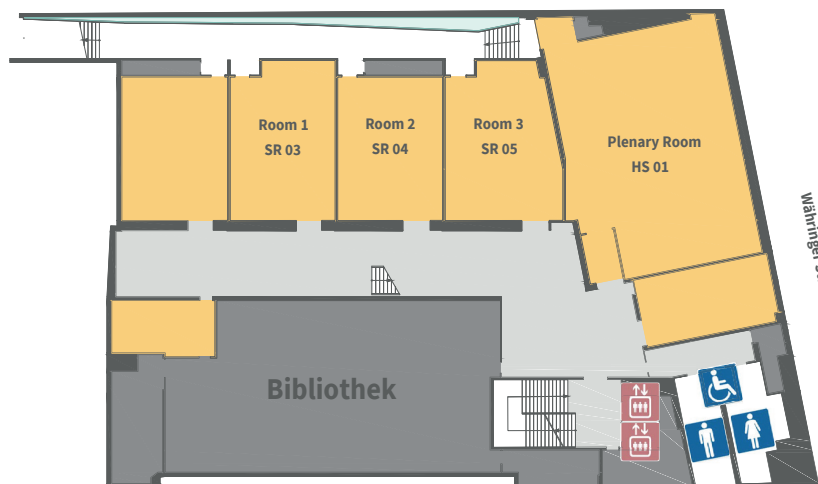
First Floor



Ground Floor



Basement





Featured Presentations

“How Longevity and Social Isolation Affect Consumption and Saving Behavior Among Elderly People : Drawing Prospect Theory on Life-cycle Hypothesis”

Yuko Nozaki, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Yasuda Women's University, Japan
Advisory Board Member

Monday, 16 September | Time: 11:30–13:10 | Location: Room 2 - Seminarraum 4

According to the life-cycle hypothesis (LCH), whereby elderly people draw on the assets which they accumulated during their working lives, aging society is likely to reduce the savings rate of the country as a whole. However, when looking at the household savings rate in terms of age brackets, employed elderly people have higher savings rates than the younger ones and retired ones also have strong wariness when it comes to spending money. Lots of empirical studies have concluded that LCH is not convincing. Therefore, they attempt to explain by employing the following two hypotheses: 1) “precautionary motive” which refers to the unexpected health problems, 2) “bequest motive” which refers to the desire to leave things to their offspring. In spite of the accumulation of economic studies, there have not been sufficient responses to these two motives. Japanese elderly people do not have these two motives, since the medical insurance/long-term care insurance system has already been enhanced, and the number of single households and unmarried people among the elderly people has dramatically increased. Prospect theory combines important ideas from psychology and economics into an eclectic model of decision-making. This theory exists in the context of both risk and uncertainty and it has been applied to individual decision making in various kind of situations. Based on prospect theory, this study demonstrates the impact of elderly people's risk aversion towards consumption/saving behavior, shedding light on psychological factors such as social isolation due to longevity using Japanese data.

“Couple Partnerships in Later Adulthood: Understanding the Role of Relationship Maintenance”

Jill Chonody, Associate Professor, Social Work, Boise State University, Boise, ID, United States
Advisory Board Member

Monday, 16 September | Time: 14:00–15:40 | Location: Room 4 - Seminarraum 6

Co-Author: Jacqui Gabb, Professor, The Open University, United Kingdom

Increased longevity means that many couples will be together for long periods of time. Yet, intimate relationships in later adulthood are understudied despite the positive association between relationships characterized by high quality and health and well-being. Research focused on age-specific strengths of older couples in enduring relationships is imperative. This cross sectional mixed methods study sought to redress this gap by investigating relationship maintenance in later adulthood. Our international (U.S., Australia, U.K.) sub-sample comprised 1,565 participants aged 55+ and in an ongoing relationship. Results from hierarchical multiple regression indicated that overall happiness with the relationship had the largest effect size on relationship maintenance, with 53% of the variance explained. In addition, a higher degree of relationship maintenance was explained by faith shaping the relationship, indicating that one's partner is the most important person in her/his life, and being American. To gain a deeper understanding of behaviors used for relationship maintenance, two open-ended items were included. Content analyses of these identified companionship and laughter as some of the “best liked” aspects of the relationship. Housework/cooking and saying “I love you” were among the behaviors that made participants feel appreciated. Results indicated that small acts made them feel appreciated. This was also reflected in what participants liked best about their relationship. The mundanity of things identified was also notable in that everyday activities and small acts of kindness were designated far more often than grand symbolic gestures (Duck, 1988).





“Negotiating Caregiver Responsibility in Assisted Living: Different for Accompanying Husbands and Wives?”

Cristina Joy Torgé, Senior Lecturer, Institute of Gerontology, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden
International Award for Excellence Winner, The Journal of Aging and Social Change, Volume 8

Tuesday, 17 September | Time: 15:05–16:20 | Location: Room 4 - Seminarraum 6

The co-habitation guarantee in Swedish eldercare involves the right of older couples to cohabit in assisted living facilities even if only one of them has the need for residential care. Assisted living residences are sites for advanced care. However, when an apartment in the facility becomes a home for a couple, there is a boundary-crossing of care practices in the domestic sphere and sphere of formal care. This study is based on a qualitative research project involving participant observations and 32 interviews with couples and staff in five assisted living residences in Sweden. Previous analysis showed that although the weight of care responsibility is on the staff, the accompanying spouse's caregiving career continues. This review focuses on apparent differences in the caregiving expectations by staff, where negotiation of care responsibility may be gendered. Both accompanying wives and husbands were very involved in caregiving before the transition to residential care. However, the accompanying wives expressed struggling more than the husbands in finding and delimiting their new caregiver role in relation to the staff. The staff also more clearly expressed the need to support the accompanying husbands in the family carer role in the facility. Keeping in mind that the study is based on a small number of cases, these results, based on coding and constant comparison of the couple- and staff interviews, are nevertheless striking and show how the caregiver role is negotiated.

“Older Adults’ Experiences and Perspectives of Successful and Active Ageing”

Jill Chonody, Associate Professor, Social Work, Boise State University, Boise, ID, United States
Advisory Board Member

Tuesday, 17 September | Time: 16:35–17:50 | Location: Room 4 - Seminarraum 6

Co-Author: **Barbra Teater**, Professor of Social Work, Social Work, College of Staten Island, City University of New York, Staten Island, NY, United States

A scoping review of the literature was conducted in order to identify any existing research that examined the perspectives of older adults on their views of successful and/or active ageing and, based on the views of the older adults, provide future directions for the conceptualization of old age and the ageing process. An initial 366 articles were identified and after an iterative process of article review by two researchers, twenty-three studies met the inclusion criteria, which were 1) ageing was investigated from the perspective of older adults; and 2) the article was published in English between 2002 (the year WHO's active aging framework was published) and 2017. Information from each article was inputted into a data extraction form and the forms were reviewed to create a list of themes found across the studies. Twelve main themes were found and ranged from the importance of social relationships and interactions ($f = 20$) to having a good death ($f = 2$). Findings from this review indicated that older adults identified both internally and externally controlled elements of ageing and relayed their experience of and perspective on successful and active aging as a combination of social, psychological, physical, financial, environmental, and spiritual aspects. The findings suggest that we elevate the strengths and resilience found in older people, while also supporting changes that occur during the ageing process through progressive approaches to care, support, programming, and policy.



“The Role of Community in Healthy Ageing: An Anglo-Japanese Programme to Develop Evidence-Based Strategies for Action in Diverse Policy Contexts”

David Morris, Professor, Mental Health, Inclusion and Community, Social Work, University of Central Lancashire, London, United Kingdom

Advisory Board Member

Tuesday, 17 September | Time: 16:35–17:50 | Location: Room 5 - Seminarraum 7

Co-Author: **Mika Yamamoto**, Toyo University, Toyo, Japan

A community perspective on healthy ageing is both a necessity and a virtue. The pace at which societies are ageing is creating significant societal impact in both the UK and Japan. When describing this impact in terms of fiscal burden, policy often generates explanations that appear deficit - focused and solutions that fail to acknowledge inherent complexity. In this context, perspectives on healthy ageing concerned with the reciprocal relationship of older people to the communities of which they are a part may be under-exposed. We propose that the contributory civic role of older people to their communities and the community supports on which they can draw must be seen in both policy and practice as essential inter-related assets. Recent international studies such as ODESSA * have highlighted the importance for an evidence base on healthy ageing to encompass complementary social and design perspectives; to develop alongside that for the built environment, evidence for the value of communities and the social network connectivity, civic engagement and support functions that they can provide. Following the 2018 conference, an academic collaboration for cross-cultural learning was established between the Centre for Citizenship and Community at UCLan in the UK and Toyo with other university partners in Japan with the aim of helping to shape research, practice and resource development in this area. Identified key themes: - the importance of inter-generational perspectives, rights and responsibilities of citizenship; the position of family and carers - will be discussed in a presentation of this initiative and its future aims.





Aging & Social Change | Conference Highlights

Special Events

Pre-Conference Tour: Walking Tour of Vienna

Sunday, 15 September | Time: 14:00 (2:00 PM) | Duration: 2.5 hours

Meeting Location: Lobby of the conference hotel, Hotel Josefshof am Rathaus (Josefsgasse 4-8, A-1080 Wien) | Cost: US\$20

Austria's capital is characterized by its imperial grandeur and impressive architecture. The former home of renowned figures including Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, Otto Wagner, and Sigmund Freud, the city is known for its artistic and intellectual history. The tour will be led by an expert guide who will talk about the history and culture of this iconic city.

Conference Welcome Reception

Monday, 16 September | Time: Directly following the last session of the day

Location: SkyLounge at the University of Vienna | Cost: Complimentary to all conference delegates

Common Ground Research Networks and the Aging & Social Change Conference will be hosting a welcome reception at the conference venue, University of Vienna. The reception will be held directly following the last parallel session of the first day, 16 September. Join other conference delegates and plenary speakers for drinks, light hors d'oeuvres, and a chance to converse.

Closing Session and Award Ceremony

Tuesday, 17 September | Time: Directly following the last session of the day | Location: University of Vienna

Come join the plenary speakers and your fellow delegates for the Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference Closing Session and Award Ceremony, where there will be special recognition given to those who have helped at the conference as well as announcements for next year's conference. The ceremony will be held at the University of Vienna directly following the last session of the day.

Conference Dinner: Glacis Beisl

Tuesday, 17 September | Time: 19:30 (7:30 PM) | Location: Glacis Beisl, Breite G. 4, 1070 Wien, Austria

Regular Dinner Cost: US\$65 | Vegetarian Dinner Cost: US\$55

In the 7th district of Vienna, nestled between Volkstheater, Spittelberg, Mariahilferstrasse, and Museumsquartier, the Glacis Beisl is a refuge for those who need a bit of distance from the hustle and bustle of the city. Here you can expect a symbiosis of modernity and tradition - this philosophy represents our restaurant both on the plate and in the dining room.

Absinthe-green demoulding table tops, cast-iron terrazzo floor, and a classic taproom, with secluded pergolas under tall walnut trees is how we have integrated the tradition of a genuine Viennese Beisl into an urban environment. With a mix of classics from Viennese and old Austrian cuisine, the Glacis Beisl welcomes its guests in one of the most charming guest gardens in Vienna.

Dinner will begin with smoked trout tartar with dill honey mustard sauce. The main course will be a selection of boiled prime beef, served with hash brown potatoes, and apple-horseradish and chive sauce. Somlau sweet dumplings with rum and raisins will be served for dessert. Drinks are included.





Aging & Social Change | Plenary Speakers

Amanda Grenier, Professor, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work; The Norman and Honey Schipper Chair, Gerontological Social Work; Senior Scientist, Baycrest's Rotman Research Institute, University of Toronto, Canada

"Precarious Aging: Disadvantage, Risk, and Insecurity in Late Life"



Amanda Grenier is a professor in the Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work at the University of Toronto, the Norman and Honey Schipper Chair in Gerontological Social Work, and a senior scientist with Baycrest's Rotman Research Institute. She is an interdisciplinary scholar in the social sciences and has a background in social work and social policy (PhD, McGill University/Université de Montréal; postdoctoral work at Keele University, UK). She has led and participated in provincial, national, and international teams on aging, and she has carried out SSHRC and ESDC funded research on managed care, social constructs of frailty, life course transitions, homelessness among older people, social isolation among low income seniors, and precarious aging. Her research is qualitative and ethnographic, is regularly comprised of narrative interviews and case studies, on-site observations, analysis of policy documents and frameworks, and stakeholder interviews. She is widely published in academic journals on aging and is the author of *Transitions and the LifeCourse: Challenging the Constructions of Growing Old* (Policy Press/University of Chicago Press). Her forthcoming books include *Late Life Homelessness* (McGill Queens University Press) and *Precarity and Late Life* (co-edited; Policy Press). She also runs the network and blog criticalgerontology.com.

Kai Leichsenring, Executive Director, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria

"Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Expanding Solidarity by Life-Course-oriented Social Policies"



Kai Leichsenring is the Executive Director at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna. He studied political sciences (social policy) and languages at the University of Vienna, Austria and the University of Rennes, France. He specialized in comparative and applied social research and policy consultancy with a focus on aging, health, and long-term care, and related issues such as governance and financing, quality management, working conditions, user involvement, and informal care. Apart from coordinating many national and European R&D projects, he collaborated with a number of regional and national governments in Europe as well as with NGOs and international agencies, including UNECE, OECD, WHO, and Worldbank. He is a member of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing (Geneva) and of the Scientific Advisory Board of the JPI 'More Years, Better Lives'. He has published many reports, books, and policy briefs, including *Social Support and Long-Term Care for Older People: The Potential for Social Innovation and Active Ageing* (with K. Schumann and M. Reichert), pp. 255-286 in A. Walker (ed.); *The Future of Ageing – Making an Asset of Longevity*, Singapore 2019: Palgrave Macmillan; *Ageing 4.0 – Towards an integrated life-course approach to population ageing*, European Centre Policy Brief 9/2018; and *Long-term care in Europe – Improving policy and practice* (ed. with J. Billings & H. Nies), Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

Lucie Vidovičová, Office for Population Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

"The New Nationalism and Ageism in Czechia: Communicating Vessels?"



Dr. Lucie Vidovičová (*1977 in Brno, Czech Rep.) is a sociologist. Her long-term research interests include the sociology of ageing, age discrimination, active ageing, and social exclusion. She is also involved in research projects in the field of environmental gerontology, social policy, labor market, family, and lifelong learning. She conducts research for national as well as European bodies and works as a consultant on a number of implementation projects. Lucie also cooperates with different governmental and NGO bodies in the field of senior advocacy. She was part of the UNECE Task Force for ageing-related statistics and serves as a Vice-president on the Executive Committee of RC 11 Sociology of Aging at the International Sociological Association. Since 2016, she also serves as a co-leader of a working group on spatial exclusion within the ROSEnet COST Action. Recent projects in which she has been involved include surveys of the labour market conditions of older workers and their impact on retirement decisions (DetREU), MOPACT (extending working lives: raising the employment of older workers, aided by lifelong learning), and those on older consumers, age discrimination, ageing in big cities and rural areas, the issue of role overload in active ageing grandparents, and the use of humanoid robots in for the active ageing programmes (all the latter as a principal investigator). Starting in 2019, she leads the GENDER-Net cofund research consortium "GENPATH: A life course perspective on the gendered pathways of exclusion from social relations in later life, and its consequences for health and wellbeing."



USE THE HASHTAG! #ASCIC19



Aging & Social Change | Symposium

The Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference will feature a symposium comprised of the following speakers:

Dr. Lucie Vidovičová, Office for Population Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic
"Gendered Life Courses, Social Exclusion, and Later Life Outcomes"

Dr. Anna Wanka, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria, and Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany
"Gendered Leisure in Later Life: How Leisure Practices, Paid and Reproductive Work Affect Social Exclusion among Older Women and Men"

Dr. Anna Urbaniak, Post Doctoral Researcher, Irish Centre for Social Gerontology, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland
"Gendered Life Courses and Care: Understanding and Performing Care in Rural Contexts in Central Europe"

Dr. Petr Fučík, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic
"Gendered Paths to Divorce and the Risk of Social Exclusion in Later Age"

Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden
"Retirement Pathways and Gendered Economic Exclusion in Sweden 1990–2015"





Sarah Assaad



Sarah is a public health researcher from Lebanon currently pursuing her PhD at the University of Cambridge, UK. Her project aims at understanding the patterns of change in health and social care needs of the older adults and the role of social well-being in healthy ageing. She is analysing longitudinal data from a rare cohort study of 28 years of follow-up, the Cambridge City over-75s Cohort Study (CC75C). She holds a BS in medical laboratory sciences and a master's in public health with emphasis on epidemiology and biostatistics from the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. She also coordinated the implementation of the first 10/66 dementia cohort study in Lebanon (2016–17).

Karoline Bohrn



Karoline Bohrn is pursuing her two master's degrees in sociology at the University of Vienna and in consumer affairs at the Austrian Marketing University. She also works as a researcher and tutor at the Institute of Sociology in Vienna. Karoline has had the chance to work on a variety of projects focusing on different aspects of age and health, i.e. the cultural participation of retirees and studies concerning the Austrian healthcare system.

Leah Bush



Leah Bush is a doctoral candidate in the American studies program at the University of Maryland. She holds an MA in American studies with a graduate certificate in museum studies and material culture from the University of Maryland, where she undertook a practicum at the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage. She also holds a BA in sociology from Eastern University. Her research interests center around an interdisciplinary examination of performances of middle age within musical subcultures. Leah is also a DJ and staff writer for WMUC FM 88.1, and she is a musician in the Baltimore area.

Chunhua Chen



Chunhua Chen is a third-year PhD student at the University of Bath, United Kingdom studying social policy. Her research interests are population ageing, social welfare, social policy, and inequality. Her PhD research, "Policymaking for Long-term Care Provision for Older Disabled People in China – A Comparative Study of Beijing and Shanghai Municipality," intends to reveal welfare policy making processes in China. She holds a master's degree in public administration from Leiden University, Netherlands. Prior to returning to university for her PhD research, she worked for a leading think-tank in Beijing in the field of social policy and for the Red Cross Society of China.

Cat Forward



Cat Forward is a second-year PhD candidate at the University of West London and she currently lives in London. The focus of her present research project is the health and well-being of older women living alone. Her background is as an occupational therapist in the United Kingdom, and she has worked in the NHS since 2008. Her research interests are older adults, the social and physical environments of ageing, health inequalities, and health behaviours.

Alyssa Harben



Alyssa Harben is a 3rd year packaging PhD student with research focused on optimizing over-the-counter drug (OTC) packaging and labelling to help consumers notice warnings and comply with instructions. Current work is investigating how to optimize labelling specifically for older adult consumers of OTC medications; previous work investigated the packaging and labelling of sunscreen. She graduated with a BS in business administration with a concentration in consumer packaging solutions from California Polytechnic State University of San Luis Obispo in 2015, and she earned her MS in packaging from MSU in 2017. Working as a member of Dr. Laura Bix's Healthcare Universal Design and Biomechanics (HUB) Team for both her master's and PhD has enabled her to study the influence of packaging design on human behavior. She became the instructor of record for PKG 101: Principles of Packaging in the spring of 2018, and she recently worked to redesign PKG 101 to emphasize the role of well-designed packaging systems as a problem solving strategy for both retailers and consumers.





Dora Jandric



Dora Jandric is a doctoral researcher at the Department of Sociology at the School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh. Her PhD project explores how older same-sex couples in Scotland imagine their future. She has published three book reviews in the *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life*, participated in three COST Action (IS1409 and IS1402) training schools, and has presented her work at the 13th ESA conference in Athens, Greece (2017); the AgingGraz conference in Graz, Austria (2017); and the Sixth Interdisciplinary Conference on Aging, Life-Course and Social Change in Norrköping, Sweden (2016).

Daniel Jiménez



Daniel Jimenez is a neurologist and early-career academic at the University of Chile. In 2016, he was awarded with a scholarship that allowed him to complete an MSc in dementia at the University College London (UCL) and join the UCL Dementia Research Centre where he holds a research position since 2017. His main interest is the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias that are becoming more frequent in Chile and other Latin American countries. He organised the seminar, *Challenges of Population Aging in Chile: An Inter-sectoral Approach* (2018), and has led initiatives of interdisciplinary dialogue between clinicians and public health researchers aiming to improve health care provision in Chile.

Silvia Klokgieters



Silvia Klokgieters is a postdoctoral researcher at the Amsterdam University Medical Center. She studied health sciences and medical anthropology. Her PhD research was about resilience among older Turkish and Moroccan immigrants living in the Netherlands. Her post-doctoral work is about cohort differences socioeconomic inequalities in health. Her interests are combining sociological and epidemiological insights in order to understand and study the health consequences of migration and socioeconomic inequalities in health in older age.

Diego Larrotta-Castillo



Diego Larrotta-Castillo is a student from the Universidad Nacional de Colombia in Bogotá, where he studied anthropology and is currently pursuing a degree in medicine and surgery. He is interested in health care policy assessment and has been extensively involved in the equity in health, humanization in health, and the health care technology and policy assessment research groups in his university. His future career interests include otolaryngology and health economics and management.

Andreas Lazaris



Andreas Lazaris is a fourth-year medical student at Brown University's Warren Alpert Medical School in Providence, Rhode Island. At Brown, Andreas is enrolled in a dual-degree program pursuing both a medical degree (MD) and master's degree (MSc) in primary care and population medicine. Andreas also holds a BA in cognitive science from the University of California at Berkeley. Between college and medical school, Andreas worked as a clinical researcher at the University of California San Francisco Memory and Aging Center, working with older adults experiencing cognitive changes. Andreas' current academic and clinical interests lie at the intersection of aging and confinement, exploring the subjective experiences and sociological impacts of older adults aging in prison and in nursing homes. He has spent much of his clinical time providing primary care in the prison setting and is pursuing a career in family medicine. Andreas presented at the 2017 Aging and Society Conference in Berkeley, CA and is honored to join again as an Emerging Scholar.

Lise Van de Beeck



Lise Van de Beeck is a PhD candidate in the experimental psychology program at the University of Ottawa in Canada. Her PhD focuses on animal cognition and aims to discover the role of memory in bumblebees' floral exploration behaviours. She was born in Belgium and completed a bachelor and a master's degree in psychology at the University of Liège. Through her studies, she has expanded her interests into different fields, such as animal cognition, statistics, and ageing. She is currently a member of the ACT (Ageing, Communication, and Technology) project that explores the use of technologies in older adults.

Monday, 16 September	
08:00-09:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
09:00-09:25	Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States; Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden
09:25-09:35	Welcome Remarks—Dr. Franz Kolland, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Ms. Vera Gallistl, University Assistant, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
09:35-10:10	Plenary Session—Dr. Kai Leichsenring, Executive Director, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria
	<p>"Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Expanding Solidarity by Life-Course-oriented Social Policies"</p> <p>Kai Leichsenring is the executive director at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna. He studied political sciences (social policy) and languages at the University of Vienna, Austria and the University of Rennes, France. He specialized in comparative and applied social research and policy consultancy with a focus on aging, health, and long-term care, and related issues such as governance and financing, quality management, working conditions, user involvement, and informal care. Apart from coordinating many national and European R&D projects, he collaborated with a number of regional and national governments in Europe as well as with NGOs and international agencies, including UNECE, OECD, WHO, and Worldbank. He is a member of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing (Geneva) and of the Scientific Advisory Board of the JPI 'More Years, Better Lives'. He has published many reports, books, and policy briefs, including "Social Support and Long-Term Care for Older People: The Potential for Social Innovation and Active Ageing" (with K. Schumann and M. Reichert), pp. 255-286 in A. Walker (ed.); "The Future of Ageing – Making an Asset of Longevity," Singapore 2019: Palgrave Macmillan; "Ageing 4.0 – Towards an integrated life-course approach to population ageing," European Centre Policy Brief 9/2018; and "Long-term care in Europe – Improving policy and practice" (ed. with J. Billings & H. Nies), Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.</p>
10:10-10:40	Garden Conversation
	Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.
10:40-11:25	Talking Circles
	<p>Held on the first day of the conference, Talking Circles offer an early opportunity to meet other delegates with similar interests and concerns. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and introduce themselves and their research interests to one another.</p> <p>Room 1 (Seminar Room 3) - 2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies Room 2 (Seminar Room 4) - Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging Room 3 (Seminar Room 5) - Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging Room 4 (Seminar Room 6) - Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness Room 5 (Seminar Room 7) - Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</p>
11:25-11:30	Transition Break
11:30-13:10	PARALLEL SESSIONS



Nuanced Perspectives

The Influence of Social Exclusion and Integration on Trauma Reactions in Older Adults

Mark Olson, Associate Professor, Social Work, Illinois State University, Normal, IL, United States

The relationship between social exclusion and post-traumatic stress reactions is a particularly timely issue, warranting greater attention in the trauma literature. Research with military veterans and refugee groups indicates that the social marginalization resulting from racial and ethnic discrimination can exacerbate post-traumatic stress symptoms. This suggests an increased potential for emergent or recurrent trauma reactions in these populations, as previous research has documented older adults' unique risk for social exclusion as a consequence of ageism. The issue takes on greater relevance due to the unprecedented increase in the older adult population worldwide. Healthcare and social service providers can play a critical role in mitigating the psychosocial factors associated with ageism that may exacerbate trauma reactions.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Who Will Say Kaddish for Me? - Social Exclusion of Older LGBT People: Findings of an Israeli Developmental Group Process

Raphael Eppler Hattab, PhD Research Scholar, Department of Gerontology, University of Haifa, Israel

The need to address the dimension of aging in LGBTQ's social change processes has become evident only in recent years. Older LGBT people have been largely excluded from queer liberation movements over the years. However, the discourse on the implications of this exclusion remains quite limited. As a starting point, it can be argued that older LGBT people in most societies are exposed to a double stereotyping. They realize in their old age that they have to contend not only with stereotypes and prejudices towards them as LGBT, but also with the negative social construction of old age, rooted severely and profoundly within the gay community. To deepen the understanding of the unique reality and needs of older LGBT people, a three-year, group-oriented developmental process was conducted, in which gay men aged 60 to 75 participated. The special character of the lives of older gays, as emerged throughout this process, can be understood by looking at four main pivots: The family structure, isolation and loneliness; Understanding the historical context of LGBT identity; Aspects of coming out of the closet at an older age; Silencing of love and sexuality in the LGBT community at an older age. Addressing the wellbeing of older LGBT individuals on these issues requires bidirectional aging activism, which involves both empowering processes within LGBT communities, to promote their aging-friendliness – and taking part in the overall social change in relation to aging and old age.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

A Critical Analysis of Western Disease Constructs

Rayne Stroebe, Managing Director, GERATEC, Cape Town, South Africa

This presentation explores the impact of colonialization on the peoples of South Africa, and how it shaped knowledge formation, in order to understand ageing and memory loss in an indigenous population. The experience of ageing of people living in informal settlements is likely to be affected by a number of factors, some of which older people may have little or no control over - poverty, disease, [hunger] food insecurity, a low education level, marginalisation - social exclusion, and lifelong hardship are likely to impact on the way they experience ageing. These influences may be a direct result of their displacement and dispossession given South Africa's unique history. It is proposed that while ageing is universal, the way in which it is experienced will differ depending on the lived experience of individuals across the globe. Living is a complex, multi-faceted interaction between people and their environment. An assumption that disease is experienced similarly across the globe needs interrogation. The 'export' of disease models to remote parts of the world for the purpose of categorising people and validating Western research and data projections is a subject of contemporary academic discourse that must be considered in new light. Dementia as a Western, biomedical disease construct cannot and should not be exported to the rest of the world unless there is a much deeper understanding of its manifestation in different cultures.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Grandchildcare and Wellbeing: Gendered Differences Among Grandparents Providing Childcare

Isabelle Notter, Graduate Student, Sociology, Brown University, Providence, RI, United States

Grandparents throughout the world are increasingly providing childcare for their grandchildren. Research has shown mixed results regarding the mental and physiological health effects of grandchildcare: health benefits or detriments are relative, dependent upon grandparents' age, health status, race, and socioeconomic status. Gender differences in health and grandchildcare remain understudied and have relied predominantly on non-representative or cross-sectional data. Further, research has shown that vibrant and expansive social and kin networks improve these same health outcomes in older adults, and yet little research has investigated the combination of these networks and transfers. I expand this literature by using the Health and Retirement Study (HRS 2002-2012) to examine the longitudinal effects of grandchildcare on mental and physiological health conditions by gender in the United States. To test role strain or role enhancement theory, I introduce social contact and relationships, such as social engagements with friends and other intergenerational contact, as moderators for grandchildcare. Preliminary findings show that grandfathers experience role strain, or worsening health outcomes and experiences, when coresiding with kin; and role enhancement, or health improvements, when living near kin. This is not the case for grandmothers, who experience role strain more often than role enhancement. This paper expands upon the longitudinal work addressing gendered differences in health in later life, and begins to disentangle the relationships between grandchildcare, intergenerational and social networks, and health in older adults.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Monday, 16 September	
11:30-13:10	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 2 - Seminar Room 4	<p>Policy and Practice</p> <p>The Politics of Grief: Making Loss an Issue Thomas Geldmacher, Gesellschafter, Rundumberatung OG, Vienna, Austria Daniela Musiol, Gesellschafterin, Rundumberatung OG, Vienna, Austria We grow older, we work longer, and by 2025, 40 percent of the work force will be made up of 50- to 65-year olds who are about to lose their parents. Every year in Austria alone, roughly 12,000 persons die while still employed, leaving behind grieving relatives and grieving colleagues. And yet bereavement is still considered an essentially individual affair whose place is the private realm but which should not be bothered with in public, let alone in the workplace. But an ageing society makes us think about death even harder. So it is time for politics to address the grief issue – not only because it is the right thing to do but also because avoiding it will cost a lot of money due to absenteeism, presentism, and psychological illnesses as a consequence of suppressed grief. It is the aim of the research we're conducting to bridge the gap between theory and political practice, making available a survey of select national grief-related policies and proposing legislative measures in order to deal with grief and bereavement not only, but specifically in professional environments. Law defines norms. What is codified by law, becomes normal. So implementing grief in legislation is our best chance to acknowledge it as a normal part of life, not as some exotic illness. <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Informal Caregiving and Work - a High Price to Pay: The Case of the Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania Irina Mozhaeva, Researcher (UoL) / External consultant (OECD), Faculty of Business, Management and Economics, University of Latvia / OECD, Riga, Latvia Based on EU-SILC 2016 year data, this study analyses the effect of informal care obligations on labour market outcomes in the three Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, measured by labor force participation, employment, and the number of hours worked. We also estimate wage penalties related to informal caregiving among the employed males and females. While in wealthier countries, where substitution effect of caring usually exceeds income effect (Carmichael and Charles, 1998), informal caregivers are found to have less attachment to the labor force, we conclude that in poorer countries like Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania the income effect is relatively strong and therefore informal caregiving, in particular co-residential, positively affects both male and female decision to join labour force. However, caring has negative effect on chances of employment (given labour force participation) and the supply of working hours. Wage penalties related to informal caregiving are found to be greater for females, who contrast to males relatively more often accept intensive care burden and are usually the main caregivers in their households. We discuss the gender-related differences and socio-economic consequences in the three countries analyzed. To address endogeneity of the informal care variables in the labour force, employment and wage equations, we apply instrumental variable method. The results obtained using ivreg2 Stata command proposed by Baum, Shaffer, and Stillman (2002) are coherent to those obtained after ivprobit and ivregress. To address the sample selection bias resulting from individual selection into the different labour market statuses we apply the Heckman correction (1976,1979). <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>How Longevity and Social Isolation Affect Consumption and Saving Behavior Among Elderly People : Drawing Prospect Theory on Life-cycle Hypothesis Yuko Nozaki, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Yasuda Women's University, Japan According to the life-cycle hypothesis (LCH), whereby elderly people draw on the assets which they accumulated during their working lives, aging society is likely to reduce the savings rate of the country as a whole. However, when looking at the household savings rate in terms of age brackets, employed elderly people have higher savings rates than the younger ones and retired ones also have strong wariness when it comes to spending money. Lots of empirical studies have concluded that LCH is not convincing. Therefore, they attempt to explain by employing the following two hypotheses: 1) "precautionary motive" which refers to the unexpected health problems, 2) "bequest motive" which refers to the desire to leave things to their offspring. In spite of the accumulation of economic studies, there have not been sufficient responses to these two motives. Japanese elderly people do not have these two motives, since the medical insurance/long-term care insurance system has already been enhanced, and the number of single households and unmarried people among the elderly people has dramatically increased. Prospect theory combines important ideas from psychology and economics into an eclectic model of decision-making. This theory exists in the context of both risk and uncertainty and it has been applied to individual decision making in various kind of situations. Based on prospect theory, this study demonstrates the impact of elderly people's risk aversion towards consumption/saving behavior, shedding light on psychological factors such as social isolation due to longevity using Japanese data. <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p>



Shifting Realities

Values, Exchanges, and Solidarity in Active Spanish Elders

Matteo Moscatelli, Research Fellow, Sociology, Università Cattolica di Milano, Milan, Italy

Donatella Bramanti, Professor, Università Cattolica di Milano, Milan, Italy

We present work on values transmission between generations and about the relationship between solidarity, support and transmitted values. We have built research that has allowed us to work on four generations focusing on the generation of active elders (respondents are 600 elders, 65-74 years old, who live in Spain), their parents, children and grandchildren. The survey was carried out, in 2016, through a collaboration between the Catholic University of Milan (Italy) and the International University of Catalonia (UIC). We have referred to the Lusher ambivalence model to identify four types of solidarity then we tried to understand how the patterns are related to the values and the help given. The first results allow us to identify which values are associated with the most functional reciprocity patterns (emancipation and solidarity). In particular: those who are placed in the emancipation mode to mature reciprocally (12.5%) have received and transmitted mainly the values of friendship, religion and solidarity, while those who are in solidarity mode to preserve consensually (18.5%) have received and transmitted the values of culture, environment, fidelity and family. Moreover this generation of young Spanish elders allows us to understand well the route of secularization that has gone through Western societies, noting that it is not so much the reference to the value that has changed, but the meaning that is attributed to the different values.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

A New Plan For The Later Years: A Study On Planning For Ageing In Chennai City, India

Sangeetha Esther Jeyakumar, Research Scholar, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

In a traditional country like India, children have always been the main source on which parents have depended on being cared for in their later years. However, this millennium, we have seen drastic changes taking place in the economy, society, and social norms, changing the conventional and traditional family setups. Migration of young persons to cities for work and families becoming nucleated is leading to a decline in filial care of the elderly. The condition of the elderly is further aggravated in light of the extension of the later years of one's life. With the rise of individualism, even the new entrants into the elderly population want to assert their independence and live life on their own terms. Thus, to ensure a decent living it is important to plan for the old age by mobilizing and redistributing resources such as money, social support, and putting effort into self-care. In this study we see how coming generations of elderly plan on spending their later years, especially in terms of the changing socio-economic setting. Through the survey of persons aged 55-65 yrs old persons in Chennai, we look into the different approaches the new entrants employ in the planning for their ageing. The types of plans and strategies employed are examined by considering the six main domains of planning – living arrangements, finance, health, social interaction, legal, and leisure activities.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Migration, Ageing, and Being Grandma: Policy Discourse and Cross-border Childcare Arrangements Among International and Internal Chinese Migrant Families

Jingjing Zhang, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China

Migration and ageing are intrinsically related. In China, a dramatic surge of migrants (both international and internal) after the Reform and Opening-up has changed the traditional perceptions of family culture, as well as the scenarios of intergenerational interactions. While left-behind children and their grandparents have drawn considerable research interests, insufficient studies have been carried out on the grandparents, particularly grandmothers, who follow their adult children's migration to a new country or city to provide family support. This paper draws on data from interviews with two groups of Chinese grandmothers, one is international migrants who live in Auckland, New Zealand, and the other is internal migrants who live in two big cities (Zhengzhou and Nanjing) in China. Taking a neo-familism perspective, this paper explores how the grandmothers use their own migration as a strategy to help their adult children out of the disadvantages in the host society, and how they negotiate their identity and status within and outside the migrant family in regards to the intersection of gender, age, and migration. It is found that the two groups of grandmothers share many similarities in their post-migration experiences though migrant grandmothers in New Zealand tend to be more proactive balancing the younger generations' benefits and their own wellbeing. Conflicts are manifest in public and policy discourses in China usually concerning encouraging childbirth, meeting childcare needs, advocating filial piety, and supporting old family members.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Lifestyle Projects as Alternatives to Social Aging: An Ethnography of Age In Style-Based Subcultures

Leah Bush, Doctoral Candidate, Department of American Studies, University of Maryland, MD, United States

Subcultural participation has generally been studied as a space created by and for youth, despite some subcultures retaining members into older age. Literature on subcultures has primarily been performed by sociologists concerned with the functions of youth subcultures in relation to stylistic and social deviance. But how do "old" punks and "aging" Goths maintain their subcultural identities as they move throughout the lifespan? What spaces might they transform through their presence? This paper explores alternatives to Pierre Bourdieu's "social aging" through a long term ethnographic study of the punk and goth subcultures in Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D.C. Bourdieu defines "social aging" as a slow renunciation of self-worth which leads older workers to make do with what they have in life even if it means deceiving themselves. Yet must aging always come at a societal cost? I introduce the term "gothic temporalities" to explore how older members of the Goth subculture combat ageism by creating alternative individualized lifestyle projects based around subcultural tastes and values. Rather than "making do" with what life hands them, these Goths celebrate their present and welcome their future, transforming nightclubs into communal spaces for aging outside of mainstream culture. The purpose of this project is to push back against the societal and economic stigma of aging by understanding how identity is expressed across the life course. Ultimately, this study emphasizes the power of human agency by encouraging us to remain true to ourselves throughout the lifespan.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Caring for Elders**Anticipatory Loss for Aging Parents: Does Socioeconomic Status Matter?**

Connie Kartoz, Assistant Professor, Nursing, The College of New Jersey, NJ, United States

Munira Wells, Seton Hall University, NJ, United States

Paige Hammell, The College of New Jersey, NJ, United States

Anticipation of the eventual loss of aging, yet healthy parents consists of feelings of gratitude, sadness, and worry. This type of loss is distinct from the anticipatory grief experienced when the death of a parent is approaching. The purpose of this study is to explore the conceptual definition of parent anticipatory loss, its measurement, and correlates with sociodemographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity. The Parent Anticipatory Loss Scale (PALS) contains items such as "I feel lucky that my parents are as healthy as they are", rated on an 8-point Likert scale. Expert content validity was established with a six-member panel. After IRB approval, a sample (N= 315) of non-caregiving, mostly Caucasian (n = 182, 57.6%) men (n=202, 63.9%), average age of 36.4 (SD 10.2), was obtained through the crowdsourcing platform, Mechanical Turk. Items with an inter-item correlation < 0.3 and > 0.8 were eliminated resulting in a 19 item scale ($\alpha = 0.93$). Anticipatory loss for the aging parent had small correlations with time spent with parent ($r = 0.27$; $p < .001$), and emotional and functional supports provided ($r = 0.22$, $p < .001$) and received ($r = 0.2$, $p < .001$). Inter-item correlations, group difference testing multiple regression were all non-significant for age, income, education level and racial identity, suggesting that anticipatory loss may transcend national identities. Future research is recommended to replicate these findings and explore relationships between anticipatory loss and health outcomes such as caregiving preparedness, health disparities, and quality of life in aging families.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Facing the Aphasia Condition: Family Structure, Relationships, and Responsibilities of Social Networks

Rosana Novaes Pinto, Associate Professor II, Department of Linguistics, State university of Campinas, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil

The main objective of this proposal is to discuss the relevance and impact of social networks in which aphasic subjects are immersed, mainly regarding family members, caretakers, and health systems. Aphasia is the linguistic condition that frequently follows a neurological episode (an ictus, a tumor, a traumatic injury, and so on). Besides medical and psychological assistance, we argue that aphasics must be faced with empathy in order to be understood and to express their subjectivity. Despite their condition, they must be recognized as competent individuals who have something to say. It is imperative for the success of their rehabilitation process to encounter attentive and predisposed interlocutors who will assist them in developing adaptive strategies. In such social approach to understanding aphasia, treatment is comprehended as a collaborative and conversational process of people, as it "should not be a process of just language and communication repair, but of facilitating purpose and meaning in life and strengthening ties with others in those natural life contexts that matter the most" (Lyon, 1999, p. 689). In the context of this reflection, I present the ethical and theoretical guidelines of the work developed by the research group I lead (GELEP – Study Group of Language in Aging and in Pathologies) at the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP), São Paulo, Brazil. CCA (Center for People with Aphasia) has been the locus for our research in the field of Neurolinguistics for more than thirty years and also an institutional space to develop community extension programs.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Support for the Elderly with Severe Care Needs: A Study on the Arrangement of Elderly Housing with Care Services in Japan

Hiroko Mizumura, Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

Japanese society is facing a super aged society. Those aged over 65+ was recorded as 27.4% in 2017, consequently Japan is facing a serious shortage of housing for the elderly, even though the number of aged single and couple households without informal care has been dramatically increasing. Elderly housings with care service (EHwC) in Japan have provided since 2011 to compensate for the shortage of housing for the elderly. After then the supply quantity of this housing has increased rapidly but covered the broad range of qualities. At first the main targets of residents were the elderly with able bodies, but the large proportion of residents are the elderly who are in the waiting lists of nursing home. To grasp the current situations and points at issue, I administered questionnaire to all EHwC in Tokyo and Osaka, the two biggest country councils in Japan in 2017. We distributed a total of 817 questionnaires to all housing and received back 172, 21.0% being the valid response rate. The following points became clear. 1) 70% of the housing has experienced the treatment of terminal care and deathwatch. 2) 60% of the housing has responded that they could accept the residents suffering from dementia, however some of them showed difficulties. In 2018, I conducted a case study of twenty housing facilities about the treatment of the elderly suffering from dementia. I discuss the ways those facilities try to accept and support dementia residents.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Competencies and Challenges in Working with Older Adults: Insights and Recommendations from Gerontological Social Workers in Alberta, Canada

Hongmei Tong, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Health and Community Studies, MacEwan University, Edmonton, Canada

Anna Azulai, Assistant Professor, MacEwan University, Edmonton, Canada

Kathleen Quinn, Assistant Professor, MacEwan University, Edmonton, Canada

Jennifer Hewson, University of Calgary, Canada

Christine A. Walsh, University of Calgary, Canada

Paula Cornell, Instructor, MacEwan University, Edmonton, Canada

Older adults (65+ years) are the fastest growing population group in Canada, projected to reach 25% of the population by 2030. Given this dramatic demographic shift, there is a critical need for trained practitioners from disciplines such as social work. In spite of this, there is scant research on gerontological social workers in Alberta. This study aims to address this gap by exploring the perspectives of social workers about competencies, challenges, and recommendations for education and training to enhance practice with older adults. This mixed methods study includes an online survey sent to all registered social workers in Alberta, Canada through the Alberta College of Social Workers, the regulatory body of the social work profession in Alberta. Data collection also includes individual semi-structured interviews and a World Café with social workers at a symposium at MacEwan University, Edmonton, Alberta. Quantitative data is statistically analysed using IBM SPSS software. Qualitative data is analyzed for themes using a constant comparison approach. This study presents findings from the online survey (N=57), individual semi-structured interviews (N=12), and the Word Café (N=40). The findings provide both a broad scope and an in-depth understanding of the competencies, challenges, and recommendations from a social work lens for practicing with older adults. The findings of the study shed light on the current and future needs of gerontological social work in Alberta which help to inform the development of university courses and certificates as well as professional development opportunities.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging



Emerging Research**An Exploratory Study of Knowledge and Attitude of Friendliness Towards Dementia Among Adults: The Case of Taichung, Taiwan**

Chiayu Chang, Doctoral student, Department of Healthcare Administration, Asia University, Taiwan

Hui-Chuan Hsu, Asia University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study is to explore the knowledge and the attitude of friendliness towards dementia and related factors among the adults in Taiwan. A cross-sectional online survey with purposive sampling was used in 2018. The sample consisted of two parts: One was collected from the adults who used the health care center services in four district health centers; the other sample was from the senior students in the elderly care related departments in two universities. The users filled the online survey through smart phones, tablets, or computers. Knowledge was measured by Taiwanese version DKAS scale. Attitude toward dementia was measured by four levels of interaction with dementia patient. In total 488 persons completed the questionnaire. Regression analysis and text mining was used for analysis. The participants who were female, higher educated, healthcare-related background, having health conditions, no family/friends having dementia, and having experience in taking care of dementia patient had more knowledge about dementia. The participants who did not have family/friends morbid of dementia, having experience in taking care of dementia patients, and having higher dementia knowledge, were more likely to have more friendly attitude toward dementia. The associative words to dementia were more negative than positive or neutral. Better knowledge and care experience around dementia may increase the friendly attitude, but the interaction experience with dementia patients was not necessarily positive. Dementia literacy is suggested to be increased for the public to build up a more dementia friendly community.

*Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging***New Perspectives on Food Marketing and Nutrition for the Aging Population**

Joe Bogue, University College Cork, Ireland

Lana Repar, Lecturer, University College Cork, Ireland

In 2017, around 13 percent of the global population was aged 60 or over, with Europe having the highest percent of aging consumers (25%). This number is expected to more than double by 2050 to 2.1 billion. The ageing of the global population has economic and social consequences for society, it impacts on consumption patterns and the quality and variety of foods supplied by food firms. The aging population represents a unique, but underserved, market segment with a lack of tailored food solutions and specific wellness messages targeted at these consumers. This research reviews recent developments in technologies, food marketing, and nutrition to create more market-oriented products for the aging consumer segment. A systematic review was carried out to identify innovative processes, techniques, and marketing tools to aid in the design of foods and beverages for aging consumers. Results revealed four areas that may significantly contribute to the creation of innovative products and gain high levels of acceptance with aging consumers: (i) functional foods and ingredients; (ii) taste and texture profiles; (iii) food packaging and labels; and (iv) digital media platforms. In addition, with aging populations living longer, having more healthy and active lifestyles, a more market-oriented food provisioning approach is necessary to generate in-depth consumer insights that address their needs. Through realising the potential in food for extended physical well-being, with carefully crafted health promotion messages supported by innovative digital media tools, it is possible to create strategies to support healthy active aging consumers.

*Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness***The Nexus Between Obesity, Health, and Social Care Needs for Elderly**

Gargi Ghosh, Clinical Nurse Specialist in Nutrition, Specialist Practitioner, Clinical Lecturer and Lead Policy Developer, Human Nutrition, Barts Healthcare NHS Trust, United Kingdom

Obesity is a worldwide problem and one of the biggest public health challenges today with increasing prevalence and incidence in both developed and developing countries. Obesity coupled with the challenges of ageing leads to an unfortunate burden of chronic diseases. The aim of this study is to explore the consequence of obesity among older adults and its association with health, wellbeing, and social care need. The primary objective is to critically analyse different studies carried out in the context of obesity in elderly and its association with health, wellbeing, and social care need to provide a conceptual model that can be tested in subsequent research. The study follows a mixed-methods design by using both quantitative and qualitative data to satisfy the objectives. The quantitative data is extensively analysed to answer some of the research questions from the English Longitudinal Study on Ageing (ELSA). Structural equation modelling (SEM) is used to deal with multiple dependent and independent variables, whether those are numerical or categorical in nature. Qualitative interviews are undertaken on a sample of 30-40 older adults (50+). The qualitative interview data is analysed thematically with the help of NVivo software. A research framework is drawn for the audience to visualise the relationships or links between concepts to shed light on the phenomenon of interest and it is supported by the theoretical background.

*Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness***Health Disparities in Ischemic Heart Disease Mortality According to Colombian Health System Affiliation Regime**

Ricardo Navarro Vargas, Dean, School of Medicine, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia

Camila Cadavid, Intern, National University of Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia

Diego Larrotta Castillo, Intern, Institute for Clinical Research, National University of Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia

Laura Orozco Leiva, Researcher, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia

Javier Eslava Schmalbach, Vicedean of Research and Extension, School of Medicine, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia

This ecological study assesses ischemic heart disease (IHD) mortality disparities according to the Colombian health system affiliation regime (contributive-CR- and subsidized regime-SR). Information on deaths caused by IHD from 2012 to 2016 according to age and social security regime affiliation was taken from the National Administrative Department of Statistics-database: vital-statistics section. Mortality rates of reference countries were extracted from the WHO-Mortality Database. Global and specific mortality rates for each regime were estimated from the respective mortality cases for every 100,000 members of the same regime per department-year. Age-standardized mortality rates (SMR) for each regime from 2012 to 2016 were calculated. Disparities in health were quantified through attributable fraction (AF) calculation. The highest SMR was found in Tolima (214 cases per-100,000 affiliates in CR-318 in SR). The lowest SMR was found in Chocó, probably due to under-reporting. La Guajira was the only department to have a better AF in the SR. Both regimes showed average SMR higher than 100 per-100,000 inhabitants: more than twice the best international rates. From 2012 to 2016, AF for IHD in Colombia was higher for SR. There was no significant increasing or decreasing tendency in the AF-gap. This study provides perspective on the magnitude of the disparities in IHD care in Colombia and suggests there was no change in the inequality gap from 2012 to 2016. The results suggest patients in the SR are at disadvantage and tend to have worse health outcomes. Further research is needed to clarify probable causes.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Monday, 16 September	
11:30-13:10	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 6 - Seminar Room 8	<p>Workshops Workshop sessions involve extensive interaction between presenters and participants around an idea or hands-on experience of a practice. These sessions may also take the form of a crafted panel, staged conversation, dialogue, or debate – all involving substantial interaction with the audience. [45 min. each]</p> <p>Employing Photovoice with Elders in the Community: Conducting Participatory Research to Improve Understanding of Aging in Place Anna Tresidder, Director, Research and Evaluation, Community Ecology Consulting, Spokane, WA, United States Photovoice is a qualitative participatory research method that facilitates participants to record their everyday context and environmental realities. Utilizing photography is gaining popularity as a way to improve the understanding of how environments effect health and well-being. Photovoice research with elders has unique challenges, but tell a story that cannot be accessed in any other way. Photovoice is an innovative approach to understanding elder perceptions of their environments, and engage others in the triumphs and challenges of aging in place. The photos as qualitative data enlighten researchers, policy-makers, and welfare administrations to practical strategies for investment and program improvement. Applying photovoice techniques can enhance the understanding of social and cultural experiences from a first person point-of-view, lending greater legitimacy to the data collected. This workshop will describe how to set up a photovoice project, discuss ethics issues and consent procedures, and demonstrate how to use the photos to bring about social change. It will also highlight how to conduct training for participants, approaches for establishing community buy-in and how to navigate logistical challenges. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p>
13:10-14:00	Lunch
	Common Ground Research Networks and the Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference is pleased to offer complimentary lunch to all registered conference delegates. Please join your colleagues for this break between sessions.
14:00-15:40	PARALLEL SESSIONS



14:00-15:40

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 1 -
Seminar
Room 3

Healthy Approaches

Inspired Creativity: When Group Singing Meets Parkinson's

Donald Stewart, Professor of Health Promotion, School of Medicine, Griffith University, Australia

Australian research, using the 'Sing to Beat Parkinsons®' approach, provides evidence showing that group singing has a substantial beneficial impact on health such as enhanced quality of life, reduced emotional burden, and enhanced communication. The project also explored participants' experience of singing and perceived health benefits. A mixed methods study design focused on people living with Parkinson's (PWP) and their carers in SE Queensland. They attended one hour weekly group singing sessions over twenty-four weeks. Pre - /post - intervention assessments were made using PDQ 39, PDQ Carer, and DASS21. In - depth interviews were also conducted. Seventy-eight participants completed the project (56PWP/22 carers) aged 51-94 years, 54% male 46% female, mean time since diagnosis of 7.41 years (range 0-25 years). Results indicated a statistically significant (P value <.01) improvement: mobility (36.6-35.2 p = .007), activities of daily living (32.8-30 p = .006), emotional wellbeing (26-24.6 p = .005), stigma 18.4-14.7 p = .001), social support (15.5-14.4 p = .002). The single index, plus cognitive impairment, communication, and bodily discomfort were not statistically significant. Measurements of depression, anxiety, and stress showed a statistically significant reduction: depression (8.54-7.15 p = .001), anxiety (3.47-3.22 p = .000), stress (8.61-8.37 p = .000). These results support emerging interest in non-medical determinants of health and new approaches to improving health, wellbeing, and quality of life, particularly for those with long term chronic degenerative conditions. They also support the vision of empowering individuals to actively participate in their wellbeing through community engagement and non-traditional tools of healing.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

The Relationship Between Language and Memory in Senescence and Senility

Marcus Oliveira, Professor and Researcher, Speech Therapy, Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA), Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

Rosana Novaes Pinto, Associate Professor II, Department of Linguistics, State university of Campinas, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil

Considering the influence of historical-cultural aspects of higher psychological functions (Vygotsky, 1934/1984), we assume that language can not be reduced to the strict rules of the formal system, just like memory cannot be understood as a technical skill. Both activities were developed along the human history and are inter-constitutive (Oliveira, 2017). This work aims to publicize and discuss some of the results obtained in a qualitative and microgenetic longitudinal postdoctoral study that relates language and memory in the context of "normal" aging and in pathologies (aphasia and dementia). We have analyzed some clippings of video-recorded speech-language pathology sessions that took place at the State Reference Center for Elderly Health Care (CREASI), in the city of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. The units of analysis consist of utterances effectively produced in dialogical situations, which considered the singular history of the individuals as well as their social practices. The same principles also guide the linguistic-cognitive rehabilitation, in order to help the subjects to reorganize aspects of language and memory functioning. The clinical work is based on the so called "ethical-responsible dimension" (Bakhtin, 2010), which inserts researches in the process, as the "partner of real communication". This mutual collaboration is a powerful therapeutical tool to minimize the effects of aging processes, especially on the pathological condition, which affects positively the individual's quality of life. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee and research under opinion number 2.547.410.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Aging with Resilience, Joy and Friendship Amid Health Challenges: Fostering Neuroplasticity in an Interdisciplinary, Inter-generational Learning Center

Cynthia FitzGerald, Associate Dean, Allied Health, Cabrillo College, Santa Cruz, CA, United States

As global aging and health challenges mount, this study brings hope and evidence of best practices affirmed by the U.S. Congress as a model learning community on a college campus for fostering resilience and neuroplasticity following a spectrum of adult onset diagnosis including: Stroke, Parkinson's, Multiple Sclerosis, Traumatic Brain Injury, Aphasia, Orthopedic/Neurological diagnosis. In its forty-fifth year, the Cabrillo College Stroke and Disability Learning Center is a uniquely successful active, engaging learning environment, which incorporates a spectrum of creative classes for adults in conjunction with a learning lab for allied health students. Participants become college students, rather than patients, in this affirming, engaging environment, as skills, friendships and learning help them to find new community amid major life changes. The additional benefit of ongoing inter-generational teaching between participants and students learning to become health care providers provides an additional layer of inspiration and affirmation as those involved constantly learn new skills and develop their capabilities to live more fully amid health and social changes.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

An Evaluation of Perceived or Actual Activity Barriers Among United States National Senior Athletes Versus the General Older Adult Population

Ellen Driber-Hassall, Principal, Co-owner, Aging Matters, LLC, Albuquerque, NM, United States

John Bishop, Aging Matters, LLC, Albuquerque, NM, United States

To enhance human services practice for older adults, it remains incumbent upon professionals to acknowledge the presence of and act upon activity barriers encountered along the aging continuum. American older adults (OA) shouldering activity barriers may face serious quality of life issues resulting in minimal health equity opportunity. Compounding this predicament are socio-environment issues which accompany aging and are associated with the current OA 88% inactivity rate. This research investigated what OA activity barriers were present in two segments of that population: national-level senior athletes versus non-athletes who attended health promotion workshops. Given the estimate of 200m OA (65 years of age and older) by the year 2060, spanning three distinct generations, each possessing unique generational profiles, the questions of access, availability, and affordability of human services are exigent. The methodology piloted a cross-sectional data collection approach with national-level senior athletes who anonymously and voluntarily completed a demographic questionnaire and the "Barriers to Being Active Survey". Results from these athletes were compared to results obtained with the general non-athlete population. The results indicate a distinct difference in the identification of and the reporting of activity barriers in the general older adult population sample as compared to a national-level senior athlete sample. This research corroborates both the need for proactive planning and complete understanding of these barriers' impacts on society by decision makers and those working with older adults.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Monday, 16 September	
14:00-15:40	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 2 - Seminar Room 4	<p>Diverse Needs</p> <p>Using the Ecological Model to Address Physical Inactivity in Older Adults Kimberly Feiler, Assistant Professor, Health and Exercise Science, La Sierra University, Riverside, United States Physical activity has been shown to have a significant impact on health. Lack of adequate physical activity contributes to multiple, preventable, chronic diseases. The ecological model has shown to be a useful approach in addressing various health problems, including physical inactivity. Descriptions are provided for the factors in the ecological model (physical environment, social environment, biological factors, psychological factors, and socioeconomic status) as relate to physical activity, and proposed levels of intervention are provided through a hypothetical community-wide example. <i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>The Role of Volunteers in the Delivery of Social Care Services for Older People Eleanor Johnson, Senior Research Associate, School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom Faced with rising demand for services, cuts to health and social care funding, and recruitment difficulties, social care services are becoming more dependent on the use of volunteers in the provision of care to older people. Drawing upon findings from a study of the roles and experiences of volunteers in social care settings in England, this paper considers how volunteers are used in different social care settings and how their work is organised, managed, and delivered. Taking account of the financial and demographic context in which older people's care provision takes place, we will consider how the roles and experiences of volunteers vary across the mixed economy of social care. Our findings indicate that volunteers are making a substantial contribution to the provision of care and support services for older people in England and, moreover, that social care organisations recognise the value of this contribution, particularly in terms of alleviating loneliness and isolation amongst the older population. Our findings also suggest, however, that working with volunteers in older people's social care settings is most successful when it is formalised in terms of recruitment and training, and when the boundaries of the volunteer's role in care provision is clearly demarcated and maintained. <i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Promoting Health and Safety in an Aging Society Alma Jackson, Professor, Nursing, Regis University, Denver, CO, United States Promoting health and safety for an aging society involves an understanding of normal aging processes including sensory/perceptual, cognitive, and psychomotor changes. Simple adjustments to the environment minimizes risks and increases social engagement and productivity while enhancing cognitive abilities. Based on research done to promote health and safety of an aging workforce, this study discusses these changes and offers numerous suggestions to improve the environment for all older persons. Incorporating these changes is a public health issue that requires proactive changes in policy. <i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>A Study on Disparity of Elderly Care in Japan : Dilemma of Care Service Supply in Japan Nobuko Nishina, Professor, Faculty of Social Welfare Studies, Kumamotogakuen University, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken, Japan The Japanese Elderly Care Insurance system was started twenty years ago by the Japanese government. It aimed to support the elderly to stay at home when they were no longer able to provide their own transportation. It also made it possible for them to choose their own services instead of services being assigned. The insurance system is run by each municipal government and services are provided by private for-profit and non-profit organizations. This study found that there is a discrepancy in the amount and quality of care resources provided between large cities and small villages. According to this study, the services supplied in any given geographical area is largely dependent on population density, which also determines whether elderly can receive home care. The cause is market-oriented supplier behavior, resulting in elderly living in low-density areas having less choice in care services provided. <i>2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies</i></p>



Residential Matters**Promoting Resident Choice and Control in Aged Care: What Do Residents Want?**

Jessica Byers, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia

Residential aged care in Australia is shifting from the traditional provider-driven, medical model to one directed by the resident. This change recognizes the link between autonomy and the well-being of older adults, which is reinforced by Australia's new aged care quality framework emphasizing "consumer dignity and choice". Many providers are unprepared for this change; they are unsure what residents will request and fear being unable to meet resident needs. This study describes choice as expressed by residents to prepare providers for consumer-directed care (CDC). Interviews were conducted with ninety-six residents in six Australian Aged Care Homes. Interviews addressed sixteen activities of daily living (ADLs), with residents describing preferences for each ADL. Results: Resident preferences covered four themes. i) Non-response: this captured vague, positive evaluations of care, related to fear of being "difficult" and a desire to maintain good staff relationships; ii) Care approach: residents felt rushed during ADLs, preferring staff to be gentle; iii) Care involvement: residents want to contribute to care decisions but feel unable to because they are ill-informed or not consulted; iv) Connectedness: residents requested more opportunities for meaningful conversations, activities and relationships. This study highlights resident desire for greater choice and control and the simplicity of resident preferences. To deliver CDC, providers will need to update processes to promote collection of, and response to resident preferences, and revise staff routines and approaches to care to foster CDC. Most importantly, staff need to become skilled communicators to empower residents to share their true preferences.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Housing Issues for Mobile Seniors in Poland: How Current Housing Needs Are Not Meeting Market Demands

Gretchen Garniss, Practice Leader, Market Research, Senior Housing, Valuation and Information Group, Stoneham, MA, United States
Programs, policies, and research in the senior housing demographic focus on the social, medical and economic area of aging. Housing for mobile seniors is an area that is neglected in research. While development of nursing/care homes and social housing units is important, the senior demographic is mobility diverse. Needs of mobile seniors are not being met in many international markets. Briefly reviewing historical and current real estate activity in housing development and surveying active seniors through original research are the basis of this paper that promotes more diverse housing choices and development for mobile seniors. This study focuses on Poland because it is the largest country in Central and Eastern Europe and there are similar real estate and senior housing issues across this region. It is hoped that as a result of this research, Poland could be used as a model to diversify and improve housing conditions for seniors at all levels of mobility not only in Poland, but across Central and Eastern Europe.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Implementing Consumer Directed Care in Australian Residential Aged Care: An Evaluation of a Multi-site Pilot Study

Marita Mc Cabe, Research Professor, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia

In Australia, Consumer Directed Care (CDC) has been widely implemented in the community aged care sector. In residential aged care facilities (RACFs), person centered care models have been adopted. However, there has been a move towards CDC in RACFs in recent years. This paper presents an evaluation of a program training staff to implement CDC in RACFs. It presents information on the program and the facilitators and barriers identified in relation to implementing CDC. Staff (n=150) and residents (n=142) were recruited from nine RACFs in Australia. The program focused on improving communication between residents and staff so the true preferences of residents could be determined. It also encouraged shared leadership and helped staff determine the organisational changes needed to implement CDC in their facility. Data were gathered from staff on the facilitators and barriers to implementing CDC. From the beginning of the program to three months follow-up there were improvements in resident quality of life and their sense of choice and control. The barriers were RACF culture, resources required to implement CDC and communication between other staff and residents. Facilitators of CDC included staff supporting each other, respect and clear processes. Implications: The implementation of CDC in RACFs leads to an improvement in resident lives. However, educating staff on CDC and obtaining resident choices is not sufficient. There is a need for significant changes in staff empowerment, time management and communication. This is a process that will take some time to achieve.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

The E's in Research - Expertise and E-Delphi

Samantha Neylon, Clinical Director, Management Team, DeFiddes Design and Gary Batt Architects, West Perth, Western Australia, Australia

Due to fiscal and resource limitations, it may be prudent for residential aged care providers to refurbish facilities rather than undertake new builds. Several minor refurbishment elements have positive impacts on resident functionality and these were examined in four environmental assessment tools. Views on all nominated tools from experts were sought to enable local stakeholders identify a single tool to pilot in the context of minor refurbishments. A two round adapted e-Delphi survey was completed by international experts in aged care design and environments across a variety of disciplines. Their comments and evaluations on the content and applicability of the four tools were gathered. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and content analysis. The four tools were subsequently ranked using a weighting system. A purposive sample of eighteen experts from eight countries participated. When reviewing the tools, the experts concurred in the themes of tool thoroughness, cultural specificity, accessibility, ease of use and time taken to complete. They presented a range of advantages and challenges for each tool. Residential Aged Care Audit Tool followed by Evaluation of Older People's Living Environments was ranked as the top two tools. The use of e-Delphi enabled a broad range of international expertise to provide perspectives and hierarchical presentation of four assessment tools. These findings will enable local stakeholders to determine a single tool to pilot at a residential aged care facility undertaking minor refurbishments. Similar adapted e-Delphi process may be useful for other areas seeking more informed local stakeholder decision making.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

14:00-15:40

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 4 -
Seminar
Room 6

Categories and Constructions

"I Am (an Older) Woman. Hear me roar!" : Age as the New American Exceptionalism

Brenda Weber, Professor, Gender Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, United States

Is it oxymoronic to be a professional, powerful woman over the age of 60? One would think not, yet according to a rash of US articles on women in the workplace in the last five years that speak of such women as rare specimens previously unknown, things are changing. The recent abundance of powerful older women – from actress Glenn Close at 71 to politician Nancy Pelosi at 78 – betokens an astounding turning of the tides in the US, where demographics have begun to undo the relentless symbolic suppression of older women. No longer is erasure and invisibility the fate of the post-menopausal woman, or so these accounts would lead us to believe. But at the same time as this new age of the older woman is being touted, actual women in their 60's and 70's are finding it increasingly difficult to find employment, much less reach levels of success and achievement. Looking at the life and career of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg in the documentary *The Notorious RBG* (2018) and the feature film *On the Basis of Sex* (2019), this presentation will ask if the agentive older woman is the exception that proves the rule or the example that becomes the rule?

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging: How Can Socio-cultural and Sustainable Living for Seniors in Italy Be Guaranteed?

Nadia Paone, PhD Student, Faculty of Education, Free University of Bolzano, Bressanone, Italy

Current demographic developments and changes in family structures make it necessary to seek new responses to the housing needs of seniors. In Germany, for example, various forms of active participation and self-help have emerged in recent decades. This means that the seniors of the third age, the active and healthy ones, are those who organise the support for the less self-sufficient seniors of the fourth age (Laslett, 1995). The purpose of the following research topic was to analyse the current status of the situation for older people in Merano (South Tyrol, Italy) and how they think housing models should be adapted to their needs. In order to answer the research question, semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted. People living in the city of Merano over 55 years of age were involved from November 2017 to January 2018. It emerged that, according to the respondents, the suitable home for the seniors should be in the centre of the city, where shops and doctors are located and the homes should be organised in small housing units. All participants highlighted the importance of volunteering, which complements existing services. My future doctoral research will deal with one of the housing models that is named cohousing. The purpose of the research is to analyse existing cohousing models in other countries such as Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. The research question is in this specific case: Is there a need for multi-generation houses in South Tyrol and what is the attitude towards such housing projects?

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Couple Partnerships in Later Adulthood: Understanding the Role of Relationship Maintenance

Jill Chonody, Associate Professor, Social Work, Boise State University, Boise, ID, United States

Jacqui Gabb, Professor, The Open University, United Kingdom

Increased longevity means that many couples will be together for long periods of time. Yet, intimate relationships in later adulthood are understudied despite the positive association between relationships characterized by high quality and health and well-being. Research focused on age-specific strengths of older couples in enduring relationships is imperative. This cross sectional mixed methods study sought to redress this gap by investigating relationship maintenance in later adulthood. Our international (U.S., Australia, U.K.) sub-sample comprised 1,565 participants aged 55+ and in an ongoing relationship. Results from hierarchical multiple regression indicated that overall happiness with the relationship had the largest effect size on relationship maintenance, with 53% of the variance explained. In addition, a higher degree of relationship maintenance was explained by faith shaping the relationship, indicating that one's partner is the most important person in her/his life, and being American. To gain a deeper understanding of behaviors used for relationship maintenance, two open-ended items were included. Content analyses of these identified companionship and laughter as some of the "best liked" aspects of the relationship. Housework/cooking and saying "I love you" were among the behaviors that made participants feel appreciated. Results indicated that small acts made them feel appreciated. This was also reflected in what participants liked best about their relationship. The mundanity of things identified was also notable in that everyday activities and small acts of kindness were designated far more often than grand symbolic gestures (Duck, 1988).

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Quality of Life for the Elderly Living in Developing and Developed Countries

Alba Elizabeth Melgar, Texas State University, TX, United States

Gloria Velasquez, Adjunct Associate Professor, Foreign Language Department, Austin Community College, San Marcos, Texas, United States

In order to determine the quality of life for the elderly in some countries, it is indispensable to establish the conceptual approach to quality of life we will be using as well as the parameters we will be applying to measure it in the three countries considered for our study. The purpose of this paper is to present a contrast on the quality of life enjoyed by older individuals in developed countries such as The United States and in developing countries as El Salvador and Mexico. Given that quality of life is intimately related to economical factors is difficult to use a concept of quality of life that do not requires money as its determinant factor, because this indicator cannot be applied equally to rich and poor countries alike. In our study we define quality of life as the general well-being of a person or society, defined in terms of health and happiness, rather than wealth. Although assessment tools are available to evaluate physical and social dimensions, the sense of well being is more difficult to evaluate but we will conduct interviews to older individuals in El Salvador to illustrate our study. Among the observations we address assessing "quality of life" in old people are: 1. multidimensional factors that involve everything from physical health, psychological state, level of independence, family, education, wealth, religious beliefs, a sense of optimism, local services, employment, housing and the environment. 2. cultural perspectives, values, personal expectations and goals.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging



Legal Considerations**Adult Protection Systems and Australian Laws: Focusing on Reform of Adult Guardianship Acts and Elder Abuse Legislation**

Yukio Sakurai, PhD Student, Graduate School of International Social Sciences, Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan

We live in an aging society where elderly with dementia is sharply increasing. We need effective public policy. A legal definition for adult protection has not been established yet. In this paper, the adult protection system refers to an offer of necessary support, according to individual characteristics, to minimize restriction of a principal's rights (the principle of necessity), and it is also considered to replace other less restrictive alternative measures available (the principle of replenishment). It differs from the adult guardianship system, which uniformly and strictly restricts substitute decision-making for elderly with cognitive disabilities. Instead supported decision-making model is largely applied to and substituted decision-making is minimized. In other words, human rights are to be highly respected. Australian law reforms in adult guardianship and elder abuse have been discussed in state and federal law reform commissions in response to growing population of elderly with dementia and international human rights legislation and awareness, and is being considered in the Houses. These movements are positive to respond to possible challenges of the aging society and is a reference for any country including Japan. The purpose of this paper is to focus on Australian law reforms of adult guardianship in states and federal legislation on elder abuse, and to examine the implications of those from an adult protection perspective. This process can then be considered through literature survey and interviews that a package of law reforms in Australia is an example of adult protection legislation process.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Parents/Grandparents Sponsorship Immigration Program and Its Impact on the Health Status and Well-being of Older Immigrants in Canada

Ivy Li, Paralegal and Immigration Consultant, Sociology and Legal Studies, University of Waterloo, Canada

Immigration program design/policy not only can bring foreign nationals to Canada but also may affect their settlement process and well-being after they immigrate to Canada. The policy change of Parents/Grandparents Sponsorship (PGP) immigration program has extended adult immigrant sponsors' undertaking for their parents/grandparents such as food, clothing, shelter, fuel, household supplies and other personal needs from 10 years to 20 years, which means the sponsored parents/grandparents are not entitled for the social support or other welfare such as Old Age Security (OAS) pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) benefit, and other welfare such as subsidized housing that other older immigrants may enjoy. Some problems from this forced dependency of parents/grandparents on their children/grandchildren such as neglect, domestic abuse, and violence may be serious and need urgent attention. However, no research and even no literature connects the immigration policy with older immigrants' health and wellbeing. My paper examines the reasons and ideologies underpins the PGP policy design and its changes, discussed the possible issues/problems resulting from the policy changes through lens of social determinants on health, and analyzed the impact of immigration policy and its changes on the settlement and wellbeing of older immigrants especially those visible minority older immigrants.

2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies

The Perception of Older People Towards the State's Responsibility in Old-age Care in Urban China

Pui Ling Ada Cheung, Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Adopting the neoliberal welfare approach emphasising personal responsibility since the economic reform in the late 1970s, the state has restricted its responsibility to that of mainly looking after deprived groups and relied more on the responsibility of the individual or the family in the care of older people in urban China. With substantial economic growth in recent decades, should the state endorse collective intervention to enhance the livelihood of older people who have contributed to the country in the past and to mitigate the demographic and socio-economic impacts on the care support for older people? On the other hand, given the improved financial conditions, how do the present-day older generation see their own and the state's responsibility for old-age support? In search of a better understanding of the responsibility issue in old-age care, qualitative semi-structured interviews with older people in urban cities were conducted with views supplemented by other stakeholders. Older people's perception of the state to have a responsibility to look after them, as shown in the findings, might reflect their readiness to assert their rights to state care as a recognition of their past contributions to the rapid economic growth as well as their insecure feeling in the face of future uncertainty when the function of the family and the neighbourhood continues to decline. This points to the fact that the state should re-examine its welfare philosophy to reflect the demographic and socio-economic reality which demands its greater share of responsibility in a transitional economy.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Doing Ageism: The Social Construction of Age Discrimination Experiences in Two European Countries with Different Legal Protection Frameworks

Stefan Hopf, PhD, School of Law, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

A variety of research shows the existence of age discrimination in the EU (Sargeant, 2011; W. J. van den Heuvel, 2012). Although there is a legal non-discrimination framework within European Union law, which includes age discrimination (e.g. Articles 10 or 19 TFEU), the legally binding instrument only obliges Member States to prohibit age discrimination in the labour market (Directive 2000/78/EC). Protection against age discrimination in access to services and goods is not regulated yet. Consequently, there are different legal situations on the national level (Chopin & Germain 2015). Such differences in the legal framework can form the basis for differences in the experience of age discrimination. The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation has been shown to improve the situation of older workers (Neumark & Song, 2013), to influence the general perception of the problem (Havenga, 2002) and to affect individual assessments (Cox & Barron, 2012). On the basis of different qualitative methods, the experiences of older Austrian and Irish adults with age discrimination in access to services and goods is investigated. The aim is to show the range of different age discrimination experiences and how affected persons embed this experience in their experience of ageing, and how the experience is implicitly orientated by the country specific legal context and an associated overarching idea of justice and equality. The study provides insights into the macro-structural differences between the studied countries and offers first results from a series of stakeholder and expert interviews that were part of the explorative phase.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Access and Inclusion**Evaluation of Third Age Learning: Policy and Practice in Hong Kong**

Maureen Tam, Professor, Department of International Education, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Facing the challenges of a fast-growing ageing population – amidst the worldwide trends of declining birth rates and longer lifespans – the Hong Kong government has for two decades developed and implemented policies and plans for senior adults in Hong Kong to engage in third age learning, both formally and informally. This paper first argues for a critical need to evaluate the efficacy, adequacy, and value of the policy and provision of third age learning in Hong Kong. It then discusses the choice between the functionalist approach and the critical educational gerontology (CEG) approach for a critical evaluation of the content and purpose of education for older adults. CEG is conceived to be more comprehensive and robust than the functionalist approach that focuses primarily on learning for self-fulfillment and adjustment to older age. More broadly though, CEG views third age learning from a socio-political perspective and takes into account the empowering and liberating nature of learning for and by senior adults.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Grandparents' Lullaby: Wisdom of the Elderly for Early Child Development through Northern-Khmer Child Rearing Cultural Transmission Process in Community Way of Life, Surin Province, Thailand

Tipchutha Subhimaros Singkaselit, Faculty of Education, Surindra Rajabhat University, Thailand

Rueshu Singkaselit, Independent Scholar, Surindra Rajabhat University, Thailand

The objective of this research is to study the elements of the process of transmission of the Khmer language wisdom and culture of grandparents through lullaby. Culture shows beliefs, values, morals and social aspects, lifestyle, customs, language, daily living and activities of people in the community. The qualitative study was conducted with in-depth interviews of three Northern-Khmer elders and included the study the lullaby songs of the elderly in the community of Surin Province. The results of this study found that the elements of the process of cultural transfer of the elderly through lullabies include five aspects, namely 1) content 2) knowledge transfer 3) characteristics of the transmitters and receivers 4) methods and media and 5) evaluation. In addition, it was found that learning of young children from lullaby songs absorbed the love and the warmth that the elders gave them. When children developed into the age that can communicate by language, the lullaby song played a role in interpreting the teachings, conveying ideas, beliefs from adults to children. Therefore, we conclude that the transmission of the culture of the elderly through lullaby songs was to promote the development of self-understanding, language, and descent from recognition stage, comparison stage, evaluation stage, and the process of transferring knowledge to children.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Digital Engagement and Health Management among Older People in the UK: Understanding the Barriers to Digital Inclusion for Ageing in Place from Two Datasets

Yuhua Wang, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Peter Bath, Professor, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Laura Sbaffi, Head of Health Informatics, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

In the UK, 'Ageing in Place' has exerted pivotal influences on policies and practices concerning older people and their well-being. It is built on a premise that older people can live an autonomous and independent life at their homes. Nonetheless, previous studies have found that it is not without negative impacts. Older people could potentially become isolated and experience loneliness. Digital technology has been increasingly recognised as an important instrument to alleviate such adverse feelings, and furthermore, to facilitate an active and healthy later life. With 36% older people over 65 reported to be offline and more to be limited users, it is imperative to understand what the barriers are. This study collaborates with a leading digital inclusion charity in the UK and analyses two survey datasets of digital skills learners collected between 2015 and 2017 (n=1217, older people n=124; and n=1153, older people=275). Chi2 test, Kruskal-Wallis test and binary logistic regression were used for data analysis. Findings suggest that older learners (aged 65+) have gained beneficial outcomes from the Internet, ranging from general feeling such as self-confidence to the management of their daily life in health, housing, and finance. However, these outcomes are not safeguarded, but rather fluid, as results suggest that barriers can emerge in aspects from motivation, access, and skills to a meaningful engagement of the Internet. Policy makers and service providers should ensure a sustained access to and use of digital technologies for older people ageing in place.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Estonian E-health System and the Elderly

Marianne Paimre, PhD Student/Lecturer, School of Information Technology, Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia

Estonians are known for their innovative e-solutions and digital access to all public services. E-health is a prime example of such state-of-the-art programmes set out to improve public health by offering new preventive measures and increasing the awareness of patients. The people who need health-related information the most are the elderly. But do they have access to the internet and can they find relevant information and cope with e-health solutions? Acquiring a computer or subscribing to internet service could present a major financial challenge for them. My research focuses on the ability of senior citizens in Estonia to benefit from the highly acclaimed national e-health system. A pilot study, which is the initial step to more comprehensive research, based on a focus group interview and in-depth interviews with seniors revealed they often lack the skills and experience necessary to search for online health information as well as cope with e-health solutions. Thus, the wholesome public image of Estonia's e-success does not always correspond to reality. This paper puts the much-appreciated IT solution into a broader perspective and, instead of the lavishly praised e-health applications, focuses on outlining the serious drawbacks of the digital divide and exclusion of seniors from the digital services market.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Monday, 16 September	
14:00-15:40	PARALLEL SESSIONS
	<p>Increasing Job Seeking Success among Older Unemployed Population by Expanding Personal Social Networks Moshe Sharabi, Associate Professor, Head of Department of MA Studies in Organizational Development and Consulting, Yezreel Valley Academic College, Israel Tal Shahor, Yezreel Valley College Nazareth, Israel Javier Simonovich, Senior Lecturer, Yezreel Valley Academic College, Israel One of the most significant changes in the developed world over the past thirty years has been a quickening transition from a primarily industrial to an increasingly service-based economy. This rapid structural change have been disproportionately adverse for unqualified older workers who have lost their jobs as the skill content of blue-collar work increased due to skill-based technological changes. For these unqualified older unemployed people, there is low chance to find a suitable job via internet-based systems. They may have low education levels, less technological skills, and low self-esteem as a result of long-term unemployment; therefore, their relevant job opportunities diminish. This paper describes a successful pilot project among 108 chronically unemployed Jews and Arabs, in five employment centers in Israel. By sharing each other's list of acquaintances under the guidance of professional consultants, 41% of them found a job. The results have strengthened our assumption that educating people to use expanded weak personal networks (non-internet) to find jobs is both effective and beneficial. <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p>
15:40-15:55	Coffee Break
15:55-17:25	Symposium: "Gender and Social Exclusion"
	<p>Dr. Lucie Vidovičová, Office for Population Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic "Gendered Life Courses, Social Exclusion, and Later Life Outcomes"</p> <p>Dr. Anna Wanka, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria, and Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany "Gendered Leisure in Later Life: How Leisure Practices, Paid and Reproductive Work Affect Social Exclusion among Older Women and Men"</p> <p>Dr. Anna Urbaniak, Post Doctoral Researcher, Irish Centre for Social Gerontology, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland "Gendered Life Courses and Care: Understanding and Performing Care in Rural Contexts in Central Europe"</p> <p>Dr. Petr Fučík, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic "Gendered Paths to Divorce and the Risk of Social Exclusion in Later Age"</p> <p>Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden "Retirement Pathways and Gendered Economic Exclusion in Sweden 1990-2015"</p>
17:25-18:55	Welcome Reception
	<p>Common Ground Research Networks and the Aging & Social Change Conference will be hosting a welcome reception at the Sky Lounge at the University of Vienna (Oskar-Morgenstern-Platz 1, 1090 Wien). The reception will be held directly following the last parallel session of the first day, 16 September. Join other conference delegates and plenary speakers for drinks, light hors d'oeuvres, and a chance to converse.</p>



Tuesday, 17 September	
08:30-09:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
09:00-09:10	Conference Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States
09:10-09:45	Plenary Session—Dr. Lucie Vidovičová, Office for Population Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic
	<p>"The New Nationalism and Ageism in Czechia: Communicating Vessels?"</p> <p>Dr. Lucie Vidovičová is a sociologist. Her long-term research interests include the sociology of aging, age discrimination, active aging, and social exclusion. She is also involved in research projects in the field of environmental gerontology, social policy, labor market, family, and lifelong learning. She conducts research for national as well as European bodies and works as a consultant on a number of implementation projects. Lucie also cooperates with different governmental and NGO bodies in the field of senior advocacy. She was part of the UNECE Task Force for aging-related statistics and serves as a Vice-president on the Executive Committee of RC 11 Sociology of Aging at the International Sociological Association. Since 2016, she also serves as a co-leader of a working group on spatial exclusion within the ROSEnet COST Action. Recent projects in which she has been involved include surveys of the labour market conditions of older workers and their impact on retirement decisions (DetREU), MOPACT (Extending working lives: raising the employment of older workers, aided by lifelong learning), and those on older consumers, age discrimination, ageing in big cities and rural areas, the issue of role overload in active ageing grandparents, and the use of humanoid robots in for the active ageing programmes (all the latter as a principal investigator). Starting in 2019, she leads the GENDER-Net cofund research consortium "GENPATH: A life course perspective on the gendered pathways of exclusion from social relations in later life, and its consequences for health and wellbeing."</p>
09:45-10:20	Plenary Session—Dr. Amanda Grenier, Professor, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work; The Norman and Honey Schipper Chair, Gerontological Social Work; Senior Scientist, Baycrest's Rotman Research Institute, University of Toronto, Canada
	<p>"Precarious Aging: Disadvantage, Risk, and Insecurity in Late Life"</p> <p>Amanda Grenier is a professor in the Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work at the University of Toronto, the Norman and Honey Schipper Chair in Gerontological Social Work, and a senior scientist with Baycrest's Rotman Research Institute. She is an interdisciplinary scholar in the social sciences and has a background in social work and social policy (PhD, McGill University/Université de Montréal; postdoctoral work at Keele University, UK). She has led and participated in provincial, national, and international teams on aging, and she has carried out SSHRC and ESDC funded research on managed care, social constructs of frailty, life course transitions, homelessness among older people, social isolation among low-income seniors, and precarious aging. Her research is qualitative and ethnographic, is regularly comprised of narrative interviews and case studies, on-site observations, analysis of policy documents and frameworks, and stakeholder interviews. She is widely published in academic journals on aging and is the author of "Transitions and the LifeCourse: Challenging the Constructions of Growing Old" (Policy Press/University of Chicago Press). Her forthcoming books include "Late Life Homelessness" (McGill Queens University Press) and "Precarity and Late Life" (co-edited; Policy Press). She also runs the network and blog criticalgerontology.com.</p>
10:20-10:50	Garden Conversation
	Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.
10:50-12:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS



Late Additions

Crowdsourcing from the Beneficiaries: Involving Older Adults in Providing Insight on Social Policy

Elena Frolova, Professor, Economics, Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russian Federation

Veronika Malanina, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russian Federation

In times of big data researchers often prefer large samples as a field and structured surveys as a tool. Still, small focus groups involved in less structured communication provide insights on policy changes. The Wellbeing Lab at Tomsk Polytechnic University has experience in bringing together older adults as one focus group and social workers as another to address the same issue relevant to the elderly wellbeing. In course of the group work participants are asked to give their intuitive personal assessment of the degree of some issue (loneliness, participation, social policy) among older adults on a scale ranging from “critically low” to “critically high”. At the second stage, participants define variables relevant for assessing the issue being considered and give their assessments. Then, the participants are asked to define and discuss factors, contributing to the issue considered and range them in order of importance. Individual ratings of factors are then translated into overall ranging. The final stage involves elaborating solutions to the problem. The methodology suggests that multiple expert seminars on the same issue might be run to collect as many expert assessments as possible. We have run three coupled expert seminars on social policy, participation in society, and loneliness. All three issues received different assessments and appeared to be perceived by older adults and social workers from different angles. This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project №19-18-00282)

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Improving Long-term Care for the Elderly: A Multi-level Framework for Inter-sectoral and Organisational Collaboration

Virginija Poskute, ISM University of Management and Economics, Lithuania

Rūta Kazlauskaitė, Vilnius, Lithuania

Irmina Matonytė, Professor, ISM University of Management and Economics, Lithuania

Lineta Ramonienė, Associate Professor, ISM University of Management and Economics

Rapid ageing of Western societies is leading to an increasing demand for long-term care (LTC) services for the elderly, which stands out as a major challenge and risk, and calls for immediate action. The situation is even more critical in Southern and Eastern Europe where social norms towards filial responsibility for old parents are still strongly rooted and where informal care for the elderly prevails, as many of these countries are also facing depopulation and changes in the family structure and life-style (more single people, less children per family, higher divorce rates, increased migration, etc.). A close collaboration among all key stakeholders across all the sectors stands out as an imperative in meeting LTC needs, improving and sustaining service quality and reducing public costs. Such cooperation is increasingly becoming commonplace; nevertheless, it is facing multiple challenges. Research on inter-sectoral and organisational collaboration in LTC is thus divided in regards to its effectiveness and calls for strategies for its successful implementation. In this paper we offer a multi-level framework for key stakeholder collaboration in LTC organising and delivery. We develop this framework on the results of a mixed-method research conducted in Lithuania: a key stakeholder survey (N=280) and focus group discussions (eight discussions, 54 participants). Our framework includes a number of national, organisational, and individual level factors that are proposed as enablers of enhanced and sustained key stakeholder collaboration in LTC organising and delivery.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 17 September	
10:50-12:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1 - Seminar Room 3	<p>Social Situations</p> <p>Developing Intergenerational Learning Programs in Australia: A Report on an Active Aging Program Bringing Together Young and Old Xanthe Golenko, Project Manager, Intergenerational Care Project, Sessional Lecturer and Tutor for Griffith Business School, Department of International Business and Asian Studies, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia Janna Anneke Fitzgerald, Professor, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia Katrina Radford, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia Jennifer Cartmel, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia Nerina Vecchio, Senior Lecturer, Accounting Finance and Economics, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia Neil Harris, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia</p> <p>In response to predicted social and economic impact of the aging population and growing disconnect between generations, the World Health Organisation is advocating a global healthy aging agenda. Intergenerational programs directly address many of the key areas including social participation, respect and social inclusion, and life-long learning; by bringing people together in purposeful, beneficial activities that build on the positive resources that different generations have to offer each other and those around them. This paper presents research on a project that developed, implemented, and evaluated an intergenerational learning program (ILP) for pre-school aged children and elders attending care services across four research sites in Qld and NSW, Australia. The research examined two models of care (co-location and visitation), and focused on four key areas: 1) development of an evidence-based ILP; 2) impact on elders and children; 3) workforce; and 4) socio-economic implications. Preliminary findings indicate that ILPs can enhance engagement which has a positive impact on the sense of well-being among the elderly, and improve confidence and communication skills in children. Findings also indicate a positive impact on participating organisations by broadening their perspectives on new types of services which benefit their clients. The aged care and childcare workforce were generally hesitant coming in to the program, however upon completion, felt more positive and that an intergenerational practice qualification with appropriate training should be pursued. Early indications of the economic evaluation suggest minimal financial impact on organisations and opportunities for cost savings through shared and more efficient use of resources.</p> <p><i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Engaging Older Students in Learning to Design an Age Friendly Living Environment Yan Chi Jackie Kwok, Part time Lecturer, Age Friendly Built Environment Research, SPEED Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong Edmun Cheng, Design Director, BEE WORKS, Hong Kong</p> <p>This paper presents the learning process of thirty-three mature students (aged 45 to 76) enrolled in a subject 'Ideal Living Environment for the Ageing Society: From Theories to Design' offered by SPEED Hong Kong Polytechnic University. The World Health Organisation (2002) indicates education and learning are important factors to allow older adults to enjoy a life with quality. Nowadays older people are agents of change, innovation and democracy, their role as city dwellers should never be neglected. Although Hong Kong older people are encouraged to participate in community programmes promoting the idea of 'age friendly city', they are seldom consulted regarding the design of the city space. In many participatory projects involving elders, they are considered as 'end-users', guided by experts to voice their views. In June and July 2019, we will teach the subject mentioned. Our aim is not to involve the students to be passive participants and informants. Based on the idea that learning is "the process of making a new or revised interpretation of the meaning of an experience" (Mezirow), we initiate the students' awareness of their right to city (Lefebvre). They reflect on their existing living conditions using the photovoice method. They learn to organize visual simulation modeling workshops to design and discuss collectively their ideal habitable environment. Our objective is to empower the students to reflect concretely on what is an age friendly city. This learning process is discussed by the tutors and students to evaluate its empowerment capacity.</p> <p><i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p>



People and Places

Istanbul's "Age-Driven" Spaces

Berfin Varisli, Assistant Professor, Sociology, Maltepe University, Istanbul, Turkey

Ageing population and urbanization are two important factors that have main impact on shaping the twenty-first century. There is an increase in population of elderly people in Turkey as in many contemporary European countries. In parallel, cities continue to grow very rapidly as the number of their residents aged over 65 years increases. The adaptation of urban spaces for the needs of elderly population who live in those cities poses one of the issues to be investigated. Istanbul, the highest populated city in Turkey with its more than 14 million population, is also home for many elderly people. Despite the common problems of any metropolitan city such as crowdedness, traffic jams, noise and rush hour commotions, Istanbul has many hidden and/or outward spaces that elderly people prefer to visit often, meet their peers and enjoy their time there. This paper has three aims: one is to evaluate Istanbul in terms of age-friendliness, secondly to be a voice of 65+ aged Istanbulites by discussing their current situation, well-being and expectations from their city; thirdly to explore urban spaces of Istanbul, in which are prepared for elderly people's needs. In order to fulfil those aims, a series of in-depth and focused group interviews were carried out with inhabitants of Istanbul from different social and economic backgrounds, education levels, and age groups.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Research on the Interaction between Ageing People and Urban Open Spaces: Emotional Fulfillment and Well-being in Neighbourhood Parks — a Case Study in Beijing, China

Youmei Zhou, PhD, Landscape, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

The local environment of urban open spaces around communities contributes to the well-being of residents, especially the retired. Many barriers surround aging people: youth-oriented society, physical isolation, shifting social values, sensory losses, diminished power, and retirement, hindering them from affiliation and interaction with others. Open spaces provide exercise and aesthetic needs, and social connections which comfort them from loneliness linked closely to psychological well-being. There are two questions: Which elements of the interaction relationship principle directly impact people, restoring an aging-friendly environment benefiting the elderly emotional fulfillment and well-being? In this paper, the effective relationship has been explored through a questionnaire survey and semi-structured interviews with the elderly (N=418) in 5 neighborhood park in Chaoyang district Beijing. This research is using Goodman and Kruskal's gamma with indicated good performance to measure the associations in a quantitative approach and identify the limitations and drives by qualitative analysis. However, there are two main findings in this research: firstly, the significant correlations between the features related to the social isolation of the elderly and their emotional bonding with neighborhood parks, which is positive significantly correlated with self-evaluated quality of life and mental health. Secondly, loneliness, the feeling of useless, and fearless have significantly strong correlations with each other and shows the positively promoting effect of people engaging in group activities approaching to self-esteem, self-identity and social psychological satisfaction.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Household Related Quality of Life of Older Germans Over a Decade: Changes from 2007 to 2016

Xiangjun Ren, Universitat Hamburg, Germany

This paper focuses on the life quality of older Germans through the perspective of household determinants and concentrates in developing a new interpretation of life satisfaction and use it as an appropriate measurement for comprehensive quality of life and quality of life towards certain domain, which contain both objective and subjective indicators of individual. Furthermore, this paper considers the key determinants which are highly related with elderly life satisfaction with asking "among all the household related factors, which factor(s) impact on the life satisfaction of German older people significantly?" Meanwhile, this paper also measures the changes of household determinants which affect life quality over ten years, and additionally, finds the key factors in leading changes on life quality. In theoretical framework of this paper, a reinterpretation of term "life satisfaction" is presented through discussion on literature with a great validity and reliability. Following the assumptions, the basic cross-tabulation analysis and regression are used in this paper to analyze the correlation between life quality and household determinants. Meanwhile, age groups and health condition are controlled to measure the differences between age groups and between different health conditions. The data of this paper comes from three terms European Quality of Life Survey in 2007, 2012 and 2016 which contain numerous samples in Germany and collects information of individual's life quality from different dimensions. 996 older Germans are drawn from the survey database for analysis to find the key determinants of their quality of life.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 17 September	
10:50-12:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 3 - Seminar Room 5	<p>Technology Trends</p> <p>Can a Virtual Nature Environment Enhance Well-Being Among Individuals With Dementia? Lori Reynolds, Assistant Professor, Occupational Therapy, Northern Arizona University, Phoenix, AZ, United States Over 90% of people with dementia experience emotions of agitation and/or anxiety, with associated behaviors, that can be very difficult for caregivers to manage, creating high levels of stress and turnover among dementia care staff. In the United States there is prevalent use of psychotropic medications, and limited research to support many of the care strategies being used. However, research supports that when individuals with dementia have direct contact with nature stress, agitation, negative emotions, and the need for psychotropic medications are reduced. Research also support that some of these same benefits are found when simply viewing nature. This study explores how to create a virtual nature environment, and shares the results of a recent pilot study in which a virtual nature environment was used to reduce stress and stress-related emotions of anxiety and agitation among individuals with dementia. The pilot study used a crossover design, in which fourteen participants viewed both a high definition video of nature and a generational movie, three times each over the course of three weeks, for a minimum of ten minutes. Heart rate, anxiety, and agitation were assessed before and at ten minutes of participation in each condition. Results showed a statistically significant lowered heart rate, increased pleasure, and reduced anxiety associated with viewing nature compared to viewing the generational movie. Results of this pilot study are very promising that a relatively low-cost virtual nature environment, embedded within an existing memory care program, can enhance quality of life for people living with dementia. <i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Reconfigurations of Home/care in Smart Home Designs for Aging-in-place Kirsten Ellison, Postdoctoral Fellow, Sociology, Trent University, Canada Barb Marshall, Professor, Trent University, Canada Technologies designed to allow for older adults to “age-in-place” safely and independently have experienced tremendous growth in the past five years (Orlov, 2019). Prominent companies that have emerged with ‘smart home’ devices for the older adult include CarePredict, Sensara, Billy, TruSense, Essence, LiliSmart, and Presence Pro Care. While many of these companies include devices that are also marketed to younger adults, such as thermostats, doorbells, and voice-activated hubs like Alexa and Google Home, they also, more significantly, add into their purview home sensors that are designed with a function unique to this demographic: the monitoring not of the home but its inhabitants. Drawing on Kim and Jasanoff’s (2015) notion of ‘sociotechnical imaginaries’, this paper explores the imagined spaces of aging in place with home sensor technology. Examining the promotional materials of a selection of home sensor technologies marketed to older adults and their caregivers, I highlight the kinds of homes, inhabitants and users that the devices evoke in their conceptual design. These devices, I argue, reconfigure the home into an active participant in the management of its inhabitants and care into an act of remote and constant surveillance by algorithms. As new policies emerge to assist older adults in their ability to stay in the home, we need to be more critical of the increasing turn to smart home technologies by taking into consideration the problematic assumptions that are imagined into their design and the many social, material, and emotional consequences of their adoption. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p>



Tuesday, 17 September	
10:50-12:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 4 - Seminar Room 6	<p>Spirit, Mind, and Body</p> <p>National Guidelines for Spiritual Care in Aged Care : A study on the Current Spiritual Care Practise within the Australian Aged Care Sector Amy Heath, PhD Candidate, Public Health, La Trobe University, Sunshine, Australia Spirituality has been studied as a critical part of health for many years, evident by many literature reviews in the past 10-15 years, showing that research into this area has increased significantly (Pesut et al 2014; Sinclair et al 2006). The World Health Organisation (WHO) included spiritual components of health assessment as a priority for health professionals working with those aged over 60 in their 2015 report on World Health on Ageing and Health (WHO, 2015). Much research ties definitions of spirituality to holistic and person-centred models of care (Drury & Hunter, 2016; Keall et al, 2013; Power 2006; Boston & Mount, 2001). All of these factors, as well as the rapidly ageing population trends evident worldwide, suggest that spirituality is not only gaining traction and understanding in health care systems, it also is a requirement of any individual facing the last stages of life. "The intent (of the guidelines and their development) was to identify existing spiritual care practices, as well as the barriers and enabling factors that influence spiritual care" (Pringle, 2016). This research utilises thematic analysis to understand the barriers and enablers to providing spiritual care as part of holistic care in aged care settings, and identify what role the National Guidelines for Spiritual Care in Aged Care have added to this crucial domain of health care provision in an Australian setting. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Ageism, Liminality, and Social Identity Transitions: Linguistic and Discursive Insights from a Language and Communication Research Project Belia Schuurman, PhD Candidate Researcher, Leyden Academy on Vitality and Ageing and Leiden University Medical Center, Netherlands Our paper discusses the findings of a language and communication research project with urban Dutch older people who recently reached the retirement age. In semi-structured interviews, 48 older people were asked about their perspectives and experiences regarding language use and communication, as well as how they relate these perspectives and experiences to their ageing selves and others. The qualitative interview data provides unique linguistic and discursive insights into experiences of ageing and retirement, especially regarding (self)ageism and liminality in social identity transitions. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Possibilities of Active Ageing in the Fourth Age Marcela Petrova Kafkova, Researcher, Office for Population Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic Active ageing in its original definition is closely connected with quality of life and its maintenance in spite of age and health limitations. In its real applications, the active ageing is more identified with the preservation of economic activity and enjoyment of leisure time. This perspective makes people in the fourth age, i.e. with various extent of disability, invisible. The othering is strengthened by the fact, that the emphasis on possibilities of the young old postponed all characteristics traditionally connected with old age into the fourth age. The definition of the fourth age in terms of decline and dependency has strengthened the distinction between "the active" and "the others". Based on the repeated interviews with ten fourth agers and their carers and four weeks of ethnographic observation in the households of disabled older adults, the study focuses on the ways people in the fourth age fulfilled the active ageing. Health difficulties make typical ways of active ageing impossible, yet fourth agers are not only passive recipients of care. Active ageing in the fourth age can be seen in pro-active attitudes, the acceptance of incoming imitations, and the establishment of successful compensatory strategies. Despite changes in activities and the fact that most time is spent at home or nearby, a proportion of fourth agers preserve a strong degree of agency. The negotiating of agency in the context of heterogeneity of the fourth age is presented. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p>

Room 5 -
Seminar
Room 7

Challenging Times

Age and Wisdom: Understanding Self and Age in the Carceral Setting

Andreas Lazaris, Brown University, Providence, RI, United States

Between 2007-2010 the number of “elderly” prisoners in the U.S grew at a rate 94 times the overall prison population. Estimates for 2020 place the elderly inmate population at 21-33% of the total U.S. prison population. Despite this, there exist few resources for supporting the needs of older adults in prison and those transitioning to the community. As of 2007, fewer than 5% of state prisons in the U.S. provided any geriatric-specific services, and there are currently few models targeting aging individuals within correctional facilities. Despite this, prison programs that improve health and cognitive skills have been associated with decreased rates of recidivism and re-arrest. In the absence of geriatric-specific supports provided at the Rhode Island state prison, this project assesses the creation of an eight-week curriculum entitled “Aging and Wisdom.” This course takes place in the medium-security wing of RI’s state prison, where 30% of adults are over the age of 50. Our group is comprised of 10 men aged 50-80. Led by a medical provider and a social worker, our group aims to provide older adults aging in prison with a space to make sense of their age and circumstances amongst peers. Further, this group is centered on facilitating capacity-building and preparedness for transition into the community in the absence of formal supports in the state of RI. This project shares an overview of our course, an exploration of its curriculum, writings and reflections of participating inmates, and self-assessments conducted by inmates through a pre- and post-course survey.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Towards Patterns of Near-residence and Co-residence between Older People and Their Children in Belgium

Wesley Gruijthuijsen, PhD Researcher, Division of Geography and Tourism (Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences), KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Dominique Vanneste, Professor in Geography and Tourism, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Together with a deinstitutionalization of care services and a policy focused on ‘ageing-in-place’, the increasingly ageing population in Belgium creates several challenges. Although the importance of the interaction between micro-individual and macro-level characteristics with regard to ageing are getting more attention, there is still need for a stronger interdisciplinary integration, both from a research and policy perspective. The spatial dimension of ageing, and more specifically the importance of distance, is often neglected, even in the context of housing. Characterized by a high level of urban sprawl, ‘ageing-in-place’ in Belgium can for example be seen as partly contradictory to a spatial policy focused on efficient land use. Nevertheless, patterns of both near-residence and co-residence are largely lacking, especially when coupled with factors such as the availability of care-networks, neighbourhood facilities, cultural backgrounds etc. Although there are indications that parents and older adults adapt their residential choices in function of support and care needs, an extensive (longitudinal) view on parent-child linkages is lacking. This paper presents the development of an approach to track the spatial movements of the population older than 65 and their children in both Flanders and the Brussels-Capital Region between 2001 and 2017, including (changing) patterns of co-housing and near-residence. To realize this we made use of a retrospective open-cohort design based on the Belgian National Register, enriched with data of population and housing censuses of 2001 and 2011. Some first results of a spatial analysis are presented by making use of a geographic information system (GIS).

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Exploring Economic Vulnerabilities Among Elders in Post-war Sri Lanka

Gayathri Abeywickrama, PhD Student/ Senior Lecturer at University of Colombo, Department of Social Statistics and Demography, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

Sri Lanka is considered one of the fastest ageing countries in the world. Growth of both absolute and relative size of the elderly population made them more vulnerable to economic and health burdens. Social security benefits only limited to the small proportion of retired civil servants while the majority who depends on agricultural base expect various social assistance programmes. A qualitative comparative study comprised of 100 elderly (65+) was conducted covering both rural and urban areas in Colombo district. Relevant qualitative techniques used to analyze the data. Economic vulnerabilities are identified under three categories - economic well-being, health and morbidity, and social related factors such as gender, marital status, and living arrangements etc. Findings reveal that poverty, gender, educational status, marital status, area of residence, consumption patterns, and living arrangement of elderly, occupy a prominent place in made them more exposure to the economic burden. Health hazards such as chronic diseases, decline of cognitive, physical functioning and disability would rise and add to enhance the economic pressure of elders as the higher life expectancy leads to higher health care expenditures. It was reveals that women are in a more disadvantaged position to bear the economic burden since the feminization of ageing is prevalent in many developing countries. The findings suggest that the economic vulnerabilities of the elderly should be more addressed by the government according to the changing values and traditions. The study also presents some policy options that can be adopted to support the economically socially and healthily insecure elders.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging



Tuesday, 17 September	
10:50-12:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 6 - Seminar Room 8	<p>Perceptions and Realities</p> <p>The Effects of Perceived Available Support, Physical Activity, and Loneliness on Successful Aging in Turkish Older Adults Oya Hazer, Professor, Family and Consumer Sciences, Hacettepe University, Seyhan, Adana, Turkey Fahri Ozsungur, PhD, Family and Consumer Sciences, Hacettepe University, Seyhan, Adana, Turkey The aim of the study is to explore the mediating role of loneliness of the elderly by revealing the effects of perceived available support and physical activity on successful aging. This study was conducted with 500 participants aged 60 and over selected from Cankaya and Altında districts of the province of Ankara in Turkey by simple random sampling method. The research was analyzed by the structural equation modeling method on the basis of the successful aging theory. Findings reveal that perceived available support is negatively associated with loneliness of the elderly and was positively associated with successful aging. Physical activity and loneliness of the elderly are positively associated with successful aging. According to another finding, loneliness of the elderly mediated the effect of perceived available support on successful aging. Theoretical background, discussion, managerial implications, limitations and recommendations for future studies are discussed. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Anti Aging Product Advertisements And Their Reception By Elderly People Elif Esiyok, Assistant Professor, Department of Public Relations and Advertising, Faculty of Business, Atilim University, Ankara, Turkey Eda Turanci, Ph.D. Research Assistant, Faculty of Communication, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Turkey The purpose of this research is to examine the anti-aging product advertisements reception by elderly women. Since the UN agreed cutoff is 60+ years to refer to the older person, the sample of this study is consisted of 'elder' women's aged more than 60 years. Semi-structured interviews are conducted with 12 females, whose age ranged between 60-85. Theoretical saturation was used as the criteria for determining the sample size. The interview form included demographic information and questions about self and body image, the usage of anti-aging products, their thoughts on being elderly, the attitudes towards advertisements and how these advertisements motivate them to buy or try a product. Anti-aging product advertisements are shown to the participants and their attitudes towards to these advertisements are evaluated. The findings of the study showed that, elderly people between the age 60-75 found these advertisements attractive, and they would like to use or at least try these products. However, after 75, the participants generally mentioned that body health is more important than looking youthful. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Optimization of Over the Counter Medication Labels for Older Adults: A Change Detection Experiment Alyssa Harben, PhD Candidate, School of Packaging, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, United States Mark Becker, Associate Professor, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, United States Lanqing Liu, PhD Student, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, United States Laura Bix, Assistant Dean and Professor, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, United States Deborah Kashy, Professor, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, United States Despite the advantages provided by over the counter (OTC) medications, they carry risks, particularly for older consumers who are more susceptible to adverse drug reactions (ADRs). OTC labels are especially important for avoiding ADRs because they are often the sole source of warnings provided to consumers. Recognizing these facts, numerous countries mandate the content and formatting of OTC labels. In the US, this takes the form of the Drug Facts Label (DFL). Despite the importance of OTC labels, limited research has attempted to optimize labels, particularly for older consumers. Thus, the Consumer Healthcare Products Association and the Gerontological Society of America have identified research into OTC labels optimized for use by older consumers as a critical research need. We adopted a Front of Pack (FOP) labeling strategy, demonstrated as effective for food labels, for use with OTCs. The FOP label places the most critical warning information on a FOP label. Using a change detection methodology, we objectively evaluated how the presence of FOPs and use of highlighting affected older adults' attention to critical information. A total of four treatments were tested (FOP and no FOP, with and without highlighting). Results from 57 participants (average age 71.1 SD 6.93, range 52-100) indicate that moving critical information from the DFL to the FOP and highlighting that information increases attention to this information. Results have implication for policy and warrant further research into labeling strategies that promote better use of warnings, particularly for older populations that are at higher risk for ADRs. <i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p>
12:05-12:10	Transition Break
12:10-13:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS



Late Additions II

Diversity in Active Ageing : Subnational Study of Russian Macroregions

Elena Frolova, Professor, Economics, Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russian Federation

Veronika Malanina, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russian Federation

We take Active Ageing Index (AAI) as a basis to estimate physical activity and social participation for Russian elders in order to identify domains and indicators which provide independence, happiness, and life satisfaction and thus affect individual wellbeing and longevity. Estimations of the AAI for Russian regions are based on the following data sources: Round 8 of European Social Survey (2016) and annual data from Federal State Statistic Service (Russia). We calculate the AAI 2016 at national (Russian Federation) and subnational (Russian Federal Districts) levels to compare the results of AAI estimation, made for 2012. We found the changes in all domains of AAI in Russia and in Federal districts. We also found correlation between AAI and happiness, AAI and loneliness, AAI and life satisfaction for older adults in Russia. The results show that active ageing interventions could be beneficial to improve life satisfaction and happiness and to combat loneliness while the share of aged people in Russian population is continuously growing, demonstrating the same trend as in European Union.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Acute Weight Training-Induced Testosterone Responses of Males Across Age Groups and Diets: A Pilot Study

Ciara Angeli Juan, College of Human Kinetics, Graduate Studies, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Testosterone has been associated with health. However, it is also known to decrease with age. The rise of these age-related, non-communicable diseases affects economic growth. To develop natural, safe, and sustainable fitness and nutrition programs to keep the aging population healthy and fully functional, the present study explored exercise, diet, and age as possible factors affecting hormonal levels and responses. Twelve recreationally trained men from different age groups (20s to 70s) and diets (vegans and meat eaters) completed a 30-minute weight training protocol. Blood samples were taken before and after exercise to determine exercise-induced changes in total testosterone (TT) levels. Additional hormonal tests for cortisol (C) and testosterone-cortisol ratio (T/C) were conducted for outliers to guide future research. Pretest-posttest analysis showed a statistically significant increase in TT within subjects; $t(11) = -3.842$, $p = 0.003$. Younger men (35 years old and below) had a significantly greater increase in TT compared to older men (40 years old and above); $X^2(1) = 4.121$, $p = 0.042$. Age was negatively correlated with TT increase ($r = -0.622$, $p = 0.031$). In conclusion, a single session of 30-minute, moderate intensity, high-volume leg exercise can significantly increase blood serum TT in men across age groups. Younger men tend to show greater increases in TT compared to older men.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

If Your House Caught Fire: Family Photographs as Catalysts for Sharing Life Stories

Roddy Mac Innes, Associate Professor, School of Art and Art History, University of Denver, Denver, CO, United States

Representation and social justice is segregated on many levels, including generationally. My project recognizes senior members of society by presenting the opportunity to share life stories using family photographs as a catalyst. The project celebrates a broad diversity of senior citizens, whether living independently or in retirement communities. The project's principal goal is to reveal common humanistic themes preserved within the record of family photographs. I invite participation by asking, "if your house caught fire and you could only bring one photograph, which one would it be?" The photograph becomes a catalyst for telling life stories. Through a process of re-photographing old photographs held by their owner, with accompanying, life-stories as text, and exhibited in a group, what may previously have been regarded as a-snapshots, containing meaning for a few, is transformed into art with communal appeal. Art is the only intermediary able to visually articulate such powerful emotional correlations. Photography, because of its magical ability to freeze time and mirror reality is the ubiquitous visual medium, and therefore, the perfect vehicle to articulate such a project.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging



Tuesday, 17 September	
12:10-13:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1 - Seminar Room 3	<p>Change for Better</p> <p>Victimization Across the Lifecourse: The Differences in Context and Consequences for the Elderly Ronet Bachman, Professor, Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, United States Madeline Stenger, PhD Student, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, United States Michelle Meloy, Rutgers University-Camden, Camden, NJ, United States Using the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) aggregate data from 1999 through 2016, this paper examines the long term trends of violent crime against individuals 65 years of age or older. It also provides a detailed examination of contextual factors of violent victimization across age groups, including the relationship between the victim and offenders, the perceived age, gender, and race of offenders, use of a weapon by the offender, self-protection behavior utilized by the victim, and the location of the victimization. Second, the differential outcomes of a victimization will be examined across age groups including whether victims sustained injuries, if these injuries required medical care, whether police were notified of the victimization, and if so, the police response. And finally, multivariate models will predict the likelihood of sustaining injury as the result of a victimization to determine whether older individuals are more likely to sustain injuries net of other important variables such as self-protective behavior, victim/offender relationship, and weapon presence. Age specific models will determine whether the factors that affect injury are the same or different for younger versus older victims of violence. <i>Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness</i></p> <p>On What Level Do European Welfare States Help to Avoid Poverty Risk of the Elderly: Hypothetical Policy Evaluation Research Towards Long-term Care Jia Xu, Faculty of History and Social Science, AnHui Normal University, Hamburg, Germany In order to relieve old age potential poverty, European welfare states have shifted their focus increasingly towards long-term care strategies. Research assessing the generosity of welfare states in the long-term care policy field to the elderly mainly focus on government expenditure and policy benefit itself either in cash or in kind, however, these approaches disregarding the actual costs of the elderly have to face when they are in need of long-term care services and the consequences when there are gaps between care costs and care needs. Long-term care policy plays a role with regard to the poverty risk in the elderly. This paper takes a hypothetical approach on examining how far long-term care policy field compensate for the potential risk of poverty in the old age in cross-national analysis. Nevertheless, the elderly can face poverty risks for many reasons actually, for instance, not enough pension, being ill and being care needy or for gender differences or for widows whose pension credits partly rely on deceased partners. This paper focuses on the interrelationship between long-term care policy and potential poverty risk. It assesses long-term care policy designs in different European welfare states, evaluates the needs of older people in long-term care and to what extent the policy design covers these costs or leave gaps to hypothetical poverty risk. It includes the findings of generosity level of long-term care policy in a cross-national comparative study on the hypothetical impact on old age poverty risk in European welfare states. <i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Affording Ignorance: A Tale of the Elderly Rural Poor of Bangladesh Owasim Akram, Marie Skłodowska-Curie PhD Fellow, Political Science, Orebro University, Orebro, Sweden Relying on a qualitative panel dataset this research aimed to explore the experience of exploitation, exclusion, and marginalization of elderly extreme poor (EP) of Bangladesh. Findings indicated that the EP elderly people are not only asset/income poor but also vulnerably relation poor. Fractured intergenerational relation/bargain and absence of state led support forced them to go for labor intensive manual jobs. Most of them lived either through begging or working as a domestic help. Access to social safety nets depended on their political loyalty and strength of social connections thus most of them were denied. All the respondents were virtually landless and reported severe housing problem. Living in their own land found to be the most important empowerment indicators. The lived experiences of the extreme poor elderly people in such destitution, marginalization, and vulnerability are tantamount to gross ignorance of their rights and entitlements which would be too costly for a nation to afford. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p>

12:10-13:25

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 2 -
Seminar
Room 4

Models of Care

Facilitating a Good Death: Evaluation of US Undergraduate Palliative Care Nursing Education Curriculum

Janet Banks, Assistant Professor, BSN Program Director

Briana Rotter, Assistant Professor, School of Nursing, University of Portland, Portland, OR, United States

Casey Shillam, Associate Professor, Dean School of Nursing

The American Academy of Colleges of Nurses (AACN) has identified gaps in palliative and end-of-life nursing care education at the baccalaureate level. To overcome this gap, AACN in partnership with the End-of-Life-Nursing-Education-Consortium (ELNEC) developed online learning modules on this important topic. This curriculum is available to all baccalaureate nursing programs in the United States. The purpose of our research study is to evaluate the implementation of the ELNEC curriculum within the University of Portland, School of Nursing. Objectives for the study include: a) evaluation of nursing student knowledge in palliative and end-of-life care, b) measuring perceived competency among baccalaureate nursing students over time, and c) identify knowledge differences, if any, between traditional four year nursing students and transfer nursing students. Objectives will be accomplished through a simple pre-test/post-test design utilizing an anonymous Qualtrics survey incorporating a validated palliative care education assessment tool. The survey will be distributed from Aug 2018- Jan 2019, with data collection and evaluation of results occurring in Spring and Summer 2019. Results will inform a framework for curriculum design and evaluation. The ultimate goal of the research is to equip nursing students with the knowledge and tools needed to provide palliative care that honors patient's goals and facilitates quality of life.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

An Innovative Leadership Model for Healthcare Teams: Multi-case Study Findings

Janice Hoffman Simen, Associate Professor, Pharmacy Practice and Administration, Western University of Health Sciences, Pomona, CA, United States

Healthcare teams possess the clinical and medical capabilities to meet the challenges of geriatric patient care. Teams in healthcare are used frequently, however, function only as well as the leadership facilitating the process. Built on a foundation of communication, interpersonal engagement, and decision making, the proposed leadership model is designed to improve team leadership in healthcare. The purpose of this qualitative case study was to explore the perception of the applicability of the Simen-Schreiber integrated leadership model for healthcare teams from the viewpoint of the healthcare team within four different healthcare practice settings. Four facilities from different healthcare practice settings selected a team to participate in multiple methods comprised within this qualitative study including a team observation tool, the TEI-QUE-ASF-modified emotional intelligence questionnaire, ten-question focus group and a face to face meeting with the administrator to obtain background information. The four settings investigated were the pilot site, a Diabetes-focused ambulatory care clinic, an acute care geriatric-psychiatric unit, a skilled nursing facility, and a university clinic for geriatric patients. The triangulation of the data describes support for the Simen-Schreiber leadership model. Examination of results from the four teams across different practice settings shows support of the Simen-Schreiber leadership model for healthcare teams. Higher functioning teams demonstrated higher emotional intelligence scores, and observational findings agreed. The findings of this study show the Simen-Schreiber leadership model is applicable to geriatric healthcare teams and may be useful in preparing healthcare professionals for participation in teamwork leading to more efficient and effective patient-centered care.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Undergraduate Social Work Students' Knowledge of and Attitudes Towards Older Persons: Implications for Professional Training

Stephan Geyer, Associate Professor, Social Work & Criminology, University of Pretoria, Hatfield, Gauteng, South Africa

Social work is one of the professions concerned with the welfare of older persons. After a review of various research databases, it was confirmed that in contrast to the developed world, there is a dearth of research amongst social work scholars in Africa and the global south, such as South Africa, regarding undergraduate social work students' knowledge of and attitudes towards older persons. Hence, it was the goal of this study to determine and describe undergraduate social work students' knowledge of and attitudes towards older persons. A cross-sectional survey was undertaken to determine the profile of respondents, students' contact with older persons, their knowledge of old age (i.e., Palmore's First Facts of Aging Quiz in multiple-choice format, 1996), and attitudes towards older persons (i.e., Fraboni's Scale of Ageism, 1990). Through convenience sampling, 395 B Social Work students registered at two South African universities participated in the study. Seven dependent variables were compared with a number of independent variables, i.e., age, sex, year level of study, the area of childhood residence, the presence of an older person in the family, courses in gerontology, and consideration of working exclusively with older persons, in order to determine their mutual impact. Based on a Pearson correlation coefficient test as well as independent t-tests and ANOVAs, this study offers recommendations for initial and continuous professional training of social workers to prepare a cadre of gerontological social workers. South Africa, as a young, global south democracy, serves as a point in case.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging



Room 3 -
Seminar
Room 5

At the Workplace

Perception of Aging in the Workplace: An Example of Two German Organizations

Tanja Kosowski, Research Assistant, Department of Management, Kozminski University, Warsaw, Poland

Regardless of the industry, populations are aging. Most countries observe an increase in senior people – numerically and relatively – in their population. This transformation is considered as one of the fundamental challenges in recent times. One may ask why studying aging in organizations is worthwhile. Questions related to aging are shared widely in and between organizations. This study addresses the perception of aging in two German organizations by managers, senior workers, and co-workers of other ages. The research is situated within the interpretative paradigm and made use of multiple case study method and critical case selection. Aging in organizations was researched in two different contexts. An organization with a rather high average age (45 years) of employees and an organization with a rather low average age of employees (30 years). The material collected so far does indicate the existence of some qualitative differences between the managers and co-workers in their perceptions of senior workers and aging in general. Further, the empirical material collected identifies several issues that were related to how positive or negative pictures about aging was constructed. Among these are, for example, the existence of rotating teams, mentoring programs, perceived job security, development perspective, higher overall diversity in terms of gender and nationality, reduced usage of temp workers, presence of peers, and external communication.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Knowledge Sharing in the Workplace as a Way to Counteract Ageism: The Perspective of Younger Workers

Martine Lagacé, Full Professor, Communication, University of Ottawa, Canada

Najat Firzly, University of Ottawa, Canada

Lise Van De Beeck, PhD Candidate, University of Ottawa, Canada

The aging workforce in many industrialized countries underlies important challenges, namely current and future labor shortages. Such challenges can be partly addressed by sustained efforts aimed at hiring younger workers, retaining older workers, and, most importantly, countering ageism. Age-based stereotypes and discrimination are indeed major barriers of workers' job satisfaction and retention. Results of studies suggest that a positive intergenerational workplace climate and knowledge sharing practices between young and older workers are efficient ways of reducing ageism toward older workers as well as increasing job satisfaction. However, such studies mainly focused on older workers. Relying on Intergroup Contact Theory, the current study postulates that a positive perception of workplace intergenerational climate as well as knowledge sharing practices increase younger workers' awareness of ageist behaviors that target older peers. In turn, such awareness has a negative effect on young workers' level of job satisfaction. In total, 613 Canadian participants filled an online questionnaire measuring concepts under study. Hypotheses are partially confirmed such that only knowledge sharing practices increase young workers' awareness of ageist behaviors; however, a positive intergenerational climate does not trigger a similar effect. On the other hand, both knowledge sharing practices and the perception of a positive intergenerational climate have a direct and positive impact on younger workers' level of job satisfaction. Findings are discussed in light of the Intergroup Contact Theory, stressing the importance of multi-age workgroups and knowledge sharing practices as ways to decrease ageist beliefs and attitudes.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

12:10-13:25

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 4 -
Seminar
Room 6

Cancer Considerations

Breast Cancer in Postmenopausal Women

Samuel E. Moskowitz, Research Professor and Emeritus Professor of Applied Mathematics, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

We shall discuss promising research in breast cancer therapy and diagnostic tests. Gene mutations increase with age. Alterations can transform a benign tumor into a cancerous lesion. Treatment for postmenopausal women is simple mastectomy. Ductal carcinoma in situ is a common form. Cancerous tumors produce markers in blood and urine at high rate. Recently introduced is the experimental biological therapy Adopted Immunotherapy. Tumor cells undergo genetic changes that make their surface antigens less conspicuous to killer T cells. Nevertheless, tumor infiltrating lymphocytes are found within tumors. These cytotoxic cells recognize the modified antigen. They are then sequestered, grown in the laboratory into vast numbers, and infused back into the patient. A checkpoint inhibitor prevents these T cells from attaching to the antigen on normal cells. Hormones estrogen and progesterone receptors help detect breast cancer. There is an affinity for attachment of hormones to a tumor and then act as growth factors. Production and adherence of hormones consequently are curtailed. Expressions of several genes can yield the expectation of recurrence somewhere in the body. High probability suggests ten instead of five year duration of hormone therapy. Another test examines under fluorescent lighting if chromosomes of tumors were damaged by the malignancy. Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes are found within tumors. These cytotoxic cells recognize modified antigens. They are grown in the laboratory into large numbers, and infused back into the patient. One test yields the probability of recurrence and implies duration of hormone therapy. Another determines if any damage to tumor chromosomes occurred.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Analysis of Hospitalization Behavior of Patients With Malignant Tumors in Terminal Stage in Shanghai

Duo Chen, Research Assistant, Department of Health Policy Research, Shanghai Health Development Research Center, Shanghai, China

Changying Wang, Research Assistant, Shanghai Health Development Research Center (Shanghai Medical Information Center), Shanghai, China

Through analyzing behavior of malignant tumors in terminal stage, characteristics and problems of hospitalization behavior were summarized. Evidence was used to adjust and optimize the allocation of medical resources. Terminal stage means the last two years before death. All insured residents died from malignant tumor in 2016 were included. Data came from Shanghai Health Information Network Database. In 2016, 13.8 million malignant tumors died in medical institutions in Shanghai. The proportion of age 56-85 were 78.36%. The demand for hospitalization increased sharply near death. The average hospital admissions were 5.39 times. Per capita admissions increased from 1.21 in penultimate month to 1.56 in the last month of death. The admissions happened in the last quarter accounted for 44.60%. Patients could choose medical institutions. The hospitalization institutions composition was consistent with the distribution of oncology department beds, which was 56.58% in tertiary hospitals and 35.76% in secondary hospitals. The proportion of patients staying in one hospital accounted for 44.87%. About 90% of patients were referred to less than three institutions. The patients with over 10 referral hospitals accounted for 0.52%. As for referring status, 40.34% patients were referred from tertiary hospitals to lower level institutions. The proportion of referred patients to higher institutions was 21.36%. The referral of patients had obvious regional clustering. Referral happened frequently in institutions within medical groups, or located closely. We conclude that regional medical centers and grass-roots medical institutions should be strengthened to alleviate the pressure of tertiary hospitals and facilitate elderly patients' treatment.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging



12:10-13:25

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 5 -
Seminar
Room 7

A Place Called Home

A Self-reliance Support Home Care Model: Development and Evaluation

ChenFen Chen, Chinese Culture University, Taipei, Taiwan

Shang-Wei Hsu, Asia University, Taichung, Taiwan

Ya Mai Chen, Associate Professor, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Shu Nu Chang Li, Associate Professor, Asia University, Taichung, Taiwan

Yu Hsien Chiang, Assistant Professor, Department of Gerontechnology and Service Management, Nan kai University of Technology, Miaoli, Taiwan

Chiung Ling Chen, Professor, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Aging in place is the goal of home care service in long-term care, and independence enables older adults to stay at their home. The purpose of this study is to build a home-based self-reliance support care model, which provides goal-oriented training in activities of daily living (ADLs) and Instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) on personalized needs-based home care plan, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the model. First, a survey of care attendants, care users, and family caregivers was conducted to explore their needs toward independence at home. A self-reliance support care model for home care services was then designed. Second, an experimental design was used to implement and to evaluate of the self-reliance home care model. The experimental group participated in the self-reliant care model, including 20 care attendants, and 33 pairs of home care users and family caregivers. The control group received the usual home care, with participants of 20 care attendants and 40 pairs of home care users and family caregivers from another home care agency. The generalized estimating equation (GEE) was used for analysis. The self-reliance home care model improved the occupational satisfaction and achievement for home care attendants, improved the mutual support, independence, and quality of life among the users, and reduced the stress of the users and family care. Self-reliant support care can improve independence, quality of home service, and service satisfaction. It is recommended to encourage a self-reliance support care model be applied in long-term care by policy incentives.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Implications of Individual Budget In-home Care Models for Low-income Older Renters

Victoria Cornell, Research and Evaluation Manager (Home Share), Business Development, ECH, Adelaide, Australia

Housing is fundamental to older people's wellbeing, and people often wish to remain in their own homes as they age. Policies and programs regarding successful aging-in-place are premised on the fact that older people's housing is stable and appropriate, as is effective delivery of in-home care. However, a growing number of older people are living in precarious housing, often leading to emotional and financial housing stress, and ill health. Home-based aged care delivery models such as individual budgets aim to deliver increased choice and control for consumers. They are often promoted by governments as a cost-effective way of meeting the increasing demand for in-home care. However, little attention has been paid to the consequences of such models for a growing group of older people - low-income renters. These renters often have less stable and appropriate housing and restricted rights to modify their accommodation. This paper draws on an Australian study that explored the delivery and receipt of individual budget style models of in-home care services to older renters. Low-income older renters and service providers of both housing and in-home aged care were engaged in interviews and focus groups. The renters reported positive and negative experiences with their housing and in-home care situations, across themes of autonomy and independence, accessibility and affordability, change and continuity, and security and isolation. Service providers expressed concerns about equity, sustainability, and suitability of in-home aged care and housing service assistance. These findings will be discussed, as will implications for welfare and financial policy and practice.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Optimising In-home Care Services to Avoid Residential Aged Care Admission in Australia: What Care Do Older People Need to Remain in Their Homes until Death, if They Choose?

Victoria Cornell, Research and Evaluation Manager (Home Share), Business Development, ECH, Adelaide, Australia

Amber Watt, Research and Evaluation Manager, ECH, Adelaide, Australia

Broadly aligned with desires of older people, much of Australia's current aged care policy focuses on aging-in-place. However, little is known about the types and arrangement of care and services that most effectively support older people to remain living confidently in their homes, until death should they prefer. In September 2017, Elderly Citizens Homes (ECH) commenced the EnRICH (Enabling Responsive and Individual Care at Home) pilot study. After random selection, twelve clients with various clinical and social care presentations consented to participate. Aged 71-91 years, each displayed factors that heightened their likelihood of permanent admission to residential aged care (RAC). Each participant had a single Care Manager, who enacted broadened care management activity, additional funding (where applicable) and an enhanced service suite. Quantitative investigation explored the type, cost, quantity and construction of care and services that could support someone at risk of permanent RAC admission to remain living at home. Qualitative research explored both participants' and their carer's: views of, and approaches to, aging; experience of care, and feelings of safety during the EnRICH trial; opinions on sustainability of care at home, gaps and potential improvements to the EnRICH model. This study discusses the qualitative element of the project, including the issues that prevented clients taking up extra services; whether carers of clients struggled more with the notion of safety; and the positive finding that the more holistic approach enacted through the trial was effective. These findings are discussed, as are implications for care-at-home policies and programs.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging



Tuesday, 17 September	
12:10-13:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 6 - Seminar Room 8	<p>Quality of Life</p> <p>The Feeling of Loneliness Among Older Europeans: Analysis of the Effects of Social and Material Deprivation Malorie Peyrache, Researcher, URV - DSPR, CNAV, Paris, France Sabrina Aouici, Researcher, CNAV, France Persons aged 75 and over are almost twice as likely to feel lonely compared to persons aged 50-74 (SHARE data, wave 6, 2015). In the public eye, phenomena such as the heat wave of 2003 in France have increased the visibility of the vulnerability of numerous elders to loneliness, isolation, and exclusion. Nevertheless, isolation or exclusion can be a consequence arising from feelings of loneliness, and leading to inequalities. In order to explore different forms of solitude in Europe, we examine the feeling of loneliness in relation to social and material deprivation, while taking into account country differences. Our work draws on persons aged 50 and over in Wave 6 of SHARE (Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe). It is based on an analysis of the indicators of social deprivation and material deprivation as expressed by the respondents together with their living conditions. We develop the concept of loneliness by paying particular attention to the borders, sometimes tenuous, which it shares with the concepts of isolation and exclusion. The feeling of loneliness is analysed using logistic regressions, in various European countries, according to the age, gender, living conditions (marital status, sociability, resources and financial difficulties) and the possible ruptures (in family, social, or professional domains). Finally, we examine country differences and how they relate to different forms of solitude and social and material deprivation. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Moving during Retirement: Relationship and Support Issues - the French Case Sabrina Aouici, Researcher, CNAV, France This study considers the main reasons for residential mobility during retirement in France, and the results can be generally applied to other Western countries. These reasons vary according to individuals' socio-economic characteristics and change with the ageing process. However, our research shows that several factors intersect when the move takes place. Whether residential mobility is a short or a long distance move, it questions the relationships and support with/from relatives. In ageing societies, retirees increasingly take part in intergenerational relationships but the strengthening of autonomy between generations leads to changes. Through their residential mobility, most retirees seek the right distance from their children to reset those solidarities. When their parents are still alive, they seem more inclined to provide support due to their advanced age, whilst at the same time they no longer wish to receive support in their own old age from their own children. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Ageing and Social, Civic, and Political Participation: Opportunities, Barriers, and Potential for Participation in Old Age Teresa Alves Martins, PHD Candidate, ICBAS.UP, ICBAS.UP/ CINTESIS, Porto, Portugal João Nunes, Professor Isabel Dias, Full professor, Instituto de Sociologia - U. Porto, Porto, Portugal Isabel Menezes, Full professor, CIIE.FPCEUP, Porto, Portugal There have been intense debates on the significance of social, civic, and political participation of elder citizens. Portugal is the country with the third highest ageing index in Europe, 153.2% in 2017, and therefore the topic is particularly relevant. Our focus is on the experiences of citizens over sixty years who are members of different organizations recognized as spaces for social, civic, and/or political participation. This paper is based on a total of sixteen interviews to identify the main motivations and obstacles to participation. Using thematic analysis our findings shows that citizens over sixty have many and varied experiences in these organizations. In some cases they are founding members, especially of senior universities and groups that promote senior citizens' rights. In fact, the engagement in specific contexts for elderly people (e.g. senior universities or volunteer groups for the elderly) and the feeling of 'being useful' to the community are the main motivations mentioned by the interviewees. Many also mention that their involvement with those entities is due to an invitation or to an external challenge. As for barriers, they identify issues like economic restraints or lack of information, family duties (namely looking over their grandchildren), disbelief in the associative institutions or in the usefulness of their own participation efforts. We discuss how these findings relate to research on the motivations and barriers felt by other age groups, and reflect upon policies and practices that promote or restrict the opportunities for elderly citizens to participate and learn in today's society. <i>2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies</i></p>
13:25-14:15	Lunch
	Common Ground Research Networks and the Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference is pleased to offer complimentary lunch to all registered conference delegates. Please join your colleagues for this break between sessions.
14:15-15:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS



14:15-15:00

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 1 -
Seminar
Room 3

Virtual Posters

Virtual poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations.

Avoidance of Drug Dependence: A Re-contextualization of a Study of Older African Americans

Robert Pope, Dominican University of California, CA, United States
Salamah Locks, United States

The original study utilized data from two qualitative studies (Locks, 2006; Pope, 2007) that focused on older African-Americans at opposite ends of a successful aging continuum to explore the utility of Winick's (three pronged) Theory of Drug Dependence in predicting drug reliance in a given cohort. Substance abuse among older African-Americans is a significantly understudied problem. Yet, not all who share similar backgrounds succumb to substance abuse. Paradoxically, today usage has shifted from street drugs to prescription drugs in the current opioid crisis. The reason for opioid abuse in older adults is complex. There is data that indicates a disparity in treatment of pain in older black patients has led to a rise in drug seeking behavior and prescription opioid abuse in this community. The previous research findings indicated that all three prongs are necessary to produce drug dependence among members of a cohort; the prongs are easy access, low proscription against use, and role strain/deprivation. However with the current opioid crisis the efficacy of Winick's theory is doubtful. The non-tautological assumptions of Winick were meant to be applicable to all forms of drug dependence and circumstances. Yet, however, Winick's second prong, low proscription against use, has become non-operative, as there is a national outcry today against the FDA's failure to hold the pharmaceutical industry accountable. Current data demonstrates a continued rise in opioid usage despite the public uproar.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Enhancing Legal Rights of Older Persons Through Law School Experiential Programs in Hawaii: Legal Issues for Older People – Policy and Practice Initiatives at the University of Hawaii

James Pietsch, Professor, Law, University of Hawaii, HI, United States

Lenora Lee, Law Faculty Specialist, University of Hawaii, HI, United States

Hawaii is the most diverse state in the United States and has a unique cultural ethos. This poster session will display how public policies and practices related to the legal rights of older persons may be positively influenced by law school experiential programs that integrate law, gerontology, healthcare, and ethics. The poster and discussion will highlight examples of the education, training, direct legal services, information and advocacy resources and opportunities available at the University of Hawaii Elder Law Program. The display will include an overview of clinical courses providing law students and other graduate students with experiential opportunities to learn more about the practical side of lawyering while assisting underserved older populations and advocating for legal reform in a diverse society. The two presenters will be available to share their experience in teaching at the law school, medical school, nursing school, and school of social work as well as providing continuing education sessions for professionals in the community. Integrating law into the curricula of professional schools and continuing education programs has progressed incrementally over the years and has positively influenced other professionals in their thinking about the legal rights of older persons. The presenters will also provide insights from their years of experience at the University of Hawaii Elder Law Program (UHELP) providing legal services to underserved older persons and their caregivers and in helping draft proposed legislation regarding Elder Abuse, Health Care Decision-Making, Veterans Courts and Medical Aid in Dying.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Housing for the Elderly Members of a Linguistic Minority: Perception of Relatives

Anne Marise Lavoie, Professor, Nursing, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Canada
Monique Benoit, Professor, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada
Sylvie Larocque, Associate Professor, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Canada

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. However, with the exception of Quebec, the French language is in minority in the other nine provinces as well as in the three Canadian territories. In the province of Ontario, where 4.4% of its population is French speaking (by far the largest population outside Quebec), services in French are available where numbers warrant (according to Law 8). However, most elderly French speakers in the province are housed in nursing homes where English is the language of work and health services are generally given in English. A qualitative descriptive study allowed to demonstrate the perception of the relatives of the elderly francophones residing in nursing homes where English is the predominant language. Preliminary results show that relatives are not satisfied with the level of care given, as caregivers do not communicate with the elderly in their language. They pretend that the language barrier, notably the use of English medical terms, prevent the elderly from understanding their diagnosis, properly using their medication, and applying their treatment. They are saddened that their elderly relative cannot take part in the activities of the nursing home and their relative become more and more isolated. They abhor that fact that their relative, who is not fluent in English, must wait a long time in some cases for an answer leading to a situation that can threaten their health and well-being - receiving an answer often requires an interpreter who is not always available at an appropriate time.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging



Posters I

Poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. These sessions allow for engagement in informal discussions about the work with interested delegates.

Economic Challenges and Associated Health Challenges Among the Aging Population

Paulchris Okpala, California State University, San Bernardino, CA, United States

The world's aging population (65 years or older) is projected to reach 16% of the global population by 2050, which raises concerns over the possible increase in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases. This study seeks to understand the economic impact of the prevalence of the non-communicable diseases among the aging. This analysis facilitates stakeholders' ability to plan ahead to ensure sustained economic stability. Through a quantitative analysis of the secondary data (n =12) that were electronic databases, it was noted that the increased burden of non-communicable diseases among the aging negatively impact on economic growth. The economic costs include a significant increase in government and household expenditures towards the management of the non-communicable diseases. It was also observed that the increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases leads to diminished labor force participation resulting in significant reduction in the personal savings and strain on pensions. The step by the governments to finance the cost of care among the old was noted to lead to increased health care spending, which results in a significant burden to the economy. It is recommended that governments should strategize on how to enhance behavioral change towards increased savings, and labor force participation. There is also a need to adopt health system reforms that address the health of the aging population with the aim of reducing their cost of care and the risk of disease.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Participatory Action Research of the Community on Sufficiency Health and Quality of Life in the Eastern Region of Thailand

Wethaka Klinwichit, Assistant Dean of Administration, Faculty of Medicine, Burapha University, Thailand

Pisit Piriyaun, Burapha University, Thailand

Participatory Action Research methods for developing community sufficiency health and Quality of Life (QOL) in elderly model had three study phases; 1) Survey elderly health and QOL situation 2) Develop model and 3) Evaluate model. 384 samples (50 elders: 334 caregivers) from 9,722 elders and 64,125 caregivers population in three provinces in eastern of Thailand. Instruments were WHOQOL-BREF and self-care assessment in elderly, self-perception of elderly health status, health problems and assessment ability to elderly care in caregivers. Statistics were employed frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. It revealed that; the elder's QOL was at moderate level (44%), physical health, psychological and social relationships domain were moderate at 54%, 56% and 54%. Environment domain was good (76%). Self-care potential of the elderly was quite good, but nutrition and exercise behavior still was not appropriate. Caregivers' perception of elderly health status was in moderate level. Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and rheumatoid arthritis were present in the elderly. Assessment ability to elderly care in caregivers was in moderate level. Development of QOL sufficiency model for elderly used the idea of "home", as the gable of home is the knowledge and moral merit. The elderly living in a home composed of the body, mind, and spirit surrounded of good society and friendly environment. The elderly and caregivers had the highest level opinion of using the QOL sufficiency model. To summarize, QOL in elderly should be a concern for a warm home to create an aging society with love, care, and sharing.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Optimizing the Participation of Seniors in the Social Fabric of Communities: Development of a Learning and Sharing Initiative for the Aging Population

Marie-Michèle Lord, Western University and CERRIS, Canada

Catherine Briand, Professor, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, Canada

The aging process is related to several changes that can significantly affect life and health. Preventing the deterioration of seniors' health rather than acting only once the disorder has emerged is crucial. This requires adequate resources in the community. In addition, having the opportunity to learn new knowledge and to share experiential life skills are two cornerstones of aging well-being. In addition, enjoyable social relationships, as well as social participation are protective factors for the health of seniors. Despite some very interesting programs, few initiatives highlight the experiential knowledge of seniors or involve learning to promote their participation in the social fabric. In fact, it appears that a vast number of programs for older adults relate to participation in recreational activities. The objective of this poster is to present a project that led to co-develop, with seniors in Canada, a learning and sharing initiative based on the Recovery College model. This model originally comes from England and aims to empower a person, one's entourage and the community to engage in recovery-oriented practices. The model puts forward trainings that are co-constructed and co-facilitated by people with experiential knowledge and people with theoretical or clinical knowledge (duos of trainers). Several empirical studies show that Recovery College has positive effects on many levels, including personal recovery, social inclusion, hope and well-being.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Nutritional Status of Older Adults' Living in Long Term Care Center in Riyadh/Saudi Arabia

Maha Al Turki, Assistant Professor, Clinical Nutrition, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences KSAU-HS, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Older adults are more vulnerable to malnutrition due to several age-related physiological and functional changes. This study assesses the nutritional status of institutionalized elderly females and explores the association between their nutritional statuses and other determinants. Cross-sectional study of 38 females aged 60 years and over who were resident at the Social Welfare Home for Elderly Females in Riyadh. Anthropometric/biochemical data, medications, and length of residency were retrieved from their medical records. Nutritional status was assessed using the Mini Nutritional Assessment tool. More than 94% of the residents were malnourished or at risk of developing malnutrition. Twenty-one percent of the resident were underweight (BMI below 18.5 kg/m²) and 60% of them were categorized as overweight/obese (BMI above 25 kg/m²). Twenty-one subjects had albumin status below the reference range. Total protein and hemoglobin were below the desirable values in 29% and 34% subjects respectively. Significantly greater percentage of malnourished residents were dependent for mobility (p<0.001) or require assistant during feeding (p=0.023). Physical dependencies was an independent predictor of the nutritional status among our sample (β =2.375; SE 0.800; p=0.006). According to several nutritional assessment methods, the majority of institutionalized elderly females at the Social Welfare Home for Elderly Females in Riyadh were malnourished or at risk of developing malnutrition. This study underlines the association between nutritional status and physical dependencies among this age group. Strategies for effective nutritional care should be implemented for institutionalized older adults to treat and prevent the malnutrition and to improve their quality of life.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging



Conceptualization of a Lifestyle after Retirement Transition: How Recent Retirees Cope

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Peter Halama, Researcher, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

The retirement literature has uncovered four distinct lifestyle attitudes toward retirement transition. Retirement can be seen as: an opportunity to make a new start, a continuation of pre-retirement lifestyle, an unwelcome, imposed disruption, and a transition to old age. This research proposes to examine the lifestyle postures and determine their connections with indicators of retirement adjustment. A sample of 173 recent retirees completed the questionnaires. To assess the preferred lifestyle attitude, a new scale was constructed with sixteen previously used items and sixteen newly formulated items. As expected, factor analysis confirmed the existence of four factors. Although several qualitative and quantitative studies have presented retirement lifestyle attitudes as mutually incompatible, in this research, significant relationships among them were found. This indicates that recent retirees can conceptualize the seemingly distinct lifestyles synchronously. Based on the conceptualization of lifestyles, cluster analysis identified three types of retirees in the sample. On the basis of prevailing scores of particular lifestyles, the first type of retirees (N=90) was called "New beginning and continuation", the second type (N=44) "Imposed disruption without hope", and the third one (N=39) "Accepted disruption and ending". Analysis of variance showed that these three types differ significantly in the level of satisfaction in retirement, subjective happiness and life meaningfulness, where the highest level was found in the first retirees' type and the lowest level in the second retirees' type. The findings suggest that post-retirement lifestyle posture may impact psychological well-being in retirement. The implications for retirement counseling are discussed.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

The Role of Evidence-based Design in Shaping Future Housing with Care

Suyee Jung, Architecture, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

'Housing with care' has developed as an alternative to being in 'my own home', and is very different from a care home. This form of care offers a living setting with care provision wherein older people reside when moving away from mainstream housing. Having a sense of independence is important to older residents' who have moved from their own home to a new residential environment. In terms of establishing a sense of place attachment and place identity, it is crucial for their sense of wellbeing. Having a sense of independence is important to older residents' who have moved from their own home to a new residential environment. In terms of establishing a sense of place attachment and place identity, it is crucial for their sense of wellbeing. Evidence-based design (EBD) is a recent design strategy which has focused on healthcare facilities and it integrates all available evidence, design expertise, practitioners, and decisions makers to achieve the design objectives. As there is no consensus available to support the design of housing with care and no systematic tool exists to assess the principles of the scheme. Herein, we propose assessing designs via abstract principles based on EBD processes.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Understanding Elder Abuse in Toronto's Tamil Community: Emerging Findings of a Mixed-methods Study

Souraya Sidani, Professor and Canada Research Chair, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Sepali Guruge, Professor, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Diane Pirner, Associate Professor, Ryerson University, Canada

Parvathy Kanthasamy, Community collaborator, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

The Tamil community in Toronto is one of the city's largest immigrant communities. There is no research about elder abuse in the Tamil community in Canada. This poster is based on a mixed methods study that aimed to identify key risk factors that contribute to elder abuse in the Sri Lankan Tamil community in Toronto, Canada. A total of forty-three older Tamil immigrants living in the Greater Toronto Area participated in the study. Participants attended group interviews during which they rated the frequency of occurrence and the importance of risk factors contributing to elder abuse in their community, and then discussed these factors. Participants' ratings of the importance of key risk factors were analyzed descriptively, and qualitative responses were content analyzed. Participants rated lack of knowledge of English and physical dependence on others as the most important factors contributing to elder abuse. The qualitative data highlighted a range of risk factors at the individual, family, community, and societal levels, and how they intersect to create vulnerability to abuse. For example, social isolation at the micro level may result from individuals health issues, dependence on family for interpretation and transportation, family expectations for unpaid caregiving and household work, but also largely shaped by the neighbourhood physical and social context at the meso-level and ageist and racist immigration and social policies at the macro-level. The emerging strategies to prevent and address elder abuse in this community require a multi-level and multi-sector approach.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Room 3 -
Seminar
Room 5

Posters II

Poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. These sessions allow for engagement in informal discussions about the work with interested delegates.

The Lifestyle of the Hypertensive Elderly in a Daycare Center: An Analysis Focused on Health Education

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Juliana Lima Fontes Magalhães, Professor, Faculdade Integrada do Ceará-FIC, Ceará, Brazil

Rosendo Freitas De Amorim, College professor, Universidade de Fortaleza-UNIFOR, Brazil

Maria Helena De Agrela Gonçalves Jardim, Professor, Universidade da Madeira - UMa, Funchal, Madeira, Portugal

José Manuel Peixoto Caldas, College professor, Universidade Federal da Paraíba-UFPB, Brazil

Paula Dayanna Sousa Dos Santos, Nursing, Escola de Saúde Pública do Ceará - ESP-CE, Brazil

Cleciara Alves Cruz, College Professor, Faculdade Vale do Salgado-FVS, Icó, Brazil

Maria Eli Lima Sousa, Nursing, Unidade de Atenção Primária a Saúde_UAPS - Irmã Ercília, Brazil

The present study aims to evaluate and describe the lifestyle of the hypertensive elderly attending a daycare center. This research had twenty-one hypertensive people over 60 as participants, both male and female, attending a daycare center for older people, called Lar da Melhor Idade, sited in Aquiraz, Ceará. The data were collected through a semi-structured interview, elaborated and held by the researcher, after the reading of the consent agreement. The elderly were informed about the research objectives, and then interviewed, firstly with the intention to collect socio-demographic data, then to approach the aspects related to their knowledge about a healthy lifestyle, and finally to verify their acceptance of it. After the analysis of the data collected, we concluded that the their conception of lifestyle consisted in the set of acts and attitudes concerning the daily reality of each one, regarding survival issues such as work, sleep and rest, eating, economic situation, and physical aptitude. The acceptance of a healthy conduct was partial among the elderly. Taking this reality into consideration, it is essential to develop actions and strategies in health education, focusing on the hypertensive elderly and the importance of leading a healthy life, the change of habits and behavior to control and prevent SAH and its possible complications.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Job Insecurity in the Aging Working Poor: A Qualitative Study from the United States

Alissa Gebben, University of Central Florida, FL, United States

Barbara Fritzsche, Associate Dean, University of Central Florida, FL, United States

Alyssa Perez, Doctoral Student, University of Central Florida, FL, United States

In the U.S., nearly 30% of the 7.6 million people who fall below the poverty line are "older workers" (age 45+). In the context of an aging workforce, corporate downsizing and increased contract-based work will prompt increasing job insecurity among the older working poor. Although researchers have modeled the antecedents and consequences of job insecurity, the circumstances associated with aging and poverty are not well-represented in these models. For example, when people experience job insecurity, a common response is to retrain or seek alternative employment. However, these may not be viable options for the aging poor. With fewer career options, the aging working poor may have fewer problem-focused coping options at their disposal compared to wealthier and younger workers (e.g., an older worker may hide health concerns and engage in presenteeism to preserve their job). We propose that the aging working poor will respond differently to job insecurity, and that there are job design characteristics (e.g., high physicality, low flexibility) that may exacerbate job insecurity. Using a Grounded Theory approach, we conducted approximately twenty-five interviews with older individuals who are among the working poor to investigate their job insecurity. This will inform researchers, as their job insecurity models have not necessarily considered this growing population. We also hope to inform organizational decision makers, who can redesign work to reduce feelings of job insecurity, thereby potentially improving the wellness of their older, lower-paid workforce. These data will be presented at the conference.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Earthquake-related Human Casualties at the Epicenter in the Northern Part of Osaka Prefecture Based on the Callout Records of the Osaka Municipal Fire Department

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Michio Miyano, Professor, Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan

Hiromasa Yamamoto, Associate Professor, Osaka City University, Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan

This study aimed to clarify the human casualties of the earthquake that struck the city of Osaka at 7:58 on the morning of June 18, 2018, for which a maximum seismic intensity of lower-6 was recorded at the epicenter in the northern part of Osaka Prefecture, based on the callout records of the Osaka Municipal Fire Department. By identifying the casualties directly attributable to the earthquake based on human characteristics, injuries, and other factors, this study is expected to prompt renewed acknowledgment of previously ignored risks lurking in daily life. According to the changes over time, both earthquake-related endogenous injuries, such as dizziness and respiratory distress, and exogenous injuries, such as trauma, peaked between 8:00 and 9:00 or between 11:00 and 12:00, and subsided by 12:00. The casualties consisted of eighteen men and thirty women, with most individuals aged in their 80s. Exogenous injuries were more common in both older men and women, whereas endogenous injuries (joint disorders, cardiovascular and respiratory system disorders, general symptoms and signs, and cognitive, sensory, and emotional states and behaviors) accounted for a high proportion of the injuries in girls/women aged 10–29 years.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging



PARALLEL SESSIONS

A Pilot Study of Subjective Age and Health-related Factors in Healthy Japanese Older Adults from the Tenth Health Check-up

Megumu Yazawa (Yamamoto), Ochanomizu University, Japan

Naoko Sakuma, Research Team for Promoting Independence and Mental Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan

Hiroyuki Suzuki, Research Team for Social Participation and Community Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan

Susumu Ogawa, Research Team for Social Participation and Community Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan

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Yoshinori Fujiwara, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan

Several studies have examined factors related to "subjective age", in particular, those that focus on subjective health, such as the SF36v2 and other health-related items. However, the questions about subjective age are not standardized, and the concepts of subjective age have not been revealed yet. This study investigated the relationship between subjective age and health-related QOL with two different questions. One hundred and seventy healthy older adults (mean age and SD, 76.9±4.7; mean MMSE score, 28.2) completed the tenth health check-up who underwent annual measurements from 2004. In the tenth health check-up, their subjective age was assessed based on two questions with a three-point scale (felt older, about same, felt younger): (1) the self-expected age: "What extent do you feel getting older compared to what you expected ten years ago?" (2) the comparative age: "How old do you feel older people around you are compared to you?" The results showed that the percentage of participants who felt younger than they expected was 41.1% (the self-expected age). The percentage of participants who felt younger than compared with around them was 45.1% (the comparative age). Logistic regression analyses with the self-expected age was significantly associated with General Health, which is a subscale of the SF36v2 (OR =1.05, 95% CI [1.03, 1.07]). The comparative age was significantly associated with Mental Health (OR=1.03, 95% CI [1.01, 1.06]), and Everyday Memory Checklist scores (OR=0.90, 95% CI [0.83, 0.99]). These findings suggest that self-expected age and comparative age are different components of subjective age.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Thermal Comfort of Elderly in Thailand: Performance Test of Double Wall Block Using Translucent Material with Solar Chimney System in House Model

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Pabhorn Klinwicht, Master's student, Faculty of Architecture and Design, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand

The weather in Thailand is hot and humid which high temperature and humidity affects to the thermal comfort of elderly. Therefore, this study aimed to choose and design the material of the wall that can enhanced thermal comfort for the elderly in their house. The research methodology was experiment by monitoring air temperature, air velocity, and material surface temperature of two houses model size 0.6x0.8x1.20 m. using different wall materials between Single Glass Window(SGW) size 0.6x1.10 m, thickness 6 mm. and Translucent Double wall block with Solar Chimney System (TDWB) that researcher designed, size 200x200x80 cm., thickness (3 inches) under natural weather. Recording every 15 minutes during day (6.00 - 18.00 hrs.) over three days. The tools consisted of thermal detector, illuminance detector, and air flow rate detector. Record data with micro controller name Arduino and analyze by simulation sample model. It was found that, TDWB test results have average temperature inside the house model is lower than the SGW. The range of temperature in the house of TDWB was suitable for the elderly thermal comfort in Thailand that prefer the warmer temperature between 26-28°C. In sum, it should be use the TDWB design with solar chimney to enhance thermal comfort in the house of the elderly.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Secrets and Aging: A Trans-generational Perspective in an Immigrant Family

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Daniela Pupo Barbosa Bianchi, PhD Student, Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

In the Family Therapy approach, secrets are systemic phenomena that involve facts, events, or actions considered socially shameful and whose disclosure would have bad consequences for the family. In this context, this study aimed to understand the role of secrets within a family system from a trans-generational perspective, as viewed by our participant, Abram, 72 years old. To achieve the proposed objective it was designed a qualitative research based on an instrumental case study. The instruments employed were a semi-structured interview, the family genogram and the sand play. The results indicated that the participant understands that secrets interfered directly in his life and identity construction. He realizes that the transmission of these contents throughout the generations took pace by oral transmission of beliefs and values, as well as by the observation of behaviors and attitudes. The family myths were related to the family secrets in a recursive way by which these phenomena sustained and fed each other. This process became central in the life history of our participant which axis was the uprooting. The experience of immigration activated the familiar myth of survival, Abram's responsibility. He stayed in a rigid place in the familiar system that was his destiny since he left his country as a stateless kid. Abram's life history make us understand how social and familiar factors interact in life paths marked by uprooting.

2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies

Cantonese-speaking Older Immigrant Women's Health Experiences in Toronto

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Lu Wang, Associate Professor, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Sepali Guruge, Professor, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Canadian population health policies do not incorporate the health concerns of older immigrants. Research gaps also contribute to the health inequities for older immigrants. Compounding the research gaps, only few health studies have been conducted in a language other than English or French. To address the research gap, in particular in relation to older immigrant women's health and wellbeing, our qualitative study involved individual interviews about health and healthcare with Cantonese-speaking older immigrant women, and service providers working with Cantonese-speaking immigrants in Toronto, Canada. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in Cantonese and audio-recorded with consent, and translated into English. Thematic data analysis incorporated an intersectional approach. The post-migration challenges encountered by older immigrants included learning a new language, social isolation, geographic location within Toronto, and economic status. The macro-level barriers included limited/lack of accessible healthcare information and services, lack of consistent government funding for health, social and settlement services for older immigrants, and the discriminatory government policies. The study findings highlight the importance of eliminating post-migration challenges and barriers that affect older immigrant women's timely access and use of health, social, and settlement services. With the increase in aging population in Canada – with the majority of older adults in most urban cities being immigrants, the older immigrants' health and wellbeing must take prominence on the national health policy agenda in Canada.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Room 4 -
Seminar
Room 6

Posters III

Poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. These sessions allow for engagement in informal discussions about the work with interested delegates.

Developing an ICT-based System to Support Care-dependent Older Persons to Continue to Live in Their Own Homes: User Interface Evaluation

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As part of the development of a system to support care-dependent older persons to continue to live in their own homes using ICT for real-time monitoring, we evaluated the user interface of a developed web system, covering the ease of manipulating tablet terminals. We asked four older persons living at home to use the web system for four weeks, and examined their impressions through a questionnaire survey. We also interviewed three facility staff members in charge to collect their opinions regarding the system. The ease of manipulating tablet terminals and contents of data output were generally satisfactory, but the data entry method had yet to be improved. In future studies, we will modify the prototype of this system, mainly improving the data entry method.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Economic and Social Support in Later Life in Urban Slovakia - Solidarity or Distance?

Juraj Majo, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia, Slovakia

Marcela Kacerova, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia

Lubica Volanska, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia

Pavel Suska, Researcher, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

Julia Holanova, PhD student, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

In Europe, economic and social independence in the group of elderly people is perceived as the significant token of their subjective wellbeing as well as active and healthy ageing. Independence is desirable in the societies of (post-socialist) transitive systems like Slovakia and freedom in political, financial and personal decisions is highly valued also among retired individuals. The process of aging is a development process at a high complexity level. It concerns all age categories in population. In the process of aging, the proportion of the elderly grows, motivating change in design of the living environment and social sphere including formal and informal social care. Quality of life in old age is therefore often affected by the quality of social networks. Their functional presence contributes to mutual respect of various generational needs and helps to create a living space for all ages. Their absence leads to social exclusion, feelings of disappointment caused by limited possibility to influence the decisions related to the living conditions foremost for the eldest generation in society. The use of various methods, analysis of censal households of individuals with socio-demographic variables enabling to approach this topic in broader spatial context in combination with qualitative biographical narrative interview as well as semi-structured focused interview and walking interviews, based on the interdisciplinary cooperation of researchers with the background in human geography and social anthropology, enables deep insights into the topic of social networks of seniors and mutual generational social and economic support in modern-day Slovakia.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Implementing and Evaluating a University-led Multigenerational and Multicultural Community Cafe Program

Junko Wake, Professor, Social Welfare, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan

In order to promote multigenerational and multicultural integration and a mutually caring community, a community café program was created on the university campus where residents, volunteers, international and Japanese students, university staff, city officials, and health and social work professionals could participate and interact. The project began in April 2016, and the first café was opened in November 2016. The core staff meeting was organized and the café was held once a month. The project is carried out and evaluated using an action research method. Evaluation surveys are conducted with all the participants and core staff every six months to monitor and improve the program. In 2018, on average, 55 residents and 15 university students participated in the café every month. The evaluation surveys indicated that more than 95 percent of the residents were satisfied. Compared to the same questionnaire administered one year ago, the percentage of the residents who are male, living alone, have concerns for their health, or have limited interactions with relatives and friends has increased. The program has proven effective in meeting the preliminary goals of the new initiative to promote multigenerational and multicultural interactions to lessen the social isolation experiences by elderly residents in the community. The project is also beneficial for international and Japanese students who gain opportunities to collaborate with a wide variety of people in both formal and informal sectors. Further investigation and collaboration efforts are needed to continue the project with less support from the formal sector.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

The Measurement of the Degree of Inequality among Older Adults in the Russian Federation

Ekaterina A. Taran, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russian Federation

The ageing of the population as an objective global trend makes viable the concept of active ageing, involving the provision of autonomy for the older generation in terms of financial support, independent living, and an active role in social participation [Morrow-Howell et al., 2001 ; Frye, 2011; Zaidi et al., 2012; Ludlow et al., 2016]. The inequality of older adults is reflected in foreign studies in the context of ethnic segregation [Evandrou et al., 2016], for the countries of the European Union the issues of ensuring the well-being of elderly migrants and the indigenous population [Heisig et al., 2018] are of particular importance. In Russian studies, the inequality of older people is practically not covered. Studies in inequality and poverty as a subjective assessment of the position of the individual in society are closely related to the concept of resilience. Research groups of older people in difficult socio-economic conditions reveal new and confirm the previously known causes of vitality, such as social ties, self-development, the ability to psychologically adapt to the difficulties of life [Kok et al., 2018; Jeste et al., 2013; MacLeod et al., 2016]. In this study we evaluate the scale of inequality among older people in Russia in retrospect, including comparative analysis of the global scale and dynamics of inequality among the older adults. The study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project №19-18-00282)

2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies



Understanding the Health and Well-being of Older Women Living Alone : Findings from the UK Household Panel Survey

Cat Forward, PhD Student, Graduate School, University of West London, London, United Kingdom

With an ageing population, understanding the determinants of health in later life is key to improving quality of life for the individual and minimising costs associated with poorer health on a societal level. The wider determinants of health are well-acknowledged, and the dynamics of social capital has been of interest of late. The number of people living alone in the United Kingdom (UK) in later life is continuing to increase and this has implications for the social and practical support immediately on hand for the individual as they age. Women are more likely to live alone in later life and are subject to inequalities across the life course which affect their experience of ageing and later life. The health and well-being of older women in the UK who live alone are of interest to care providers, health organisations and policymakers alike. This poster presents findings from analysis of the Understanding Society dataset (UK Household Panel Survey). The analysis examines the relationship between household composition and health and well-being outcomes, providing a comparison between older women living alone and their co-habiting counterparts.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

The Associations between Income, Informal Social Networks, and Health among Older Adults in South Korea: A Multi-group Analysis Based on the Level of Age-friendly Environments

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Ju Hyun Kim, Assistant Professor, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, South Korea

Sue-Lynn Kim, Senior Researcher, Research Center, Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the Aged, South Korea

Kyong-Hee Ju, Hanshin University, Osan, South Korea

Soondool Chung, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, South Korea

The aim of this study is to empirically demonstrate the role of age-friendly environments on the association between income, informal social networks, and health among South Korean older adults. We used “2017 Age Integration Survey” data collected national wide, and analyzed 615 older adults over 50 years of age. Structural Equation Modeling and multi-group analysis were used to test the hypothesis. Specifically, two groups of perceived level of age-friendly environments (top 25%, bottom 25%) were compared to examine the moderating effects. Findings showed that poor income and scarce informal social networks had significantly adverse impacts on health, respectively. However, the effect of income on health was no longer significant for older adults living in better age-friendly environments. Fewer informal social networks adversely impacted on health in both groups, though the size of their effects decreased when the level of age-friendly environments perceived by older adults was improved. Finally, several implications of the study findings are discussed.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Room 5 -
Seminar
Room 7

Focused Discussions I

For work that is best discussed or debated, rather than reported on through a formal presentation, these sessions provide a forum for an extended “roundtable” conversation between an author and a small group of interested colleagues. Summaries of the author’s key ideas, or points of discussion, are used to stimulate and guide the discourse.

Photovoice Method with Older Adults - International Perspectives

Yuliya Mysyuk, Postdoctoral Researcher, Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Amsterdam Universitair Medische Centra, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Anthony Tuckett, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

Anna Tresidder, Director, Research and Evaluation, Community Ecology Consulting, Spokane, WA, United States

In this focused discussion we will talk about perspectives from different countries on the use of the photovoice method with older adults. We will delve into the experiences of Australia, USA, and the Netherlands. Photovoice is a qualitative visual research method that refers to photographs taken by the participants themselves. It is an effective tool for eliciting older persons’ perceptions of their communities. During this discussion we will explore the use of photovoice in different research contexts and with divergent issues studied. Moreover we will touch upon the important features, advantages, possible challenges, and implications of the photovoice method.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Prevention and Treatment Network for Strokes in Shanghai: The Experience of an Integrated Care System

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Fen Li, Shanghai Health Development Research Center, Shanghai, China

Changying Wang, Research Assistant, Shanghai Health Development Research Center (Shanghai Medical Information Center), Shanghai, China

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Chunlin Jin, Director, Shanghai Health Development Research Center, Shanghai Health Development Research Center, Shanghai, China

Facing the increasing morbidity and mortality caused by stroke, Shanghai started to build a network in 2012 to prevent and treat stroke. The network consists of eleven municipal hospitals, twenty-five district hospitals and 240 community health centers. We identify experiences and lessons learned from practices of the network. Method are qualitative research and thematic analysis of data. Three themes were identified through analysis: (1) Integration of services: services of different facilities have been re-formed and vertically integrated through treatment and referral standards. A risk stratification scale based on ABCD scores (validated predictors of stroke) is adopted by community health centers to proactively identify population at higher risks. These individuals are referred to district hospitals to receive further screening. District hospitals are responsible for early thrombolysis and rehabilitation of diagnosed patients, and referral services to municipal hospitals. (2) New roles and skills: Municipal hospitals concentrate on high complexity care and emergency rescue services for acute onset stroke. They provide technical assistance and training to lower level institutes regarding neurosurgery, vascular surgery and TCM rehabilitation. Community health centers focus on health management of high risk individuals, secondary prevention and rehabilitation of stroke patients. (3) Incentives and payment: Operation of the network largely relies on administrative regulations. An evaluation system and payment mechanisms are in need to incentivize the health workforces to fulfill their responsibilities and to ensure performance of the network. Treatment capacity and service homogeneity of stroke have been enhanced among different facilities, enabling patients to receive continuous services.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Re-thinking Reablement Services: Supporting Older Community Dwelling People as Social Participants

Valerie Anne Ebrahimi, Senior Lecturer, Social Work and Interprofessional Education, University of Chester, Chester, Cheshire, United Kingdom

Older adults’ rights to social participation have often been referred to in the guise of health and social care initiatives as well as in policy. Yet the reality is, that more often, an approach is taken prioritising personal care (PC) or domestic support (DS) (Greenwood, Ebrahimi & Keeler, 2018; Gardiner, Geldenhuys, & Gott, 2018). Even reablement services which reduce paid care and facilitate independence, tend to focus on these interventions (PC & DS), rather than the more far reaching opportunities gained by addressing social inequality. Having said this, reablement services are nonetheless a useful in-road in identifying people that are isolated or lonely. These services offer a realistic prospect for supporting people at an individual, more personalised level. Of late, the current buzzword in the UK is ‘social prescribing’, suggesting that solutions can be achieved by referrals from doctors or other health professionals to outside specialist organisations, or charities. This is a juxtaposition with conflicting undertones and to date the effectiveness of this approach is very limited. The word ‘prescribing’ implies medical expertise (and/or treatment) and paradoxically this contradicts the ideology of what social participation is. It perpetuates relationships of inferiority and inequality. The question is, therefore, to what extent can we, as health and social care professionals, start a dialogue about alternative frameworks that have pragmatic use. The aim of this session is to elicit discussion as to how we might contribute to the successful and measurable development of reablement-led social participation in older adult community dwelling populations.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Population Aging and Dementia in an Unequal Country: The Case of Chile

Daniel Jimenez, Adjunct Professor of Neurology, Department of Neurological Sciences, University of Chile, Chile

Chile has one of the largest proportion of older adults in Latin America and is currently facing an increase in the prevalence of dementia and other non-communicable chronic diseases. Chilean fast population aging has been driven by the increase in life expectancy and the sustained decline in fertility rate during the last decades. The current number of people with dementia in Chile is around 200.000 and it is expected to reach 500.000 by 2050. At the same time, the country has experimented an accelerated economic growth resulting in major inequalities with a significant impact on health and quality of life of the elderly. Inequality in education, health care and income have a direct impact on the risk of dementia. Although recent governmental initiatives have addressed dementia as a national priority, most of the economic, social and emotional costs associated with dementia are still assumed by caregivers and relatives. The aim of this session is to discuss the main challenges posed by a rapidly increase of dementia in a very unequal country. How Chile addresses the modifiable risk factors for dementia and face the health and social needs of people living with dementia in this socioeconomic context is of regional and global interest.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

The Role of Social Support in Training and Education of Elderly: Mechanism to Enhance Active Aging Kevalin Silphiphat, Lecturer, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand
The aim of active aging is to promote health, participation, and security in order to remain as independent as possible for the longest period of time (EC, 2018; WHO, 2002). Researches over past decades indicated that social support is one of the powerful factors influence well-being of elderly. However, the number of older adults living apart from their families and friends has been increasing due to economic and social change. Subsequently, motivation and participation in social activities as well as social support may be decreased. With advanced technology, social media may overcome this problem and provide new possibilities for elderly to engage in social contact, in conjunction with providing and receiving social support. My research aims to examine the role of a social support as a part of mechanism to promote active aging, particularly in the training context. The key character of social support mainly involves behaviors exchange. Types of supportive behavior are in varies forms, such as instrumental aid, expression and emotional concern, or the provision of advice or guidance (Dykstra, 2015; House, 1981). In this study, we propose the use of social media application (group chat) as a form of support group to facilitate social interactions among participants. The outcomes are evaluated one month after attending a market and e-commerce training course.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

The Newly Single Widowed Older Adult African American Woman Navigating Intimacy After a Long-term Monogamous Relationship

Jeanine Cook-Garard, Nassau Community College, NY, United States

Little is known how the newly single widowed older adult African American/Black Woman (WOAAW) navigates intimacy after a long-term monogamous relationship, where there is an increased risk of sexually transmitted illnesses. The purpose of this research is to understand the decision-making and planning process involved in navigating sexual intimacy. The newly single older woman who is widowed faces challenges when planning the emotional and social journey of redefining her future. Ending a long-term relationship may leave women uncertain of the future, feeling lonely and vulnerable. Widows are subject to socially unfavorable situations leading to negative health outcomes including STIs. African Americans/Blacks have the most severe burden of HIV of all racial/ethnic groups in the United States. In 2010, African American women accounted for 6,100 (29%) of the estimated new HIV infections among all adult and adolescent African Americans. This number represents a decrease of 21% since 2008. Most new HIV infections among African American women (87% or 5,300) are attributed to heterosexual contact. The estimated rate of new HIV infections for African American women (38.1/100,000 population) was twenty times that of White women and almost five times that of Hispanic/Latino women (CDC, 2015). Spiritually guided decision making for intimacy was identified as the core concept as the WOAAW reported the process of how spirituality was an integral component of decision making after widowhood despite the possibility of STI/HIV exposure. It was identified that the imbalance of spirituality over practical health-promoting behaviors may affect intimacy decision making, predisposing widows to STI/HIV.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 17 September	
14:15-15:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 6 - Seminar Room 8	<p>Focused Discussions II</p> <p>For work that is best discussed or debated, rather than reported on through a formal presentation, these sessions provide a forum for an extended “roundtable” conversation between an author and a small group of interested colleagues. Summaries of the author’s key ideas, or points of discussion, are used to stimulate and guide the discourse.</p> <p>Elderly Suicide and Generational Exploitation in Rural China Jingxi Deng, Doctoral Student, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University, Kawasaki, Kanagawa, Japan Elderly suicide has become an increasingly social problem in mainland China. This study analyzes the suicide of rural elderly people from the perspective of social competition and intergenerational relations. Through fieldwork, the imbalance of resource allocation caused by social differentiation has been observed. Rather unprivileged peasants are more likely to transfer the pressure of social competition to the elderly family members through intergenerational exploitation. Once the elderly can no longer create value, cannot take care of themselves, or suffer from disease, they become a burden and cumbersome to their descendants; thus they are apt to commit suicide for the pressure and also the consideration of the younger generation. Their value is determined by the cost and benefit in taking care of them. Meanwhile, in order to justify the exploitation towards the elder generation since it’s against traditional Chinese morality, the mechanism of “demoralization” came into being through the daily language of fellow villagers. This has eased the moral burden on the younger generation and made it “normal” to treat the elderly in such a way. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Changing Aging Policy - from Burden to Asset Zvi Lanir, Founder President, Praxis Institute, Tel Aviv, Israel Based on fifteen years of research, reinforced by neurological, medical and human developmental psychology, and current data, this paper argues that there is a need for a fundamental shift in the way governments formulate aging policy and legislation on a variety of issues, ranging from retirement, health care, and human resources policies to broader questions of social change and generational issues. <i>Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Seniors, Sex, and Dementia: Creating a New Paradigm and Protecting Quality of Life Lawrence Siegel, Director, Training and Education, Sage Institute For Family Development, Boynton Beach, FL, United States Very little consideration is given to sexual and erotic expression or intimate relationships among the elderly. The aging population continues to change and sexual and intimate connections remain important quality of living issues for a majority of those over 65. Those working with aging populations over the next twenty years will contend with issues never before seen, from sexual medicine (eg, Viagra, Cialis, flibanserin), technology (eg, social and dating apps, porn), and greater acceptance of such issues as non-committed sexual relationships, same-sex relationships and erotic play, transgender/transsexual individuals, and a more open view of sexuality in general. Understanding and accommodating these issues is confounded by a pervasive fear and lack of understanding of different forms of dementia and whether such individuals have the capacity to consent to sexual activity. This workshop will present information on how our aging populations are changing and how these changes can be accommodated in elder and care communities. Participants will also discuss dementia and how sexual and intimate contact for those so diagnosed are still entitled to intimacy and erotic expression without ascribing a label of abuse. Participants will also be presented with an overview of some common issues with age-related changes, illness and disability, as well as effects of select medications. The last part of the workshop will include discussion and brainstorming about how we can develop policies and procedures to help create environments that are understanding and accommodating of the erotic and intimacy needs of older adults. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Sexual Function in Women with Multiple Sclerosis Dagmar Amtmann, Research Professor, Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States Rana Salem, Research Scientist, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States Alyssa Bamer, Research Scientist, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States Kevin Alschuler, Psychologist, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States Mara Nery Hurwit, Post-doctoral Fellow, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States Katie Singsank, Research Coordinator, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States Kevin Weinfurt, Professor, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC, United States This session examines sexual function (SexFS) in women with MS as compared to sexually active U.S. general population and the relationship between MS symptoms and SexFS. Paper surveys included the following PROMIS domains and items: interest in sex (interest), satisfaction with sex life (satisfaction), interference of pain and fatigue with sex (pain- & fatigue-interference), orgasm ability (orgasm), vaginal lubrication (lubrication), pain during sex, pain intensity and interference, and fatigue. M=50 represents the average for sexually active U.S. adults. Descriptives, t-tests, and regressions were used. Women with MS (n=479) were an average age of 60 years, 88% white, and 61% married. Participants who were sexually inactive in the past month (52%) reported more fatigue, pain interference, and pain intensity than sexually active women (all p<.05). Of those sexually active: 24% reported moderate to severe pain during sex; 15% reported pain and 22% reported fatigue interfered with sexual satisfaction quite a bit to very much. Satisfaction (M=47.6, SD=8.2), orgasm (M=45.4, SD=12.2), and lubrication (M=45.1, SD=10.1) scores were lower than U.S. population (all p<0.0001). After adjusting for depression, pain intensity was associated with lower interest (p=0.002). Pain during sex was negatively associated with satisfaction, orgasm, and lubrication, after controlling for pain intensity and depression (all p<.05). Fatigue was not a unique predictor of SexFS domains. Fatigue and pain contribute to less sexual activity and greater sexual difficulties in women aging with MS. More research is needed to better understand sexual function of women with MS and to develop interventions. <i>Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness</i></p>
15:00-15:05	Transition Break
15:05-16:20	PARALLEL SESSIONS



15:05-16:20

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 1 -
Seminar
Room 3

Intersectional Perspectives

Career Motivations and Experiences of Male Care Workers at the Intersections of Age and Gender

Laura Hodsdon, Research Fellow, Falmouth University, Falmouth, United Kingdom

Among the societal challenges posed by the rapidly ageing population is that of providing sufficient financial and human resource for residential and end-of-life care. In Cornwall in south-west England, as in the rest of the UK, there is a care work recruitment crisis. Low pay means many potential employees prefer other, often seasonal work that is readily available (such as in hospitality or tourism), and existing employees are likely to move away from the sector for even a modest increase in salary. In this context, it is striking that over 80% of the care workforce is female (Skills for Care 2017). This paper reports on a qualitative study of men in care roles to identify barriers and opportunities to respond to the recruitment crisis by unlocking this potentially large sector of the workforce. Interviews with male care workers and residential care home managers were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Participants' interpretations of their colleagues', their own, and their clients' normative roles reveal a complex interplay of stereotypes both reinforced and rejected, that lie at the intersections of gender and age. These differing narratives and assumptions about 'who does what' have potential implications for the elder care workforce. Even if we could succeed in recruiting more men to care roles, what impact might this have on the work environment? What impact might it have on the experience of being cared for? How might the intersection of age and gender affect our ability to recruit the next generation of care workers?

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Does Gender Influence the Quality of Life among Elderly in a Rural Community in Thailand?

Korravarn Yodmai, Lecturer, Family Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Quality of life for the elderly is an issue of public health concern. Previously, several studies used WHOQOL-BREF measurement to determine QOL in Elderly and they found that gender differences related with their QOL level. Currently, we used a new measurement (WHOQOL-OLD measurement). Limitation of study tested the QOL level in gender difference by using a WHOQOL-OLD tool. This study aims to investigated the QOL level in gender difference, and explore the factors associated with QOL in gender difference. Two settings (Northern and Center regions in Thailand) are included between 2012-2015. Multivariate analysis exploring the factors related with the quality of life and gender difference. The results show that no statistical significance was found the associated between gender and quality of life in aging by using WHOQOL-OLD. Therefore, this study found that factors associated with a good quality of life in male were an aged < 75 years and sufficient income. With female, factors association with a good quality of life were aged < 80 years, sufficient income, have a family member \geq 2 persons, and have no history of insomnia. Our study indicates that no association between gender and the quality of life in aging which was measured by the WHOQOL-OLD questionnaire.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Gender, Socioeconomic Activities and How the Elderly Create Sustainable Livelihoods

Rattiya Fisher, Lecturer, Social Development, University of Phayao, Thailand

Thailand rapidly became an aging society, the majority of whom reside in rural areas in which are labelled as being dependent on the state. Policies have been implemented to address the perceived burden of the elderly on communities and the state as most elderly are engaged in agricultural work that is not covered by any formal welfare. They are assumed to be abandoned to the difficulties of their lives and struggle to live. The sustainable livelihood framework and a gender perspective were applied to investigate how various socioeconomic activities of the elderly enable them to access resources for the maintenance of their lives and contribute to society without being a burden. Focus groups and in-depth interviews with male and female elderly and carers were conducted to distinguish the various activities that serve their differing livelihood needs. The study highlights that the socioeconomic activities of the elderly at household and community levels enable them to cultivate and utilize various assets for their own and other's needs. Gender roles determine the different socioeconomic activities that the elderly engage in and the range of assets they can access. These activities enable the elderly to maintain their lives and those of others despite insufficient state support. Both male and female elderly continue to actively engage in and contribute to families and the communities to which they belong. In implementing ageing policy in Thailand, the government needs to consider gender differentiation and abilities of the elderly.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging



Room 2 -
Seminar
Room 4

Our Own Voices

Representation of Older People in Film - Alternative Methods

Astra Zoldnere, PhD Candidate, Film, Filmuniversitat Babelsberg Konrad Wold, Berlin, Germany

Although the world and particularly higher-income countries are aging, we live in a youth-oriented society. This research project examines the representation of older people in current day German-speaking fiction films. Data of the pilot study shows that older people are highly underrepresented, stereotyped, and mostly depicted in a negative light. Ageist remarks and jokes are also commonly used. Theoretical research gives the possibility to identify the common representation patterns. However the gap between academic research and film practice remains. I intend to find the link between theory and practice. How can academic research and art contribute to each other and acquire knowledge from each other? My plan is to invite people in retirement age to re-enact the most typical scenes identified in the theoretical research and to reflect about their experiences thereafter. I want to give older people a voice to evaluate and reason about the scenes themselves. The result will be a creative documentary film. The aim of this study is to encourage a critical discussion about the representation of older people in film by combining theoretical and artistic research methods.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging in Tahar Ben Jelloun Novels and Story Tales: Retirement and Loneliness as Modern Disease Killing the North-African Immigrant

Maya Hauptman, Hebrew and Comparative Literature, Haifa University, Rosh Pinna, Israel

Retirement is perceived as a disease by Ben Jelloun's Maghrebin protagonists, male immigrants, who came to France to look for work. Having worked hard and overtime all their life, generally in factories, to make the ends meet, they were unable to develop hobbies or a social life. So, once retired, they found themselves idle, not knowing what to do with their free time. They could not adjust to the new situation; depressed, they didn't find the strength to pull themselves up, and empty eyes, they let death fall upon them. Poignant metaphors picture their mood and their descent to hell. This situation affects the whole helpless family. Age doesn't affect women the same way because they generally don't work outside the house. They go on with their work, keeping busy around the house as long as they can. In his own country, a North-African doesn't encounter the same situation, where retirement is scarce. He will work in the fields or in his shop, as long as he can. In a rural society, or in a developing society, people belonging to the old generation do not retire before very old age because no money was put aside. Another issue we consider is the extreme solitude of those immigrants who return to their original country, build a big house where they plan to live together with their children, but find themselves alone, a machine answering their phone calls. The parents' country is not the children; even less in a mixed marriage.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

"Because You're Worth It?": A Critical Discourse Analysis of Successful Ageing in Advertisements

Lame Maatla Kenalemang, PhD Candidate, Media and Communication Studies, Orebro University, Orebro, Sweden

Sweden, like most developing countries, is experiencing a rapidly ageing population. By 2030, one in five persons will be aged 65 or older. A growing body of research indicates that it is increasingly becoming important for the elderly to maintain a healthy lifestyle. This has led to the development of policies such as "successful ageing" that have become prerequisites for the future sustainability of health and social policies in Western countries. Successful ageing is a holistic approach that seeks to help individuals to optimize their physical, mental, and social health that will help them to lead a good quality of life. Considering that this particular segment of the population constitutes the largest and the most lucrative consumer market, contemporary media continuously try to incorporate this social group in their advertisement campaigns. These marketing campaigns provide models of the type of lifestyle that individuals should maintain if they want age 'perfectly.' Drawing on a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) perspective, I focus on how discourses of ageing are re-defined and re-positioned through L'Oreal Paris' advertisements of their "Ageless Beauty" campaign, featuring the "Age Perfect Golden Age" and "Age Re-Perfect" range. The analysis is based on Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. The findings indicate that discourses of ageing are being connected to desired values such as beauty, perfectionism, golden, and away from the connotations of 'old,' 'elderly' i.e., the undesired states of life as well as how discourses of beauty are constructed and reconstructed by stereotyping how their products are synonymous with a successful life.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging



Community Connections

Elderly Health Care at Community Level in Thailand : Participation and Partnership

Paiboon Pongsangpan, Khonkaen University, Thailand

Anchana Sapon, Duangporn Kantachote, and Narong Na Chiangmai

This participatory action research was designed to explore the process of an elderly health care program development at the community level. The researcher acted as a facilitator of the elderly health care in the community. The qualitative data were collected through participation observation and in-depth interview. The participants included health workers, health volunteers, and elders who were selected from twelve elderly health care units in Thailand. Topics included enhancing workforce preparedness through cultural and social responsibility, providing more services of health care to older adults in the communities, such as specific support groups, and increasing inclusive in diversifying methods and participants to improve outcomes for health care quality, partnerships, and communities affected by participatory action research focus on elderly health care perspective at community level. The process of developing and learning in all twelve areas focused on responsible for elderly care in the community. We concluded that there have been stronger collaboration between the elderly care networks in every community, and significant of understanding and awareness of the responsibility for elderly care in the community. We found that each area has a process to develop and drive the system continuously for elderly health care.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Female Excluded More Than Male: Do Community Characteristics Matter?

Ni Wayan Suriastini, Executive Director, Director, SurveyMETER, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Bondan Sikoki, SurveyMETER, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Riska Dwi Astuti, Researcher, SurveyMETER, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Despite the numerous studies of social exclusion acknowledged gender disparity in this issue, little is focused to widen the analysis into community-level factors. Considering elderly as the most vulnerable age group, this study aims to investigate the role of community characteristics in explaining gender disparity in social exclusion among the elderly in Indonesia. Cross-sectional data in 2007 and 2014 from Indonesian Family Life Survey are analyzed using ordered logistic regression with the dependent variable categorized in the three stages; socially included, moderately excluded and severely excluded. Female elderly who had enrolled in high education are less likely to be excluded while it does not show significant effect for the males. Furthermore, the percentage of working member in household also enhance the female probability to be socially included. The distance from living location to the central district positively affects female exclusion whereas in 2014 it turns into a negative sign for the males. The characteristics of the official village leader also must be taken into consideration. Statistically, excluded female elderly tend to live in community where the leader is chosen without election and is aged under 50. Furthermore, the more educated leader induces more inclusion for male elderly only. These findings suggest that policy maker especially young and educated community leader should encourage pay more attention to female elderly particularly in hinterland society in order to fight social exclusion equally.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

The 10k Project: A Community-centred Approach to Ageing Well

Alison Rahn, Senior Research Officer, School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University, Australia

A whole population approach to ageing and dying well requires a re-imagining of aged services and communities. For service providers, the challenge is to work with people in respectful, empowering partnerships that promote wellness. For the community, it means stepping up to the responsibility of caring for each other throughout the life course. What happens when a community development perspective is applied to residential aged care to bring the community in? While the individual and collective benefits of social networks are well recognised, little is being done to move towards network-centred care for our expanding ageing populations. The goal of the 10K Project, a collaboration between The Groundswell Project, Southern Cross Care, and Western Sydney University, was to develop an effective replicable community development model for the aged care sector. It aims to create connections with the surrounding community, identify and overcome possible barriers to implementing community development, and discover examples of best practice. Methods adopted involved social network mapping, interviews, and focus groups with residents, families, staff, and the community before, during, and after placement of a community development worker embedded in an aged care facility. Pre-intervention, residents reported feeling lonely and socially isolated. With the introduction of the community development worker, the tension between the needs of the organisation and the needs of the community became evident. The question then became how to resolve these tensions. This study reports on preliminary findings, identifying barriers and opportunities associated with a community development model in residential aged care.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

15:05-16:20

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 4 -
Seminar
Room 6

Ways of Caring

Taking Care - a Family's Story: Moral Division of Labor and Tensions between Elderly Persons and Informal Caregivers

Lisa Duconget, PhD Student, Sociology, University of Artois, Arras, France

In this study, we review parts of the results of my thesis. The main question of this study was: How formal and informal help is given during the care of a elderly person who is staying at home and what are the consequences of this division on the different actors? The care by informal caregivers of an elderly person at home is multifactorial. We see that we do not take care of the elderly in the same way according to whether we are children or spouse, whether we are a woman or a man, according to our religion, our economic situation, our cultural background. The care of an elderly person is also an important physical and moral burden, which is not always recognized by the public authorities. In the context of informal assistance, this recognition is even more complicated because several elements come into play such as moral obligation or economic obligation. The purpose of this review is to give you an overview of informal help in France and to suggest ways of thinking about how to take a better care of elderly people and informal caregivers.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Negotiating Caregiver Responsibility in Assisted Living: Different for Accompanying Husbands and Wives?

Cristina Joy Torgé, Senior Lecturer, Institute of Gerontology, Jonkoping University, Jonkoping, Sweden

The co-habitation guarantee in Swedish eldercare involves the right of older couples to cohabit in assisted living facilities even if only one of them has the need for residential care. Assisted living residences are sites for advanced care. However, when an apartment in the facility becomes a home for a couple, there is a boundary-crossing of care practices in the domestic sphere and sphere of formal care. This study is based on a qualitative research project involving participant observations and 32 interviews with couples and staff in five assisted living residences in Sweden. Previous analysis showed that although the weight of care responsibility is on the staff, the accompanying spouse's caregiving career continues. This review focuses on apparent differences in the caregiving expectations by staff, where negotiation of care responsibility may be gendered. Both accompanying wives and husbands were very involved in caregiving before the transition to residential care. However, the accompanying wives expressed struggling more than the husbands in finding and delimiting their new caregiver role in relation to the staff. The staff also more clearly expressed the need to support the accompanying husbands in the family carer role in the facility. Keeping in mind that the study is based on a small number of cases, these results, based on coding and constant comparison of the couple- and staff interviews, are nevertheless striking and show how the caregiver role is negotiated.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

When It Faded in Her.... It Faded in Me: A Qualitative Study Exploring the Impact of Caregiving on the Experience of Spousal Intimacy for Older Male Caregivers

Anne Fee, Research Associate, School of Nursing, Ulster University, Portstewart, United Kingdom

Older male carers play an increasingly important role in informal caregiving, yet they have received little attention in the literature. The aim of this study is to explore the impact of caregiving on the experience of spousal intimacy for older male caregivers. Twenty-four older male caregivers, drawn from a region of the United Kingdom participated in one-to-one interviews about their caregiving role. Thematic analysis was used to analyse data. Three themes were identified: 1) 'Impact of caregiving on the experience of sexual intimacy'; 2) 'Impact of caregiving on the experience of emotional intimacy'; 3) 'Not up for discussion'. When sexual intimacy was declining, some older male caregivers replaced this with emotional intimacy; some felt sad and lonely; some considered residential placement; and some were reluctant to discuss the issue. Moreover, caregivers reported that they had not received support from health/social care practitioners or other support providers for declining sexual or emotional intimacy. Sexual and emotional intimacy has been reported as important for caregivers given its link with caregiver well-being and quality of life. This is necessary for all caregivers, however it may be especially important for older male caregivers given their reported reluctance to discuss these personal matters, and evidence of loneliness and isolation. Results of this study suggest that sexual and emotional intimacy was an issue for older male caregivers, and that this issue should be considered by external support providers as part of a holistic assessment of need in order to tailor effective support.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness



15:05-16:20

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 5 -
Seminar
Room 7

Strategic Pathways

Research on Shanghai Integrated Health Care Practical Experience: An Analysis of Residents' Health Services Utilization and Expenses Using Big Data

Fen Li, Shanghai Health Development Research Center, Shanghai, China

The research analyzes Shanghai residents' use of healthcare services and expenses by using big data and proposes policy responses accordingly. The number of outpatients, inpatients, and emergency patients of people aged sixty to sixty-four in Shanghai surpasses all the age groups in 2016. Among all the people aged sixty and over, 56.28% are went to community health centers for outpatient and emergency services, much higher than children and teen group (0-14, 11.93%) and the middle-young-aged group (15-59, 20.97%). For inpatient services, 80.37% of all the elderly are went to general hospitals while the children and teen group account for 45.23% and the middle-young-aged group 72.67%. Moreover, in terms of medical expenses, people aged 60-64 have the highest amount of hospitalization expenses and then with the age growing, the expense lessens. In addition, the old group has the highest average expense and biggest burden for hospitalization. The research finds that the utilization of medical service of the old group is high with a rather heavy expense burden and the in-patient medical service utilization still relies heavily on hospitals. As the degree of population aging is deepening, exploring an integrated healthcare system is a better solution which can better fulfill the elderly's health needs and improve the resources utilization efficiency. To date, Shanghai has taken five main actions: the macro design, optimization of resource allocation, improvement of medical service capability, perfection of systematic stimulus mechanism, and the advancement of health informatization. Certain practical experience has been accumulated regarding integrated healthcare systems.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Interdisciplinary Preparation and Service Inequities: Meeting the Needs of Elders in General and Correctional Populations

Angela Goins, Lecturer of Social Work, Department of Criminal Justice and Social Work, University of Houston-Downtown, TX, United States

Stephen Wernet, Professor, University of Houston-Downtown, TX, United States

The older adult population in the U.S. will grow dramatically in the next several decades. This population aging will also occur within the criminal justice system. These aging populations require a new and different public discourse regarding government policy and services addressing the needs and desires of both the general population and the correction-based population. Capable workforces trained with geriatric-centered knowledge and skill-sets are required to meet the needs of these aging populations. While faculty of schools of social work are preparing gerontological social workers, faculty of departments of criminal justice are just beginning to recognize and face this change in the correctional populations. A possible solution to meet these growing needs and demands is for social work and criminal justice faculty to collaborate on building a capable workforce able to work with both sets of older adults. This paper presents findings of an exploratory, qualitative study investigating the perceived skills and training needed to serve the growing elder population in the criminal justice system. This study explored the perceptions of criminal justice faculty pertaining to the changing views toward aging and geriatrics in the criminal justice field, and among criminal justice academics. Through content analysis, themes emerged inferring interprofessional, geriatric education is necessary for disciplines that work with older adults. Findings identified the need for interdisciplinary practice, research and educational collaboration between social work and criminal justice professionals. Findings also point to implications for public policy discussions and changes concerning institutional-based and community-based services, and compassionate care.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

A Case Study Report into 24-hour Routine Home Visit Practices as a Form of Person-centered Integrated Care in Japan

Hiroimi Watanabe, Professor, Human Life Design, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

The Long-Term Care Insurance Law (LTCL) was established in Japan in 2000 as a form of public care service insurance, managed publicly but designed based on private business models. In 2012, 24-hour routine home visits were introduced through reforms to the LTCL. While this service delivers both fixed-regulation home help and on-call visits, delivery is limited to major cities due to issues with finances, hiring care staff, responding to emergency calls, and providing service at night. In addition, providers of 24-hour routine home visit services are required to offer high quality care catered to individual service users, many of whom have complex care requirements, such as medical conditions, and food, and housekeeping needs. As such, integrated care services must be well coordinated. With the aims of exploring how 24-hour routine home care visits are provided despite running at a financial deficit, and investigating how social care services are coordinated and organized to include self-care, semi-structured interviews were carried out with the managers of four care service providers offering a 24-hour routine home visit service in Tokyo. The results of this case study suggest that, while person-centered integrated care was delivered based on individual patient needs, there is a lack of formalized support structure, which appears to be compensated for by the efforts and professionalism of individual staff.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging



Tuesday, 17 September	
15:05-16:20	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 6 - Seminar Room 8	<p>Checks and Balances</p> <p>‘His’ and ‘Her’ Retirement: Long-Term Consequences of Labor Force Inequality on Identity and Well-Being Sonia Hausen, PhD Candidate, Sociology, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, United States Increased life expectancy in conjunction with record numbers of Baby Boomers departing the workforce yields a population that will spend a great deal of time retired. After decades of labor force participation, it is hardly surprising that one’s identity is typically enmeshed with occupation, even in retirement. After exiting the labor market, individuals often face a disorienting role loss and must navigate emotional, financial, physical, and familial ramifications. This study explores how the varied experiences men and women have during their working lives influence well-being and identity in retirement. Existing narratives imply this role loss would pose a greater identity threat to men exiting high status occupations who consequently have lower well-being in retirement. Drawing on twenty in-depth interviews conducted in the California Bay Area, I find that women exiting successful careers or who strongly associate with their professional identity surprisingly reported more difficulties adjusting to retirement than men. For most, letting go of a professional role is challenging in its own right. But, for women, losing a professional identity forged amidst labor market discrimination and structural inequality poses unique challenges, which negatively impact well-being in later life. This paper finds that the decision to retire as well as the loss of connection and status, leisure guilt, and social anonymity experienced after exiting the labor force are gendered phenomena which intersect to produce a ‘his’ and ‘hers’ experience of contemporary US retirement. <i>Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>The Relationship between Older and Younger People’s Employment in the Context of Israel Seyoung Kim, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel Liat Ayalon, Professor, Bar-Ilan University, Israel Daniel Gottlieb, Professor, The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Welfare, Hebrew University, Israel It is debatable whether or not increasing retirement age is beneficial for society and the economy. Some argue that in order to achieve the fiscal sustainability of social security, retirement-age reform is inevitable. However, opponents express their concerns that the growing number of retirement-age people in the workforce would worsen the unemployment of young people. This is an ongoing, long-lasting debate in many ageing societies, including Israel. Without rigorous understanding of the effects of later retirement, the attempts to raise the share of older workers in the labor market would aggravate the public’s fear on the unemployment of younger people. This study investigates the relationship between older and younger people’s employment. Data for this study are drawn from the National Insurance Institute in Israel, which cover the entire population of Israel. The analytical part is divided into two main sections. First, we examine the general trends of Israeli employment over time using time series analysis. Second, we develop econometric models using the instrumental variable approach to capture the relevance of simultaneity and the direction of the casual effects. A variable of the retirement-age reform is used as an instrumental variable. Through this analysis, we measure the potential effects of a change in the retirement age on retirement behaviors of older adults, and how it consequently leads to the employment of younger people. We conclude with several suggestions on the future research and policy implications for an age-friendly, sustainable society. <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p>
16:20-16:35	Coffee Break
16:35-17:50	PARALLEL SESSIONS



16:35-17:50

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 1 -
Seminar
Room 3

Daily Engagement

Risk Factors for Elder Abuse in Arabic-speaking Communities in Toronto: Multi Stakeholder Perspectives

Souraya Sidani, Professor and Canada Research Chair, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Sepali Guruge, Professor, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Mari Kozak, Research Assistant, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

A range of post-migration risk factors contribute to the vulnerability of older immigrants to elder abuse. This paper captures the findings of a recently completed phase one of a study that aims to identify key risk factors that contribute to elder abuse in Arabic-speaking communities in the Great Toronto Area, and relevant strategies to address elder abuse. A total of ninety-seven older women, older men, family members, community leaders, and service providers took part in separate group interviews in this mixed-methods study. An intersectionality framework guided the data collection and analysis to capture the diversity as well as the shared beliefs and values, across Arabic-speaking communities. Older immigrants women identified knowledge of English; older immigrant men identified social isolation; family members identified length of time in Canada; community leaders identified racialized, cultural, and ethnic group status, and service providers identified income, as the most important risk factors contributing to elder abuse. Quantitative data show financial dependence, language differences, and social isolation alongside ageism and racism as key risk factors. The different stakeholder group perspectives provide a comprehensive understanding of risk factors for elder abuse in this community. Such an understanding can be used to design multi-level, multi-sector interventions to address elder abuse.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Aging and Intersectionality as a Critical Standpoint: Public Consultations and the Illusion of Digital Inclusion

Constance Lafontaine, Associate Director, ACT, Communication Studies, Concordia University, United States

Kim Sawchuk, Director, ACT, Concordia University, United States

Researchers in communication studies have critically examined the push towards e-governance and its differential impacts on sectors of the population (Clement and Shade, 2007; Eubanks, 2018). In this paper, we examine recent attempts by the Canadian federal government to regulate the telecommunications industry and its deployment of online platforms to solicit public participation to inform policy-making. We argue that in the current conjuncture (Slack, 1996) these attempts at inclusion by digital means-only render absent the experiences of those older (Canadian) adults who are most in need of regulatory policies that promote accessibility, affordability and fairness in a digital world. Indeed, in a society such as ours where access to the digital world is unevenly distributed along the lines of age, education, literacy and income, consultations conducted online tend to over-represent those older adults who are socially and digitally-included (Sawchuk & Lafontaine, Forthcoming). In this paper, we discuss how community-based research practices have taught us that "age" is not simply as sociological variable, but how age and aging, conceived of intersectionally, may act as a critical standpoints (Harding, 1986, 2004; Haraway, 1988) to interrogate the techno-optimistic promises of governments. We underscore the role that researchers can play in developing complementary, alternative methodological approaches to involve older citizens in media policy-making to create social change in networked societies (Castells, 2001). In our present context, taking aging into account challenges discourses that assume that online consultations are ipso facto effective means to include the public in defining public policy.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Understanding Older Adults Gender Differences Regarding the Effect of One's Self-Perception on the Use of Technologies

Lise Van De Beeck, PhD Candidate, University of Ottawa, Canada

Martine Lagacé, Associate Vice-President, Research Promotion and Development, University of Ottawa, Canada

In this digital era, older adults are the target of pervasive ageist stereotypes depicting them as less capable of adapting to and using new technologies. Previous studies have suggested that one's self-perception regarding health-related and life satisfaction along with intrinsic motivation to use new technologies may partly counteract the negative effect of age on the use of new technologies. However, the influence of gender regarding those behaviours has yet to be explored. A total of 3075 Canadians (1579 men and 1496 women) aged 60 years old and above participated in an online survey evaluating their use of technologies. The sample was drawn from an international longitudinal study comprised of seven countries. Path analyses with multi-group effects were conducted to evaluate gender differences as for the mediation effect of life satisfaction on age and health satisfaction and the variety of usage of mobile phone and internet. Findings suggest that higher life satisfaction partially mediates the effect of aging and health-related satisfaction in using new technologies. Moreover, gender had an overall effect, with a stronger relationship between age and life satisfaction in men. Life satisfaction also had an indirect effect on the use of internet in men but not in women. Given the close relationship between one self-perception and motivation, older adults reporting positive subjective health and high levels of life satisfaction might feel more capable and motivated to diversify their usage of technologies. Gender has an important role in those links since life satisfaction only affects internet use in men.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging



Room 2 -
Seminar
Room 4

Active Approaches

Exploring the Feasibility of the Adapted Lifestyle-integrated Functional Exercise Programme: A Novel Approach to Fall Prevention Among Older Adults in Thailand

Sasiporn Ounjaichon, PhD Student, School of Health Sciences, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Falls are the leading cause of injuries in older Thai adults. There is a need to develop a fall prevention exercise programme to encourage participation and adherence. The adapted Lifestyle-integrated Functional Exercise (aLiFE) programme may be suitable by integrating exercise into daily routines as opposed to attending an exercise class. This study aimed to explore the acceptability and feasibility of the aLiFE programme in older Thai adults and identify if modifications are necessary for this population. Qualitative methods were used to conduct focus groups and in-depth interviews with older adults and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders. Thematic analyses using Framework Approach were conducted. Findings of forty community-dwelling older adults and fourteen stakeholders (e.g. healthcare professionals) revealed positive views and identified four themes including: (a) individual factors, (b) perceptions of aLiFE, (c) recommendations for implementing aLiFE in Thailand, and (d) motivation. Older participants expressed interest in performing aLiFE in their daily activities, although some activities may need to be modified to fit the Thai cultural context. Stakeholders were concerned about how to motivate older Thai adults to adhere to aLiFE. Healthcare professionals and family members could play a major role to support older adults in uptake of aLiFE. Benefits (e.g. independence and fall prevention) may motivate older adults to engage in aLiFE. The aLiFE programme should be feasible and acceptable among older Thai adults. The aLiFE programme has been appropriately modified to be 'Thai LiFE (TLiFE)'. A feasibility randomised controlled trial of the TLiFE programme has been conducted in older Thai adults.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Healthcare Utilisation Among the Elderly in Malaysia: The Mediating Role of Health Literacy

Noor'ain Mohamad Yunus, Senior Lecturer, International Business and Management Studies, Faculty of Business and Management, University Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia

The relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of the elderly and healthcare utilisation, is well established; however the process underlying this relationship is poorly understood. A cross-sectional study was conducted to examine the mediating effect of health literacy on the relationship between age and healthcare utilisation. Elderly (n=477) were recruited in 14 public hospitals in Malaysia. The findings reveal that the relationship between age and healthcare utilisation was mediated by health literacy. The findings from the present research help to improve the understanding of healthcare utilisation among the elderly people in Malaysia which are beneficial to the policy makers and practitioners.

Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Cohort Differences in the Role of Education, Occupation, and Income as Socioeconomic Determinants of Health

Silvia Klokgeters, Post-doctoral Researcher, Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Amsterdam UMC location VUmc, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Almar A.L. Kok, Post-doctoral researcher, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Location: VU Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Marjolein Broese Van Groenou, Professor, Department of Sociology, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Martijn Huisman, Professor, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Location: VU Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

The persistence of socioeconomic inequalities in health (SEIH) might be explained by changes in the role of education, occupation, and income. Sociohistorical developments suggest that education's role as a 'gatekeeper' for access to higher skilled jobs and better financial rewards has become more important in recent decades. If this is the case, it is expected that the role of education has changed over time. Data from three birth cohorts aged between 55-64 years were collected in 1992, 2002, and 2012 and derived from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam. Multi-group mediation models with direct and indirect paths between education, occupation, income and physical functioning, physical performance, and depressive symptoms were examined. Absolute health inequalities in physical functioning, physical performance, and depression persisted across cohorts for all three socioeconomic indicators. The direct effect of occupation, but not education, was larger in later birth cohorts, whereas the effect of income was smaller in the later birth cohorts. However, the effect of income was not statistically significant in the youngest birth cohort. Socioeconomic inequalities in physical functioning, physical activity, and depression are indeed persistent over time, and they can partially be explained by the changing role of education. Education becomes more important in determining level of occupation and less important in determining the level of income. Hence the stability of SEIH might be explained by the fact that occupation partially substitutes education's role in explaining SEIH. This suggests that credential inflation is the mechanism by which changes in SEIH occur.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging



16:35-17:50

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 3 -
Seminar
Room 5

Gender and Sexuality

An Intersectional Approach to the Construction and Enactment of Diversity Amongst Ageing Men Involved with Community Men's Sheds in Australia

Vivienne Selwyn, Macquarie University, Australia

This paper focuses on the intersecting discourses of ageing men involved in Community Men's Sheds in NSW Australia. The Australian Men's Shed Association (AMSA) states that sheds are for 'everyman'. Using photo elicitation, interviews and focus groups with men's shed members, their management and the board and management of AMSA, I interrogate the intersecting narratives that underpin the constructions of "everyman". While men's sheds have been researched by those exploring health because of their effectivity for reaching harder groups within the ageing population, less has been written about the role of the notion of "diversity" in the way sheds address their members. Common popular discourses around ageing – such as the notion of "active ageing" – have been critiqued (Katz, 2000, Katz and Calasanti, 2015) for presenting an overly homogenous account of the ageing population, and paying insufficient attention to differences of gender, class, ethnicity, sexuality, and disability. This research project takes such critiques of overly homogenous ageing as a starting point. In this paper, Kimberley Crenshaw's concept of intersectionality will be deployed in a fresh setting to explore the complexity of ageing masculinities enacted in the environment of community men's sheds. This paper reports on early doctoral research that explores members' lived experiences, and members' understandings of and assumptions about 'what sort of ageing men become involved with sheds.' In doing so it seeks to map out how the language of "diversity" works to constitute identities in men's sheds.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Political Involvement of Older Same-Sex Couples in Scotland

Dora Jandric, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

This paper is part of a doctoral project that explores how older same-sex couples in Scotland imagine their future. The paper explores the past and present political engagement of older same-sex couples in Scotland. As a generation that grew up during the time when homosexuality was illegal in Scotland (up until 1980), the couples in this research spent their youth advocating for LGBT rights and equality. Now in their 60s and 70s, these couples are still politically active and engaged in various campaigns, hoping their involvement will make life better for future generations. Through joint semi-structured interviews and written diaries, the couples talk about their responsibility for younger generations and the importance of fighting for equality and human rights. Through their political activism they are also dismantling the stereotypes around political participation of older people, who are often perceived as conservative and holding old-fashioned beliefs that do not benefit the younger generations. This study explores the motivation behind their political involvement and focuses on the importance of the life-course approach in this topic in particular, and in ageing research in general, linking their past stories with present actions and future hopes.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Living Experiences

Older Adults' Experiences and Perspectives of Successful and Active Ageing

Barbra Teater, Professor of Social Work, Social Work, College of Staten Island, City University of New York, Staten Island, NY, United States
Jill Chonody, Associate Professor, Social Work, Boise State University, Boise, ID, United States

A scoping review of the literature was conducted in order to identify any existing research that examined the perspectives of older adults on their views of successful and/or active ageing and, based on the views of the older adults, provide future directions for the conceptualization of old age and the ageing process. An initial 366 articles were identified and after an iterative process of article review by two researchers, twenty-three studies met the inclusion criteria, which were 1) ageing was investigated from the perspective of older adults; and 2) the article was published in English between 2002 (the year WHO's active aging framework was published) and 2017. Information from each article was inputted into a data extraction form and the forms were reviewed to create a list of themes found across the studies. Twelve main themes were found and ranged from the importance of social relationships and interactions ($f = 20$) to having a good death ($f = 2$). Findings from this review indicated that older adults identified both internally and externally controlled elements of ageing and relayed their experience of and perspective on successful and active aging as a combination of social, psychological, physical, financial, environmental, and spiritual aspects. The findings suggest that we elevate the strengths and resilience found in older people, while also supporting changes that occur during the ageing process through progressive approaches to care, support, programming, and policy.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Socioeconomic-related Health Inequality in Non-communicable Diseases Among Older People in Vietnam

Dung Le, PhD Candidate, Public Policy, PhD Student/National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), Japan

The world's population is ageing rapidly, accompanied by increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and widening gaps in socioeconomic status among population groups. This study identifies factors associated with self-reported NCDs and examines socioeconomic-related health inequality in self-reported NCDs among rural and urban Vietnamese older people. This cross-sectional study utilized data from the Vietnam Ageing Survey. A sample of 2,682 older people aged 60 and over was analyzed (rural=1,979 and urban=703). Concentration indices were computed to measure socioeconomic inequalities in self-reported NCDs. Concentration index decomposition analysis was performed to determine the relative contributions of the determinants to explaining those inequalities. Significant socioeconomic inequalities in self-reported NCDs favoring the rich were found, in which the degree of inequality was more pronounced in urban areas than in their rural counterparts. Household wealth (36.8%) and social health insurance (16.6%) were the main drivers contributing to increased socioeconomic inequalities in self-reported NCDs in rural and urban areas, respectively. The findings also revealed that age and social health insurance were positively associated with the probability of reporting NCDs, whereas the inverse was observed for region, employment status, and household wealth for both areas. This study contributes to a growing literature body of studies aimed at explaining socioeconomic-related health inequality in NCDs, with a focus on older people who are commonly affected by socioeconomic gradient in later life. Public policies aimed at narrowing wealth gaps and expanding and improving born-roles of social health insurance should prioritize the most disadvantaged groups in order to achieve health equality.

2019 Special Focus - Aging in Times of New Nationalisms: Inequalities, Participation, and Policies

Role of Policy Learning in Long-term Care Policy Problem Conceptualization : A Comparative Study on Beijing and Shanghai

Chunhua Chen, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

This is part of my PhD research, which is inspired by the observation of very different policy responses to the central instruction on long-term care (LTC) provision in Beijing and Shanghai despite their significant similarities in population ageing challenge, economic development, fiscal capacity, and institutional structure. In fact, two sites differ from policy problem conceptualization through interpreting the central instructions and policy learning based on local contexts. Berman (2013) argues that policymaking is about power as well as dealing with uncertainty and ideas help agents to act in spite of uncertainty (Blyth, 2002). This is particularly true for China which has been experiencing fundamental transitions in every term. Policy learning is a critical source of ideas by obtaining information and knowledge and it is highly valued as a precious experience. However, policy learning is not neutral. It serves multiple goals and different types of policy learning have different influences on subsequent policies in two sites. By analysing 25 in-depth interviews with policy makers in two sites, this paper gives a full picture of LTC problem conceptualization in two sites and reveals learning processes and the effects by solving three questions: who does the learning, what and where to learn and learn for what, and what effects (Bennett and Howlett, 1992). The conclusion is that policy learning is selective and thus highly political. It can either be supportive or opponent evidence for certain policy ideas depending on the contents of learning, which are largely decided by policy makers.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

16:35-17:50

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 5 -
Seminar
Room 7

Toward Better Care

The Role of Community in Healthy Ageing: An Anglo-Japanese Programme to Develop Evidence-Based Strategies for Action in Diverse Policy Contexts

David Morris, Professor, Mental Health, Inclusion and Community, Social Work, University of Central Lancashire, London, United Kingdom
Mika Yamamoto, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

A community perspective on healthy ageing is both a necessity and a virtue. The pace at which societies are ageing is creating significant societal impact in both the UK and Japan. When describing this impact in terms of fiscal burden, policy often generates explanations that appear deficit - focused and solutions that fail to acknowledge inherent complexity. In this context, perspectives on healthy ageing concerned with the reciprocal relationship of older people to the communities of which they are a part may be under-exposed. We propose that the contributory civic role of older people to their communities and the community supports on which they can draw must be seen in both policy and practice as essential inter-related assets. Recent international studies such as ODESSA * have highlighted the importance for an evidence base on healthy ageing to encompass complementary social and design perspectives; to develop alongside that for the built environment, evidence for the value of communities and the social network connectivity, civic engagement and support functions that they can provide. Following the 2018 conference, an academic collaboration for cross-cultural learning was established between the Centre for Citizenship and Community at UCLan in the UK and Toyo with other university partners in Japan with the aim of helping to shape research, practice and resource development in this area. Identified key themes: - the importance of inter-generational perspectives, rights and responsibilities of citizenship; the position of family and carers - will be discussed in a presentation of this initiative and its future aims.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Dignity Living for Hong Kong Elderly: Living at a "Cave"

Ching Yee Chow, Lecturer, School of Social Science, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong, China

Elderly are our treasure! - is supposed to be one of the core cultures of our society in Hong Kong (HK). However, the issues of HK elderly are unexpected in this century. What is happening with our aged in HK society? A group of HK elderly have been face-to-face connected in 2017-18 with social work students (studying social gerontology). Research findings include insights on the actual living conditions of HK elders. Their consideration of dignity living are shared. Other than that, more findings on how the aged in responding to the aging population phenomena, that has been strongly highlighted in the context of HK society are highlighted.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Changes in Physical, Mental, and Social Profiles of a Rare Ageing Cohort

Sarah Assaad, PhD Candidate, Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Carol Brayne, Professor and Director, Cambridge Institute of Public Health, United Kingdom

Jane Fleming, Senior Research Associate, Cambridge Institute of Public Health, United Kingdom

The world's older population is growing at unprecedented rates; the proportion aged ≥ 60 is projected to reach 22% in 2050, double the figure in 2015, with particularly marked growth in "older old" populations. Societal responses need to be based on good data from populations, both quantitative and qualitative. Here we present data from a rare 28-year-long study of older old people, the Cambridge City over-75s Cohort. Structured interviews were conducted with a total of 2610 participants aged 75+ years at baseline (1985-87) followed-up until all participants had died through 9 additional survey waves ending in 2013. The paper describes quantitatively physical, mental, and social profiles of the cohort across the waves. Social wellbeing is captured through questions on social relationships, social networks, social support, and social participation. Physical health is assessed from self-reported comorbidities and the level of impairment in activities of daily living is used as a proxy for disability. The Mini-Mental State Examination test and a depressive symptoms score provide indicators of brain health. The relationship of the positive dimensions across the waves are explored in relation to socio-demographic factors such as age, gender, marital status, education, social class, and living situation. Utilization of health and social care services is a main study outcome, expected to be related to cognitive impairment, disability, and physical and mental health status. Whether social wellbeing changes this relationship is explored.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 17 September	
16:35-17:50	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 6 - Seminar Room 8	<p>Later in Life</p> <p>Income Inequalities between Generations in Austria, Italy, and France - Changes since 2007 Bernhard Binder Hammer, Researcher, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria How did changes in disposable income over the last decade affect the population at different life stages? Our paper measures and analyses income at distinct life stages and its changes between 2007 and 2016 in Austria, France, and Italy. The analysis is based on aggregate economic data from the European System of Accounts and on micro-data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. By distinguishing the population according to life stages, we show that income of the young, childless adult population and of families with small children stagnated or declined, while the development of income was much more favorable for the older population. <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Joint Retirement in Poland Anna Ruzik Sierdzinska, assistant professor, Department of Economics I, Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland Sonia Buchholtz, Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland Coordination of retirement decisions of older couples (married or cohabiting), known as joint retirement, is discussed in the literature on the determinants of retirement decisions. There is a hypothesis that not only do spouses consult the timing of retirement, but they also coordinate the dates. While the hypothesis of joint retirement was generally confirmed for developed countries, only few studies provide statistics on its prevalence. Among the ones that do, it is found that approximately one in twelve couples retires jointly and one in three couples retires within a year. Our paper aim was the empirical analysis of the incidence of joint retirement in Poland. Based on the Labour Force Survey (BAEL) individual data on respondents aged 55-69 we found that more than half people that are economically inactive - neither working nor looking for a job - live in a household with an inactive spouse. For the period between 3rd quarter 2016 and 3rd quarter 2017 we observed that around 11 percent of retirement flows could be treated as joint retirement. Additionally, the results of logic models suggest that retirement of a spouse increases significantly chances that a respondent retires as well. The effect in Poland seems to be stronger for women. <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p> <p>Mobility and Ageing: Preferences in the Use of Transportation Services and Goods by Age Albert Luger, Spittal an der Drau, Carinthia, Austria The changing age structure in industrialized countries like Austria, caused by the increasing life expectancy and low fertility rates, is affecting the consumption patterns of a (regional) economy. This can be explained by changing preferences and needs subject to the age of a household. Also studies in the field of mobility have shown that consumption patterns and expenditures for goods and services in the field of transportation are influenced by certain socioeconomic variables as the age of the household. While there are comparable "young" regions in Austria like the capital Vienna (due to domestic and international immigration of young people to the metropolitan regions) there are also relatively "old" regions like Carinthia, a federal state marked by domestic out-migration of young people. The objective of this paper is to investigate to what extent mobility behaviour and expenditures of Austrian households for mobility (e.g. cars, bikes, public transportation etc.) are dependent on the age of the household, and subsequently which effects are to be expected for the demand of transportation goods and services due to the ageing of the population. The paper is based on a comprehensive literature review as well as a quantitative analysis of mobility expenditures from recent Household Budget Surveys. <i>Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging</i></p>
17:50-18:20	Closing Session and Award Ceremony
	Come join the plenary speakers and your fellow delegates for the Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference Closing Session and Award Ceremony, where there will be special recognition given to those who have helped at the conference as well as announcements for next year's conference.





Aging & Social Change | List of Participants

Gayathri Abeywickrama	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Owasim Akram	Örebro University	Sweden
Maha Al Turki	King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences	Saudi Arabia
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Francesco Barbabella	Linnaeus University	Sweden
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Aging & Social Change | List of Participants

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Hanna Köttl	Bar-Ilan University	Israel
Ida Kublikowski	Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo	Brazil
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Zvi Lanir	Praxis Institute	Israel
Diego Larrotta Castillo	National University of Colombia	Colombia
Anne Marise Lavoie	Laurentian University	Canada



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Aging & Social Change | List of Participants

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Ivy Li	University of Waterloo	Canada
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Veronika Malanina	Tomsk Polytechnic University	Russian Federation
Marita Mc Cabe	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia
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Hiroko Mizumura	Toyo University	Japan
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Sólveig Reynisdóttir	City of Reykjavik	Iceland
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Lukas Richter	Karl Landsteiner Private University for Health Sciences	Austria
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Yukio Sakurai	Yokohama National University	Japan



Aging & Social Change | List of Participants

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Javier Simonovich	Yezreel Valley Academic College	Israel
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Líney Úlfarsdóttir	City of Reykjavík	Iceland
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Lise Van De Beeck	University of Ottawa	Canada
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Berfin Varisli	Maltepe University	Turkey
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Munira Wells	Seton Hall University	United States
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Mika Yamamoto	Toyo University	Japan
Megumu Yazawa (Yamamoto)	Ochanomizu University	Japan
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Lynne Young		Canada
Jingjing Zhang	Southeast University	China
Youmei Zhou	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom
Bifan Zhu	Shanghai Health Development Research Center	China
Astra Zoldner	Filmuniversität Babelsberg Konrad Wold	Germany









Ninth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society

University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, USA | 19–20 September 2019
healthandsociety.com/2019-conference



IX Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad

Universidad de California, Berkeley
Estados Unidos | 19–20 de septiembre de 2019
saludsociedad.com/congreso-2019



Fourth International Conference on Communication & Media Studies

University of Bonn
Bonn, Germany | 26–28 September 2019
oncommunicationmedia.com/2019-conference



IV Congreso Internacional de Estudios sobre Medios de Comunicación

Universidad de Bonn
Bonn, Alemania | 26–28 de septiembre de 2019
medios-comunicacion.com/congreso-2019



Ninth International Conference on Food Studies

National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism
Kaohsiung City, Taiwan | 24–25 October 2019
food-studies.com/2019-conference



Twelfth International Conference on the Inclusive Museum

Muntref, Museum of Immigration
Buenos Aires, Argentina | 7–9 November 2019
onmuseums.com/2019-conference



Sixteenth International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic & Social Sustainability

Pontifical Catholic University of Chile
Santiago, Chile | 29–31 January 2020
onsustainability.com/2020-conference



XVI Congreso Internacional sobre Sostenibilidad Medioambiental, Cultural, Económica y Social

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Santiago, Chile | 29–31 de enero de 2020
lasostenibilidad.com/congreso-2020



Fourteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn Campus
New York, USA | 16–18 March 2020
designprinciplesandpractices.com/2020-conference



XIV Congreso Internacional sobre Principios y Prácticas del Diseño

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn Campus
Nueva York, Estados Unidos | 16–18 de marzo de 2019
el-diseno.com/congreso-2020



Sixteenth International Conference on Technology, Knowledge, and Society

Illinois Conference Center at University of Illinois
Research Park
Champaign, USA | 26–27 March 2020
techandsoc.com/2020-conference



Twelfth International Conference on Climate Change: Impacts & Responses

Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Venice, Italy | 16–17 April 2020
on-climate.com/2020-conference



Thirteenth International Conference on e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies

University of the Aegean - Rhodes Campus
Rhodes, Greece | 23–24 April 2020
ubi-learn.com/2020-conference



XVI Congreso Internacional de Tecnología, Conocimiento y Sociedades

Universidad del Egeo - Campus Rodas
Rodas, Grecia | 23–24 de abril de 2020
tecno-soc.com/congreso-2020



Tenth International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society

UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | 30 April - 1 May 2020
religioninsociety.com/2020-conference



X Congreso Internacional sobre Religión y Espiritualidad en la Sociedad

UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canadá | 30 de abril–1 de mayo de 2020
la-religion.com/congreso-2020



Tenth International Conference on The Constructed Environment

University of California Berkeley, Clark Kerr Campus
Berkeley, USA | 13–14 May 2020

constructedenvironment.com/2020-conference



Twentieth International Conference on Knowledge, Culture, and Change in Organizations

University of Illinois at Chicago,
Student Center East
Chicago, USA | 27–28 May 2020

organization-studies.com/2020-conference



XX Congreso Internacional de Conocimiento, Cultura y Cambio en Organizaciones

Universidad de Illinois en Chicago,
Student Center East
Chicago, Estados Unidos | 27–28 de mayo de 2020

la-organizacion.com/congreso-2020



Thirteenth Global Studies Conference

Concordia University
Montreal, Canada | 4–5 June 2020

onglobalization.com/2020-conference



Twentieth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations

University of Milan
Milan, Italy | 10–12 June 2020

ondiversity.com/2020-conference



XX Congreso Internacional sobre Diversidad en Organizaciones, Comunidades y Naciones

Universidad de Milán
Milán, Italia | 10–12 de junio de 2020

ladiversidad.com/congreso-2020



Eleventh International Conference on Sport & Society

University of Granada
Granada, Spain | 18–19 June 2020

sportandsociety.com/2020-conference



Fifth International Conference on Tourism & Leisure Studies

University of Dubrovnik
Dubrovnik, Croatia | 18–19 June 2020

tourismandleisurestudies.com/2020-conference



Fifteenth International Conference on The Arts in Society

NUI Galway
Galway, Ireland | 24–26 June 2020

artsinsociety.com/2020-conference



Eighteenth International Conference on New Directions in the Humanities

Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Venice, Italy | 1–3 July 2020

thehumanities.com/2020-conference



XVIII Congreso Internacional sobre Nuevas Tendencias en Humanidades

Universidad Ca' Foscari de Venecia
Venecia, Italia | 1–3 de julio de 2020

las-humanidades.com/congreso-2020



Information, Medium & Society: Eighteenth International Conference on Publishing Studies

Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Venice, Italy | 3 July 2020

booksandpublishing.com/2020-conference



Twenty-seventh International Conference on Learning

University of Valencia
Valencia, Spain | 13–15 July 2020

thelearner.com/2020-conference



XXVII Congreso Internacional de Aprendizaje

Universidad de Valencia
Valencia, España | 13–15 de julio de 2020

sobreaprendizaje.com/congreso-2020



Fifteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens,
Athens, Greece | 20–22 July 2020
thesocialsciences.com/2020-conference



XV Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinarias

Universidad de Atenas
Atenas, Grecia | 20–22 de julio de 2020
interdisciplinasocial.com/congreso-2020



Tenth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society

Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3
Paris, France | 3–4 September 2020
healthandsociety.com/2020-conference



X Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad

Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3
París, Francia | 3–4 de septiembre de 2020
saludsociedad.com/congreso-2020



Thirteenth International Conference on the Inclusive Museum

Museum of Lisbon
Lisbon, Portugal | 3–5 September 2020
onmuseums.com/2020-conference



XIII Congreso Internacional de Museos Inclusivos

Museo de Lisboa
Lisboa, Portugal | 3–5 de septiembre de 2020
museosinclusivos.com/congreso-2020



Eleventh International Conference on The Image

University of New South Wales
Sydney, Australia | 9–10 September 2020
ontheimage.com/2020-conference



XI Congreso Internacional sobre la Imagen

Universidad de Nueva Gales del Sur
Sídney, Australia | 9–10 de septiembre de 2020
sobrelainagen.com/congreso-2020



Aging & Social Change: Tenth Interdisciplinary Conference

UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | 24–25 September 2020
agingandsocialchange.com/2020-conference



Fifteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices

University of Monterrey
Monterrey, Mexico | 3–5 March 2021
designprinciplesandpractices.com/2021-conference



XV Congreso Internacional sobre Principios y Prácticas del Diseño

Universidad de Monterrey
Monterrey, México | 3–5 de marzo de 2021
el-diseno.com/congreso-2021

Aging & Social Change

Tenth Interdisciplinary Conference

*"Aging Societies: Extended Working Lives and
Discrimination Against Older Workers"*

UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada
24–25 September 2020

Call for Papers

We invite proposals for paper presentations, workshops/interactive sessions, posters/exhibits, colloquia, innovation showcases, virtual posters, or virtual lightning talks.

Returning Member Registration

We are pleased to offer a Returning Member Registration Discount to delegates who have attended the Aging & Social Change Conference in the past. Returning research network members receive a discount off the full conference registration rate.

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