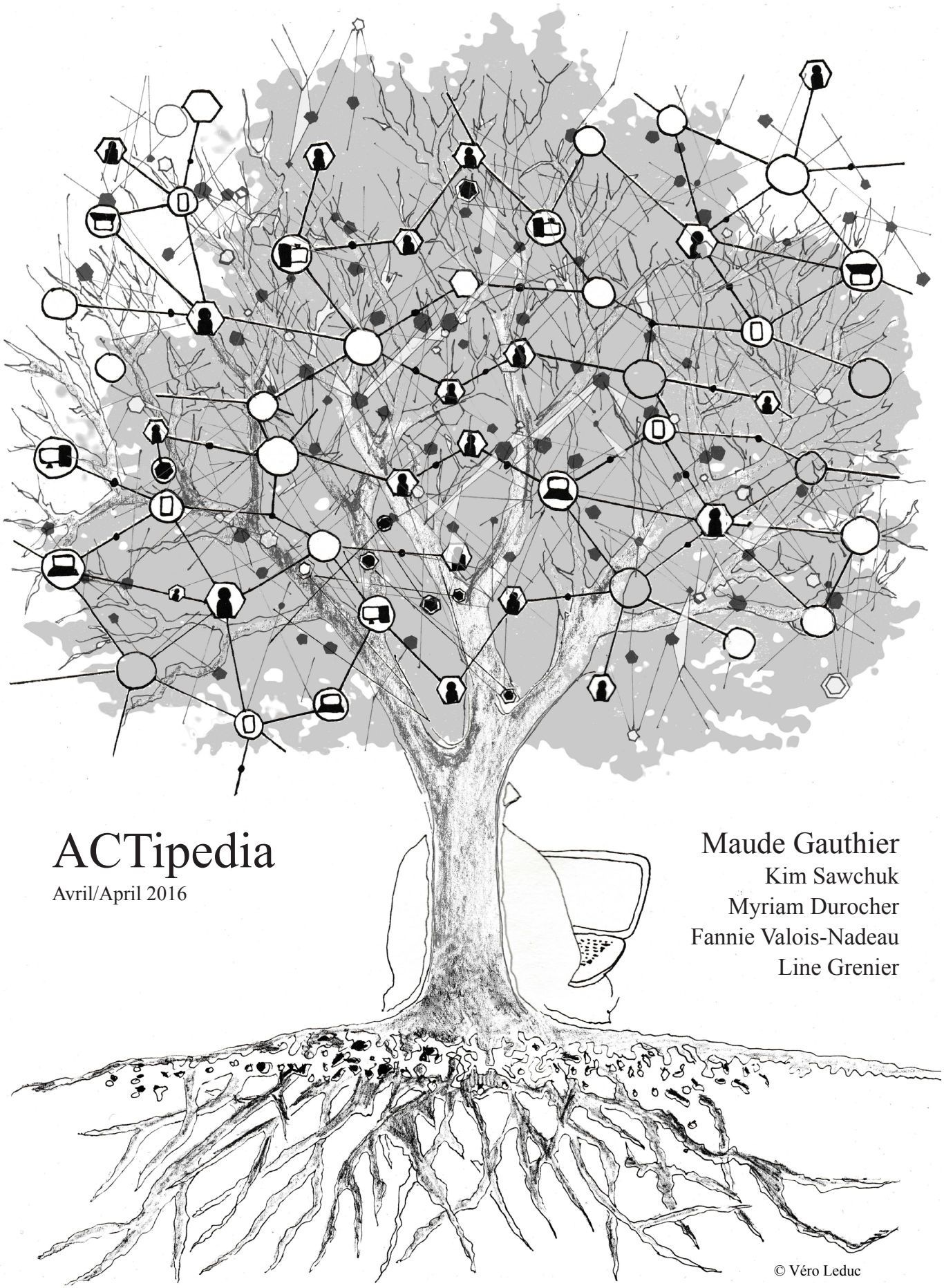
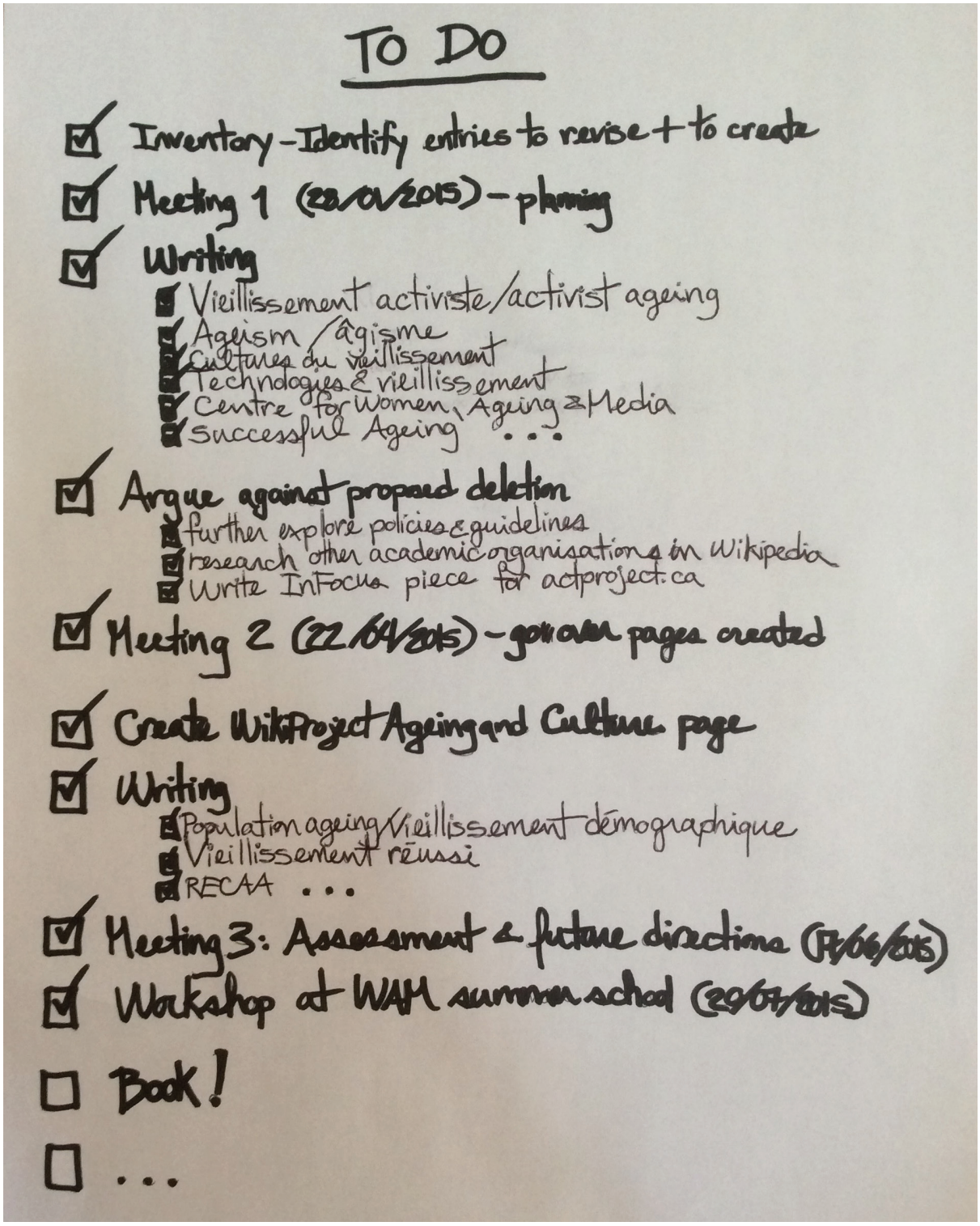


ACTipedia

Avril/April 2016

Maude Gauthier
Kim Sawchuk
Myriam Durocher
Fannie Valois-Nadeau
Line Grenier

© Véro Leduc


TO DO
Inventory - Identify entries to revise + to create
Meeting 1 (29/01/2015) - planning
Writing
Vieillissement activiste/activist ageing
Ageism / âgisme
Cultures du vieillissement
Technologies & vieillissement
Centre for Women, Ageing & Media
Successful Ageing ...
Argue against proposed deletion
further explore policies & guidelines
research other academic organisations in Wikipedia
write InFocus piece for actproject.ca
Meeting 2 (22/04/2015) - go over pages created
Create WikiProject Ageing and Culture page
Writing
Population ageing/Vieillissement démographique
Vieillissement réussi
RECAA ...
Meeting 3: Assessment & future directions (17/06/2015)
Workshop at WAM summer school (29/07/2015)
Book!
...

Introduction to ACTipedia

The ACTipedia project started as a pedagogical endeavour. Acfas (*Association francophone pour le savoir*) approached Kim to contribute to the French-language *Wikipédia*. The project soon became bilingual, guided by a desire to fill some gaps regarding the perspectives offered on ageing in Wikipedia. Our aim is to contribute content about the ways that culture *ages* us in a way that is not physiological.

Ageing, Communication, Technologies (ACT) is a research network that addresses how 'digital ageism' (the individual and systemic biases that create forms of inclusion and exclusion that are age-related) operates in subtle ways. We rethink new media from the perspective of old age. When we first noticed how Wikipedia reproduced the dominant discourses on ageing as a "problem" – a process of declining health and productivity that challenges the economy and health-care system in ageing societies – we decided to introduce ideas about how ageing is experienced and mediated in people's lives. The scope of our project includes entries about the mediation of ageing, concepts like ageism, digital technologies, organisations, and scholars working in the field of ageing studies. We are also interested in the ways in which age and ageing intersect with other ways of experiencing identity – so far we have contributed to entries about the intersection of age with gender, sexuality, and ethnicity.

Despite the many additions we were able to make to Wikipedia, the exclusions perpetuated in this online encyclopedia call for the creation of another space to document and address what is silenced. Paradoxically, the good old-fashioned book becomes this medium through which these ideas can circulate. Therefore, the format of the book reflects the multiple layers of meaning-making and intermediality of the project, where digital media, paper books, drawings and photographs rely upon and refer to one another. The book reveals the sometimes-rigid format of the online encyclopedia (e.g., the PDFs of the entries). The comments and drawings that we have added to the PDFs are textual and visual interventions to tell the story of the project and to add coherence to the book. This book is composed of the official version of the entries (including their corresponding images), of our own images, of the visual marking of the changes we made, as well as our short comments and longer commentaries.

In practical terms, we first produced an inventory of the already-existing entries on ageing (prior to our interventions). We then created new entries and modified existing ones. The inventory helped us to figure out what we could add to the online encyclopedia. We found over fifty entries directly related to ageing (and more if we counted the very specific entries about illnesses, genes, syndromes and the like). In all, we intervened in about fifty entries in English, French, Portuguese and German.

We learned important lessons throughout the process. For instance, it is difficult to make space for collectives and for intersectional perspectives. Throughout this book, you will find indications as to where our interventions were successful and where they were "silenced". We comment on many entries to contextualise our interventions. We also identify the additions we made and the links we created. Some of the entries we created are left without further intervention. In these cases, you will see no comments were added to the downloaded PDFs.

We were also struck by the difference between languages, as we discovered important differences between the English and French-language Wikipedias, not only in content but also in policies and guidelines. In the English-language Wikipedia, some people target entries related to women, feminism, LGBT, cultural minorities, and probably others, in order to block their entry into this collective space. This space is more developed (more articles, more contributors) and more closely policed than the French-language *Wikipédia.* In our experience, the French-language *Wikipédia* is also more welcoming to academic research and research groups. The portrait of inclusion and exclusion vary among other languages too, and we have noticed this with regards to the German, Finnish, and Portuguese-language Wikipedias. Language often forecloses possibilities for connections. For example, inside a given page, it is forbidden to insert links to pages written in another language. The proliferation of rules also creates a collectivity of experts that may have tense relationships with other collectivities, such as feminists and scholars, as we have experienced in the English-language Wikipedia.

Maude acted as the coordinator for this project. She also did most of the entries and changes. She sought help from Kim, Line, Fannie and Myriam for advice

and interventions on specific issues. They also created a few entries themselves. Further changes were made by participants in the WAM Summer School (UK), by members and guests of the C.IAS (Austria), by professors and students from the University of Toronto, and from other Montreal-based members. You will find the details of who did what at the end of the book.

We will update this book with new additions and changes every year. It will serve as a trace of how knowledge on "ageing" evolved over time in this contested discursive space.

Happy reading!



Kim, Maude & Shannon, Skype with/avec Graz



Introduction à ACTipedia

ACTipedia a vu le jour en tant que projet pédagogique, lorsque l'Acfas (Association francophone pour le savoir) a approché Kim pour qu'elle contribue à Wikipédia. Le projet est rapidement devenu bilingue, car les travaux culturels sur le vieillissement souffraient de la même invisibilité en anglais et en français. Nous voulions donc ajouter du contenu expliquant comment la culture (e.g. les formes de discriminations, les représentations, les politiques publiques) âge les gens, comment nous vieillissons autrement que par la physiologie.

ACT est un projet qui s'attaque à l'âgisme numérique (biais systémiques et individuels reliés à l'âge) et aborde les médias numériques du point de vue de la vieillesse. L'équipe ACTipedia part donc de cette position pour interroger les médias numériques comme Wikipédia. En remarquant à quel point Wikipédia reproduisait les discours dominants sur le vieillissement comme « problème » – un déclin biologique ayant des impacts sur la santé et la productivité, un défi pour nos économies et nos systèmes de santé – nous nous sommes attelées à la tâche d'introduire du contenu sur les expériences du vieillissement et leurs médiations. Le projet inclut des entrées sur des concepts comme l'âgisme, sur les technologies numériques, sur des organisations et des universitaires travaillant sur ce thème.

Malgré les changements que nous avons pu apporter à Wikipédia et malgré l'idéal d'un cyberespace ouvert à tous, notre expérience fait ressortir des processus d'exclusion de certaines « voix ». Paradoxe, donc, que le livre devienne le médium par lequel il nous est possible de documenter ces exclusions et de faire circuler les idées. Nous retenons d'importantes leçons de notre expérience avec « l'organisation du savoir » sur Wikipédia. Au fil du livre, vous trouverez des indications des endroits où nos interventions ont réussi et où elles ont échoué. La mise en forme du livre reflète plusieurs couches de construction du sens et l'intermédialité du projet, où les médias numériques, les livres en papier, les images et les photographies dépendent et renvoient les uns aux autres. Nos commentaires et nos dessins viennent déstabiliser l'enyclopédie en ligne et son format rigide (e.g. les PDF des entrées). Ils constituent des interventions textuelles et visuelles pour raconter l'histoire du projet et donner sa cohérence au livre. Celui-ci est composé de la version officielle des entrées et des images qu'elles incluent, de nos propres images (dessins), de l'emphase visuelle sur nos changements et de nos commentaires.

Concrètement, nous avons dressé l'inventaire des articles existants à propos du vieillissement, puis nous avons apporté des révisions et créé de nouveaux articles. L'inventaire nous a servi de « carte » pour cibler « où » l'on pouvait ajouter du contenu à partir des expertises d'ACT. Nous avons découvert plusieurs dizaines d'articles en français sur le vieillissement, dont beaucoup ciblent toutefois les maladies, les syndromes, les gênes, etc. Au total, nous sommes intervenues sur environ 50 entrées, en Anglais, en Français, en Portuguais et en Allemand. Certaines entrées que nous avons créées sont incluses dans ce livre sans intervention supplémentaire. Vous verrez qu'aucun commentaire n'y a été ajouté.

La différence entre les langues est parfois frappante; elle ne touche pas que le contenu, mais également les règles. En anglais, il est plus difficile de faire une place aux organisations et aux perspectives intersectionnelles. Les entrées à propos des femmes, du féminisme, des minorités culturelles ou sexuelles et de genre sont passées au crible fin par des gens qui patrouillent Wikipedia avec un agenda idéologique réactionnaire. En français, l'encyclopédie est moins développée, mais selon notre expérience, elle est plus accueillante envers la recherche universitaire. Selon nos collaborateurs qui ont touché aux Wikipédias Allemand, Finnois et Portuguais, ces variations entre les langues ne touchent pas que les Wikipédias en anglais et en français. Les types de collectivités produits sont centrés autour d'une langue, avec l'interdiction d'insérer des liens vers des pages rédigées en une autre langue que celle de l'entrée en question, ce qui limite les possibilités d'échanges. La prolifération des règles crée également une collectivité d'experts qui développe des relations tendues avec d'autres collectivités, notamment les féministes et les universitaires.

Le projet a été coordonné par Maude. C'est aussi elle qui a créé et modifié la plupart des entrées. Kim, Line, Fannie et Myriam l'ont aidée pour certaines interventions clés. Ces dernières ont également créé quelques entrées. Les participantes à l'école d'été de WAM (UK), les membres du C.IAS (Autriche), les professeures et étudiantes de l'University de Toronto et d'autres membres ACT de Montréal ont également contribué à modifier et créer quelques entrées. Vous trouverez une liste de « qui a fait quoi » à la fin du livre.

Ce livre sera mis à jour annuellement de manière à permettre de retracer les changements aux entrées et les ajouts. Il servira aussi à retracer l'évolution des savoirs sur le vieillissement dans cet espace discursif contesté.

Bonne lecture !

Prof Andrea Charise & her students, University of Toronto



Équipe/Team



Line, Fannie & Myriam

Maude Gauthier : Chargée du projet et conceptrice ACTipedia Project Lead and Editor, Concordia University; chercheuse postdoctorale / postdoctoral fellow, Lancaster University

Kim Sawchuk : Principal Investigator ACT & Professor / Chercheuse principale ACT & professeure titulaire, Concordia University

Myriam Durocher : Assistante de recherche & étudiante au doctorat / Research Assistant & PhD student, Université de Montréal

Fannie Valois-Nadeau : Collaboratrice & chercheure postdoctorale / Collaborator & postdoctoral fellow, Concordia University & Queens University

Line Grenier : Collaboratrice & professeure agrégée / Collaborator & Associate Professor, Université de Montréal

Collaborators/ Collaborateurs occasionnels : Barbara Marshall (Professor, Trent University), Hannah Grist, Kate Latham, Linda Hess, Elena Fronk, Eva Krainitzki, Ieva Stončikaitė, Caroline Coyle, Ioana Schiau & Maricel Oro Piqueras (students and postdocs, WAM Summer School), Shannon Hebblethwaite (Professor, Concordia University), Kelly Leonard, Mary-Jane Kwok-Choon (étudiantes de Montréal ACT Montreal-based students), Andrea Charise (Professor, University of Toronto), Jacikka Premakumar, Carolina Mainardi, Gladys Marfo, Marcela Costa & Laura Ye (students, University of Toronto), Barbara Ratzenböck, Roberta Maierhofer, Ulla Kriebernegg & Maureen Goggin (C.IAS in Graz), Antonia Hernández (InDesign), Véro Leduc (dessins).

act
ageing + communication + technologies

This research wa supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada
Canada

Table of contents

Introduction to ACTipedia iii

Introduction à ACTipedia v

Équipe/Team vii

Table of contents viii

Entries/Entréées 1

- Activist ageing 1
- Active ageing 3
- Ageing (*followed by extended commentary*) 5
- Ageing studies 21
- Ageism *(& image*) 23
- Âgisme 39
- Altersdiskriminierung 45
- Aging and society 59
- Réflexion de Line Grenier : Figures du « même » 67
- Atwater Library 69
- CARP (Canada) 71
- Centre de recherche et d'expertise en gérontologie sociale 73
- Centre for Women, Ageing and Media (*discussion around the deletion*) 75
- Réflexion de Maude Gauthier : Le sexisme sur Wikipédia est bien réel / Commentary from Maude Gauthier: The Nasty Surprise of Sexism in Wikipedia 80
- *Perpetuating Exclusion in Wikipedia (forum Article)* 82
- Centre for Women, Ageing and Media 86
- Réflexion de Fannie Valois-Nadeau : Rapports au temps dans l'expérience wikipédienne (*& image*) 88
- Cultures du vieillissement 91

Digital literacy 93

Elder abuse 101

Estudo de Envelhecimento 108

European Network for Aging Studies 110

Fracture numérique (générationnelle) 112

Genre et médias 115

Gerontology 118

Information processing technology and aging 127

Kathleen Woodward 130

Kim Sawchuk (*including discussion*) 132

Leisure 138

LGBT ageing 145

Media and gender 149

Media studies 158

Mediatization (media) 165

Mémés déchaînées 168

Old age 170

Personne âgée 189

Population aging 195

Raging Grannies 200

Respecting elders : Communities against abuse (*& image*) 203

Sexualité des personnes âgées 206

Sexuality in older age (*& vandalism*) 208

Social capital 212

Sociologie de la vieillesse et du vieillissement 232

Successful aging 233

Technologies et vieillissement (*& image*) (*suivi de la discussion*) 240

The Silver Tsunami 247

The Coming of Age (book) 249

A Velhice (livro) 251

Vieillesse 252

Vieillissement 256

Vieillissement activiste 263

Vieillissement démographique 265

Réflexion de Myriam Durocher : Création et diffusion de nouveaux contenus 268

Vieillissement réussi 269

To Conclude xi

Conclusion xii

List of resources/Liste de ressources xiii

Summary of contributions/Sommaire des contributions (*including authors*) xix

This is one of the first entries we created. It was redirected to Activity theory (aging), which is a completely different topic! This change was undone by another Wikipedian who noticed the mistake.

Activist ageing

In the field of ageing studies, **activist ageing** refers to activism and research that empowers the elderly. This approach investigates how ageing is imagined (in mostly Western societies), how ageism operates, and how elders respond to exclusion.[1][2]



RECAA Flashmob Montreal

Many elders, and especially women, are involved in organizations that aim to effect social change on issues related to ageing or in general.[3] Retirement engenders a form of social exclusion. In this context becoming an activist or a volunteer represents one's agency and participation in social change, outside the market system. Instead of assuming a passive role, they act. As elder rights activists and members of community organizations, they try to prevent elder abuse, raise awareness, build resources and networks.[4] Activist ageing is different from active ageing.

1 Organizations

- Respecting Elders: Communities Against Abuse (RECAA): Aims to raise awareness of elder mistreatment within the ethnocultural communities, using strategies such as forum theatre (acting out situations from the life of elders to stimulate discussion). They participate to events like the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.
- Raging Grannies: Created in 1987 in British Columbia, they spread across countries. They are social justice activists.
- CARP (Canada): An organization that defends the needs of older Canadians and offer benefits to its members.
- Seniors Action Quebec: Aims to address the living conditions of English-Speaking seniors in Quebec and give access to information for an active and healthy aging to its members.

2 Mediatization

Canadian governmental services offered through various Internet portals require greater technological skills from the part of elders, who need to comply in order to get information about their rights or specific programs.[5] The development of digital technologies forces activists and community organizations to consider including media in their actions. Many organizations use digital technologies to contact other organizations at a distance, to document their organization's history and actions, and to develop intergenerational ties. Contrary to popular discourses that represent the elderly as passive and dependant, their uses of digital media show their agency and ability to produce media content.[6] Other kinds of projects also aim to enhance digital literacy among elders, such as the workshops taking place at the Atwater Library in Montreal.[7]

3 See also

Elder rights

4 References

[1] Gullette, M. (2004). Aged by culture. Chicago IL: University of Chicago Press.

[2] Sawchuk, K. (2013). "Tactical Mediatization and Activist Ageing: pressures, pushbacks and the story of RECAA," in MediKulture special issue on mediatization edited by Stig Hjarvard and Line Nybro Peterson.

[3] Charpentier, Michèle, Anne Quéniart et Julie Jacques (2008). Femmes, militance et vieillissement. Amnis 8 : http://amnis.revues.org/583 ; DOI : 10.4000/amnis.583

[4] Sawchuk, K. (2013). "Tactical Mediatization and Activist Ageing: pressures, pushbacks and the story of RECAA," in MediKulture special issue on mediatization edited by Stig Hjarvard and Line Nybro Peterson.

[5] Middleton, C. & Sorensen, C. (2005). How connected Are Canadians ? Inequities in Canadian households' Inter-

net access. Canadian Journal of Communication, 30(4): 463-483.

[6] Sawchuk, K. (2013). "Tactical Mediatization and Activist Ageing: pressures, pushbacks and the story of RECAA," in MediKulture special issue on mediatization edited by Stig Hjarvard and Line Nybro Peterson.

[7] http://digital-literacy.atwaterlibrary.ca/?p=1061&upm_export=pdf

The references in all entries have been systematically copied from Wikipedia and, as such, the formatting can vary from one entry to the next.

5 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

5.1 Text

Activist_ageing Contributors: Deb, Amatulic, Valereee, Yobot, ThaddeusB, Wgolf, Jeraphine Gryphon, MaudeG3, MyriamACT, Miami19 and Anonymous: 2

5.2 Images

File:RECAA_Flashmob_Montreal.jpg Image provided by ACT.

5.3 Content license

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Active ageing

Active ageing (**active aging** in the US) is a concept recently deployed by the European Commission, the World Health Organization, and used also in Human Resource Management. This concept evokes the idea of longer activity, with a higher retirement age and working practices adapted to the age of the employee. It also extends to the social engagement of the elderly in the collectivity.



Two men practicing Tahtib, one of them lost his hair, indicating adavnced age active Ageing, on an Ostraca from Ancient Egypt, Louvre

1 Demographic Changes

Europeans demography shifts towards an elder population with lower birth rates. This will have repercussions on the European economy as less and less active people will support the social costs of health-care and pension of those who stopped working. The EU-Commission has fixed 2 targets for 2010:[1]

1. The Stockholm targets of 2001, which intend to reach 50% higher employment of elder people between 55 and 64.

2. The Barcelona targets of 2002, which intend to progressively augment of 5 years the age of retirement in order to prolong the professional life of elder people.

2 Theoretical Background

The concept of active ageing was originally inspired by the work of Robert Havighurst on activity theory, according to which elders' well-being relies on them staying active in later life; from this point of view, staying active is key to successfully ageing.[2]

3 Current Understandings

At the end of the 20th century organizations such as the OECD and the International Labour Organization used the concept to address the challenges faced by the labour market: lengthening of retirement, maintaining the elderly in employment, etc.[3] In 2002 the World Health Organization (WHO) gave a new twist to the concept by emphasising the prevention of health problems.[4] The concept was then extended to elders being engaged in their communities (e.g. through volunteering) and their family. From this point of view an elder should optimize his or her health in order to benefit his or her own life as much as enrich the collectivity. Critics condemn the normativity of this model as "successfully" ageing in which elders have to stay active and be involved in activities recognized as beneficial without taking into account their heterogeneous life courses.[5]

4 Notes and references

[1] http://www.euractiv.com/fr/europe-sociale/vieillissement-actif-travailleurs-emettent-reserves/article-164437 Euractiv.com

[2] Silke van Dyk, Stephan Lessenich, Tina Denninger et Anna Richter (2014). The Many Meanings of "Active Ageing". Confronting Public Discourse with Older People's Stories, Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques 44(1): 97-115

[3] Thibauld Moulaert, Sylvie Carbonnelle et Laurent Nisen (2014). Le vieillissement actif dans tous ses éclats, Presses Universitaires de Louvain.

[4] WHO (2002). Active Ageing: A policy framework, http://www.who.int/ageing/publications/active_ageing/en/

[5] Stephen Katz (2013). Active and Successful Aging. Lifestyle as a Gerontological Idea, Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques 44(1): 33-49

5 External Links

EU-Commission (2002)

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **Active ageing** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_ageing?oldid=666492357 *Contributors:* Pnm, Karenjc, Cydebot, JaGa, Ashashyou, Muro Bot, Addbot, Yobot, RobertEves92, Sergionux, Omnipaedista, Smartiepants24, Miami19 and Anonymous: 2

6.2 Images

- **File:Egypte_louvre_105.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/89/Egypte_louvre_105.jpg *License:* CC BY-SA 1.0 *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Ageing

This entry is a node for all the biological discourses on ageing. See our extended commentary at the end.

For other uses, see Ageing (disambiguation).

Ageing (British English) or **aging** (American English) is the process of becoming older. In the narrow sense, the term refers to biological ageing of human beings, animals and other organisms. In the broader sense, ageing can refer to single cells within an organism (cellular senescence) or to the population of a species (population ageing).

In humans, ageing represents the accumulation of changes in a human being over time,[1] encompassing physical, psychological, and social change. Reaction time, for example, may slow with age, while knowledge of world events and wisdom may expand. Ageing is among the greatest known risk factors for most human diseases:[2] of the roughly 150,000 people who die each day across the globe, about two thirds die from age-related causes.

The causes of ageing are unknown; current theories are assigned to the damage concept, whereby the accumulation of externally induced damage (such as DNA point mutations) may cause biological systems to fail, or to the programmed ageing concept, whereby internal processes (such as DNA telomere shortening) may cause ageing.

The discovery, in 1934, that calorie restriction can extend lifespan twofold in rats, and the existence of species having negligible senescence and potentially immortal species such as *Hydra*, have motivated research into delaying and preventing ageing and thus age-related diseases.

1 Ageing versus immortality

Human beings and members of many other species necessarily experience ageing and mortality. In contrast, some species can be considered immortal: for example, bacteria fission to produce daughter cells, strawberry plants grow runners to produce clones of themselves, and animals in the genus *Hydra* have a regenerative ability with which they avoid dying of old age.

Even within humans and other mortal species, there are arguably cells with the potential for immortality: cancer cells which have lost the ability to die such as the HeLa cell line, stem cells, and specifically germ cells (producing ova and spermatozoa).[3] In artificial cloning, adult cells can be rejuvenated back to embryonic status and then used to grow a new tissue or animal without ageing.[4] Normal human cells however die after about

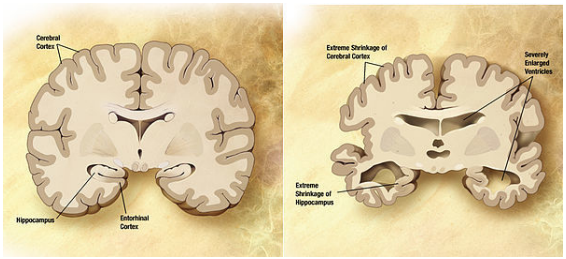


Immortal Hydra*, a relative of the jellyfish*

50 cell divisions in laboratory culture (the Hayflick Limit, discovered by Leonard Hayflick in 1961).

After a period of near perfect renewal (in humans, between 20 and 35 years of age), ageing is characterised by the declining ability to respond to stress, increasing homeostatic imbalance and the increased risk of disease. This currently irreversible series of changes inevitably ends in death.

2 Effects of ageing



Comparison of a normal aged brain (left) and the brain of a person with Alzheimer's disease (right). Characteristics that separate the two are pointed out.

A number of characteristic ageing symptoms are experienced by a majority or by a significant proportion of humans during their lifetimes.

- Teenagers lose the young child's ability to hear high-frequency sounds above 20 kHz.
- A continuous decline in several cognitive processes occurs after a peak performance in the mid-20s age group.[5]
- By age 30, wrinkles develop mainly due to photoageing, particularly affecting sun-exposed areas (face, hands) of fair-skinned individuals.
- Around age 35, female fertility declines sharply.
- In the mid-forties, presbyopia generally becomes apparent.
- Around age 50, hair turns grey in Caucasoids.[6] Many men are affected by balding, and women enter menopause.
- In the 60–64 age cohort, osteoarthritis rises to 53%. Only 20% however report disabling osteoarthritis at this age.[7]
- In the 70–79 age range, partial hearing loss affecting communication rises to 65%, predominantly among low-income males.[8]
- Over the age of 85, thirst perception decreases, such that 41% of the elderly drink insufficiently.[9] Frailty, defined as loss of muscle mass and mobility, affects 25% of those over 85.[10][11]

Ageing furthermore is among the greatest known risk factors for most human diseases.[2] Specifically, age is a major risk factor for most common neurodegenerative diseases. Dementia becomes more common with age.[12] About 3% of people between the ages of 65–74 have dementia, 19% between 75 and 84 and nearly half of those over 85 years of age.[13] The spectrum includes mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, cerebrovascular disease, Parkinson's disease and Lou Gehrig's disease. Research has focused in particular on memory and ageing and has found decline in many types of memory with ageing, but not in semantic memory or general knowledge such as vocabulary definitions, which typically increases or remains steady until the late adulthood.[14] Early studies on changes in cognition with age generally found declines in intelligence in the elderly, but studies were cross-sectional rather than longitudinal and thus results may be an artefact of cohort rather than a true example of decline. However, longitudinal studies could be confounded due to prior test experience.[15] Intelligence may decline with age, though the rate may vary depending on the type and may in fact remain steady throughout most of the lifespan, dropping suddenly only as people near the end of their lives. Individual variations in rate of cognitive decline may therefore be explained in terms of people having different lengths of life.[16] There are changes to the brain: though neuron loss is minor after 20 years of age there is a 10% reduction each decade in the total length of the brain's myelinated axons.[17]

Age can result in communication barriers, such as due to hearing loss and visual impairment.[18] Sensory impairments include hearing and vision deficits. Changes in cognition, hearing, and vision are associated with healthy ageing and can cause problems when diagnosing dementia and aphasia due to the similarities.[19] Common conditions that can increase the risk of hearing loss in elderly people are high blood pressure, diabetes or the use of certain medications harmful to the ear.[20] Hearing aids are commonly referred to as personal amplifying systems, which can generally improve hearing by about 50%. In visual impairment, non-verbal communication is reduced, which can lead to isolation and possible depression. Macular degeneration is a common cause of vision loss in elderly people. This degeneration is caused by systemic changes in the circulation of waste products and growth of abnormal vessels around the retina causing the photoreceptors not to receive proper images.[21]

A distinction can be made between "proximal ageing" (age-based effects that come about because of factors in the recent past) and "distal ageing" (age-based differences that can be traced back to a cause early in person's life, such as childhood poliomyelitis).[16]

Of the roughly 150,000 people who die each day across the globe, about two thirds—100,000 per day—die from age-related causes. In industrialised nations, the proportion is much higher, reaching 90%.[22][23][24]

3 Biological basis of ageing

Main article: Senescence

At present, the biological basis of ageing is unknown, even in relatively simple and short-lived organisms. Less still is known about mammalian ageing, in part due to the much longer lives in even small mammals such as the mouse (around 3 years). A primary model organism for studying ageing is the nematode *C. elegans*, thanks to its short lifespan of 2–3 weeks, the ability to easily perform genetic manipulations or suppress gene activity with RNA interference, and other factors.[25] Most known mutations and RNA interference targets that extend lifespan were first discovered in *C. elegans*.[26]

Factors that are proposed to influence biological ageing fall into two main categories, *programmed* and *damage-related*. Programmed factors follow a biological timetable, perhaps a continuation of the one that regulates childhood growth and development. This regulation would depend on changes in gene expression that affect the systems responsible for maintenance, repair and defense responses. Damage-related factors include environmental assaults to living organisms that induce cumulative damage at various levels.[27]

There are four main metabolic pathways which can influ-



95-year-old woman holding a five-month-old boy

ence the rate of ageing:

- caloric restriction, probably acting on the Sirtuin pathway
- the FOXO3/Sirtuin pathway
- the Growth hormone/IGF-1-like signalling pathway
- the activity levels of the electron transport chain in mitochondria and (in plants) in chloroplasts.

It is likely that most of these pathways affect ageing separately, because targeting them simultaneously leads to additive increases in lifespan.[28]

3.1 Programmed factors

The rate of ageing varies substantially across different species, and this, to a large extent, is genetically based. For example, perennial plants can produce clones of themselves by vegetative reproduction and are thus potentially immortal, while annual plants die each year and reproduce by sexual reproduction. Clonal immortality apart, there are certain species whose individual lifespans stand out among Earth's life-forms, including the bristlecone pine (however Hayflick states that the bristlecone pine has no cells older than 30 years), fish like the sturgeon and the rockfish, invertebrates like the hard clam (known as *quahog* in New England) and the sea anemone[29] and lobster.[30][31] The genetic aspect has also been demonstrated in studies of human centenarians.

In laboratory settings, researchers have demonstrated that selected alterations in specific genes can extend lifespan quite substantially in yeast and roundworms, less so in fruit flies and less again in mice. Some of the targeted genes have homologues across species and in some cases have been associated with human longevity.[32]

- Telomeres: In humans and other animals, cellular senescence has been attributed to the shortening of telomeres at each cell division; when telomeres become too short, the cells senesce or die. The length of telomeres is therefore the "molecular clock", predicted by Hayflick. This agrees with the 'ageing-clock theory', which suggests that an ageing sequence is built into the operation of the nervous or endocrine system of the body. In rapidly dividing cells, shortening of the telomeres would provide such a clock. This idea is in contradiction with the evolutionary theory of ageing.[33][34] Telomeres have experimentally been shown to shorten with each successive cell division.[35] Shortened telomeres activate a mechanism that prevents further cell multiplication.[36][37] This may be particularly limiting to tissues such as bone marrow and the arterial lining where cell division occurs repeatedly throughout life.[38] The quantity of the hematopoietic stem cells that produce the blood components residing in the bone marrow of human beings have been found to decline with ageing.[39] Mice lacking the telomerase enzyme do not have a dramatically reduced lifespan,[40] although laboratory mice may be an exception due to their long hypervariable telomeres.[41] Telomere length in wild mouse strains is unrelated to lifespan.[42]

- A variation in the gene FOXO3A is known to have a positive effect on the life expectancy of humans, and is found much more often in people living to 100 and beyond - moreover, this appears to be true worldwide.[43] FOXO3A acts on the sirtuin family of genes which have also been shown to have a significant effect on lifespan, in yeast and in nematodes.

- DNA methylation: The strong effect of age on DNA methylation levels has been known since the late 1960s.[44] Horvath hypothesised that DNA methylation age measures the cumulative effect of an epigenetic maintenance system but details are unknown. The fact that DNA methylation age of blood predicts all-cause mortality in later life [45] suggests that it relates to a process that causes aging.

- Over-expression of the Ras2 gene increases lifespan in yeast by 30%.[46] A yeast mutant lacking the genes sch9 and ras2 has recently been shown to have a tenfold increase in lifespan under conditions of calorie restriction and is the largest increase achieved in any organism.[47][48]

- Diet (specifically, caloric restriction) substantially increases lifespan in many animals, including the delay or prevention of many age-related diseases.[49] Typically, this involves caloric intake of 60–70% of what an *ad libitum* animal would consume, while still maintaining proper nutrient intake.[49] In rodents, this has been shown to increase lifespan by up to 50%;[50] this effect occurs for many other species besides mice, including species as diverse as yeast and *Drosophila*,[49] and likely includes primates as well.[49][51][52] There are two major studies of caloric restriction being performed in rhesus monkeys, one at the US National Institutes of Health, and the other at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.[51] The basis for caloric restriction remains unclear,[28] though it is likely mediated by nutrient-sensing pathways such as the mTOR pathway.[52] Evidence in both animals and humans suggests that resveratrol may be a caloric restriction mimetic.[53] However, in his book *How and Why We Age*, Hayflick says that caloric restriction may not be effective in humans, citing data from the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging which shows that being thin does not favour longevity.[54]

- mTOR, a protein that inhibits autophagy, has been linked to ageing through the insulin signalling pathway. It has been found, in various model species, that caloric restriction leads to longer lifespans, an effect that is likely mediated by the nutrient-sensing function of the mTOR pathway.[52] mTOR functions through nutrient and growth cues leading scientists to believe that dietary restriction and mTOR are related in terms of longevity. When organisms restrict their diet, mTOR activity is reduced, which allows an increased level of autophagy. This recycles old or damaged cell parts, which increases longevity and decreases the chances of being obese. This is thought to prevent spikes of glucose concentration in the blood, leading to reduced insulin signalling. This has been linked to less mTOR activation as well. Therefore, longevity has been connected to caloric restriction and insulin sensitivity inhibiting mTOR, which in turns allows autophagy to occur more frequently. It may be that mTOR inhibition and autophagy reduce the effects of reactive oxygen species on the body, which damage DNA and other organic material, so longevity would be increased.[55]

- A decreased Growth hormone (GH)/Insulin Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) signaling pathway has been associated with increased life span in various organisms including fruit flies, nematodes and mice.[56] Even though the mechanism by which decreased GH/IGF-1 signaling increases longevity is unknown; various long-lived mice models with decreased GH and/or IGF-1 induced signaling have similar phenotype. This phenotype includes, increased insulin sensitivity, enhanced stress resistance and protection from carcinogenesis. Long lived mice with decreased GH signaling (Ames, Snell, Ghrh and GHR -/- mice) showed between 20% and 68% increased longevity when compared with control mice. On the other hand, mice with decreased IGF-1 induced signaling, such as the IGF1R +/- and the Klotho transgenic mice revealed a 19 to 33% increase in life span when compared to control mice.[57]

- Evolutionary theories of aging: Many have argued that life-span, like other phenotypes, is selected. Traits that benefit early survival and reproduction will be selected for even if they contribute to an earlier death. Such a genetic effect is called the antagonistic pleiotropy effect when referring to a gene (pleiotropy signifying the gene has a double function - enabling reproduction at a young age but costing the organism life expectancy in old age) and is called the disposable soma effect when referring to an entire genetic programme (the organism diverting limited resources from maintenance to reproduction).[58] Some evidence is provided by oxygen-deprived bacterial cultures.[59] This would explain why the autosomal dominant disease, Huntington's disease, can persist even though it is inexorably lethal. Also, some of the genetic variants that increase fertility in the young are now known to increase cancer risk in the old. Such genes include p53[60] and BRCA1.[61] The biological mechanisms which regulate lifespan evolved several hundred million years ago.[26]

- Reproductive-cell cycle theory: The idea that ageing is regulated by reproductive hormones that act in an antagonistic pleiotropic manner via cell cycle signalling, promoting growth and development early in life to achieve reproduction, but becoming dysregulated later in life, driving senescence (dyosis) in a futile attempt to maintain reproductive ability.[1][62] The endocrine dyscrasia that follows the loss of follicles with menopause, and the loss of Leydig and Sertoli cells during andropause, drive aberrant cell cycle signaling that leads to cell death and dysfunction, tissue dysfunction (disease) and ultimately death. Moreover, the hormones that regulate reproduction also regulate cellular metabolism, explaining the increases in fat deposition during pregnancy through to the deposition of centralized adiposity with the dysregulation of the HPG axis following menopause and during andropause (Atwood and Bowen, 2006). This theory, which introduced a new definition of aging, has facilitated the conceptualization of why and how aging occurs at the evolutionary, physiological and molecular levels.[1]

- Autoimmunity: The idea that ageing results from an increase in autoantibodies that attack the body's tissues. A number of diseases associated with ageing,

such as atrophic gastritis and Hashimoto's thyroiditis, are probably autoimmune in this way. While inflammation is very much evident in old mammals, even SCID mice in SPF colonies still experience senescence.



An elderly Somali woman

3.2 Damage-related factors

- DNA damage theory of ageing: Genetic damage, including mutations (damages to the DNA sequence) and epimutations (damage to the DNA scaffolding which regulates gene expression), causes abnormal gene expression and can lead to diseases such as cancer. Lifelong studies of mice suggest that most mutations happen during embryonic and childhood development, when cells divide often, as each cell division is a chance for errors in DNA replication.[63] Known causes of cancer (radiation, chemical and viral) account for about 30% of the total cancer burden and for about 30% of the total DNA damage. DNA damage causes the cells to stop dividing or induces apoptosis, often affecting stem cell pools and hence hindering regeneration. DNA damage is thought to be the common pathway causing both cancer and ageing. Viral infection would appear to be the most likely cause of the other 70% of DNA damage, especially in cells that are not exposed to smoking and sunlight. It has also been argued that intrinsic causes of DNA damage are more important drivers of ageing.[64][65][66]

- Genetic instability: In heart muscle cells, dogs annually lose approximately 3.3% of the DNA in their heart muscle cells while humans lose approximately 0.6% of their heart muscle DNA each year. These numbers are close to the ratio of the maximum longevities of the two species (120 years vs. 20 years, a 6/1 ratio). The comparative percentage is also similar between the dog and human for yearly DNA loss in the brain and lymphocytes. As stated by lead author, Bernard L. Strehler, "... genetic damage (particularly gene loss) is almost certainly (or probably the) central cause of aging."[67]

- Accumulation of waste: a buildup of waste products in cells presumably interferes with metabolism. For example, a waste product called lipofuscin is formed by a complex reaction in cells that binds fat to proteins. This waste accumulates in the cells as small granules, which increase in size as a person ages.[68]

- Wear-and-tear theory: The very general idea that changes associated with ageing are the result of chance damage that accumulates over time.[69]

- Accumulation of errors: The idea that ageing results from chance events that escape proof reading mechanisms, which gradually damages the genetic code.

- Cross-linkage: The idea that ageing results from accumulation of cross-linked compounds that interfere with normal cell function.[34][70]

- Free-radical theory: Damage by free radicals, or more generally reactive oxygen species or oxidative stress, create damage that may gives rise to the symptoms we recognise as ageing.[34][71][72] Michael Ristow's group has provided evidence that the effect of calorie restriction may be due to increased formation of free radicals within the mitochondria, causing a secondary induction of increased antioxidant defence capacity.[73]

4 Society and culture

Main article: Aging and society



An elderly man

Different cultures express age in different ways. The age of an adult human is commonly measured in whole years since the day of birth. Arbitrary divisions set to mark periods of life may include: juvenile (via infancy,

childhood, preadolescence, adolescence), early adulthood, middle adulthood, and late adulthood. More casual terms may include “teenagers,” "tweens," “twentysomething”, “thirtysomething”, etc. as well as “vicenarian”, “tricenarian”, “quadragenarian”, etc.

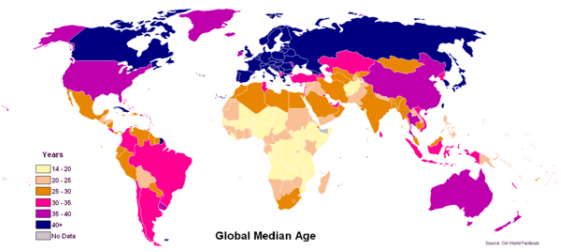
Most legal systems define a specific age for when an individual is allowed or obliged to do particular activities. These age specifications include voting age, drinking age, age of consent, age of majority, age of criminal responsibility, marriageable age, age of candidacy, and mandatory retirement age. Admission to a movie for instance, may depend on age according to a motion picture rating system. A bus fare might be discounted for the young or old. Each nation, government and non-governmental organisation has different ways of classifying age. In other words, chronological ageing may be distinguished from “social ageing” (cultural age-expectations of how people should act as they grow older) and “biological ageing” (an organism’s physical state as it ages).[74]

In a UNFPA report about aging in the 21st century, it highlighted the need to “Develop a new rights-based culture of aging and a change of mindset and societal attitudes towards ageing and older persons, from welfare recipients to active, contributing members of society.” [75] UNFPA said that this “requires, among others, working towards the development of international human rights instruments and their translation into national laws and regulations and affirmative measures that challenge age discrimination and recognize older people as autonomous subjects.” [75] Older persons make vast contributions to society including caregiving and volunteering. For example, “A study of Bolivian migrants who moved to Spain found that 69 percent left their children at home, usually with grandparents. In rural China, grandparents care for 38 percent of children aged under five whose parents have gone to work in cities.” [75]

4.1 Economics

See also: Population ageing

Population ageing is the increase in the number and proportion of older people in society. Population ageing has three possible causes: migration, longer life expectancy (decreased death rate) and decreased birth rate. Ageing has a significant impact on society. Young people tend to have fewer legal privileges (if they are below the age of majority), they are more likely to push for political and social change, to develop and adopt new technologies, and to need education. Older people have different requirements from society and government, and frequently have differing values as well, such as for property and pension rights.[76]



A map showing median age figures for 2001

In the 21st century, one of the most significant population trends is aging.[77] Currently, over 11% of the world’s current population are people aged 60 and older and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) estimates that by 2050 that number will rise to approximately 22%.[75] Ageing has occurred due to development which has enabled better nutrition, sanitation, health care, education and economic well-being. Consequently, fertility rates have continued to decline and life expectancy have risen. Life expectancy at birth is over 80 now in 33 countries. Ageing is a “global phenomenon,” that is occurring fastest in developing countries, including those with large youth populations, and poses social and economic challenges to the work which can be overcome with “the right set of policies to equip individuals, families and societies to address these challenges and to reap its benefits.” [78]

As life expectancy rises and birth rates decline in developed countries, the median age itself rises accordingly. According to the United Nations, this process is taking place in nearly every country in the world.[79] A rising median age can have significant social and economic implications, as the workforce gets progressively older and the number of old workers and retirees grows relative to the number of young workers. Older people generally incur more health-related costs than do younger people in the workplace and can also cost more in worker’s compensation and pension liabilities.[80] In most developed countries an older workforce is somewhat inevitable. In the United States for instance, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that one in four American workers will be 55 or older by 2020.[80]

Among the most urgent concerns of older persons worldwide is income security. This poses challenges for governments with ageing populations to ensure investments in pension systems continues in order to provide economic independence and reduce poverty in old age. These challenges vary for developing and developed countries. UNFPA stated that, “Sustainability of these systems is of particular concern, particularly in developed countries, while social protection and old-age pension coverage remain a challenge for developing countries, where a large proportion of the labour force is found in the informal sector.” [75]

The global economic crisis has increased financial pressure to ensure economic security and access to health care in old age. In order to elevate this pressure “social protection floors must be implemented in order to guarantee income security and access to essential health and social services for all older persons and provide a safety net that

contributes to the postponement of disability and prevention of impoverishment in old age." [75]

It has been argued that population ageing has undermined economic development however there is no solid evidence to substantiate this. Evidence suggests that pensions, while making a difference to the well-being of older persons, also benefit entire families especially in times of crisis when there may be a shortage or loss of employment within households. A study by the Australian Government in 2003 estimated that "women between the ages of 65 and 74 years contribute A$16 billion per year in unpaid caregiving and voluntary work. Similarly, men in the same age group contributed A$10 billion per year." [75]

4.2 Sociology

In the field of sociology and mental health, aging is seen in five different views: aging as maturity, aging as decline, aging as a life-cycle event, aging as generation, and aging as survival.[81] Positive correlates with aging often include economics, employment, marriage, children, education, and sense of control, as well as many others. The social science of aging includes disengagement theory, activity theory, selectivity theory, and continuity theory. Retirement, a common transition faced by the elderly, may have both positive and negative consequences.[82]

4.3 Health care demand

With age inevitable biological changes occur that increase the risk of illness and disability. UNFPA states that,[78]

"A life-cycle approach to health care – one that starts early, continues through the reproductive years and lasts into old age – is essential for the physical and emotional well-being of older persons, and, indeed, all people. Public policies and programmes should additionally address the needs of older impoverished people who cannot afford health care."

Many societies in Western Europe and Japan have ageing populations. While the effects on society are complex, there is a concern about the impact on health care demand. The large number of suggestions in the literature for specific interventions to cope with the expected increase in demand for long-term care in ageing societies can be organised under four headings: improve system performance; redesign service delivery; support informal caregivers; and shift demographic parameters.[83]

However, the annual growth in national health spending is not mainly due to increasing demand from ageing populations, but rather has been driven by rising incomes, costly new medical technology, a shortage of health care workers and informational asymmetries between providers and patients.[84] A number of health problems become more prevalent as people get older. These include mental health problems as well as physical health problems, especially dementia.

It has been estimated that population ageing only explains 0.2 percentage points of the annual growth rate in medical spending of 4.3 percent since 1970. In addition, certain reforms to the Medicare system in the United States decreased elderly spending on home health care by 12.5 percent per year between 1996 and 2000.[85]

Despite the fact that we are still reading the "society and culture" section, the biomedical discourse subtly but quickly creeps back in the text - see for example the first sentence of this sub-section on self-perception.

4.4 Self-perception of ageing

Positive self-perception of health has been correlated with higher well-being and reduced mortality in the elderly.[86][87] Various reasons have been proposed for this association; people who are objectively healthy may naturally rate their health better than that of their ill counterparts, though this link has been observed even in studies which have controlled for socioeconomic status, psychological functioning and health status.[88] This finding is generally stronger for men than women,[87] though this relationship is not universal across all studies and may only be true in some circumstances.[88]

As people age, subjective health remains relatively stable, even though objective health worsens.[89] In fact, perceived health improves with age when objective health is controlled in the equation.[90] This phenomenon is known as the "paradox of ageing." This may be a result of social comparison;[91] for instance, the older people get, the more they may consider themselves in better health than their same-aged peers.[92] Elderly people often associate their functional and physical decline with the normal ageing process.[93][94]

4.5 Successful ageing

Someone who would read this entry only would not have access to a critical analysis of "successful ageing". A new link needs to be created.

The concept of *successful ageing* can be traced back to the 1950s and was popularised in the 1980s. Previous research into ageing exaggerated the extent to which health disabilities, such as diabetes or osteoporosis, could be attributed exclusively to age, and research in gerontology exaggerated the homogeneity of samples of elderly people.[95][96] Other research shows that even late in life, potential exists for physical, mental, and social growth and development.[97]

Traditional definitions of successful aging have emphasized absence of physical and cognitive disabilities.[98] In their 1987 article, Rowe and Kahn characterized successful aging as involving three components: a) freedom from disease and disability, b) high cognitive and physical functioning, and c) social and productive engagement.[96]

5 Prevention and reversal

See also: Life extension

Some researchers (specifically biogerontologists) who study the biology of ageing believe that the development of interventions which slow ageing is inevitable.[55] Several drugs and food supplements have been shown to retard or reverse the biological effects of ageing in animal models, but none has yet been proven to do so in humans.

Ronald A. DePinho, a cancer geneticist at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard Medical School, published a paper in Nature magazine in November 2010 which indicated that the organs of genetically altered mice, designed to activate telomerase after feeding them with a chemical, were rejuvenated. Shrivelled testes grew back to normal and the animals regained their fertility. Other organs, such as the spleen, liver, intestines and brain, recuperated from their degenerated state. In this experiment mice were engineered to not produce telomerase naturally but after a chemical "switch" the system would then restore telomerase. Importantly, this chemical does not have the ability to produce telomerase in animals that are not genetically altered. Moreover, telomerase activation is also associated with the growth of cancerous tumours which could prevent anti-ageing treatments using this discovery.[99]

mTOR inhibition and the frequent activation of autophagy has been shown to increase longevity in model organisms such as yeast, flies and mice. mTor inhibition and autophagy have also been linked to insulin sensitivity and the reduction of reactive oxygen species (ROS) damage, which is another major proposed cause to ageing. It has become clear that autophagy activation in the body by mTOR inhibition increases longevity. mTOR inhibition reduces ROS damage by activating autophagy, which will recycle the damaged parts of cells and re use them for functioning parts. This process reduces ROS damage to a reasonable amount, therefore increasing longevity. mTOR inhibition has also been linked to other major ageing diseases. mTOR inhibition has helped treat neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's in mice. It has also been used to reduce tumor growth in several cancers including renal, breast and several other rare cancers. Finally mTOR inhibition is also linked to reducing obesity and increasing immune function. The mTOR inhibition reduces the likelihood of diet induced and age induced obesity in mice, but in some cases led to glucose intolerance. Caloric restriction and exercise are two ways to activate autophagy and inhibit mTOR which can help resolve all of these common age related health issues.[55]

The cellular balance between energy generation and consumption (energy homeostasis) requires tight regulation during ageing. In 2011, it was demonstrated that acetylation levels of AMP-activated protein kinase change with age in yeast and that preventing this change slows yeast ageing.[100]

Caloric restriction substantially affects lifespan in many animals, including the ability to delay or prevent many age-related diseases.[49] Evidence in both animals and humans suggests that resveratrol may be a caloric restriction mimetic.[53]

Most known genetic interventions in C. elegans increase lifespan by 1.5 to 2.5-fold. As of 2009, the record for lifespan extension in C. elegans is a single-gene mutation which increases adult survival by tenfold.[26] The strong conservation of some of the mechanisms of ageing discovered in model organisms imply that they may be useful in the enhancement of human survival. However, the benefits may not be proportional; longevity gains are typically greater in C. elegans than fruit flies, and greater in fruit flies than in mammals. One explanation for this is that mammals, being much longer-lived, already have many traits which promote lifespan.[26]

5.1 Research projects and prizes

Some research effort is directed to slow ageing and extend healthy lifespan.[101] [102] [103]

The US National Institute on Aging currently funds an intervention testing program, whereby investigators nominate compounds (based on specific molecular ageing theories) to have evaluated with respect to their effects on lifespan and age-related biomarkers in outbred mice.[104] Previous age-related testing in mammals has proved largely irreproducible, because of small numbers of animals and lax mouse husbandry conditions. The intervention testing program aims to address this by conducting parallel experiments at three internationally recognised mouse ageing-centres, the Barshop Institute at UTHSCSA, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and the Jackson Laboratory.

Several companies and organisations, such as Google Calico, Human Longevity, Craig Venter, Gero ,[105] SENS Research Foundation, and Science for Life Extension in Russia,[106] declared stopping or delaying ageing as their goal.

Prizes for extending lifespan and slowing ageing in mammals exist. The Methuselah Foundation offers the Mprize. Recently, the $1 Million Palo Alto Longevity Prize was launched. It is a research incentive prize to encourage teams from all over the world to compete in an all-out effort to "hack the code" that regulates our health and lifespan. It was founded by Joon Yun.[107][108][109][110][111]

6 See also

- Aging brain

- Aging movement control
- Aging of Europe
- Anti-aging movement
- Biodemography of human longevity
- Biological immortality
- Biomarkers of aging
- Clinical Geropsychology
- Death
- Epigenetic clock
- Genetics of aging
- List of life extension-related topics
- Longevity
- Old age
- Population aging
- Progeria
- Stem cell theory of aging
- Supercentenarian
- Transgenerational design

7 References

[1] Bowen, Richard L.; Atwood, Craig S. (2004). "Living and Dying for Sex". *Gerontology* **50** (5): 265–90. doi:10.1159/000079125. PMID 15331856.

[2] Dillin A, Gottschling DE, Nyström T; Gottschling; Nyström (2014). "The good and the bad of being connected: the integrons of aging". *Curr Opin Cell Biol* **26**: 107–12. doi:10.1016/j.ceb.2013.12.003. PMC 3927154. PMID 24529252.

[3] Forster P, Hohoff C, Dunkelmann B, Schürenkamp M, Pfeiffer H, Neuhuber F, Brinkmann B (2015). "Elevated germline mutation rate in teenage fathers". *Proc R Soc B* **282** (1803): 1–6. doi:10.1098/rspb.2014.2898. PMC 4345458. PMID 25694621.

[4] Wakayama S, Kohda T, Obokata H, Tokoro M, Li C, Terashita Y, Mizutani E, Nguyen VT, Kishigami S, Ishino F, Wakayama T (2013). "Successful serial recloning in the mouse over multiple generations". *Cell Stem Cell* **12** (3): 293–297. doi:10.1016/j.stem.2013.01.005. PMID 23472871.

[5] Salthouse, Timothy A. (2009). "When does age-related cognitive decline begin?". *Neurobiology of Aging* **30** (4): 507–14. doi:10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2008.09.023. PMC 2683339. PMID 19231028.

[6] *Scientific American*, "Why does hair turn gray?"

[7] Thomas, Elaine; Peat, George; Croft, Peter (2014). "Defining and mapping the person with osteoarthritis for population studies and public health". *Rheumatology (Oxford)* **53** (2): 338–345. doi:10.1093/rheumatology/ket346. PMC 3894672. PMID 24173433.

[8] Feder, K.; Michaud, D.; Ramage-Morin, P.; McNamee, J.; Beauregard, Y. (2015). "Prevalence of hearing loss among Canadians aged 20 to 79: Audiometric results from the 2012/2013 Canadian Health Measures Survey". *Health Reports* **26** (7): 18–25. PMID 26177043.

[9] Volkert D, Kreuel K, Stehle P (2005). "Fluid intake of community-living, independent elderly in Germany-a nationwide, representative study". *J Nutr Health Aging* **9** (5): 305–9. PMID 16222395.

[10] Fried, LP; Tangen, CM; Walston, J; Newman, AB, Hirsch, C, Gottdiener, J, Seeman, T, Tracy, R, Kop, WJ, Burke, G, McBurnie, MA (Mar 2001). "Frailty in older adults: evidence for a phenotype". *The Journals of Gerontology. Series A, Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences* **56** (3): M146–56. doi:10.1093/gerona/56.3.m146. PMID 11253156.

[11] Percentage derived from Table 2 in Fried et al. 2001

[12] Larson, EB; Yaffe, K; Langa, KM (12 December 2013). "New insights into the dementia epidemic.". *The New England Journal of Medicine* **369** (24): 2275–7. doi:10.1056/nejmp1311405. PMID 24283198.

[13] Umphred, Darcy (2012). *Neurological rehabilitation* (6th ed.). St. Louis, Mo.: Elsevier Mosby. p. 838. ISBN 978-0-323-07586-2.

[14] Schaie, K. Warner (2005). *Developmental Influences on Adult Intelligence*. doi:10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195156737.001.0001. ISBN 978-0-19-515673-7.

[15] Desjardins, Richard; Warnke, Arne Jonas (2012). "Ageing and Skills". OECD Education Working Papers. doi:10.1787/5k9csvw87ckh-en.

[16] Stuart-Hamilton, Ian (2006). *The Psychology of Ageing: An Introduction*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers. ISBN 1-84310-426-1.

[17] Marner, Lisbeth; Nyengaard, Jens R.; Tang, Yong; Pakkenberg, Bente (2003). "Marked loss of myelinated nerve fibers in the human brain with age". *The Journal of Comparative Neurology* **462** (2): 144–52. doi:10.1002/cne.10714. PMID 12794739.

[18] Worrall, L.,& Hickson, L. M. (2003). "Theoretical foundations of communication disability in aging", pp. 32–33 in Linda E. Worrall & Louise M. Hickson(Eds.). *Communication disability in aging: from prevention to intervention*. Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Learning

[19] Worrall, L. and Hickson, L. M. (2003). "Implications for theory, practice, and policy", pp. 297–298 in Linda E. Worrall & Louise M. Hickson (Eds.). *Communication disability in aging: from prevention to intervention*. Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Learning

[20] Worrall, L.,& Hickson, L. M. (2003). "Communication activity limitations", pp. 141–142 in Linda E. Worrall & Louise M. Hickson (Eds.). *Communication disability in aging: from prevention to intervention*. Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Learning

[21] Nussbaum, J. F., Thompson, T. L., & Robinson, J. D. (1989). "Barriers to conversation", pp. 234–253 in Jon F. Nussbaum, Teresa Thompson, James D. Robinson (Eds.). *Communication and aging*. New York: Harper & Row

[22] De Grey, Aubrey D.N.J (2007). "Life Span Extension Research and Public Debate: Societal Considerations". *Studies in Ethics, Law, and Technology* **1**. doi:10.2202/1941-6008.1011.

[23] Lopez, Alan D; Mathers, Colin D; Ezzati, Majid; Jamison, Dean T; Murray, Christopher JL (2006). "Global and regional burden of disease and risk factors, 2001: Systematic analysis of population health data". *The Lancet* **367** (9524): 1747–57. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68770-9. PMID 16731270.

[24] Brunet Lab: Molecular Mechanisms of Longevity and Age Related Diseases. Stanford.edu. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[25] Deepti S. Wilkinson; Rebecca C. Taylor; Andrew Dillin (2012). "Analysis of Aging in *Caenorhabditis elegans*". In Joel H. Rothman and Andrew Singson. *Caenorhabditis Elegans: Cell Biology and Physiology*. Academic Press. pp. 353–381. ISBN 978-0-12-394620-1.

[26] Shmookler Reis RJ, Bharill P, Tazearslan C, Ayyadevara S; Bharill; Tazearslan; Ayyadevara (2009). "Extreme-longevity mutations orchestrate silencing of multiple signaling pathways". *Biochim Biophys Acta* **1790** (10): 1075–83. doi:10.1016/j.bbagen.2009.05.011. PMC 2885961. PMID 19465083.

[27] Jin, Kunlin (2010). "Modern Biological Theories of Aging.". *Aging Dis* **1** (2): 72–74. PMC 2995895. PMID 21132086.

[28] Taylor RC, Dillin A (2011). "Aging as an event of proteostasis collapse.". *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* **3** (5): a004440. doi:10.1101/cshperspect.a004440. PMC 3101847. PMID 21441594.

[29] Timiras, Paola S. (2003) *Physiological Basis of Ageing and Geriatrics*. Informa Health Care. ISBN 0-8493-0948-4. p. 26.

[30] Silverman, Jacob. "Is there a 400 pound lobster out there?". howstuffworks.

[31] Wallace, David Foster (2005). *Consider the Lobster and Other Essays*. Little, Brown & Company. ISBN 0-316-15611-6.

[32] Bartke A (2011). "Single-gene mutations and healthy ageing in mammals.". *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* **366** (1561): 28–34. doi:10.1098/rstb.2010.0281. PMC 3001310. PMID 21115527.

[33] Hayflick, L. (1987) Origins of longevity. In Warner, H.R., Butler, R.N., Sprott, R.L. and Schneider, E.L. (eds), *Modern Biological Theories of Aging.* Raven Press, New York, pp. 21–34. ISBN 0-88167-310-2

[34] Bernstein C, Bernstein H. (1991) *Aging, Sex, and DNA Repair*. Academic Press, San Diego. ISBN 0-12-092860-4. pp. 314, 320 and 326

[35] Stibich, Mark (19 April 2009) Telomere Shortening – The Secret to Aging?. About.com

[36] m. Mikhelson, Victor; Gamaley, Irina (2013). "Telomere Shortening is a Sole Mechanism of Aging in Mammals". *Current Aging Science* **5** (3): 203–8. doi:10.2174/1874609811205030006. PMID 23387887.

[37] "Mitochondrial Theory of Aging and Other Aging Theories". 1Vigor. Retrieved 4 October 2013.

[38] Minamino, Tohru; Komuro, I (2008). "Role of telomeres in vascular senescence". *Frontiers in Bioscience* **13** (13): 2971–9. doi:10.2741/2902. PMID 17981770.

[39] Dedeepiya, Vidyasagar Devaprasad; Rao, Yegneswara Yellury; Jayakrishnan, Gosalakkal A.; Parthiban, Jutty K. B. C.; Baskar, Subramani; Manjunath, Sadananda Rao; Senthilkumar, Rajappa; Abraham, Samuel J. K. (2012). "Index of CD34+ Cells and Mononuclear Cells in the Bone Marrow of Spinal Cord Injury Patients of Different Age Groups: A Comparative Analysis". *Bone Marrow Research* **2012**: 1–8. doi:10.1155/2012/787414. PMC 3398573. PMID 22830032.

[40] Blasco, María A; Lee, Han-Woong; Hande, M.Prakash; Samper, Enrique; Lansdorp, Peter M; Depinho, Ronald A; Greider, Carol W (1997). "Telomere Shortening and Tumor Formation by Mouse Cells Lacking Telomerase RNA". *Cell* **91** (1): 25–34. doi:10.1016/S0092-8674(01)80006-4. PMID 9335332.

[41] Kipling, David; Cooke, Howard J. (1990). "Hypervariable ultra-long telomeres in mice". *Nature* **347** (6291): 400–2. Bibcode:1990Natur.347..400K. doi:10.1038/347400a0. PMID 2170845.

[42] Hemann, M. T.; Greider, CW (2000). "Wild-derived inbred mouse strains have short telomeres". *Nucleic Acids Research* **28** (22): 4474–8. doi:10.1093/nar/28.22.4474. PMC 113886. PMID 11071935.

[43] Willcox B. J. (2008). "FOXO3A genotype is strongly associated with human longevity". *PNAS.* **105**: 13987–13992. doi:10.1073/pnas.0801030105. PMC 2544566. PMID 18765803.

[44] Berdyshev, G; Korotaev, G; Boiarskikh, G; Vaniushin, B (1967). "Nucleotide composition of DNA and RNA from somatic tissues of humpback and its changes during spawning". *Biokhimiia* **31**: 88–993.

[45] Marioni, R; Shah, S; McRae, A; Chen, B; Colicino, E; Harris, S; Gibson, J; Henders, A; Redmond, P; Cox, S; Pattie, A; Corley, J; Murphy, L; Martin, N; Montgomery, G; Feinberg, A; Fallin, M; Multhaup, M; Jaffe, A; Joehanes, R; Schwartz, J; Just, A; Lunetta, K; Murabito, JM; Starr, J; Horvath, S; Baccarelli, A; Levy, D; Visscher, P;

Wray, N; Deary, I (2015). "DNA methylation age of blood predicts all-cause mortality in later life". *Genome Biology* **16** (1): 25. doi:10.1186/s13059-015-0584-6.

[46] J Sun; Kale, SP; Childress, AM; Pinswasdi, C; Jazwinski, SM (15 July 1994). "Divergent roles of RAS1 and RAS2 in yeast longevity". *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **269** (28): 18638–45. PMID 8034612.

[47] Wei M, Fabrizio P, Hu J, Ge H, Cheng C, Li L, Longo VD (2008). "Life span extension by calorie restriction depends on Rim15 and transcription factors downstream of Ras/PKA, Tor, and Sch9". *PLoS Genet.* **4** (1): 139–149. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.0040013. PMID 18225956.

[48] "10-Fold Life Span Extension Reported". University of Southern California.

[49] Guarente L, Picard F; Picard (2005). "Calorie restriction—the SIR2 connection". *Cell* **120** (4): 473–82. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2005.01.029. PMID 15734680.

[50] Agarwal B, Baur JA; Baur (2011). "Resveratrol and life extension". *Ann N Y Acad Sci* **1215** (1): 138–43. Bibcode:2011NYASA1215..138A. doi:10.1111/j.1749-6632.2010.05850.x. PMID 21261652.

[51] Kemnitz JW (2011). "Calorie restriction and aging in nonhuman primates.". *ILAR J* **52** (1): 66–77. doi:10.1093/ilar.52.1.66. PMC 3278796. PMID 21411859.

[52] Fontana L, Partridge L, Longo VD; Partridge; Longo (2010). "Extending healthy life span—from yeast to humans". *Science* **328** (5976): 321–6. Bibcode:2010Sci...328..321F. doi:10.1126/science.1172539. PMC 3607354. PMID 20395504.

[53] Lam YY, Peterson CM, Ravussin E; Peterson; Ravussin (2013). "Resveratrol vs. calorie restriction: data from rodents to humans". *Exp Gerontol* **48** (10): 1018–24. doi:10.1016/j.exger.2013.04.005. PMID 23624181.

[54] Hayflick, Leonard. (1994). *How and why we age*. New York: Ballantine Books. p. 261. ISBN 978-0-345-33918-8. OCLC 29908633.

[55] Johnson, Simon C.; Rabinovitch, Peter S.; Kaeberlein, Matt (2013). "MTOR is a key modulator of ageing and age-related disease". *Nature* **493** (7432): 338–45. Bibcode:2013Natur.493..338J. doi:10.1038/nature11861. PMC 3687363. PMID 23325216.

[56] Junnila, R. K., List, E. O., Berryman, D. E., Murrey, J. W., & Kopchick, J. J. (2013). The GH/IGF-1 axis in ageing and longevity. Nat Rev Endocrinol, 9(6), 366–376.

[57] Guarente, Leonard P.; Partridge, Linda; Wallace, Douglas C. (2008). *Molecular Biology of Aging*. New York: Cold Spring Harbor. pp. 347–362. ISBN 978-0-87969-824-9.

[58] Williams, George C. (1957). "Pleiotropy, Natural Selection, and the Evolution of Senescence". *Evolution* **11** (4): 398–411. doi:10.2307/2406060. JSTOR 2406060.

[59] Nyström, T. (2003). "The free-radical hypothesis of aging goes prokaryotic". *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences (CMLS)* **60** (7): 1333–41. doi:10.1007/s00018-003-2310-X. PMID 12943222.

[60] Kang, H.-J.; Feng, Z.; Sun, Y.; Atwal, G.; Murphy, M. E.; Rebbeck, T. R.; Rosenwaks, Z.; Levine, A. J.; Hu, W. (2009). "Single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the p53 pathway regulate fertility in humans". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **106** (24): 9761–6. Bibcode:2009PNAS..106.9761K. doi:10.1073/pnas.0904280106. PMC 2700980. PMID 19470478.

[61] Smith, K. R.; Hanson, H. A.; Mineau, G. P.; Buys, S. S. (2011). "Effects of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations on female fertility". *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* **279** (1732): 1389–95. doi:10.1098/rspb.2011.1697. PMC 3282366. PMID 21993507.

[62] Atwood, Craig S.; Bowen, Richard L. (2011). "The reproductive-cell cycle theory of aging: An update". *Experimental Gerontology* **46** (2–3): 100–7. doi:10.1016/j.exger.2010.09.007. PMID 20851172.

[63] L. Robert, J. Labat-Robert, A. M. Robert (2010). "Genetic, epigenetic and posttranslational mechanisms of aging". *Biogerontology* **11** (4): 387–399. doi:10.1007/s10522-010-9262-y. PMID 20157779.

[64] Gensler, Helen L.; Bernstein, Harris (1981). "DNA Damage as the Primary Cause of Aging". *The Quarterly Review of Biology* **56** (3): 279–303. doi:10.1086/412317. JSTOR 2826464. PMID 7031747.

[65] Sinha, Jitendra Kumar; Ghosh, Shampa; Swain, Umakanta; Giridharan, Nappan Veethil; Raghunath, Manchala (2014). "Increased macromolecular damage due to oxidative stress in the neocortex and hippocampus of WNIN/Ob, a novel rat model of premature aging". *Neuroscience* **269**: 256–64. doi:10.1016/j.neuroscience.2014.03.040. PMID 24709042.

[66] Freitas, Alex A.; De Magalhães, João Pedro (2011). "A review and appraisal of the DNA damage theory of ageing". *Mutation Research/Reviews in Mutation Research* **728** (1–2): 12–22. doi:10.1016/j.mrrev.2011.05.001. PMID 21600302.

[67] Strehler, Bernard L. (1986). "Genetic instability as the primary cause of human aging". *Experimental Gerontology* **21** (4–5): 283–319. doi:10.1016/0531-5565(86)90038-0. PMID 3545872.

[68] Gavrilov, L. A.; Gavrilova, N. S. (2006), Reliability Theory of Aging and Longevity. In-Handbook of the Biology of Aging, ed. Masoro E. J. and Austad S. N, Academic Press, San Diego, CA, pp. 3–42.

[69] Jin K (2010). "Modern Biological Theories of Aging.". *Aging Dis* **1** (2): 72–74. PMC 2995895. PMID 21132086.

[70] Bjorksten, Johan; Tenhu, Heikki (1990). "The crosslinking theory of aging — Added evidence". *Experimental Gerontology* **25** (2): 91–5. doi:10.1016/0531-5565(90)90039-5. PMID 2115005.

[71] Harman, D. (1981). "The aging process". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **78** (11): 7124–8. Bibcode:1981PNAS...78.7124H. doi:10.1073/pnas.78.11.7124. PMC 349208. PMID 6947277.

[72] Espino J, Bejarano I, Paredes SD, González D, Barriga C, Reiter RJ, Pariente JA, Rodríguez AB (January 2010). "Melatonin Counteracts Altrations in Oxidative Metabolism and Cell Viability Induced by Intracellular Calcium Overload in Human Leucocytes: Changes with Age". Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology **107**: 590-597. doi:[10.1111/j.1742-7843.2010.00546.x]

[73] Schulz, Tim J.; Zarse, Kim; Voigt, Anja; Urban, Nadine; Birringer, Marc; Ristow, Michael (2007). "Glucose Restriction Extends Caenorhabditis elegans Life Span by Inducing Mitochondrial Respiration and Increasing Oxidative Stress". *Cell Metabolism* **6** (4): 280–93. doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2007.08.011. PMID 17908557.

[74] Phillips, Judith, Kristine Ajrouch, and Sarah Hillcoat-Nallétamby (2010) *Key Concepts in Social Gerontology*. SAGE Publications.ISBN 978-1-4462-0428-3. pp. 12–13.

[75] "Ageing in the Twenty-First Century". UNFPA. 2012.

[76] Vincent, John A. (2005). "Understanding generations: Political economy and culture in an ageing society". *The British Journal of Sociology* **56** (4): 579–99. doi:10.1111/j.1468-4446.2005.00084.x. PMID 16309437.

[77] "Population Ageing and Development". UNFPA. 2002.

[78] http://www.unfpa.org/ageing

[79] "UN Human Development Report 2005" (PDF). United Nations Development Programme. Archived from the original (PDF) on 27 May 2008. Retrieved 7 October 2010.

[80] Chosewood, L. Casey. "Safer and Healthier at Any Age: Strategies for an Aging Workforce". *NIOSH Science Blog*. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Retrieved 6 August 2012.

[81] Scheid, Teresa L.; Brown, Tony N. (2010). *A Handbook for the Study of Mental Health* (Second ed.). New York: Cambridge University Press.

[82] Panek, Paul E.; Hayslip, Bert (1989). *Adult development and aging*. San Francisco: Harper & Row. ISBN 0-06-045012-6.

[83] Chawla, Mukesh; Dubois, Hans F. W.; Chawla, Richard B. (2006). "The Impact of Aging on Long-Term Care in Europe and Some Potential Policy Responses". *International Journal of Health Services* **36** (4): 719–46. doi:10.2190/AUL1-4LAM-4VNB-3YH0. PMID 17175843.

[84] Reinhardt, U. E. (2003). "Does the Aging of the Population Really Drive the Demand for Health Care?". *Health Affairs* **22** (6): 27–39. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.22.6.27. PMID 14649430.

[85] Meara, E.; White, C.; Cutler, D. M. (2004). "Trends in Medical Spending by Age, 1963–2000". *Health Affairs* **23** (4): 176–83. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.23.4.176. PMID 15318578.

[86] Idler, E. L. (2003). "Discussion: Gender Differences in Self-Rated Health, in Mortality, and in the Relationship Between the Two". *The Gerontologist* **43** (3): 372–375. doi:10.1093/geront/43.3.372.

[87] Deeg, D. J. H.; Bath, P. A. (2003). "Self-Rated Health, Gender, and Mortality in Older Persons: Introduction to a Special Section". *The Gerontologist* **43** (3): 369–71. doi:10.1093/geront/43.3.369. PMID 12810900.

[88] Benyamini, Y.; Blumstein, T.; Lusky, A.; Modan, B. (2003). "Gender Differences in the Self-Rated Health-Mortality Association: Is It Poor Self-Rated Health That Predicts Mortality or Excellent Self-Rated Health That Predicts Survival?". *The Gerontologist* **43** (3): 396–405; discussion 372–5. doi:10.1093/geront/43.3.396. PMID 12810904.

[89] Kunzmann, Ute; Little, Todd D; Smith, Jacqui (2000). "Is age-related stability of subjective well-being a paradox? Cross-sectional and longitudional evidence from the Berlin Aging Study.". *Psychology and Aging* **15** (3): 511–526. doi:10.1037/0882-7974.15.3.511.

[90] Jylhä, Marja; Guralnik, Jack M; Balfour, Jennifer; Fried, Linda P (2001). "Walking Difficulty, Walking Speed, and Age as Predictors of Self-Rated Health: The Women's Health and Aging Study". *Journal of Gerontology* **56A** (10): 609. PMID 11584033.

[91] Heckhausen, Jutta (1999). *Developmental Regulation in Adulthood: Age-Normative and Sociostructural Constraints as Adaptive Challenges*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-02713-7.

[92] Sargent-Cox, Kerry; Anstey, Kaarin; Luszcz, Mary (2008). "Determinants of Self-Rated Health Items With Different Points of Reference". *Journal of Aging and Health* **20** (6): 739–761. doi:10.1177/0898264308321035.

[93] Idler, Ellen L (1993). "Age differences in self-assessments of health: Age changes, cohort difference, or survivorship?". *Journal of Gerontology* **48** (6): S289. doi:10.1093/geronj/48.6.s289.

[94] Williamson, JD; Fried, LP (1996). "Characterization of older adults who attribute functional decrements to "old age"". *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* **44** (12): 1429–1434. doi:10.1111/j.1532-5415.1996.tb04066.x.

[95] Strawbridge, W. J.; Wallhagen, M. I.; Cohen, R. D. (2002). "Successful Aging and Well-Being: Self-Rated Compared with Rowe and Kahn". *The Gerontologist* **42** (6): 727–33. doi:10.1093/geront/42.6.727. PMID 12451153.

[96] Rowe, J.; Kahn, R. (1987). "Human aging: Usual and successful". *Science* **237** (4811): 143–9. Bibcode:1987Sci...237..143R. doi:10.1126/science.3299702. PMID 3299702.

[97] Papalia, Diane. "Physical and Cognitive Development in Late Adulthood". *Human Development*. Mc-Graw Hill.

[98] Baltes, Paul B.; Baltes, Margret M. (1990). "Psychological perspectives on successful aging: The model of selective optimization with compensation". In Baltes, Paul B.; Baltes, Margret M. *Successful Aging*. pp. 1–34. doi:10.1017/CBO9780511665684.003. ISBN 978-0-511-66568-4.

[99] Callaway, Ewen (2010). "Telomerase reverses ageing process". *Nature*. doi:10.1038/news.2010.635.

[100] Mair W, Steffen KK, Dillin A; Steffen; Dillin (2011). "SIP-ing the elixir of youth". *Cell* **146** (6): 859–60. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2011.08.026. PMID 21925309.

[101] Blagosklonny, M. V. (2009). "Validation of anti-aging drugs by treating age-related diseases". *Aging* **1** (3): 281–8. PMC 2806014. PMID 20157517.

[102] Kogan, Valeria; Molodtcov, Ivan; Menshikov, Leonid I.; Shmookler Reis, Robert J.; Fedichev, Peter (2015). "Stability analysis of a model gene network links aging, stress resistance, and negligible senescence". *Scientific Reports* **5**.

[103] "Scientists' Open Letter on Aging". *imminst.org*.

[104] Miller, Richard A.; Harrison, David E.; Astle, Clinton M.; Floyd, Robert A.; Flurkey, Kevin; Hensley, Kenneth L.; Javors, Martin A.; Leeuwenburgh, Christiaan; Nelson, James F.; Ongini, Ennio; Nadon, Nancy L.; Warner, Huber R.; Strong, Randy (2007). "An aging Interventions Testing Program: Study design and interim report". *Aging Cell* **6** (4): 565–75. doi:10.1111/j.1474-9726.2007.00311.x. PMID 17578509.

[105] "Ageing". *Gero*. Retrieved 2015-02-04.

[106] Science against aging foundation "Science for Life Extension" Check |url= value (help). Retrieved 2015-02-03.

[107] "FAQ – Palo Alto Longevity Prize". *Palo Alto Longevity Prize*. Retrieved 1 October 2014.

[108] Ashlee Vance (9 September 2014). "Silicon Valley Investor Backs $1 Million Prize to End Death". *Bloomberg Businessweek*. Retrieved 1 October 2014.

[109] "$1 Million Longevity Prize Seeks To "Hack The Aging Code"" (Press release). *Yahoo! Finance*. 9 September 2014. Retrieved 1 October 2014.

[110] Aaron Kinney (14 September 2014). "Silicon Valley launches another bid to 'hack' aging, cheat death". *San Jose Mercury News*. Retrieved 1 October 2014.

[111] Victoria Thorp (23 November 2014). "The Palo Alto Prize: A 'Moonshot' at Increasing Longevity". *Palo Alto Pulse*. Retrieved 8 December 2014.

8 External links

- Global AgeWatch Statistics on population ageing and life expectancy
- HelpAge International and UNFPA (2012). Ageing in the 21st Century – A Celebration and A Challenge.
- The dictionary definition of ageing at Wiktionary
- Media related to Ageing at Wikimedia Commons

9 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

9.1 Text

- **Ageing** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ageing?oldid=698943980 *Contributors:* AxelBoldt, Bryan Derksen, Josh Grosse, Little_guru, SimonP, DrBob, Graft, Heron, Tbarron, Olivier, Edward, Nealmcb, Patrick, Michael Hardy, Lexor, Kku, TakuyaMurata, Paddu, Tregoweth, Ronz, Palfrey, Nikola Smolenski, Agtx, Timwi, Haukurth, Tschild, Furrykef, David Shay, Samsara, Nricardo, Denelson83, Twang, Phil Boswell, Vt-aoe, Kizor, Kesuari, Henrygb, Meelar, Mushroom, Xanzzibar, Alan Liefting, Giftlite, Ds13, Varlaam, Niteowlneils, Jfdwolff, Pascal666, Python eggs, Golbez, Andycjp, Zeimusu, Quadell, Dan aka jack, Beland, Piotrus, Rdsmith4, Gsociology, TheCustomOfLife, SYSS Mouse, Heegoop, Pmadrid, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Xezbeth, Dbachmann, Bender235, ESkog, ZeroOne, Aranel, Mr. Billion, MBisanz, El C, Mwanner, CJWilly, Wesman83, RoyBoy, Smalljim, Nectarflowed, Davidruben, La goutte de pluie, Nk, Physicistjedi, NickSchweitzer, Trevj, Alastairgbrown, 99of9, OGoncho, Nickfraser, Alansohn, Gary, Mr Adequate, SlimVirgin, Dschwen, RJII, TenOfAllTrades, Vuo, Versageek, Drbreznjev, LukeSurl, Mário, Woohookitty, Georgia guy, Scriberius, Benbest, Kmg90, Dolfrog, Raines, CharlesC, Graham87, Ryoung122, BD2412, Ligar~enwiki, V95micfa, BorgHunter, Rjwilmsi, Nightscream, Mjm1964, SpNeo, Bhadani, AlisonW, Cherubino, Paul foord, RexNL, Gurch, Ralphael, R160K, Le Anh-Huy, Mstroeck, Chobot, Metropolitan90, Bgwhite, YurikBot, Wavelength, Mushin, Gr8koogly, FlareNUKE, JarrahTree, RussBot, Icarus3, Kevs, Chris Capoccia, Yamara, Stephenb, Emmanuelm, NawlinWiki, ENeville, DragonHawk, Grafen, Megapixie, Yoninah, Nick, Tony1, Dbfirs, Palpalpalpal, Kortoso, Nlu, Ms2ger, AjaxSmack, Fallout boy, 2over0, Zzuuzz, Gregzeng, Bayerischermann, Arthur Rubin, CapitalLetterBeginning, Esprit15d, Poupou l'quourouce, JuJube, GraemeL, Brz7, Shawnc, Guillom, Aeosynth, John Broughton, Roke, Bibliomaniac15, Veinor, Sarah, SmackBot, Amcbride, Verne Equinox, Edgar181, HalfShadow, Aksi great, Portillo, Ohnoitsjamie, Wlmg, Jeffro77, Chris the speller, Taelus, Schfiftythree628, Deli nk, Uthbrian, Miguel Andrade, Gaagaagiw, Go for it!, Gyrobo, Darren Wickham, AP1787, JonHarder, Baiter, HollyEvlyn, Nakon, Monotonehell, Richard001, Takima~enwiki, -Marcus-, Tim riley, Joeyramoney, Ohconfucius, Anlace, Khazar, Jidanni, Loodog, Jim Derby, Tim bates, This user has left wikipedia, JorisvS, Highpriority, Peterlewis, Caviare, 041744, 16@r, Fractalmichel, Shangrilaista, Mr Stephen, Robert Bond, Lone wanderer, Meganm, Tobyw87, Ryulong, Nicolharper, Mycophage, Dl2000, Levineps, Simon12, Iridescent, NEMT, Gavrilov, Hyperborean, Twas Now, ACEO, Pimlottc, Jombage, Martynemh, CmdrObot, TheDave123, Cogpsych, Mika1h, THF, LittleT889, Iokseng, Badseed, Cydebot, Edhugh, Cunningpal, Nick2253, Wildnox, Mccoyand, Christian75, DumbBOT, Alaibot, Throquzum, NMChico24, ThiagoMonaco, Mattisse, RandomOrca2, WikiFair1, Epbr123, Pantothenate, Luke poa, Henrychim888, Philippe, Transhumanist, Asdfj, Mentifisto, MoogleDan, Cultural Freedom, Seaphoto, Suzmanr, Ownlyanangel, Mack2, Trichnosis, Ran4, G Rose, Qwerty Binary, JAnDbot, Davewho2, Barek, F64too, Doctorhawkes, Rothorpe, Joshua, Magioladitis, VoABot II, Mclay1, Lopkiol, Sodabottle, Presearch, Catgut, LookingGlass, GirlForLife, Mike Payne, Warll, WLU, TheRanger, Calltech, Maplecrisp, FisherQueen, Yobol, MartinBot, CliffC, A suyash, Xumm1du, NAHID, ChemNerd, Smilingsuzy, Ravichandar84, CommonsDelinker, Admc2006, CareTALKGals, J.delanoy, TimBuck2, U C L A Steve, Uncle Dick, Ciotog, Xris0, Athaenara, KeepItClean, Darkestaxe, Laurusnobilis, Yoongkheong, Naniwako, Mikael Häggström, Skier Dude, LittleHow, Richard D. LeCour, NewEnglandYankee, Inomyabcs, Sodaplayer, Andy Marchbanks, Aagtbdfoua, Squids and Chips, Ageingwikiman, PFR, Idioma-bot, Burlywood, McNoddy~enwiki, VolkovBot, Nburden, TheMindsEye, Alexandria, Jadtar, Topgun14e, Nousernamesleft, Charlesbrowne, WideClyde, Jim200, Shortshire, Catlover1000, Darana, Malljaja, Fredrick day, Aholladay, Dipper3, Berchin, Seraphim, Sannepaul, Invader Poonchy, Edit650, ACEOREVIVED, Y, Agingwikigirl, Lova Falk, !dea4u, Basweerman, Rep07, Kyle112, Doc James, Chill Factor Five, Masterofsuspense2, Funnysynapse, Gbawden, Wikiapg, Portalian, Dawn Bard, LeadSongDog, SiegeLord, Owl 2, Flyer22 Reborn, Danelo, Sunrise, Ward20, Bughunter2, Pvara 99, UB65, Sonia20us, Counterfact, TheCatalyst31, Martarius, Sfan00 IMG, Cmale, ClueBot, Renzoy16, The Thing That Should Not Be, Netyire, Drmies, Mild Bill Hiccup, Uncle Milty, Yamakiri, Malesca, Xenon54, ArlenCuss, Shriniwaskashalikar, Quzz008, William Ortiz, Auntof6, Ashashyou, Aua, Monobi, Veepdean, Rhododendrites, Murdats, A1b43789erzsd, Pandnh4, Thingg, Josh.Pritchard.DBA, Qwfp, Apparition11, Fiquei, Darmot and gilad, XLinkBot, Sierrasciadmin, Lord Uniscorn, Njj4, Ajcheema, WikHead, Zodon, Epsteindancer, Good Olfactory, Surtsicna, Davidsonfilms, Addbot, Cjneversleeps, Basilicofresco, Grayfell, DOI bot, Betterusername, Wkrocek, Jalejand, Celebimansur, CanadianLinuxUser, Fli-Worker, Dynehart, Bernstein0275, Norman21, Cozmic serpent, 20yearoldboyfromNY, Thomas Bjørkan, Bouncingball2, Jasonfitz, Pinoche, VASANTH S.N., Guyonthesubway, Zorrobot, Srtdeagle84, Arbitrarily0, LuK3, Middayexpress, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dede2008, TaBOT-zerem, Oyejoey, Darx9url, Clíodhna-2, THEN WHO WAS PHONE?, Arunkspillai, Plasticbot, Radiopathy, Rpf 81, Stre3tballn7o7, AnomieBOT, Nutriveg, Itanesco, Daniele Pugliesi, Platinum News, Materialscientist, Citation bot, LilHelpa, Xqbot, TinucherianBot II, Flavius.Aettius, Capricorn42, Bradshaws1, J04n, CyberTech-100, Teriaki, Matsumoto1500, SassoBot, Ebaums world did it, Shadowjams, Aaron Kauppi, Some standardized rigour, A.amitkumar, FrescoBot, Green06, Gopase+f, Robo37, Citation bot 1, Pinethicket, I dream of horses, Vicenarian, Jonesey95, Davidchatet, Tinton5, Jschnur, Cjfigueroa, Pink fuzzy slippers, Wikididact, EfAston, EKstudio, Marlo1004, Aaabbbzzz, Trappist the monk, Vejlefjord, Bat-combat-tarmol, Lotje, Callanecc, Fox Wilson, Avaith, Acs272, 564dude, Suffusion of Yellow, Neurolife, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, RjwilmsiBot, Khai279, DASHBot, Plantforestsoil, EmausBot, Eekerz, Stemscientist, Dewritech, RA0808, Aps0626, Tommy2010, Inb4thelock, Evanh2008, Sepguilherme, ZéroBot, Epark89, Cogiati, EDean36, Hashemi1971, Access Denied, Ebrambot, H3llBot, AManWithNoPlan, Brandmeister, Toshio Yamaguchi, Jwollbold, CleverFoxy, SBaker43, Physiomrigank, Orange Suede Sofa, Gongoozler123, Pierlot, Spicemix, Kittymmeow, Mahmoudalrawi, ClueBot NG, Wbmag129, Krunchlol, MelbourneStar, LogX, Georgepauljohnringo, Wikigoodnews, Ripunjai8, Frietjes, O.Koslowski, MBC2011, Lshanahan, CarolineLG, Cvillemegan, Nlkreiser010a, Helpful Pixie Bot, Curb Chain, Strike Eagle, Bibcode Bot, Matheny54, Denovoid, BG19bot, Puppydog1923, Seekjet1, A blurvert, Laurence.gold54, Stevetihi, Blazenite104, SusanRosser, Frze, Matt Chase, Tatchell, Formalbioage1, Vishaldogra120, Jlupoli, Pup500, NotWith, 1998n3, Loriendrew, Homofortunatus, Comfr, BattyBot, Kshegunov, Jtorres060211, HueSatLum, Markprieto1987, Loginerupdated, Solakiishi, Mayashouc, Ojtennyson, Khazar2, Terigreen, Eklannoo, IjonTichyIjonTichy, Dexbot, Webclient101, Mogism, Mxheil, TwoTwoHello, Everything Is Numbers, Jemappelleungarcon, Know108, Fcia0423, Silver301, Reatlas, Mawda tarek, Scooter5aa, BrandonHidaka, I am One of Many, Yamaha5, Joehealy, BradYard, Ovalsreads, Cjcm8900, Mango5000, Spyglasses, YiFeiBot, Erdhummel, RickFixes, Varkman, Mjlphd, Brian McInnis, Voodoogoogoo, Jin Zan, Arnusna, Writingwork, Ufan7921, Obur6432, MichaelaDurston111, Seabuckthorn, Andylara2014, BNEWZON, Lauresabatier, Xtechi no sama, ABILA DERRICK BARY, Isip4, Idanoyes, Buggiehuggie, Liam-dino, ClueBotNF, DSCrowned, Ulfat baig, Oiyarbepsy, Kv13hu, Bt13zs, Bt13kybrock, Kr13al, Mypowerpuff, Rappingpoet, SoSivr, 333Monu, PEnglish82, Simply.janet, Gamingforfun365, KasparBot, Ekramerpospsych, IdrissHamdani, Y.user9898, Park Lexington, Peterbelle, Ohhhhhhboy, Joshi Umesh, Jackson Rod Stuart, DCirillo14, Sd504111, Wik5645, 01leeteo, Gusi r and Anonymous: 536

9.2 Images

- **File:003_p4_dd.JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/33/003_p4_dd.JPG *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* my camera *Original artist:* Ahmet Demirel
- **File:Alzheimer'{}s_disease_brain_comparison.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a5/Alzheimer%27s_disease_brain_comparison.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:*
- SEVERESLICE_HIGH.JPG *Original artist:*
- derivative work: Garrondo (talk)
- **File:Habibaadansalat.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ee/Habibaadansalat.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* Flickr *Original artist:* Trocaire
- **File:Hydras_(8).JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b6/Hydras_%288%29.JPG *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* Own work (Original text: *self-made*) *Original artist:* Stephen Friedt
- **File:Median_age.png** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0a/Median_age.png *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons by Dryke using CommonsHelper. *Original artist:* Joeyramoney at English Wikipedia
- **File:Old_woman_with_young_baby_boy.JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/48/Old_woman_with_young_baby_boy.JPG *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* User:Mattes
- **File:Wikiquote-logo.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fa/Wikiquote-logo.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Wiktionary-logo-en.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f8/Wiktionary-logo-en.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Vector version of Image:Wiktionary-logo-en.png. *Original artist:* Vectorized by Fvasconcellos (talk · contribs), based on original logo tossed together by Brion Vibber

9.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Commentary on "Ageing"

We decided to include the entry called "Ageing" in this book even though we did not directly contribute to it. It serves as a point of reference, representative of the dominant discourses circulating about ageing both in Wikipedia and more generally within society. This entry is well-developed, and benefits from the contribution of many Wikipedians, an impressive reference list, and many links and images that enhance its intertextuality.

"Ageing" takes as its point of departure the biological basis of ageing in living organisms and goes on to detail the processes of ageing in human beings in more depth. The entry describes the multiple theories that try to explain ageing from a biological point of view. Part of the article is also devoted to the prevention and reversal of ageing, where we learn about some organisations, research projects, and prizes for those who seek to expand the lifespan of mammals. Another part of the entry relates to society and culture. It addresses the terms we use to describe the stages of the life course, for example, and mentions the concept of successful ageing. It describes the economic impacts of an ageing population and the pressure it puts on health care demands.

These discourses invite readers to see ageing as a social, economic, and biological problem. For example, at the beginning of the entry, you will see a list of humans' declining capacities throughout the life course (from the ability to hear high frequency sounds, to fertility, osteoarthritis, and frailty). Ageing is presented as a process of decline that eventually ends in death:

> *"After a period of near perfect renewal (in humans, between 20 and 35 years of age), ageing is characterised by the declining ability to respond to stress, increasing homeostatic imbalance and the increased risk of disease. This currently irreversible series of changes inevitably ends in death."*

From the beginning of the entry, ageing finds itself positioned against the possibility for immortality, thereby appearing as something to be overcome. We hope that the other entries we have included in this book have convinced you that ageing is about more than that! That is, ageing is about the power of culture (e.g., representations, public policies, discriminations) *to age* people in a way that is not physiological.

Ageing studies

An entry, for us, that should act as a node for all other entries about the cultural dimensions of ageing.

We also created its "cousin" in French (Cultures du vieillissement) and translated it in Portuguese.

Ageing studies (or Age studies) is a field of theoretically, politically, and empirically engaged cultural analysis that was developed by scholars from many different disciplines. Over the past fifteen years the field of ageing studies has flourished, with a growing number of scholars paying attention to the cultural implications of population ageing.[1][2]

1 History and description of the field

Ageing studies break from the traditional field of gerontology by highlighting how biological ageing is mediated by cultural construction, and by emphasizing the self-representation of the elderly.[3] The first issue of the academic journal *Age, Culture, Humanities* includes many essays that address the "coming of age" of this field, in which Stephen Katz draws a comparison between the current state of age studies and gender studies.,[4][5]

Ageing studies is an interdisciplinary field, which can be affiliated to the wider approaches found in cultural studies, gender studies, media and film studies, consumer culture, etc. Researchers working in this field interrogate the cultural discourses and practices that construct the meaning of ageing. For example, they invoke calculations of age, asking at what age are we "old" (fifty? sixty?) and referring to the social practice of trying to figure out someone's age.[6] They investigate how public expressions of ageing in the West, such as representations of old age in the news, films and television, create limited views of old age, therefore leading to ageism, a general lack of awareness of diversity, and intergenerational misunderstandings and divisions.,[7][8] Within this perspective, ageing is understood not merely as a biological state, but as a lived experience, embodied and mediated, occurring within specific material and social circumstances.[9] Research in this field is primarily conducted through methodologies associated with the social sciences and the humanities.

2 Notable books in the field

- Margaret M. Gullette was the first to call for Age studies in the 1990s.[5] She challenges the decline narratives predominantly circulating on ageing (e.g. physical decline, social disdain) in her book *Aged by Culture*.[10]
- In *Learning to be old: Gender, culture, and aging*, Margaret Cruikshank addresses cultural myths about age, including fears, traditions, and the medicalization of ageing, and suggests a methodology centered on peers.[9]
- In *Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations*, Kathleen Woodward asks why are women moved to the periphery of society as they age? She questions the relationship between age and the body, and age and interpersonal relationships.[11]
- Andrew Blaikie focusses on ageing in Britain. In *Ageing and Popular Culture*, he traces a genealogy of the interplay between state and medical discourses of ageing, popularly circulating imagery (especially photography), and lived experience.[12]
- *La Vieillesse* (The Coming of Age) by Simone de Beauvoir can also be seen as a precursor to the field.[13]

3 Academic organisations

Research centres and networks:

- The European Network in Aging Studies (ENAS) was founded in 2010 and its mission is to facilitate international collaboration in the study of cultural aging.
- Women, Ageing and Media (WAM) was founded in 2010 and its members study the relationship between older women and popular media (e.g. popular music, fashion).
- The North American Network in Aging Studies (NANAS) was established in 2013 and is the North American version of ENAS. Its goal is to critically examine older age.
- Ageing + Communication + Technology (ACT) was established in 2014. Its members engage with three areas of investigation: Agency, which involves communities in the development of projects to enhance agency; Critical mediations, which critically examines the mediated cultural experiences of adults in later life; and Telecommunication technologies, which addresses ageing in the context of networked societies.

- The Ageing, Body, Society study group (ABS) is affiliated to the British Sociological Association and it aims to bring together work across a range of approaches pertaining to the body in old age.

Journals:

- *Age, Culture, Humanities* publishes articles from the humanities and the arts.
- The *Journal of Ageing Studies* welcomes work from the social and behavioral sciences and the humanities.

4 See also

- Ageism
- Elder abuse
- Activist ageing
- Successful aging
- Sexuality in older age

5 External links

- ENAS
- NANAS
- WAM
- ACT
- ABS
- Age, Culture, Humanities
- Journal of Ageing Studies

6 References

[1] Gilleard, Chris (2014). "Aging and Aging Studies: Celebrating the cultural turn". *Age, Culture, Humanities* **1** (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[2] Looser, Devoney (2014). "Age and Aging Studies, from cradle to grave". *Age, Culture, Humanities* **1** (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[3] Wernick, Andrew (1999). "Andrew Blaikie. Ageing and popular culture". *Canadian Journal of Sociology* (January 2000). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[4] Katz, Stephen (2014). "What is Age Studies?". *Age, Culture, Humanities* **1** (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[5] Segal, Lynne (2014). "The Coming of Age Studies". *Age, Culture, Humanities* **1** (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[6] Riley, Jeannette E. (2000). "Reviewed Work: Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations by Kathleen Woodward". *Rocky Mountain Review of Language and Literature* **54** (2): 138–141. Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[7] Jennings, Ros; Gardner, Abigail (2012). *'Rock on': Women, Ageing and Popular Music*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

[8] Dolan, Josephine; Tincknell, Estella (2012). *Ageing Femininities: Troubling Representations*. Cambridge Scholars Press.

[9] Cruikshank, Margaret (2003). *Learning to be old: Gender, culture, and aging*. Lanham MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

[10] Gullette, M. (2004). Aged by culture. Chicago IL: University of Chicago Press

[11] Woodward, Kathleen (1999). *Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

[12] Blaikie, Andrew (1999). *Ageing and popular culture*. Cambridge University Press.

[13] de Beauvoir, Simone (1971). *The Coming of Age*. W.W. Norton & Company Inc.

7 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

7.1 Text

• Ageing studies. Contributors: RekishiEJ, Rhododendrites, BG19bot, Devoneylooser, MaudeG3, Loyewiki and Anonymous: 1

7.2 Content license

• Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

In Novembre 2015, someone tried to have this entry deleted but it was reverted by another editor, who explained: "I don't know the extent to which this should be distinct from gerontology and aging and society but style is not a good reason for deletion."

It still is a bit funny to mention gerontology as we explicitly distinguish ageing studies from this field.

Ageism

Ageism (also spelled "**agism**") is stereotyping and discriminating against individuals or groups on the basis of their age. This may be casual or systematic.[1][2] The term was coined in 1969 by Robert Neil Butler to describe discrimination against seniors, and patterned on sexism and racism.[3] Butler defined "ageism" as a combination of three connected elements. Among them were prejudicial attitudes towards older people, old age, and the aging process; discriminatory practices against older people; and institutional practices and policies that perpetuate stereotypes about elderly people.[4]

While the term has also been used to describe prejudice and discrimination against adolescents and children, including ignoring their ideas because they are too young, or assuming that they should behave in certain ways because of their age,[5] the term is predominantly used in relation to the treatment of older people. Moreover, it has been pointed out that stigmatization does not only occur outside of the cohesively imagined group of the elderly but likewise takes place within the stigmatized group itself.[6]

1 Distinction from other age-related bias

Ageism in common parlance and age studies usually refers to negative discriminatory practices against old people, people in their middle years, teenagers and children. There are several forms of age-related bias. Adultism is a predisposition towards adults, which is seen as biased against children, youth, and all young people who are not addressed or viewed as adults.[7] **Jeunism** is the discrimination against older people in favor of younger ones. This includes political candidacies, jobs, and cultural settings where the supposed greater vitality and/or physical beauty of youth is more appreciated than the supposed greater moral and/or intellectual rigor of adulthood. Adultcentricism is the "exaggerated egocentrism of adults."[8] *Adultocracy* is the social convention which defines "maturity" and "immaturity," placing adults in a dominant position over young people, both theoretically and practically.[9] Gerontocracy is a form of oligarchical rule in which an entity is ruled by leaders who are significantly older than most of the adult population.[10] Chronocentrism is primarily the belief that a certain state of humanity is superior to all previous and/or future times.[11]

Based on a conceptual analysis of ageism, a new definition of ageism was introduced by Iversen, Larsen, & Solem in 2009. This definition constitutes the foundation for higher reliability and validity in future research about ageism and its complexity offers a new way of systemizing theories on ageism: "Ageism is defined as negative or positive stereotypes, prejudice and/or discrimination against (or to the advantage of) elderly people on the basis of their chronological age or on the basis of a perception of them as being 'old' or 'elderly'. Ageism can be implicit or explicit and can be expressed on a micro-, meso- or macro-level" (Iversen, Larsen & Solem, 2009).[12]

Other conditions of fear or aversion associated with age groups have their own names, particularly: paedophobia, the fear of infants and children; ephebiphobia, the fear of youth,[13] sometimes also referred to as an irrational fear of adolescents or a prejudice against teenagers;[14] and gerontophobia, the fear of elderly people.[15]

2 Implicit ageism

Implicit ageism is the term used to refer to the implicit or subconscious thoughts, feelings, and behaviors one has about older or younger people. These may be a mixture of positive and negative thoughts and feelings, but gerontologist Becca Levy reports that they "tend to be mostly negative."[16]

3 Ageist stereotyping

Ageist stereotyping is a tool of cognition which involves categorizing into groups and attributing characteristics to these groups. Stereotypes are necessary for processing huge volumes of information which would otherwise overload a person, and they are often based on a "grain of truth" (for example, the association between aging and ill health). However, they cause harm when the content of the stereotype is incorrect with respect to most of the group or where a stereotype is so strongly held that it overrides evidence which shows that an individual does not conform to it. For example, age-based stereotypes prime one to draw very different conclusions when one sees an older and a younger adult with, say, back pain or a limp. One might well assume that the younger person's condition is temporary and treatable, following an accident, while the older person's condition is chronic and less susceptible to intervention. On average, this might be true, but plenty of older people have accidents and

recover quickly and very young people (such as infants, toddlers and small children) can become permanently disabled in the same situation. This assumption may have no consequence if one makes it in the blink of an eye as one is passing someone in the street, but if it is held by a health professional offering treatment or managers thinking about occupational health, it could inappropriately influence their actions and lead to age-related discrimination. Managers have been accused, by Erdman Palmore, as stereotyping older workers as being resistant to change, not creative, cautious, slow to make judgments, lower in physical capacity, uninterested in technological change, and difficult to train.[17] Another example is when people are rude to children because of their high pitched voice, even if they are kind and courteous. A review of the research literature related to age stereotypes in the workplace was recently published in the Journal of Management.[18]

Contrary to common and more obvious forms of stereotyping, such as racism and sexism, ageism is more resistant to change. For instance, if a child believes in an ageist idea against the elderly, fewer people correct them, and, as a result, individuals grow up believing in ageist ideas, even elders themselves.[19] In other words, ageism can become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Ageist beliefs against the elderly is common place in today's society. For example, an older person who forgets something could be quick to call it a "senior moment," failing to realize the ageism of that statement. People also often say ageist phrases such as "dirty old man" or "second childhood," and elders sometimes miss the ageist undertones.[19]

In a classic study, researchers analyzed the effects of ageism among the elderly.[20] They performed memory tests on the three selected groups: residents of China, deaf North Americans, and hearing North Americans. In the three groups, the Chinese residents were presumably the least exposed to ageism with lifelong experience in a culture than traditionally venerates older generations. Lifelong deaf North Americans also faced less exposure to ageism in contrast to those with typical hearing, who presumably had heard ageist comments their whole life. The results of the memory tests showed that ageism has significant effects on memory.

The gap in the scores between the young and old North Americans with normal hearing were double those of the deaf North Americans and five times wider than those of the Chinese participants. The results show that ageism undermines ability through its self-fulfilling nature.[19]

On the other hand, when elders show larger independence and control in their lives, defying ageist assumptions, they are more likely to be healthier, both mentally and physically, than other people their age.[19]

4 Ageist prejudice

Ageist prejudice is a type of emotion which is often linked to the cognitive process of stereotyping. It can involve the expression of derogatory attitudes, which may then lead to the use of discriminatory behavior. Where older or younger contestants were rejected in the belief that they were poor performers, this could well be the result of stereotyping. But older people were also voted for at the stage in the game where it made sense to target the best performers. This can only be explained by a subconscious emotional reaction to older people; in this case, the prejudice took the form of distaste and a desire to exclude oneself from the company of older people.[21]

5 Benevolent prejudice

Stereotyping and prejudice against different groups in society does not take the same form. Age-based prejudice and stereotyping usually involves older or younger people being pitied, marginalized, or patronized. This is described as "**benevolent prejudice"** because the tendency to pity is linked to seeing older or younger people as "friendly" but "incompetent." This is similar to the prejudice most often directed against women and disabled people. Age Concern's survey revealed strong evidence of "benevolent prejudice." 48% said that over-70s are viewed as friendly (compared to 27% who said the same about under-30s). Meanwhile, only 26% believe over-70s are viewed as capable (with 41% saying the same about under-30s).[22]

The figure for friendliness of under-30s is, conversely, an example of Hostile Prejudice.

6 Hostile prejudice

"**Hostile prejudice**" based on hatred, fear, aversion, or threat often characterizes attitudes linked to race, religion, disability, and sex. An example of hostile prejudice toward youth is the presumption without any evidence that a given crime was committed by a young person. Rhetoric regarding intergenerational competition can be motivated by politics. Violence against vulnerable older people can be motivated by subconscious hostility or fear; within families, this involves impatience and lack of understanding. Equality campaigners are often wary of drawing comparisons between different forms of inequality.

The impact of "benevolent" and "hostile" prejudice tends to be different. The warmth felt towards older or younger people and the knowledge that many have no access to paid employment means there is often public acceptance that they are deserving of preferential treatment—for example, less expensive movie and bus fares. But the per-

ception of incompetence means older and younger people can be seen as "not up to the job" or "a menace on the roads," when there is little or exaggerated evidence to support this. Prejudice also leads to assumptions that it is "natural" for older or younger people to have lower expectations, reduced choice and control, and less account taken of their views.

7 Digital Ageism

Digital ageism refers to the prejudices faced by older adults in the digital world. A few examples of the subtle ways in which digital ageism operates in cultural representations, research, and everyday life: Generational segregation naturalizes youth as digitally adept and the old as digital dunces. Many cultural representations have long histories reproducing images of the life cycle as a mountain, where we peak in middle age then decline.[23][24][25] Older adults' experiences are often excluded from research agendas on digital media, and ageism is ensconced within disciplines such as mass communication studies. For example, in a media diffusionist perspective,[26] the practices of seniors are depicted as either negligible or as lagging, and the equation of diffusion with individual ownership can hide practical 'work-arounds' such as cell phone sharing or missed calls used by older couples on fixed incomes.[27][28] Ageism is also inadvertently embedded in the ways that we generate statistics, for example through data collected based on large age categories (e.g. '60+') foisting anyone over 60 into 'the grey zone' which obscures differences.[29]

8 Discrimination

Age discrimination refers to the actions taken to deny or limit opportunities to people on the basis of age. These are usually actions taken as a result of one's ageist beliefs and attitudes. Age discrimination occurs on both a personal and institutional level.[2]

On a personal level, an older person may be told that he or she is too old to engage in certain physical activities, like an informal game of basketball between friends and family. A younger person may be told they are too young to get a job or help move the dining room table. On an institutional level, there are policies and regulations in place that limit opportunities to people of certain ages and deny them to all others. The law, for instance, requires that all young persons must be at least 16 years old in order to obtain a driver's license in the United States. There are also government regulations that determine when a worker may retire. Currently, in the US, a worker must be between 65 and 67 years old (depending upon his or her birth year) before becoming eligible for Social Security retirement benefits, but some company pension plans begin benefits at earlier ages.

A 2006/2007 survey done by the Children's Rights Alliance for England and the National Children's Bureau asked 4,060 children and young people whether they have ever been treated unfairly based on various criteria (race, age, sex, sexual orientation, etc.). A total of 43% of British youth surveyed reported experiencing discrimination based on their age, far eclipsing other categories of discrimination like sex (27%), race (11%), or sexual orientation (6%).[30] Consistently, a study based on the European Social Survey found that whereas 35% of Europeans reported exposure ageism, only 25% reported exposure to sexism and as few as 17% reported exposure to racism.[31]

Ageism has significant effects in two particular sectors: employment and health care.

8.1 Employment

The concept of ageism was originally developed to refer to prejudice and discrimination against older people and middle age, but has expanded to include children and teenagers.[22] Like racial and gender discrimination, age discrimination, at least when it affects younger workers, can result in unequal pay for equal work. Unlike racial and gender discrimination, however, age discrimination in wages is often enshrined in law. For example, in both the United States[32] and the United Kingdom[33] minimum wage laws allow for employers to pay lower wages to young workers. Many state and local minimum wage laws mirror such an -based, tiered minimum wage. Midlife workers, on average, make more than younger workers do, which reflects educational achievement and experience of various kinds (job-specific, industry-specific, etc.). The age-wage peak in the United States, according to Census data, is between 45 and 54 years of age. Seniority in general accords with respect as people age, lessening ageism. Statistical discrimination refers to limiting the employment opportunities of an individual based on stereotypes of a group to which the person belongs. Limited employment opportunities could come in the form of lower pay for equal work or jobs with little social mobility. Younger female workers were historically discriminated against, in comparison with younger men, because it was expected that, as young women of childbearing years, they would need to leave the work force permanently or periodically to have children.[34] Labor regulations also limit the age at which people are allowed to work and how many hours and under what conditions they may work. In the United States, a person must generally be at least 14 years old to seek a job, and workers face additional restrictions on their work activities until they reach age 16.[35] Many companies refuse to hire workers younger than 18. While older workers benefit more often from higher wages than do younger workers, they face barriers in promotions and hiring. Employers also encourage early retirement or layoffs disproportionately more for older or more expe-

rienced workers.

Some political offices have qualifications that discriminate on the basis of age as a proxy for experience, education, or accumulated wisdom. For example, the President of the United States must be at least 35 years old; a United States Senator must be at least 30; and a United States Congressman must be at least 25. In the UK, age discrimination against older people has been prohibited in employment since 2006. Since then, the number of age discrimination cases rose dramatically. The laws protect the anyone over the age of 16 who is young as well as old. There were over 6,800 claims submitted to the Employment Tribunal in 2010/11 compared with just 900 in 2006/2007 (immediately after the Regulations came in force).[36] However, the figures for 2011/2012 show a 47% fall in the number of claims, and commentators have suggested that the repeal of the Default Retirement Age may be the reason behind this.

Age discrimination in hiring has been shown to exist in the United States. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's first complainants were female flight attendants complaining of (among other things) age discrimination.[37] In 1968, the EEOC declared age restrictions on flight attendants' employment to be illegal sex discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.[38] However, Joanna Lahey, professor at The Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M, found recently that firms are more than 40% more likely to interview a young adult job applicant than an older job applicant.[39] All states in the US prohibit youth under 14 from working with a handful of exceptions, and prohibit youth under 18 from working in hazardous occupations. They are also paid a lower minimum wage and not allowed to work full-time.

Also in Europe, pervasive levels of age discrimination are found in Belgium, England, France, Spain and Sweden. Job candidates revealing older age are found to get 39% (in Belgium) to 72% (in France) less job interview invitations compared to equal candidates revealing a younger name.[40][41][42][43][44][45][46] In addition, In a survey for the University of Kent, England, 29% of respondents stated that they had suffered from age discrimination. This is a higher proportion than for gender or racial discrimination. Dominic Abrams, social psychology professor at the university, concluded that Ageism is the most pervasive form of prejudice experienced in the UK population.[47] Discrimination is found to be heterogeneous by the activity older candidates undertook during their additional post-educational years. In Belgium, they are only discriminated if they have more years of inactivity or irrelevant employment.[40]

According to Dr. Robert M. McCann, an associate professor of management communication at the University of Southern California's Marshall School of Business, denigrating older workers, even if only subtly, can have an outsized negative impact on employee productivity and corporate profits. For American corporations, age discrimination can lead to significant expenses. In Fiscal Year 2006, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission received nearly 17,000 charges of age discrimination, resolving more than 14,000 and recovering $51.5 million in monetary benefits. Costs from lawsuit settlements and judgments can run into the millions, most notably with the $250 million paid by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) under a settlement agreement in 2003.[48][49]

8.2 Hollywood

Ageism in Hollywood, specifically in terms of women, is profound, from the way youth is praised to the lack of jobs for older actresses. The way youth is praised reflects directly on the way older women are presented in the media. President and CEO of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, O. Burtch Drake, spoke in terms of older women's representation throughout the media stating "older women are not being portrayed at all; there is no imagery to worry about."[50] Women over fifty are not the center of attention and if an actress is older they are expected to act anything but their age.[51] These same women who have been acting since their teenage years, who have always been told to act their age, now must change the dynamic of their job by not acting their age when they get to be considered old by society and the media. The standards set in film are fixated upon youth - sexuality, beauty, physicality. Movies that portray women acting their own age (i.e. a 50-year-old acting 50 years old) seems exaggerated and unrealistic because it does not fit the norms associated with women in film and media.[51] Women are forced to feel that they must continuously improve upon their looks to be seen and they can be replaced by a younger model of themselves. "Silver ceiling" references the new type of ceiling older workers in the entertainment industry, especially women, are being faced with. Underemployment of older actresses surpasses that of older actors because of the typical pairing of older actors with younger actresses in films.[52] BBC news anchor, Nigel Kay, found in a survey that "on television older men significantly outnumber older women by about 70 percent to 30 percent."[50] An issue amongst older women is that their voices are not being heard, which is especially true for older actresses in Hollywood. The issues about employment they are bringing to light as well as the complaints they have are not being taken seriously and they are being excluded from conversations about Hollywood and employment.[53]

Because of the limited ages the film industry portrays and the lack of older actresses, society as a whole has a type of illiteracy about sexuality and those of old age. There is an almost inherent bias about what older women are capable of, what they do, and how they feel.[54] Amongst all ages of actresses there is the attempt to look youthful and fitting to the beauty standards by altering them-

selves physically, many times under the hands of plastic surgeons.[51] Women become frightful of what they will be seen as if they have wrinkles, cellulite, or any other signifier of aging.[52] As women reach their forties and fifties, pressure to adhere to societal beauty norms seen amongst films and media intensifies in terms of new cosmetic procedures and products that will maintain a "forever youthful" look.[52] In terms of sexuality, older women are seen as unattractive, bitter, unhappy, unsuccessful in films. With older women not being represented in the media and film industries, specifically in Hollywood, thoughts of underachievement, ugliness, and disgust crowd the thoughts of older women as they fail to meet beauty norms. This can cause depression, anxiety, and self-esteem issues in general.[52] "In one survey, women reported feeling more embarrassed about their age than by their masturbation practices or same-gender sexual encounters."[52] Women are forced to feel that they must continuously improve upon their looks to be seen and they can be replaced by a younger model of themselves.

The ideal that younger actresses are better than older actresses in Hollywood can be seen by the preferences of the people who are watching movies. Movie spectators display discrimination against older women in Hollywood. A study between 1926-1999 proved that older men in Hollywood had more leading roles than women who were the same age as them.[55] There are many cases where leading actors play the attractive love interest for longer than women.[52] This portrayal of women never aging but men aging can have a negative affect on not only actresses in Hollywood but also women who are not in the media.[52] There are fewer older actresses that get leading roles than young actresses, this promotes the idea that women do not age and that older women are less attractive. This can be harmful to women because they will strive for something that is impossible to have, eternal youth.[52]

What some people think of as old other people may not. An actress in Hollywood may not consider herself old but can be told she is too old for a part. A very well known example of this is what happened to the actress Maggie Gyllenhaal, "she was recently turned down for a role in a movie because she was too old to play the love interest for a 55-year-old man."[56] When a woman is told she is old she can start to believe that she is. A woman can start acting as if she is older than she believes because she internalizes what other people are saying and what they think about her.[57]

In film the female body is depicted in different states of dress, and portrayed differently depending on the age of the actress. Their clothing is used as an identity marker of the character. Young women are put into revealing and sexy costumes whereas older women often play the part of a mother or grandmother clad in appropriate attire. This can include a bonnet or apron as she carries about her matronly duties.[58] This can lead both men and women to perceive the female body in a certain way based on what is seen on screen. Annette Kuhn said twenty years ago that "One of the major theoretical contributions of the women's movement has been its insistence on the significance of cultural factors, in particular in the form of socially dominant representations of women and the ideological character of such representation, both in constituting the category 'woman' and in delimiting and defining what has been called the 'sex-gender system'"[58] Women's bodies are often seen as an object to be looked at and desired by men. As women get older and enter their post-menopausal years, they no longer are examples of the ideal feminine model. Added to that is the idea that females become mentally unstable as they enter their older years. "They become quarrelsome, vexatious and overbearing, petty and stingy; that is to say they exhibit typically sadistic and anal-erotic traits that they did not possess earlier...(Freud 1958,323-24)"[58] Ageism is not new to Hollywood and has been around since the time of silent films. When transitioning from silent movies to talking motion pictures, Charlie Chaplin (a well known silent movie actor) said in an interview that "It's beauty that matters in pictures-nothing else....Pictures! Lovely looking girls...What if the girls can't act?...Certainly I prefer to see, say, Dolores Costello [a 1920s silent movie star], in a thin tale than some aged actress of the stage (Walker 1979,132)".[58]

8.3 Healthcare

There is considerable evidence of discrimination against the elderly in health care.[59][60][61] This is particularly true for aspects of the physician-patient interaction, such as screening procedures, information exchanges, and treatment decisions. In the patient-physician interaction, physicians and other health care providers may hold attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that are associated with ageism against older patients. Studies have found that some physicians do not seem to show any care or concern toward treating the medical problems of older people. Then, when actually interacting with these older patients on the job, the doctors sometimes view them with disgust and describe them in negative ways, such as "depressing" or "crazy."[62] For screening procedures, elderly people are less likely than younger people to be screened for cancers and, due to the lack of this preventative measure, less likely to be diagnosed at early stages of their conditions.[63]

After being diagnosed with a disease that may be potentially curable, older people are further discriminated against. Though there may be surgeries or operations with high survival rates that might cure their condition, older patients are less likely than younger patients to receive all the necessary treatments. For example, health professionals pursue less aggressive treatment options in older patients,[64] and fewer adults are enrolled in tests of new prescription drugs.[65] It has been posited that this is be-

cause doctors fear their older patients are not physically strong enough to tolerate the curative treatments and are more likely to have complications during surgery that may end in death.

Other research studies have been done with patients with heart disease, and, in these cases, the older patients were still less likely to receive further tests or treatments, independent of the severity of their health problems. Thus, the approach to the treatment of older people is concentrated on managing the disease rather than preventing or curing it. This is based on the stereotype that it is the natural process of aging for the quality of health to decrease, and, therefore, there is no point in attempting to prevent the inevitable decline of old age.[62][63]

Furthermore, caregivers further undermine the treatment of older patients by helping them too much, which decreases independence,[66] and by making a generalized assumption and treating all elderly as feeble.[19]

Differential medical treatment of elderly people can have significant effects on their health outcomes, a differential outcome which somehow escapes established protections

9 Effects of ageism

Ageism has significant effects on the elderly and young people. The stereotypes and infantilization of older and younger people by patronizing language affects older and younger people's self-esteem and behaviors. After repeatedly hearing a stereotype that older or younger people are useless, older and younger people may begin to feel like dependent, non-contributing members of society. They may start to perceive themselves in terms of the looking-glass self—that is, in the same ways that others in society see them. Studies have also specifically shown that when older and younger people hear these stereotypes about their supposed incompetence and uselessness, they perform worse on measures of competence and memory.[67] These stereotypes then become self-fulfilling prophecies. According to Becca Levy's Stereotype Embodiment Theory, older and younger people might also engage in self-stereotypes, taking their culture's age stereotypes—to which they have been exposed over the life course—and directing them inward toward themselves. Then this behavior reinforces the present stereotypes and treatment of the elderly.[16][62]

Many overcome these stereotypes and live the way they want, but it can be difficult to avoid deeply ingrained prejudice, especially if one has been exposed to ageist views in childhood or adolescence.

9.1 Australia

Australia has had age discrimination laws for some time.[68] Discrimination on the basis of age is illegal in each of the states and territories of Australia. At the national level, Australia is party to a number of international treaties and conventions that impose obligations to eliminate age discrimination.[69]

The Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986 established the Australian Human Rights Commission and bestows on this Commission functions in relation to a number of international treaties and conventions that cover age discrimination.[69][70] During 1998-1999, 15% of complaints received by the Commission under the Act were about discrimination on the basis of age.[69]

Age discrimination laws at the national level were strengthened by the Age Discrimination Act 2004, which helps to ensure that people are not subjected to age discrimination in various areas of public life, including employment, the provision of goods and services, education, and the administration of Australian government laws and programs. The Act, however, does provide for exemptions in some areas, as well as providing for positive discrimination, that is, actions which assist people of a particular age who experience a disadvantage because of their age.[70]

In 2011, for the first time a position of Age Discrimination Commissioner was created within the Australian Human Rights Commission. The new Commissioner's responsibilities include raising awareness among employers about the beneficial contributions that senior Australians as well as younger employees can make in the workforce.[71]

9.2 Canada

In Canada, Article 718.2, clause (a)(i), of the Criminal Code defines as aggravating circumstances, among other situations, "evidence that the offence was motivated by ... age".[72][73]

Mandatory retirement was ended in Canada in December 2011,[74] but 74% of Canadians still consider age discrimination to be a problem.[75]

9.3 Nigeria

In November 2011, the Nigerian House of Representatives considered a bill which would outlaw age discrimination in employment.[76]

9.4 Philippines

At least two bills has been filed before the 16th Congress of the Philippines seeking to address age discrimination in employment in the country. The Blas Ople Policy Center, a non-government organization, asserts that responsibilities of making livelihood in a household has shifted to younger members of the family due to bias against hiring

people older than 30 years of age. The organization also added that age discrimination contributes to the unemployment rate and acts as a hurdle to inclusive growth in the country. Overseas Filipino Workers returning from abroad seeking to find work in the country were tagged as vulnerable to age discrimination.[77][78]

9.5 United States

In the U.S., each state has its own laws regarding age discrimination, and there are also federal laws.[79] In California, the Fair Employment and Housing Act forbids unlawful discrimination against persons age 40 and older. The FEHA is the principal California statute prohibiting employment discrimination, covering employers, labor organizations, employment agencies, apprenticeship programs and/or any person or entity who aids, abets, incites, compels, or coerces the doing of a discriminatory act. In addition to age, it prohibits employment discrimination based on race or color; religion; national origin or ancestry, Disability, mental type or medical condition; marital status; sex or sexual orientation; and pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.[80] Although there are many protections for age-based discrimination against older workers (as shown above) there are less protections for younger workers.

The District of Columbia and twelve states define age as a specific motivation for hate crimes – California, Florida, Iowa, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York and Vermont.[81][82]

The federal government governs age discrimination under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA). The ADEA prohibits employment discrimination based on age with respect to employees 40 years of age or older as well.[83] The ADEA also addresses the difficulty older workers face in obtaining new employment after being displaced from their jobs, arbitrary age limits.[84] The ADEA applies even if some of the minimum 20 employees are overseas and working for a US corporation.[85]

The United States federal government has responded to issues of youth-bias in governance through several measures in the past. They include the creation of the 1970s-era National Commission on Resources for Youth, which was created in the late 1960s as to promote youth participation throughout communities. Recently the federal government implemented the Tom Osborne Federal Youth Coordination Act, aiming to curb redundancy among federal service providers to youth.

The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act has been criticized by some as ageist.

As it approaches its fiftieth anniversary, one author argues that America's leading law against age discrimination, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, offers little real protection to older workers. In her 2014 book,[86] Patricia G. Barnes, an attorney and judge, argues the ADEA was riddled with loopholes to begin with and has been eviscerated over time by the U.S. Supreme Court. Moreover, her book, *Betrayed: The Legalization of Age Discrimination in the Workplace*, argues the "legalization" of age discrimination has caused a trickle down affect. Workers who are otherwise considered to be young - workers in their 30s, 40s and 50s - are increasingly experiencing age discrimination.

9.6 European Union

The European citizenship provides the right to protection from discrimination on the grounds of age. According to Article 21-1 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union s:Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union#CHAPTER III. EQUALITY, "any discrimination based on any ground such as (…) age, shall be prohibited".[87]

Additional protection against age discrimination comes from the Framework Directive 2000/78/EC. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of age in the field of employment.[88]

9.6.1 Germany

On 18 August 2006, the General Equal Treatment Act (Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, AGG) came into force. The aim of the AGG is to prevent and abolish discrimination on various grounds including age.[89]

A recent study suggested that youths in Germany feel the brunt of age discrimination.[90]

9.6.2 France

In France, Articles 225-1 through 225-4 of the Penal Code detail the penalization of Ageism, when it comes to an age discrimination related to the consumption of a good or service, to the exercise of an economic activity, to the labor market or an internship, except in the cases foreseen in Article 225-3.[91][92][93]

9.6.3 Belgium

In Belgium, the Law of 25 Feb 2003 "tending to fight discrimination" punishes Ageism when "a difference of treatment that lacks objective and reasonable justification is directly based on ... age". Discrimination is forbidden when it refers to providing or offering a good or service, to conditions linked to work or employment, to the appointment or promotion of an employee, and yet to the access or participation in "an economic, social, cultural or political activity accessible to the public" (Article 2nd, § 4). Incitement to discrimination, to hatred or to violence against a person or a group on the grounds of (…)

age (Article 6) is punished with imprisonment and/or a fine.[94][95] Nevertheless, employment opportunities are worsening for people in their middle years in many of these same countries, according to Martin Kohli *et al.* in *Time for Retirement* (1991).

9.6.4 United Kingdom

In the UK, laws against Ageism are new. Age discrimination laws were brought into force in October 2006,[96] and can now be found in the Equality Act 2010. This implements the Equal Treatment Framework Directive 2000/78/EC and protects employees against direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, harassment and victimisation. There is also provision in the Equality Act 2010 to prohibit age discrimination in the provision of goods and services, though this has not yet been implemented by the current UK Coalition Government and will not be implemented before October 2012 at the earliest.[97]

Despite the relatively recent prohibition on age discrimination, there have already been many notable cases and official statistics show a 37% increase in claims in 2009/10[98] and a further 31% increase in 2010/11.[99] Examples include the case involving Rolls Royce,[100] the "Heyday" case brought by Age UK[101] and the recent Miriam O'Reilly case against the BBC.[102]

Recent research suggested that the number of age discrimination claims annually could reach 15,000 by 2015.[103]

The European Social Study survey in 2011 revealed that nearly two out of five people claim to have been shown a lack of respect because of their age. The survey suggested that the UK is riven by intergenerational splits, with half of people admitting they do not have a single friend over 70; this compares with only a third of Portuguese, Swiss and Germans who say that they do not have a friend of that age or older.[104] A Demos study in 2012 showed that three quarters of people in the UK believed there to be not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet and work together.[105]

The "Grey Pride" campaign has been advocating for a Minister for Older People and its campaign has had some success, with Labour Leader Ed Miliband appointing Liz Kendall as Shadow Minister for Older People.[106]

The artist Michael Freedman, an outspoken advocate against age discrimination within the art world says that "mature students, like me, come to art late in life, so why are we penalised and demotivated? Whatever happened to lifelong learning and the notion of a flexible workforce?"[107]

10 Advocacy campaigns

Many current and historical intergenerational and youth programs have been created to address the issue of Ageism. Among the advocacy organizations created in the United Kingdom to challenge age discrimination are Age UK and the British Youth Council.

In the United States there have been several historic and current efforts to challenge Ageism. The earliest example may be the Newsboys Strike of 1899, which fought ageist employment practices targeted against youth by large newspaper syndicates in the Northeast. During the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was active in the national youth movement, including the formation of the National Youth Administration and the defense of the American Youth Congress. She made several statements on behalf of youth and against Ageism. In one report entitled, "Facing the Problems of Youth," Roosevelt said of youth,

> "We cannot simply expect them to say, 'Our older people have had experience and they have proved to themselves certain things, therefore they are right.' That isn't the way the best kind of young people think. They want to experience for themselves. I find they are perfectly willing to talk to older people, but they don't want to talk to older people who are shocked by their ideas, nor do they want to talk to older people who are not realistic."[108]

Students for a Democratic Society formed in 1960 to promote democratic opportunities for all people regardless of age, and the Gray Panthers was formed in 1970 by Maggie Kuhn, with a goal of eliminating Ageism in all forms.[109] Three O'Clock Lobby formed in 1976 to promote youth participation throughout traditionally ageist government structures in Michigan, while Youth Liberation of Ann Arbor started in 1970 to promote youth and fight Ageism.

More recent U.S. programs include Americans for a Society Free from Age Restrictions, which formed in 1996 to advance the civil and human rights of young people through eliminating ageist laws targeted against young people, and to help youth counter Ageism in America.[110] The National Youth Rights Association started in 1998 to promote awareness of the legal and human rights of young people in the United States,[111] and the Freechild Project was formed in 2001 to identify, unify and promote diverse opportunities for youth engagement in social change by fighting Ageism.

10.1 Related campaigns

- In 2002 the Writers Guild of America, West waged a legal battle within the entertainment industry to

eliminate age discrimination commonly faced by elder scriptwriters.

- Director Paul Weitz reported he wrote the 2004 film, *In Good Company* to reveal how Ageism affects youth and adults.[112]
- In 2002 The Freechild Project created an information and training initiative to provide resources to youth organizations and schools focused on youth rights.[113]
- In 2006 Lydia Giménez-LLort, PhD, an assistant professor of Psychiatry and researcher at the Autonomous University of Barcelona coined the term 'Snow White Syndrome' at the 'Congrés de la Gent Gran de Cerdanyola del Vallès' (Congress of the Elderly of Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain) as a metaphor to define Ageism in an easier and more friendly way while developing a constructive spirit against it. The metaphor is based on both the auto-Ageism and adultocracy exhibited by the evil queen of the Snow White fairy tale as well as the social Ageism symbolized by the mirror[114]
- Since 2008 'The Intergenerational Study' by Lydia Giménez-LLort and Paula Ramírez-Boix from the Autonomous University of Barcelona is aimed to find the basis of the link between grandparents and grandsons (positive family relationships) that are able to minimize the Ageism towards the elderly. Students of several Spanish universities have enrolled in this study which soon will be also performed in USA, Nigeria, Barbados, Argentina and Mexico. The preliminary results reveal that 'The Intergenerational study questionnaire' induces young people to do a reflexive and autocritic analysis of their intergenerational relationships in contrast to those shown towards other unrelated old people which results very positive to challenge Ageism. A cortometrage about 'The International Study' has been directed and produced by Tomás Sunyer from Los Angeles City College[115]
- Votes at 16 intends to lower the voting age in the United Kingdom to 16, reducing Ageism and giving 16-year-olds equal pay on the National Minimum Wage. The group claims that 16-year-olds get less money than older people for the same work, angering many 16-year-olds. They additionally postulate that 16-year-olds will have their voice listened to by older people more often.

10.2 Accusations of ageism

In a recent interview, actor Pierce Brosnan cited ageism as one of the contributing factors as to why he was not asked to continue his role as James Bond in the Bond film *Casino Royale*, released in 2006.[116]

Also, successful singer and actress Madonna spoke out in her 50s about ageism and her fight to defy the norms of society.[117] In 2015, BBC Radio 1 were accused of ageism after the station didn't add her new single to their playlist. Similarly, *Sex and the City* star Kim Cattrall has also raised the issue of ageism.[118]

A 2007 Pew Research Center study found that a majority of American voters would be less likely to vote for a President past a given age, with only 45% saying that age would not matter.

11 See also

"See also" presents a mix of the biological and the social, including an American idiom (you kids get of my lawn) and a hoax in music (Poppy fields - we should probably delete this link). It also reveals a conflict between ageism towards elders and ageism towards youth.

Many entries, such as this one, show a way of classifying things by mixing elements that do not seem to belong together at first glance. It reminded us of Borges on classification, incongruity, and the things that are impossible to think in a culture. Where else than in Wikipedia could such things connect together?

- Adultism
- Age of consent
- Age stratification
- Aging brain
- Aging in the American workforce (related: the "silver tsunami" metaphor)
- Elder rights
- Ephebiphobia
- Gerontocracy
- Gerontophobia
- Memory and aging
- Minor (law)
- Pedophobia
- Power harassment
- Prejudice
- Rankism
- Sudbury schools - Schools Pre-K through high school with no age-based restrictions or groupings
- The Poppy Fields
- The Silver Tsunami (metaphor)
- You kids get off my lawn!
- Youth rights

"This book first arose out of a passage in [Jorge Luis] Borges, out of the laughter that shattered, as I read the passage, all the familiar landmarks of my thought—our thought that bears the stamp of our age and our geography—breaking up all the ordered surfaces and all the planes with which we are accustomed to tame the wild profusion of existing things, and continuing long afterwards to disturb and threaten with collapse our age-old distinction between the Same and the Other. This passage quotes a 'certain Chinese encyclopaedia' in which it is written that 'animals are divided into: (a) belonging to the Emperor, (b) embalmed, (c) tame, (d) suckling pigs, (e) sirens, (f) fabulous, (g) stray dogs, (h) included in the present classification, (i) frenzied, (j) innumerable, (k) drawn with a very fine camelhair brush, (l) et cetera, (m) having just broken the water pitcher, (n) that from a long way off look like flies'. In the wonderment of this taxonomy, the thing we apprehend in one great leap, the thing that, by means of the fable, is demonstrated as the exotic charm of another system of thought, is the limitation of our own, the stark impossibility of thinking that."

Source: Michel Foucault, The Order of Things (New York: Pantheon, 1970) xv.

12 References

[1] Nelson, T.D. (Ed.) (2002). *Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice against Older Persons*. MIT Press. ISBN 978-0-262-64057-2.

[2] Quadagno, J. (2008). The field of social gerontology. In E. Barrosse (Ed.), Aging & the life course: An introduction to social gerontology (pp. 2–23). New York: McGraw-Hill.

[3] Butler, R. N. (1969). "Age-ism: Another form of bigotry". *The Gerontologist* **9** (4): 243–246. doi:10.1093/geront/9.4_part_1.243.

[4] Wilkinson J and Ferraro K, Thirty Years of Ageism Research. In Nelson T (ed). Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice Against Older Persons. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2002

[5] "Young and Oppressed". youthrights.org. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[6] "Youthful Indiscretions". kingsreview.co.uk. Retrieved on 11 September 2015.

[7] Lauter And Howe (1971) *Conspiracy of the Young.* Meridian Press.

[8] De Martelaer, K.; De Knop, P.; Theeboom, M.; Van Heddegem, L. (2000). "The UN Convention as a Basis for Elaborating Rights of Children In Sport". *Journal of Leisurability* **27** (2): 3–10.

[9] (n.d.) Youth Liberation *Z* magazine.

[10] Maddox, G. L. (1987). The Encyclopedia of aging (p. 284). New York: Springer Pub. Co..

[11] Lyon, P.; Pollard, D. (1997). "Perceptions of the older employee: is anything really changing?". *Personnel Review* **26** (4): 245–257 [249]. doi:10.1108/00483489710172051.

[12] Iversen, T.N.; Larsen, L.; Solem, P.E. (2009). "A conceptual analysis of ageism". *Nordic Psychology* **61**: 4–22. doi:10.1027/1901-2276.61.3.4.

[13] Fletcher, A. (2006) *Washington Youth Voice Handbook.* CommonAction.

[14] "Stop Discrimination's Glossary (European Union)". *stopdiscrimination.info*. Archived from the original on 2006-05-18. Retrieved 17 April 2012.

[15] Branch, L., Harris, D. & Palmore, E.B. (2005) *Encyclopedia of Ageism.* Haworth Press. ISBN 0-7890-1890-X

[16] Levy, B. R. (2001). "Eradication of Ageism requires addressing the enemy within". *The Gerontologist* **41** (5): 578–579. doi:10.1093/geront/41.5.578.

[17] Palmore, E. B. (1999). Ageism: negative and positive (2nd ed., p. 108). New York: Springer Pub.

[18] Posthuma, R. A.; Campion, M. A. (2009). "Age stereotyping in the workplace: Common stereotypes, moderators, and future research directions". *Journal of Management* **35**: 158–188. doi:10.1177/0149206308318617.

[19] Berger, Kathleen Stassen (2014). *Invitation to the Life Span, Second Edition*. New York: Worth Publishers.

[20] Levy, Becca; Langer, Ellen (1994). "Aging free from stereotypes: Successful memory in Chin among the deaf". *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*.

[21] cf., Posthuma, Wagstaff, & Campion, (2012). Age Stereotypes and Workplace Age Discrimination: A Framework for Future Research. In J. W. Hedge, W. C. Borman (Eds.) The Oxford Handbook on Work and Aging. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 313-340.

[22] Loretto, W.; Duncan, C.; White, P.J. (2000). "Ageism and employment: Controversies, ambiguities, and younger people's perceptions". *Ageing & Society* **20** (3): 279–302. doi:10.1017/s0144686x00007741.

[23] Gee, E. & G. Gutman, (eds.). (2000). The Overselling of Population Aging: Apocalyptic Demography, Intergenerational Challenges, and Social Policy. Don Mills, Ontario: Oxford University Press.

[24] Gullette, M. M. (1997). Declining to Decline: Cultural combat: the politics of the midlife. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia.

[25] Loos, E. F., L. Haddon & E. Mante-Meijer (2012), Generational use of new media. Farnham: Ashgate.

[26] Rogers, E. (1995). Diffusion of Innovations. California: Stanford University Press.

[27] Sawchuk, K. & Crow, B. (2012). Seniors, Cell Phones, and Tactical Restriction, in Phillip Vannini et al (eds.), echnologies of Mobility in the Americas, (157-174). New York: Peter Lang Publishing.

[28] Fernández-Ardèvol, M.; Ivan, L. (2013). "Older people and mobile communication, in two European contexts". *Romanian Journal of Communication and Public Relations* **15**: 3.

[29] Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. (2010). Into the grey zone: Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter. In B. Poppinga (ed.), Observing the mobile user experience: Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI (pp. 17–20). Oldenburg, Germany: HaptiMap.

[30] Willow, C., Franklin, A. and Shaw, C. (2007). Meeting the obligations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in England. Children and young people's messages to Government. DCSF.

[31] Ayalon, Liat (2014). "Perceived Age, Gender, and Racial/Ethnic Discrimination in Europe: Results from the European Social Survey". *Educational Gerontology* **40** (7): 499–517. doi:10.1080/03601277.2013.845490.

[32] Questions and Answers About the Minimum Wage, US Department of Labor

[33] Age Positive, Department for Work and Pensions in Sheffield and London

[34] Phelps, E. S. (1972). "The statistical theory of racism and sexism". *American Economic Review* **62**: 659–661.

[35] Youth & Labor – Age Requirements, US Department of Labor

[36] http://www.agediscrimination.info/

[37] Gail Collins (14 October 2009). *When Everything Changed: The Amazing Journey of American Women from 1960 to the Present*. Little, Brown. pp. 59–. ISBN 978-0-316-07166-6.

[38] K Barry. "Timeline of Discrimination". Femininity in Flight. Retrieved 2015-08-06.

[39] Lahey, J. (2005) Do Older Workers Face Discrimination? Boston College.

[40] Baert, S., Norga, J., Thuy, Y., Van Hecke, M. (2015) Getting Grey Hairs in the Labour Market: An Alternative Experiment on Age Discrimination IZA Discussion Paper Series, 9289.

[41] Riach, P. A., Rich, J. (2006) An Experimental Investigation of Age Discrimination in the French Labour Market. IZA Discussion Paper Series, 2522.

[42] Riach, P. A., Rich, J. (2010) An Experimental Investigation of Age Discrimination in the English Labor Market. Annals of Economics and Statistics, 99/100, 169–185.

[43] Tinsley, M. (2012) Too much to lose: Understanding and supporting Britain's older workers. London: Policy Exchange.

[44] Albert, A., Escot, L., Fernández-Cornejo, J. A. (2011) A field experiment to study sex and age discrimination in the Madrid labour market. International Journal of Human Resource Management, 22, 351–375.

[45] Riach, P. A., Rich, J. (2007) An Experimental Investigation of Age Discrimination in the Spanish Labour Market. IZA Discussion Paper Series, 2654.

[46] Ahmed, A. M., Andersson, L., Hammarstedt, M. (2012) Does age matter for employability? A field experiment on ageism in the Swedish labour market. Applied Economics Letters, 19, 403–406.

[47] (2006) How Ageist is Britain? London: Age Concern.

[48] When Words Get Old: Ageist Language Newswise, Retrieved on 9 September 2008.

[49] Harris, D. (2003 July–August) Simple justice. The story behind a record-setting age discrimination settlement and what it could mean in your workplace. *AARP The Magazine*. Retrieved on 25 October 2008.

[50] Kleyman, Paul. "Images of Aging." *Encyclopedia of Aging*. Ed. David J. Ekerdt. Vol. 2. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2002. 679-685. *Gale Virtual Reference Library*.

[51] Chivers, Sally (2006). "Baby Jane Grew Up: The Dramatic Intersection Of Age With Disability". *Canadian Review Of American Studies* **36** (2): 211–227. doi:10.1353/crv.2006.0039.

[52] Saucier, Maggi G (2004). "Midlife And Beyond: Issues For Aging Women". *Journal of Counseling & Development* **82** (4): 420–425. doi:10.1002/j.1556-6678.2004.tb00329.x.

[53] Paoletti, Isabella (1998). *Being an Older Woman: A Study in the Social Production of Identity*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. p. 47. ISBN 0-8058-2120-1.

[54] Calasanti, Toni M. (2001). *Gender, Social Inequalities, and Aging*. Walnut Creek: AltaMira Press. p. 79. ISBN 0-7591-0185-X.

[55] Young, Skip Dine (2012). *Psychology At The Movies*. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell. p. 91. ISBN 978-0-470-97177-2.

[56] "Maggie Gyllenhaal on Hollywood Ageism: I Was Told 37 Is 'Too Old' for a 55-Year-Old Love Interest". *TheWrap*. Retrieved 2015-12-09.

[57] Matthews, Sarah H. (1979). *The Social World of Old Women: Managment of Self-Identity*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publicaton. p. 166. ISBN 0-8039-1225-0.

[58] Markson, Elizabeth (2003). *Aging Bodies:The Aging Female Body*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. pp. 78, 79, 80–83. ISBN 0-7591-0236-8.

[59] Complaints soar as 'age discrimination within NHS' leaves elderly neglected. Agediscrimination.info (2011-11-09). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[60] Poor treatment of older people in the NHS is an attitude problem. Agediscrimination.info (2011-02-15). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[61] The Department of Health says there is no place for age discrimination in the NHS, but a new report shows the middle aged 'miss out' on life saving cancer surgery. Agediscrimination.info (2011-03-18). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[62] Nelson, T. D. (2005). "Ageism: Prejudice against our feared future self". *Journal of Social Issues* **61** (2): 207–221. doi:10.1111/j.1540-4560.2005.00402.x.

[63] Robb, C.; Hongbin, C.; Haley, W. E. (2002). "Ageism in mental health and health care: A critical review" (PDF). *Journal of Clinical Geropsychology* **8** (1): 1–12.

[64] Cruikshank, Margaret (2009). *Learning to be old: Gender, culture, and aging (2nd edition)*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

[65] Herrera, Angelica P. (2010). "Disparate inclusion of older adults in clinical trials: Priorities and opportunities for policy and practice change". *American Journal of Public Health* **100**: S105–S112. doi:10.2105/ajph.2009.162982.

[66] Peron, Emily P.; Ruby, Christine M. (2011–2012). "A primer on medication use in older adults for the non-clinician". *Generations*.

[67] Levy, B (1996). "Improving memory in old age by implicit self-stereotyping". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* **71**: 1092–1107. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.71.6.1092.

[68] Australia. Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[69] Bittman, Michael; Flick, Mardi; Rice, James (2001). *The Recruitment of Older Australian Workers: A Survey of Employers in a High Growth Industry* (PDF). Sydney: Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales. pp. 14–15. ISBN 978-0-7334-1908-9.

[70] "Legislation | Australian Human Rights Commission". *Australian Human Rights Commission*. Retrieved 27 April 2013.

[71] In Australia, new age discrimination laws have been passed by the Federal Parliament; a position of Age Discrimination Commissioner has been created in the Australian Human Rights Commission for the first time. Agediscrimination.info (2011-05-26). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[72] Canadian Criminal Code Archived 6 July 2011 at the Wayback Machine.

[73] Canada. Agediscrimination.info (2006-12-12). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[74] "Tories in Canada end forced retirement, decades of 'age discrimination'". Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[75] Canadians believe employers discriminate against older applicants. Agediscrimination.info (2012-07-23). Retrieved on 24 July 2012.

[76] http://www.agediscrimination.info/News/Pages/ItemPage.aspx?Item=549

[77] Mateo, Janvic (11 June 2014). "Law vs age discrimination in employment sought". The Philippine Star. Retrieved 15 April 2015.

[78] Lopez, Ron (8 May 2014). "End age discrimination, Congress urged". Manila Bulletin. Retrieved 15 April 2015.

[79] USA. Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[80] California Fair Employment and Housing Act FindLaw.

[81] Anti-Defamation League State Hate Crime Statutory Provisions (2005) PDF (23.8 KB) (See page 1, section "Other", note 2) Retrieved on May-21-2009

[82] Everyday Fears – A Survey of Violent Hate Crimes in Europe and North America PDF (1.96 MB) McClintock, Michael (See pages 84 and 122, Appendix 10, "Others", note 2) Retrieved on May-21-2009

[83] Federal Protections for Older Workers 2008 KMB Legal

[84] Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 FindLaw website.

[85] Morelli v. Cedel (2nd Cir. 1998) 141 F3d 39, 45 FindLaw website.

[86] Barnes, Patricia G. (22 August 2014). *Betrayed: The Legalization of Age Discrimination in the Workplace* (ebook and paperback) (1 ed.). http://www.amazon.com/dp/B00MYREMRY. ISBN 978-0-9898708-1-8. Retrieved 15 September 2014.

[87] Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (official text) PDF (80.6 KB)

[88] EC Legislation. Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[89] Germany. Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[90] Young in Germany feel brunt of age discrimination. Agediscrimination.info (2012-01-23). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[91] (English) French Penal Code (Legifrance)

[92] (French) Legifrance's Code pénal – original text

[93] France. Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[94] (French) Belgium Law of 25 Feb 2003 against discrimination PDF (76.5 KB)

[95] Belgium. Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[96] In the UK. Agediscrimination.info. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[97] http://www.agediscrimination.info/News/Pages/ItemPage.aspx?Item=590

[98] 37% rise in age discrimination claims. Agediscrimination.info (2010-07-08). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[99] Age discrimination claims increase by 79%, Tribunal Service statistics show. Agediscrimination.info (2011-03-31). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[100] ItemPage. Agediscrimination.info (2009-05-14). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[101] ItemPage. Agediscrimination.info (2009-09-25). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[102] ItemPage. Agediscrimination.info (2011-01-10). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[103] Age discrimination claims will continue to rise and peak at nearly 15,000 a year by 2015. Agediscrimination.info (2011-07-07). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[104] UK among Europe's worst countries for Ageism and age discrimination. Agediscrimination.info (2011-10-30). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[105] Older people in Britain are more concerned about age discrimination than their European neighbours. Agediscrimination.info (2012-05-25). Retrieved on 30 May 2012.

[106] Shadow minister for older people is a 'thorn in the side' of the coalition. Agediscrimination.info (2011-10-25). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[107] Blog. Michael Freedman. Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

[108] Roosevelt, A.E. (1935) "Facing the Problems of Youth," *National Parent-Teacher Magazine 29*(30). Retrieved 7/30/07.

[109] Kuhn, M., Long, C. and Quinn, L. (1991) *No Stone Unturned: the Life and Times of Maggie Kuhn.* Ballantine Books.

[110] ASFAR (2006). Americans for a Society Free from Age Restrictions Articles of Incorporation.

[111] National Youth Rights Association (2001). National Youth Rights Association Articles of Incorporation (Partial)

[112] Hellerman, A. (2005) Working Solo in Good Company Writers Guild of America, East website.

[113] (n.d.) Survey of North American Youth Rights The Freechild Project website.

[114] (Spanish) Envellir bé · Successful Ageing · Saber Envejecer website – Know-how.

[115] (Spanish) Envellir bé : Successful Ageing · Saber envejecer website – Research.

[116] Cox, J. (2006) Brosnan Bares All For Playboy

[117] "Madonna not giving in to Ageism". Cafe Fair.

[118] Kim Cattrall's red carpet rant: "down with Ageism and age discrimination". Agediscrimination.info (2011-04-05). Retrieved on 11 April 2012.

13 External links

- 2005 issue of the Journal of Social Issues Thematic journal issue devoted to empirical and theoretical research on Ageism.
- Ageism – Discrimination Against Age A Knol examining Ageism and social attitudes against different age groups.
- Age Discrimination at Work: Wellpoint/Blue Cross
- Age discrimination laws by the BBC
- Age discrimination statistics for the UK, Europe and the world
- Ageing at work EU-OSHA
- Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice Against Older Persons Edited scholarly volume of the latest research and theory on Ageism.
- Everyone deserves to be given a chance An essay against Ageism towards teenagers, written by a Canadian adolescent.
- An in-depth look at Ageism by Linda M. Woolfe, PhD, of Webster University
- Article on Older Drivers.
- Article on singer Madonna and her views on Ageism
- Betrayed: The Legalization of Age Discrimination in the Workplace, by Patricia G. Barnes. The author, an attorney and judge, writes that a confluence of failures by American institutions have eviscerated the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, leaving American workers with virtually no protection against age discrimination.
- Ageism In America Detailed report on Ageism from the International Longevity Center.
- Ayalon, Liat. "Feelings towards Older vs. Younger Adults: Results from the European Social Survey". *Educational Gerontology* **39** (12): 888–901. doi:10.1080/03601277.2013.767620.
- Interview with social psychologists Susan Fiske and Mike North about common stereotypes of older people. (Ayalon, Liat (2013). "Feelings towards Older vs. Younger Adults: Results from the European Social Survey". *Educational Gerontology* **39** (12): 888–901. doi:10.1080/03601277.2013.767620.)
- Issues and resources on aging in Alabama
- Ayalon, Liat; Doron, I; Bodner, E; Inbar, N (2014). "Macro- and micro-level predictors of age categorization: results from the European Social Survey". *European Journal of Ageing* **11** (1): 5–18. doi:10.1007/s10433-013-0282-8.
- Old Lesbians Organizing for Change
- Yechezkel, Rachel; Ayalon, Liat (2013). "Social Workers' Attitudes towards Intimate Partner Abuse in Younger vs. Older Women". *Journal of Family Violence* **28** (4): 381–391. doi:10.1007/s10896-013-9506-0.
- USA Today article examining old and young CEOs about the ages of John McCain and Barack Obama

14 Further reading

- Barnes, Patricia G. (2014). *Betrayed: The Legalization of Age Discrimination in the Workplace*. ISBN 978-0-9898708-1-8.
- Bergling, Tim (2004). *Reeling in the Years: Gay Men's Perspectives on Age and Ageism*. New York, NY: Southern Tier Editions, Harrington Park Press. ISBN 1-56023-370-2. OCLC 52166116.
- Bytheway, Bill (1995). *Ageism*. Buckingham; Bristol, PA: Open University Press. ISBN 0-335-19176-2. OCLC 30733778.

- Calasanti, Toni M. and Kathleen F. Slevin (2006). *Age Matters: Realigning Feminist Thinking*. New York, NY: Routledge. ISBN 0-415-95223-9. OCLC 65400440.
- Copper, Barbara (1987). *Ageism in the Lesbian Community*. Freedom, California: Crossing Press. ISBN 978-0895942364. OCLC 16331354.
- Cruikshank, Margaret (2003). *Learning to be Old: Gender, Culture, and Aging*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. ISBN 0-8476-9848-3. OCLC 49566317.
- Eglit,, Howard C. (2004). *Elders on Trial: Age and Ageism in the American Legal System*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida. ISBN 0-8130-2765-9. OCLC 56482087.
- Gaster, Lucy (2002). *Past it at 40?: A Grassroots View of Ageism and Discrimination in Employment: A Report*. Bristol, UK: The Policy Press. ISBN 1-86134-484-8. OCLC 51802692.
- Glover, Ian and Mohamed Branine (2001). *Ageism in Work and Employment*. Aldershot, UK; Burlington, VT: Ashgate. ISBN 1-84014-149-2. OCLC 45487982.
- Gravagne, Pamela H. (2013). *The Becoming of Age: Cinematic Visions of Mind, Body and Identity in Later Life*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland. ISBN 978-0-7864-7260-4.
- Gullette, Margaret Morganroth (2004). *Aged by Culture*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0-226-31062-0. OCLC 52514302.
- Gullette, Margaret Morganroth (2011). *Agewise: Fighting the New Ageism in America*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-31073-2.
- Gullette, Margaret Morganroth (1997). *Declining to Decline: Cultural Combat and the Politics of the Midlife*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia. ISBN 0-8139-1721-2. OCLC 35986171.
- Kimmel, D.C. (1988). "Ageism, psychology, and public policy". *American Psychologist* **43** (3): 175–178. doi:10.1037/0003-066x.43.3.175.
- Kite, M.E.; Johnson, B.T. (1988). "Attitudes towards older and younger adults: A meta-analysis". *Psychology and Aging* **3** (3): 232–244. doi:10.1037/0882-7974.3.3.233.
- Lagacé, Martine, & *al.* (2010). *L'Âgisme: Comprendre et changer le regard social sur le vieillissement*. Quebec city, Quebec, Canada: Presses de l'Université Laval (PUL). ISBN 2-7637-8781-9. OCLC 632095367.
- Robin Morgan, ed. (2003). *Sisterhood Is Forever: The Women's Anthology for a New Millennium (specifically the piece "The Politics of Aging" by Barbara Macdonald)*. New York City, New York: Washington Square Press. ISBN 0-7434-6627-6. OCLC 760003303.
- Robin Morgan, ed. (1970). *Sisterhood is Powerful: An Anthology of Writings From The Women's Liberation Movement (specifically the piece "It hurts to be alive and obsolete: the ageing woman" by Zoe Moss)*. New York City, New York: Random House. ISBN 0-394-70539-4. OCLC 96157.
- Barbara Macdonald and Cynthia Rich (2001). *Look Me in the Eye: Old Women, Aging and Ageism*. Tallahassee, FL: Spinsters Ink Books. ISBN 978-1883523404. OCLC 198557801.
- Macnicol, John (2006). *Age Discrimination: An Historical and Contemporary Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University. ISBN 0-521-84777-X. OCLC 61176543.
- Nelson, Todd D. (2002). *Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice Against Older Persons*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. ISBN 0-262-14077-2. OCLC 47863229.
- Nelson, T. D. (2005). "Ageism: Prejudice against our feared future self". *Journal of Social Issues* **61** (2): 207–221. doi:10.1111/j.1540-4560.2005.00402.x.
- Nelson, T. D. (2015). Ageism. In T. D. Nelson (Ed.), Handbook of Prejudice, Stereotyping, and Discrimination (2nd Ed.). New York: Psychology Press.
- Palmore, Erdman, Laurence Branch, and Diana Harris (editors) (2005). *Encyclopedia of Ageism*. Binhamton, NY: Haworth Pastoral Press: Haworth Reference Press. ISBN 0-7890-1889-6. OCLC 55801014.
- Thompson, Neil (2006). *Anti-Discriminatory Practice* (4th ed.). Basingstoke, England; New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 1-4039-2160-1. OCLC 62302620.

15 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

15.1 Text

- **Ageism** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ageism?oldid=708679302 *Contributors:* The Anome, Patrick, Minimax, Pcb21, Ahoerstemeier, Angela, Kingturtle, Darkwind, Emperorbma, Freechild, Topbanana, Wiwaxia, Slawojarek, Denelson83, Vt-aoe, Ddstretch, Orangemike, Peruvianllama, Alison, Michael Devore, Douglas Milnes, Gzornenplatz, Andycjp, Sonjaaa, Icairns, Neutrality, KeithTyler, Cab88, Mike Rosoft, Rich Farmbrough, KillerChihuahua, Guanabot, Smyth, Xezbeth, The Computer Mutt, Dbachmann, Edgarde, Bender235, Ground, Hapsiainen, Project2501a, El C, RoyBoy, Orlady, Coolcaesar, Cymsdale, BrokenSegue, KPalicz, Jag123, Gerweck, Redfarmer, Stillnotelf, Snowolf, Tony Sidaway, Mikeo, Computerjoe, BDD, Dismas, Velho, Woohookitty, Kyle Maxwell, Benbest, Mpatel, Terence, Mandarax, Deltabeignet, Paulo Andrade, Ahsen, Rjwilmsi, Mayumashu, Vary, Bensin, Yamamoto Ichiro, FlaBot, Doc glasgow, SouthernNights, Jfraatz, Roeeyaron, Bgwhite, Sillstaw, YurikBot, Wavelength, FlareNUKE, JarrahTree, Hauskalainen, Stephenb, Gaius Cornelius, Rsrikanth05, Wimt, NawlinWiki, Nucleusboy, JPMcGrath, Sjdk13, Theda, Lynbarn, Thespian, Fastifex, NetRolller 3D, Sardanaphalus, SmackBot, Elonka, Slashme, Dblobaum, Davewild, Delldot, Framed0000, Keakealani, Gilliam, Dolive21, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, PsychoCola, Bowlhover, Nakon, T-borg, Marcus Brute, Ohconfucius, Byelf2007, Tpittinsky, Greyscale, Ospinad, 16@r, Special-T, Werdan7, LuYiSi, SQGibbon, Chief RZ, Meganm, Dl2000, Hu12, Toastthemost, JHP, Courcelles, Anger22, Tawkerbot2, Dlohcierekim, Ghaly, JForget, Porterjoh, Valereee, Gregbard, Cydebot, Doug Weller, Mattisse, Thijs!bot, Epbr123, Dasani, Headbomb, Marek69, AntiVandalBot, Danger, Gdo01, JAnDbot, Skomorokh, PhilKnight, Yahel Guhan, SteveSims, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, Confiteordeo, Bookuser, Lacort, KConWiki, WhatamIdoing, Franciscozelaia, 28421u2232nfenfcenc, JaGa, Kables, Kayau, MartinBot, LedgendGamer, J.delanoy, Yonidebot, Thaurisil, Acalamari, (jarbarf), Malerin, Bennelliott, WJBscribe, Rockos~enwiki, Teenaelizabeth, Xnuala, Pgbarnes, VolkovBot, Thomas.W, ABF, Kyle the bot, Philip Trueman, Nateland, TXiKiBoT, Anna Lincoln, Mkt3000, PDFbot, Hyper3, Solosiah, Michaeldsuarez, Monty845, Bobo The Ninja, Rickyleyshan, Gbawden, Mycomp, BotMultichill, Oldag07, Caltas, Super World Champions, Flyer22 Reborn, Oxymoron83, Lisatwo, Lightmouse, Mercenario97, Fratrep, StaticGull, Melcombe, Stripedtiger71, Denisarona, Richard David Ramsey, Martarius, ClueBot, Andy Harrop, The Thing That Should Not Be, Monkeytheboy, Deep phoenix, Greekcats, Xszcw, Solar-Wind, DSEmmerson, Excirial, Gnome de plume, Vivio Testarossa, Coinmanj, Arjayay, USA92, Tired time, Aitias, Darkicebot, Electric Japan, Kal-El-Bot, Hm29168, Addbot, Fyrael, Margaret Leslie, Estar3796, Leszek Jańczuk, Bnordlund, Ccacsmss, Tassedethe, Craigsjones, Tide rolls, ForesticPig, Zorrobot, Rangnam, Ageism Bot, Luckas-bot, Dillardjj, Yobot, Becky Sayles, GateKeeper, Worksafe, Solenodon, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, Jim1138, IRP, NickK, Citation bot, Eumolpo, GB fan, Quebec99, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Phthinosuchusisanancestor, CalSGWorker, Caceo, Parthasarathy B, Heartunc, Apples grow on pines, Meechiru, F W Nietzsche, YRFreedomFighter, Amaury, Sophus Bie, Smallman12q, Edmundosargento, Sungyhoey, FrescoBot, EmilianaMartín, Kkj11210, Mistakefinder, D'ohBot, Mmm-kkk, Lgimenezllort, I dream of horses, Hariboneagle927, Jonesey95, Ehaugsjaa, Cnwilliams, Altairantares, Trappist the monk, Etincelles, LilyKitty, Jeffrd10, Ivanvector, Onel5969, Mean as custard, RjwilmsiBot, Sldouty, John of Reading, WikitanvirBot, Primefac, RA0808, ZéroBot, John Cline, Illegitimate Barrister, Josve05a, Rainbowofpeace, SporkBot, Wikignome0530, TyA, JLG 13, JohnFOMalley, Cat10001a, Sonicyouth86, ClueBot NG, Ihakeycakeyabreak, Alisonbroderick, Pchung858, Snotbot, Ayuk ebenson, Cntras, Tbennert, CarolineLG, Helpful Pixie Bot, BG19bot, Pacerier, ISTB351, SSJTeam, Graham11, Wiki13, Alf.laylah.wa.laylah, Innocent iwbot, Pikachu Bros., Klilidiplomus, Achowat, BattyBot, Ash62, Eliot Whitman, Cyberbot II, Alquixloddix, ThomasThorn, Bfoxius, Thebone94, James Wittams, Cwobeel, Mogism, JZNIOSH, Jackninja5, Mfbjr, Barney9599, Darth Sitges, Jbro08, Downstroy~enwiki, Guest383, BreakfastJr, Melonkelon, A2013, Kogmaw, Lee Tru., Fjordy5, Wobbie333, HARSHWINDER, Shiningroad, Pamellen, Aldobranti, Planeter, MagicatthemovieS, S.C. Hulshoff, Hurlabout12, Kwicbaez, Monkbot, Mangokeylime, Wondray8, Unhelpfulist, Sarahbriggs89, Biblioworm, Liatayalon, Vanisheduser00348374562342, Ajducks, K. Bautista, Hannaharlia, MaudeG3, User000name, JJMC89, ElectricFirecracker, Miami19, Coffeeinthecup, Ayersmerrittcm, Csmit150, GrecianEarn, TessaIsaksson, Futureofthebook, AgeStudiesPro and Anonymous: 325

15.2 Images

- **File:Crystal_Clear_app_kedit.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Crystal_Clear_app_kedit.svg *License:* LGPL *Contributors:* Sabine MINICONI *Original artist:* Sabine MINICONI
- **File:Disclogo1.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/ff/Disclogo1.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* en:Image:Disclogo1.png, Image:Toilets unisex.svg *Original artist:* Recomposed by User:Stannered
- **File:Folder_Hexagonal_Icon.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/4/48/Folder_Hexagonal_Icon.svg *License:* Cc-by-sa-3.0 *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Portal-puzzle.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/f/fd/Portal-puzzle.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Wiktionary-logo-en.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f8/Wiktionary-logo-en.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Vector version of Image:Wiktionary-logo-en.png. *Original artist:* Vectorized by Fvasconcellos (talk · contribs), based on original logo tossed together by Brion Vibber

15.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0



© Véro Leduc

Âgisme

L'**âgisme** regroupe toutes les formes de discrimination, de ségrégation, de mépris fondées sur l'âge.

Selon le Glossaire du site *Stop Discrimination* [1] publié par l'Union européenne, l'âgisme est un « préjugé contre une personne ou un groupe en raison de l'âge ».

Selon l'Observatoire de l'âgisme, l'âgisme est pour l'âge ce que le sexisme est au sexe ou ce que le racisme est aux races.

1 Étymologie

1.1 Origine du terme

Si le terme *âgisme* faisait, lors de sa création (en 1969, aux États-Unis, par le gérontologue Robert Butler), surtout référence aux discriminations touchant les personnes âgées ; il est employé aujourd'hui pour toutes les personnes qui en sont victimes quel que soit leur âge. De nombreuses manifestations de l'âgisme touchent en effet les jeunes. Cependant, la culture occidentale valorise des aspects comme la productivité, la force ou la beauté : les sociétés occidentales présentent un fort engouement pour la jeunesse. [réf. nécessaire]Compte tenu du vieillissement de la population occidentale et de l'augmentation de l'espérance de vie, cette valorisation de la jeunesse risque de faire des personnes âgées les principales victimes de l'âgisme (Boudjemadi, 2009, 2010 ; Boudjemadi & Gana, 2009).

1.2 Termes liés

- Adultisme : Fait, pour un enfant ou un adolescent de se comporter comme un adulte.
- Ephébiphobie : On emploie le terme « ephébiphobie[réf. nécessaire] » (d'anglais *ephebiphobia*) lorsqu'on se réfère à la peur irrationnelle éprouvée vis-à-vis des adolescents ainsi que pour désigner un préjugé à l'encontre de ces derniers.
- Jeunisme : On emploie le terme « Jeunisme » pour désigner une préférence pour les plus jeunes fondée seulement sur l'âge, notamment pour le champ du travail et de l'emploi, certains secteurs d'activité favorisent les candidats les plus jeunes dans le but de créer une « image dynamique » [2].

2 Quelques définitions

- Butler (1978) : « … profond désordre psychosocial caractérisé par des préjugés institutionnalisés, des stéréotypes, et l'établissement d'une distance et/ou d'un évitement vis-à-vis des seniors. »
- Traxler (1980) : « … ensemble d'attitudes, d'actions personnelles ou institutionnelles par lesquelles est subordonnée une personne ou un groupe de personnes en raison de leur âge. Concept comprenant aussi l'assignation de rôles sociaux à des individus sur la seule base de leur âge. »
- Palmore (1999) : « … phénomène social se manifestant au travers de préjugés contre les seniors sous la forme d'attitudes et de stéréotypes positifs et négatifs. Il intervient là où se trouvent à la fois préjugés et discrimination, à la fois stéréotypes et attitudes, et par conséquent à la fois processus cognitifs et affectifs contre ou en faveur d'un groupe d'âge »
- Boudjemadi & Gana (2009) : « … mécanisme psychosocial engendré par la perception consciente ou non des qualités intrinsèques d'un individu (ou d'un groupe) en lien avec son âge. Le processus qui le sous-tend s'opère de manière implicite et/ou explicite, et s'exprime de manière individuelle ou collective par l'entremise de comportements discriminatoires, de stéréotypes et de préjugés pouvant être positifs mais plus généralement négatifs. »

3 Exemples

À l'instar de certaines formes de racisme : « les Noirs sont... », de xénophobie : « tous les étrangers sont... » ou de sexisme : « Les femmes sont... », « les hommes sont... », l'âgisme repose le plus souvent sur des stéréotypes généralisant et caricaturaux du type : « les vieux sont tous conservateurs... » ; « les jeunes sont tous violents... » ; « les plus de 50 ans sont technophobes... » ; « les jeunes sont inconstants... ».

D'autres types de préjugés peuvent aisément conduire à des formes particulières d'âgisme. Entre autres le « jeunisme », qui estime que les personnes jeunes sont plus aimables et possèdent plus de qualités que les personnes âgées, ou le « gérontocratisme », qui établit

comme principe que les personnes âgées sont plus qualifiées que les jeunes pour occuper le pouvoir.

Autre exemple d'Adultisme/Ephébiphobie : le fait de penser que deux personnes d'âges très différents ne puissent être amoureuses l'une de l'autre et/ou vivre ensemble en ménage.

4 L'âgisme aujourd'hui

4.1 Âgisme numérique

À l'ère où les **médias numériques** prennent beaucoup d'importance, plusieurs présupposés et préjugés touchent les personnes âgées et leur rapport aux médias. Par exemple, elles constitueraient un groupe homogène ayant de faibles capacités d'apprentissage dans le domaine numérique, contrairement aux jeunes adultes[3], et elles auraient peu de choses à enseigner aux plus jeunes en termes de communication et de médias[4]. Elles sont en quelque sorte perçues comme n'ayant pas été en contact avec les nouveaux médias auparavant et « immigrant » dans ce contexte médiatique (ordinateurs, téléphones cellulaires, tablettes, Internet, médias sociaux, etc.)[5]. Leur exclusion fréquente, notamment des recherches sur les médias[6], et les présupposés à leur endroit participent de ce qui est appelé la fracture numérique, qui désigne les inégalités dans l'accès et les usages des technologies numériques[7], ou encore "l'âgisme numérique", terme récent amené par Kim Sawchuk.

4.2 L'âgisme comme forme d'exclusion sociale

Au Québec, le contexte actuel en est un de désinvestissement de l'état dans les programmes sociaux conjugué à un préjugé défavorable envers les aînés perçus comme fardeau social. L'exclusion sociale, définie par le champ des relations de pouvoir où se déterminent la place qu'on occupe dans la société, les rôles sociaux et la perception positive ou négative de certains segments de la population, opère à travers les valeurs, représentations, pratiques, politiques, structures et institutions sociales. Le regard de l'autre (tant à travers les représentations sociales que les relations interindividuelles), les milieux de vie et les politiques participent notamment de l'exclusion des aînés. Par exemple, un État qui investit dans les catégories sociales dites "rentables" au détriment d'autres contribue à exclure des segments de la population[8].

Parmi les manifestations les plus inquiétantes de l'âgisme contemporain : les discriminations dans le domaine de l'emploi (trentenaires jugés « trop jeunes » ; quadragénaires jugés « trop vieux ») ; de l'accès à la formation continue (plus difficile dès la quarantaine) ; de l'accès à la formation professionnelle en apprentissage ; de l'accès à certaines aides (une personne handicapée de plus de 60 ans disposera de moins d'aides qu'une personne handicapée de moins de 60 ans) ou à certains soins (par exemple : temps d'attente aux urgences beaucoup plus long pour les personnes très âgées ; certains services hospitaliers refusant même parfois des personnes malades à cause de leur âge). **Remarque** : Cette définition a été élaborée par l'équipe de l'Observatoire de l'âgisme [9], qui en autorise la publication sous licence GNU de documentation libre.

Plusieurs associations et groupes activistes luttent aujourd'hui pour contrer les préjugés et les discriminations envers les personnes âgées.

4.3 L'âgisme et le féminisme

L'âgisme est une problématique qui va de pair avec le féminisme, puisqu'ils traitent tous les deux de questions identitaires en lien avec l'image du corps, qui est construite selon les normes sociales propres à chaque culture [10]. Par exemple, la culture occidentale favorise la productivité, le pouvoir et la beauté, tout en maintenant l'idéalisme de jeunesse éternelle. En ce qui à trait au féminisme, l'image est transposée sur le corps féminin, alors qu'en ce qui concerne l'âgisme, l'image est projetée sur le corps vieillissant [10]. Toutefois, le féminisme n'adresse pas l'âgisme en fonction des personnes vieillissantes ni des relations de pouvoir qui y sont rattachées ; le mouvement féministe se concentre davantage sur les problématiques actuelles entourant l'âge des jeunes adultes, femmes et filles [11].

En suscitant peu de débats et de discussions sur l'oppression qui découle du vieillissement, certaines féministes renforcent l'âgisme [11]. Par exemple, l'âge consistant un axe d'inégalité en ce qui à trait aux relations de pouvoir, une femme de race blanche peut bénéficier de son inégalité avec une femme d'une minorité ethnique et raciale tout autant qu'une jeune femme peut profiter de la désexualisation d'une femme plus âgée [12].

- Toutefois, avec le développement des études culturelles sur le vieillissement, plusieurs chercheuses féministes s'intéressent aux femmes âgées dans la culture populaire, notamment dans des domaines comme la musique, habituellement associés à la jeunesse (i.e. le traitement différentiel des musiciennes et musiciens, l'expérience des spectatrices plus âgées)[13]. Le Centre for Women, Ageing and Media a rédigé un manifeste à ce sujet et a participé à plusieurs consultations au Royaume-Uni[14],[15],[16]. Le manifeste demande par exemple la reconnaissance tant par les médias que les secteurs publics de l'âgisme que subissent les femmes âgées, de s'éloigner d'une perspective consumériste du vieillissement des femmes, d'adopter une perspective intersectionnelle et intergénérationnelle, d'écouter la parole des principales concernées et de leur donner plus de visibilité dans les médias[17]. Au Québec,

la question de l'âgisme et du féminisme a été discutée dans le cadre des États généraux de l'action et l'analyse féministes, ce qui signale l'amorce d'une réflexion dans le but d'éviter de reproduire les rapports de pouvoir entre femmes[18].

Alors que le vieillissement fait partie de l'ordre naturel de la vie, l'âgisme incite les gens à nier leur âge et les discriminations qui y sont liées pour en éviter les conséquences, telles que la perte de son statut et d'opportunités d'emplois [19]. L'action même de ne pas reconnaître l'existence de l'âgisme est une forme de rejet du vieillissement de l'être humain [19]. L'image d'une femme âgée est ainsi perçue de façon négative, puisqu'elle n'a plus l'autorité d'être séduisante ni dominante dû à ses facultés affaiblies de reproduction [10]. En d'autres mots, l'idéologie de l'âgisme s'exprime par le fait qu'une femme âgée est asexuée, et peut même être considérée jusqu'à antisexuel [20]. Plus les femmes gagnent en âge, moins elles sont perçues comme des êtres sexuels et moins elles se sentent désirées ; en effet, la contemplation des hommes à leur égard tend à disparaître et les jeunes femmes semblent les rejeter [21]. Par conséquent, selon des témoignages de la gente masculine, il y aurait un lien entre le pouvoir d'attraction des femmes et leur capacité de reproduire, alors que les hommes sont plus attirés par les femmes lorsqu'elles sont à leur apogée de leur capacité à se reproduire [10]. L'attractivité de la femme est ainsi déterminée par le regard de l'autre, obéissant à la contemplation de la jeunesse [21]. Cette contemplation discriminatoire objectifie une personne par son statut, alors que son apparence justifie son importance au sein d'une communauté, d'une industrie ou d'une institution [21]. Ainsi, pour conserver son statut, la femme se voit forcée de maintenir une apparence jeune sous la pression des médias qui confondent le physique d'une femme avec son pouvoir.

Dans les médias, le corps féminin vieillissant suscite plusieurs débats controversés quant au rôle qu'il occupe dans la société et dans la fiction. En 2015, le magazine Châtelaine a publié un numéro qui réunit des personnalités publiques, femmes de tous âges, pour discuter de la question. Elles discutent de la spécificité de l'articulation entre vieillesse et féminité, notamment des impératifs liés de beauté et de jeunesse considérés “normaux” et renforcés par une industrie du rajeunissement. Dans leur métier (télévision, musique, etc.), elles parlent des pressions subies et de la perception (i.e. commentaires) des autres qui incitent à modifier son corps pour avoir l'air jeune. En même temps, elles parlent aussi de leur perception subjective de “se sentir” vieille ou non, peu importe leur âge[22]. Dans l'industrie du cinéma, l'âgisme est un terme d'actualité alors que la société est davantage obligeante envers les hommes âgés que les femmes [10]. Prenons par exemple Brad Pitt, George Clooney et Pierce Brosnan que l'on retrouve fréquemment sur les grands écrans dans des productions cinématographiques récentes ; même si ces 3 acteurs sont âgés d'au moins 50 ans, ce n'est pas pour autant qu'ils ont moins de contrats [10]. Au contraire, l'homme a davantage de pouvoir lorsqu'il gagne en âge, alors que l'image projetée d'un homme vieillissant reflète la dominance patriarcale [10]. Selon le rapport *Investigation of female characters in popular films across 11 countries* mené par l'Institut Geena Davis, une femme pour 2,24 hommes est apparue à la télévision sous tous rôles confondus entre le 1er janvier 2010 et le 1er mai 2013 [23]. Cette statistique prouve que les femmes en général sont moins bien représentées au cinéma que les hommes, d'autant plus qu'elles sont payées 2 fois et demi moins cher que leurs collègues masculins [23]. De surcroît, le vieillissement des femmes n'aide pas à leur cause puisqu'elles sont considérées comme datées, expirées et repoussantes ; de ce fait, beaucoup moins de rôles de femmes de pouvoir leur sont attribuées [10]. Un contre-exemple serait celui de la sélection de Monica Bellucci, une actrice italienne de 50 ans, pour incarner la James Bond girl dans le 24e film d'aventure de James Bond intitulé Spectre (film, 2015), dont la date de sortie est prévu pour 2015. Avant Monica Bellucci, aucune actrice de plus de 39 ans avait campé le rôle de la James Bond girl (Willis). Surnommée la Bellissima, il faut toutefois noter que Bellucci a suscité des débats controversés, plus positifs que négatifs, dans les médias quant à son âge [24]. De surcroît, Monica Bellucci était elle-même surprise d'avoir été choisie pour le rôle à son âge ; ainsi admettre d'être trop âgée pour un rôle relève de l'acceptation de la perte de privilège dans un groupe, tel l'industrie du cinéma [25]. Pour contrer cette tendance, il est important d'évaluer ce que « être vieille » signifie réellement afin de critiquer les standards d'acceptation en ce qui concerne l'apparence, l'esthétisme et la beauté [10].

5 Législation

Certains pays ont adopté des dispositions législatives anti-discriminatoires contre l'âgisme. Ainsi dans les pays francophone, la discrimination fondée sur l'âge est souvent classée comme un crime de haine et/ou considéré par la loi comme une circonstance aggravante.

- En Belgique : la loi du 25 février 2003 « tendant à lutter contre la discrimination » punit la discrimination d'âge lorsque : « une différence de traitement qui manque de justification objective et raisonnable est directement fondée sur....l'âge ». La discrimination est interdite lorsqu'elle porte atteinte à l'égalité devant : la fourniture ou l'offre d'un bien ou d'un service ; les conditions liés au marché du travail et de l'emploi ; la nomination ou la promotion d'un fonctionnaire ; ou encore devant l'accès ou la participation dans une « activité économique, sociale, culturelle ou politique accessible au public » (Art.2, §4) ; « Est puni d'emprisonnement et/ou d'une amende le fait d'inciter à la discrimination, à la haine ou à la violence à l'égard d'une personne ou d'un groupe en raison... de l'âge » (Art. 6)[26].

- Au Canada : l'article 718.2 (a)(i) du Code Criminel définit comme des circonstances aggravantes : « des éléments de preuve établissant : (i) que l'infraction est motivée par des préjugés ou de la haine fondés sur des facteurs tels que... l'âge »[27].
- En France : les articles 225-1 à 225-4 du Code pénal décrivent avec détails la pénalisation de l'âgisme lorsqu'il s'agit d'une discrimination d'âge liée : à la consommation d'un bien ou service ; à l'exercice d'une activité économique ; ou au marché du travail et du stage ; sauf dans les cas prévus dans l'article 225-3[28].
- Union européenne : la citoyenneté européenne confère le droit à la protection contre la discrimination en raison de l'âge[2]. Ainsi, la Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne stipule dans son Article 21-1 que : « Est interdite toute discrimination fondée notamment sur (...) l'âge »[29],[30].
- Aux États-Unis : dans la législation de treize états et du District de Columbia, l'âge est défini comme une motivation spécifique pour les crimes haineux[31],[32],[33]. Il est également *interdit* de demander l'âge d'une personne sur son CV ("Résumé") ou lors d'un entretien d'embauche. Cet âge ne sera connu qu'une fois la personne effectivement embauchée, mais cette fois-ci pour des raisons administratives.

6 Bibliographie

- Boudjemadi, V. (2009). *L'âgisme : étude de la nature, des théories explicatives et des mesures directes et indirectes d'un phénomène psychosocial*. Thèse pour l'obtention du grade de Docteur en Psychologie de Nancy-Université.
- Boudjemadi, V. (2010). *L'Âgisme : étude sur un phénomène psychosocial. Présentation d'un travail sur l'âgisme mené dans le cadre d'un doctorat de psychologie* Article publié sur le site de l'Observatoire de l'Agisme : http://www.agisme.fr/spip.php?article58
- Butler, R. N. (1978). Thoughts on aging. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 135*, 14-16.
- Calasanti, Toni, Kathleen F. Slevin, and Neal King. Ageism And Feminism : From "Et Cetera" To Center. NWSA Journal 18.1 (2006) : 13-30. Academic Search Complete. Web. 17 mars 2015.
- Hebblethwaite, S., & Norris, J. E. (2011). Expressions of generativity through family leisure : Experiences of grandparents and adult grandchildren. *Family Relations,* 60 (1), 121-133.
- Herold, D. (2012). Digital natives : Discourses of exclusion in an inclusive society. Dans Loos, E. F., L. Haddon & E. Mante-Meijer (dir.), *Generational use of new media* (p. 71–87). Farnham : Ashgate.
- King, Jeannette. *Discourses of aging in Fiction and Feminism : the Invisible Woman*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstole, Royaume-Uni, 2012, 240 pp.
- Martine Lagacé, et al. (2010). *L'Âgisme. Comprendre et changer le regard social sur le vieillissement*. Presses de l'Université Laval., Québec. (ISBN 9782763787817)
- Loos, E. F. (2012). Senior citizens : Digital immigrants in their own country ? *Observatorio (OBS*) Journal*, 6 (1), 001-023.
- Palmore, E. B. (1999). *Ageism : Negative and positive*. New York : Springer.
- Pellissier, J. (2012). "Le temps ne fait rien à l'affaire." Paris : Éditions de l'Aube.
- Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. (2010). Into the grey zone : Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter. Dans B. Poppinga (dir.), *Observing the mobile user experience : Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI* (p. 17–20). Oldenburg, Germany : HaptiMap.
- Traxler, A. J. (1980). *Let's get gerontologized : Developing a sensitivity to aging. The multi-purpose senior center concept : A training manual for practitioners working with the aging.* Springfield, IL : Illinois Department of Aging.
- Samiezade, Safa. *Ageism is a feminist issue. Feministing Community*. 2010. Date of access : March 6th 2015.
- Smith L., Stacy ; Choueiti, Marc ; Pieper, Katherine. Investigation of female characters in popular films across 11 countries. Media, Diversity, & Social Change Initiative. University of Southern California, Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism. 2014.
- Willis, Jackie. Monica Bellucci, 50, Is the Oldest 'James Bond' Girl, And She Prefers 'Bond Woman, Entertainment Tonight Online, accessed March 6th 2015.
- (en) http://www.agediscrimination.info/international/Pages/France.aspx

7 Notes et références

- Cet article est partiellement ou en totalité issu du site *Site internet de l'Observatoire de l'âgisme*, le texte ayant été placé par l'auteur ou le responsable de publication sous la licence de documentation libre GNU ou une licence compatible.

[1] (en) Site de Stop Discrimination (lien mort)

[2] (en) http://www.stop-discrimination.info/6423.0.html?&no_cache=1&mc_glossary%5Bcategories%5D=1

[3] Herold, David (2012). Digital natives : Discourses of exclusion in an inclusive society. Dans Loos, E. F., L. Haddon & E. Mante-Meijer (dir.), *Generational use of new media* (p. 71–87). Farnham : Ashgate.

[4] (en) Hebblethwaite, Shannon et Norris, Joan, « Expressions of generativity through family leisure : Experiences of grandparents and adult grandchildren. », *Family Relations*, n° 60 (1), 2011, p. 121-133

[5] (en) Loos, Eugène, « Senior citizens : Digital immigrants in their own country ? », *Observatorio (OBS*) Journal*, n° 6 (1), 2012, p. 1-23

[6] Sawchuk, Kim, & Crow, Barbara (2010). Into the grey zone : Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter. In B. Poppinga (ed.), *Observing the mobile user experience : Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI* (p. 17–20). Oldenburg, Germany : HaptiMap.

[7] Charmarkeh, Houssein, « La « fracture numérique » grise : une perspective internationale », *Revue trimestrielle de l'Association québécoise de gérontologie*, n° 11 (2), 2013, p. 12-19

[8] Billette, Véronique, Jean-Pierre Lavoie, Anne-Marie Séguin et Isabelle Van Pevenage (2013). « Réflexions sur l'exclusion et l'inclusion sociale en lien avec le vieillissement. L'importance des enjeux de reconnaissance et de redistribution », Frontières, vol. 25, no 1, p. 10-30.

[9] (fr) Observatoire de l'âgisme

[10] [Samiezade, Safa. *Ageism is a feminist issue. Feministing Community*. 2010. Date of access : March 6th 2015.]

[11] [Calasanti, Toni, Kathleen F. Slevin, and Neal King. Ageism And Feminism : From “Et Cetera” To Center. NWSA Journal 18.1 (2006) : 13-30. Academic Search Complete. Web. 17 mars 2015. p. 14]

[12] [Calasanti, Toni, Kathleen F. Slevin, and Neal King. Ageism And Feminism : From “Et Cetera” To Center. NWSA Journal 18.1 (2006) : 13-30. Academic Search Complete. Web. 17 mars 2015. p. 22]

[13] Ros Jennings et Abigail Gardner, ‘Rock On’ : Women, Ageing and Popular Music, Farnham, Ashgate, 2012

[14] House of Lords, Select Committee on Communications. Women in news and current affairs broadcasting, 2nd Report of Session 2014-2015. Online : http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201415/ ldselect/ldcomuni/91/91.pdf

[15] House of Lords, Select Committee on Communications. Women in news and current affairs broadcasting, Evidence Volume, Online : http://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/communications/women-in-news-and-current-affairs-broadcasting/WNCABEvidence.pdf

[16] Commission on Older Women, Interim Report September 2013, http://www.yourbritain.org.uk/uploads/editor/files/Commission_on_Older_Women_Interim_Report_September_2013.pdf

[17] WAM Manifesto. Lancé au New Dynamics of Ageing, Ageism and Sexism in the Media, Londres, 2012. http://insight.glos.ac.uk/researchmainpage/ResearchCentres/WAM/Pages/WAMManifesto.aspx

[18] « Intersection des oppressions et alliances », sur *États généraux de l'action et l'analyse féministes* (consulté le 15 avril 2015)

[19] [Calasanti, Toni, Kathleen F. Slevin, and Neal King. Ageism And Feminism : From “Et Cetera” To Center. NWSA Journal 18.1 (2006) : 13-30. Academic Search Complete. Web. 17 mars 2015. p. 20]

[20] [King, Jeannette. *Discourses of aging in Fiction and Feminism : the Invisible Woman*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstole, Royaume-Uni, 2012, p. 137]

[21] [Calasanti, Toni, Kathleen F. Slevin, and Neal King. Ageism And Feminism : From “Et Cetera” To Center. NWSA Journal 18.1 (2006) : 13-30. Academic Search Complete. Web. 17 mars 2015. p. 21]

[22] Châtelaine. 5 filles, 1 débat : Les femmes ont-elles le droit de vieillir ? 4 mars 2015. En ligne : http://fr.chatelaine.com/societe/debat/5-filles-1-debat-les-femmes-ont-elles-le-droit-de-vieillir/ Consulté le 5 mai 2015.

[23] [Smith L., Stacy ; Choueiti, Marc ; Pieper, Katherine. Investigation of female characters in popular films across 11 countries. Media, Diversity, & Social Change Initiative. University of Southern California, Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism. 2014.]

[24] [Willis, Jackie. Monica Bellucci, 50, Is the Oldest 'James Bond' Girl, And She Prefers 'Bond Woman, Entertainment Tonight Online, accessed March 6th 2015]

[25] [Calasanti, Toni, Kathleen F. Slevin, and Neal King. Ageism And Feminism : From “Et Cetera” To Center. NWSA Journal 18.1 (2006) : 13-30. Academic Search Complete. Web. 17 mars 2015. p. 25]

[26] (fr) Loi du 25 février 2003 contre la discrimination (Belgique)

[27] (fr) laws-lois.justice.gc.ca

[28] (fr) Code pénal français (Legifrance.gouv.fr)

[29] (fr) Charte des droits fondamentaux#Article II-21 : Non-discrimination

[30] (fr) [PDF] http://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_fr.pdf

[31] La Californie, la Floride, l'Iowa, le Hawaï, le Kansas, la Louisiane, le Maine, le Minnesota, le Nebraska, le Nouveau-Mexique, l'État de New York et le Vermont.

[32] (en) [PDF] Anti-Defamation League State Hate Crime Statutory Provisions (2005) (Voir page 1, section “Other”, note 2) Recherché le 21 mai 2009

[33] (en) [PDF] Everyday Fears - A Survey of Violent Hate Crimes in Europe and North America McClintock, Michael (Voir pages 84 et 122, Appendice 10, “Others”, note 2) Recherché le 21 mai 2009

8 Annexes

8.1 Article connexe

- Jeunisme
- Vieillissement activiste

8.2 Liens externes

- Organisations contre l'âgisme
  - En France : « L'Observatoire de l'âgisme »
  - Aux États-Unis : (en) « ASFAR - Americans for a Society Free from Age Restrictions »
  - Au Royaume-Uni : (en) « Age Concern »

-  Portail de la sociologie

9 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l’image

9.1 Texte

• Âgisme. Contributeurs : Jtombeur, Cœur, Darkoneko, Leag, Bob08, Zetud, Romanc19s, Gzen92, Boeb'is, Bateauivre54, Dadu, Pautard, Gonioul, Jmax, Linan, Thijs ! bot, Chaoborus, Kyle the bot, JAnDbot, Fm790, LeFit, Paulo Andrade, Idéalités, Libellule Bleue, Analphabot, Speculos, Zorrobot, Idioma-bot, Bapti, VolkovBot, Richardbl, Chicobot, BotMultichill, Laddo, Vlaam, Dhatier, Darkicebot, Mro, Observatoire Agisme, ZetudBot, Kal-El-Bot, Luckas-bot, Agence22, Yonidebot, Cantons-de-l'Est, Xqbot, Rubinbot, D'ohBot, Lomita, KamikazeBot, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Fcarcena01, Wikitanvir- Bot, Emmaamme~frwiki, Innocent iwbot, Addbot, MaudeG3 et Anonyme : 19

9.2 Images

• Fichier:Sociologielogo.png Licence : Public domain. Contributeurs : Created from Image:Socio_template.gif Artiste d’origine : User:Idéalités

9.3 Licence du contenu

• Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Altersdiskriminierung

“Ageism” in German

Der Ausdruck **Altersdiskriminierung** (engl. ageism) bezeichnet eine soziale und ökonomische Benachteiligung von Einzelpersonen oder von Personengruppen aufgrund ihres Lebensalters. Den Betroffenen wird es im Falle einer Diskriminierung erschwert, in angemessener Weise am Arbeitsleben und am gesellschaftlichen Leben teilnehmen zu können. Meist ist die Diskriminierung angeblich zu alter oder wirklich alter Menschen gemeint, gelegentlich jedoch auch die (angeblich zu) junger Menschen. Ein Fall von Altersdiskriminierung kann auch dann vorliegen, wenn bestimmte Jahrgangskohorten bevorzugt werden (indem beispielsweise bei Stellenausschreibungen Menschen im ersten Berufsjahr gesucht werden[1])

Von *Altersdiskriminierung* wird gelegentlich auch dann gesprochen, wenn eine Begünstigung nur Angehörigen bestimmter Altersjahrgänge gewährt wird, sofern diejenigen, die nicht zu diesen Jahrgängen gehören, die Begründung für die Begünstigung nicht akzeptieren und sie sie als „willkürlich“ bewerten.

1 Diskriminierung als sozialpsychologischer Prozess

Bei Diskriminierungen aufgrund des Alters einer Person finden drei Prozesse gleichzeitig statt:

- eine Etikettierung, d. h. die Zuordnung einer Person zu einer Altersgruppe
- eine Stereotypisierung, d. h. die negative Bewertung von Eigenschaften einer Personengruppe (hier: der Altersgruppe)
- eine Diskriminierung, d. h. ein negatives Verhalten gegenüber der Person aufgrund der zugeordneten stereotypen Eigenschaften[2]

2 Begrifflichkeit

Diskriminierung aufgrund des Alters kann sich prinzipiell gegen jede Altersgruppe richten, aber gewöhnlich richtet sie sich gegen Menschen oberhalb oder unterhalb eines bestimmten Alters. Dann spricht man präziser von Alten**d**iskriminierung oder Seniorenfeindlichkeit.

In den angelsächsischen Ländern werden Vorurteile gegen eine Person aufgrund ihres Alters seit den 1960er Jahren als **ageism** diskutiert. Geprägt wurde dieser Ausdruck Ende der 1960er Jahre durch den Gerontologen Robert Butler.[3][4] Wenn ein solches Vorurteil (bias) zur Diskriminierung einer Person führt, spricht man von **age discrimination.**

Im Vergleich zu Diskriminierungen wie Rassismus oder Sexismus ist die Altersdiskriminierung in sozialen Kategorien die am wenigsten erforschte.

Der Prozess der Stereotypisierung spricht primär die Wahrnehmung an. Ageism beinhalte drei Mechanismen der typischen Stereotypisierung: Vorurteile (im affektiven Bereich), Diskriminierung (im Verhalten) und die Stereotypisierung an sich (im kognitiven Bereich).[5] Teilweise heben sich die altersspezifischen Wahrnehmungen eines Sachverhalts gegenseitig auf: Laut einer Umfrage des TNS-Forschungsinstituts vom 9. und 10. April 2008[6] meinten z. B. 57 Prozent der 18- bis 29-Jährigen, die Große Koalition vertrete die Interessen der älteren Generation, während 55 Prozent der mehr als 60 Jahre alten Befragten angaben, die Große Koalition vertrete die Interessen der jüngeren Generation; dass die eigene Generation bevorzugt werde, meinen nur 27 Prozent der 18- bis 29-Jährigen und nur 17 Prozent der Senioren.

Dieses Phänomen kann man exemplarisch anhand des Streits über die angemessene Höhe der Renten heute und in Zukunft erklären. Von zentraler Bedeutung ist hierbei die Vorstellung, die jemand von Verteilungsgerechtigkeit hat. Ein Rentner wird in der Regel dazu neigen, seine Rente für „zu niedrig“ und *sich* für diskriminiert zu halten, während Beitragszahler in der Regel glauben werden, ihre Beiträge seien „zu hoch“, und *sich* als benachteiligt betrachten.

2.1 Umgang mit den Attributen „alt“ und „jung“

In einem „Leitfaden für nicht diskriminierenden Sprachgebrauch“ stellt die österreichische Staatssekretärin im Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit, Christine Marek, fest, dass das Attribut „alt“ oft die Funktion habe, ohnehin abwertend gemeinte Begriffe noch zu verstärken (Beispiel: „alte Hexe“);[7] das Attribut „jung“ hingegen stehe oft für Unerfahrenheit, Naivität und Infantilität.[8] Sprecher und Schreiber müssten darauf achten, dass sie nicht entsprechende Konnotationen bei der Benutzung dieser Attribute oder ihrer Synonyme auslösen.

3 Diskriminierung von Menschen oberhalb eines bestimmten Alters

In dem Studentenlied *Gaudeamus igitur* heißt es: „Post iucundam iuventutem, / post molestam senectutem, / nos habebit humus!“ (auf deutsch: „Nach fröhlicher Jugend, / nach beschwerlichem Alter / wird uns die Erde haben.“) Die zweite Lebenshälfte wird hier pauschal als „beschwerlich“ bewertet. In dem Lied wird nicht zwischen Faktoren unterschieden, die „in der Natur der Sache liegen“, und zwar vor allem dem unaufhaltsamen körperlichen Verfall und der Annäherung an den Tod einerseits, und von Menschen gemachten „Beschwernissen“ in Form von Interaktioneller und Struktureller Diskriminierung andererseits.

3.1 Erklärungsansätze

Zur Erklärung des Phänomens Altendiskriminierung gibt es verschiedene Erklärungsansätze.

3.1.1 Ökonomischer Verteilungskampf zwischen den Generationen

Im Zusammenhang mit Finanzierungsschwierigkeiten in der Gesundheitsvorsorgung und im Rentensystem wird immer wieder die Frage aufgeworfen, ob die Inanspruchnahme von medizinischen Dienstleistungen und Rentenleistungen durch Alte nicht schmarotzerische Züge trage. „Wer mit 65 Jahren topfit auf der Parkbank sitzt, erzeugt sozialen Widerwillen“, meint z. B. Meinhard Miegel.[9] Dabei werden vor allem kinderlos gebliebene Alte häufig mit dem Vorwurf des Egoismus bzw. einer „Nach uns die Sintflut“-Mentalität konfrontiert. Dabei wird ihnen unterstellt, die finanziellen und persönlichen Opfer des Aufziehens von Kindern gescheut, keinen persönlichen Beitrag zum Fortbestand des Systems der sozialen Sicherung geleistet und stattdessen „ein schönes Leben geführt“ zu haben und im Alter „die Kinder der anderen“ zur Kasse zu bitten.

Statistisch betrachtet erzielt die Gruppe der Kinderlosen während der mittleren Lebensphase (durch ihre starke Konzentration auf die Erwerbstätigkeit) ein überdurchschnittlich hohes Einkommen und zahlt entsprechend höhere Beiträge in die Staatskasse und in die Sozialversicherungen ein. Im Rentenalter müssen ihre Rentenbezüge (aufgrund des Umlageverfahrens in der Rentenversicherung) allerdings von „den Kindern der anderen“ aufgebracht werden, und im Falle der Pflegebedürftigkeit bietet sich nur in Ausnahmefällen die Möglichkeit einer Betreuung durch Angehörige. Als Rentner verursacht diese Gruppe also (auch wegen der hohen Rentenansprüche) relativ hohe Kosten. Das Argument, Alleinstehende würden früher sterben als Verheiratete, scheint allerdings aufgrund der vorliegenden Daten nicht haltbar.[10]

Tatsächlich sind sowohl Rentner als auch Beitragszahler zur Rentenversicherung Opfer der sinkenden Lohnquote und der sinkenden Realeinkommen in Deutschland: Steigen die Löhne, so steigen die Renten, sinken sie, so müssten nach der Rentenformel auch die Renten sinken (was aber für politisch nicht durchsetzbar gehalten wird).

Horst W. Opaschowski (Stiftung für Zukunftsfragen des Tabakkonzerns BAT) weist das Klischee von den „gierigen Alten“ unter Hinweis auf eine 2010 durchgeführte Studie zurück: Diese habe „nachgewiesen, dass die Alten sehr wohl zu Opfern für die Jungen bereit sind. So geben die über 65-jährigen Eltern das Siebenfache dessen an ihre Kinder, was sie von diesen an finanziellen Mitteln zurückbekommen.“[11]

3.1.2 Fehlanreize durch „Senioritätsprivilegien“

Vor allem aus neoliberaler Sicht entfalten Maßnahmen, die zum Schutz älterer Menschen beschlossen wurden, oft paradoxe Wirkungen: Diejenigen z. B., für die ein besonderer Kündigungsschutz bestehe, würden demnach zögerlicher eingestellt als diejenigen, die relativ leicht wieder entlassen werden können. So stellt die BDA in einem Diskussionspapier vom Februar 2006[12] folgende These auf: „Viele Tarifverträge gewähren noch immer allein aufgrund des Alters des Arbeitnehmers zusätzliche Vergünstigungen. Diese so genannten Senioritätsprivilegien, die ursprünglich unter anderen wirtschaftlichen Voraussetzungen eingeführt wurden, erweisen sich heute zunehmend als Hindernis für die Beschäftigung und insbesondere für eine Neueinstellung älterer Arbeitnehmer, weil sie eine Beschäftigung Älterer gegenüber Jüngeren künstlich verteuern oder mit zusätzlichen Restriktionen im Arbeitsrecht belegen.“

3.1.3 Wertewandel

Die Diskriminierung aufgrund des Alters wird auch als eine Besonderheit westlicher Gesellschaften beschrieben. Dabei wird etwa moniert, hier zähle nur, wer seine Arbeitskraft noch verkaufen könne oder wenigstens als Konsument etwas zu bieten habe. Ältere Erwachsene erscheinen als finanzielle Belastung, während junge Menschen als Investition in die Zukunft angesehen werden.

Traditionell ist der Begriff „Alter“ jedoch positiv besetzt. Das zeigen Begriffe wie „Senat/Senator“ (von lateinisch „senex“ = „alt“), aber auch der immer noch positiv besetzte Begriff Ältestenrat (Konnotation: In schwierigen Situationen brauchen Gemeinschaften die Weisheit und das Wissen ihrer ältesten Mitglieder). In dieselbe Richtung weist das Vierte Gebot des Judentums und des Christentums („Du sollst deinen Vater und deine Mutter ehren“).

Diese Wertschätzung des Alters gibt es noch, im Falle der Altendiskriminierung ist sie aber weitgehend überdeckt von einer eher kritischen Einstellung dem Alter gegenüber mit ganz anders gearteten Konnotationen (senil, leistungsschwach, krank, Kosten verursachend). Die Diskriminierung besteht in diesem Fall darin, dass jedem Menschen oberhalb eines bestimmten Alters unterstellt wird, die genannten Eigenschaften zu besitzen, ohne dass das im Einzelfall überprüft würde. Aber auch das Gegenteil (die „provozierende“ Fitness vieler Senioren) ist geeignet, Ressentiments gegen Senioren auszulösen, denen viele einen jahrzehntelangen Bezug von Rente nicht gönnen: „Über Jahrtausende sei es üblich gewesen, dass der Mensch bis zum Tod, so weit er dies konnte, gearbeitet habe. Heute herrsche dagegen die Einstellung, dass man einen Anspruch darauf habe, die letzten 15 bis 20 Jahre am Lebensende von der Gesellschaft versorgt zu werden. ‚Das kann und wird infrage gestellt werden‘, sagte Meinhard Miegel“.[9]

Empirische Untersuchungen über die Frage, ob frühere und nicht-europäische Kulturen alte Menschen wirklich nicht diskriminiert haben bzw. diskriminieren, und inwieweit der Respekt vor dem Alter verschwunden sei, gibt es allerdings kaum. Zumindest innerhalb der Familien gibt es starke Indizien dafür, dass ein hohes Maß an generationenübergreifender Solidarität erhalten geblieben ist, z. B. durch frühzeitige Übertragung von Vermögen auf die folgende(n) Generation(en) und andere Maßnahmen als Geld- oder Sachleistungen zur Förderung der Jüngeren.

3.1.4 Werbewirksame Images

Im Bereich der Medien ist eine starke Gewichtung der Jugend, physischer Attraktivität und Sexualität zu beobachten, während ältere Menschen viel eher ignoriert oder negativ dargestellt werden. Als rein trendbestimmt kann beispielsweise das bis heute weitgehend fehlende Angebot an einfachen und benutzerfreundlichen, für ältere Benutzer konzipierten elektronischen Geräten betrachtet werden.

Eine wichtige Rolle bei der Altersdiskriminierung spielt der Mythos der „werberelevanten Zielgruppen“: Traditionell gehören die 14- bis 49-Jährigen zu diesen Gruppen. Fernseh- und Konsumgewohnheiten älterer Jahrgänge gelten in der Werbebranche als vernachlässigbar. Tatsächlich ist aber in Deutschland in keiner Altersgruppe die durchschnittliche Kaufkraft pro Person höher als bei den 50- bis 59-Jährigen.[13]

3.1.5 Altendiskriminierung als Verdrängung

Viele Menschen nähern sich dem Alter mit Furcht. Was unter anderen Bedingungen als ein natürlicher Prozess angesehen werden könnte, wird unter den Bedingungen des Jugendwahns als soziales Problem bewertet. Ageism widerspiegelt eine tief sitzende Unsicherheit bei jungen und im mittleren Alter stehenden Menschen gegenüber Realitäten wie dem Älterwerden an sich, der möglichen Invalidität, dem Gefühl der Macht- und Nutzlosigkeit sowie letztlich der Annäherung an den Tod. Personen, die von ihrem physischen Auftreten abhängig sind, erfahren im Alter einen Verlust an Selbstachtung.

Das Paradoxe an diesem Verhalten liegt darin, dass Altendiskriminierung (wie die Diskriminierung behinderter Menschen) zu denjenigen Formen der Diskriminierung gehört, bei denen sich relativ schnell die Täter-Opfer-Beziehung umkehren kann (z. B. durch einen Unfall, der das Identitätsmerkmal „gesund“ beseitigt), was die davon Betroffenen „alt aussehen lässt“. Insofern kann es eigentlich noch weniger als bei anderen Formen der Diskriminierung ein Interesse daran geben, ältere Menschen zu diskriminieren.

3.2 Erscheinungsformen

3.2.1 Beruf

Altendiskriminierung in der Berufswelt umfasst offen deklarierte oder versteckte Altersgrenzen im Arbeitsmarkt, die von der Stellenausschreibung bis zur Weiterbildung, Beförderung und Entlassung in Erscheinung treten können.[14]

Zu den offen deklarierten Altersgrenzen gehören die Vorschriften der Bundesländer über das Höchstalter, bis zu dem jemand den Beamtenstatus erwerben kann. So kann im Regelfall in Nordrhein-Westfalen ein Bewerber bereits mit 36 Jahren nicht mehr in das Beamtenverhältnis übernommen werden, in Hessen trifft das hingegen erst auf 51-Jährige zu.[15] „Zu alten“ Bewerbern, die in ihrem erlernten Beruf arbeiten wollen und denen der Beamtenstatus verweigert wird, steht allenfalls die Möglichkeit offen, sich in einem anderen Bundesland zu bewerben oder im Angestelltenstatus tätig zu werden.

In der Bundesrepublik Deutschland beschäftigen 41 % der Betriebe keine Mitarbeiter, die älter als 41 Jahre sind. Die Erwerbsquote älterer Arbeitnehmer (55 bis 64 Jahre) beträgt lediglich 41,2 % (nach dem 5. Altenbericht 2005), obwohl es volkswirtschaftlich sinnvoll wäre, Arbeitsfähigen die Chance zu geben, bis zum Renteneintrittsalter erwerbstätig zu sein. Auch gibt es keine Hinweise darauf, dass ältere Arbeitnehmer generell weniger wettbewerbsfähig wären als jüngere. Der „Nordisk Ministerråd“ stellte 2004 in einer Studie über ältere Arbeitnehmer in vier skandinavischen Ländern[16] fest:

> „Die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Senioren liegt insbesondere darin, dass
>
> - die Unternehmen geringere Kosten für Nach- und Weiterbildung von Senioren haben,

- die Unternehmen geringere Kosten für krankheitsbedingte Ausfälle von Senioren haben,
- die Senioren bei der Rekrutierung von neuen Mitarbeitern in einer Vielzahl von Bereichen in höherem Maße die vom Unternehmen nachgefragten Kompetenzen besitzen als ihre jüngeren Kollegen. Bei der Rekrutierung neuer Ingenieure befinden sich zwei der Kernkompetenzen von Senioren unter den Top drei der am meisten nachgefragten Kompetenzen der Unternehmen."

Eine Form der Altersdiskriminierung besteht darin, älteren Arbeitnehmern mit der Begründung zu kündigen, sie hätten mehr krankheitsbedingte Fehltage aufzuweisen als jüngere Kollegen in demselben Betrieb. Nach einem Urteil des Landesarbeitsgerichts Baden-Württemberg[17] ist eine Kündigung wegen zu hoher Anzahl an Fehltagen nur dann zulässig, wenn die zu entlassende Person sich deutlich öfter krank gemeldet hat, als es bei gleich alten Personen in demselben Beruf üblich ist.

Im Übrigen sei das Nachlassen der Leistung mit zunehmendem Alter oft nicht ein Zeichen nachlassender Leistungsfähigkeit, sondern eine Folge der negativen Erwartung der Umwelt. Negative Bemerkungen über nachlassende Fähigkeiten im Alter verunsicherten und demotivierten die Betroffenen.[18]

Eine Klage wegen Altersdiskriminierung im Falle der Bewerbung um eine Arbeitsstelle ist nur dann erfolgversprechend, wenn es sich nicht um einen Fall von „AGG-Hopping" handelt.[15] Kläger müssen glaubhaft machen, dass sie ein ernsthaftes Interesse an der Aufnahme der Arbeit in der Firma haben, bei der sie sich beworben haben.

3.2.2 Rente bzw. Pension

Seit den 1970er Jahren bestand in der bundesdeutschen Bevölkerung ein Konsens, dass Vorruhestandsregelungen ein angemessenes Mittel zur Senkung der Arbeitslosenquote seien. Im Allgemeinen gab es unter den Betroffenen kaum Widerstand gegen einen vorgezogenen Renteneintritt.

Für das Jahr 2006 stellt die Bundesregierung fest: „Wir können mittlerweile davon ausgehen, dass sich zwei unterschiedliche Kulturen am Ende des Erwerbslebens herausgebildet haben: Arbeitskräfte, die sich selbst in ihrer Arbeit realisieren können und dafür noch die nötigen Fähigkeiten, Energien und Gesundheit haben, wollen lange arbeiten, oft länger als bis zum Rentenalter. Andere mit geringen Handlungsspielräumen und Gesundheitsproblemen wollen ihre verbleibenden Energien eher in die neuen Freiheiten eines vorzeitigen Austritts aus dem Erwerbsleben investieren."[19]

Ein Fall von Diskriminierung wegen eines „zu hohen Alters" liegt möglicherweise dann vor, wenn jemand, der in der Lage ist, erfolgreich erwerbstätig zu sein, und es auch sein möchte, gegen seinen Willen unter Berufung auf sein Lebensalter an einer Erwerbstätigkeit gehindert wird.

Verweigerte (Weiter-)Beschäftigung Der noch in den 1990er Jahren in Deutschland weit verbreitete Wunsch, vorzeitig aus dem Berufsleben auszuscheiden, nimmt tendenziell ab: Während 1999 noch die Hälfte der Erwerbstätigen mit spätestens 60 Jahren in Rente gehen wollte, lag dieser Anteil 2005 unter einem Drittel der Befragten.[20] Der Wille und die Bereitschaft hingegen, auch nach dem gesetzlichen Renteneintrittsalter noch erwerbstätig zu sein, nimmt zu. Einer Studie im Jahr 2010 zufolge beantwortete fast die Hälfte (47 Prozent) der 1500 Teilnehmer die Frage, ob sie nach ihrem Eintritt in Rente beziehungsweise Ruhestand noch erwerbstätig sein wollen, mit „ja" oder „eher ja".[21]

Der Mentalitätswandel hat verschiedene Ursachen:

1. Das Gefälle zwischen Erwerbs- und Alterseinkommen steigt tendenziell, so dass in vielen Fällen bei einem Ausscheiden aus dem Erwerbsleben Altersarmut droht und Senioren gezwungen sind (soweit ihr Gesundheitszustand das zulässt), auch nach Erreichen des Renteneintrittsalters erwerbstätig zu bleiben.
2. Erwerbstätig zu sein ist für den gesellschaftlichen Status und das Selbstwertgefühl vieler Menschen wichtig. Diese Menschen bemühen sich, ihren alten Status beizubehalten, obwohl sie als Ruheständler finanziell hinreichend abgesichert wären.
3. Insbesondere Hochqualifizierte und Spezialisten sind auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt zunehmend schwer zu ersetzen; ihnen wird signalisiert, dass ihre weitere Mitarbeit in dem Betrieb, in dem sie vor Erreichen des Renteneintrittsalters tätig waren, erwünscht ist.[22]

Die „Senioren-Union" bewertet das Bundesverfassungsgerichtsurteil von 1959 als nicht mehr zeitgemäß, wonach der Gesetzgeber ein Lebensalter festlegen dürfe, ab dessen Erreichen die Fortführung des Berufes zu untersagen sei.[23]

Im Sommer 2013 erhob ein in Frankfurt am Main tätiger 65-jähriger Lehrer Klage dagegen, dass er gegen seinen Willen pensioniert wurde.[24] Laut zwei Urteilen des Europäischen Gerichtshofs (EuGH) vom 16. Oktober 2007[25] und vom 12. Oktober 2010[26] stellt es allerdings keinen Fall von Altersdiskriminierung dar, wenn ein Arbeitnehmer gegen seinen Willen mit Erreichen der gesetzlichen Altersgrenze in den Ruhestand geschickt wird. Am 13. September 2011 hingegen entschied der EuGH, dass eine tarifvertragliche Regelung, die eine starre Altersgrenze von 60 Jahren für Piloten vorsieht, gegen

die Richtlinie 2000/78/EG verstößt (EuGH, Urt. v. 13. September 2011 - C 447/09 -).

Die These, es gebe einen weit verbreiteten Wunsch unter Arbeitnehmern, lange erwerbstätig zu bleiben, wird durch eine von der *Financial Times Deutschland* 2012 veröffentlichte Umfrage in Frage gestellt: Neun von zehn Arbeitnehmern bewerten demnach die Aussicht, erst mit 67 Jahren die vollen Ruhestandsbezüge zu erhalten, als „Horrorvorstellung“.[27]

3.2.3 Bildung

Quelques modifications dans ce paragraphe.

Im Jahr 2005 gab es in Deutschland mehr als 18.000 Studenten im Alter von über 60 Jahren.[28] Besonders beliebt bei Senioren sind die Fächer Geschichte, Rechtswissenschaften und Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Ein Aspekt der Altersdiskriminierung ist, dass Lehrende oft davon ausgehen, dass es in den Fachbereichen, die von einem hohen Anteil an Seniorenstudenten betroffen sind, zwischen Seniorenstudenten einerseits und jüngeren Studierenden, teilweise auch Lehrenden andererseits Spannungen gibt. Im Zentrum der Spannungen steht zumeist die Frage, ob Menschen, die ihre neu gewonnenen Qualifikationen nicht beruflich nutzen werden, in den Genuss knapper Ressourcen (Sitzplätze in Hörsälen, Aufmerksamkeit und Zeit Lehrender) kommen sollten. Das Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung fördert das Studium von SeniorInnen.[29]

3.2.4 Gesundheitswesen, Pflege und Therapie

Rationierung des Empfangs medizinischer Dienstleistungen Im April 2005 hat die „Deutsche Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin (DGIM)“ sich auf einem Kongress Gedanken über die Ausgestaltung der ihrer Ansicht nach unvermeidlichen Rationierung im Gesundheitswesen gemacht. Das Ergebnis des Nachdenkens:

> „Das Sozialgesetz legt fest, dass die Krankenkassen nur Leistungen bezahlen dürfen, die ‚hinreichend‘, ‚notwendig‘ und ‚wirtschaftlich‘ sind. […] Bei der Bewertung des Alters ist sich […] die Mehrheit einig, dass sie im Zweifel jüngeren Patienten den Vorzug vor älteren geben würden, wobei es durchaus unterschiedliche Schwerpunkte gibt. Eine Gruppe ist bereit, für Kinder das 10- bis 20fache als für einen 80-Jährigen auszugeben. Eine andere Gruppe würde sich eher auf die 20- bis 30-Jährigen konzentrieren.“[30]

Allerdings stellte die damalige Bundesgesundheitsministerin Ulla Schmidt 2005 vor dem Deutschen Ärztetag fest: „Eines ist klar: Eine explizite Rationierung in dem Sinne, dass medizinisch notwendige und sinnvolle Leistungen vorenthalten werden, wird es mit mir nicht geben.“[31]

Grundlage altersbezogener Rationierungsmaßnahmen ist zumeist das Denken in Kategorien der „Rest-Lebenserwartung“: Demnach steigen (nachträglich, vom Todeszeitpunkt eines Menschen aus betrachtet) die Kosten der Behandlung für einen Menschen steil an, je mehr er sich seinem Tod nähert.[32] Die Versuchung liegt also nahe, Menschen in (vermeintlicher) Todesnähe medizinische Dienstleistungen zu verweigern oder sie ihnen oder ihren Angehörigen in Rechnung zu stellen. Dabei wird die von Katastrophenfällen her bekannte Triage-Problematik auf den medizinischen „Normalbetrieb“ übertragen.

Zweifel und Telser kritisieren die mangelnde Effizienz von Rationierungsmaßnahmen: „Die Rationierung ist ein Mittel der Kriegsbewirtschaftung, das die Präferenzen der Konsumenten nicht respektiert und deshalb hohe Effizienzverluste verursacht, die nur kurzfristig und im höheren Interesse des gemeinsamen Überlebens in äusserster Bedrohung in Kauf genommen werden.“

Zumindest in Großbritannien ist die Tendenz des dort über Steuern finanzierten Gesundheitswesens beobachtbar, bestimmte Altersgruppen im Zuge von Rationierungsmaßnahmen von Behandlungen auszuschließen: Systematisch wird dort eine „klinische Priorisierung“ (d. h. eine mit dem Alter abnehmende Punktzahl bei der Aufstellung von Wartelisten) oder gar eine Vorenthaltung medizinischer Leistungen in Abhängigkeit vom Alter praktiziert.[33]

Ausschluss von der Blutspende Interne Bestimmungen des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes, wonach Menschen, die zur Blutspende bereit sind, ab einem gewissen Alter abgewiesen werden sollen (69 Jahre für alle Spender, 60 Jahre für Erstspender), wurden 2009 aufgehoben.[34] Begründet wird dieser Schritt damit, dass es eine „Entwicklung zu einer ‚age-irrelevant society‘, also [einer] ‚man ist so alt, wie man sich fühlt Gesellschaft“ gebe und dass es einen zunehmenden Mangel an Blutkonserven gebe. Es liege jetzt im Ermessen der Ärzte, eine Zulassung zur Blutspende vom individuellen Gesundheitszustand der spendewilligen Person abhängig zu machen. Damit solle dem sogenannten „biologischen Alter“ bei der Beurteilung der Spendefähigkeit mehr Gewicht gegeben werden. Das Österreichische Rote Kreuz hat einen vergleichbaren Beschluss bereits 2008 gefasst.

Mangelhafte Pflege Nach einem Bericht des Sozialverbands Deutschland zeigt sich Altendiskriminierung in Pflege- und Altenheimen, indem jährlich mindestens 10.000 Menschen aufgrund von Vernachlässigung und Mangelversorgung vorzeitig sterben (vgl. Pflegeskandale).[35] Seit Frühjahr 2001 muss sich die Bundesrepublik wegen der Missstände in Alten- und Pflegeheimen vor der UNO verantworten.[36]

Der Medizinische Dienst der Spitzenverbände der Krankenkassen (MDS) stellte in seinem 2. Pflegequalitätsbe-

richt nach § 118 Abs. 4 SGB XI[37] im August 2007 nach 4.215 Besuchen in Heimen und 3.736 Überprüfungen von Pflegediensten in den Jahren 2004 bis 2006 folgende Qualitätsmängel fest:

- Mängel bei Ernährung und Flüssigkeitszufuhr: stationär 34 Prozent, ambulant 30 Prozent
- Defizite in Dekubitusprophylaxe/-versorgung: stationär 36 Prozent, ambulant 42 Prozent
- Gesundheitsgefährdende Pflege: zehn Prozent der Heimbewohner, sechs Prozent ambulant Versorgten[38]

Die Delegierten des 109. Deutschen Ärztetages forderten 2006 konkrete Maßnahmen, um die Rechte Pflegebedürftiger zu stärken. Es sei eine wirksame Kontrolle der Anbieter von Pflegedienstleistungen notwendig, und Heimbegehungen sollten häufiger und ohne Voranmeldung erfolgen.[39]

Die Qualität der Pflege soll durch § 80 SGB XI garantiert werden. Seit 2009 sichert der §112 SGB XI die Qualität der Pflege.

Ursachen der Vernachlässigung älterer Menschen
Rolf D. Hirsch[40] sieht verschiedene Ursachen für eine unsachgemäße und altersdiskriminierende therapeutische Behandlung von Älteren:

- *Ageism:* allgemeines Vorurteil, welches verhindert, die Ansprüche älterer Menschen an Gesellschaft und Betreuungsversorgung angemessen wahrzunehmen (Illhardt 1995)
- *Psychiatrie:* fehlende Gleichstellung psychisch Kranker mit somatisch Kranken
- *Gerontophobie:* fehlender Wille zur Auseinandersetzung mit Problembereichen des Alters und des Alterns
- *Gerontophilie:* Verkindlichung und Verniedlichung der Alten
- *Therapeutischer Nihilismus:* Vorurteil, alte Menschen seien nicht mehr therapierbar bzw. „therapieunwürdig“
- *Ignoranz:* Vorurteil, Gerontopsychiatrie bedürfe keines Spezialwissens
- *Kosten-Nutzen-Bilanz:* Diskurs über wirtschaftliche Belastung der Gesellschaft durch demographische Alterung in Verbindung mit dem o.g. Denken in Kategorien der „Rest-Lebenserwartung“ (vgl. den versicherungsmathematischen Begriff des „Langlebigkeitsrisikos“).

3.2.5 Teilnahme am Straßenverkehr

Das Führen eines Kraftfahrzeugs stellt hohe Anforderungen an die mentalen und sensorischen Funktionen eines Menschen. Da besonders Letztere im Laufe eines Lebens bereits frühzeitig Abbauprozessen unterliegen, erwarten viele für ältere Fahrer ein erhöhtes Unfallrisiko.[41] Aus Statistiken geht allerdings hervor, dass der Anteil derjenigen, die einen Unfall schuldhaft verursacht haben, ab dem 25. Lebensjahr *sinkt.*[42] Zwar nimmt ab dem 70. Lebensjahr die Zahl der Verletzten pro gefahrenen Kilometer wieder zu; sie erreicht aber erst bei über 80 Jahre alten Fahrern das Niveau der 18–24-Jährigen[41] (von denen einzelne Teilgruppen, je nach Geschlecht, Ausbildung und Herkunft, nochmals deutlich erhöhte Risikowerte zeigen). Obwohl „der Entzug oder die Verweigerung einer Fahrerlaubnis […] eine rechtlich sehr schwerwiegende Maßnahme“ darstellt, weil sie „das in allen europäischen Ländern jeweils garantierte Recht auf ungehinderte Mobilität“ berührt,[41] wird immer wieder die Forderung laut, ältere Kraftfahrer müssten „aus dem Verkehr gezogen werden“.[43]

3.2.6 Weitere Bereiche

Diskriminierung (im Sinne von Benachteiligung bei der Zuteilung von Chancen in verschiedensten Lebensbereichen) gibt es auch bei der Möglichkeit der Bürger, Waren und Dienstleistungen kaufen zu können. So trägt das Alter beim Abschluss und der Prämienhöhe von Lebens-, Kranken- und Reiserücktrittsversicherungen eine wesentliche Rolle. Das Alter ist wichtiger Faktor bei der Vergabe von Krediten oder Hypotheken durch Geldinstitute (es wird scheinbar neutral bei der Prüfung der Geschäftsfähigkeit erhoben).[44] Ein fortgeschrittenes Alter macht sich bei Kreditscoring-Verfahren durch eine Verringerung des Punktwerts negativ bemerkbar.

In die engere Wahl für das „Unwort des Jahres“ kam 2005 der Begriff „Langlebigkeitsrisiko“. Durch diesen versicherungsmathematischen Begriff wird die Tatsache, dass die Menschen in den Industrieländern eine zunehmend höhere Lebenserwartung haben, als „Problem“ definiert (als ob die Probleme der Finanzierung der Altersrenten dadurch bedingt wären, dass Menschen „einfach nicht sterben wollen“).

Mit der Frage, ob eine starre Altersgrenze von 70 Jahren in der Rennordnung eines Trabrennsportverbandes zulässig ist, befasste sich das Kammergericht: Es sieht jedenfalls dann, wenn sich diese Altersgrenze auf keinerlei medizinische, z. B. gerontologische, arbeits- oder sportmedizinische, Erkenntnisse stützt, einen Verstoß gegen das Verbot der Altersdiskriminierung als erfüllt an.[45]

3.3 Reaktionen

3.3.1 Selbsthilfeorganisationen

Viele Gruppen haben sich in verschiedenen Ländern gebildet, um gegen Altendiskriminierung zu kämpfen. Dazu zählen:

- Deutschland
  - Graue Panther, gegründet von Trude Unruh
  - Büro gegen Altersdiskriminierung
- Großbritannien
  - Age Concern
  - Help the Aged
- Frankreich:
  - Les petits Frères
- Schweiz
  - Die Vereinigung aktiver Senioren- und Selbsthilfe-Organisationen der Schweiz
- USA
  - Americans for a Society Free from Age Restrictions
  - Gray Panthers: In den frühen 1970er, gründete Maggie Kuhn die Gray Panthers, eine Organisation mit dem Ziel, alle Formen von Altersdiskriminierung zu beseitigen.
  - Old Lesbians Organizing for Change (OLOC)
  - National Youth Rights Association
- weltweit: Weltaltenplan

3.3.2 Gewerkschaften

In den USA haben zahlreiche Gewerkschaften den Kampf gegen Altendiskriminierung aufgenommen. Ein prominentes Beispiel ist die *Writers Guild of America West,* eine Vereinigung von Drehbuchautoren, die seit 2002 in umfangreichen juristischen Auseinandersetzungen mit der Unterhaltungsindustrie steht, um die Diskriminierung von Drehbuchautoren aufgrund ihres Alters zu beenden.

3.4 Ausmaß der Betroffenheit von Altendiskriminierung

Altendiskriminierung trifft nicht alle Menschen eines bestimmten Alters im gleichen Maße. Reiche oder mächtige Männer gelten auch im Alter noch als attraktiv. Ob diese Wertung einem reinen Nützlichkeitsdenken (etwa mit Blick auf die erbrechtlichen Implikationen einer allfälligen Partnerschaft) entspringt, oder ob biologische Prägungen mitspielen, bleibt offen. Als Tatsache gilt hingegen, dass Armut und Zugehörigkeit zum weiblichen Geschlecht starken Einfluss haben auf das Risiko, im Alter Diskriminierungen zu erfahren.

4 Diskriminierung jüngerer Menschen

„Jugenddiskriminierung“ gibt es nicht nur in Form diskriminierenden Handelns, sondern auch in Form diskriminierenden Denkens (diesem Denken zufolge mögen z. B. alle Teenager Rockmusik, sind unreif und widerspenstig und benutzen Slang) und Sprechens. Der entscheidende Unterschied zwischen der „Jugenddiskriminierung“ und der „Altendiskriminierung“ liegt darin, dass die Phase des „Zu-Jung-Seins“ bei den meisten mit einer Akzeptierung als „Menschen im richtigen Alter“ endet, während die Diskriminierung alter Menschen nicht durch bloßes Älter-Werden aufhören kann.

4.1 Gesetzliches Mindestalter

Keinen Fall von „Diskriminierung“ stellen nach herrschender *juristischer* Auffassung gesetzliche Regelungen dar, die an das Faktum der Minderjährigkeit anknüpfen. Kinder und Jugendliche werden also nicht durch Bestimmungen etwa über die Geschäftsfähigkeit „diskriminiert“.

Allerdings gibt es in Deutschland Bestrebungen, auch Kindern und Jugendlichen das aktive Wahlrecht zuzugestehen (mit der Begründung, dass das Argument nicht stichhaltig sei, wonach die politische Bildung Minderjähriger durchweg mangelhaft sei, die politische Bildung Volljähriger hingegen nicht).[46]

Auf dem „V. lateinamerikanische Treffen und dem I. Mini-Weltgipfel der arbeitenden Kinder“ von Huampani (Peru) 1997 forderten die Delegierten: „Wir beanspruchen das Recht zu arbeiten für jede Person ungeachtet ihres Alters unter Beachtung aller Menschenrechte, mit spezieller Berücksichtigung der Bedingungen als Kinder und Jugendliche und unter Einhaltung aller individuellen und kollektiven Arbeitsrechte in sämtlichen Arbeitsbereichen“, mithin die Abschaffung der rigiden Vorschriften zum Schutz von Kindern und Jugendlichen vor Kinderarbeit.[47]

In der Fachsprache der *Soziologie*, der *Psychologie* und der *Pädagogik* nennt man die ungerechtfertigte Benachteiligung von Kindern und Jugendlichen Adultismus.[48]

4.2 Diskriminierung im Erwerbsleben

4.2.1 Erschwerte Einstellungsbedingungen

Das Argument, ein junger Mensch sei „zu jung“ für eine Aufgabe, wird bei Bewerbungen Volljähriger meistens nicht an erster Stelle genannt. Dennoch gibt es statistische Zusammenhänge, die es als legitim erscheinen lassen, von „Jugenddiskriminierung“ auf dem Arbeitsmarkt zu sprechen. So gibt es in vielen Ländern eine hohe Jugendarbeitslosigkeit, und es wird jungen Leuten oft schwer gemacht, eine reguläre Arbeit zu finden („Generation Praktikum“).

4.2.2 Dienstalterregelungen und Erfahrungszeiten

Als Diskriminierung junger Menschen gilt auch, wenn diese allein wegen ihres Lebensalters weniger verdienen als ältere Arbeitskollegen. Das haben das Bundesarbeitsgericht[49] und der Europäische Gerichtshof[50] entschieden. Eine ungleiche Vergütung aufgrund der tatsächlichen Länge der Diensttätigkeit, also auf der Grundlage von „Erfahrungszeiten“ (wonach z. B. ein 21-jähriger Berufsanfänger nicht weniger verdient als ein 31-jähriger Berufsanfänger), gilt hingegen nicht als Form der Altersdiskriminierung. Nach Ansicht des Bundesarbeitsgerichts und der deutschen Bundesregierung sei die höhere Vergütung durch die größere Berufserfahrung des Angestellten gerechtfertigt und zugleich solle sie dessen Betriebstreue belohnen. Der EuGH führt aus, dass die Berufserfahrung grundsätzlich ein legitimes Ziel der Entgeltpolitik darstelle. Eine Ungleichbehandlung könne hierdurch gerechtfertigt sein.[51] Dem Einwand, ein Beamter erhalte zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt *nur* deshalb mehr Geld, weil er älter geworden sei (eine mögliche Folge der Anwendung des Prinzips der „Erfahrungszeiten“), begegnet die Berücksichtigung des Leistungsaspekts in § 27 Abs. 5 der neuesten Fassung des Bundesbesoldungsgesetzes (BBesG): „Wird festgestellt, dass die Leistungen des Beamten oder Soldaten nicht den mit dem Amt verbundenen Anforderungen entsprechen, verbleibt er in seiner bisherigen Stufe des Grundgehaltes.“[52]

4.2.3 Berechnung von Beschäftigungszeiten

Das Landesarbeitsgericht Berlin-Brandenburg hat in einem Urteil (LAG Berlin-Brandenburg, Urteil v. 24. Juli 2007 - 7 Sa 561/07) die Vorschrift des § 622 BGB, Abs. 2 Satz 2 für unanwendbar erklärt, wonach bei der Berechnung der Beschäftigungsdauer Zeiten, die vor der Vollendung des 25. Lebensjahres des Arbeitnehmers liegen, nicht berücksichtigt werden. Diese Regelung diskriminiere junge Menschen.[53] Diese Auffassung wurde im Wesentlichen vom Europäischen Gerichtshof bestätigt.[54]

4.2.4 Kündigungsschutz und Sozialpläne

Generell steht die gesetzlich (nach § 1 des Kündigungsschutzgesetzes) gebotene Bevorzugung älterer Arbeitnehmer bei Kündigungen und Sozialplänen unter dem Verdacht, gegen Europarecht zu verstoßen.[55] Allerdings hält das Bundesarbeitsgericht eine Erörterung der Frage, in welche wirtschaftliche Lage ein zu Entlassender gerät, für rechtlich zulässig. Es entspreche einem allgemeinen (legitimen) sozialpolitischen Interesse, dass Sozialpläne danach unterscheiden können, welche wirtschaftlichen Nachteile den Arbeitnehmern drohen, die durch eine Betriebsänderung ihren Arbeitsplatz verlieren. Auf der Grundlage dieser Betrachtungsweise dürfen z. B. Ansprüche rentenberechtigter Arbeitnehmer aus Regelungen des Sozialplans reduziert werden.[56] Die Berücksichtigung der Rentennähe als Kriterium zeigt, dass es bei Sozialplänen nicht generell um eine Bevorzugung älterer Arbeitnehmer geht, da eine unfreiwillige „Verrentung“ voll erwerbsfähiger älterer Arbeitnehmer von *diesen* als eine Form der Altersdiskriminierung empfunden werden kann.

4.2.5 Urlaubsanspruch

Das Bundesarbeitsgericht hat am 20. März 2012 die Vorschrift des § 26 TVöD (Tarifvertrag für den öffentlichen Dienst) für unzulässig erklärt, wonach öffentlich Bediensteten mit unter 30 Jahren 26 Arbeitstage, mit 30 bis unter 40 Jahren 29 Arbeitstage und mit über 40 Jahren 30 Arbeitstage Erholungsurlaub zustehen. Die tarifliche Urlaubsstaffelung verfolge nicht das legitime Ziel, einem gesteigerten Erholungsbedürfnis älterer Menschen Rechnung zu tragen. Ein gesteigertes Erholungsbedürfnis von Beschäftigten bereits ab dem 30. bzw. 40. Lebensjahr ließe sich auch kaum begründen. Auch Beschäftigten unter 40 Jahren stehen somit 30 Urlaubstage im Jahr zu.[57] Da hingegen eine Regelung in der Firma Birkenstock, wonach 58-Jährige zwei Urlaubstage im Jahr mehr erhalten als Jüngere, an dem erhöhten Erholungsbedürfnis Älterer anknüpfe, die in der Produktion schwer körperlich arbeiten, sei diese Bevorzugung rechtlich zulässig.[58] Diese Auffassung bestätigte das Bundesarbeitsgericht am 21. Oktober 2014.

4.3 Vertreibung aus der Öffentlichkeit

Oftmals wird die Anwesenheit von Jugendlichen an bestimmten Orten als störend empfunden. Durch ein spezielles Beschallungssystem können gezielt Menschen mit der für junge Menschen typischen Fähigkeit zur Wahrnehmung sehr hoher Töne von Aufstellungsorten vertrieben werden, da diese und nur sie die von dem System ausgestrahlten hochfrequenten Töne als äußerst unangenehm empfinden. In Österreich hat der Nationalrat Anfang 2008 ein Verbot solcher Systeme gefordert.[59]

4.4 Diskriminierung in der Politik

Wenn junge Leute sich dagegen wehren, dass sie zu höheren Abgaben zur Finanzierung der sozialen Sicherungssysteme herangezogen werden sollen, dann kann man das auch als Kampf gegen eine Form der „Jugenddiskriminierung“ bewerten, die darin besteht, dass die aus demographischen Gründen immer größer werdende Mehrheit älterer Menschen ihre Interessen in der Politik unter Missachtung der „Minderheitenrechte“ Jüngerer geltend macht. Auch die Tatsache, dass Jüngere unter den Politikern unterrepräsentiert sind, kann als Form der Altersdiskriminierung bewertet werden (Wirksamkeit von „old boys' networks“ in Parteien). Alt-Bundespräsident Roman Herzog warnt sogar vor einer „Rentnerdemokratie“.[60] Dass älteren Menschen das Wohlergehen der nachrückenden Generationen gleichgültig sei, kann allerdings durch empirische Analysen nicht bestätigt werden.[11]

Ein konkretes Beispiel für die Diskriminierung jüngerer Personen in der Politik, ist in Österreich die Bestimmung, dass man das passive Wahlrecht zum Bundespräsidenten erst ab dem vollenden 35. Lebensjahr erhält.

Zum Komplex „Diskriminierung jüngerer Leute“ gehört schließlich auch die öffentliche Verschuldung, indem junge Menschen Geld für die Bezahlung von Leistungen aufbringen müssen, von denen sie nicht in jedem Fall profitieren. Einen Vorteil von der Schuldenaufnahme haben die zur Zurückzahlung Verpflichteten vor allem dann nicht, wenn mit öffentlichen Krediten Konsumausgaben und nicht Investitionen finanziert werden und wenn sie zum Zeitpunkt dieser Ausgaben noch nicht gelebt haben, also keinen persönlichen Nutzen von ihnen haben konnten.

4.5 Diskriminierung durch Sprache

Sprachlich diskriminiert werden junge Menschen vor allem dadurch, dass Begriffe wie „Kind“, „Junge“ oder „Mädchen“ auf unpassende Altersjahrgänge angewendet werden. Nach dem deutschen Recht gelten bereits 14-Jährige nicht mehr als „Kinder“, sondern als „Jugendliche“. Volljährige sind weder „Kinder“ noch „Jungen“ oder „Mädchen“. Ein Problem stellt der Umstand dar, dass der Begriff „Kinder“ auch im Sinne von „Söhne und Töchter“ gebraucht wird; insofern bleiben Menschen lebenslang „Kinder“ ihrer Eltern. Die Bezeichnungen „Kind“, „Mädchen“ oder „Junge“ korrelieren oftmals mit einer entsprechenden, die so Bezeichneten wenig wertschätzenden und ernst nehmenden Behandlung von Jugendlichen und jungen Erwachsenen durch Sprecher der älteren Generationen.

5 Diskriminierung von Angehörigen der mittleren Generation

Typisch für die Diskriminierung von Erwachsenen der Jahrgänge, deren Angehörige in der Regel als „erwerbsfähig“ gelten, ist der Umstand, dass ihnen *sowohl* vorgehalten wird, „zu jung“ *als auch* „zu alt“ zu sein.

Ein typisches Beispiel hierfür sind Menschen, die weit vor dem gesetzlichen Renteneintrittsalter gesundheitlich so stark beeinträchtigt sind, dass sie auf dem Ersten Arbeitsmarkt nur theoretisch Arbeit finden können. Oftmals sind sie durch jahrelange harte körperliche Arbeit vorzeitig verschlissen. Der „Bundesverband der Rentenberater“ bringt die Misere auf den Punkt: „Chronisch Kranke Menschen über 50 haben so gut wie keine Chance auf einen Job, aber: Wer theoretisch noch sechs Stunden am Tag irgendeine Arbeit machen kann, bekommt keine Rente wegen Krankheit. Erst bei weniger als sechs Stunden spielt die Vermittelbarkeit eine Rolle.“[61]

Als eine Form der Diskriminierung von „Noch-nicht-Senioren“ *werden* auch willkürlich gesetzte Altersgrenzen in Verbindung mit massiven Vergünstigungen für diejenigen *empfunden*, die diese erreicht haben. So muss etwa in einem schwedischen Freizeitpark eine 59-jährige Großmutter, die ihre Enkel begleitet, in der Hauptsaison 275 Schwedische Kronen Eintritt bezahlen, während der Eintrittspreis für den 60-jährigen Großvater nur 100 Schwedische Kronen beträgt,[62] obwohl erwerbstätige Schweden durchschnittlich erst mit 63,8 Jahren in den Ruhestand treten (zur *rechtlichen* Bewertung siehe Preisdifferenzierung#Rechtliche Zulässigkeit von Preisdifferenzierungen und Preisdifferenzierung#Beispiel: Eintritt in Freizeiteinrichtungen). Generell besteht ein Problem bei der pauschalen Begünstigung von Senioren aufgrund ihres Alters darin, dass von ihr auch wohlhabende Senioren profitieren, was als Pervertierung des Sozialstaatsgedankens bewertet werden kann.[63] 2001 kritisierte Elisabeth Niejahr: „Erst langsam hat sich die Erkenntnis durchgesetzt, dass die Gleichung ‚Alt gleich arm‘ nicht mehr zeitgemäß ist. Dennoch nützen unterschiedlichste ‚Seniorenrabatte‘ bei öffentlichen Einrichtungen nach wie vor im Extremfall auch dem 90-jährigen Milliardär. Auf absehbare Zeit wird das soziale Gefälle innerhalb der Generationen größer bleiben als das zwischen den Generationen.“[64] Der Sozialstaat müsse sich auf die Armen konzentrieren.

6 Der „Krieg der Generationen“

Die Psychologie beschreibt das jetzige und künftig zu erwartende Verhältnis der Generationen als „auf wechselseitige Harmonie angelegt“ – denn die heute Jungen wissen, dass sie selbst ständig altern und eines Tages zur Seniorenkohorte gezählt werden und dass sie dann ebenfalls auf Solidarität angewiesen sein werden. Umgekehrt

denken viele Ältere angesichts zunächst kritisierter Verhaltensformen der aktuell Jungen an ihre eigene Jugend. Außerdem wollen die Senioren, zumindest dann, wenn sie selbst Kinder haben, in aller Regel für die nachfolgende Generation oder die Enkelgeneration positive Beiträge leisten (sozusagen ein ideelles generatives Verhalten) und sind deswegen in weitem Maß bereit, in erheblichem Umfang zu deren Wohlfahrt beizutragen, sei es durch eigene Leistungen oder durch Zurücknahme eigener Ansprüche („Bescheidung“, vgl. Paul Baltes, cit. nach[65]).

Dennoch ist in den Medien, v. a. auch mit Blick auf kinderlose Alte (vgl. oben), immer wieder von sich verschärfenden Generationenkonflikten und *Gerontophobie* die Rede. Oft haben die beschriebenen Konflikte den Charakter eines Verteilungskampfs.[66] Die Lohnersatzleistung *Rente,* die auf lebenslang geleisteten Beiträgen in ein gesetzlich geregeltes Versicherungssystem basiert, wird dabei als ungerechtfertigte Inanspruchnahme von Sonderrechten des Alters dargestellt. Die Rentnerschwemme, wird moniert, bedrohe den Lebensstandard der jüngeren Bevölkerung, und es wird von Generationenkonflikten, ja sogar einem möglichen „Generationenkrieg“ gewarnt, wenn auf diese oder jene Leistungen des Versicherungssystems nicht verzichtet werde (z. B. 2003 vom damaligen Junge-Union-Vorsitzenden Philipp Mißfelder[67]).

7 Rechtliche Bewertung

7.1 Deutsches Recht

Im Rahmen der Diskussion der konkreten Umsetzung von Menschenrechten wird die Bundesrepublik 2006 vom *Deutschen Institut für Menschenrechte* in zwei verschiedenen Zusammenhängen wegen altersdiskriminierender Zustände kritisiert:

- benachteiligende, menschrechtswidrige Behandlung in Pflegeheimen,
- Armut von Kindern.

Das Grundgesetz Deutschlands kennt allerdings kein ausdrückliches Diskriminierungsverbot wegen des Alters. Ein Antrag der Senioren-Union auf dem CDU-Bundesparteitag 2011, in das Grundgesetz den Satz einzufügen: „Niemand darf wegen seines Lebensalters benachteiligt werden.“, wurde von den Antragstellern zurückgezogen.[68] Jedoch wird im allgemeinen Gleichheitssatz des Artikels 3, Absatz 1, generell die Gleichheit aller Menschen vor dem Gesetz als Grundrecht festgeschrieben.

Für alle Fälle von Ungleichbehandlung gilt die Vorgabe des Bundesverfassungsgerichts: „Der allgemeine Gleichheitssatz gebietet […], wesentlich Gleiches gleich, wesentlich Ungleiches entsprechend verschieden zu behandeln. Die Ungleichbehandlung (oder die Gleichbehandlung) muss auf einem sachlichen Grund beruhen, sie darf nicht willkürlich sein (Willkürverbot).“[69] Daraus folgt z. B., dass kleine Kinder aufgrund ihrer eingeschränkten Fähigkeit, mit Freiheitsrechten verantwortungsvoll umzugehen, diese nicht in demselben Umfang wie Erwachsene genießen dürfen. Entsprechende rechtliche Regelungen gelten nicht als „Diskriminierung“, da sie nicht willkürlich sind.

Darüber hinaus ist die Frage strittig, inwieweit ein Diskriminierungsverbot auf die Beziehungen zwischen Privatpersonen anwendbar ist (vgl. die Problematik der Drittwirkung von Grundrechten). Zu beachten ist in vielen Fällen das Prinzip der Vertragsfreiheit. Wenn z. B. Marketing-Analysen ergeben haben, dass in bestimmten (Alters-)Gruppen die Bereitschaft, ein bestimmtes Produkt zu kaufen oder eine bestimmte Dienstleistung in Anspruch zu nehmen, aus der Sicht des jeweiligen Anbieters nicht groß genug ist, können diese Gruppen durch gezielte Rabatte als Kunden geworben werden, ohne dass diese Maßnahme als verbotene Begünstigung bewertet werden müsste. Eine „Preisdifferenzierung durch Screening“ – die Käufer, die für die verschiedenen Preise vorgesehen sind, werden vom Unternehmen selektiert; sie werden nach einem Kriterium identifiziert (Screening); wer das Kriterium für den niedrigen Preis nicht erfüllt, muss den höheren bezahlen –[70] ist im Prinzip nicht verboten. So stellt z. B. die Regelung, wonach Menschen erst ab dem 60. Geburtstag einen Anspruch auf die ermäßigte „Bahncard 50“ der Bahn AG[71] haben, keine unzulässige Begünstigung älterer Menschen dar, sondern eine „normale Marketingmaßnahme“.

7.2 Europäisches Recht

Ein Verbot von Altersdiskriminierung ist in der Charta der Grundrechte der Europäischen Union enthalten.[72]

Darüber hinaus verlangt, im Sinne einer Umsetzung der Europäischen Menschenrechtskonvention, die Richtlinie 2000/78/EG (Gleichbehandlungsrahmenrichtlinie) von den Mitgliedsstaaten unter anderem die Umsetzung des Verbots der Altersdiskriminierung durch Anpassung der nationalen Gesetze bis spätestens zum 2. Dezember 2006. In Deutschland wurde zu diesem Zweck auf den 18. August 2006 das Allgemeine Gleichbehandlungsgesetz in Kraft gesetzt.[73] Benachteiligungen aufgrund des Alters sind somit im Anwendungsbereich dieses Erlasses ausdrücklich nicht mehr zulässig.

Die Richtlinie 2000/78/EG lässt allerdings in Artikel 6 ausdrücklich bestimmte angemessene Formen einer Ungleichbehandlung wegen des Alters zu.

7.3 US-amerikanisches Recht

In den USA verbietet der *Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967* (Pub. L. 90–202) Diskriminierung auf-

grund des Alters.

8 Empirische Untersuchungen zum Ausmaß der Altersdiskriminierung

In allen Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union wurden im Frühjahr 2008 Bürger nach ihrer Meinung zum Thema „Diskriminierung“ befragt. 34 Prozent der Europäer gaben an, eine Diskriminierung wegen des Alters sei in ihrem Land „ziemlich verbreitet“, 8 Prozent, sie sei „sehr verbreitet“. (Deutschland: beide Antworten zusammen 34 Prozent; Österreich: beide Antworten zusammen 35 Prozent).

57 Prozent der Europäer meinten, im Jahre 2008 sei die Diskriminierung wegen des Alters in ihrem Land weniger stark verbreitet als 2003 (Deutschland: 57 Prozent; Österreich: 59 Prozent).

Die Befragten wurden gebeten anzugeben, wie wohl sie sich fühlen würden, wenn eine Person, die jünger als 30 Jahre oder über 75 Jahre alt ist, das höchste politische Amt ihres Landes bekleiden würde. Die Skala reichte von 1 bis 10. Der Durchschnittswert lag europaweit bei 6,4 für den relativ jungen und bei 5,4 für den relativ alten Amtsinhaber. Die Deutschen fühlen sich beim Gedanken an einen sehr jungen Amtsinhaber von allen Europäern am unwohlsten (Durchschnittswert: 4,8).[74]

Der Anteil derjenigen Befragten, die angaben, 2007 selbst Opfer von Diskriminierung geworden zu sein, ist bei keiner Diskriminierungsart so hoch wie im Fall der Diskriminierung auf der Grundlage des Alters (6 Prozent).[75]

9 Siehe auch

- Altenbericht
- Alterssoziologie
- Büro gegen Altersdiskriminierung
- Demographie Deutschlands
- Gerontologie
- Liste der Altersstufen im deutschen Recht
- Mangold-Entscheidung
- Seniorenrat
- Weltaltenplan
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act (Dezember 1967, USA)

10 Literatur

- Frank Bayreuther: *Altersgrenzen, Altersgruppenbildung und der Ausschluss rentennaher Arbeitnehmer aus Sozialplänen – Konsequenzen der Urteile des EuGH in Sachen Rosenbladt, Andersen, Gregoriev und Kleist.* In: *NJW*. 1/2011, S. 19.
- Kai Brauer: *Ageism. Fakt oder Fiktion?* In: Kai Brauer, Wolfgang Clemens (Hrsg.): *Zu Alt? Ageism und Altersdiskriminierung auf Arbeitsmärkten*. VS-Verlag, 2010, ISBN 978-3-531-17046-6, S. 21–60.
- Sharon R. Curtin: *Nobody ever died of old age.* Deutsch: *Niemand stirbt am Alter.* Trikont-Verlag, München 1976.
- Antje Fenske: *Das Verbot der Altersdiskriminierung im US-amerikanischen Arbeitsrecht.* Duncker & Humblot, 1998, ISBN 3-428-09253-8. (Münsterische Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft; MBR 118)
- Oliver Hahn: *Auswirkungen der europäischen Regelungen zur Altersdiskriminierung im deutschen Arbeitsrecht. Mit rechtsvergleichenden Hinweisen zum U.S.-amerikanischen Recht.* NOMOS Verlagsgesellschaft, 2006, ISBN 3-8329-1826-4.
- Martine Lagacé: *L'âgisme: comprendre et changer le regard social sur le vieillissement.* Presses Universite Laval, Quebec 2010, ISBN 978-2-7637-8781-7.
- Astrid Nourney: *Zu alt? Abgelehnt! Berichte aus Deutschland über das Älterwerden.* Viola Falkenberg Verlag, 2006, ISBN 3-937822-53-4.
- Frank Schirrmacher: *Das Methusalem-Komplott. Die Macht des Alterns 2004–2050.* Karl Blessing-Verlag, 2004, ISBN 3-89667-225-8.
- Felipe Temming: *Altersdiskriminierung im Arbeitsleben. Eine rechtsmethodische Analyse.* Verlag C. H. Beck, 2008, ISBN 978-3-406-57678-2.
- Klaus Rothermund, Anne-Kathrin Mayer: *Altersdiskriminierung – Erscheinungsformen, Erklärungen und Interventionsansätze*. Kohlhammer. Stuttgart 2009. ISBN 978-3-17-020492-8

11 Weblinks

Wiktionary: Altersdiskriminierung – Bedeutungserklärungen, Wortherkunft, Synonyme, Übersetzungen

- altersdiskriminierung.de
- *Gleiche Rechte und Chancen für alle Lebensalter*. In: *Forum Seniorenarbeit*, 1/2007; Themenschwerpunkt

- Text der Europäischen Menschenrechtskonvention
- Die Konkurrenzfähigkeit von Senioren – Eine Analyse der Seniorenpolitik und der Werte dieser Zielgruppe in den vier nordischen Ländern. (PDF) Studie für den Nordisk Ministerråd, 2004.
- *Das Neue Altersbild. Illustrationen und Interpretationen zur Inszenierung wissenschaftlicher Aufgeklärtheit in vorurteilsumnachteter Gesellschaft.* – Kritik der Selbstinszenierung der Gerontologie
- *Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice Against Older Persons*. Edited scholarly volume of the latest research and theory on Ageism.
- Linda M. Woolfe: *An in-depth look at ageism*. Webster University
- Undine Kramer: *Ageismus – Zur sprachlichen Diskriminierung des Alters*. (PDF) S. 257–277
- Altersdiskriminierung in Deutschland
- *JU-Chef Philipp Mißfelder droht mit Jugendprotesten*. Netzeitung, 21. März 2006.

12 Einzelnachweise

[1] BAG untersagt altersdiskriminierende Stellenausschreibung. Blog.beck.de. 19. August 2009. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[2] Benjamin Moser: Altersdiskriminierung: wenig erforscht und doch alltäglich (PDF; 185 kB) 17. September 2008. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[3] *"The term 'ageism' was originally coined in 1968 by the psychiatrist Robert Butler, who has since emerged as the most influential and prolific opponent of prejudice and age discrimination against the elderly."* Aus Thomas R. Cole und Sally Gadow: *What Does It Mean to Grow Old? – Reflections from the Humanities.* S. 118.

[4] R. N. Butler: *Age-ism: another form of bigotry.* In: [http://gerontologist.gerontologyjournals.org/cgi/content/citation/9/4/243 "Gerontologist."] (Link nicht abrufbar) Jg. 4, Nr. 9 (1. Dezember 1969), S. 243–246. Vgl. auch: K. Brauer: *Ageism. Fakt oder Fiktion?* In: Kai Brauer/Wolfgang Clemens (Hrsg.): *Zu Alt? Ageism und Altersdiskriminierung auf Arbeitsmärkten* VS-Verlag 2010, S. 24

[5] Im Artikel *Alte haben's wirklich drauf.* weisen Gertrud M. Backes, Wolfgang Clemens und Francois Höpflinger nach, dass die meisten Klischees über alte Menschen falsch sind

[6] in: *Der Spiegel.* Heft 16/2008 vom 14. April 2008, S. 20.

[7] Undine Kramer: Sprachwissenschaftliche Aspekte zur Altersdiskriminierung: sprachliche Diskriminierung des Alters – alt und Alter in Wörterbüchern, Kollokationen und Idiomen (PDF; 56 kB) Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[8] Leitfaden für einen nicht-diskriminierenden Sprachgebrauch (PDF; 1,6 MB) Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[9] Die Älteren wollen jetzt Kasse machen. Welt.de. 11. April 2008. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[10] Ehefrauen sterben früher. Focus.de. 3. März 2006. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[11] Die Jungen müssen die Alten nicht fürchten. Welt.de. 10. April 2008. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[12] Mehr Beschäftigung für ältere Arbeitnehmer – Mit konsequentem Kurswechsel die demografische Herausforderung meistern (PDF; 289 kB) Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[13] *Kukident und Konsum.* In: *Der Tagesspiegel* vom 12. Juli 2008.

[14] Markus Sprenger: *Das arbeitsrechtliche Verbot der Altersdiskriminierung nach der Richtlinie 2000/78/EG.* Hartung-Gorre Verlag, 2006, ISBN 3-86628-103-X (Konstanzer Schriften zur Rechtswissenschaft, Bd. 229) mit einem ausführlichen Literatur- und Rechtsprechungsverzeichnis.

[15] Hermann Horstkotte: „Sie sind zu alt" – das kann teuer werden. Spiegel.de. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[16] Studie für den Nordisk Ministerråd: *Die Konkurrenzfähigkeit von Senioren – Eine Analyse der Seniorenpolitik und der Werte dieser Zielgruppe in den vier nordischen Ländern (PDF)*

[17] Urteil vom 18. Juni 2007 – AZ 4 Sa 14/07, vgl. *Altersdiskriminierung.* Abendblatt, 13. Oktober 2007

[18] Diskriminierung im Job. Leistung vom Alter unabhängig. Rp-online.de. 11. August 2010. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[19] Deutscher Bundestag: *Fünfter Bericht zur Lage der älteren Generation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Potenziale des Alters in Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft – Der Beitrag älterer Menschen zum Zusammenhalt der Generationen und Stellungnahme der Bundesregierung*. Bundestagsdrucksache 16/2190. 2006, S. 80

[20] Renate Schmidt in ihrer Rede anlässlich der Auftaktveranstaltung „Erfahrung ist Zukunft" am 28. Juni 2005 in Berlin. demotrans.de (PDF)

[21] *Rente beziehen und arbeiten: Worauf muss ich achten?* Bundesregierung, 2. Januar 2013

[22] Frank Micheel, Juliane Roloff, Ines Wickenheiser: *Die Bereitschaft zur Weiterbeschäftigung im Ruhestandsalter im Zusammenhang mit sozioökonomischen Merkmalen*. In: *Comparative Population Studies – Zeitschrift für Bevölkerungswissenschaft*, Jg. 35, 4 (2010), S. 833–868 (Erstveröffentlichung: 22. Dezember 2011)

[23] *Focus* vom 10. Oktober 2006 http://www.focus.de/jobs/diverses/senioren-union_aid_117123.html (Link nicht abrufbar)

[24] Martin Schneider: *Klage wegen Altersdiskriminierung: Lehrer Teuter will nicht in Rente gehen*. *Spiegel online Schuspiegel*, 4. Juli 2013

[25] Aktuelle Rechtsprechung - Ergebnisse. Curia.europa.eu. 16. Oktober 2007. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[26] Gerichtshof der Europäischen Union: *Pressemitteilung Nr. 103/10*. 12. Oktober 2010 (PDF; 82 kB)

[27] *Lebensarbeitszeit: Bloß nicht bis 67 arbeiten* (Memento vom 10. Oktober 2012 im *Internet Archive*). *Financial Times Deutschland*, 26. Juli 2012

[28] *Immer pünktlich und immer in der ersten Reihe*, Spiegel-Online, 14. Juni 2005

[29] durch die Broschüre *Studienführer für Senioren* (Memento vom 7. Dezember 2006 im *Internet Archive*) von Wilfried Saup.

[30] Klaus Koch: *Rationierung im Gesundheitswesen: Forderung nach offener Diskussion*, Deutsches Ärzteblatt 102/15 (2005), A-1036/B-876/C-822

[31] Norbert Jachertz, Sabine Rieser: *Rationierung im Gesundheitswesen: Grenzen für den Fortschritt*. In: *Deutsches Ärzteblatt*, 2007, 104(1–2), S. A-21/B-19/C-18.

[32] P. Zweifel, H. Telser: *Rationierung: Der Königsweg im Gesundheitswesen?* (PDF; 143 kB) In: *Praxis.* Jg. 2000, S. 1181–1184.

[33] *Rationierung und Wartezeit im britischen Gesundheitssystem*. (PDF; 194 kB) In: *PKV Publik.* Ausgabe 5/2007, S. 3.

[34] Starre Altersgrenze für Blutspender/innen aufgehoben (PDF; 33 kB) 18. Mai 2009. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[35] *Versorgungsnotstand in Altenheimen*. In: *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, 28. August 2004, S. 6.

[36] Forum zur Verbesserung der Situation Pflegebedürftiger e. V. Verhungern-im-heim.de. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[37] 2. Pflegequalitätsbericht des Medizinischen Dienstes der Spitzenverbände der Krankenkassen (MDS). August 2007. Aerzteblatt.de. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[38] Birgit Hibbeler: Pflegequalität: Der blinde Fleck. Aerzteblatt.de. 14. September 2007. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[39] Birgit Hibbeler: Pflege: Qualität stärker kontrollieren. Aerzteblatt.de. 16. Juni 2006. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[40] Rolf D. Hirsch: *Gerontopsychiatrie: Quo Vadis? (PDF; 37 kB)*

[41] *Sind ältere Fahrer ein Sicherheitsproblem? Maßnahmen und Perspektiven aus europäischer Sicht.* Vortrag von Dr. Bernhard Biehl (Universität Mannheim) am Presseseminar „Senioren im Straßenverkehr“, Leipzig, 16.–17. September 2004

[42] *upi (PDF; 447 kB).* Ausgabe 2/2006.

[43] z. B. in Zu alt für Vollbremsung - Image - Büro gegen Altersdiskriminierung. ARD-Sendung „Fakt“, 28. Oktober 2006

[44] Elisabeth Niejahr: *Kein Bankkredit für Rentner*. In: *Die Zeit*, Nr. 2/2003.

[45] KG, Urt. v. 29. März 2012 - 1 U 3/12 -

[46] Wahlrecht für Kinder - Die Überlegungen. Amication.de. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[47] *Die wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Rechte des Kindes müssen weltweit durchgesetzt werden!* (PDF) Deutsches NRO-Forum Kinderarbeit, Positionspapier vom 24. Februar 2002

[48] Manuela Ritz: *Was ist Adultismus?*

[49] Bundesarbeitsgericht, Urteil vom 10. November 2011, Aktenzeichen: 6 AZR 148/09

[50] Europäischer Gerichtshof (EuGH), Urteil vom 8. September 2011, Aktenzeichen: C-297/10 und C-298/10 zitiert nach einer Meldung der Stiftung Warentest test.de, 14. September 2011 (online abgerufen am 15. Februar 2013)

[51] Vereinigte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft (ver.di): *Grundsatzfrage: Begründet die Abhängigkeit vom Besoldungsdienstalter eine unzulässige Altersdiskriminierung junger Beamtinnen und Beamter?* (PDF) Informationsschreiben Nr. 1 / 2012 | Beamtenrecht | Altersdiskriminierung

[52] § 27 Abs. 5 BBesG in der Fassung vom 11. Juni 2013

[53] *Arbeitsrecht: Kündigungsfristen und Altersdiskriminierung: Berücksichtigung von Betriebszugehörigkeitszeiten auch vor Vollendung des 25. Lebensjahres?*, JuraBlogs.com, Meyer-Köring v.Danwitz, 20. November 2007

[54] Urteil des EuGH vom 19. Januar 2010. Altersdiskriminierung.de. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[55] Gregor Thüsing: *Sozialauswahl zwischen Scylla und Charybdis*, FAZ, 15. Juni 2007

[56] Bundesarbeitsgericht: *Urteil vom 26. Mai 2009*

[57] Bundesarbeitsgericht: *Pressemitteilung Nr. 22/12. Altersabhängige Staffelung der Urlaubsdauer*

[58] Birkenstock GmbH & Co KG: *Birkenstock erringt klaren Sieg vor Bundesarbeitsgericht*. 21. Oktober 2014

[59] Parlament der Republik Österreich: *Bericht des Ausschusses für Konsumentenschutz über den Antrag 488/A(E) der Abgeordneten Laura Rudas, Silvia Fuhrmann, Kolleginnen und Kollegen betreffend ein Verbot von „Mosquito Sound System“ in Österreich*

[60] Herzog warnt vor einer Rentner-Demokratie. Welt.de. 11. April 2008. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[61] Bundesverband der Rentenberater: *Alt und krank in Deutschland? Keine Jobs, keine Rente!* 31. Juli 2012

[62] Freizeitpark Tosselilla: *Öppettider 2014*

[63] Carsten Germis: *Erklär mir die Welt: Warum kriegen Senioren überall Rabatt?*. In: *FAZ*, 2. Mai 2008

[64] Elisabeth Niejahr: *Das Märchen vom Aufstieg*. In: *Die Zeit*, Nr. 30/2001

[65] Norbert F. Pötzl: *Schluss mit dem Methusalem-Spuk*. In: SPIEGEL special, 8/2006.

[66] *Prozente statt Arsen*. In: *taz*, 5. April 2008

[67] Thomas Kröter: *Nur wenige Jungpolitiker blasen zum Generationenkrieg. Die Forderung des JU-Vorsitzenden Mißfelder nach drastischen Einschnitten für ältere Patienten stößt auf ein geteiltes Echo.* In: Frankfurter Rundschau vom 6. August 2003

[68] Büro gegen Altersdiskriminierung: *Senioren-Union: Verbot v. Altersdiskriminierung ins GG*

[69] *Gleichheit*. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung

[70] Klaus P. Kaas: *Vorlesung Marketingtheorie. Abschnitt 5.3.2.: Personenspezifische Preisdifferenzierung* (PDF) 2005, S. 43

[71] DB Bahn: *Mit der BahnCard 50 bei jeder Bahnreise 50% sparen und flexibel reisen!*

[72] Artikel II-81 – Nichtdiskriminierung, Artikel II-85 – Rechte älterer Menschen, und Artikel II-94 – Soziale Sicherheit und soziale Unterstützung. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[73] Markus Sprenger: *Das arbeitsrechtliche Verbot der Altersdiskriminierung nach der Richtlinie 2000/78/EG*. Hartung-Gorre, 2006, ISBN 3-86628-103-X. (Konstanzer Schriften zur Rechtswissenschaft 229)

[74] Eurobarometer spezial 296: Diskriminierung in der Europäischen Union: Wahrnehmungen, Erfahrungen und Haltungen S. 61–67. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

[75] Eurobarometer spezial 296: Diskriminierung in der Europäischen Union: Wahrnehmungen, Erfahrungen und Haltungen S. 13. Abgerufen am 25. September 2010.

13 Text- und Bildquellen, Autoren und Lizenzen

13.1 Text

• Altersdiskriminierung. Autoren: Aka, ErikDunsing, Irmgard, Tsor, Andim, Asthma, Zwobot, Southpark, Pm, HaSee, Wiegels, Koala, Stefan64, Hutschi, Perrak, Sinn, Jofi, Kasselklaus, Aloiswu- est, P. Birken, Ri st, DasBee, FtH, Forevermore, Lustiger seth, Quellnymphe, Suedkaernten, Tuxman, Pelz, Anke Frehse, C.Löser, Robot Monk, FlaBot, Vux, Emes, Boris Fernbacher, Martinwilke1980, Stywiz, Atamari, Dave81, Roterraecher, Atomiccocktail, Elvaube, Bota47, Tsca.bot, YurikBot, Der Polizist, Stilfehler, Chaddy, Hdeinert2002, Die.keimzelle, Schwarze Feder, DerHexer, MelancholieBot, Conspi- ration, GeorgHH, Dontworry, Georg Messner, PortalBot, Chvickers, Cc1, Franz Richter, DanielDüsentrieb, Apollo*, Feba, Nicolas17, Mac ON, Stadtmaus0815, Cleverboy, PixelBot, Jaellee, Spuk968, Thijs!bot, KatBot, Nachdenki, Asdfj, Cholo Aleman, Arno Matthias, Zeitlupe, JAnDbot, Matthiasb, Sebbot, Carolin, Webverbesserer, Aaaah, Kuebi, Jklö, Nick64, Zollernalb, Dopsch, PerfektesChaos, Vol- kovBot, P UdK, Kyle the bot, Idioma-bot, BotMultichill, KingLion, Itsmiles, Der kleine grüne Schornstein, Der.Traeumer, Aktionsbot, Jesi, Alnilam, Avatar31, Zulu55, Eingangskontrolle, GLGermann, Darkicebot, Damingo, Kal-El-Bot, Sprachpfleger, Corradox, Gyoergi, Sa-se, Luckas-bot, Phkoenig, KamikazeBot, Bwbuz, Null Drei Null, GrouchoBot, Rubinbot, Yonidebot, Xqbot, Neu1, Lavallen, Howwi, Rr2000, IrrtNie, D'ohBot, MorbZ-Bot, Nothere, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Josve05a, RonMeier, WikitanvirBot, Armytools, KLBot2, Pich- pich, Hkoeln, Boshomi, Killikalli, Derschueler, Warentest, Eliza von Waldbröl, ESFP, Über-Blick, Deedlit79, Saukerl88, Rotlink, Karl der Größte, PatrickLemke, Butlerageism, Acht-x, Hons1111, RAFrankLabisch, Luke081515Bot, Goforgoal und Anonyme: 73

13.2 Inhaltslizenz

• Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Aging and society

Ageing has a significant impact on society. People of different ages tend to differ in many aspects, such as legal and social responsibilities, outlook on life, and self-perception. Young people tend to have fewer legal privileges (if they are below the age of majority), they are more likely to push for political and social change, to develop and adopt new technologies, and to need education. Older people have different requirements from society and government, and frequently have differing values as well, such as for property and pension rights.[1] Older people are also more likely to vote, and in many countries the young are forbidden from voting. Thus, the aged have comparatively more, or at least different, political influence.[2]

In different societies, age may be viewed or treated differently. For example, age may be measured starting from conception or from birth, and starting at either age zero or age one. Transitions such as reaching puberty, age of majority, or retirement are often socially significant. The concepts of successful aging and healthy aging refer to both social and physical aspects of the aging process.[3][4]

1 Cultural variations



An elderly woman

Arbitrary divisions set to mark periods of life may include: juvenile (via infancy, childhood, preadolescence, adolescence), early adulthood, middle adulthood, and late adulthood. More casual terms may include “teenagers,” "tweens," “twentysomething”, “thirtysomething”, etc. as well as “vicenarian”, “tricenarian”, “quadragenarian”, etc.

The age of an adult human is commonly measured in whole years since the day of birth. Fractional years, months or even weeks may be used to describe the age of children and infants for finer resolution. The time of day the birth occurred is not commonly considered. In some cultures there are other ways to express age: by counting years with or without including current year. For example, it could be said for the same person that he is twenty years old or that he is in the twenty-first year of his life. In Russian the former expression is generally used, the latter one has restricted usage: it is used for age of a deceased person in obituaries and for the age of an adult when it is desired to show him/her older than he/she is. (Psychologically, a woman *in her 20th year* seems older than one who is *19 years old*.)

Depending on cultural and personal philosophy, ageing can be seen as an undesirable phenomenon, reducing beauty and bringing one closer to death; or as an accumulation of wisdom, mark of survival and a status worthy of respect. In some cases numerical age is important (whether good or bad), whereas others find the stage in life that one has reached (adulthood, independence, marriage, retirement, career success) to be more important.

East Asian age reckoning is different from that found in Western culture. Traditional Chinese culture uses a different ageing method, called *Xusui* (□□) with respect to common ageing which is called *Zhousui* (□□). In the *Xusui* method, people are born at age 1, not age 0, possibly because conception is already considered to be the start of the life span and possibly because the number '0' was not historically present in Ancient China, and another difference is the ageing day: *Xusui* grows up at the Spring Festival (aka. Chinese New Year’s Day), while *Zhousui* grows up at one’s birthday. In parts of Tibet, age is counted from conception i.e. one is usually 9 months old when one is born.[5]

Age in prenatal development is normally measured in gestational age, taking the last menstruation of the mother as a point of beginning. Alternatively, fertilisation age, beginning from fertilisation can be taken.

We noticed how the captions mention ethnicity or nationality almost exclusively when identifying images of non-White people. The lack of background, which would indicate some context, is also striking in these images.

2 Legal

Most legal systems define a specific age for when an individual is allowed or obliged to do particular activities. These age specifications include voting age, drinking age, age of consent, age of majority, age of criminal responsibility, marriageable age, age of candidacy, and mandatory retirement age. Admission to a movie for instance, may depend on age according to a motion picture rating system. A bus fare might be discounted for the young or old. Each nation, government and non-government organisation has different ways of classifying age.

Similarly, in many countries in jurisprudence, the defence of infancy is a form of defence by which a defendant argues that, at the time a law was broken, they were not liable for their actions and thus should not be held liable for a crime. Many courts recognise that defendants who are considered to be juveniles may avoid criminal prosecution on account of their age and in borderline cases the age of the offender is often held to be a mitigating circumstance.



Elderly Gambian woman.

3 Political

Older people have different requirements from society and government, and frequently have differing values as well, such as for property and pension rights.[1] Older people are also more likely to vote, and in many countries the young are forbidden from voting. Thus, the aged have comparatively more, or at least different, political influence.[2]

Education tends to lose political significance for people as they age.[6]

4 Coping and well-being

Psychologists have examined coping skills in the elderly. Various factors, such as social support, religion and spirituality, active engagement with life and having an internal locus of control have been proposed as being beneficial in helping people to cope with stressful life events in later life.[7][8][9] Social support and personal control are possibly the two most important factors that predict well-being, morbidity and mortality in adults.[10] Other factors that may link to well-being and quality of life in the elderly include social relationships (possibly relationships with pets as well as humans), and health.[11]

Retirement, a common transition faced by the elderly, may have both positive and negative consequences.[12] Individuals in different wings in the same retirement home have demonstrated a lower risk of mortality and higher alertness and self-rated health in the wing where residents had greater control over their environment,[13][14] though personal control may have less impact on specific measures of health.[9] Social control, perceptions of how much influence one has over one's social relationships, shows support as a moderator variable for the relationship between social support and perceived health in the elderly and may positively influence coping in the elderly.[15]

4.1 Religion

Religion is an important factor used by the elderly in coping with the demands of later life and appears more often than other forms of coping later in life.[16] Religiosity is a multidimensional variable; while participation in religious activities in the sense of participation in formal and organised rituals may decline, it may become a more informal, but still important aspect of life such as through personal or private prayer.[17]

4.2 Self-rated health

Positive self-perception of health has been correlated with higher well-being and reduced mortality in the elderly.[18][19] Various reasons have been proposed for this association; people who are objectively healthy may naturally rate their health better than that of their ill counterparts, though this link has been observed even in studies which have controlled for socioeconomic status, psychological functioning and health status.[20] This finding is generally stronger for men than women,[19] though the pattern between genders is not universal across all studies and some results suggest sex-based differences only appear in certain age groups, for certain causes of mortality and within a specific sub-set of self-ratings of health.[20]

4.3 Paradox of ageing

Seniors' subjective health remains relatively stable while objective health worsens with age.[21] Furthermore, it seems that the perceived health improves with age when objective health is controlled in the equation.[22] This phenomenon is known as the paradox of ageing. People's expectations concerning health co-evolve with the health norms surrounding one's age. Elderly people often associate their functional and physical decline with the normal ageing process.[23][24] The elderly may actually enhance their perception of their own health through social comparison;[25] for instance, the older people get, the more they may consider themselves in better health than their same-aged peers.[26] Hence, the older a person becomes and the more their actual health declines, the greater the potential role is for social comparison processes to create a gap between a person's objective and subjective health.

4.4 Healthcare

Many societies in Western Europe and Japan have ageing populations. While the effects on society are complex, there is a concern about the impact on health care demand. The large number of suggestions in the literature for specific interventions to cope with the expected increase in demand for long-term care in ageing societies can be organised under four headings: improve system performance; redesign service delivery; support informal caregivers; and shift demographic parameters.[27]

However, the annual growth in national health spending is not mainly due to increasing demand from ageing populations, but rather has been driven by rising incomes, costly new medical technology, a shortage of health care workers and informational asymmetries between providers and patients.[28] A number of health problems become more prevalent as people get older. These include mental health problems as well as physical health problems, especially dementia.

Even so, it has been estimated that population ageing only explains 0.2 percentage points of the annual growth rate in medical spending of 4.3 percent since 1970. In addition, certain reforms to the Medicare system in the United States decreased elderly spending on home health care by 12.5 percent per year between 1996 and 2000.[29] This would suggest that the impact of ageing populations on health care costs is not inevitable.

In United States prisons, medical costs for an ageing inmate could be above $100 per day as of July 2007, while typical inmates cost $33 per day. Most State DOCs report spending more than 10 percent of the annual budget on elderly care. That is expected to rise over the next 10–20 years. Some states have talked about releasing ageing inmates early.[30]

5 Successful ageing

Main article: Successful ageing

The concept of *successful ageing* can be traced back to the 1950s and was popularised in the 1980s. Previous research into ageing exaggerated the extent to which health disabilities, such as diabetes or osteoporosis, could be attributed exclusively to age and research in gerontology exaggerated the homogeneity of samples of elderly people.[4][31] Other research shows that even late in life, potential exists for physical, mental, and social growth and development.[32]



Two men practising Tahtib. One of them is balding, suggesting vigorous activity at an advanced age.

Successful ageing consists of three components:[3]

1. Low probability of disease or disability;
2. High cognitive and physical function capacity;
3. Active engagement with life.

This short and uncritical explanation of successful ageing is an example of a discourse that is reproduced in many entries.

A greater number of people self-report successful ageing than those that strictly meet these criteria.[4]

Successful ageing may be viewed an interdisciplinary concept, spanning both psychology and sociology, where it is seen as the transaction between society and individuals across the life span with specific focus on the later years of life.[33] The terms "healthy ageing"[4] and "optimal ageing" have been proposed as alternatives to successful ageing, partly because the term "successful ageing" has been criticised for making healthy ageing sound too competitive.

Six suggested dimensions of successful ageing include:[9]

1. No physical disability over the age of 75 as rated by a physician;

2. Good subjective health assessment (i.e. good self-ratings of one's health);
3. Length of undisabled life;
4. Good mental health;
5. Objective social support;
6. Self-rated life satisfaction in eight domains, namely marriage, income-related work, children, friendship and social contacts, hobbies, community service activities, religion and recreation/sports.

Numerous worldwide health, ageing and retirement surveys contain questions pertaining to pensions. The Meta Data Repository – created by the non-profit RAND Corporation and sponsored by the National Institute on Aging at the National Institutes of Health – provides access to meta data for these questions as well as links to obtain respondent data from the originating surveys.

6 Ageing and communication



This caption perplexes us: What is "healthy" communication, and how is it expressed in this photo?

Display of healthy communication between the elderly

What inabilities? What barriers? Is the assumption that there are no inabilities or barriers with younger people?

Healthy ageing implies optimal well-being in spite of barriers resulting from age.[34] The global population is ageing and will continue to have communication inabilities unless barriers of communication with the elderly are more highly promoted.[35] Sensory impairments include hearing and vision deficits, which can cause communication barriers. Changes in cognition, hearing, and vision are easily associated with healthy ageing and can cause problems when diagnosing dementia and aphasia due to the similarities.[35]

6.1 Hearing loss

Hearing loss is a common condition among ageing adults. Common conditions that can increase the risk of hearing loss in elderly people are high blood pressure, diabetes or the use of certain medications harmful to the ear.[36]



Hearing aid

Hearing aids are commonly referred to as personal amplifying systems, which can generally improve hearing by about 50%.[37]

Hearing loss among the aged community lessens elders' ability to compensate for other age related social and/or physical problems.[38] Communication problems of elderly adults can be greatly impacted by mechanical problems such as: the translation of ideas into linguistic representation or expression, the perception of linguistic stimuli or the derivation of an idea from a given unit of disclosure. Changes in these mechanical problems are more important than changes in linguistic knowledge.[38] The main goal of hearing aids is to improve communication and quality of life, not just to restore hearing. Presbycusis is an example of a hearing deficit that cannot be corrected by hearing aids.[37] Presbycusis, the alteration of hearing sensitivity associated with normal hearing loss, is caused by the decreased amount of hair cells of the inner ear.[39] This is normally caused by long periods of distressing noise that diminish the hair cells which with increasing age will not grow back. Presbycusis and other such hearing-related problems promote social withdrawal, as individuals begin to lose touch with the world around them. Hearing loss among the aged community lessens elders' ability to compensate for other age-related social and/or physical problems.[39] This impairment can cause elders to lose touch of social skills because they may have trouble keeping up with fast-paced or hearing different pitched voices in conversation.[37]

6.2 Visual impairment

The interpretation of facial expressions and mouthing can be difficult to understand when an individual has a visual impairment. Such problems hinder the ability of people to understand stimuli and translate information pertaining to perception with their brain for analysis.[37] Non-verbal communication is important in effective communication and elders with vision loss are more likely to misinterpret or read the other person's actions in a wrong way. Visual

impairments also cause a loss in positive perceptions of the environment around them. This can lead to isolation and possible depression in elderly people.[37] Macular degeneration is a common cause of vision loss in elderly people. It diminishes the macula of the eye, which is responsible for clear vision. It causes progressive loss of central vision and possible loss of colour vision.[37] This degeneration is caused by systemic changes in the circulation of waste products and growth of abnormal vessels around the retina causing the photoreceptors not to receive proper images. Though ageing almost always causes this, other possible effects and risk factors include smoking, obesity, family history and excessive sunlight exposure.[37]

6.3 Digital world

In a world increasingly relying on digital technologies, older adults face higher risks of social exclusion and prejudices (see digital ageism). Generational segregation naturalizes youth as digitally adept and the old as digitally inept. Older adults' experiences are often excluded from research agendas on digital media.[40][41]



An elderly Iraqi man.

7 Political struggle against ageing

Though many scientists state that radical life extension, delaying and stopping ageing are achievable,[42][43] there are still no international or national programmes focused on stopping ageing or on radical life extension. There are political forces staying for and against life extension. In 2012 the Longevity political parties started in Russia, then in the USA, Israel and the Netherlands. These parties aim to provide political support to anti-ageing and radical life extension research and technologies and want to ensure the fastest possible and at the same time the softest societal transition to the next step: radical life extension and life without ageing, that will make it possible to provide the access to such technologies to the most of the currently living people.[44]

8 Social science of ageing

- Disengagement theory is the idea that separation of older people from active roles in society is normal and appropriate, and benefits both society and older individuals. Disengagement theory, first proposed by Cumming and Henry, has received considerable attention in gerontology, but has been much criticised.[45][46] The original data on which Cumming and Henry based the theory were from a rather small sample of older adults in Kansas City and from this select sample Cumming and Henry then took disengagement to be a universal theory.[47] There are research data suggesting that the elderly who do become detached from society are those who were initially reclusive individuals and such disengagement is not purely a response to ageing.[45]

- Activity theory, in contrast to disengagement theory, implies that the more active elderly people are, the more likely they are to be satisfied with life. The view that elderly adults should maintain well-being by keeping active has had a considerable history and since 1972, this has come to be known as activity theory.[47] However, this theory may be just as inappropriate as disengagement for some people as the current paradigm on the psychology of ageing is that both disengagement theory and activity theory may be optimal for certain people in old age, depending on both circumstances and personality traits of the individual concerned.[45] There are also data which query whether, as activity theory implies, greater social activity is linked with well-being in adulthood.[47]

- Selectivity theory mediates between the activity and disengagement theories, and suggests that it may benefit older people to become more active in some aspects of their lives, more disengaged in others.[47]

- Continuity theory is the view that in ageing people are inclined to maintain, as much as they can, the same habits, personalities and styles of life that they have developed in earlier years. Continuity theory is Atchley's theory that individuals, in later life, make

adaptations to enable them to gain a sense of continuity between the past and the present and the theory implies that this sense of continuity helps to contribute to well-being in later life.[11] Disengagement theory, activity theory and continuity theory are social theories about ageing, though all may be products of their era rather than a valid, universal theory.

8.1 Other definitions

As cyborgs currently are on the rise some theorists argue there is a need to develop new definitions of aging and for instance a bio-techno-social definition of aging has been suggested.[48]

9 References

[1] Vincent, John A. (2005). "Understanding generations: Political economy and culture in an ageing society". *The British Journal of Sociology* **56** (4): 579–99. doi:10.1111/j.1468-4446.2005.00084.x. PMID 16309437.

[2] Powell, Jason L. (2010). "The Power of Global Aging". *Ageing International* **35** (1): 1–14. doi:10.1007/s12126-010-9051-6.

[3] Rowe, J. W.; Kahn, R. L. (1997). "Successful Aging". *The Gerontologist* **37** (4): 433–40. doi:10.1093/geront/37.4.433. PMID 9279031.

[4] Strawbridge, W. J.; Wallhagen, M. I.; Cohen, R. D. (2002). "Successful Aging and Well-Being: Self-Rated Compared with Rowe and Kahn". *The Gerontologist* **42** (6): 727–33. doi:10.1093/geront/42.6.727. PMID 12451153.

[5] Maddison, Angus (2006). *The World Economy*. Paris: OECD. p. 31. ISBN 92-64-02261-9. Retrieved 28 June 2008.

[6] Cattaneo, M. Alejandra; Wolter, Stefan C. (June 2009). "Are the elderly a threat to educational expenditures?". *European Journal of Political Economy* (Elsevier) **25** (2): 225–236. doi:10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2008.10.002.

[7] Schulz, Richard; Heckhausen, Jutta (1996). "A life span model of successful aging". *American Psychologist* **51** (7): 702–14. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.51.7.702. PMID 8694390.

[8] Windsor, T. D.; Anstey, K. J.; Butterworth, P.; Luszcz, M. A.; Andrews, G. R. (2007). "The Role of Perceived Control in Explaining Depressive Symptoms Associated with Driving Cessation in a Longitudinal Study". *The Gerontologist* **47** (2): 215–23. doi:10.1093/geront/47.2.215. PMID 17440126.

[9] Diane F. Gilmer; Aldwin, Carolyn M. (2003). *Health, illness, and optimal aging: biological and psychosocial perspectives*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications. ISBN 0-7619-2259-8.

[10] Smith, G. C.; Kohn, S. J.; Savage-Stevens, S. E.; Finch, J. J.; Ingate, R.; Lim, Y.-O. (2000). "The Effects of Interpersonal and Personal Agency on Perceived Control and Psychological Well-Being in Adulthood". *The Gerontologist* **40** (4): 458–68. doi:10.1093/geront/40.4.458. PMID 10961035.

[11] Bowling, Ann (2005). *Aging well: quality of life in old age*. [Milton Keynes]: Open University Press. ISBN 0-335-21509-2.

[12] Panek, Paul E.; Hayslip, Bert (1989). *Adult development and aging*. San Francisco: Harper & Row. ISBN 0-06-045012-6.

[13] Langer, Ellen J.; Rodin, Judith (1976). "The effects of choice and enhanced personal responsibility for the aged: A field experiment in an institutional setting". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* **34** (2): 191–8. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.34.2.191. PMID 1011073.

[14] Rodin, Judith; Langer, Ellen J. (1977). "Long-term effects of a control-relevant intervention with the institutionalized aged". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* **35** (12): 897–902. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.35.12.897. PMID 592095.

[15] Bisconti, T. L.; Bergeman, C. S. (1999). "Perceived Social Control as a Mediator of the Relationships Among Social Support, Psychological Weil-Being, and Perceived Health". *The Gerontologist* **39** (1): 94–103. doi:10.1093/geront/39.1.94. PMID 10028775.

[16] McFadden, Susan H. "Points of Connection: Gerontology and the Psychology of Religion". In Paloutzian, Raymond F.; Park, Crystal L. *Handbook of the Psychology of Religion and Spirituality*. Guiliford. pp. 162–76. ISBN 978-1-57230-922-7.

[17] Mindel, CH; Vaughan, CE (1978). "A multidimensional approach to religiosity and disengagement". *Journal of gerontology* **33** (1): 103–8. doi:10.1093/geronj/33.1.103. PMID 618958.

[18] Idler, E. L. (2003). "Discussion: Gender Differences in Self-Rated Health, in Mortality, and in the Relationship Between the Two". *The Gerontologist* **43** (3): 372–375. doi:10.1093/geront/43.3.372.

[19] Deeg, D. J. H.; Bath, P. A. (2003). "Self-Rated Health, Gender, and Mortality in Older Persons: Introduction to a Special Section". *The Gerontologist* **43** (3): 369–71. doi:10.1093/geront/43.3.369. PMID 12810900.

[20] Benyamini, Y.; Blumstein, T.; Lusky, A.; Modan, B. (2003). "Gender Differences in the Self-Rated Health-Mortality Association: Is It Poor Self-Rated Health That Predicts Mortality or Excellent Self-Rated Health That Predicts Survival?". *The Gerontologist* **43** (3): 396–405; discussion 372–5. doi:10.1093/geront/43.3.396. PMID 12810904.

[21] Kunzmann, Ute; Little, Todd D; Smith, Jacqui (2000). "Is age-related stability of subjective well-being a paradox? Cross-sectional and longitudional evidence from the Berlin Aging Study.". *Psychology and Aging* **15** (3): 511–526. doi:10.1037/0882-7974.15.3.511.

[22] Jylhä, Marja; Guralnik, Jack M; Balfour, Jennifer; Fried, Linda P (2001). "Walking Difficulty, Walking Speed, and Age as Predictors of Self-Rated Health: The Women's Health and Aging Study". *Journal of Gerontology* **56A** (10): 609. doi:10.1093/gerona/56.10.m609.

[23] Idler, Ellen L (1993). "Age differences in self-assessments of health: Age changes, cohort difference, or survivorship?". *Journal of Gerontology* **48** (6): S289. doi:10.1093/geronj/48.6.s289.

[24] Williamson, JD; Fried, LP (1996). "Characterization of older adults who attribute functional decrements to "old age".". *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* **44** (12): 1429.

[25] Heckhausen, Jutta (1999). *Developmental Regulation in Adulthood: Age-Normative and Sociostructural Constraints as Adaptive Challenges*. Cambridge University Press.

[26] Sargent-Cox, Kerry; Anstey, Kaarin; Luszcz, Mary (2008). "Determinants of Self-Rated Health Items With Different Points of Reference". *Journal of Aging and Health* **20** (6): 739–761. doi:10.1177/0898264308321035.

[27] Chawla, Mukesh; Dubois, Hans F. W.; Chawla, Richard B. (2006). "The Impact of Aging on Long-Term Care in Europe and Some Potential Policy Responses". *International Journal of Health Services* **36** (4): 719–46. doi:10.2190/AUL1-4LAM-4VNB-3YH0. PMID 17175843.

[28] Reinhardt, U. E. (2003). "Does the Aging of the Population Really Drive the Demand for Health Care?". *Health Affairs* **22** (6): 27–39. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.22.6.27. PMID 14649430.

[29] Meara, E.; White, C.; Cutler, D. M. (2004). "Trends in Medical Spending by Age, 1963-2000". *Health Affairs* **23** (4): 176–83. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.23.4.176. PMID 15318578.

[30] Aday, Ronald H. (2003). *Aging Prisoners: Crisis in American Corrections*. Praeger. ISBN 0-275-97123-6.

[31] Rowe, J.; Kahn, R. (1987). "Human aging: Usual and successful". *Science* **237** (4811): 143–9. doi:10.1126/science.3299702. PMID 3299702.

[32] Papalia, Diane. "Physical and Cognitive Development in Late Adulthood". *Human Development*. Mc-Graw Hill.

[33] Featherman, David L.; Smith, Jacqui; Peterson, James G. (1993). "Successful aging in a post-retired society". In Baltes, Paul B.; Baltes, Margret M. *Successful Aging: Perspectives from the Behavioral Sciences*. Cambridge University Press. pp. 50–93. ISBN 978-0-521-43582-6.

[34] Worrall, L.,& Hickson, L. M. (2003). Theoretical foundations of communication disability in aging. In Linda E. Worrall & Louise M. Hickson(Eds.). Communication disability in aging: from prevention to intervention (pp. 32-33). Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Learning, 2003

[35] Worrall, L.,& Hickson, L. M. (2003). Implications for theory, practice, and policy. In Linda E. Worrall & Louise M. Hickson (Eds.). Communication disability in aging: from prevention to intervention (pp. 297-298). Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Learning, 2003

[36] Worrall, L.,& Hickson, L. M. (2003). Communication activity limitations. In Linda E. Worrall & Louise M. Hickson(Eds.). Communication disability in aging: from prevention to intervention (pp. 141-142). Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Learning, 2003

[37] Nussbaum, J. F., Thompson, T. L., & Robinson, J. D. (1989). Barriers to conversation. In Jon F. Nussbaum, Teresa Thompson, James D. Robinson (Eds.). Communication and aging (234-253).New York: Harper & Row,1989

[38] Bayles, K., Kaszniak, A., & Tomoeda, C. (1987). Linguistic communication and normal aging. In communication and cognition in normal aging and dementia (pp. 150-152). Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

[39] Touhy, T. A., Jett, K., Ebersole, P., & Hess, P. A. (2012). Communicating with older adults. In Theris A. Touhy & Kathleen (Eds.). Jett Ebersole & Hess' toward healthy aging: human needs & nursing response (96-98).St. Louis, Mo.: Elsevier/Mosby, 2012

[40] Loos, E. F., L. Haddon & E. Mante-Meijer (2012), Generational use of new media. Farnham: Ashgate.

[41] Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. (2010). Into the grey zone: Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter. In B. Poppinga (ed.), Observing the mobile user experience: Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI (pp. 17–20). Oldenburg, Germany: HaptiMap.

[42] "Scientists' Open Letter on Aging Research". March 2, 2006. Retrieved 2015-02-04.

[43] "Advocacy & Research for Unlimited Lifespans". Retrieved 2015-02-04.

[44] http://www.fightaging.org/archives/2012/07/a-single-issue-political-party-for-longevity-science.php[]

[45] Stuart-Hamilton, Ian (2006). *The Psychology of Ageing: An Introduction*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers. ISBN 1-84310-426-1.

[46] Cornwell Benjamin, Laumann Edward O., Schumm L. Philip (2008). "The Social Connectedness of Older Adults: A National Profile". *American Sociological Review* **73** (2): 185–203. doi:10.1177/000312240807300201.

[47] Willis, Sherry L. (1996). *Adult development and aging*. New York, NY: HarperCollins College Publishers. ISBN 0-673-99402-3.

[48] Wejbrandt A (2014). "Defining aging in cyborgs: A bio-techno-social definition of aging". Journal of Aging Studies 31: 104–109. doi:10.1016/j.jaging.2014.09.003.

10 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

10.1 Text

- **Aging and society** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aging_and_society?oldid=705664999 *Contributors:* Travers, Rjwilmsi, Sunrise, AnomieBOT, Hazard-Bot, The Vintage Feminist and MaudeG3

10.2 Images

- **File:Blue_question_mark_icon.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/11/Blue_question_mark_icon.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Isarra
- **File:Egypte_louvre_105.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/89/Egypte_louvre_105.jpg *License:* CC BY-SA 1.0 *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Elderly_Woman_,_B&W_image_by_Chalmers_Butterfield.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7d/Elderly_Woman_%2C_B%26W_image_by_Chalmers_Butterfield.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.5 *Contributors:* Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons by gustavocarra. *Original artist:* The original uploader was Sba2 at English Wikipedia Uploader notes: "Use this image as needed, but for uses other than personal, please credit as "Photo by Chalmers Butterfield"."
- **File:Hangbejaarden.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f0/Hangbejaarden.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* http://www.flickr.com/photos/tupwanders/82964061/ *Original artist:* Tup Wanders
- **File:Hearing_aid_20080620.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/96/Hearing_aid_20080620.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Jonas Bergsten
- **File:Old_and_wise.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0a/Old_and_wise.jpg *License:* CC BY-SA 2.0 *Contributors:* originally posted to **Flickr** as Old and wise *Original artist:* Ferdinand Reus
- **File:Question_book-new.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/9/99/Question_book-new.svg *License:* Cc-by-sa-3.0 *Contributors:*

  Created from scratch in Adobe Illustrator. Based on Image:Question book.png created by User:Equazcion *Original artist:* Tkgd2007
- **File:Sabaa_Nissan_Militiaman.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Sabaa_Nissan_Militiaman.jpg *License:* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Christiaan Briggs —Christiaan 21:23, 2 Feb 2005 (UTC)

10.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

More about the photos:

It is complicated to get new photos on Wikipedia. You have to start by putting them into Wiki Media Commons and there is a lot of copyright (and left) rules you have to follow. For example, we got our own photo of a RECAA flashmob accepted, but another image that we took from Flickr commons was rejected because of copyright issues.

This also points to the relevance of the drawings that we decided to create and add. They are different from the usual decontextualized close-ups.

Réflexion de Line Grenier : Figures du « même »

Je n'ai pas participé aussi intensément que je l'aurais souhaité aux premières interventions de ACT dans Wikipedia. Je me suis créé un compte et, dès que cela a été fait, j'ai constaté avec autant de surprise que de fascination l'ampleur et l'intensité des discussions dont les entrées, leur création autant que leurs modifications, font l'objet. Et ça, c'était bien avant de suivre les péripéties des créations et des changements qui étaient proposés par Maude et, ce faisant, de réaliser à quel point cet "espace démocratique" est surveillé, policé et pas toujours de la manière dont je l'aurais imaginé ou souhaité. Mais je vais laisser les principales intéressées commenter cet aspect de l'aventure Wiki…

J'aimerais, pour ma part, formuler trois réflexions ou séries de questions relatives, chacune à leur manière, à l'importance du "même" dans Wikipedia.

La première concerne la difficulté de créer de nouvelles entrées sur des thèmes ou sujets que l'on pourrait qualifier d'émergents lorsque l'on comprend que Wikipédia relaie, pour l'essentiel, des connaissances, des informations et des savoirs qui sont déjà largement en circulation. En travaillant avec Fannie à l'élaboration d'une entrée sur les "cultures du vieillissement", j'ai constaté combien le contenu de l'encyclopédie se devait de prendre appui sur des documents existants émanant de sources jugées légitimes (ceci est d'ailleurs toute une autre question!). Or s'il est fort légitime, voire nécessaire de devoir appuyer les textes des entrées sur la littérature pertinente, comment procéder lorsque ce texte entend documenter des façons de "penser autrement", sortir du discours hégémonique, celui-là même qui traverse de très larges pans de la littérature? Comment procéder pour ouvrir une brèche dans ce discours que Wikipédia contribue à faire résonner? Comment ne pas rester "dans le vrai" mais proposer des textes qui en amorcent la critique?

La deuxième concerne l'importance de la redondance et de la répétition dans la constitution comme la circulation du discours Wikipedia. En lisant les entrées qui forment la présente collection, je n'ai pu m'empêcher de remarquer à quel point les mêmes images du vieillissement sont fréquemment mises à profit. Ces images sont d'ailleurs, pour la plupart, hautement problématiques par leur normalisation de personnes blanches de classe moyenne/élevée comme incarnation par excellence des "personnes âgées" - et ce, par opposition aux gros plans de personnes non-blanches qui, seules, sont ethnicisées ou racisées et, en plus, présentées hors tout, sans aucune contextualisation visuelle ou écrite. M'a aussi frappée comment certains énoncés sont repris presque mot à mot dans différents articles ou entrées. C'est le cas de ces cinq théories du vieillissement, tellement souvent mentionnées qu'il devient facile d'oublier qu'elles articulent la même conception particulière du vieillissement et non quelque évidence ou vérité absolue. La raréfaction du discours, pour reprendre l'expression de Michel Foucault (dans *L'ordre du discours*, 1971), trouve dans ces reprises toujours différentes ce que qui a déjà été énoncé moult fois l'une de ces modalités privilégiées. De quoi réfléchir à l'effectivité de Wikipedia comme discours social…

La seconde concerne les défis que pose le fait de penser non seulement *au* vieillissement mais aussi et surtout de penser ***avec*** le vieillissement. Formulée notamment par Ros Jennings et Abigail Gardner dans leur introduction à *'Rock On': Women, Ageing and Popular Music* (2012) cette stimulante invitation à faire du vieillissement une clé théorique ou analytique pourrait bien devenir une injonction pour les chercheures et activistes qui prennent au sérieux l'âgisme ambiant et la mainmise du discours sanitaire et biomédical sur le vieillissement (Wikipedia ne fait pas exception). Songeant notamment aux publics qui consultent Wikipédia, et tout particulièrement aux étudiantes et étudiants, comment ne pas penser à l'importance de

revisiter en recourant à une telle clé des entrées qu'ils et elles sont susceptibles de consulter - sport, ville, mémoire, inégalités, musique, etc. ? Cela permettrait non seulement d'en bonifier le contenu mais aussi, en tirant profit de la structure de filiation et de renvois qui sert de charpente à Wikipedia, de tisser des liens entre ces entrées et celles qui concernent directement le vieillissement et ses enjeux. Une piste pour éviter de ne faire que plus du même? Peut-être bien. Mais quel boulot en perspective? Un travail à temps plein!

Atwater Library



The Atwater Library seen from Atwater Avenue.

The **Atwater Library** is an independent community library in Westmount, Quebec, Canada. It is located at 1200 Atwater Avenue. It is a nonprofit organization, and a registered charity. It and was founded in 1828.[1]

1 History

The Atwater Library was home of the first Mechanics' Institute in Canada. It is also the oldest subscription library in Canada. The Atwater Library is also the last Mechanics' Institute building in Canada serving its original purpose. The Atwater Library of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal was recognized as a National Historic Site of Canada in 2005.[2]

2 Community involvement

In addition to regular courses and workshops (e.g. on the use of computers), the Atwater Library and Computer Center are behind many events, special projects and exhibitions in partnerships with many organizations. One of their current projects is the Digital literacy project which engages people in creative new media production.[3][4] Eric Craven (project director) and Dr. Line Grenier presented a paper about the project at the European Communication Research and Education Association Conference (ECREA) in Lisbon in November 2014 as part of a panel called New Media and Older People – Age, Narratives and Normativities.[5] Two videos were presented and are still available here and here. The ALCC also participated in the National Human Library Day in Canada.[6] They collaborated with researchers on projects like MemorySpace: Private Memories, Public Histories, a project capturing the life stories and history of a neighbourhood through photographs. [7]

3 See also

- List of National Historic Sites of Canada in Montreal

4 References

[1] "About Us". Atwater Library and Computer Centre. 2009. Retrieved 6 July 2012.

[2] Atwater Library of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal. *Canadian Register of Historic Places*. Retrieved July 29, 2011.

[3] The Neighbourhood Theatre, 2012, http://oralhistory.concordia.ca/TNT/atwater-library-computer-centre

[4] http://www.atwaterlibrary.ca/computer-services/

[5] http://digital-literacy.atwaterlibrary.ca/

[6] http://humanlibrary.org/atwater-library-and-computer-centre-montreal-quebec-canada.html

[7] Shtetl, http://shtetlmontreal.com/2012/10/05/memoryspace-exhibition/

5 External links

- Atwater Library and Computer Centre

Coordinates: 45°29′19.17″N 73°35′3.41″W / 45.4886583°N 73.5842806°W

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **Atwater Library** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atwater_Library?oldid=687181979 *Contributors:* Zadcat, Vegaswikian, GoodDay, Kevlar67, Magioladitis, Johnpacklambert, MTLskyline, EoGuy, MaudeG3 and Anonymous: 1

6.2 Images

- **File:Atwater_Library_of_the_Mechanics_Institute_of_Montreal_02.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/24/Atwater_Library_of_the_Mechanics_Institute_of_Montreal_02.jpg *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Jeangagnon
- **File:Flag_of_Montreal.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/dc/Flag_of_Montreal.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Based on [1] *Original artist:* Own work.

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

CARP (Canada)

CARP (formerly the **Canadian Association of Retired Persons**), is a national, non-partisan, non-profit organization that advocates on behalf of adults aged 45 and over. The organization states that its purpose is to promote social change in order to bring financial security, equitable access to health care and freedom from discrimination to its members.

1 Issues

CARP has been active in disseminating information regarding the American legislation Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, and the Canadian agreement, FATCA agreement between Canada and the United States, which impacts directly many Canadians.[1]

CARP also participated in the debates around pensions and seniors driving. [2][3][4][5][6]

2 Organization background and Community

CARP is modeled after one of the biggest lobby groups in the world: the American Association of Retired Persons, although CARP is independent since its foundation in 1983. CARP was founded in Toronto, Ontario by Lillian and Murray Morgenthau in 1985. CARP claims over 400,000 members across Canada. [7]

CARP's chapter network has grown rapidly and now tops 50 – spanning the country from Victoria, B.C., to St. John's, N.L. CARP Chapters provide a venue for like-minded "Zoomer" men and women to meet and socialize, share ideas and experiences, and contribute to the community. CARP Chapters also serve as important local sounding boards for CARP's Advocacy efforts, identifying local and regional issues and helping CARP's national Advocacy team to make sure policy recommendations accurately reflect what's happening – and what's needed – at "ground level" for their members. CARP Chapters operate independently, with volunteer boards responsible for recruiting new members and developing engaging programs and activities. CARP's national office provides policy direction and operational assistance. Chapter membership is diverse, with a wide range of ages, backgrounds and interests. CARP continues to receive requests for help in setting up new chapters and is working aggressively to extend the CARP footprint into more and more communities.

Moses Znaimer was elected President of the Association during the Annual General Meeting in 2009. Znaimer is also CEO of Zoomer Media Limited, which provides back office, IT, marketing and media services to CARP (an obvious conflict of interest). ZoomerMedia [8] also publishes Zoomer Magazine, previously titled CARP Magazine, two Toronto radio stations - CFMZ-FM Classical 96 and CFZM Zoomer Radio AM740 and 96.7FM, as well as VisionTV Zoomer Television, Joytv, HopeTV, and One (Canadian TV channel).

3 Conflict of interest

Despite the nonprofit core of CARP, observers noted a cluster of affiliated "for-profit" businesses: a travel agency, a dating site, and Fifty-Plus.Net International Inc. [9]

4 References

[1] Letter from Minister Flaherty. http://www.carp.ca/2012/06/15/minister-flaherty-canada-continues-to-press-for-fair-tax-deal-with-united-s

[2] National Post. "Stop the Music! CARP Speaks".

[3] Financial Post. "CARP defends itself against critics".

[4] Cain, Solana. "Accent: Sudbury seniors defend driving abilities". *Sudbury Star*.

[5] Lu, Vanessa. "Canadians heading for a retirement income crisis". *The Hamilton Spectator*.

[6] Stricker, Laura. "Province offers Sudbury a plum budget. Sudbury Star".

[7] Financial Post. "CARP defends itself against critics".

[8] Media Innovator Moses Znaimer Consolidates Voice For Zoomer Generation, Moses Znaimer press release, February 28, 2008

[9] Financial Post. "CARP defends itself against critics".

5 External links

- CARP

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **CARP (Canada)** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CARP_(Canada)?oldid=705705040 *Contributors:* Bearcat, Saforrest, Asparagus, Stickguy, Pmc, Arthur Rubin, Azumanga1, Stwalkerster, Cydebot, 2dFx, PKT, Interactbiz, Magioladitis, Mrceleb2007, ClueBot, Ottawahitech, L.tak, Abcpdisaster, Tinycrazycracker, Legobot, Mean as custard, DexDor, Scotus17, BG19bot, ChrisGualtieri, Datacenterking, Knowid, MaudeG3, Miami19 and Anonymous: 4

6.2 Images

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Centre de recherche et d'expertise en gérontologie sociale

L'une des quelques pages que nous avons créées sur des organisations afin de valoriser la recherche qui se fait dans le domaine et les domaines connexes. Celle-ci a été bien reçue, mais il n'en a pas été de même pour toutes les pages - voir la prochaine entrée pour un cas contesté!

Le **Centre de recherche et d'expertise en gérontologie sociale** (CREGÉS) est le centre de recherche du Centre de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS) Cavendish-Centre affilié universitaire. Ce CSSS se trouve à Montréal, au Québec et fait maintenant partie du Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux (CIUSSS) du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal. Le CREGÉS facilite les échanges d'expertise entre la recherche en gérontologie sociale et les praticiens. Le centre est dévoué à la recherche appliquée. La gérontologie sociale s'intéresse aux aspects sociaux du vieillissement et le centre comprend des chercheurs de plusieurs disciplines : travail social, urbanisme, sciences infirmières, sexologie, études en loisir, communication, sociologie, kinésiologie, ergothérapie, géographie, psychologie et science politique[1]. Le CREGÉS est reconnu dans le monde de la recherche francophone. En effet, des auteurs français ont constaté qu'il n'y a d'équivalent à la « critical gerontology » en français qu'au Québec. La définition de la gérontologie sociale mise de l'avant reprend celle élaborée au CREGÉS, centrée sur les dynamiques et des enjeux sociaux liés au vieillissement et délimitant un domaine qui étudie comment la société influence le processus du vieillissement et vice-versa, en mettant l'accent sur les multiples façons de vieillir et la diversité des personnes âgées[2].

1 Revues et publications

Le CREGÉS est à l'origine de deux revues : Pluriâges et Les cahiers du CREGÉS. Plusieurs chercheurs membres de l'équipe ont participé à d'importants ouvrages sur le vieillissement, notamment :

- *Vieillir au pluriel* aux Presse de l'Université du Québec (sous la direction de Michèle Charpentier, Nancy Guberman, Véronique Billette, Jean-Pierre Lavoie, Amanda Grenier, Ignace Olazabal)[3].

En plus des publications, plusieurs colloques regroupant chercheurs et praticiens ont été organisés, notamment sur le deuil en 2015[4], sur la maltraitance en 2012[5], sur la sexualité en 2013[6], et ont participé aux colloques d'associations comme l'Association canadienne francophone pour l'avancement du savoir (Acfas)[7].

2 Recherche

Les recherches du CREGÉS s'articulent selon cinq axes :

- 1) Les aînés comme acteurs sociaux : Les chercheurs se penchent sur le rôle du loisir, les relations intergénérationnelles, la lutte contre la stigmatisation, et les technologies émergentes.
- 2) Multiples vieillissements - corps, identités et société : Cet axe relativise les clichés du « déclin » et de « l'âge d'or » en s'intéressant aux multiples manières de vivre et d'atteindre la vieillesse et aux différentes perceptions du vieillissement, en tenant compte des dimensions de genre, de statut socio-économique, d'état de santé, d'origine ethnique, de sexualité, etc.
- 3) Intervenir auprès et avec des personnes âgées et leurs proches : Élaborer des modes d'intervention innovateurs pour soutenir la pratique, et évaluer les modes d'intervention implantés dans la communauté et les établissements de santé et services sociaux.
- 4) Milieux de vie : Les chercheurs s'intéressent aux manières dont se vivent et s'apprécient les expériences du vieillissement en tenant compte des structures physiques des résidences des aînés, et de leur engagement dans les échanges interpersonnels ou les soins personnels.
- 5) Politiques publiques en gérontologie sociale : Axe transversal qui porte sur les différentes étapes de développement des politiques publiques et la diffusion des connaissances pour contribuer aux débats publics en gérontologie sociale. On s'intéresse à des questions comme l'intensité des différences entre les classes sociales, la capacité fiscale des gouvernements et les effets structurants des politiques.

2.1 Équipe VIES

L'équipe Vieillissements, exclusions sociales et solidarités (VIES), créée en 2005, est l'un des plus importants noyaux de chercheurs québécois en gérontologie sociale. Elle est dirigée par Anne-Marie Séguin, professeure titulaire au Centre Urbanisation Culture Société de l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS). Elle regroupe des chercheurs et des collaborateurs de milieux

de pratique. Les travaux de VIES ont approfondi les différentes manifestations de l'exclusion sociale vécues par les aînés, notamment à travers les processus de non-reconnaissance et de privation de droit et de ressources. Les recherches des membres de l'équipe conçoivent les aînés comme des acteurs de leur vieillissement et se penchent sur leurs paroles, leurs gestes, leurs capacités, leurs contributions, leurs besoins, leurs difficultés, et sur l'identification d'avenues d'intervention et de moyens de favoriser leur inclusion sociale[8].

3 Pratiques

L'expertise en gérontologie sociale du CSSS Cavendish-CAU s'actualise à travers l'existence de 5 pratiques de pointe : 1) Contrer la maltraitance envers les personnes aînées ; 2) Soutien aux proches aidants ; 3) Santé mentale et vieillissement ; 4) Soins palliatifs communautaires pour les aînés 5) Promotion-prévention, santé et vieillissement (PPSV).

4 Notes et références

[1] CREGÉS. Mot des directeurs. En ligne : http://www.creges.ca/site/fr/a-propos-du-creges/mot-des-directeurs

[2] Moulaert Thibauld, « Pourquoi les francophones préfèrent-ils la sociologie du vieillissement à la gérontologie critique ? », Gérontologie et société 3/ 2012 (n° 142), p. 81-99. DOI : 10.3917/gs.142.0081

[3] M. Charpentier, N. Guberman, V. Billette, J.-P. Lavoie, A. Grenier, I. Olazabal. (2010). Vieillir au pluriel. Presses de l'Université du Québec. En ligne : https://books.google.ca/books?id=oP0kNSrsY-MC&pg=PR29&lpg=PR29&dq=creges&source=bl&ots=$-$81Agyjr63&sig=yMypC4UNfGb_PK09f4IzBsudZaA&hl=fr&sa=X&ei=TC45VbLWDuixsATeuoD4Ag&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBzgK#v=onepage&q=creges&f=false

[4] http://www.creges.ca/site/fr/

[5] http://www.creges.ca/site/fr/pratiques-de-pointe/contrer-la-maltraitance-envers-les-aines/retour-sur-le-colloque-du-17-fevrier-2012

[6] http://www.creges.ca/site/fr/partage-des-savoirs/colloque-sexualite-2013

[7] http://www.acfas.ca/evenements/congres/programme/82/enjeux_de_la_recherche/13/c

[8] http://www.creges.ca/site/fr/recherche/l-equipe-de-recherche-en-partenariat-vies-vieillissements-exclusions-sociales-et-solidarites-frq-sc

5 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

5.1 Texte

Centre de recherche et d'expertise en gérontologie sociale. Contributeurs: Nouill, Lomita, Habertix, BonifaceFR, Enrevseluj, MaudeG3 et Anonyme: 1

5.2 Licence du contenu

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

- Portail de la médecine
- Portail du Québec

Les portails agissent comme arborescence, tout comme les liens internes et externes, pour regrouper et mener d'une entrée à l'autre. Les wikipédiens qui apposaient ces étiquettes à nos entrées les associaient souvent à la sociologie (plutôt qu'aux "cultural studies") ou même à la médecine, ce qui témoigne à la fois de l'imaginaire populaire autour du vieillissement et autour des recherches universitaires.

~~Centre for Women, Ageing and Media~~

~~Got Deleted~~

~~On April 12, 2015~~

Wikipedia:Articles for deletion/Centre for Women, Ageing and Media (2nd nomination)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
< Wikipedia:Articles for deletion

The following discussion is an archived debate of the proposed deletion of the article below. ***Please do not modify it.*** *Subsequent comments should be made on the appropriate discussion page (such as the article's talk page or in a deletion review). No further edits should be made to this page.*

The result was **delete**. Discounting the SPAs and personal attacks, there is consensus to delete rather than userfy. **Nakon** 03:52, 12 April 2015 (UTC)

Centre for Women, Ageing and Media

Centre for Women, Ageing and Media (edit | talk | history | links | watch | logs | views) – (View log · Stats

AfDs for this article:

- Articles for deletion/Centre for Women, Ageing and Media
- Articles for deletion/Centre for Women, Ageing and Media (2nd nomination)

An important lesson we learned is that whenever the topic is contentious, a handful of editors mobilize guidelines about notability, references or tone to block its acceptance.

Editors understand Notability in a narrow way.

No coverage in reliable, non-affiliated sources. All sources are affiliated except for the Zwoll, Karpf, Jones and Whiting refs. However, the Zwoll and Whiting refs are blogs (not an WP:RS), while the Karpf ref doesn't even mention the centre. This leaves the Jones ref, which is quite literally from a tabloid, and doesn't really establish notability due to not being an RS. Therefore, due to the lacking of notability establishing sources, we should delete this article. Grognard Chess (talk) Ping when replying 13:13, 27 March 2015 (UTC)

Note: This debate has been included in the list of England-related deletion discussions. Lakun.patra (talk) 14:03, 27 March 2015 (UTC)

Note: This debate has been included in the list of Organizations-related deletion discussions. Lakun.patra (talk) 14:03, 27 March 2015 (UTC)

Note: This debate has been included in the list of Schools-related deletion discussions. • Gene93k (talk) 14:59, 28 March 2015

(UTC)

Relisted to generate a more thorough discussion so a clearer consensus may be reached.
Please add new comments below this notice. Thanks, North America[1000] 14:28, 3 April 2015 (UTC)

- While I definitely want to give the recreator some credit for writing an original version this time, instead of the "straight repost of its own website" that constituted the *first* iteration of this article, the nominator is correct that what this version has still *failed* to do is to be *referenced* any better. Very nearly every source here is still either primary or blogspotty, with only *one* reference (#4) which escapes both of those disqualifiers — and while as a non-British editor I can't adequately address whether that reference is to a tabloid or not, it's not *about* the organization per se, but just briefly namechecks its *existence* in the process of being fundamentally about something *else*. Which means that *regardless* of where we land on the "tabloid" question, the coverage still isn't *substantial* enough to demonstrate that the organization passes WP:GNG if it's the *only* independent and non-bloggy source we've got. I think probably the best approach here would be to **sandbox** it in user or draft space, to give her the opportunity to seek out better sourcing — but in its current state it still doesn't qualify for inclusion in articlespace. **Delete** or **userfy**. Bearcat (talk) 17:49, 5 April 2015 (UTC)
- I'd like to draw attention to Chess's profile and the problems he seems to have had with a misogynistic impersonation of his account. Coupled with the fact that I found other articles about research centres that are not better referenced than WAM, it's hard to believe in a coincidence. The difference seems to be that these centres are not about women. I still put the article in my sandbox so I can continue to work on it, although I am not sure I will be able to find the kind of references you mentioned. Mainstream media do not talk a lot about research, especially research on women and ageing that is not essentialist or health-related. Also, it wasn't me who wrote the first article about this centre, so I don't need your "credit" for writing an "original" version ;) MaudeG3 (talk) 13:35, 8 April 2015 (UTC)

    @MaudeG3: Now what exactly are you implying? I don't see how that is relevant at all. Grognard Extraordinaire Chess (talk) Ping when replying 13:40, 8 April 2015 (UTC) *It is not easy to openly discuss biases, as we are reminded to assume good faith...*
    MaudeG3, I'd ask you to please remember to assume good faith whenever possible. It shouldn't be necessary to call Chess's background or character into question here. Let's focus on what we can do to improve or save the article, if possible. —Tim Pierce (talk) 16:26, 11 April 2015 (UTC)
    @MaudeG3:, something else to note: it's not necessary for the sources to be in mainstream media. Academic journals or newsletters are also fine sources. What's important is to find sources that are **independent** of the Centre or its members, are substantially **about** the Centre itself (rather than mentioning it in passing), and are **reliable** due to some level of editorial oversight -- i.e. blogs or personal web pages are not generally considered reliable, but newsletters and journals generally are. Are there any more reliable independent sources that discuss the Centre in any detail? That would be a huge help here. —Tim Pierce (talk) 16:46, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

        @Tim Pierce: Can you find them? Look around, because you're trying to find the proverbial oasis in a desert. Grognard Extraordinaire Chess (talk) Ping when replying 16:53, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

            Yes, I have been looking. It certainly is difficult to find good sources. Maybe, as you say, there just aren't enough to sustain this article at this time. But I think that we can get there

without escalating to emotional rhetoric like "oasis in a desert." —Tim Pierce (talk) 21:48, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

Honestly, there's been 15 days to improve this article, and the improvement has not been done. We've pretty much established that this subject fails WP:GNG, and the complete lack of sources to establish notability firmly convince me that this article should be deleted. Grognard Extraordinaire Chess (talk) Ping when replying 00:40, 12 April 2015 (UTC)

As you can see by reading further below, this intervention was left unanswered. It seemed impossible to start a discussion about the guidelines and how to interpret them.

- I have been following this discussion with interest. This entry should not be deleted. It should be expanded! What the original post misses, which addresses the issue of notability but also provides further public references that are in accordance with wiki-policy on citation and referencing, is WAM's contribution to public life and public policy through their Manifesto. This Manifesto, written 2012, instigated the inclusion of two WAM representatives to the public policy document published in 2015 by the Members of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, Chaired by Lord Best. That's pretty notable. Other public policy contributions that include WAM are The Commission on Older Women, 2013 (see page 54).These are independent non-blogspotty references and evidence of the notability of this organization and its members to the lives of older women. I have also looked at other Centres included in Wikipedia, such as the Newman Centres. I note here that with the exception of one source, the evidence of notability and references are affiliated with the Catholic Church. KimberlySawchuk (talk) 14:49, 9 April 2015 (UTC)
- It is a fact that a quick search for "centers" returns a plethora of pages with even fewer references than this one (for example, Centre_for_Studies_in_Social_Sciences, Centre_for_Food_Safety, Center_for_Puppetry_Arts), and I am not quite sure why Chess is so vehement at targeting this particular one. More references are good, obviously, and I hope that if something comes out of this, it is a stronger article. But that doesn't mean that the page should be marked for deletion - there are other notices that could have been put on the page, or other ways to request a better job at referencing. I would also like to note that while the center itself is not necessarily discussed extensively in the press or elsewhere, the article could point at the individual members' work, which is very extensive and regularly cited and commented. I am not even in that particular field, and I know of the work of Ros Jennings, and I assume that other members are also very active in terms of publication and academic work. Why not mention them as a way of establishing the Centre's credibility? Niccoben (talk) 11:41, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

One important thing to understand is that Wikipedia's content and sourcing standards are a lot tougher now than they were five or ten years ago — an article being created today has to conform to a much stricter set of rules than an article that was created in 2004 did. So the fact that you can find a bad, poorly referenced article that's ten years old has no bearing on the standard that you have to meet to get a *new* article kept *today*. And I'd also encourage you to read WP:OTHERSTUFFEXISTS — especially the part about "Plenty of articles exist that probably should not. Therefore, just pointing out that an article on a similar subject exists does not prove that the article in question should also exist; it is quite possible that the other article should also be deleted but nobody has noticed it." Bearcat (talk) 15:00, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

@Niccoben: let's quote that you said, "I am not quite sure why Chess is so vehement at targeting this particular one". How is that in any way relevant to this discussion? Please explain how that influences this article's notability. Grognard Extraordinaire Chess (talk) Ping when replying 15:56, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

- **Userfy**. Chess is right to point out that the article suffers from a lack of reliable third-party sources. But the article is well thought out and researched otherwise, and it may only be a matter of looking for more. It would be unfortunate to delete it prematurely, and I'm disappointed in Chess for moving straight to deletion without asking for improvements first. —Tim Pierce (talk) 16:31, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

  I've looked for more sources. They're not there. It's a fundamentally non notable subject. Userfying won't change that. Grognard Extraordinaire Chess (talk) Ping when replying 16:36, 11 April 2015 (UTC)

The above discussion is preserved as an archive of the debate. ***Please do not modify it.*** *Subsequent comments should be made on the appropriate discussion page (such as the article's talk page or in a deletion review). No further edits should be made to this page.*

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Wikipedia:Articles_for_deletion/Centre_for_Women,_Ageing_and_Media_(2nd_nomination)&oldid=656068951"

Categories: Relisted AfD debates

- This page was last modified on 12 April 2015, at 03:52.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Réflexion de Maude Gauthier : Le sexisme sur Wikipédia est bien réel

Colère et entêtement, ces deux mots présagent une relation désagréable au monde. En réalité, ils qualifient pour moi une leçon importante tirée de mon expérience de Wikipédia et prennent une connotation positive. L'élimination d'une entrée sur un centre de recherche (*Women, Ageing and Media*) du Wikipédia anglophone et les discussions et procédures qui l'ont entourée a suscité de vives réactions de ma part, et ma frustration est devenue un important moteur d'action. Ce cas a donné un élan au projet ACTipedia, a permis d'en faire ce qu'il est devenu. Ce genre de problème est aussi survenu avec la création des entrées pour RECAA et pour *LGBT ageing*, un organisme activiste de Montréal, entraînant des délais impressionnants. Je me suis rappelé la manière dont Sara Ahmed parle du féminisme dans *Feminist Killjoys (And Other Willful Subjects)*.

J'ai commencé mes premières interventions sur Wikipédia de manière plutôt naïve, sans m'attendre à rencontrer de problème. La surprise ne s'est pas fait attendre très longtemps : le sexisme sur Wikipédia est bien réel. Nous avons toutes été surprises par son ampleur. Je n'élaborerai pas sur les manières dont les règles de Wikipédia peuvent être utilisées pour disqualifier les entrées concernant les femmes et le vieillissement (spécialement les organisations par et pour) et les wikipédiennes que nous étions – vous pouvez lire dans les prochaines pages le début de la réflexion que Kim et moi élaborons à ce sujet. La colère m'a poussée à m'investir dans les discussions et à mettre sur pied plusieurs projets, de concert avec mes « complices » : analyse du pouvoir, atelier, WikiProject, etc. Cette colère se butait constamment à la culture wikipédienne, notamment l'emphase sur les règles et la perception de la notoriété, et à l'ampleur de la tâche pour effectuer des changements en profondeur.

C'est d'être si convaincue, obstinée, de la justesse de ce sentiment de grossière injustice qui a permis de mettre ces projets sur pied. La tête dure, nous ne nous sommes pas laissées persuader par la logique des autres et avons insisté pour l'inclusion de WAM. L'analyse a donné le temps à ma frustration de décanter (un peu) et de se transformer en force très positive. Même si je comprends aujourd'hui mieux les raisons derrière cette réglementation, il est crucial de lutter contre le genre d'injustice et d'exclusion qui a affecté WAM. On peut dire qu'on fait les « rabat-joie » en insistant pour détruire le mythe d'un Wikipédia ouvert. La « rabat-joie » est justement une figure féministe qui, selon Ahmed, mérite d'être réinvestie, avec plaisir.

Commentary from Maude Gauthier: The Nasty Surprise of Sexism in Wikipedia

This project was upsetting - it made me angry, but in a good way. I (and we) reacted strongly to the "nomination for deletion" of our entry for the Centre for Women, Ageing and Media (WAM) from the English-language Wikipedia. We had encountered similar problems with the creation of an entry for RECAA, a community and activist organization, and for the entry on LGBT Ageing. This sense of rage about collective wrongs was a triggering event and one that continues to remain a driving force that shapes this project. It reminded me of Sara Ahmed's *Feminist Killjoys (And Other Willful Subjects)*.

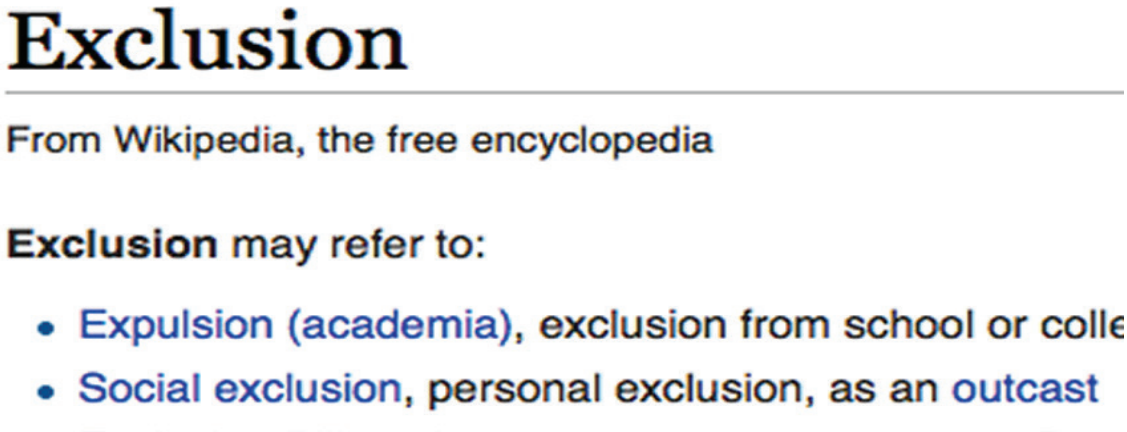
I started as a naive newcomer to Wikipedia; I didn't expect to encounter any problems. But the nasty surprise of sexism in Wikipedia came soon enough. Its breadth took us all by surprise. It brought me to set up micro-projects with my collaborators: an analysis of power-knowledge, workshops, a WikiProject, etc. Our efforts to effect substantial change came up against other Wikipedians' emphasis on rules and their definition of notability, which are used to disqualify entries about women, sexual and cultural minorities, and other entries written by Wikipedians like us. You can read more about Kim's and my analysis in the next pages of the book.

It is because I was so convinced that our frustration was just and legitimate that the project took the direction that it took – it led me to first become involved in discussions on Wikipedia and then to develop an analysis. Working on the analysis of this case calmed down my anger and transformed it into a positive driving force. We (and especially I) were "wilful subjects", never persuaded by the reasons given to us by other Wikipedians, getting in the way and insisting on going against the flow, and determined to make our own way. Even though today I better understand the reasons behind these rules, it is of utmost importance to fight against the kind of injustice and exclusion that affected our entry on WAM. We are indeed acting as feminist killjoys by insisting on breaking the myth of an open collaborative encyclopedia – a feminist figure Ahmed invites us to claim back.

PERPETUATING EXCLUSION IN WIKIPEDIA

THE CASE OF WAM OR THE CENTRE FOR WOMEN, AGEING AND MEDIA

By Maude Gauthier and Kim Sawchuk



- It's a fundamentally non notable subject -

Wikipedia has become an indispensable source of online information for students and researchers because of its ease of use as well as its reputation as a user-generated encyclopaedia of shared knowledge. But is it? Our research suggests a much more complicated and twisted tale. Wikipedia is a space of negotiation, contestation and struggles over inclusion and exclusion into "encyclopedic" knowledge.

For example, age and gender intersect when we look at the data on who produces and consumes the content on Wikipedia: only 12.64% of contributors and 30% of readers are women (UNU-MERIT 2010), they are not equally represented on Wikipedia (Reagle & Rhue 2011), and women's pages undergo "aggressive" editing (Pappas 2014). Wikipedia editors are also young: 25% are under 18 years old, 25% are between 18 and 22, another 25% are between 22 and 30, and the last 25% are between 30 and 85 years old (UNU-MERIT 2010).

Given this data on WikiProduction, the question is whether and how a diversity of voices, knowledge, or points of view might be reflected in the content. Without lapsing into age-essentialism, our research-to-date indicates that Wikipedia's community is far more narrow than is often discussed, that this limited range of experience is reflected in the content, and that if these exclusions are not addressed that Wikipedia may contribute to the perpetuation of age-related biases. To give another example, when we established a WikiProject on ageing and culture, one editor commented that this area might only be a niche interest. While others did come to our defence, that such a broad and significant area of research could be construed as niche indicates the tacit values that are in need of proactive intellectual measures for age studies scholars.

In terms of content and perspective, an inventory of English-language entries related to ageing shows a preponderance of medical or health-related perspectives, especially in main entries such as "Ageing", and virtually no discussion on the lived experiences of ageing, ageing and culture, or ageing and humanities. Students who may turn to Wikipedia to learn about ageing will find details about senescence and the biological basis of ageing, the prevention of ageing, and the social impacts – predominantly negative- of an ageing population on the economy and the health care system, all indicative of what

Margaret Morganroth Gullette terms "decline narratives." A multiplicity of related articles focus on themes such as gerontology, geriatrics, disengagement theory, life expectancy, elder-care, active and successful ageing, and anti-ageing. A few articles have opened a space for alternative perspectives, including the entry on "Ageism". Given the emphasis on ageing as health, ageing as decline, or ageing as a problem to be overcome through positive and successful ageing strategies it is clear that when it comes to age and ageing studies that Wikipedia needs an overhaul so that it offers more than the current limited range of understandings and experiences of ageing.

With this in mind, we embarked on a project these past few months, ACTipedia, to try and insert age studies content into Wikipedia in English and in French.

This has furnished us with the opportunity to understand the challenges in producing content on ageing for Wikipedia that includes women and feminist contributions. One of our most interesting experience in updating how age is represented on the pages of Wikipedia has been our attempt to create an entry for the Centre for Women, Ageing and Media (WAM), a research unit housed at the University of Gloucestershire in the UK founded in 2010.

In a nutshell: our entry on WAM was nominated for deletion almost immediately when we first entered it. It was deleted, re-established, re-nominated for deletion, and finally re-deleted. In justifying their deletion, the deleters drew upon Wikipedia's criteria of notability, intrinsically connected to the idea of neutrality and the expectations of Wikipedia's referencing system.

The term that has most vexed our attempts to insert this significant alternative organization by and for older women, WAM, into Wikipedia, has been the term "notability". Notability denotes, in WikiSpeak, importance outside of narrow group interest. Of utmost importance for our case: articles have to be based on third party, non-affiliated sources, which are seen as a guarantee of neutrality. Research centres must have exposure in mainstream media or have an entire book written about them. The references we have chosen have been accused of being "blogspotty" and "tabloid," generated by WAM researchers or about WAM members with insufficient mention of the organization itself. The sources need to mention WAM specifically, not only its members, and entries are considered valid only if they describe WAM's work extensively.

We have attempted to restore our entry on WAM by challenging its critics and by referencing the WAM Manifesto, as well as the interventions of members of WAM into various policy realms. Not even the participation of WAM members in a 2014 commission for the House of Lords was enough. The deletion was upheld by "the community".

We also realized in our efforts to argue for the notability of WAM is this: Wikipedia's rules are not applied consistently throughout Wikipedia. For example, we have looked at over twenty other Wikipedia pages for research centres –including recent entries- and what is notable (pun intended) is that they have not been deleted despite their non-conformity to notability criteria. Some of the entries that have an over reliance on references to their own websites and publications and no quality external references had a banner on top of the page that asked them to improve their referencing, while other entries showed no indication of potential problems. WAM's page, which was said to suffer from similar referencing problems, was nominated swiftly for deletion, while a more forgiving approach was adopted by the Wikipedians reviewing these other entries. In our current system of under-representation of women in so many of our institutions, this heightened state of scrutiny of feminist organizations is troubling. This experience with WAM on Wikipedia seems to confirm to Zuleyka Zevallos findings that women's pages undergo "aggressive" editing, referring to pages that deal with issues of interest to women (e.g. if we compare the edit history and discussions for the pages « Woman » and « Man » (Pappas 2014).
WAM's notability was identified almost immediately as suspect, we suspect, because it is a feminist organization that is actively challenging the representations of older women in the media, rather than being an organization that has sought media attention. As stated by the Wikipedian nominating it for deletion, from their point of view, WAM is "a fundamentally non notable subject." This same Wikipedian, upon further

research, has admitted to a keen interest in MRM, the Men's Rights Movement. When confronted with this potential conflict of interest as a bias, we were dismissed and ordered to "assume good faith" and avoid personal attacks (one of the 5 pillars of Wikipedia).

The deletion of WAM's entry is in itself notable. While Wikipedia may be the first go-to place for many of our students, take heed. Truth and expertise are evaluated according to a very different logic than they are in academia. Our case study shows that "truth" about notability emerges from references that are open to editorial scrutiny, but this scrutiny is not necessarily academic. Instead, what is replaced is media visibility, which points to the question of Wikipedia's inadvertent participation in a culture of promotion and celebrity. Example: every member of our beloved hockey team, the Montreal Canadiens, including recently acquired rookies, have Wikipedia entries. Getting into the media is important, not whether what you do is of import and has a history. Mickey Mouse is more real than an organization like WAM in WikiTerms. Entry into the media, being the subject of a secondary source makes you notable. Saying you are a feminist organization may make you notable in a completely different way- notable for deletion. This brings us back to Foucault's still relevant insights into the nexus between power, knowledge and truth.

WikiTruth is grounded in rules that contributors are encouraged to follow and that become reified into a kind of common sense that is like a case study in hegemony and its operations. While the rules are supposedly achieved by consensus and are up for discussion, in the case of WAM they were applied as strict rules and applied à la lettre. This truth is held up by WikiExperts. One of the aspects of Wikipedia is the expertise that one needs to acquire to become a member of "the community." Abbreviations and terms abound that must be mastered so that one can gain acceptance and entry into the WikiCommunity, and eventually exert power in the higher sphere of policies and guidelines. The WikiExpert is able to use acronyms and abbreviations with aplomb in arguments for inclusion. This expertise determines what is "true" – but not because they are a scholar specialising in a particular topic. An expert is an anonymous person who knows the rules very well. These criteria may allow topics, organizations and individuals who cannot have their notability verified, according to these rules, to be ripe for either exclusion or deletion.

Alternative perspectives on women and ageing struggle to be notable if they do not become hungry to achieve notability within mainstream media or seek exposure and discussion. For the moment, WAM has been deemed "not notable enough" despite our concerted attempts to furnish evidence to the contrary, including our discussion of the import of the WAM Manifesto. What our struggle to resist the deletion of the entry indicates is how the notability criteria can be used to eliminate constituencies who are already marginalized—or do not seek or are unable to gain media attention—from Wikipedia. It indicates how ageing and culture outside of the dominant discourses is understood too readily as "a niche" or "narrow" interest. This is ironic given the limited demographics of the average Wikipedian and the limited range of discourses on ageing found on the site.

In offering an entry on an organization that critically challenges the three or four dominant narratives on ageing in Wikipedia (ageing as equivalent to health; ageing as decline; anti/positive ageing scenarios; and ageing as an economic burden, what Stephen Katz calls "alarmist demographics") we meant to widen the scope to include ageing as a cultural and political phenomena. WAM's deletion is doubly ironic, as one of the goals of their manifesto is the call to end the invisibility of and discrimination against older women in the media. What the deletion means is that Wikipedia's representations of age and ageing may continue to echo the relative invisibility of feminist issues in mainstream media. This foray into the world of Wikipedia indicates the work to be done to produce alternatives images, discourses, and understandings of the experience of ageing. We remain committed to this cause.

CALL TO ACTION:
It is as imperative that strategies are developed to foster the inclusion of smaller local research centres on age and ageing, the contributions of women to the age studies agenda, and the diversity of work and perspectives on ageing in culture in this powerful space of public discourse.

We encourage all of you to mention the organizations that you support in your articles and papers, in your interviews with the media, and in your public policy statements. Otherwise future students and citizens who consult Wikipedia will continue to live in a cyber-universe that perpetuates a very limited range of imaginative depictions and possibilities for women and girls- and for how we understand ageing.

Following this adventure, we set up a WikiProject with the aim of encouraging editors, especially people with knowledge in the field of ageing studies, to collaborate on a collection of pages around the specific topic of ageing. You can sign up as a participant here. It is VITALLY important that we gather as many participants as possible. Directions are available on the page.

Remember this: there are doubts about whether such a subject is valid at all. We do not want to prove them right. We want to prove that Wikipedia can respond, can be inclusive, can change, and make them live up to their aspirational discourse of being an open community. Indeed, it is worth noting that our efforts to set up entries on organizations like WAM in the French version of Wikipedia (which has specific criteria for research centres) have been successful. The battle, and it does seem like a battle at times, is within the English-language world. So far.

References:

Foucault, M. (1976). Histoire de la sexualité: la volonté de savoir. Paris: Gallimard.

Gullette, M. M. (2004). Aged by culture. Chicago IL: University of Chicago Press.

House of Lords, Select Committee on Communications. Women in news and current affairs broadcasting – Evidence volume. Dr Josephine Dolan and Estella Tincknell – written evidence p.98-107. Online: http://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/communications/women-in-news-and-current-affairs-broadcasting/WNCABEvidence.pdf

House of Lords, Select Committee on Communications. Women in news and current affairs broadcasting – 2nd Report of Session 2014–15 (published 16 January 2015). Published by the Authority of the House of Lords, London. Online: http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201415/ldselect/ldcomuni/91/91.pdf

Katz, S. (1992) Alarmist demography: Power, knowledge, and the elderly population. Journal of Aging Studies 6(3): 203–225.

Pappas, S. (3 December 2014). Wikipedia's Gender Problem Gets a Closer Look. Live Science. Online: http://www.livescience.com/48985-wikipedia-editing-gender-gap.html

Reagle, J. and L. Rhue (2011). Gender Bias in Wikipedia and Britannica. International Journal of Communication 5: 1138–1158.

UNU-MERIT (authors R. Glott, P. Schmidt, R. Ghosh) (2010). Wikipedia Survey – Overview of Results.

Wikipedia: Notability. Online: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Notability

Centre for Women, Ageing and Media

Exemple de la plus grande facilité à faire accepter les organisations et les entrées concernant les femmes en français, c'est-à-dire que notre création de ce nouvel article n'a pas été contestée.

Le **Centre for Women, Ageing and Media** (WAM) a été créé en 2010 à l'université de Gloucestershire en Angleterre. Il s'inscrit dans une prolifération des recherches sur les aspects sociaux et culturels du vieillissement, ayant principalement cours au Royaume-Uni et aux États-Unis. Les membres de WAM proposent des études et réflexions au croisement des enjeux du vieillissement, de la culture populaire et des représentations des femmes. Le centre est né d'une association entre des chercheuses des universités de Gloucestershire, West of England et York (Royaume-Uni) ayant obtenu une bourse de partenariat (de AHRC au Royaume-Uni) pour développer un réseau de chercheurs qui étudient les femmes âgées comme consommatrices, productrices et sujets de la culture populaire.

1 Vision et thèmes des recherches

Une part importante des études et politiques sur le vieillissement sont faites du point de vue de la santé (i.e. les champs de la gérontologie, de l'économie, des soins de santé). L'objectif de WAM est de contribuer à cette construction du savoir d'un point de vue féministe et d'études culturelles. Ses membres mènent des recherches sur les femmes âgées dans la culture populaire et proposent des interprétations nuancées des représentations et des expériences vécues du vieillissement. Elles se penchent sur les représentations et les discours entourant le vieillissement en Occident (circulant dans les bulletins de nouvelles, sur Internet, dans les films, à la télévision, en musique, en mode) qui créent une vision partielle du vieillissement et renforcent l'âgisme et les divisions générationnelles, et entretiennent l'absence de sensibilisation entourant la diversité[1],[2].

2 Participation universitaire et publique

WAM s'associe à de grands réseaux de recherche sur le vieillissement, comme ENAS et NANAS, des réseaux respectivement européen et nord-américain. Ses membres contribuent aux discussions dans l'espace public en accordant des entrevues à des journaux, des médias communautaires (i.e. émission radio Older Women Live) et des blogues[3],[4],[5],[6]. WAM a aussi participé au lancement d'une charte contre l'âgisme et le sexisme dans les médias (Charter against ageism and sexism in the media, développée de pair avec le National Union of Journalists and Women in Journalism anglais)[7].

WAM a mis sur pied et participé à quelques colloques et symposiums (i.e. Crossing Cultures, NANAS conference) et tient annuellement une école d'été (à l'université de Gloucestershire) qui regroupe des universitaires et des étudiants de différents institutions autour des thèmes du vieillissement, des femmes et des études médiatiques[8]. Le centre soutient également une revue étudiante, intitulée Postgraduate Journal of Women, Ageing and Media[9]. L'affiliation des membres est mentionnée dans leurs livres, articles et aux conférences auxquelles elles participent (i.e. Better Lives (U. of the Arts, London)[10].

La contribution la plus significative du Centre aux débats publics à propos des femmes âgées dans les médias est le WAM Manifesto, qui se concentre sur six éléments : 1) que les secteurs public et universitaire reconnaissent la misogynie dans les médias ; 2) que les médias aspirent à une représentation diversifiée de l'âge dans une vision non consumériste ; 3) que la diversité se base sur une analyse intersectionnelle de la race, la classe, le genre, la sexualité, et soit mise en actes par les politiques publiques ; 4) que les femmes âgées soit incluses dans les processus de création de sens entourant leur image ; 5) que les chercheurs produisent des recherches intergénérationnelles et ; 6) que les femmes âgées soient davantage présentes dans les recherches et dans les médias. Ce manifeste a été présenté par Ros Jennings au New Dynamics of Ageing, Ageism and Sexism in the Media en 2012 à Londres[11]. Suite à la création de ce manifeste, deux fondatrices de WAM, Josephine Dolan et Estella Tincknell, ont été invitées à soumettre une contribution et à agir comme expertes au comité de la Chambre des Lords sur le thème Women in News and Current Affairs Broadcasting. Elles ont fait sept recommandations, qui sont prises en compte dans le document final[12],[13]. On trouve éga-

lement une autre intervention gouvernementale dans le rapport Representing Older Women in the Media : the Key Issues[14], rédigé pour la commission sur les femmes âgées dans les médias.

3 Références

[1] Jennings & Gardner 2012

[2] Dolan & Tincknell 2012

[3] Karpf 2014

[4] Jones 2013

[5] Van Zwoll 2013

[6] Gardner 2015

[7] Whiting 2013

[8] Ageing Studies Summer Schools

[9] Postgraduate Journal of Women, Ageing and Media

[10] Better Lives

[11] The WAM Manifesto

[12] House of Lords

[13] Lords Select Committee

[14] Representing Older Women in the Media : the Key Issues

4 Bibliographie

- Josephine Dolan et Estella Tincknell, Ageing Femininities : Troubling Representations, Cambridge Scholars Press, 2012.
- Abigail Gardner, Women, Ageing, Popular Music, and Madonna, Ashgate, 3 mars 2015.
- House of Lords, Select Committee on Communications. Women in news and current affairs broadcasting, 2nd Report of Session 2014-2015.
- Ros Jennings et Abigail Gardner, 'Rock on' : Women, Ageing and Popular Music, Aldershot : Ashgate, 2012.
- Eva Jones, Academics' concern for older women on TV, Western Daily Press, 20 septembre 2013.
- Anne Karpf, Older models : the women in their 60s, 70s and 80s who are shaking up fashion. The Guardian, 22 février 2014.
- Lords Select Committee, Broadcasters must do more to encourage women in news and current affairs media, 16 janvier 2015.
- Anette Van Zwoll, Quotes act your age, 18 décembre 2013.
- Rebecca Whiting, Age at Work, 4 octobre 2013.
- The WAM Manifesto. Launched at the New Dynamics of Ageing event, Ageism and Sexism in the Media, London, 13 novembre 2012.

- Portail des médias
- Portail des femmes et du féminisme

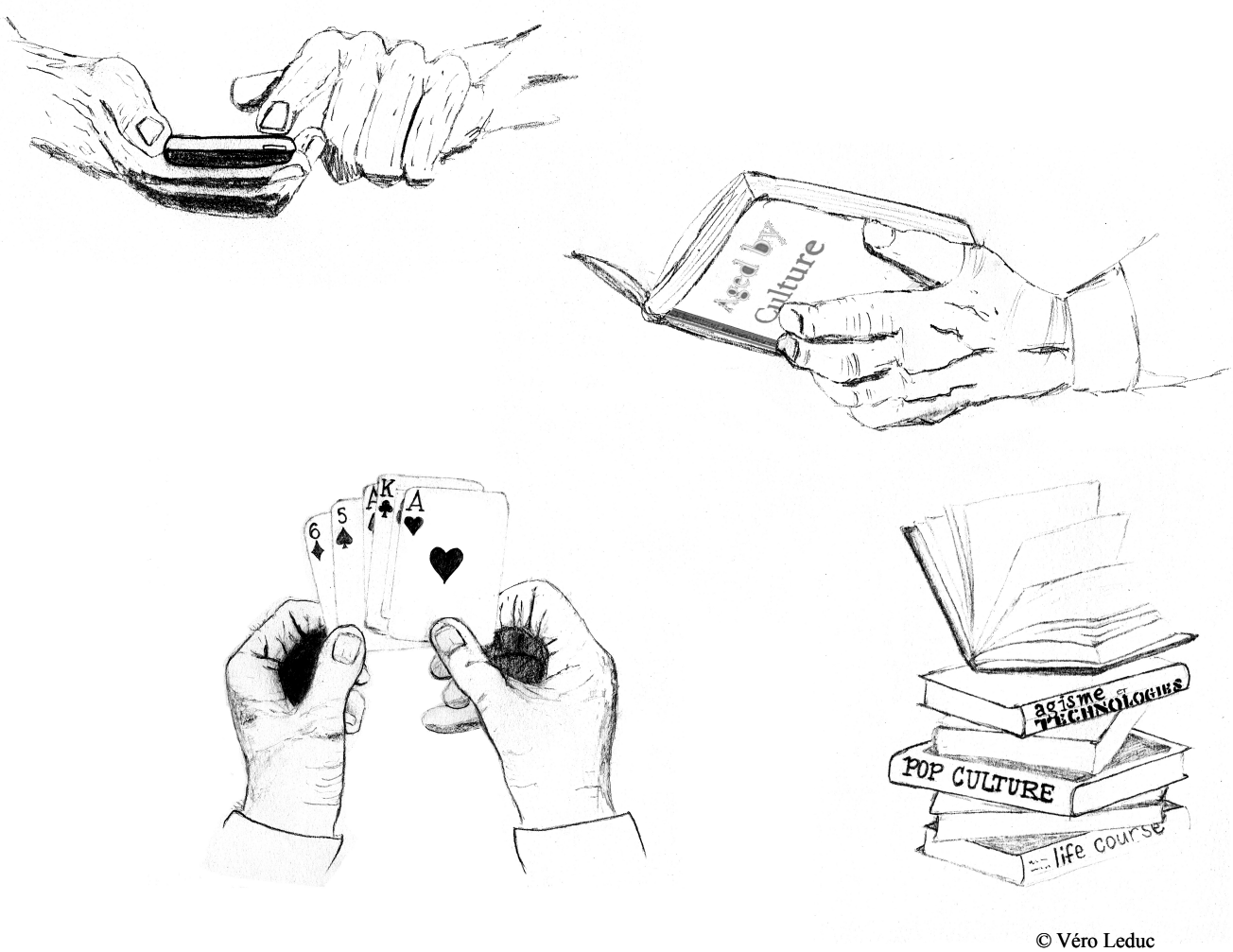
5 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

5.1 Text

• Centre for Women, Ageing and Media. Contributeurs: Leag, Azurfrog, OrlodrimBot, Enrevseluj, DickensBot, MaudeG3 et Anonyme: 1

5.2 Licence du contenu

• Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0


Aged by
Culture
6
5
K
A
âgisme
TECHNOLOGIES
POP CULTURE
life course

© Véro Leduc

Réflexion de Fannie Valois-Nadeau : Rapports au temps dans l'expérience wikipédienne

Cette expérience m'a fait réaliser à quel point le projet Wikipédia est traversé, mû et inscrit par/et dans différentes temporalités. La présence de différents rapports au temps, décliné sous toutes ces formes, marque l'expérience et l'écriture wikipédienne. Wikipédia, comme *nouvelle* forme d'encyclopédie, réarticule un *ancien* média et de *vieilles* manières de produire des connaissances. Lieu pourtant *émergent,* incarnant les idéaux (peut-être bien *utopistes*), Wikipédia produit des savoirs altérables, des entrées *éphémères*. De cet exercice, de cette façon de se prêter au jeu, en ressort des réflexions à propos des manières dont le rapport au temps est mobilisé, sur les défis et tensions que cela pose, et comment il importe dans le *devenir* d'un projet wiki. Wikipédia pose ainsi les questions de l'endurance et des transformations de certains modes de connaissance à travers de nouvelles formes médiatiques.

Bien sûr, comme tout le monde, je consulte Wikipédia. Wikipédia me renseigne facilement, *immédiatement* sur des éléments généralement factuels, sur une histoire déjà passée. En dépit de la multiplicité des régimes de savoir présents, rares sont les entrées à caractère scientifique que j'ai consultées puisque mon réflexe est plutôt de chercher ailleurs, sur d'autres bases de données. J'ai aussi peu le réflexe de chercher sur les encyclopédies traditionnelles maintenant en ligne (comme Britannica), qui cataloguent, recensent, dressent un portrait, et ce, malgré mon insistance, en tant que chargée de cours en méthodologie de la recherche, à clamer leur pertinence et à valoriser leur utilisation dans une « lutte » contre les sources Google ou Wikipédia... L'écriture de l'entrée « cultures du vieillissement », qui était ma première expérience d'écriture wikipédienne, m'a donc fait renouer avec un mode de connaissance encyclopédique.

Malgré sa forme médiatique « innovante», Wikipédia m'apparaît être encore marqué par les ambitions d'une époque moderne où les connaissances étaient totalisables, segmentées, objectivables. Ainsi, l'importance de bien hiérarchiser et ordonner les sous-titres pour « entrer dans les standards » encyclopédiques ainsi que les citer et d'illustrer les propos selon les normes strictes et « objectives » réactivent ces modes dominants et classiques de la science moderne ayant des racines dans une autre époque. Le « en train de se faire » trouve alors difficilement place sur cette plate-forme, à moins de produire simultanément une archive médiatique des activités concernées. Néanmoins, Wikipédia affecte les manières de penser le contenu scientifique. En plus de bouleverser l'autorité des auteurs d'entrées encyclopédiques par son caractère accessible et participatif, écrire sur Wikipédia force également à penser à l' «horizontal », à prévoir la connexion (idéalement stratégique) de pages entre elles, et l'insertion d'éléments sur celles des autres. Dans une époque où le « hashtag » est omniprésent, Wikipédia adapte l'encyclopédie aux contenus

médiatiques « connectés » et donne donc un autre souffle à ce mode de connaissance, en voie de devenir objet *vintage,* si je me fie à ma propre utilisation et à celle de mon entourage.

Écrire sur Wikipédia signifie aussi d'apprendre à vivre avec le caractère éphémère des entrées, à leur altérations et suppressions possibles. Dans un contexte où les pratiques d'archivage et de stockage se multiplient en raison des capacités médiatiques augmentées, Wikipédia rompt avec cette idée de permanence et défie la volonté (et parfois même le besoin) de « garder intact ». Ce n'est pas étranger si les entrées produites dans le cadre de ACT seront stabilisées dans un livre, qui endurera un contenu, peu importe sa forme matérielle ou immatérielle. En fixant le flux, cet « ancien média » qu'est le livre permet donc de suivre la trace d'un contenu encyclopédique connecté et de le préserver de sa culture participative qui, au final, est considérée comme utopie à double tranchant.

La “cousine” de Ageing studies, cette entrée en français constitue un noeud en en reliant plusieurs autres.

Cultures du vieillissement

Les **cultures du vieillissement** constituent un ensemble d’approches théoriques hétérogènes qui réunit des chercheurs en sciences humaines s’intéressant aux pratiques culturelles par lesquelles le vieillissement est vécu au quotidien. Pouvant être affilié aux champs d’études *Aging Studies*, études culturelles et gérontologie critique, cet ensemble est multidisciplinaire, regroupe principalement des chercheurs en communication, sociologie, éducation, et est d'envergure internationale (Montréal, Boston, Gloucestershire, pour ne nommer que ces lieux). Ce genre de travaux est particulièrement émergeant depuis les années 2000, et regroupe notamment plusieurs chercheurs membre du réseau *Ageing, Communication and Technology*, situé à Montréal.

1 Orientations théoriques

Ces chercheurs partagent une compréhension du vieillissement en tant que processus culturel situé dans un contexte particulier[1],[2]. À l’opposé de plusieurs écrits portant sur les facteurs physiologiques du vieillissement, du courant sur la déprise ou de ceux promulguant le vieillissement actif, les écrits sur les cultures du vieillissement questionnent plutôt les médiations qui produisent les conceptions du vieillissement et les conditions dans lesquelles elles se créent.

2 Thèmes des recherches

Les objets de recherche ciblent l’expérience du vieillissement en interrogeant notamment le quotidien des personnes âgées, les productions culturelles consommées, l’articulation des enjeux de genre/race/classes sociales/sexualités/etc., et les politiques publiques qui les encadrent. Les travaux récemment publiés sur les cultures du vieillissement s’inscrivent particulièrement les domaines des mémoires culturelles, de la musique populaire[3],[4], du sport professionnel[5], et du cinéma[6]. En s’intéressant aux discours sur le vieillissement, à ses représentations et aux pratiques qui le constituent, ces auteurs visent à comprendre comment ce processus est informé, hétérogène et situé.

3 Centres de recherche, colloques et liens externes

- *Ageing + Communication + Technologies (ACT)*
- *Centre for Women, Ageing and Media*
- Colloque Nouveaux médias, personnes âgées : âge, narration et normativités (Association canadienne de communication, 2015).
- Mise en acte de la mémoire 1 : Vieillissement, mémoire et mediations (Association canadienne de communication, 2013).

4 Articles connexes

- Âgisme
- Personnes âgées
- Vieillissement activiste

- Mémés déchaînées
- Genre et médias
- Technologies et vieillissement

5 Références

[1] Margaret M. Gullette, Aged by culture, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2004.

[2] Stephen Katz, Cultural Aging : Life Course, Lifestyle, and Senior Worlds, Peterborough, Broadview Press, 2005.

[3] (en) Ros Jennings et Abigail Gardner (dir.), *Rock On : women, ageing and popular music*, Farnham, Ashgate, 2012.

[4] Line Grenier et Fannie Valois-Nadeau, « Vous êtes tous les gagnants ! Étoile des aînés et le vieillissement réussi au Québec », *Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques*, 2013 ;44(1) :137-156.

[5] Fannie Valois-Nadeau, *Un centenaire, des faire mémoire : analyse des pratiques de mémoire autour du Canadien de Montréal*, Montréal, Université de Montréal, 2014, https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/xmlui/handle/1866/11634;jsessionid=1FD326E67A34A6C0CE4FC4349BA94A78

[6] (en) Josephine Dolan, « Smoothing the wrinkles : Hollywood, “successful aging” and the new visibility of older female stars », dans Carter C, Steiner L. et McClaughlin L. (dir.), *The Routledge Companion to Media and Gender*, London & New York, Routledge, p. 342-351, 2013, http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/21952/

6 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

6.1 Texte

- **Cultures du vieillissement** *Source :* https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultures_du_vieillissement?oldid=120438224 *Contributeurs :* Benoît Prieur, WikiCleanerBot, BonifaceFR, Enrevseluj, MaudeG3 et Miami19

6.2 Images

- **Fichier:Logo_culture.jpg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/01/Logo_culture.jpg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Transféré de fr.wikipedia à Commons par Bloody-libu utilisant CommonsHelper. *Artiste d'origine :* Original téléversé par Rogilbert sur Wikipedia français

6.3 Licence du contenu

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Digital literacy

Digital literacy is the knowledge, skills, and behaviors used in a broad range of digital devices such as smartphones, tablets, laptops and desktop PCs, all of which are seen as network rather than computing devices. Digital literacy initially focused on digital skills and stand-alone computers, but the focus has moved from stand-alone to network devices. Digital literacy is distinct from computer literacy and digital skills. Computer literacy preceded digital literacy, and refers to knowledge and skills in using traditional computers (such as desktop PCs and laptops) with a focus on practical skills in using software application packages. Digital skills is a more contemporary term but is limited to practical abilities in using digital devices (such as laptops and smartphones).

A digitally literate person will possess a range of digital skills, knowledge of the basic principles of computing devices, skills in using computer networks, an ability to engage in online communities and social networks while adhering to behavioral protocols, be able to find, capture and evaluate information, an understanding of the societal issues raised by digital technologies (such as big data), and possess critical thinking skills.

Digital literacy does not replace traditional forms of literacy. It builds upon the foundation of traditional forms of literacy.[1] Digital literacy is the marrying of the two terms digital and literacy; however, it is much more than a combination of the two terms. Digital information is a symbolic representation of data, and literacy refers to the ability to read for knowledge, write coherently, and think critically about the written word.

Digital literacy researchers explore a wide variety of topics, including how people find, use, summarize, evaluate, create, and communicate information while using digital technologies. Research also encompasses a variety of hardware platforms, such as computer hardware, cell phones and other mobile devices and software or applications, including web search or Internet applications more broadly. As a result, the area is concerned with much more than how people learn to use computers. In Scandinavian English as well as in OECD research, the term Digital Competence is preferred over literacy due to its holistic use. In 2013, European Commission published a Digital Competence Framework [2] which also includes the notion of digital literacy, but goes further than that, for example, defining problem solving in digital environments as part of the Digital competence.

1 Academic and pedagogical concepts

From a competency perspective, literacy is the lowest level in a progression that spans literacy, fluency and mastery. From an academic perspective, digital literacy is a part of the computing subject area, alongside computer science and information technology.[3]

Digital literacy is a new literacy, and may itself be decomposed into several sub-literacies. One such decomposition considers digital literacy as embracing computer literacy, network literacy, information literacy and social media literacy. Previous conceptualisations of digital literacy focused on the practical skills associated with using computers (now considered computer literacy). These include hardware skills, such as connecting devices, and software skills, such as using application packages. Contemporary conceptualisations of digital literacy add to these traditional skills, and embrace knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviours, particularly with respect to networked devices (which include smartphones, tablets and personal computers). Digital literacy differs from computer literacy in a number of significant ways. While it embraces the practical skills that computer literacy incorporates, there is a much greater focus on sociological, political, cultural, economic and behavioral aspects of digital technologies.

As a pedagogical approach in curriculum design, the implementation of digital literacy affords far-reaching advantages. The internet is both a source of information and communication that has increased exponentially internationally. Subsequently, integrating technology into the classroom in a meaningful way, exposes students to a range of literacy practices called multi-literacies which broadens their outlook and widens vistas of information and knowledge which is highly constructive. This methodology embraces the constructivist theory of learning (Bruner, 1978) wherein learners draw from their existing knowledge in order to construct new learning.

2 Core elements and their educational effects

Literacies can be grouped together in what is known as the Essential Elements of Digital Literacies[4][5][6] which expounds the theory that having an understanding of

these eight essential elements [7] of digital literacies will enable an individual to be digitally literate. The development of these core skills correlated to the particular contexts in which an individual may develop their skills with a view to ensuring that they align with their needs.[8] The eight elements are Cultural, Cognitive, Constructive, Communicative, Confidence, Creative, Critical and Civic. The value of each of these core elements is dependent on varying needs at different times.[9]

- Cultural - The cultural element of Digital Literacies requires technology use in different contexts and an awareness of the values and concepts specific to the varying contexts.

- Cognitive - The cognitive component of Digital literacies aims to enable mastery of the use of technological tools, software and platforms. Gaining expertise in digital tools helps learners become more digitally literate.

- Constructive - The constructive element requires reusing and remixing existing resources depending on the need; or adapting them into new resources. Through construction, a digitally literate user creates new data and shares their creations with others digitally.

- Communicative - The communicative component requires awareness about different communication devices both digital and mobile. Being digitally literate means communicating in the digital world in several ways.

- Confidence - The confidence element of Digital Literacy means gaining competence with digital technologies and the ability to create an environment for practising skills and self-learning.

- Creative - Through the Creative element of Digital Literacy, digital learners create new data in digital environments based on personal interests. This element places emphasis on taking risks while developing searching skills and producing new things.

- Critical - The critical component requires the digital learner to develop various perspectives. While actively taking part in digital environments, the user should take different circumstances into account.

- Civic - The civic element is all about developing and acquiring the concepts of democracy and global citizenship through digital technologies. This component helps the participation of the individual in society. Part of digital literacy is the ability to form communities online.

It is recognised that the implementation of these elements in an individual's context will require constant updating and upgrading as digital information and tools change along with our understanding of them.

From a pedagogical perspective, digital literacy seeks to include knowledge and understanding of the applications and implications of digital technologies, in contrast to the skills focus of computer literacy. Digital literacy is considered a key aspect of contemporary citizenship to enable individuals to fully participate in the digital economy and the democratic process, and knowledgeably engage with debates relating to the networked society, such as those relating to personal privacy. Digital literacy may be studied at a number of levels. While fundamental concepts and skills are normally covered in the lower levels of national qualification frameworks, more advanced treatments, dealing with more sophisticated concepts and skills such as critical thinking, are higher level competencies.

- New literacies: Expounds upon the new type of literacy in regards to the technological advancements of society.
  - Layered Literacy: Describes the way that print and digital overlap, creating intertextuality [10]
- Transliteracy: The ability to read and write across a wide variety of media formats.
- Electracy: The pedagogical skills necessary for new digital skills.
- Digital citizen: The role and rights of a person within the digital world

3 Digital and media literacy

The topic of digital and media literacy was addressed by the Knight Commission on the Information Needs of Communities in a Democracy, a blue ribbon panel of seventeen media, policy and community leaders, whose purpose was to assess the information needs of communities, and recommend measures to help Americans better meet those needs. Its report, Informing Communities: Sustaining Democracy in the Digital Age, was the first major commission on media since the Hutchins Commission in the 1940s and the Kerner and Carnegie Commissions of the 1960s. In the digital age, technological, economic and behavioral changes are dramatically altering how Americans communicate. Information is more fragmented. Communications systems no longer run along the same lines as local governance. The gap in access to digital tools and skills is wide and troubling. This new era poses major challenges to the flow of news and information people depend on to manage their complex lives. In the context of this report, digital and media literacy is seen as a constellation of life skills that are necessary

for full participation in our media-saturated, information-rich society. According to Renee Hobbs, author of the white paper, Digital and Media Literacy: A Plan of Action, these include the ability to do the following:

- Make responsible choices and access information by locating and sharing materials and comprehending information and ideas
- Analyze messages in a variety of forms by identifying the author, purpose and point of view, and evaluating the quality and credibility of the content
- Create content in a variety of forms, making use of language, images, sound, and new digital tools and technologies
- Reflect on one's own conduct and communication behavior by applying social responsibility and ethical principles
- Take social action by working individually and collaboratively to share knowledge and solve problems in the family, workplace and community, and by participating as a member of a community

Digital and media literacy competencies, which constitute core competencies of citizenship in the digital age, have enormous practical value. Hobbs identifies a *10-point action plan*[11] to enable all Americans to acquire digital and media literacy competencies.

4 Digital literacy and 21st-century skills

Digital literacy requires certain skill sets that are interdisciplinary in nature. Warshauer and Matuchniak list information, media, and technology; learning and innovation skills; and life and career skills as the three skill sets that individuals need to master in order to be digitally literate, or the 21st-century skills. In order to achieve information, media, and technology skills, one needs to achieve competency in information literacy, media literacy and ICT (information communicative technologies). Encompassed within Learning and Innovation Skills, one must also be able to be able to be exercise their creativity and innovation, critical thinking and problem solving, and communication and collaboration skills. In order to be competent in Life and Career Skills, it is also necessary to be able to exercise flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural skills, productivity and accountability, leadership and responsibility.[12] Aviram & Eshet-Alkalai contend that there are five types of literacies that are encompassed in the umbrella term that is digital literacy.

1. Photo-visual literacy is the ability to read and deduce information from visuals.
2. Reproduction literacy is the ability to use digital technology to create a new piece of work or combine existing pieces of work together to make it your own.
3. Branching literacy is the ability to successfully navigate in the non-linear medium of digital space.
4. Information literacy is the ability to search, locate, assess and critically evaluate information found on the web and on-shelf in libraries.
5. Socio-emotional literacy refers to the social and emotional aspects of being present online, whether it may be through socializing, and collaborating, or simply consuming content.[13]

5 Use in education

Schools are continuously updating their curriculum for digital literacy to keep up with accelerating technological developments. This often includes computers in the classroom, the use of educational software to teach curriculum, and course materials being made available to students online. Some classrooms are designed to use smartboards and audience response systems. These techniques are most effective when the teacher is digitally literate as well.

Teachers often teach digital literacy skills to students who use computers for research. Such skills include verifying credible sources online and how-to cite web sites. Google and Wikipedia are used by students "for everyday life research."[14]

Educators are often required to be certified in digital literacy to teach certain software and, more prevalently, to prevent plagiarism amongst students.

5.1 Digital natives and immigrants

Marc Prensky invented and popularized the terms "digital native" and "digital immigrant." A digital native, according to Prensky, is one who was born into the digital age. A digital immigrant refers to one who adopts technology later in life.[15] These terms aid in understanding the issues of teaching digital literacy, however, simply being a digital native does not make one digitally literate.

Digital immigrants, although they adapt to the same technology as natives, possess a sort of "accent" which restricts them from communicating the way natives do. In fact, research shows that, due to the brain's malleable nature, technology has changed the way today's students read, perceive, and process information.[16] This means that today's educators may struggle to find effective teaching methods for digital natives. Digital immigrants might resist teaching digital literacy because they themselves

weren't taught that way. Prensky believes this is a problem because today's students are "a population that speaks an entirely new language"[15] than the people who educate them.

Statistics and popular representations of the elderly and digital technologies portray them as digital immigrants. For example, in 2010 in Canada, 29% of those 75+ and 60% of those 65-74 had browsed the Internet in the past month whereas this activity almost reached 100% among those 15-24 years old.[17] Eugene Loos identifies the most common assumptions about digital technologies and the elderly, all of which contribute to portray them as digital immigrants and to perpetuate digital ageism: senior citizens may be regarded as a homogenous group; this group does not want to or is not able to make use of digital information sources; however, it is not perceived as a problem, because as time passes, these generations will be succeeded by new generations that have no problem at all with digital technologies.[18] The heterogeneity of cohorts, interest in technologies changing according to life events, and the importance of regular use to develop skills and literacy are examples of other elements to take into account.[19]

5.2 Digital visitors and residents

In contrast to Marc Prensky, Dave White from the Department for Continuing Education at the University of Oxford has been publicising his concept of digital visitors and residents.[20][21] Briefly, the concept is that visitors leave no online social trace where as residents live a portion of their lives online. These are not two separate categories of people but rather a description of a continuum of behaviours. It is probable that many individuals demonstrate both visitor and residential behaviours in different contexts. Dave White has developed a mapping tool which explores this concept.[22]

5.3 Digital writing

Digital writing is a new type of composition being taught increasingly within universities. Digital writing is a pedagogy focused on technology's impact on writing environments; it is not simply using a computer to write. Rather than the traditional print perspective, digital writing enables students to explore modern technologies and learn how different writing spaces affect the meaning, audience, and readability of text. Educators in favor of digital writing argue that it is necessary because "technology fundamentally changes how writing is produced, delivered, and received."[23] The goal of teaching digital writing is that students will increase their ability to produce a relevant, high-quality product, instead of just a standard academic paper.[24]

One aspect of digital writing is the use of hypertext. As opposed to printed text, hypertext invites readers to explore information in a non-linear fashion. Hypertext consists of traditional text and hyperlinks that send readers to other texts. These links may refer to related terms or concepts (such is the case on Wikipedia), or they may enable readers to choose the order in which they read. The process of digital writing requires the composer to make unique "decisions regarding linking and omission." These decisions "give rise to questions about the author's responsibilities to the [text] and to objectivity."[25]

6 Use in society

Digital literacy helps people communicate and keep up with societal trends. Literacy in social network services and Web 2.0 sites helps people stay in contact with others, pass timely information and even sell goods and services. This is mostly popular among younger generations, though sites like LinkedIn have made it valuable to older professionals.

Digital literacy can also prevent people from believing hoaxes that are spread online or are the result of photo manipulation. E-mail frauds and phishing often take advantage of the digitally illiterate, costing victims money and making them vulnerable to identity theft.

Research has demonstrated that the differences in the level of digital literacy depend mainly on age and education level, while the influence of gender is decreasing (Hargittai, 2002; van Dijk, 2005; van Dijk and van Deursen, 2009). Among young people, in particular, digital literacy is high in its operational dimension (e.g. rapidly move through hypertext, familiarity with different kinds of online resources) while the skills to critically evaluate content found online show a deficit (Gui and Argentin, 2011).

Building on digital literacy is the concept of digital creativity which is the expression of creative skills in the digital medium. This can include programming, web sites and the generation and manipulation of digital images.

6.1 Social networking

With the emergence of social networking, one who is digitally literate now has a major voice online.[26] The level of digital literacy needed to voice an opinion online today compared to the Internet before social networks is minute. Websites like Facebook and Twitter, as well as personal websites and blogs have enabled a new type of journalism that is subjective, personal, and "represents a global conversation that is connected through its community of readers." [27] These online communities foster group interactivity among the digitally literate. Social networks also help users establish a digital identity, or a "symbolic digital representation of identity attributes."[28] Without digital literacy or the assistance of someone who is digitally literate, one cannot possess

a personal digital identity. This is closely allied to Web Literacy.

7 Digital divide

Digital literacy and digital access have become increasingly important competitive differentiators.[29] Bridging the economic and developmental divides is in large measure a matter of increasing digital literacy and access for peoples who have been left out of the information and communications technology (ICT) revolutions.

Scholar Howard Besser contends that the digital divide is more than just a gap between those who have access to technology and those who don't. This issue encompasses aspects such as information literacy, appropriateness of content, and access to content.[30] Beyond access, a digital divide exists between those who apply critical thinking to technology or not, those who speak English or not, and those who create digital content or merely consume it.

Research published in 2012 found that the digital divide, as defined by access to information technology, does not exist amongst youth in the United States.[31] Young people of all races and ethnicities report being connected to the internet at rates of 94-98%.[31] There remains, however, a Civic Opportunity Gap, where youth from poorer families and those attending lower socioeconomic status schools are less likely to encounter opportunities to apply their digital literacies toward civic ends.[32]

Community Informatics overlaps to a considerable degree with digital literacy by being concerned with ensuring the opportunity not only for ICT access at the community level but also, according to Michael Gurstein, that the means for the "effective use" of ICTs for community betterment and empowerment are available.[33] Digital literacy is of course, one of the significant elements in this process.

The United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development (GAID)[34] seeks to address this set of issues at an international and global level. Many organizations (e.g. *Per* Scholas for underserved communities in the United States and InterConnection for underserved communities around the world as well as the U.S.) focus on addressing this concern at national, local and community levels.

8 Digital citizenship

Digital citizenship has nine components:[35]

- Digital access: full electronic participation in society.
- Digital commerce: electronic buying and selling of goods.
- Digital communication: electronic exchange of information.
- Digital literacy: process of teaching and learning about technology and the use of technology.
- Digital etiquette: electronic standards of conduct or procedure.
- Digital law: electronic responsibility for actions and deeds.
- Digital rights and responsibilities: those freedoms extended to everyone in a digital world.
- Digital health and wellness: physical and psychological well-being in a digital technology world.
- Digital security (self-protection): electronic precautions to guarantee safety.

9 Global impact

Government officials around the world have emphasized the importance of digital literacy for their economy. According to HotChalk, an Online resource for educators: "Nations with centralized education systems, such as China, are leading the charge and implementing digital literacy training programs faster than anyone else. For those countries, the news is good."

Many developing nations are also focusing on digital literacy education to compete globally.

Economically, socially and regionally marginalised people have benefited from the ECDL Foundation's ECDL / ICDL programme through funding and support from Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, international development agency funding and non-governmental organisations(NGO's).

The Philippines' Education Secretary Jesli Lapus has emphasized the importance of digital literacy in Filipino education. He claims a resistance to change is the main obstacle to improving the nation's education in the globalized world. In 2008, Lapus was inducted into Certiport's "Champions of Digital Literacy" Hall of Fame for his work to emphasize digital literacy.[36]

10 Use in the workforce

Those who are digitally literate are more likely to be economically secure.[37] Many jobs require a working knowledge of computers and the Internet to perform basic functions. As wireless technology improves, more jobs require proficiency with cell phones and PDAs (sometimes combined into smart phones).

White collar jobs are increasingly performed primarily on computers and portable devices. Many of these jobs

require proof of digital literacy to be hired or promoted. Sometimes companies will administer their own tests to employees, or official certification will be required.

As technology has become cheaper and more readily available, more blue-collar jobs have required digital literacy as well. Manufacturers and retailers, for example, are expected to collect and analyze data about productivity and market trends to stay competitive. Construction workers often use computers to increase employee safety.[37]

Job recruiters often use employment Web sites to find potential employees, thus magnifying the importance of digital literacy in securing a job.

The 2014 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)...defines digital literacy skills as a workforce preparation activity. [38]

11 Notes

[1] Jenkins, Henry (2009). *Confronting the Challenges of Participatory Culture: Media Education for the 21st Century* (PDF). Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

[2] DIGCOMP: A Framework for Developing and Understanding Digital Competence in Europe http://is.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pages/EAP/DIGCOMP.html

[3] Start Up or Shut Down, The Royal Society, 2012

[4] http://digilitpride.wordpress.com/2012/10/01/making-sense-of-the-8-elements-of-digital-literacy/

[5] http://www2.futurelab.org.uk/resources/documents/handbooks/digital_literacy.pdf

[6] http://edudemic.com/digital-literacy/

[7] as proposed by Doug Belshaw at his 2011 Presentation to the Association of Independent Schools of New South Wales (Australia) ICT Managers Conference

[8] http://www.slideshare.net/dajbelshaw/the-essential-elements-of-digital-literacies

[9] Bawden, D. (2008). Scholarship in the digital age: Information, infrastructure and the Internet. JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION, 64(4), 630-631

[10] Selfe, Cynthia L. (1989). Redefining literacy: The multilayered grammar of computers. In Gail E. Hawisher & Cynthia L. Selfe (Eds.), Critical perspectives on computers and composition studies (pp. 3–15). New York: Teachers College Press

[11] "A Plan of Action: 10 Recommendations". www.knightcomm.org. Retrieved 23 July 2015.

[12] Warschauer, Mark; Tina Matuchniak (2010). "New Technology and Digital Worlds: Analyzing Evidence of Equity in Access, Use, and Outcomes". *Review of Research in Education* **34**: 179–225. doi:10.3102/0091732X09349791.

[13] Aviram, A., & Eshet-Alkalai, Y. (2006). Towards a theory of digital literacy: Three scenarios for the next steps. European Journal of Open, Distance and E-Learning. Retrieved from http://www.eurodl.org/index.php?p=archives&year=2006&halfyear=1&abstract=223

[14] "How College Students Seek Information in the Digital Age" (PDF).

[15] Prensky, Marc. "Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants" (PDF). *On the Horizon*. MCB University Press. Retrieved 30 November 2011.

[16] Carr, Nicholas. "Is Google Making Us Stupid?". Retrieved 30 November 2011.

[17] Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75-006-x/2013001/article/11768-fra.htm

[18] Loos, E. (2012). Senior citizens: Digital immigrants in their own country? Observatorio (OBS*) Journal, vol.6 - no 1, 001-023.

[19] Wyatt, S. 2003, « Non-Users Also Matter: The Construction of Users and Non-Users of the Internet », dans N. Oudshoorn et T. Pinch (dir.), How Users Matter: The Co-Construction of Users and Technology, Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, pp. 67-80.

[20] http://firstmonday.org/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/3171/3049

[21] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0sFBadv04eY

[22] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x9IMObcyKbo

[23] WIDE Research Center Collective. "Why Teach Digital Writing?". Retrieved 30 November 2011.

[24] Beers, Kylene (2007). *Adolescent Literacy*. Portsmouth: Heinemann.

[25] McAdams, Mindy. "JEP: Hypertext". Retrieved 30 November 2011.

[26] Kroski, Ellyssa. "Community 2.0". Retrieved 30 November 11. Check date values in: |access-date= (help)

[27] Marlow, Cameron. "Audience, Structure, and Authority in the Weblog Community" (PDF). MIT Media Laboratory. Retrieved 2 June 2006.

[28] Dixon, Mark. "Identity Map". Retrieved 30 November 2011.

[29] "*United Nations GAID Series 2: Our Common Humanity in the Information Age - Principles and Values for Development*". Retrieved October 2008.

[30] Besser, Howard. "The Next Digital Divides". Retrieved 30 November 2011.

[31] Cohen, C. J., & Kahne, J. (2011). Participatory Politics: New Media and Youth Political Action. Chicago, IL: MacArthur Network on Youth and Participatory Politics.

[32] Kahne, Joseph and Middaugh, Ellen (2008),As technology has become cheaper and more readily available, more blue-collar jobs have required digital literacy as well. “Democracy for some: The civic opportunity gap in high school”, Circle Working Paper, retrieved 2013-09-25

[33] Gurstein, Michael. “Effective use: A community informatics strategy beyond the digital divide”. Retrieved 12 June 2012.

[34] "*The United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development (GAID)*". Retrieved October 2008.

[35] Rible. “Nine Themes of Digital Citizenship”. Retrieved 23 March 2013.

[36] “DepEd: Use ICT to improve learning outcomes”. Archived from the original on 2009-06-26.

[37] “The Campaign for Digital Inclusion” (pdf). Retrieved 23 March 2013.

[38] IMLS press release: $2.2 Billion Reasons to Pay Attention to WIOA. October 21, 2014

12 References

- Gui, M. & Argentin, G. (2011). Digital skills of internet natives: Different forms of digital literacy in a random sample of northern Italian high school students, *New Media & Society*. Volume 13 Issue 6 http://nms.sagepub.com/content/13/6/963
- Hargittai, E. (2002). Second-level digital divide: Differences in people’s online skills. First Monday 7(4).
- van Dijk, J (2005). The Deepening Divide. Inequality in The Information Society. London: Sage Publications.
- van Deursen, A. & van Dijk, J. (2009). Improving digital skills for the use of online public information and services. Government Information Quarterly (26): 333–340.

13 Further reading

- “Digital Literacy Standard Curriculum Version 3”, *Microsoft*, July 1, 2011

14 External links

- digitalliteracy.gov An initiative of the Obama Administration to serve as a valuable resource to practitioners who are delivering digital literacy training and services in their communities.
- digitalliteracy.org A Clearinghouse of Digital Literacy and Digital Inclusion best practices from around the world.
- DigitalLiteracy.us A reference guide for public educators on the topic of digital literacy.
- ECDL Foundation ECDL Foundation is the global standards and certification body for the ECDL and ICDL end-user computer skills certification programs.
- Microsoft Digital Literacy Curriculum Free digital literacy courses with examples from Microsoft software
- CEPIS A non-profit organisation seeking to improve and promote a high standard among Informatics Professionals in recognition of the impact that Informatics has on employment, business and society.
- Certiport Provider of digital literacy courses and certifications.
- Certiblog Official blog of Certiport.
- Council Overview Background and information about the Global Digital Literacy Council.
- Global Literacy HotChalk articles about digital literacy around the world.
- Champions of Digital Literacy Champions of Digital Literacy award recipients.
- Digital Literacy Contest A competition of digital literacy skills which libraries host for their patrons.
- Clive Thompson on the New Literacy from Wired magazine.
- Pew Internet article about mobile devices and information environments.
- Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants, Part II by Marc Prensky.
- The Next Digital Divides by Howard Besser.
- Online, R U Really Reading? New York Times article by Motoko Rich.
- The Hive Mind: Folksonomies and User-Based Tagging by Ellyssa Kroski.

15 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

15.1 Text

- **Digital literacy** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_literacy?oldid=695204515 *Contributors:* Michael Hardy, Lquilter, Bearcat, LiDaobing, Beland, Bobbyelliott, Rich Farmbrough, JaapB, Mgurst, Wtshymanski, Brookie, Wikiklrsc, SDC, BD2412, ElKevbo, Merrilee, Cherubino, Bmicomp, Whoisjohngalt, Bhny, Rsrikanth05, Thane, Gating, Allens, SmackBot, Slashme, Thorseth, Bluebot, Bejnar, Ohconfucius, Dajbelshaw, CmdrObot, Gimmetrow, Norman daoust, Haroldwolf, JaGa, Rsmyth, Fences and windows, Logan, SieBot, Mild Bill Hiccup, Alejandrocaro35, Arjayay, Moran Wright, XLinkBot, Sjgknight, Dthomsen8, Cristian Opazo, Addbot, Some jerk on the Internet, Ecdl, MrOllie, Download, Zorrobot, Jarble, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Adeliine, Aacarling, Materialscientist, Quebec99, Xqbot, FrescoBot, MsMaam, Huwjarvis, Makki98, Brennanpincardiff, Onel5969, Kavajones, Palsmith, John of Reading, AvicBot, John Cline, Tonyinman, Ego White Tray, Rrdkent, ClueBot NG, AZ5461, Calànch, MelbourneStar, This lousy T-shirt, Widr, Helpful Pixie Bot, HMSSolent, Metricopolus, Thekillerpenguin, Spencerbloor, MeanMotherJr, BattyBot, StarryGrandma, ChrisGualtieri, Dexbot, Daniel H. Lhungdim, Gushman68, Frosty, Kneditors, Zackrspv, Bbjudy, Epicgenius, Eyesnore, Dnl923, Beclaw44, Kathy.bussertwebb, Daveplml, Boosgirl, Jjmsaquarius, C01Clem, Ginsuloft, Nafizaa, Annekingsley, Viperofkorn, Civicked, Jacobwc, ITdesk-odrazi, Ventosa5103, SathyaNarayananCBEUG, Monkbot, EJET63, Janebasnett, LibKathryn, MaudeG3, Delmoro23, Juggler78 and Anonymous: 64

15.2 Images

- **File:Edit-clear.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/f/f2/Edit-clear.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* The *Tango! Desktop Project*. *Original artist:*
  The people from the Tango! project. And according to the meta-data in the file, specifically: "Andreas Nilsson, and Jakub Steiner (although minimally)."
- **File:Question_book-new.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/9/99/Question_book-new.svg *License:* Cc-by-sa-3.0 *Contributors:*
  Created from scratch in Adobe Illustrator. Based on Image:Question book.png created by User:Equazcion *Original artist:*
  Tkgd2007

15.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Elder abuse

Sometimes, when many people add their own contributions, entries become messy and hard to read. This entry needed a 'cleanup' and that is what we did.

Elder abuse (also called “elder mistreatment,” “senior abuse,” “abuse in later life,” “abuse of older adults,” “abuse of older women,” and “abuse of older men”) is “a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person.”[1] This definition has been adopted by the World Health Organization from a definition put forward by Action on Elder Abuse in the UK. Laws protecting the elderly from abuse are similar to, and related to, laws protecting dependent adults from abuse.

The core element to the harm of elder abuse is the “expectation of trust” of the older person toward their abuser. Thus, it includes harms by people the older person knows or with whom they have a relationship, such as a spouse, partner or family member, a friend or neighbor, or people that the older person relies on for services. Many forms of elder abuse are recognized as types of domestic violence or family violence.

While there are a variety of circumstances that count as elder abuse, it does not include general criminal activity against older persons, such as home break-ins, “muggings” in the street or “distraction burglary”, where a stranger distracts an older person at the doorstep while another person enters the property to steal.

The abuse of elders by caregivers is a worldwide issue. In 2002, the work of the World Health Organization brought international attention to the issue of elder abuse.[2] Over the years, government agencies and community professional groups, worldwide, have specified elder abuse as a social problem.[3]

In 2006 the International Network for Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) designated June 15 as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD) and an increasing number of events are held across the globe on this day to raise awareness of elder abuse, and highlight ways to challenge such abuse.[4]

1 Types

Although there are common themes of elder abuse across nations, there are also unique manifestations based upon history, culture, economic strength, and societal perceptions of older people within nations themselves. The fundamental common denominator is the use of power and control by one individual to affect the well-being and status of another, older, individual.

There are several types of abuse of older people that are generally recognized as being elder abuse, including:[5][6]

- **Physical**: e.g. hitting, punching, slapping, burning, pushing, kicking, restraining, false imprisonment / confinement, or giving excessive or improper medication as well as withholding treatment and medication.
- **Psychological/Emotional**: e.g. humiliating a person. A common theme is a perpetrator who identifies something that matters to an older person and then uses it to coerce an older person into a particular action. It may take verbal forms such as yelling, name-calling, ridiculing, constantly criticizing, accusations, blaming, or non verbal forms such as ignoring, silence, shunning or withdrawing affection.
- **Financial abuse**: also known as financial exploitation. e.g. illegal or unauthorized use of a person’s property, money, pension book or other valuables (including changing the person’s will to name the abuser as heir). It may be obtained by deception, coercion, misrepresentation, undue influence, or theft. This includes fraudulently obtaining guardianship or use of a power of attorney. Other forms include deprivation of money or other property, or by eviction / removal from their own home
- **Scam by strangers**: e.g. worthless “sweepstakes” that elderly persons must pay in order to collect winnings, fraudulent investment schemes, predatory lending, and lottery scams.[7]
- **Sexual**: e.g. forcing a person to take part in any sexual activity without his or her consent, including forcing them to participate in conversations of a sexual nature against their will; may also include situations where person is no longer able to give consent (dementia)
- **Neglect**: e.g. depriving a person of proper medical treatment, food, heat, clothing or comfort or essential medication and depriving a person of needed services to force certain kinds of actions, financial and otherwise. Neglect can include leaving an at-risk (i.e fall risk) elder person unattended. The deprivation may be intentional (active neglect) or happen out of lack of knowledge or resources (passive neglect).
- **Hybrid financial exploitation (HFE)**: e.g. financial exploitation that co-occurs with physical

abuse and/or neglect. HFE victims are more likely to be co-habiting with abusive individual, to have fair/poor health, to fear the abusive individual, to perceive abusive individual as caretaker, and to have a longer duration of abuse.[8]

In addition, some U.S. state laws[9] also recognize the following as elder abuse:

- **Abandonment**: deserting a dependent person with the intent to abandon them or leave them unattended at a place for such a time period as may be likely to endanger their health or welfare.[10] Elder abuse includes deserting an elderly, dependent person with the intent to abandon them or leave them unattended at a place for such a time period as may be likely to endanger their health or welfare.[10]
- **Rights abuse**: denying the civil and constitutional rights of a person who is old, but not declared by court to be mentally incapacitated. This is an aspect of elder abuse that is increasingly being recognized and adopted by nations
- **Self-neglect**: any persons neglecting themselves by not caring about their own health, well-being or safety. Self-neglect (harm by self) is treated as conceptually different than abuse (harm by others). Elder self-neglect can lead to illness, injury, or even death. Common needs that older adults may deny themselves, or ignore are the following: Sustenance (food or water); cleanliness (bathing and personal hygiene); adequate clothing for climate protection; proper shelter; adequate safety; clean and healthy surroundings; medical attention for serious illness; essential medications.[11] Self-neglect is often created by an individual's declining mental awareness or capability. Some older adults may choose to deny themselves some health or safety benefits, which may not be self-neglect. This may simply be their personal choice. Caregivers and other responsible individuals must honor these choices if the older adult is sound of mind. In other instances, the older adult may lack the needed resources, as a result of poverty, or other social condition. This is also not considered as "self neglect".[12]
- **Institutional abuse** refers to physical or psychological harms, as well as rights violations in settings where care and assistance is provided to dependant older adults or others.

2 Warning signs

The key to prevention and intervention of elder abuse is the ability to recognize the warning signs of its occurrence. Signs of elder abuse differ dependent on the type of abuse the victim is suffering. Each type of abuse has distinct signs associated with it.

- **Physical abuse** can be detected by visible signs on the body, including bruises, scars, sprains, or broken bones. More subtle indications of physical abuse include signs of restraint, such as rope marks on the wrist, or broken eyeglasses.[13]
- **Emotional abuse** often accompanies the other types of abuse and can usually be detected by changes in the personality or behavior. The elder may also exhibit behavior mimicking dementia, such as rocking or mumbling.[13]
- **Financial exploitation** is a more subtle form of abuse, in comparison to other types, and may be more challenging to notice. Signs of financial exploitation include significant withdrawals from accounts, belongings or money missing from the home, unpaid bills, and unnecessary goods or services.[13]
- **Sexual abuse,** like physical abuse, can be detected by visible signs on the body, especially around the breasts or genital area. Other signs include inexplicable infections, bleeding, and torn underclothing.[13]
- **Neglect** is a type of abuse in that it can be inflicted either by the caregiver or oneself. Signs of neglect include malnutrition and dehydration, poor hygiene, noncompliance to a prescription medication, and unsafe living conditions.[13]

In addition to observing signs in the elderly individual, abuse can also be detected by monitoring changes in the caregiver's behavior. For example, the caregiver may not allow them to speak to or receive visitors, exhibit indifference or a lack of affection towards the elder, or refer to the elder as "a burden." Caregivers who have a history of substance abuse or mental illness are more likely to commit elder abuse than other individuals.[14]

Abuse can sometimes be subtle, and therefore difficult, to detect. Regardless, awareness organizations and research advise to take any suspicion seriously and to address concerns adequately and immediately.

3 Health consequences

The health consequences of elder abuse are very serious. Elder abuse can destroy an elderly person's quality of life in the forms of:[15]

- Declining functional abilities
- Increased dependency

- Increased sense of helplessness
- Increased stress
- Worsening psychological decline
- Premature mortality and morbidity
- Depression and dementia
- Malnutrition
- Bed sores
- Death

The risk of death for elder abuse victims are three times higher than for non-victims.[16]

4 Common abusers

An abuser can be a spouse, partner, relative, a friend or neighbor, a volunteer worker, a paid worker, practitioner, solicitor, or any other individual with the intent to deprive a vulnerable person of their resources. Relatives include adult children and their spouses or partners, their offspring and other extended family members. Children and living relatives who have a history of substance abuse or have had other life troubles are of particular concern. For example, HFE abusive individuals are more likely to be a relative, chronically unemployed, and dependent on the elderly person.[8]

Perpetrators of elder abuse can include anyone in a position of trust, control or authority. Family relationships, neighbors and friends, are all socially considered as relationships of trust, whether or not the older adult actually thinks of the people as "trustworthy". Some perpetrators may "groom" an older person (befriend or build a relationship with them) in order to establish a relationship of trust. Older people living alone who have no adult children living nearby are particularly vulnerable to "grooming" by neighbors and friends who would hope to gain control of their estates.

The majority of abusers are relatives, typically the older adult's spouse/partner or sons and daughters, although the type of abuse differs according to the relationship. In some situations the abuse is "domestic violence grown old," a situation in which the abusive behaviour of a spouse or partner continues into old age.

In some situations, an older couple may be attempting to care and support each other and failing, in the absence of external support. With sons and daughters it tends to be financial abuse, justified by a belief that it is nothing more than the "advance inheritance" of property, valuables and money.

Within paid care environments, abuse can occur for a variety of reasons. Some abuse is the willful act of cruelty inflicted by a single individual upon an older person. In fact, a case study in Canada suggests that the high elder abuse statistics are from repeat offenders who, like in other forms of abuse, practice elder abuse for the Schadenfreude associated with the act. More commonly, institutional abuses or neglect may reflect lack of knowledge, lack of training, lack of support, or insufficient resourcing. Institutional abuse may be the consequence of common practices or processes that are part of the running of a care institution or service. Sometimes this type of abuse is referred to as "poor practice," although this term reflects the motive of the perpetrator (the causation) rather than the impact upon the older person.

With the aging of today's population, there is the potential that elder abuse will increase unless it is more comprehensively recognized and addressed.

5 Risk factors

There are several risk factors, which increase the likelihood that an elderly person will become a victim of elder abuse. Such risk factors for elder abuse include an elderly person who:[17]

- Has memory problems (such as dementia)
- Has physical disabilities
- Has depression, loneliness, or lack of social support
- Abuses alcohol or other substances
- Is verbally or physically combative with the caregiver
- Has a shared living situation

There are also several risk factors, which increase the likelihood that a caregiver will participate in elder abuse. Such risk factors for elder abuse include a caregiver who:[17]

- Feels overwhelmed or resentful
- Has a history of substance abuse or a history of abusing others
- Is dependent on the older person for housing, finances, or other needs
- Has mental health problems
- Is unemployed
- Has a criminal history
- Has a shared living situation

6 Research and statistics

There has been a general lack of reliable data in this area and it is often argued that the absence of data is a reflection of the low priority given to work associated with older people. However, over the past decade there has been a growing amount of research into the nature and extent of elder abuse. The research still varies considerably in the definitions being used, who is being asked, and what is being asked. As a result, the statistics used in this area vary considerably.

One study suggests that around 25% of vulnerable older adults will report abuse in the previous month, totaling up to 6% of the general elderly population.[18] However, some consistent themes are beginning to emerge from interaction with abused elders, and through limited and small scale research projects. Work undertaken in Canada suggests that approximately 70% of elder abuse is perpetrated against women and this is supported by evidence from the AEA helpline in the UK, which identifies women as victims in 67% of calls. Also domestic violence in later life may be a continuation of long term partner abuse and in some cases, abuse may begin with retirement or the onset of a health condition.[19] Certainly, abuse increases with age, with 78% of victims being over 70 years of age.[20]

The higher proportion of spousal homicides supports the suggestion that abuse of older women is often a continuation of long term spousal abuse against women. In contrast, the risk of homicide for older men was far greater outside the family than within.[21] This is an important point because the domestic violence of older people is often not recognized and consequently strategies, which have proved effective within the domestic violence arena, have not been routinely transferred into circumstances involving the family abuse of older people.

According to the AEA helpline in the UK, abuse occurs primarily in the family home (64%), followed by residential care (23%), and then hospitals (5%), although a helpline does not necessarily provide a true reflection of such situations as it is based upon the physical and mental ability of people to utilize such a resource.[20]

Research conducted in New Zealand broadly supports the above findings, with some variations. Of 1288 cases in 2002–2004, 1201 individuals, 42 couples, and 45 groups were found to have been abused. Of these, 70 percent were female. Psychological abuse (59%), followed by material/financial (42%), and physical abuse (12%) were the most frequently identified types of abuse. Sexual abuse occurred in 2% of reported cases.[22] Age Concern New Zealand found that most abusers are family members (70%), most commonly sons or daughters (40%). Older abusers (those over 65 years) are more likely to be husbands.[22]

In 2007, 4,766 cases of suspected abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation involving older adults were reported, an increase of 9 percent over 2006. 19 incidents were related to a death, and a total of 303 incidents were considered life-threatening. About one in 11 incidents involved a life-threatening or fatal situation.

In 2012, the study called Pure Financial Exploitation vs. Hybrid Exploitation Co-Occurring With Physical Abuse and/or Neglect of Elderly Personsby Shelly L. Jackson and Thomas L. Hafemeister brought attention to the hybrid abuse that elderly persons can experience. This study revealed that victims of hybrid financial exploitation or HFE lost an average of $185,574, a range of $20–$750,000.[8]

6.1 Barriers to obtaining statistics

Several conditions make it hard for researchers to obtain accurate statistics on elder abuse. Researchers may have a hard time obtaining accurate elder abuse statistics for the following reasons:

- Elder abuse is largely a hidden problem and tends to be committed in the privacy of the elderly person's home, mostly by his or her family members[23]
- Elder abuse victims are often unwilling to report their abuse for fear of others' disbelief, fear of loss of independence, fear of being institutionalized, fear of losing their only social support (especially if the perpetrator is a relative), and fear of being subject to future retaliation by the perpetrator(s),[24][25][26][27]
- Elder abuse victims' cognitive decline and ill health may prevent them from reporting their abuse[28]
- Lack of proper training of service providers, such as social workers, law enforcement, nurses, etc., about elder abuse, therefore the number of cases reported tend to be low[29]
- The subjective nature of elder abuse, which largely depends on one's interpretation.[30]
- Another reason why there is a lack of accurate statistics is the debate of whether to include self-neglect or not. Many are unsure if it should be included since it does not involve another person as an abuser. Those opposed to the inclusion of self-neglect make the claim that it is a different form of abuse and thus, should not be included in the statistics. Due to this discrepancy and the others mentioned above, it is difficult to get accurate data concerning the abuse of the elderly.[31]

7 Prevention

Doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel can play a vital role in assisting elder abuse victims. Studies have

shown that elderly individuals, on average, make 13.9 visits per year to a physician.[32] Although there has been an increase in awareness of elder abuse over the years, physicians tend to only report 2% of elder abuse cases.[15] Reasons for lack of reporting by physicians include a lack of current knowledge concerning state laws on elder abuse, concern about angering the abuser and ruining the relationship with the elderly patient, possible court appearances, lack of cooperation from elderly patients or families, and lack of time and reimbursement.[15] Through education and training on elder abuse, health care professionals can better assist elder abuse victims.

Educating and training those in the criminal justice system, such as police, prosecutors, and the judiciary, on elder abuse, as well as increased legislation to protect elders, will also help to minimize elder abuse and will also provide improved assistance to victims of elder abuse.

In addition, community involvement in responding to elder abuse can contribute to elderly persons' safety. Communities can develop programs that are structured around meeting the needs of elderly persons. For example, several communities throughout the United States have created Financial Abuse Specialist Teams,[33] which are multi-disciplinary groups that consist of public and private professionals who volunteer their time to advise Adult Protective Services (APS), law enforcement, and private attorneys on matters of vulnerable adult financial abuse.[34]

8 See also

- Adult Protective Services
- Aging in place
- Assisted living
- Elder rights
- Elderly care
- Institutional abuse
- Parental abuse by children (equivalent abuse but for the next generation)
- Power and control in abusive relationships
- Psychological abuse
- Psychological manipulation
- The Weinberg Center for Elder Abuse Prevention

Along the way, we also discovered that we are not the only ones working on these topics: Elder rights (not included in this book) and LGBT ageing are two examples of this.

9 References

[1] elderabuse.org.uk, accessed October 12, 2007.

[2] Cook-Daniels,L., (2003b, January/February). "2003 is the year elder abuse hits the international state." Victimization of the Elderly and Disabled. 5, 65-66, 76.

[3] Rinkler A.G. (2009). "Recognition and perception of elder abuse by prehospital and hospital-based care providers". *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics* **48**: 110–115.

[4] International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, accessed June 26, 2007.

[5] Robinson, De Benedictis, Segal. "Elder Abuse and Neglect". Help Guide. Retrieved 15 December 2012.

[6] "What is Elder Abuse?". Administration on Aging. Retrieved 17 December 2012.

[7] Shilling, D. (2008, November/December). "Improving the court system's response to elder abuse," Victimization of the Elderly and Disabled, 11, 49, 51-52, 59, 62-63.

[8] Jackson S, Hafemeister T (2012). "Pure financial exploitation vs. Hybrid financial exploitation co-occurring with physical abuse and/or neglect of elderly persons". *Psychology Of Violence* **2** (3): 285–296. doi:10.1037/a0027273.

[9] Nursing Home Abuse Laws (NHAL)

[10] Oregon Revised Statutes.

[11] Tina de Benedictis, Ph.D., Jaelline Jaffe, Ph.D., and Jeanne Segal, Ph.D., (2007) Elder Abuse Types, Signs, Symptoms, Causes, and Help. Helpguide, helpguide.org.

[12] Johnson, Christopher, JD. "Elder Abuse: Neglect and Self Abuse", California, 19 February 2015. Retrieved on 25 February 2015.

[13] Robinson, Lawrence; Tina De Benedictis; Jeanne Segal (November 2012). "Elder abuse and neglect: Warning signs, risk factors, prevention, and help". Retrieved 16 December 2012.

[14] "Signs and symptoms of elder abuse and neglect in care". Advocare Incorporated. Retrieved 16 December 2012.

[15] Dong X (2005). "Medical Implications of Elder Abuse and Neglect". *Clinics in Geriatric Medicine* **21**: 293–313. doi:10.1016/j.cger.2004.10.006.

[16] American Medical Association White Paper on Elderly Health (1990). "report on the Council on Scientific Affairs". *Arch Intern Med* **150**: 2459–72. doi:10.1001/archinte.1990.00390230019004.

[17] Hildreth C.J. (2011). "Elder Abuse". *JAMA* **306** (5): 568. doi:10.1001/jama.306.5.568.

[18] Cooper C, Selwood A, Livingston G (March 2008). "The prevalence of elder abuse and neglect: a systematic review". *Age Ageing* **37** (2): 151–60. doi:10.1093/ageing/afm194. PMID 18349012.

[19] Silent and Invisible: A Report on Abuse and Violence in the Lives of Older Women in British Columbia and Yukon, 2001.

[20] Hidden Voices, Action on Elder Abuse, 2005.

[21] Statistics Canada, 1999, 38.

[22] Age Concern Elder Abuse and Neglect Prevention Services: An Analysis of Referrals for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2004. Age Concern New Zealand, November 2005.

[23] Administration on Aging. (1998). The national elder abuse incidence study: Final report. [Online], Available: www.aoa.gov/abuse/report/default.html

[24] Acierno, R., Hernandex-Tejada, M., Muzzy, W., and Steve, K. (2009). The national elder mistreatment study (NCJ Publication No. 2264560. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice

[25] Bulman P (2010). "Elder abuse emerges form the shadows of public consciousness". *NIJ Journal* **265**: 4–7. doi:10.1037/e546482010-002.

[26] Klein, A., Tobin, T., Salomon, A., and Dubois, J. (2008). A statewide profile of abuse of older women and the criminal justice response (NCJ Publication No. 222459). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

[27] Ayalon, Liat (2009). "Fears come true: the experiences of older care recipients and their family members of live-in foreign home care workers.". *International Psychogeriatric* **21** (4): 779–86. doi:10.1017/S1041610209990421. PMID 19538830.

[28] Choi N.G., Mayer J. (2000). "Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation". *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* **33** (4): 5–25. doi:10.1300/J083v33n02_02.

[29] Laumann E.O., Leitsch S.A., Waite L.J. (2008). "Elder mistreatment in the United States: Prevalence estimate from a nationally representative study". *Journals of Gerontology: Series B, Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences* **63** (4): S248–S254. doi:10.1093/geronb/63.4.s248.

[30] Ayalon, Liat (2011). "Abuse is in the eyes of the beholder: using multiple perspectives to evaluate elder mistreatment under round-the-clock foreign home carers in Israel". *Ageing and Society* **31** (3): 499–520. doi:10.1017/S0144686X1000108X.

[31] Brownell, P., & Rosich, G. (2007). Elder abuse. In J. Blackburn & C. Dulmus (Eds.), Handbook of gerontologyUnited States of America: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

[32] Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics. Older Americans 2008: Key indicators of well-being. Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, March 2008.

[33] http://www.coaoc.org/html/services_fast_description.htm

[34] Council on Aging Orange County, http://www.coaoc.org/html/services_fast_description.htm

10 Further reading

- Nerenberg, Lisa *Elder Abuse Prevention: Emerging Trends and Promising Strategies* (2007)

11 External links

- World Health Organization website

12 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

12.1 Text

- **Elder abuse** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elder_abuse?oldid=684224391 *Contributors:* The Anome, SimonP, Stevertigo, Mrwojo, Edward, Ubiquity, Lquilter, Karada, Saltine, Pollinator, Auric, Matthew Stannard, Jfdwolff, Guanaco, Edcolins, Christopherlin, Ukexpat, Rich Farmbrough, Zscout370, Cacophony, Stesmo, Arcadian, Jag123, Alansohn, Velella, Ceyockey, Angr, LOL, SCEhardt, Mandarax, Graham87, BD2412, Amorrow, Rjwilmsi, NIKE~enwiki, Bubba73, Stevenfruitsmaak, Wavelength, Pigman, Aeusoes1, PGPirate, Bridie, Danny-w, Mais oui!, Elliskev, SmackBot, Steve carlson, Reedy, Bluebot, Steff, Lingling32, Dreadstar, Pgillman, Vandyisa, Kuru, Gobonobo, Paulscf, Doczilla, Ryulong, OnBeyondZebrax, Jaksmata, Valereee, Penbat, Anthonyhcole, Epbr123, Mojo Hand, Hooponopono, Asdfj, Luna Santin, Widefox, Hechung, Lomis, VoABot II, MastCell, JaGa, Calltech, FisherQueen, Jdauie, Ja 62, Zach425, Rid dave1990, Bargnine, Snowbot, SieBot, Dusti, Brenont, This, that and the other, Belinrahs, JSpung, Texaselder, ClueBot, Shaliya waya, Flingy, Gary FitzGerald, Faerie Queene, Arjayay, Charmainespencer, Versus22, Koschwartz, Addbot, Cst17, Download, West.andrew.g, Tide rolls, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Themfromspace, Magog the Ogre, AnomieBOT, Rockma, NelsonHouseBaldEagle, Transity, AbigailAbernathy, Lilcynth, Lindarama, Vantine84, Expsychobabbler, Caringeditor, Simple Bob, Jonesey95, Tinton5, Dude1818, Chuckmoran7, Lotje, Jer770, Vivian36, GardmanVS, GoingBatty, DotKuro, Slightsmile, Tommy2010, ZéroBot, Helpsome, ClueBot NG, Pianomusio111, ZackMartin, Manishk.mosaic, MusikAnimal, Sparker3, Fylbecatulous, Khazar2, ParkSehJik, Susan Keilitz, Annedum7, Magoffinkm, Howicus, Star767, Farrajak, Marsha Keeffer at PHFS, DannAaz, Akerwin24, Monkbot, HFEvsPFEinput, KH-1, Cassandra.hill146, EsLaLey, MaudeG3, KasparBot, Jamesmcgeough and Anonymous: 113

12.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Estudo de Envelhecimento

(Ageing studies - in Portuguese)

Estudo de Envelhecimento (Age Studies) é um campo de análise cultural teórica, política e empiricamente engajada, desenvolvida por estudiosos de várias disciplinas diferentes. Nos últimos quinze anos, o campo de Estudo de Envelhecimento floresceu, com um número crescente de acadêmicos prestando atenção às implicações culturais do envelhecimento populacional.[1] [2]

1 História e Descrição do Campo

O Estudo de Envelhecimento se separa da disciplina tradicional da gerontologia por destacar a maneira como o envelhecimento biológico é mediado por construções culturais, e por enfatizar a auto-representação da pessoa idosa. [3] A primeira edição do jornal academic Age, Culture, Humanities (Idade, Cultura, Humanidades) inclui diversos artigos referentes à maturação dessa area de conhecimento, onde Stephen Katz cria uma comparação entre o presente estado do Estudo de Envelhecimento e dos Estudos de Gênero. [4] [5]

O Estudo do Envelhecimento é um campo interdisciplinar, que pode ser afiliado com abordagens mais amplas encontradas em estudos culturais, estudos de gênero, estudos de multimídia e cinema, cultura do consumo, etc. Pesquisadores trabalhando nesse campo questionam os discursos e práticas culturais que constroem o significado do envelhecimento. Por exemplo, invoca-se cálculos de idade, questionando em que idade somos considerados "velhos" (cinquenta? sessenta?) e referindo à pratica social de tentar adivinhar a idade de alguém. [6] Investiga-se também como expressões públicas de envelhecimento no Ocidente, como representação do envelhecimento nas notícias, filmes e televisão, criam visões limitadas da terceira idade, levando à discriminação etária e uma falta de conscientização generalizada da diversidade, e desentendimentos e divisões entre generações. [7] [8] Dentro dessa perspectiva, o envelhecimento não é meramente entendido como um estado biológico, mas uma experiência vivida, incorporada e mediada, ocorrendo dentro de circunstâncias materiais e sociais específicas.[9] Pesquisas nesse campo são primariamente conduzidas através de metodologias associadas com as ciências sociais e as humanidades.

No Brasil, a importância da inclusão das ciências humanas no estudo do envelhecimento populacional e melhora das condições de vida da população idosa já é reconhecido no Brasil.
[10]

2 Livros Notáveis

- Margaret M. Gullette foi a primeira a perceber a necessidade para o Estudo do Envelhecimento nos anos 1990. [5] Ela contesta as narrativas de declínio que predominantemente circulam sobre o envelhecimento (por exemplo, declínio físico, isolamento social) em seu livro *Aged by Culture* (Envelhecido pela Cultura). [11]

- Em *Learning to be old: Gender, culture, and aging* (Aprendendo a ser velho: Gênero, cultura e envelhecimento), Margaret Cruikshank refere-se aos mitos culturais, incluindo medos, tradições e a medicalização do envelhecimento e sugere uma metodologia centrada nos pares. [9]

- Em *Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations* (Entendendo a Idade: Mulheres, Corpos, Gerações), Kathleen Woodward pergunta por que mulheres são movidas para a periferia da sociedade conforme envelhecem. Ela questiona as relações entre a idade e o corpo e entre a idade e as relações interpessoais. [12]

- Andrew Blaikie foca no envelhecimento na Grã-Bretanha. Em *Ageing and Popular Culture* (Envelhecimento e Cultura Popular), ele traça uma genealogia da interface entre o Estado e os discursos medicos do evelhecimento, imagens circulando popularmente (principalmente fotografia), e experiência vivida. [13]

- *La Vieillesse* (A força da Idade), de Simone de Beauvoir, também pode ser visto como precursor da area de conhecimento.[14]

3 Organizações Acadêmicas

3.1 Centros e redes de pesquisa

- A Rede Européia de Estudo de Envelhecimento (ENAS) foi fundada em 2010 e sua missão é facilitar a colaboração international no estudo do envelhecimento cultural.

- Mulheres, Envelhecimento e Mídia (WAM) foi fundada em 2010 e seus membros estudam o relacionamento entre mulheres mais velhas e a mídia popular (ex. música popular, moda, etc).

- A Rede Norte-Americana de Estudo de Envelhecimento (NANAS) foi estabelecido em 2013 e é a versão Norte-Americana da ENAS. Seu objetivo é examinar criticamente a idade avançada.
- Envelhecimento + Comunicação + Tecnologia (ACT) foi estabelecido em 2014. Seus membros se envolvem com três áreas de investigação: agência Its members engage with three areas of investigation: Agencia, que envolve comunidades no desenvolvimento de projetos que incrementam autonomia; Mediações críticas, que examinam criticamente as experiências culturais mediadas de adultos no fim da vida; e Tecnologias de Telecomunicações, que se refere ao envelhecimento no contexto de sociedades globalizadas.
- O Grupo de Estudos de Envelhecimento, Corpo e Sociedade (ABS) está afiliado com a Associação Britânica de Sociologia e pretende juntar uma gama de abordagens quanto ao corpo na terceira idade.

3.2 Jornais e Revistas Acadêmicas

- Age, Culture, Humanities (Idade, Cultura, Humanidades) publica artigos das humanidades e artes sobre envelhecimento.
- The Journal of Ageing Studies (Jornal de Estudo do Envelhecimento) recebe trabalhos das ciências sociais e de comportamento e das humanidades.
- Revista Estudos Interdisciplinares sobre o Envelhecimento: Publicação Semestral do Núcleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares Sobre o Envelhecimento da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. [15]

4 Referências

[1] Gilleard, Chris (2014). "Aging and Aging Studies: Celebrating the cultural turn". Age, Culture, Humanities 1 (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[2] Looser, Devoney (2014). "Age and Aging Studies, from cradle to grave". Age, Culture, Humanities 1 (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[3] Wernick, Andrew (1999). "Andrew Blaikie. Ageing and popular culture". Canadian Journal of Sociology (January 2000). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[4] Katz, Stephen (2014). "What is Age Studies?". Age, Culture, Humanities 1 (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[5] Segal, Lynne (2014). "The Coming of Age Studies". Age, Culture, Humanities 1 (1). Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[6] Riley, Jeannette E. (2000). "Reviewed Work: Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations by Kathleen Woodward". Rocky Mountain Review of Language and Literature 54 (2): 138–141. Retrieved 27 July 2015.

[7] Jennings, Ros; Gardner, Abigail (2012). 'Rock on': Women, Ageing and Popular Music. Aldershot: Ashgate.

[8] Dolan, Josephine; Tincknell, Estella (2012). Ageing Femininities: Troubling Representations. Cambridge Scholars Press.

[9] Cruikshank, Margaret (2003). Learning to be old: Gender, culture, and aging. Lanham MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

[10] Bezerra, F. C., et. al. "Estudos Sobre Envelhecimento no Brasil: Revisão Bibliográfica". Revista Brasileira de Geriatria e Gerontologia, Rio de Janeiro, 2012; 15(1):155-167

[11] Gullette, M. (2004). Aged by culture. Chicago IL: University of Chicago Press

[12] Woodward, Kathleen (1999). Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

[13] Blaikie, Andrew (1999). Ageing and popular culture. Cambridge University Press.

[14] de Beauvoir, Simone (1971). The Coming of Age. W.W. Norton & Company Inc.

[15] http://www.ufrgs.br/periodicos/periodicos-1/estudos-interdisciplinares-sobre-o-envelhecimento. Retrieved in February 26th 201.

5 Fontes, contribuidores e licenças de texto e imagem

5.1 Texto

- Estudo de Envelhecimento. Contribuidores: Marce- labfcosta

5.2 Licença

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

This was our last attempt to use the "draft" tool. This draft got rejected, like all the other times we used this tool (and again: "not enough notability-establishing references"). We used the same strategy as before and just published it anyway, and it got accepted. Wikipedia can be fickle.

European Network in Aging Studies

The **European Network in Aging Studies** (ENAS) is a research network that connects researchers interested in the study of cultural aging. The parallel network in North America is called the North-American Network in Aging Studies. Both networks (ENAS and NANAS) aim to facilitate cooperation among their existing members as well as with new collaborators.[1][2]

1 History

ENAS was first established in 2010 within the framework of the project 'Live to be a Hundred: The Cultural Fascination with Longevity'. The European Network in Aging Studies was re-launched as a formal international association at the end of this project.[3] The inaugural ENAS conference was held in 2011 at the University of Maastricht in the Netherlands.[4] Entitled 'Theorizing Age: Challenging the Disciplines', it aimed at building bridges across the circuits of sciences and humanities.[5]

2 Mission

By facilitating collaboration between researchers and focussing on cultural aging, ENAS contributes to fighting ageism, which has many negative effects (e.g. unsatisfactory intergenerational ties, cumulative negative health effects).[6] Indeed, health research experts state that a humanities expertise is needed to expand current understandings of old age and the impacts of ageism. They explain that organizations like ENAS will help foster such collaborations: "Organizations such as the Gerontological Society of America, the European Network in Aging Studies, and the North American Network in Aging Studies can facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration."[7] The Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology mentions ENAS as an example of the increasing acceptance of transdisciplinarity between literary studies and gerontology.[8] In age studies, ENAS is presented as a way forward to "gather, cluster, and aggregate together the scattered people, ideas, publications, and energies now fomenting scholarly and social change in the aging scene".[9]

2.1 Cultural aging

Cultural age is defined not only as a biological function nor a calendar mark, but also as all the meanings ascribed to categories of age across different places and times. It takes into account the diverse realities of aging including how it intersects with disability, gender, ethnicity, race, sexuality, class, etc. Researchers use narrative, performative, and materiality approaches to study age. For example, they analyze representations (e.g. autobiography, fiction), cultural scripts connected to life stages, as well as the ways people manage the physical changes that come with age.[10]

3 Scholarly activities

ENAS is a series editor. It produces books about the cultural study of ageing such as 'Narratives of life : Mediating age' (Heike Hartung and Roberta Maierhofer).[11] ENAS holds conferences and offers summer schools. Its members collaborate to their partners' projects, for example 'Act your age', a project centered on aging bodies and dance.[12] They have many ongoing projects about the cultural narratives of longevity, the media and identity formation, healthy aging, gender and literature, and online dating.[13]

4 See also

- Ageing studies
- Gerontology

5 References

[1] Ulla Kriebernegg, Roberta Maierhofer, Barbara Ratzenböck (eds.) (2014). Alive and Kicking at All Ages. Transcript Verlag.

[2] ENAS website http://www.agingstudies.eu/

[3] ENAS website, http://www.agingstudies.eu/page/History

[4] Ulla Kriebernegg, Roberta Maierhofer, Barbara Ratzenböck (eds.) (2014). Alive and Kicking at All Ages. Transcript Verlag.

[5] Aagje Swinnen & Cynthia Port, Aging, narrative, and performance: essays from the humanities, International Journal of Ageing and Later Life, 2012 7(2): 9 15, http://www.ep.liu.se/ej/ijal/2012/v7/i2/a01/ijal12v7i2a01.pdf.

[6] Leni Marshall (2014). Thinking Differently About Aging: Changing Attitudes Through the Humanities. doi: 10.1093/geront/gnu069

[7] Findings on Gerontology Reported by Investigators at University of Wisconsin, Health and Medicine Week, September 11, 2015, http://0-www.biblio.eureka.cc.mercury.concordia.ca/WebPages/Document/DocActionPrintSave.aspx?DocActionType=2&SaveFormat=4&DocContentType=2&ContainerType=3&Sort=.

[8] Sarah Falcus, Literature and ageing, In Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology, p.58, https://books.google.ca/books?hl=en&lr=&id=QD_eCQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA53&dq=%22European+Network+in+Aging+Studies%22&ots=ExFqZIlglp&sig=YbMPXgbTGxJSwD2N4ntbJyDnKjw&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=%22European%20Network%20in%20Aging%20Studies%22&f=false.

[9] Stephen Katz, What is Age Studies, Age, Culture, Humanities, 2014, issue 1, online: http://ageculturehumanities.org/WP/what-is-age-studies/.

[10] Aagje Swinnen & Cynthia Port, Aging, narrative, and performance: essays from the humanities, International Journal of Ageing and Later Life, 2012 7(2): 9 15, http://www.ep.liu.se/ej/ijal/2012/v7/i2/a01/ijal12v7i2a01.pdf.

[11] ENAS website http://www.agingstudies.eu/

[12] Act your age http://www.actyourage.eu/en/partners/partner/european-network-in-aging-studies

[13] ENAS website http://www.agingstudies.eu/page/Ongoing_Projects

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- European Network in Aging Studies. Contributors: Berek, Postcard Cathy, Jaguar and MaudeG3

6.2 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

More about drafts:

To create a new article, there are two options. One is to create it in the main article space, and the other is to write it as a draft and get comments from other Wikipedians before you publish it (and avoid a speedy deletion). We noticed that the comments are rarely constructive, as they reiterate the biases mentioned earlier - some topics never seem to be neutral enough.

Fracture numérique (générationnelle)

La **fracture numérique générationnelle** ou plutôt culturelle est un clivage fort dans la société sur les usages d'Internet. Cette fracture est due au fait que la nouvelle génération est née avec Internet. Ils sont appelés "natif numérique" (ou “digital native” en anglais), tandis que l'ancienne génération est appelée immigrant du numérique.

La fracture numérique générationnelle peut être aussi appelée l'autre fracture numérique ou la nouvelle fracture numérique par opposition à la fracture numérique géographique et sociale qui concernait l'accès à Internet et non ses usages.

1 Rapport à la gratuité

Dans son livre, *Free ! Entrez dans l'économie du gratuit*, Chris Anderson souligne les rapports qu'ont les générations vis-à-vis d'Internet et de la gratuité. Alors que l'ancienne génération se méfie de tout ce qui est gratuit, la nouvelle génération l'utilise sans se poser de question. Entre autres exemples, Chris Anderson utilise les sondages sur les tranches d'âges des lecteurs et des contributeurs de Wikipedia.

2 Rapport aux réseaux sociaux

Jean-Marc Manach dans son livre *La vie privée, un problème de vieux cons ?*[1], développe l'idée selon laquelle l'ancienne génération aurait peur d'aller sur des réseaux sociaux. Entre deux sentiments contradictoires, l'envie de communiquer et la peur d'être fiché, Jean-Marc Manach explique comment la jeune génération arrive très bien à protéger leur vie privée tout en gérant leurs communications publiques et privées.

3 Rapport aux droits d'auteur

Lawrence Lessig montre dans sa conférence[2] que la nouvelle génération s’est approprié les outils numériques comme les logiciels de montage vidéo, et ils se servent de ses outils comme un moyen d'expression et de créativité artistique sans tenir compte des droits d'auteur. Tout comme l'apparition des avions a remis en cause la notion de propriété des terres, qui estimait que le propriétaire avait un usage et un droit de passage exclusif de ses propriétés du centre de la terre jusqu'au ciel, la notion de propriété intellectuelle devrait être revisitée à cause des technologies que sont les ordinateurs et Internet.

4 Rapport à la diffusion de l'information

Alors que les média de masse étaient essentiellement du haut vers le bas (*top-down*), Internet permet la diffusion du bas vers le haut (*bottom-up*) et la création par la foule (*crowd-sourced*). Ainsi, les intellectuels et les hommes politiques établis peuvent avoir des difficultés à aborder les média numériques, qui ne répondent pas aux mêmes critères de sélection pour choisir son élite[3].

5 Critique

Dans les milieux universitaires, informatiques et médiatiques, cette notion de fracture numérique générationnelle est de plus en plus critiquée parce qu'elle présente les “jeunes” et les “vieux” comme des groupes homogènes fondamentalement différents l'un de l'autre, alors que l'âge constitue plutôt l'un des différents éléments qui influencent le rapport aux technologies[4],[5],[6]. La perception de division et d'homogénéité est renforcée par le design des études statistiques et sondages qui placent tous les gens de 60 ans et plus dans une même catégorie (30 ou 40 ans et plus dans le cas de Wikipédia) alors que les autres catégories, plus jeunes, sont plus raffinées[7],[8],[9].

6 Politique

La réponse politique de l'ancienne génération est souvent très mal perçue par la nouvelle génération. La phobie d'Internet étant souvent l'occasion de prendre des mesures radicales et inadaptées.

En 2008, le secrétariat d’État à la Famille en France diffuse une publicité anxiogène[10].

En France, les lois LCEN, HADOPI reçoivent une forte opposition sur Internet.

Au Canada, la loi C-61 a été bloqué avant son passage à l'assemblée[11].

Aux États-Unis, les loi PIPA, SOPA, CISPA reçoivent une forte opposition.

L'accord international ACTA comporte un chapitre sur la contrefaçon sur Internet. Plusieurs pays ayant commencé le processus de ratification, l'ont annulé face à l'opposition de la population.

Ne voyant pas leur rapport à Internet compris et défendu, des citoyens ont formé le Parti pirate d'abord en Suède, puis partout dans le monde.

6.1 Transfert intergénérationnel des connaissances technologiques

Avec les départs à la retraite des baby-boomers, les organisations ont réalisé qu'une partie de leurs connaissances disparaissent. Ainsi certaines personnes dans l'entreprise disposent à la fois d'informations clés mais aussi d'une expérience et d'une réflexion propres à leurs vécus qui s'apparentent à une forme de sagesse. Cette « sagesse » est alors significative pour l'entreprise et intervient positivement dans ses processus décisionnels. Or ces connaissances sont parfois implicites, des échanges intergénérationnels deviennent alors essentiels à la compétitivité de l'entreprise. La mise en œuvre de dyade junior-sénior a ainsi permit de dégager un modèle aboutit de transmissions des connaissances à travers l'utilisation des technologies de l'information et de la communication comme mode de communication et de diffusion de l'information[12].

Le fossé générationnel n'en demeure pas moins prégnant car les personnes âgées sont de loin les moins connectées puisque les plus de 75 ans (11,25 % de la population) sont 83,3 % à ne jamais avoir utilisé un ordinateur et 89 % à ne jamais avoir utilisé Internet. Le cumul avec un autre facteur d'exclusion (faibles revenus) diminue l'inclusion de ces populations dans la société de l'information : la part des 65-74 ans à faible revenu (0,7 % de la population) n'ayant jamais utilisé un ordinateur ou Internet est de respectivement 91,5 % et 94,8 % contre 56,5 % et 70,2 % pour les 65-74[13].

Diverses associations œuvrent aux côtés des séniors pour leur proposer des formations adaptées :

- E-Seniors[14]
- Fraternité numérique[15]

7 Articles connexes

- Technologies et vieillissement
- Révolution numérique
- Immigrant du numérique

8 Références

[1] http://bugbrother.blog.lemonde.fr/2010/07/02/la-vie-privee-un-probleme-de-vieux-cons-le-livre/

[2] http://blog.ted.com/2007/11/06/larry_lessig/

[3] http://owni.fr/2010/09/11/intellectuels-fr-vs-culture-internet-l%E2%80%99autre-fracture-numerique/

[4] Loos, E. (2012). Senior citizens : Digital immigrants in their own country ? Observatorio (OBS*) Journal, vol.6 - no 1, 001-023.

[5] Beware Digital Ageism. Digital Pivot, the new media e-zine : http://www.talentzoo.com/digital-pivot/blog_news.php?articleID=7763

[6] Digital Ageism : Technology and the Older Worker. Talent Tribune : https://talenttribune.softwareproviders.com/digital-ageism-technology-older-worker/

[7] Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. (2010). Into the grey zone : Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter. In B. Poppinga (ed.), Observing the mobile user experience : Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI (p. 17–20). Oldenburg, Germany : HaptiMap. Retrieved from http://omue10.offis.de/files/OMUE10-Proceedings.pdf [archive].

[8] Wikipedia Survey : http://www.ris.org/uploadi/editor/1305050082Wikipedia_Overview_15March2010-FINAL.pdf

[9] Editor Survey 2011 : https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Editor_Survey_2011

[10] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cE6fQwWggVM

[11] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KLvagHWuab0

[12] URL : www.cairn.info/revue-des-sciences-de-gestion-2012-1-page-89.htm

[13] Centre d'Analyse stratégique « Le fossé numérique en France », La Documentation française, 2011 ; page 41 voir http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/content/le-fosse-numerique-en-france

[14] http://www.e-seniors.asso.fr/main.htm

[15] http://www.fraternitenumerique.org

- Portail de l'informatique

9 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

9.1 Texte

- **Fracture numérique (générationnelle)** *Source :* https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fracture_num%C3%A9rique_(g%C3%A9n%C3%A9rationnelle)?oldid=123198245 *Contributeurs :* Vspaceg, Speculos, ALDO CP, HerculeBot, Tryonisos, Lomita, AméliorationsModestes, MaudeG3 et Anonyme : 5

9.2 Images

- **Fichier:Crystal_mycomputer.png** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e3/Crystal_mycomputer.png *Licence :* LGPL *Contributeurs :* All Crystal icons were posted by the author as LGPL on kde-look *Artiste d'origine :* Everaldo Coelho (YellowIcon) ;

9.3 Licence du contenu

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Genre et médias

Nouvelle entrée inspirée de la page équivalente en anglais.

On a beaucoup hésité sur le titre à lui donner: veut-on faire une page spécifiquement sur les femmes et le vieillissement, et/ou les médias?

Le **genre** dans les **médias** désigne ici les liens entre les médias, les féminités et masculinités, et les hommes et les femmes. Les médias, particulièrement les médias de masse, créent des représentations de genre qui agissent comme références significatives dans la société.

1 Carrières

Même si le nombre de femmes augmente dans les professions médiatiques, par exemple en journalisme, les médias restent statistiquement dominés par les hommes, surtout des hommes plus âgés, qui occupent la majorité des positions de pouvoir[1],[1]. Les hommes sont plus souvent cités que les femmes, par exemple à titre d'experts, et ce sont aussi eux qui couvrent le plus souvent les sujets « sérieux"[2]. Le « Bechdel test », créé pour évaluer, d'une manière qui reste ludique, la représentation des femmes dans les œuvres de fiction, a été adapté aux emplois dans les médias, ce qui a permis de montrer que même pour des émissions où plusieurs femmes sont employées, celles-ci ne bénéficient pas d'une voix égale à celle de leurs collègues masculins. Par exemple, leur présence à la radio est faible puisqu'elle se restreint généralement à des sujets comme la météo et la culture[3]. En 2015, le magazine Châtelaine a publié un numéro dans lequel des femmes de tous âges du milieu culturel et médiatique québécois discutent des enjeux d'âge et de genre dans leur profession : la beauté et l'impératif de jeunesse, l'industrie du rajeunissement, les commentaires qu'elles reçoivent et la pression à modifier leur corps pour avoir l'air jeune[4].

Au cinéma, on soulève des problèmes comme le faible nombre de femmes réalisatrices et les difficultés que rencontrent les actrices plus âgées pour trouver des rôles intéressants[5],[6]. Il y a seulement une femme pour environ deux hommes dans les représentations populaires, et elles gagneraient deux fois et demie moins que ces derniers pour des emplois équivalents[7]. La guilde des acteurs américains en arrive à des proportions similaires, en précisant que les femmes ont un peu plus de rôles principaux féminins en comparaison aux rôles de soutien féminins, mais toujours beaucoup moins de rôles en comparaison aux rôles principaux masculins tenus par les hommes[8].

2 Représentations

L'identité se construit à travers des processus culturels dont la production et la réception de contenu médiatique. Les médias influencent notamment ce qui est considéré normal dans une société, les idéaux et les attentes en termes de beauté selon l'âge, le genre, etc.[9] L'assignation de genre désigne l'action d'attribuer à une personne une place ou un rôle et d'attendre qu'elle le performe en se conformant aux attentes sociales, selon qu'elle est perçue comme étant un homme ou une femme. Les médias occupent un rôle important dans le champ des significations sociales ; ils ont le pouvoir d'implanter certaines représentations de genre, et ainsi de participer à la régulation des rapports sociaux par ces points de repères identitaires. Les analyses montrent régulièrement une sous-médiatisation des femmes et une stéréotypification (par

exemple, traitement médiatique centré sur les tenues vestimentaires, la vie privée, etc.)[10].

En Occident, l'idéal de beauté tourne autour de la jeunesse, la minceur, et de la bonne forme physique. L'attractivité des femmes se définit en relation aux images diffusées dans les publicités, à la télévision et différentes autres médias qui représentent la femme idéale comme étant grande, blanche, mince, blonde[11]. L'industrie de la mode est connue pour utiliser des mannequins très jeunes. Quelques compagnies ont misé sur d'autres modèles de beauté, avec un succès mitigé. Par exemple, la campagne de Dove « vraie beauté » a été populaire, alors que la plus récente tentative de Lush avec Go Naked a été contestée. Les représentations dans le monde du sport et des athlètes contribuent quant à elles à un modèle de masculinité axé sur la force et une relation ambivalente à la violence, qui encourage à la prise de risque et à l'agressivité[12].

2.1 Vieillissement, femmes, médias

Les médias produisent des images du vieillissement et des environnements de travail qui perpétuent soit une vision négative du vieillissement ou une vision de vieillissement réussi. Les représentations des femmes ont tendance à les sexualiser et les effets visibles du vieillissement deviennent quelque chose à cacher[13],[14]. Les femmes plus âgées sont moins présentes au cinéma que les hommes en général et que les femmes plus jeunes[15]. Les rôles de femmes de 40 ans et plus représentent seulement 28% de tous les rôles féminins. Pour les hommes de 40 ans et plus, les rôles sont en augmentation dans les productions télévisuelles et théâtrales[8]. Les acteurs continuent d'obtenir des rôles et apparaissent comme des héros « sans âge », alors que pour les femmes plus âgées, leur vieillissement fait partie de l'intrigue (par exemple dans Mamma Mia ou Sex in the City)[16].

Les femmes de tous âges continuent d'être définies par leur apparence[10]. Plusieurs sites proposent des exemples de ce que constitue vieillir « en beauté » ou « avec grâce » pour les comédiennes de 50 et 60 ans, parfois même de 40 ans[17],[18]. Dans les journaux et sites de « potins », les corps vieillissants des femmes sont présentés en termes négatifs à moins d'avoir subi des interventions chirurgicales jugées « réussies »[16]. Dans ces médias, la culture de consommation et les procédures de modification du corps ne sont pas questionnées, mais les célébrités y ayant eu recours le sont, selon le résultat « réussi » ou « monstrueux » si elles sont « allées trop loin »[19]. La visibilité des femmes plus âgées n'est donc pas nécessairement progressive, puisque ces représentations sont principalement cadrées par leur bonne ou mauvaise « gestion » de leur corps vieillissant[16].

Le potentiel commercial des consommateurs des tranches d'âge les plus âgées de la population augmente, avec l'augmentation de la durée de vie, la génération des baby-boomers et l'âge moyen de la retraite qui avance. Une multiplication des images de vieillissement réussi émerge dans un contexte de consommation où l'industrie anti-âge occupe une place importante[19]. Des célébrités font la promotion de ces produits : Sharon Stone pour Christian Dior, Catherine Zeta Jones pour Elizabeth Arden, Diane Keaton et Juliana Margulies pour L'Oréal, Christy Turlington pour Maybelline, Ellen DeGeneres pour Cover Girl, etc. Ces publicités sont paradoxales : elles permettent aux célébrités de demeurer visibles tout en encourageant l'âgisme et le sexisme en valorisant les femmes pour leur apparence. Les baby-boomers deviennent un auditoire cible pour l'industrie du cinéma, qui produit maintenant plus d'histoires et des nouvelles intrigues centrées sur des personnages plus âgés, notamment des comédies romantiques comme I Could Never Be Your Woman (2007), Last Chance Harvey (2008), and It's Complicated (2009). Celles-ci présentent leurs femmes vieillissantes comme ayant les mêmes intérêts que les jeunes protagonistes de ce genre de film, axés autour des rencontres amoureuses[20].

3 Notes et références

[1] « Observatoire des métiers de la presse »

[2] « Women's media center »

[3] « Où sont les femmes ? », sur *Le Devoir*, 26 octobre 2015

[4] « 5 filles, 1 débat : Les femmes ont-elles le droit de vieillir ? », sur *Châtelaine*, 4 mars 2015

[5] « Vulture »

[6] « LA Times »

[7] Smith L., Stacy ; Choueiti, Marc ; Pieper, Katherine., Investigation of female characters in popular films across 11 countries. Media, Diversity, & Social Change Initiative., University of Southern California, Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism, 2014

[8] « Latest casting data follows historical trends and continues to exclude people with disabilities », sur *Screen Actors Guild*, 2009

[9] Rakow, F. & L. Wackwitz, Feminist Communication Theory : Selections in Context, Routledge, 2004

[10] Damian, B. Montañola, S., & Olivesi, A., L'assignation de genre dans les médias : attentes, perturbations, reconfigurations, Rennes, Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2014

[11] Serdar, K.L., « Female Body Image and the Mass Media : Perspectives on How Women Internalize the Ideal Beauty Standard », *Westminster College*, 2015 (lire en ligne)

[12] Messner, M., M. Dunbar & D. Hunt, « The Televised Sports Manhood Formula », *Sport and Social Issues*, 2000 (lire en ligne)

[13] Calasanti, T., K. F. Slevin, & N. King, « Ageism And Feminism : From “Et Cetera” To Center », *NWSA Journal*, n° 18 (1), 2006, p. 13-30

[14] « Ageism is a feminist issue », sur *Feministing community*, 27 juillet 2010

[15] « Indie Wire »

[16] Fairclough, K., « Nothing less than perfect : female celebrity, ageing and hyper-scrutiny in the gossip industry », *Celebrity Studies*, n° 3 (1), 2012, p. 90-103 (lire en ligne)

[17] « Ranker »

[18] « Xfinity »

[19] Deborah Jermyn, « ‘Get a life, ladies. Your old one is not coming back’ : ageing, ageism and the lifespan of female celebrity », *Celebrity Studies*, vol. 3, 1er mars 2012, p. 1-12 (ISSN 1939-2397, DOI 10.1080/19392397.2012.644708, lire en ligne)

[20] Deborah Jermyn, « ‘Glorious, glamorous and that old standby, amorous’ : the late blossoming of Diane Keaton’s romantic comedy career », *Celebrity Studies*, vol. 3, 1er mars 2012, p. 37-51 (ISSN 1939-2397, DOI 10.1080/19392397.2012.644718, lire en ligne)

- Portail des médias
- Portail des femmes et du féminisme

4 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l’image

4.1 Texte

- Genre et médias. Contributeurs : Leag, Jarfe, ALDO CP, Enrevseluj, La femme de menage et MaudeG3

4.2 Licence du contenu

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Gerontology

Gerontology (from the Greek γέρων, *geron*, "old man" and -λογία, *-logia*, "study of"; coined by Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov in 1903) is the study of the social, psychological, cognitive, and biological aspects of aging. It is distinguished from geriatrics, which is the branch of medicine that specializes in the treatment of existing disease in older adults. Gerontologists include researchers and practitioners in the fields of biology, nursing, medicine, criminology, dentistry, social work, physical and occupational therapy, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, economics, political science, architecture, geography, pharmacy, public health, housing, and anthropology.[1]

Gerontology encompasses the following:

- studying physical, mental, and social changes in people as they age
- investigating the biological aging process itself (biogerontology)
- investigating the social and psychosocial impacts of aging (sociogerontology)
- investigating the psychological effects on aging (psychogerontology)
- investigating the interface of biological aging with aging-associated disease (geroscience)
- investigating the effects of an ageing population on society
- applying this knowledge to policies and programs, including the macroscopic (for example, government planning) and microscopic (for example, running a nursing home) perspectives.

The multidisciplinary nature of gerontology means that there are a number of subfields, as well as associated fields such as psychology and sociology that overlap with gerontology. Gerontologists view aging in terms of four distinct processes: chronological aging, biological aging, psychological aging, and social aging.[1] *Chronological aging* is the definition of aging based on a person's years lived from birth.[1] *Biological aging* refers to the physical changes that reduce the efficiency of organ systems.[1] *Psychological* aging includes the changes that occur in sensory and perceptual processes, cognitive abilities, adaptive capacity, and personality.[1] *Social aging* refers to an individual's changing roles and relationships with family, friends, and other informal supports, productive roles and within organizations.[1]

1 History

In the medieval Islamic world, several physicians wrote on issues related to Gerontology. Avicenna's *The Canon of Medicine* (1025) offered instruction for the care of the aged, including diet and remedies for problems including constipation.[2] Arabic physician Ibn Al-Jazzar Al-Qayrawani (Algizar, c. 898–980) wrote on the aches and conditions of the elderly (Ammar 1998, p. 4).[3] His scholarly work covers sleep disorders, forgetfulness, how to strengthen memory,[4][5] and causes of mortality[6] Ishaq ibn Hunayn (died 910) also wrote works on the treatments for forgetfulness (U.S. National Library of Medicine, 1994).[7]

While the number of aged humans, and the life expectancy, tended to increase in every century since the 14th, society tended to consider caring for an elderly relative as a family issue. It was not until the coming of the Industrial Revolution that ideas shifted in favor of a societal care-system. Care homes for the aged emerged in the 19th century.

Some early pioneers, such as Michel Eugène Chevreul, who himself lived to be 102, believed that aging itself should be a science to be studied. Élie Metchnikoff coined the term "gerontology" c. 1903[8]

It was not until the 1940s, however, that pioneers like James Birren began organizing gerontology into its own field. Recognizing that there were experts in many fields all dealing with the older population, it became apparent that a group like the Gerontological Society of America (founded in 1945) was needed. Two decades later, James Birren was appointed as the founding director of the first academic research center devoted exclusively to the study of aging, the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center[9] at the University of Southern California.[10][11] The Baltimore Longitudinal Studies of Aging began in 1958 in order to study physiological changes in healthy middle-aged and older men living in the community by testing them every two years on numerous physiological parameters.[1] In 1967, the University of South Florida[12] and the University of North Texas (formerly North Texas State University) received Older Americans Act training grants from the U.S. Administration on Aging to launch the nation's first degree programs in gerontology, at the master's level. In 1975, the University of Southern California's Leonard Davis School of Gerontology,[13] with Birren as its founding dean, became the country's first school of gerontology within a university and, later, offered the first PhD in Gerontology degree. Since that

time, a number of other universities have formed departments or schools of gerontology or aging studies.

More generally, gerontological education has flourished in the United States since 1967 and degrees at all academic levels are now offered by a number of colleges and universities.[14] One of the pioneering gerontologists, Robert Neil Butler, has pushed for care and respect of the elderly. Butler won a Pulitzer Prize for his book titled, *Why Survive? Being Old in America*, where he discusses how the elderly are overlooked, mistreated, and sometimes even abused. His book argues that we as a society must modify our behavior toward the elderly. Several university-based centers on aging have been founded such as the Duke University Center on Aging, the University of Georgia Institute of Gerontology, the Center of Aging at the University of Chicago,[15] and the Stanford Center on Longevity.[1] Relatively few universities offer a PhD in gerontology. A Certificate in Aging Studies and Master of Science degree are available online and in-class through Virginia Commonwealth University's Department of Gerontology. Currently, PhD programs in gerontology are available at Virginia Commonwealth University (PhD in Health Related Sciences/Gerontology track), Miami University,[16] the University of Kansas,[17] University of Kentucky,[18] University of Maryland Baltimore,[19] University of Massachusetts Boston,[20] and the University of Southern California.[21] The substantial increase in the aging population in post-industrial Western nations has led to this becoming one of the most rapidly growing fields.

From the 1950s to the 1970s, the field was mainly social and concerned with issues such as nursing homes and health care. However, research by Leonard Hayflick in the 1960s (showing that a cell line culture will only divide about 50 times) helped lead to a separate branch, biogerontology. It became apparent that simply treating aging was not enough. Developing an understanding of the aging process, and what could be done about it, became an issue.

Biogerontology was also bolstered when research by Cynthia Kenyon and others demonstrated that life extension was possible in lower life forms such as fruit flies, worms, and yeast. Substantial increases in lifespan have been achieved in laboratory mammals such as mice and rats through interventions such as Calorie restriction and mutations in the insulin-like growth factor-1 pathway. So far, however, nothing more than incremental (marginal) increases in life span have been seen in humans.

2 Aging demographics

The world is forecast to undergo rapid population aging in the next several decades. In 1900, there were 3.1 million people aged 65 years and older living in the United States. However, this population continued to grow throughout the 20th century and reached 31.2, 35, and 40.3 million people in 1990, 2000, and 2010, respectively. Notably, in the United States, the "baby boomer" generation began to turn 65 in 2011. Recently, the population aged 65 years and older has grown at a faster rate than the total population in the United States. The total population increased by 9.7%, from 281.4 million to 308.7 million, between 2000 and 2010. However, the population aged 65 years and older increased by 15.1% during the same period.[22] It has been estimated that 25% of the population in the United States and Canada will be aged 65 years and older by 2025. Moreover, by 2050, it is predicted that, for the first time in United States history, the number of individuals aged 60 years and older will be greater than the number of children aged 0 to 14 years.[23] Those aged 85 years and older (oldest-old) are projected to increase from 5.3 million to 21 million by 2050.[24] Adults aged 85–89 years constituted the greatest segment of the oldest-old in 1990, 2000, and 2010. However, the largest percentage point increase among the oldest-old occurred in the 90- to 94-year-old age group, which increased from 25.0% in 1990 to 26.4% in 2010.[22]

With the rapid growth of the aging population, social work education and training specialized in older adults and practitioners interested in working with older adults are increasingly in demand[25][26] In the last decade, geriatric social work education, practice, and research have received substantial support from foundations such as the John. A Hartford Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Atlantic Philanthropies.[27]

Of the roughly 150,000 people who die each day across the globe, about two thirds—100,000 per day—die of age-related causes.[28] In industrialized nations, the proportion is much higher, reaching 90%.[28]

2.1 Gender differences with age

There has been a considerable disparity between the number of men and women in the older population in the United States. In both 2000 and 2010, women outnumbered men in the older population at every single year of age (e.g., 65 to 100 years and over). The sex ratio, which is a measure used to indicate the balance of males to females in a population, is calculated by taking the number of males divided by the number of females, and multiplying by 100. Therefore, the sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. In 2010, there were 90.5 males per 100 females in the 65-year-old population. However, this represented an increase from 1990 when there were 82.7 males per 100 females, and from 2000 when the sex ratio was 88.1. Although the gender gap between men and women has narrowed, women continue to have a greater life expectancy and lower mortality rates at older ages relative to men. For example, the Census 2010 reported that there were approximately twice as many women as men living in the United States at 89 years of age (361,309 versus 176,689, respectively).[22]

The age-related changes males experience is likely to progress faster than the age-related changes in which females experience. Neural systems associated with behavioral domains identify age effects on behavior and brain parameters, which indicate more pronounced age-related changes in men than in women.[29] Research and studies have found strong evidence of ovarian hormones playing a key role in mediating behavior and brain function.

2.2 Geographic distribution of older adults

The number and percentage of older adults living in the United States vary across the four different regions (Northeast, Midwest, West, and South) defined by the United States census. In 2010, the South contained the greatest number of people aged 65 years and older and 85 years and older. However, proportionately, the Northeast contains the largest percentage of adults aged 65 years and older (14.1%), followed by the Midwest (13.5%), the South (13.0%), and the West (11.9%). Relative to the Census 2000, all geographic regions demonstrated positive growth in the population of adults aged 65 years and older and 85 years and older. The most rapid growth in the population of adults aged 65 years and older was evident in the West (23.5%), which showed an increase from 6.9 million in 2000 to 8.5 million in 2010. Likewise, in the population aged 85 years and older, the West (42.8%) also showed the fastest growth and increased from 806,000 in 2000 to 1.2 million in 2010. It is worth highlighting that Rhode Island was the only state that experienced a reduction in the number of people aged 65 years and older, and declined from 152,402 in 2000 to 151,881 in 2010. Conversely, all states exhibited an increase in the population of adults aged 85 years and older from 2000 to 2010.[22]

3 Biogerontology

Biogerontology is the sub-field of gerontology concerned with the biological aging process, its evolutionary origins, and potential means to intervene in the process. It involves interdisciplinary research on biological aging's causes, effects, and mechanisms. Conservative biogerontologists such as Leonard Hayflick have predicted that the human life expectancy will peak at about 92 years old,[30] while others such as James Vaupel have predicted that in industrialized countries life expectancies will reach 100 for children born after the year 2000.[31] and some surveyed biogerontologists have predicted life expectancies of two or more centuries.[32] with Aubrey de Grey offering the "tentative timeframe" that with adequate funding of research to develop interventions in aging such as Strategies for Engineered Negligible Senescence, "we have a 50/50 chance of developing technology within about 25 to 30 years from now that will, under reasonable assumptions about the rate of subsequent improvements in that technology, allow us to stop people from dying of aging at any age," leading to life expectancies of 1,000 years.[33]

Biomedical gerontology, also known as experimental gerontology and life extension, is a sub-discipline of biogerontology that endeavors to slow, prevent, and even reverse aging in both humans and animals. By preventing senescent changes in animals, these therapies would prevent the onset of age-related disease and frailty, extending both average and maximum lifespan. Most "life extensionists" believe the human life span can be increased within the next century, if not sooner. Optimists such as Aubrey de Grey estimate that the first person to live to a thousand years may have already been born. Biogerontologists vary in the degree to which they focus on the study of the aging process as a means of mitigating the diseases of aging or extending lifespan, although most agree that extension of lifespan will necessarily flow from reductions in age-related disease and frailty, although some argue that maximum life span cannot be altered or that it is undesirable to try.

In contrast with biogerontology, geriatrics studies the treatment of disease in aging people. Both fields are considered by many scientists to be the most important medical frontiers in aging research.

3.1 Biological theories of aging

Theories of aging are numerous and no one theory has been accepted. There is a wide spectrum of the types of theories for the causes of aging with programmed theories on one extreme and error theories on the other. Regardless of the theory, a commonality is that as humans age, functions of the body decline.[23]

3.1.1 Wear and tear

Wear and tear theories of aging suggest that as an individual ages, body parts such as cells and organs wear out from continued use. Wearing of the body can be attributable to internal or external causes that eventually lead to an accumulation of insults which surpasses the capacity for repair. Due to these internal and external insults, cells lose their ability to regenerate, which ultimately leads to mechanical and chemical exhaustion. Some insults include chemicals in the air, food, or smoke. Other insults may be things such as viruses, trauma, free radicals, cross-linking, and high body temperature.[23]

3.1.2 Genetic

Genetic theories of aging propose that aging is programmed within each individual's genes. According to this theory, genes dictate cellular longevity. Programmed

cell death, or apoptosis, is determined by a “biological clock” via genetic information in the nucleus of the cell. Genes responsible for apoptosis provide an explanation for cell death, but are less applicable to death of an entire organism. An increase in cellular apoptosis may correlate to aging, but is not a 'cause of death'. Environmental factors and genetic mutations can influence gene expression and accelerate aging. More recently epigenetics have been explored as a contributing factor. The epigenetic clock, which objectively measures the biological age of cells and tissues, may become useful for testing different biological aging theories.[34]

3.1.3 General imbalance

General imbalance theories of aging suggest that body systems, such as the endocrine, nervous, and immune systems, gradually decline and ultimately fail to function. The rate of failure varies system by system.[23]

3.1.4 Accumulation

Accumulation theories of aging suggest that aging is bodily decline that results from an accumulation of elements. Elements can be foreign and introduced to the body from the environment. Other elements can be the natural result of cell metabolism.[23] An example of an accumulation theory is the Free Radical Theory of Aging. According to this theory, byproducts of regular cell metabolism called free radicals interact with cellular components such as the cell membrane and DNA and cause irreversible damage.[35] A more recent and comprehensive accumulation theory by Dr. Aubrey de Grey posits that aging is the consequence of the accumulation of 7 types of 'damage' at the molecular, cellular and intracellular levels.[36]

The free radical theory of aging The idea that free radicals are toxic agents was first proposed by Rebeca Gerschman and colleagues.[37] In 1956, Denham Harman proposed the free-radical theory of aging and even demonstrated that free radical reactions contribute to the degradation of biological systems.[38] Oxidative damage of many types accumulate with age, such as oxidative stress that oxygen-free radicals,[39] because the free radical theory of aging argues that aging results from the damage generated by reactive oxygen species (ROS).[40] ROS are small, highly reactive, oxygen-containing molecules that can damage a complex of cellular components such as fat, proteins, or from DNA, they are naturally generated in small amounts during the body’s metabolic reactions. These conditions become more common as we age, including diseases related to aging, such as dementia, cancer and heart disease. The Free Radical Theory of Aging is not accepted by everyone because we cannot determine if the free-radicals or the aging came first and if it is why the human body ages. Reasonably, the damage done by free radical may only begin after the aging process does. Future research must be conducted to see if one of the solutions to stabilize the free-radicals may postpone aging.

The DNA Damage Theory of Aging DNA damage has been one of the many causes in diseases related to aging. The stability of the genome is defined by the cells machinery of repair, damage tolerance, and checkpoint pathways that counteracts DNA damage. One hypothesis proposed by Gioacchino Failla in 1958[41] is that damage accumulation to the DNA causes aging. The hypothesis was developed soon by physicist Leó Szilárd.[42] This theory has changed over the years as new research has discovered new types of DNA damage and mutations, and several theories of aging argue that DNA damage with or without mutations causes aging.[43] If DNA damage and other stressors can be conserved, the anticancer and survival responses from cells may boost defenses that maintain the integrity of the cell. This may improve health and extend the lifespan. The importance of DNA damage and the genome maintenance in relation to aging can be investigated further more for treatment.

4 Social gerontology

Social gerontology is a multi-disciplinary sub-field that specializes in studying or working with older adults.

Social gerontologists may have degrees or training in social work, nursing, psychology, sociology, demography, or other social science disciplines. Social gerontologists are responsible for educating, researching, and advancing the broader causes of older people.

Because issues of life span and life extension need numbers to quantify them, there is an overlap with demography. Those who study the demography of the human life span differ from those who study the social demographics of aging.

4.1 Social work with older adults

Social work with older adults, known as geriatric social work practice, is considered to be both a macro and micro practice with individuals over the age of 60 or 65, their families and communities, aging related policy, and aging research. Geriatric social workers typically provide counseling, direct services, care coordination, community planning, and advocacy in an array of agencies and organizations including private practice, in home, neighborhoods, hospitals, senior congregate living, hospice/end of life care, senior centers, oncology centers and residential long term care facilities such as nursing facilities. At the macro level, geriatric social workers work within state departments of health, adult protective services, and at universities and colleges, as well as

Administration on Aging offices on a federal level in the United States.

4.2 Social theories of aging

According to Dannefer, aging is an interactive process where the individual is affected by the environment while also influencing the environment in which he/she ages. Several theories of aging are developed to observed the aging process of older adults in society as well as how these processes are interpreted by men and women as they age.[44]

4.2.1 Activity theory

Activity theory was developed and elaborated by Cavan, Havighurst, and Albrecht. According to this theory, older adults' self-concept depends on social interactions. In order for older adults to maintain morale in old age, substitutions must be made for lost roles. Examples of lost roles include retirement from a job or loss of a spouse.[44]

Activity is preferable to inactivity because it facilitates well-being on multiple levels. Because of improved general health and prosperity in the older population, remaining active is more feasible now than when this theory was first proposed by Havighurst nearly six decades ago. The activity theory is applicable for a stable, post-industrial society, which offers its older members many opportunities for meaningful participation. Weakness: Some aging persons cannot maintain a middle-aged lifestyle, due to functional limitations, lack of income, or lack of a desire to do so. Many older adults lack the resources to maintain active roles in society. On the flip side, some elders may insist on continuing activities in late life that pose a danger to themselves and others, such as driving at night with low visual acuity or doing maintenance work to the house while climbing with severely arthritic knees. In doing so, they are denying their limitations and engaging in unsafe behaviors.[45]

4.2.2 Disengagement theory

Disengagement theory was developed by Cumming and Henry. According to this theory, older adults and society engage in a mutual separation from each other. An example of mutual separation is retirement from the workforce. A key assumption of this theory is that older adults lose "ego-energy" and become increasingly self-absorbed. Additionally, disengagement leads to higher morale maintenance than if older adults try to maintain social involvement. This theory is heavily criticized for having an escape clause - namely, that older adults who remain engaged in society are unsuccessful adjusters to old age.[44]

Gradual withdrawal from society and relationships preserves social equilibrium and promotes self-reflection for elders who are freed from societal roles. It furnishes an orderly means for the transfer of knowledge, capital, and power from the older generation to the young. It makes it possible for society to continue functioning after valuable older members die. Weakness: There is no base of evidence or research to support this theory. Additionally, many older people desire to remain occupied and involved with society. Imposed withdrawal from society may be harmful to elders and society alike. This theory has been largely discounted by gerontologists.[45]

4.2.3 Continuity theory

Continuity theory is an elusive concept. On the one hand, to exhibit continuity can mean to remain the same, to be uniform, homogeneous, unchanging, even humdrum. This static view of continuity is not very applicable to human aging. On the other hand, a dynamic view of continuity starts with the idea of a basic structure which persists over time, but it allows for a variety of changes to occur within the context provided by the basic structure. The basic structure is coherent: It has an orderly or logical relation of parts that is recognizably unique and that allows us to differentiate that structure from others. With the introduction of the concept of time, ideas such as direction, sequence, character development, and story line enter into the concept of continuity as it is applied to the evolution of a human being. In this theory, a dynamic concept of continuity is developed and applied to the issue of adaptation to normal aging.[46]

A central premise of continuity theory is that, in making adaptive choices, middle-aged and older adults attempt to preserve and maintain existing internal and external structures and that they prefer to accomplish this objective by using continuity (i.e., applying familiar strategies in familiar arenas of life). In middle and later life, adults are drawn by the weight of past experience to use continuity as a primary adaptive strategy for dealing with changes associated with normal aging. To the extent that change builds upon, and has links to, the person's past, change is a part of continuity. As a result of both their own perceptions and pressures from the social environment, individuals who are adapting to normal aging are both predisposed and motivated toward inner psychological continuity as well as outward continuity of social behavior and circumstances.[47]

Continuity theory views both internal and external continuity as robust adaptive strategies that are supported by both individual preference and social sanctions. Continuity theory consists of general adaptive principles that people who are normally aging could be expected to follow, explanations of how these principles work, and a specification of general areas of life in which these principles could be expected to apply. Accordingly, continuity theory has enormous potential as a general theory of adaptation to individual aging.[48]

4.2.4 Age stratification theory

According to this theory, older adults born during different time periods form cohorts that define "age strata". There are two differences among strata: chronological age and historical experience. This theory makes two arguments. 1. Age is a mechanism for regulating behavior and as a result determines access to positions of power. 2. Birth cohorts play an influential role in the process of social change.[44]

4.2.5 Life course theory

According to this theory, which stems from the Life Course Perspective (Bengston and Allen, 1993),[49] aging occurs from birth to death. Aging involves social, psychological, and biological processes. Additionally, aging experiences are shaped by cohort and period effects.[44]

Also reflecting the life course focus, consider the implications for how societies might function when age-based norms vanish—a consequence of the deinstitutionalization of the life course— and suggest that these implications pose new challenges for theorizing aging and the life course in postindustrial societies. Dramatic reductions in mortality, morbidity, and fertility over the past several decades have so shaken up the organization of the life course and the nature of educational, work, family, and leisure experiences that it is now possible for individuals to become old in new ways. The configurations and content of other life stages are being altered as well, especially for women. In consequence, theories of age and aging will need to be reconceptualized.[50]

4.2.6 Cumulative advantage/disadvantage theory

According to this theory, which was developed beginning in the 1960s by Derek Price and Robert Merton and elaborated on by several researchers such as Dale Dannefer,[51] inequalities have a tendency to become more pronounced throughout the aging process. A paradigm of this theory can be expressed in the adage "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer". Advantages and disadvantages in early life stages have a profound effect throughout the life span. However, advantages and disadvantages in middle adulthood have a direct influence on economic and health status in later life.[44]

4.2.7 Constructionist theories

A spectrum of theorizing in gerontology has emerged that is "anti-theoretical" in the sense that its common point of departure is to set aside or "bracket" taken-for-granted realities such as activity, disengagement, the life course, continuity, cumulative advantage, and the like, in order to foreground their construction, use, institutional articulations, and experiential consequences in everyday life. A decided interest in subjectivity, agency, discourses, and their ordinary practices leads the way. The goal is to document how members of speech communities theorize realities in their own terms and how this relates to communicative context. Meaning-making, performativity, categorization, agency, narrativity, discourse, practice, and structuration are leading concepts. Constructionist approaches range from the ideas and conceptual proclivities of European cultural gerontologists, to the growing international network of narrative gerontologists, and longstanding programs of research on selves, social interaction, and meaning-making. Important contributors are Sara Arber, Bill Bytheway, Jaber Gubrium, Haim Hazan, Stephen Katz, Sharon Kaufman, Gary Kenyon, Marc Luborsky, Sara Matthews, William Randall, Robert Rubinstein, Andrea Sankar, Christine Swane, and Julia Twigg, among many others. Cultural gerontology emerged as a desire to depart from the dominant paradigm in favor of a social welfare and public policy framework that tend to depict ageing through the lens of frailty and burden.[52] Strongly influenced by Nordic and UK developments, this school of thought places the lived experiences of elder people at the heart of the analysis, by grasping the individuality of older lives through autobiography or narrative.[53]

5 Environmental gerontology

Environmental Gerontology [54][55][56] is a specialization within gerontology that seeks to develop an understanding, means of analysis, opportunities to modify, and interventions that optimize the relationship between the aging person and their physical and social environment, utilizing interdisciplinary perspectives and approaches to attain these goals.

The field first began to emerge in the 1930s during the first studies on Behavioral and Social Gerontology, and were associated with deterministic explanations of the relationship between aging and environment from genetic parameters and biological. In the 1970s and 1980s, theories of different researchers, as Kurt Lewin (living space model as a function of the person and the environment) and, mainly, M. Powell Lawton (1923-2001) (ecological adaptation model), based on the influence of the interactions between the older person and their environment (adaptation - ambient pressure), confirm the importance of the physical and social environment (objective and subjective) in the understanding of the aging population and the possibility of improving the quality of life in old age. Environmental Gerontology[57] seeks to understand the socio-spatial implications of aging and its complex relationship with the environment, from analysis at different scales : micro scales (home and family) and macro scales (neighborhood, city, region), to enable social and environmental planning and policies that enable better aging. Among the main contributions of the

discipline are the contributions to aging in place (wherever that place may be) and that older people prefer to age in their immediate environment where aspects such as spatial experience and place attachment are important for understanding the process.[58]

The most famous environmental gerontologist remains M. Powell Lawton (1923-2001). Secondary to him is the architect and gerontologist Paul Gordon Windley PhD (1941-2007). The latter was one of the pioneers of this field, which showed that a good architectural design can encourage independence of older adults with their environment. Windley was interested to know the implications of the built environment on aging, highlighting the importance of encouraging a design-built integrator .

6 See also

7 Notes

- Macieira-Coelho A (2003). "Biology of aging". *Prog. Mol. Subcell. Biol.* Progress in Molecular and Subcellular Biology **30**: III–VI, 1–189. doi:10.1007/978-3-642-18994-4_1. ISBN 3-540-43827-0. PMID 12494760.

8 References

[1] Hooyman, N.R.; Kiyak, H.A. (2011). *Social gerontology: A multidisciplinary perspective* (9th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education. ISBN 0205763138.

[2] Howell, Trevor H. (1987). "Avicenna and His Regimen of Old Age". *Age and Ageing* **16** (1): 58–59. doi:10.1093/ageing/16.1.58. PMID 3551552.

[3] Ammar, S (1998). "Vesalius" (PDF). *Official Journal of the International Society for the History of Medicine* **4**: 48.

[4] "Ibn al-Jazzār, Abū Ja'far Ahmad ibn Ibrāhīm ibn Abī Khālid (d. 979/369)". *Islamic Medical Manuscripts*. U.S. National Library of Medicine. Retrieved 24 September 2013.

[5] [Geritt Bos, *Ibn al-Jazzar*, *Risala fi l-isyan* (Treatise on forgetfulness), London, 1995]

[6] Al Jazzar

[7] "Specialized literature". *Islamic culture and medical arts*. U.S. National Library of Medicine. Retrieved 24 September 2013.

[8] Online Etymology Dictionary

[9] "Ethel Percy Andrus". USC Davis School of Gerontology. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[10] "USC Andrus Gerontology Center". Archived from the original on 2012-02-26.

[11] Liebig, Phoebe S.; Birren, James E. (2003). "The Andrus Center: A tale of gerontological firsts" (PDF). *Contemporary Gerontology* **10** (1): 7–12. Retrieved 2010-08-23.

[12] "Welcome to the University of South Florida". University of South Florida. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[13] "Leonard Davis". USC Davis School of Gerontology. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[14] Haley, William E.; Zelinski, Elizabeth (2007). "Progress and challenges in graduate education in gerontology: The U.S. experience". *Gerontology & Geriatrics Education* **27** (3): 11–26. doi:10.1300/J021v27n03_02.

[15] "Center on the Demography and Economics of Aging Center on Aging Center on the Demography and Economics of Aging". Spc.uchicago.edu. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[16] "PhD in Social Gerontology | Scripps Gerontology Center". Scripps.muohio.edu. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[17] "Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in Gerontology". The University of Kansas. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[18] "Graduate Center for Gerontology". University of Kentucky. 2013-04-14. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[19] "Application Procedures". University of Maryland. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[20] "PhD - University of Massachusetts Boston". Umb.edu. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[21] "Graduate Degrees Catalogue 2013/14". University of Southern California. 2013-05-25. Retrieved 2013-06-25.

[22] Carrie A. Werner (2010). "The Older Population: 2010" (PDF). *2010 Census Briefs*. U.S. Census Bureau. C2010BR-09.

[23] Taylor, Albert W.; Johnson, Michel J. (2008). *Physiology of Exercise and Healthy Aging*. Human Kinetics. ISBN 978-0-7360-5838-4.

[24] "Population". *2008 Older Americans : Key indicators of Well-Being*. 2008.

[25] "Institute for Geriatric Social Work". Boston University.

[26] "Geriatric Social Work Initiative".

[27] "Not Just Another Population" (PDF).

[28] Aubrey D.N.J, de Grey (2007). "Life Span Extension Research and Public Debate: Societal Considerations" (PDF). *Studies in Ethics, Law, and Technology* **1** (1, Article 5). doi:10.2202/1941-6008.1011.

[29] Silverman LK., Phillips (Jun 1996). "Homogeneity of effect sizes for sex across spatial tests and cultures: implications for hormonal theories". *Brain Cogn* (Brain Cogn.) **31** (1): 90–4. doi:10.1006/brcg.1996.0027. PMID 8790937.

[30] Watts G (June 2011). "Leonard Hayflick and the limits of ageing". *Lancet* **377** (9783): 2075. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(11)60908-2. PMID 21684371.

[31] Christensen, L; Doblhammer, K; Rau, G; Vaupel, JW (2009). "Ageing populations: the challenges ahead". *Lancet* **374**: 1196–1208. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(09)61460-4.

[32] Richel, Theo (December 2003). "Will human life expectancy quadruple in the next hundred years? Sixty gerontologists say public debate on life extension is necessary". *J Anti-Aging Med* **6** (4): 309–314. doi:10.1089/109454503323028902. PMID 15142432.

[33] de Grey, Aubrey D. N. J.; Rae, Michael (October 14, 2008). *Ending Aging*. St. Martin's Griffin. p. 15. ISBN 0312367074.

[34] Horvath S (2013). "DNA methylation age of human tissues and cell types". *Genome Biology* **14** (R115): R115. doi:10.1186/gb-2013-14-10-r115. PMC 4015143. PMID 24138928.

[35] Schneider, EL (1992). "Biological theories of aging". *Generations* **16** (4): 7.

[36] de Grey, Aubrey (January 8, 2003). "An engineer's approach to the development of real anti-aging medicine" (PDF). *Sci Aging Knowledge Environ* **2003** (1): VP1. doi:10.1126/sageke.2003.1.vp1. PMID 12844502.

[37] Fenn, Rebecca; Gilbert, DL, Nye, SW, Dwyer, P, and Fenn WO; Nye, Sylvanus W.; Dwyer, Peter; Fenn, Wallace O. (7 May 1954). "Oxygen poisoning and x-irradiation: a mechanism in common". *Science* **119** (3097): 623–626. Bibcode:1954Sci...119..623G. doi:10.1126/science.119.3097.623. PMID 13156638.

[38] Harman, D (November 1981). "The aging process". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **78** (11): 7124–7128. doi:10.1073/pnas.78.11.7124. PMC 349208. PMID 6947277.

[39] Hagen, Bruce N; MK Shigenaga; TM Hagen (September 1993). "Oxidants, antioxidants, and the degenerative diseases of aging". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **90** (17): 7915–7922. Bibcode:1993PNAS...90.7915A. doi:10.1073/pnas.90.17.7915. PMC 47258. PMID 8367443.

[40] Beckman, KB; Ames BN (April 1998). "The free radial theory of aging matures". *Physiol Rev* **78** (2): 547–581. PMID 9562038.

[41] Failla, G (30 September 1958). "The aging process and cancerogenesis". *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* **71** (6): 1124–1140. Bibcode:1958NYASA..71.1124F. doi:10.1111/j.1749-6632.1958.tb46828.x. PMID 13585876. Retrieved 7 May 2013.

[42] Szilard, Leo (January 1959). "On the nature of the aging process". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **45** (1): 30–45. doi:10.1073/pnas.45.1.30. PMC 222509. PMID 16590351.

[43] Freitas, AA; de Magalhaes, JP (Jul–Oct 2011). "A review and appraisal of the DNA damage theory of ageing". *Mutat Res* **728** ((1–2)): 12–22. doi:10.1016/j.mrrev.2011.05.001. PMID 21600302. Retrieved 7 May 2013.

[44] Phillipson, C.; Baars, J. (2007). "Ch. 4: Social theory and social ageing". In Bond, J.; Peace, S. M.; Dittmann-Kohli, F.; Westerhof, G. *Ageing in Society* (3rd ed.). SAGE. pp. 68–84. ISBN 978-1-4129-0020-1.

[45] VickyRN. (August 2, '09). Theories of Aging (Part 3) - Sociological Theories. Retrieved Friday, April 20, 2012, from http://allnurses-breakroom.com/showthread.php?t=412760

[46] Blalock, H.M. (1982). *Conceptualization and measurement in the social sciences*. Beverly Hills: Sage. ISBN 0803918046.

[47] Hage, J. (1972). *Techniques and problems of theory construction in sociology*. New York: Wiley Interscience. ISBN 0471338605.

[48] Kaplan, Abraham (1964). *The Conduct of Inquiry: Methodology for Behavioral Science*. Transaction Publishers. ISBN 978-0-7658-0448-8.

[49] Life Course Theory-Historical Development, Key Principles and Concepts, Selected Research Applications:http://family.jrank.org/pages/1074/Life-Course-Theory.html

[50] Rowe, J.W.; Kahn, R.L. (1998). *Successful aging*. New York: Pantheon. ISBN 0375400451.
Webster, N. (2003). Webster's new American dictionary. New York: HarperCollins.

[51] Dannefer D (November 2003). "Cumulative advantage/disadvantage and the life course: cross-fertilizing age and social science theory". *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci* **58** (6): S327–37. doi:10.1093/geronb/58.6.S327. PMID 14614120.

[52] Julia Twigg and Wendy Martin (2014), "The challenge of cultural gerontology" The gerontologist, 1-7p

[53] Julia Twigg and Wendy Martin (2014). "The Challenge of cultural gerontology" The gerontologist, 1-7p

[54] Sánchez-González, Diego; and Rodríguez-Rodríguez, Vicente (2016). *Environmental Gerontology in Europe and Latin America. Policies and perspectives on environment and aging*. New York: Springer Publishing Company. p. 284. ISBN 978-3-319-21418-4.

[55] Rowles, Graham D.; and Bernard, Miriam (2013). *Environmental Gerontology: Making Meaningful Places in Old Age*. New York: Springer Publishing Company. p. 320. ISBN 978-0826108135.

[56] Scheidt, Rick J., and Schwarz, Benyamin (2013). *Environmental Gerontology. What Now?*. New York: Routledge. p. 338. ISBN 978-0-415-62616-3.

[57] Wahl, H-W.; Scheidt, R.J.; and Windley, P.G. (2004). *Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics. Focus on Aging context: Socio-Physical Environments*. New York: Springer Publishing Company. p. 384. ISBN 978-0826117342.

[58] Andrews, GJ. and Phillips, DR. (2005). *Ageing and Place: Perspectives, Policy, Practice*. London: Routledge. p. 272. ISBN 978-0415481656.

11 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

11.1 Text

- **Gerontology** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerontology?oldid=707229316 *Contributors:* William Avery, Edward, Fred Bauder, Lexor, Gabbe, Ixfd64, Gdvorsky, Ellywa, Mac, Ronz, Darkwind, RadRafe, Bevo, Raul654, Dina, Robodoc.at, Jfdwolff, Yekrats, Mmm~enwiki, Andycjp, Marcus Beyer, Elroch, Xrchz, Vsmith, Notinasnaid, El C, Bobo192, Jag123, Haham hanuka, Digitalmaven, Rye1967, Mr Adequate, Mace, TenOfAllTrades, Mnd, Woohookitty, Bjones, Benbest, Tabletop, Male1979, Radiant!, Ryoung122, GoldRingChip, Rjwilmsi, Mayumashu, Coemgenus, Youcc, Franzeska, FlaBot, Nihiltres, Windharp, Bgwhite, Wavelength, Hagenb, Mikalra, Petiatil, Icarus3, Dialectric, BOT-Superzerocool, Cardsplayer4life, Stefeyboy, Mareklug, Zzuuzz, Open2universe, Lendu, Sean Whitton, GraemeL, Mdwyer, Sardanaphalus, SmackBot, Moeron, Jim62sch, Jagged 85, Edgar181, Gilliam, Hmains, Chris the speller, Bluebot, RDBrown, PrimeHunter, Deli nk, A. B., Darren Wickham, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Frap, JonHarder, Huon, Flyguy649, Nakon, SashatoBot, Vanished user 9i39j3, Mgiganteus1, Green Giant, -js-, Shangrilaista, Utopianheaven, Aduddy, RichardF, EmreDuran, Clarityfiend, Gavrilov, Gil Gamesh, ChrisCork, CmdrObot, Cogpsych, Drinibot, Xfulton, Logical2u, Hippolyte~enwiki, Myasuda, Cydebot, Mblumber, ErrantX, PamD, Big Bird, Tozoku, Mack2, Husond, JenLouise, Anomicworld, The Transhumanist, F64too, PhilKnight, Magioladitis, Celithemis, Bubba hotep, Biotech1, GirlForLife, DGG, Kristinalk, Medrise, R'n'B, Nono64, Tgeairn, CFCF, Xris0, Mohinder925, Rod57, Barzan, Bashen, Zach425, Idioma-bot, DanBealeCocks, VolkovBot, ABF, TXiKiBoT, Red Act, Guillaume2303, Anonymous Dissident, Gero228, LeaveSleaves, Huzzah for the Shopkeep, Altermike, VanishedUserABC, Foleym2, Basweerman, Riggioroll, AlleborgoBot, Chill Factor Five, Wikiapg, SieBot, Stewart222, Hertz1888, DocSven, Sbharmony, LeadSongDog, Sacredhands, MaynardClark, Sunrise, Ward20, ImageRemovalBot, ClueBot, PipepBot, Healthwise, The4baileys, IceUnshattered, Squirrel2007, G10sinha, Mozhet, Harland1, Executor32, Phenylalanine, Ashashyou, Shustov, Mszajewski, DumZiBoT, D0nj03, XLinkBot, Dantel50, Tarheel95, KarakasaObake, Jkl1994jnl, Mazkyri, Addbot, DOI bot, Jalejand, Fli-Worker, So1cnt, Thomas Bjørkan, Tide rolls, Verbal, Zorrobot, Jarble, Peko, PlankBot, Yobot, Tiddlypeep, Kikbguy, Worksafe, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, Neptune5000, Citation bot, Athan007, ArthurBot, Bobdole64, Xqbot, Hekaanhi, Gap9551, GrouchoBot, Twirligig, Ute in DC, Omnipaedista, Wilfredtr, FrescoBot, LucienBOT, Green06, Gileshd, Pinethicket, Jonesey95, Prcheney, Msasscts, RedBot, FoxBot, Marlo1004, Trappist the monk, Vejlefjord, Animalparty, Acs272, Evil909, Rogen123, Prosopon, EmausBot, SemperAnima, Djembayz, Thecheesykid, ZéroBot, Jmdickman, Ebrambot, Cforrester101, Autoerrant, Hkwatkins, ClueBot NG, Libbybenson, Snotbot, Cntras, Aandr78, BG19bot, A blurvert, Vagobot, Wiley0232, Stevetihi, MrBill3, Meclee, Rytyho usa, BattyBot, AGerontologist, Ageron8553, Odbake, Chad1419, Susannah Gordon, ChrisGualtieri, Khazar2, Paigeluv21, Jessecwhitworth, Hmainsbot1, Mogism, Everything Is Numbers, ?????, Ocancro, Kaimanab, I am One of Many, Umar23, Gray106, Bwakefi, Yang.suh.h, Cablematt, Ashleyleia, Mcatec, Burton1203, Lizia7, Anrnusna, Stamptrader, JaconaFrere, Rbaughman7, Lagoset, Idanoyes, Monkbot, Vieque, TheSteelOrchid, Thesamshannon, MurderByDeadcopy, KasparBot, Whitejt2, Mjkwok, Rose Lello and Anonymous: 220

11.2 Images

- **File:Ambox_important.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b4/Ambox_important.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Own work, based off of Image:Ambox scales.svg *Original artist:* Dsmurat (talk · contribs)
- **File:Rod_of_Asclepius2.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e3/Rod_of_Asclepius2.svg *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* This file was derived from: Rod of asclepius.png
  Original artist:
- Original: CatherinMunro
- **File:Unbalanced_scales.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fe/Unbalanced_scales.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?

11.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

This entry stands as an example of the many entries on technology and ageing, which focus mostly on design and cognitive issues and see the elderly as individual users of technology (and a market, probably). Our interventions were to make it more readable - the previous version showed some problems with formatting and used a lot of jargon.

Information processing technology and aging

An important factor to be considered with old age is cognitive decline. Thus information processing technologies need to be centered on factors that define cognition. This article highlights some of the important conceptual models and theories that govern design of such systems. The main focus is to look at the different information processing technologies that are presently used for enabling better functional performance. As the nation's baby boomers grow older, there exists a growing demand for a good support system that can ease their burden. Technology is ubiquitous in most social contexts in the United States and other industrialized countries and has become an important part of everyday life as an integral component of most activities. The advent of technology has shown promising results in various fields such as the delivery of care and in-vehicle driving technology by focusing on the needs of older adults and placing them at the center of this transformation. Such systems would work in favor of improving and empowering not just the elderly but also their families while reducing some of the burden on them and increasing independence. Yet there continues to exist a digital divide amongst the elderly population with less use of technology causing them to become disenfranchised and disadvantaged.[1]

1 Elderly and Technology

Although older adults are increasingly using technology, a number of published papers indicate that they typically have more difficulty than younger adults' in learning to use and operate them.[2] The successful adoption of technology is becoming increasingly important for functional independence and the requirement to use new technologies is becoming pervasive in the lives of adults both young and old. Older adults are now more than ever faced with a wide range of new technologies on a daily basis. Thus an important task in the field of gerontology is to develop training tools that can aid and improve accessibility for older adults. What makes this complex is the need for creating age-specific tools that match the cognitive and perceptual capabilities of the age group.

1.1 Cognition

Cognitive capabilities refer our mental abilities by which we pay attention to the world, interpret the information around us, learn and remember, solve problems and make decisions.[3] Age-related differences in cognitive functioning have been known to stem from the reduction of cognitive resources available, thus impairing older adults' ability to carry out cognitively demanding tasks.[4] Cognitive aging causes a change in mechanism related to information processing and working memory function. According to Craik, these mechanisms are responsible for age-related speed of decline in performance for mental processing along with a reduction of on-line cognitive resources available at any given time to process, store, retrieve, and transform information (working memory), focusing on a target, paying attention, and sensory processing of information.[5] This is important since the inherent relationship between cognitive abilities and technology adoption points to the importance of ensuring that system interfaces are well designed and easy to use. The use of information processing theory in cognition[6] looks at the role of the three stages of memory related to retrieving information, transferring and recalling. Cognitive information processing focuses on different aspects of instruction and how those aspects can either facilitate or hinder learning and memory. It emphasizes using strategies that focus the learner's attention, promote encoding and retrieval, and provide for meaningful, effective practice across learning environments and curriculum.

2 Information Processing: Theory, Model and technologies

Information processing theory[7] is an approach used to study cognitive development evolved out of the American experimental tradition in psychology. Developmental psychologists who adopt the information-processing perspective account for mental development in terms of maturational changes in basic components of a child's mind. The theory is based on the idea that humans process the information they receive, rather than merely responding to stimuli. This perspective equates the mind to a computer, which is responsible for analyzing information from the environment. According to the standard information-processing model for mental development, the mind's machinery includes attention mechanisms for bringing information in, working memory for actively manipulating information, and long term memory for passively holding information so that it can be used in the future. A primary focus of information processing is on memory. The most widely accepted model is called 'Stage Theory' based on the work by Atkinson and Shriffin shown in figure 1. The model focuses on how

information is stored in the memory in three stages. In this theory, information is thought to be processed in a serial, discontinuous manner as it moves from one stage to another.

- Figure1: Stage Theory

Technologies are compensatory systems that can be used to support cognitive decline and impairment and thereby improve performance.[7] They range from simple home reminder systems to sophisticated robotic support systems. While there are numerous technological interventions at present being developed, there continues to be an increase in the amount of research and work that focuses on providing compensatory support for a number of executive functional impairments for the elderly. Early work on prospective memory aids and assistive devices investigated the application of commonplace technologies which were inexpensive, easy to use, and had no social stigma. Due to the inherent limitation of such devices there was a need to design portable devices that provide cues and relevant information effective as memory aids. Listed below are some of the information technologies that have been developed:

The future of information processing technology lies in creating context dependent devices such as his or her physical and social environment. If the device was aware of the user's location, for example, it could give reminders relevant to that location. Information about the user's environment might also provide cues to the device on what reminders might be important or unnecessary. Social cues might allow the device to know when a reminder would be inappropriate; such as when the user is talking with another person and might not want to be interrupted.

3 See Also - Other theories of Information Processing

There are many, more recent theories concerning information processing that differ from the stage theory model, and today, research and study continues to modify existing beliefs in this area of cognitive psychology. Despite the fact that there are commonly accepted pieces, the complete picture of how information is processed continues to change.

Levels of processing: One of the first alternatives to the stage theory was developed by Craik and Lockhart (1972) and labeled the levels of processing model. Specifically, the levels of processing theory holds that memory is not three-staged which separates it immediately from the stage theory model.

Dual Coding Theory: Another theory in the information processing debate is Paivio's work in dual coding. This theory gives equal significance to both verbal and non-verbal processing and suggests that there are two separate systems for processing these types of information.

Schema theory, parallel distributed processing, and connectionist models: Rumelhart (1980), working in conjunction with others, developed the schema theory of information processing and memory. He suggested that a schema is a data structure for representing generic concepts stored in memory.

4 References

[1] Clarke, Anne; Concejero, Pedro (November 2001). *The Digital Divide - Services for the Elderly and Disabled in 2010 – The PRISMA project* (PDF). Human Factors in Telecommunication. Bergen, Norway. Check date values in: |year= / |date= mismatch (help)

[2] Charness, Neil; Kelley, Catherine L.; Bosman, Elizabeth A.; Mottram, Melvin (2001). "Word-processing training and retraining: Effects of adult age, experience, and interface". *Psychology and Aging* **16** (1): 110–27. doi:10.1037/0882-7974.16.1.110. PMID 11302360.

[3] Huppert, Jonathan D.; Roth, Deborah A.; Foa, Edna B. (2003). "Cognitive-behavioral treatment of social phobia: New advances". *Current Psychiatry Reports* **5** (4): 289–96. doi:10.1007/s11920-003-0058-5. PMID 12857532.

[4] Grady, C; Craik, FI (2000). "Changes in memory processing with age". *Current Opinion in Neurobiology* **10** (2): 224–31. doi:10.1016/S0959-4388(00)00073-8. PMID 10753795.

[5] http://classes.kumc.edu/sah/resources/sensory_processing/learning_opportunities/concepts/sp_concepts_main.htm[]

[6] Reiser, Robert A.; Dempsey, John V., eds. (2007). *Trends and Issues in Instructional Design and Technology*. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education. ISBN 978-0-13-170805-1.

[7] Pollack, Martha E. (2005). "Intelligent Technology for an Aging Population: The Use of AI to Assist Elders with Cognitive Impairment". *AI Magazine* **26** (2): 9–24. doi:10.1609/aimag.v26i2.1810.

5 Further reading

- Charness, Neil; Schumann, Cynthia E.; Boritz, Gayla M. (1992). "Training older adults in word processing: Effects of age, training technique, and computer anxiety". *International Journal of Technology & Aging* **5** (1): 79–106.
- Huppert, Jonathan D.; Roth, Deborah A.; Foa, Edna B. (2003). "Cognitive-behavioral treatment of social phobia: New advances". *Current Psychiatry Reports* **5** (4): 289–96. doi:10.1007/s11920-003-0058-5. PMID 12857532.
- Tulving, Endel (1985). Memory and consciousness. Canadian Psychology 26 (1) : 1-12.

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **Information processing technology and aging** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_processing_technology_and_aging?oldid=666952380 *Contributors:* Bearcat, Jayjg, Chris Capoccia, Malcolma, Sct72, Cydebot, Magioladitis, JamesBWatson, David Eppstein, DGG, AnomieBOT, Citation bot, FrescoBot, Snotbot, Payyanadan, NietzscheSpeaks, Aisteco, BattyBot, CarrieVS, Monkbot, MaudeG3, Miami19 and Anonymous: 1

6.2 Images

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Kathleen Woodward



Kathleen Woodward

Kathleen Woodward has been the Director of the Simpson Center for the Humanities at the University of Washington since 2000, and is a Lockwood Professor in Humanities and in English. Her areas of specialization include the following: Twentieth-century American Literature and Culture; Discourse of the Emotions; Technology and Science Studies; Age Studies. Her fields of interest include the following: Culture; Digital Humanities; Gender, Women, and Sexuality Studies; Literature. She is currently working on risk in the context of globalization and population aging.[1][2] Her writing talks about the invisibility status of older women, and she advocates for an arena of visibility.[3]

1 Education

Kathleen Woodward attended Smith College where she received a B.A. in economics in 1996, and later attended the University of California, San Diego, where she received a Ph.D in literature in 1976.[1]

2 Career

Kathleen Woodward taught at the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (French: Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales) in Paris. She has received institutional grants from the Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Arts.[1]

From 1981-2000, she was the Director of the Center for Twentieth Century Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, where she also taught in the Department of English and interdisciplinary program in Modern Studies. From 1995-2001, she was also the President of the Consortium of Humanities Centers and Institutes and continues today to serve on its International Advisory Board. From 2000-2005, she served as Chair of the National Advisory Board of Imagining America, which is a network of scholars and leaders of cultural institutions who work to foster the development of campus-community partnerships. From 2003-2009, She served on the Board of Directors of the National Humanities Alliance. From 2009-2013, she served on of the Executive Council of the Modern Language Association. She is currently a member of the Steering Committee of HASTAC (Humanities, Arts, Science, and Technology Advanced Collaboratory) as well as the Senate of the national organization of Phi Beta Kapap.[1]

3 Works

3.1 Essays

- "A Public Secret: Assisted Living, Caregivers, Globalization," *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life* 7.2 (2012):17-51.
- "Work-Work Balance, Metrics, and Resetting the Balance," *PMLA* 127.4 (2012): 994-1000.
- "Assisted Living: Aging, Old Age, Memory, Aesthetics," *Occasion* 4 (May 2012):http://occasion.stanford.edu/node/104.
- "Introduction: Thinking Feeling, Feeling Thinking," from *Statistical Panic: Cultural Politics and Poetics of the Emotions.* Durham: Duke University Press, 2009.
- "The Future of the Humanities- in the present & in public," *Daedalus* 138 (Winter 2009): 110-123.
- "Performing Age, Performing Gender," *NWSA Journal* 18.1 (2006): 162-189.
- "A Feeling for the Cyborg," *Data Made Flesh: Embodying Information*, eds. Robert Mitchell and Phillip Thurtle (New York: Routledge, 2004): 181-197.
- "Against Wisdom: The Social Politics of Anger and Aging," *Cultural Critique* 51 (Spring 2002): 186-218.

- "Calculating Compassion," *Indiana Law Journal* 77.2 (2002): 223-45.
- "Traumatic Shame: Toni Morrison, Televisual Culture, and the Cultural Politics of the Emotions," *Cultural Critique* 46 (Fall, 2002): 210-40.
- "Statistical Panic," *differences* 11.2 (1999): 177-203.
- "Telling Stories, Aging, Reminiscence and the Life Review," *Doreen B. Townsend Center Occasional Papers 9* (Doreen B Townsend Center for the Humanities, UC Berkeley, 1997)
- "Anger…and Anger: From Freud to Feminism," *Freud and the Passions*, ed. John O'Neill (University Park: Pennsylvania UP, 1996): 73-95.
- "Tribute to the Older Woman: Psychoanalysis, Feminism, and Ageism," *Images of Aging: Cultural Representations of Later Life*, ed. Mike Featherstone and Andrew Werrick (London: Routledge, 1995): 79-96.
- "Late Theory, Late Style: Loss and Renewal in Freud and Barthes," *Aging & Gender in Literature: Studies in Creativity*, ed. Anne Wyatt-Brown and Janice Rossen (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1993): 82-101.
- "Aging." In Adams, Rachel; Reiss, Benjamin; Serlin, David. *Key Words for Disability Studies*. Washington Square New York NY 10003: New York University Press. pp. 33–34. ISBN 978-1-4798-4115-8. (2015)

3.2 Books

- Statistical Panic: Cultural Politics and Poetics of Emotions (2009)
- Aging and Its Discontents: Freud and Other Fictions (1991)
- At Last, the Real Distinguished Thing: The Late Poems of Eliot, Pound, Stevens, and Williams (1980)

3.3 Edited Books

- *Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations* (1999)
- *The Myths of Information: Technology and Postindustrial Culture* (1980)
- *Memory and Desire: Aging--Literature--Psychoanalysis* (1986) (co-editor)
- *The Technological Imagination: Theories and Fictions* (1980) (co-editor)
- *Aging and the Elderly: Humanistic Perspectives in Gerontology* (1978) (co-editor)
- *Discourse: Journal for Theoretical Studies in Media and Culture*.

4 References

[1] "Kathleen Woodward | Simpson Center for the Humanities". *simpsoncenter.org*. Retrieved 2016-02-26.

[2] "Kathleen Woodward | Comparative History of Ideas | University of Washington". *chid.washington.edu*. Retrieved 2016-02-26.

[3] Woodward, Kathleen M. (1999-01-01). *Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations*. Indiana University Press. ISBN 0253212367.

5 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

5.1 Text

• Kathleen Woodward. Contributors: RFD, Dodger67, BG19bot and Loyewiki

5.2 Images

• File:Kathleen_Woodward_01.jpg. License: CC BY-SA 3.0 Contributors: Photo by Joe Mabel Original artist Joe Mabel

5.3 Content license

• Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Not many professors in ageing studies make it into Wikipedia but we will be working on that in the upcoming years.

This entry created some controversy, too. See the next pages for the details ("Talk").

Kim Sawchuk

Kim Sawchuk (born 1960) is a professor in the Department of Communication Studies, Research Chair in Mobile Media Studies, and Associate Dean of Research and Graduate Studies (Faculty of Arts and Science) at Concordia University in Montreal Canada. A feminist media studies scholar, Sawchuk's research spans the fields of art, gender, and culture, examining the intersection of technology into peoples lives and how that changes as one ages.

1 Early life and Career

Kimberly Anne Sawchuk was born in 1960 in Canada. She earned her bachelor's degree in 1982 from the University of Winnipeg, with gold medal honors for a dual-major in Political Science and History. She completed both a Master's in 1986 and her PhD in Social and Political Thought[1] in 1991 from York University in Toronto.[2] Sawchuk joined the Department of Communication Studies at Concordia University in 1990[1] and by 2011 was an Associate Professor.[3] On 1 January 2015, she began serving as Associate Dean of Research and Graduate Studies for the Faculty of Arts and Science at Concordia.[4]

She has been writing articles on the cultural impact of aging and technology since 1992,[5] and examines cultural attitudes towards aging. Sawchuk has noted that if elderly people are portrayed in advertising at all, they are portrayed primarily as caricatures of their youth. Not who they are, but who they once were.[6] However, she believes that as marketers and advertisers educate themselves about seniors, targeting older markets can be lucrative.[7] She's also involved in changing the popular image of the elderly and works in collaboration with community organizations and activists to address their experience of digital technologies.

Sawchuk has participated in a wide number of research projects. In 2010, she was involved in a project on mobile communications and biomedical imaging.[8] In 2011, Sawchuk and Barbara Crow conducted a research project sponsored by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada on whether services, which are frequently geared to on-line access, are accessible to marginalized or older citizens.[2]

Often exploring feminist issues,[8] Sawchuk's interests are not limited to feminism. In 2012, she developed a smartphone application with film producer Katarina Soukup, which allows users to uncover geographical and historical landmarks using the GPS systems on the phone, becoming virtual underground explorers.[9] Sawchuk began participation in 2014 in a two-year trans-cultural project between Canada and the European Union called "Performigrations: people are the territory". The project is designed to study cultural change and diversity, modern mobility, and the spread of ideas.[10]

In 2014, Sawchuk received a grant of approximately $3 million to research, over a seven year period, the topic Ageing, *Communication, Technologies (ACT): Experiencing a Digital World In Later Life*. The project brings together collaborators from 12 international universities to study the use of technology by aging people and how that changes their world and views of the world.[11]

In addition to research, Sawchuk has lectured internationally and participated in seminars at the University of Bologna,[12][13] Drexel University,[14] Istanbul Bilgi University,[15] Lancaster University,[16] the University of Manchester and University of Silesia, Poland.[17]

Sawchuk co-founded the Mobile Media Lab (York-Concordia) in 2006[18] She is also the organizer of the Critical Disability Studies Working Group at Concordia and works in collaboration with artists and scholars to document and critically examine ableism in cities such as Montreal.[19] As part of her work on disabilities, Sawchuk is developing an archive with Arseli Dokumaci funded by the Canadian Consortium on Performance and Politics in the Americas (CCPPA) on performance and disability throughout the Americas.[20]

In addition to her academic research, she co-founded of StudioXX, (www.studioxx.org/) a digital media center in Montreal where feminist academics, artists, and community activists gather[21] in 1996.[21]

2 Work as editor

She completed a six-year term as the editor of the *Canadian Journal of Communications* (www.cjc-online.ca) in 2011 and she is the co-editor of *Wi: Journal of Mobile Media* (www.wi-not.ca).[21] She has also co-edited numerous books and special issues of journals.

2.1 Selected works

- Eds. Bill Burns, Cathy Busby and Kim Sawchuk. *When Pain Strikes* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1999.
- Eds. Janine Marchessault and Kim Sawchuk. *Wild Science: reading feminism medicine and the media* United Kingdom: Routledge: 2000.
- Eds. Christina Lammer, Catherine Pilcher, Kim Sawchuk. *Verkörperungen/Embodiment* Vienna: Löcker Verlag, 2007.
- Eds. Gisele Amantea, Lorraine Oades and Kim Sawchuk. *USED/goods* Montreal: Conseil des Arts, 2009.
- Eds. Barbara Crow, Michael Longford, Kim Sawchuk. *Sampling the Wireless Spectrum: the politics, poetics and practices of mobile media* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010.
- Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. "Into the grey zone: Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter" In B. Poppinga (ed.), *Observing the mobile user experience: Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI* (2010). (pp. 17–20).
- Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. "I'm G-Mom on the Phone" *Feminist Media Studies*, 12(4), (2012) pp 496–505.
- Middleton, C., Shepherd, T., Shade, L.R., Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. Intervention Regarding the Consultation on Proceeding to establish a mandatory code for mobile wireless services: Telecom Notice of Consultation" *CRTC 2012-557*, 11 October 2012 and *CRTC 2012-557-1*, 1 November 2012.

2.2 Special issues of journals

- Mobile Cultures, Special Issue of *Wi: Journal of Mobile Media*, with L. Grenier and G. Cucinelli, 2012. www.wi.mobilities.ca
- Conversations Across the Field, inaugural issue of *ADA: Journal of Gender and Technology*, with C. Stabile, eds. Vol 1.no. 1. 2012 http://adanewmedia.org/
- Media Arts Revisited, Special Issue of *Canadian Journal of Communication*, 37.1 with A. Zeffiro, 2012.
- Wireless Technologies, Mobile Practices, Special Issue of *Canadian Journal of Communication* 33.3, with B. Crow and R. Smith, 2008.
- Pedestrian Traffic, Special Issue of *Wi: Journal of Mobile Media*, Spring, with A. Zeffiro, B. Crow, and M. Longford, 2008.
- Mediated Spaces, Special Issue of 'Canadian Journal of Communication *33.2, 2008.*
- Communicating Health, Special Issue of 'Canadian Journal of Communication *32.3/4, 2007.*
- Vocabularies of Citizenship, Special Issue of 'Canadian Journal of Communication *32.2, 2007.*

3 References

[1] "2009 Tenure and Promotion: Faculty of Arts and Science". *Concordia University*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Concordia University. 2009. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[2] "How do seniors use – or not use – cellphones?". York University, Toronto, Canada: YFile News. 28 January 2010. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[3] Curran, Peggy (March 9, 2011). "Concordia faculty call on Lowy to suspend Ad Hoc BoG governance committee". Montreal, Canada: Montreal Gazette. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[4] Peacock, Tom (January 6, 2015). "Kim Sawchuk: 'There's a lot of fascinating research happening on the ground'". Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Concordia News. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[5] "results for 'kim sawchuk' > 'Sawchuk Kim'". *WorldCat*. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[6] Arxer, Steven L.; Murphy, John W. (2013). *The Symbolism of Globalization, Development, and Aging*. New York: Springer Science+Business Media. pp. 23–24. ISBN 978-1-4614-4507-4. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[7] Bruzzi, Stella; Gibson, Pamela Church (2000). *Fashion Cultures: Theories, Explorations and Analysis*. New York, NY: Routledge. p. 83. ISBN 978-0-415-20685-3. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[8] "JAN 16 Dr Kim Sawchuk". The Digital Life Show. 16 January 2010. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[9] "Virtual "daylighting" showcases geography, art". *Government of Canada*. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. 28 November 2012. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[10] "Performigrations: la gente è il territorio" (in Italian). Montreal, Canada: Courriere Italiano. Transcontinental Media. 21 October 2014. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[11] Latimer, Joanne; Kirby, Glen; Desjardins, Cléa (August 27, 2014). "Researchers receive $5.5M to lead projects with major social impact". Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Concordia News. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[12] "Marconi Galaxy: Technology, Cultural Models, Mythmaking" (PDF). *Lingue*. Bologna, Italy: University of Bologna. 27–28 April 2009. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[13] "Weathering the Process: wireless technologies, meteorological mediations and endothermic embodiment". *Institute of Advanced Studies*. Bologna, Italy: University of Bologna. 4 March 2009. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[14] "Differential Mobilities Begins Today". *Drexel University*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Drexel University. May 8, 2013. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[15] "Dr. Kim Sawchuk and Dr. Mireia Fernandez-Ardèvol Present at the 4th ECC 2012". *Ageing Communication Media*. Montreal, Québec, Canada: Ageing Communication Media. 24–27 October 2012. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[16] "Mobilities & Design Workshop". *Lancaster University*. Lancaster, England: Lancaster University. 29–30 April 2014. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[17] "Kim Sawchuk - President's Conference Series "Every Breath You Take"". *OnlineEducationFree*. Upgrademe Inc. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[18] Goggin, Gerard (editor); Hjorth, Larissa (editor) (2014). *The Routledge Companion to Mobile Media* (1st ed.). New York, New York: Routledge. p. 28. ISBN 978-0-415-80947-4. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[19] "Critical Disability Studies Working Group". *Concordia University*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Concordia University. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[20] Blažević, Marin; Feldman, Lada Čale (2014). *MISPERFORMANCE : essays in shifting perspectives*. Ljubljana, Slovenia: Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. p. 259. ISBN 978-961-6572-36-1. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

[21] Herman, Andrew. "Dr. Kim Sawchuk-public lecture, "Life on MARs (Media Arts Revisited), Comm. Studies & the Media Arts in Canada"". *Wilfrid Laurier University*. Ontario, Canada: Laurier Faculty of Arts. Retrieved 12 April 2015.

4 External links

- http://actproject.ca/
- http://www.mobilities.ca/
- http://coms.concordia.ca/faculty/sawchuk.html

5 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

5.1 Text

• Kim Sawchuk. Contributors: Sadads, Gobonobo, Valereee, Waacstats, Bazj, FrescoBot, Erpert, BG19bot, Chess, BattyBot, Everymorning, Austin131, WordSeventeen, SusunW, Devwebtel, MaudeG3, Miami19, Uitsites and Anonymous: 1

5.2 Content Licence

• Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Talk:Kim Sawchuk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article must adhere to the **biographies of living persons** policy, even if it is not a biography, because it contains material about living persons. Contentious material about living persons that is unsourced or poorly sourced **must be removed immediately** from the article and its talk page, especially if potentially libellous. If such material is repeatedly inserted, or if you have other concerns, please report the issue to this noticeboard. If you are connected to one of the subjects of this article and need help, please see this page.

This article is of interest to the following WikiProjects:

Wikiprojects are a way for wikipedians who share interests to collaborate on a set of entries.

We have our own, it's called WikiProject Ageing and Culture.

WikiProject Biography (Rated Start-class)



This article is within the scope of **WikiProject Biography**, a collaborative effort to create, develop and organize Wikipedia's articles about people. All interested editors are invited to join the project and contribute to the discussion. For instructions on how to use this banner, please refer to the documentation.

Start This article has been rated as **Start-Class** on the project's quality scale.

WikiProject Canada (Rated Start-class)



This article is within the scope of **WikiProject Canada**, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of Canada on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the discussion and see a list of open tasks.

Start This article has been rated as **Start-Class** on the project's quality scale.

??? This article has not yet received a rating on the project's importance scale.

WikiProject Feminism (Rated Start-class)



This article is within the scope of **WikiProject Feminism**, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of Feminism on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the discussion and see a list of open tasks.

Start This article has been rated as **Start-Class** on the project's quality scale.

??? This article has not yet received a rating on the project's importance scale.

WikiProject Women writers **(Rated Start-class)**



This article is within the scope of **WikiProject Women writers**, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of women writers on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the discussion and see a list of open tasks.

Start This article has been rated as **Start-Class** on the project's quality scale.

??? This article has not yet received a rating on the project's importance scale.

WikiProject Technology **(Rated Start-class)**



This article is within the scope of **WikiProject Technology**, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of technology on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the discussion and see a list of open tasks.

Start This article has been rated as **Start-Class** on the project's quality scale.

WikiProject Ageing and culture



This article is within the scope of the **Ageing and culture WikiProject**, a collaborative effort to improve Wikipedia's coverage of ageing. If you would like to participate, you can visit the project page, where you can join the project and see a list of open tasks.



This page was nominated for deletion on April 11, 2015. The result of the discussion was **keep** (nomination withdrawn).

Title Correction

Hi, I can't find how to correct the title. I tried this: DISPLAYTITLE:Kim Sawchuk. But it didn't work. Obviously "sawchuk" needs a capital letter... — Preceding unsigned comment added by MaudeG3 (talk • contribs) 11:45, 26 February 2015

> You'll gain the tool to move pages when you've been here a few days and done some more edits. In the meantime, Done.
> The text "Our project" which you included in the article suggests you may be close to the subject. Please be careful. Bazj (talk) 13:20, 26 February 2015 (UTC)

Sourcing

I see the problem with the article. Sawchuk does appear to be an important academic in this emerging field, but she cannot be the source of her own page. As I clicked on references what I found is that you imbedded links to neutral sources but did not show them as references. Thus, it appears all references are to sources by Sawchuk herself, or webpages of entities which she has created. Those are unacceptable as sources because of bias. Will try to help you re-work the piece, as it is evident that she is notable, and the problem is in how to show documentation. SusunW (talk) 14:55, 12 April 2015 (UTC)

Nomination withdrawn?

It was nominated for deletion by the same wikipedian who nominated WAM. However this entry very clearly fit the existing criteria.

Comment by @Kraxler: on AfD is ("nomination withdrawn" is a rationale, not a result, besides, this change is necessary to enable bot parsing of the result for AfD stats) but tag above still indicates "The result of the discussion was nomination withdrawn." I do not know if this requires an admin to correct or not. Documenting discrepancy. SusunW (talk) 07:11, 14 April 2015 (UTC)

> The result of the discussion was **keep**, meaning that the article is kept and was not to be deleted. All votes were keep, anyway. "Nomination withdrawn" was the reason why the discussion was closed early, usually an AfD runs for a whole week. I changed the bolded word which decsribes the result of the discussion, at the AfD page because there is a tool that analyzes the votes and results of AfD discussions. "Nomination withdrawn" gives a default message of "UNDETERMINED" which in this case is not correct. The result at the top of this page is stated as "nomination withdrawn", and needs not be changed. "Nomination withdrawn" shows to the experienced Wikipedian that the result was keep, that all or most voters voted keep, and that the nominator himself perceived that the nomination was hasty/mistaken/overzealous/etc. Thus, on this page, "nomination withdrawn" shows more weight to keep the article than an ordinary "keep". Kraxler (talk) 13:27, 14 April 2015 (UTC)
>
> > Thank you for the explanation @Kraxler:. There is so much to learn about Wikipedia. I appreciate your taking the time to explain the process and its interpretation. SusunW (talk) 13:42, 14 April 2015 (UTC)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Talk:Kim_Sawchuk&oldid=660812605"

Categories: Biography articles of living people | Start-Class biography articles | WikiProject Biography articles | Start-Class Canada-related articles | Unknown-importance Canada-related articles | Start-Class Feminism articles | Unknown-importance Feminism articles | WikiProject Feminism articles | Start-Class Women writers articles | Unknown-importance Women writers articles | WikiProject Women writers articles | Start-Class Technology articles | WikiProject Technology articles

---

- This page was last modified on 4 May 2015, at 18:37.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Leisure

This article is about free time. For other uses, see Leisure (disambiguation).
"Free time" redirects here. For other uses, see Free time (disambiguation).
"Relaxing" redirects here. For the racehorse, see Relaxing (horse). For other uses, see Relaxation.
"Timepass" redirects here. For the 2014 Marathi language film, see Timepass (film).

Leisure has been defined as a quality of experience or as **free time.** [1]



Public parks were initially set aside for recreation and leisure and sport



People enjoying some leisure time

Free time is time spent away from business, work, job hunting, domestic chores and education. It also excludes time spent on necessary activities such as eating and sleeping. From a research perspective, this approach has the advantages of being quantifiable and comparable over time and place.**Leisure as experience** usually emphasizes dimensions of perceived freedom and choice. It is done for "its own sake", for the quality of experience and involvement. [2] Other classic definitions include Thorsten Veblen's (1899) of "nonproductive consumption of time." [3] Different disciplines have definitions reflecting their common issues: for example, sociology on social forces and contexts and psychology as mental and emotional states and conditions.

Leisure studies and sociology of leisure are the academic disciplines concerned with the study and analysis of leisure. Recreation differs from leisure in that it is purposeful activity that includes the experience of leisure in activity contexts.

The distinction between leisure and unavoidable activities is not a rigidly defined one, e.g. people sometimes do work-oriented tasks for pleasure as well as for long-term utility.[4] A distinction may also be drawn between free time and leisure. For example, Situationist International maintains that free time is illusory and rarely fully "free"; economic and social forces appropriate free time from the individual and sell it back to them as the commodity known as "leisure".[5] Certainly most people's leisure activities are not a completely free choice, and may be constrained by social pressures, e.g. people may be coerced into spending time gardening by the need to keep up with the standard of neighbouring gardens or go to a party to because of social pressures.

A related concept is that of social leisure, which involves leisurely activities in a social settings, such as extracurricular activities, e.g. sports, clubs. Another related concept is that of family leisure. Relationships with others is usually a major factor in both satisfaction and choice.

1 History of leisure

Leisure has historically been the privilege of the upper-class.[6] Opportunities for leisure Came with more money, or organization, unless working time, rising dramatically in the mid to late 19th century, starting in Great Britain and spreading to other rich nations in Europe. It spread as well to the United States, although that country had a reputation in Europe for providing much less leisure despite its wealth. Immigrants to the United States discovered they had to work harder than they did in Europe.[7] Economists continue to investigate why Americans work longer hours.[8]

1.1 In France

Leisure by the mid 19th century was no longer an individualistic activity. It was increasingly organized. In the French industrial city of Lille, with a population of 80,000 in 1858, the cabarets or taverns for the working class numbered 1300, or one for every three houses. Lille counted 63 drinking and singing clubs, 37 clubs for card players, 23 for bowling, 13 for skittles, and 18 for archery. The churches likewise have their social organizations. Each club had a long roster of officers, and a busy schedule of banquets festivals and competitions. [9]

1.2 In Canada

We did some re-organization of this section, as only GB had its subtitle.

In Canada, leisure in the country is related to the decline in work hours and is shaped by moral values, and the ethnic-religious and gender communities. In a cold country with winter's long nights, and summer's extended daylight, favorite leisure activities include horse racing, team sports such as hockey, singalongs, Rollerskating and board games.[10][11][12] The churches tried to steer leisure activities, by preaching against drinking and scheduling annual revivals and weekly club activities.[13] By 1930 radio played a major role in uniting Canadians behind their local or regional hockey teams.Play-by-play sports coverage, especially of ice hockey, absorbed fans far more intensely than newspaper accounts the next day. Rural areas were especially influenced by sports coverage. [14]

1.3 In Great Britain

As literacy, wealth, ease of travel, and a broadened sense of community grew in Britain from the mid 19th century onward, there was more time and interest in leisure activities of all sorts, on the part of all classes.[15]

Opportunities for leisure activities increased because real wages continued to grow and hours of work continued to decline. In urban Britain, the nine hour day was increasingly the norm; 1874 factory act limited the workweek to 56.5 hours. The movement toward an eight hour day. Furthermore system of routine annual vacations came into play, starting with white-collar workers and moving into the working-class.[16][17] Some 200 seaside resorts emerged thanks to cheap hotels and inexpensive railway fares, widespread banking holidays and the fading of many religious prohibitions against secular activities on Sundays.[18]

By the late Victorian era, the leisure industry had emerged in all British cities, The pattern was copied cross Western Europe and North America. It provided scheduled entertainment of suitable length and convenient locales at inexpensive prices. These include sporting events, music halls, and popular theater. By 1880 football was no longer the preserve of the social elite, as it attracted large working-class audiences. Average gate was 5,000 1905, rising to 23,000 in 1913. That amounted to 6 million paying customers with a weekly turnover of £400,000. Sports by 1900 generated some three percent of the total gross national product in Britain. Professionalization of sports was the norm, although some new activities reached an upscale amateur audience, such as lawn tennis and golf. Women were now allowed in some sports, such as archery, tennis, badminton and gymnastics.[19]

Leisure was primarily a male activity, with middle-class women allowed in at the margins. There were class differences with upper-class clubs, and working-class and middle-class pubs.[20] Heavy drinking declined; there was more betting on outcomes. Participation in sports and all sorts of leisure activities increased for the average Englishman, and his interest in spectator sports increased dramatically.[21]

By the 1920s the cinema and radio attracted all classes ages and genders in very large numbers. Giant palaces were built for the huge audiences that wanted to see Hollywood films. In Liverpool 40 percent of the population attended one of the 69 cinemas once a week; 25 percent went twice. Traditionalists grumbled about the American cultural invasion, but the permanent impact was minor.[22]

The British showed a more profound interest in sports, and in greater variety, that any rival. They gave pride of place to such moral issues as sportsmanship and fair play.[15] Cricket became symbolic of the Imperial spirit throughout the Empire. Soccer proved highly attractive to the urban working classes, which introduced the rowdy spectator to the sports world. In some sports, there was significant controversy in the fight for amateur purity especially in rugby and rowing. New games became popular almost overnight, including golf, lawn tennis, cycling and hockey. Women were much more likely to enter these sports than the old established ones. The aristocracy and landed gentry, with their ironclad control over land rights, dominated hunting, shooting, fishing and horse racing.[23]

Cricket had become well-established among the English upper class in the 18th century, And was a major factor in sports competition among the public schools. Army units around the Empire had time on their hands, and encouraged the locals to learn cricket so they could have some entertaining competition. Most of the Empire embraced cricket, with the exception of Canada.[24] Cricket test matches (international) began by the 1870s; the most famous is that between Australia and Britain for "The Ashes."[25]

1.3.1 Reading

As literacy and leisure time expanded after 1900, reading became a popular pastime. New additions to adult fiction doubled during the 1920s, reaching 2800 new books a year by 1935. Libraries tripled their stock, and saw heavy demand for new fiction.[26] A dramatic innovation was the

inexpensive paperback, pioneered by Allen Lane (1902–70) at Penguin Books in 1935. The first titles included novels by Ernest Hemingway and Agatha Christie. They were sold cheap (usually sixpence) in a wide variety of inexpensive stores such as Woolworth's. Penguin aimed at an educated middle class "middlebrow" audience. It avoided the downscale image of American paperbacks. The line signaled cultural self-improvement and political education. The more polemical Penguin Specials, typically with a leftist orientation for Labour readers, were widely distributed during World War II.[27] However the war years caused a shortage of staff for publishers and book stores, and a severe shortage of rationed paper, worsened by the air raid on Paternoster Square in 1940 that burned 5 million books in warehouses.[28]

Romantic fiction was especially popular, with Mills and Boon the leading publisher.[29] Romantic encounters were embodied in a principle of sexual purity that demonstrated not only social conservatism, but also how heroines could control their personal autonomy.[30][31] Adventure magazines became quite popular, especially those published by DC Thomson; the publisher sent observers around the country to talk to boys and learn what they wanted to read about. The story line in magazines and cinema that most appealed to boys was the glamorous heroism of British soldiers fighting wars that were exciting and just.[32]

2 Types of leisure

The range of leisure activities extends from the very informal and casual to highly organised and long lasting activities. A significant subset of leisure activities are hobbies which are undertaken for personal satisfaction, usually on a regular basis, and often result in satisfaction through skill development or recognised achievement, sometimes in the form of a product. The list of hobbies is ever changing as society changes.

Serious leisure

Substantial and fulfilling hobbies and pursuits is described by Stebbins[33] as *serious leisure*. The *Serious Leisure Perspective* is a way of viewing the wide range of leisure pursuits in three main categories: Casual Leisure, Serious Leisure, and Project-based Leisure.[34]

"*Serious leisure* is the systematic pursuit of an amateur, hobbyist, or volunteer … that is highly substantial, interesting, and fulfilling and where … participants find a [leisure] career...".[35] For example, collecting stamps or maintaining a public wetland area.

People undertaking serious leisure can be categorised as amateurs volunteers, or hobbyists. Their engagement is distinguished from casual leisure by a high level of perseverance, effort, knowledge and training required and durable benefits and the sense that one can create in effect a leisure career through such activity.[33]

The range of serious leisure activities is growing rapidly in modern times [33] with developed societies having greater leisure time, longevity and prosperity. The internet is providing increased support for amateurs and hobbyists to communicate, display and share products.

Casual leisure

"*Casual leisure* is immediately, intrinsically rewarding; and it is a relatively short-lived, pleasurable activity requiring little or no special training to enjoy it." [35] For example, watching TV or going for a swim.

Project-based leisure

"*Project-based leisure* is a short-term, moderately complicated, either one-shot or occasional, though infrequent, creative undertaking carried out in free time.[35] For example, working on a single Wikipedia article or building a garden feature.

3 Cultural differences



GI Card Game, Watercolor by James Pollock, U. S. Army Vietnam Combat Artists Team IV (CAT IV 1967). During the Vietnam War soldiers waiting to go on patrol would sometimes spend their leisure time playing cards. Courtesy National Museum of the United States Army.

Time available for leisure varies from one society to the next, although anthropologists have found that hunter-gatherers tend to have significantly more leisure time than people in more complex societies. As a result, band societies such as the Shoshone of the Great Basin came across as extraordinarily lazy to European colonialists.[36]

Workaholics, less common than the social myths, are those who work compulsively at the expense of other activities. They prefer to work rather than spend time socializing and engaging in other leisure activities.

Men generally have more leisure time than women, due to both household and parenting responsibilities and increasing participation in the paid employment. In Europe

and the United States, adult men usually have between one and nine hours more leisure time than women do each week.[37]

4 Adolescents

Free time has potential for youth development, which is influenced by parental attitudes of interest and control, mediated by adolescent motivational style.[38] However, leisure may have negative results as well as being directed by peer and other social influences.

5 Family Leisure

Family leisure is defined as time that parents and children spend together in free time or recreational activities,[39] and it can be expanded to address intergenerational family leisure as time that grandparents, parents, and grandchildren spend together in free time or recreational activities.[40] Leisure can become a central place for the development of emotional closeness and strong family bonds. Contexts such as urban/rural shape the perspectives, meanings and experiences of family leisure. For example, leisure moments are part of work in rural areas, and the rural idyll is enacted by urban families on weekends, but both urban and rural families somehow romanticize rural contexts as ideal spaces for family making (connection to nature, slower and more intimate space, notion of a caring social fabric, tranquillity, etc.).[40][41] Also, much "family leisure" requires tasks that are most often assigned to women.

6 Leisure and Ageing

Leisure is important across the lifespan and can facilitate a sense of control and self-worth.[42] Older adults, specifically, can benefit from physical, social, emotional, cultural, and spiritual aspects of leisure. Leisure engagement and relationships are commonly central to "successful" and satisfying aging.[43] For example, engaging in leisure with their grandchildren can enhance feelings of generativity, whereby older adults achieve well-being by leaving a legacy beyond themselves for future generations.[44]

7 See also

- Waiting for the Weekend
- Work-leisure dichotomy
- Lifestyle (sociology)
- *The Theory of the Leisure Class*
- Labour economics
- Conspicuous leisure and conspicuous consumption
- Recreation
- Entertainment
- Leisure satisfaction
- Work-life balance

8 References

[1] Kelly, John (1996). *Leisure, 3rd edition*. Boston and London: Allyn and Bacon. pp. 17–27. ISBN 0-13-110561-2.

[2] Kelly, John (1996). *Leisure, 3rd edition*. Boston and London: Allyn and Bacon. pp. 17–27. ISBN 0-13-110561-2.

[3] Veblen, Thorsten (1953). *The Theory of the Leisure Class*. New York: New American Library. p. 46.

[4] Goodin, Robert E.; Rice, James Mahmud; Bittman, Michael; & Saunders, Peter. (2005). "The time-pressure illusion: Discretionary time vs free time". *Social Indicators Research* **73**(1), 43–70. (JamesMahmudRice.info, "Time pressure" (PDF))

[5] *Situationist International #9* (1964) "Questionnaire, section 12"

[6] Peter N. Stearns, ed., *Encyclopedia of European social history from 1350 to 2000* (2001) 5:3-261.

[7] Mark Wyman (1993). *Round-trip to America: The Immigrants Return to Europe, 1880-1930*. Cornell University Press. p. 53.

[8] Edward C. Prescott, "Why do Americans work so much more than Europeans?" (No. w10316. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2004) online.

[9] Theodore Zeldin, *France, 1848-1945, vol. 2, Intellect, Taste and Anxiety* (1977) pp 2:270-71.

[10] Suzanne Morton, "Leisure," *Oxford Companion to Canadian History* (2006) pp 355-56.

[11] George Karlis, *Leisure and recreation in Canadian society: An introduction* (2011).

[12] Gerald Redmond, "Some Aspects of Organized Sport and Leisure in Nineteenth-Century Canada." *Loisir et société/Society and Leisure* 2#1 (1979): 71-100.

[13] Lynne Sorrel Marks (1996). *Revivals and Roller Rinks: Religion, Leisure, and Identity in Late-nineteenth-century Small-town Ontario*.

[14] Stacy L. Lorenz, "A Lively Interest on the Prairies": Western Canada, the Mass Media, and a 'World of Sport,' 1870-1939," *Journal of Sport History* (2000) 27#2 pp 195-227

[15] Peter J. Beck, “Leisure and Sport in Britain.” in Chris Wrigley, ed., *A Companion to Early Twentieth-Century Britain* (2008): 453-69.

[16] G. R. Searle, *A New England?: Peace and War, 1886-1918* (Oxford University Press, 2004), 529-70.

[17] Hugh Cunningham, *Time, work and leisure: Life changes in England since 1700* (2014)

[18] John K. Walton, *The English seaside resort. A social history 1750-1914* (1983).

[19] Searle, *A New England?* pp 547-53

[20] Peter Haydon, *The English pub: a history* (1994).

[21] John K. Walton, *Leisure in Britain, 1780-1939* (1983).

[22] Charles Loch Mowat, *Britain between the Wars 1918-1940* (1955) pp 246-50

[23] Derek Birley, *Land of sport and glory: Sport and British society, 1887-1910* (1995)

[24] David Cooper, “Canadians Declare 'It Isn't Cricket': A Century of Rejection of the Imperial Game, 1860-1960.” *Journal of Sport History* 26 (1999): 51-81.

[25] Derek Birley, *A Social History of English Cricket* (1999) excerpt

[26] Basil Cottle, “Popular Reading And Our Public Libraries: The Abjured Prescription,” *Library Review* (1978) 27:222-227.

[27] Nicholas Joicey, “A Paperback Guide to Progress: Penguin Books 1935–c. 1951.” *Twentieth Century British History* 4#1 (1993): 25-56. online

[28] Joseph McAleer, *Popular Reading and Publishing in Britain: 1914-1950* (1992).

[29] Joseph McAleer, *Passion's fortune: the story of Mills & Boon* (1999).

[30] Nicola Humble, *The Feminine Middlebrow Novel, 1920s to 1950s: Class, Domesticity, and Bohemianism* (2001).

[31] Alison Light, *Forever England: femininity, literature and conservatism between the wars* (1991).

[32] Ernest Sackville Turner, *Boys Will Be Boys: The Story of Sweeney Todd, Deadwood Dick, Sexton Blake, Billy Bunter, Dick Barton et al.* (3rd ed. 1975).

[33] Stebbins, Robert (2015). *Serious Leisure - A Perspective for Out Time*. New Brunswick USA: Transaction Publishers. ISBN 978-0-7658-0363-4.

[34] “The Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP)". *The Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP)*. Retrieved 2016-02-18.

[35] “Concepts”. *The Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP)*. Retrieved 2016-02-18.

[36] Farb, Peter (1968). *Man's Rise to Civilization As Shown by the Indians of North America from Primeval Times to the Coming of the Industrial State*. New York City: E.P. Dutton. p. 28. LCC E77.F36. Most people assume that the members of the Shoshone band worked ceaselessly in an unremitting search for sustenance. Such a dramatic picture might appear confirmed by an erroneous theory almost everyone recalls from schooldays: A high culture emerges only when the people have the leisure to build pyramids or to create art. The fact is that high civilization is hectic, and that primitive hunters and collectors of wild food, like the Shoshone, are among the most leisured people on earth.

[37] OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Society at a Glance 2009: OE*. See image at dx.doi.org

[38] Erin Hiley Sharp, Linda L. Caldwell, John W. Graham and Ty A. Ridenour: *Individual Motivation and Parental Influence on Adolescents' Experiences of Interest in Free Time: A Longitudinal Examination*, Journal of Youth and Adolescence, Volume 35, Number 3, pp. 340-353, 2006, doi:10.1007/s10964-006-9045-6

[39] Shaw, S. M. (1997). Controversies and contradictions in family leisure: An analysis of conflicting paradigms. Journal of Leisure Research, 29(1), 98–112.

[40] Shannon Hebblethwaite (2014) “Grannie's got to go fishing": meanings and experiences of family leisure for three-generation families in rural and urban settings, World Leisure Journal, 56:1, 42-61 doi:10.1080/04419057.2013.876588

[41] Rye, J. (2006). Rural youths' images of the rural. Journal of Rural Studies, 22, 409–421. doi:10.1016/j.jrurstud.2006.01.005

[42] Kleiber, D. A., Walker, G. J., & Mannell, R. C. (2011). *A social psychology of leisure*. Venture Pub., Incorporated.

[43] Kelly, ed., John (1993). *Activity and Aging*. Newbury Park and London: Sage. pp. 125–145. ISBN 0-8039-5273-2.

[44] Hebblethwaite, S., & Norris, J. (2011). Expressions of generativity through family leisure: Experiences of grandparents and adult grandchildren. *Family Relations*, *60*(1), 121-133.

9 Further reading

- Cross, Gary S. *Encyclopedia of recreation and leisure in America.* (2004).
- Harris, David. *Key concepts in leisure studies*. (Sage, 2005)
- Hunnicutt, Benjamin Kline. *Free Time: The Forgotten American Dream.* (Temple University Press, 2013).
- Ibrahim, Hilmi. *Leisure and society: a comparative approach* (1991).

- Jenkins, John M., and J.J.J. Pigram. *Encyclopedia of leisure and outdoor recreation*. (Routledge, 2003). ISBN 0-415-25226-1.
- Rojek, Chris, Susan M. Shaw, and A.J. Veal, eds/ *A Handbook of Leisure Studies*. (2006).
- Stebbins, Robert A. "Serious Leisure: A Perspective for Our Time". Transaction (2007). Paperback edition with new Preface (2015).

9.1 History of leisure

- Abrams, Lynn. *Workers' culture in imperial Germany: leisure and recreation in the Rhineland and Westphalia* (2002).
- Beck, Peter J. "Leisure and Sport in Britain." in Chris Wrigley, ed., A Companion to Early Twentieth-Century Britain (2008): 453-69.
- Borsay, Peter. *A History of Leisure: The British Experience since 1500* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2006).
- Cross, Gary. *A social history of leisure since 1600* (1990).
- De Grazia, Victoria. *The culture of consent: mass organisation of leisure in fascist Italy* (2002).
- Koshar, Rudy. *Histories of Leisure* (2002).
- Levinson, David, and Karen Christensen. *Encyclopedia of world sport: from ancient times to the present* (Oxford UP, 1999).
- Poser, Stefan: Freizeit und Technik, European History Online, Institute of European History, 2011, retrieved: 1 March 2013.
- Poser, Stefan: *Leisure Time and Technology*, European History Online, Mainz: Institute of European History, 2011, retrieved: October 25, 2011.
- Stearns, Peter N. ed. *Encyclopedia of European social history from 1350 to 2000* (2001) 5:3-261; 18 essays by experts
- Struna, Nancy L. *People of Prowess Sport Leisure and Labor in Early Anglo-America* (1996) excerpt
- Towner, John, and Geoffrey Wall. "History and tourism." *Annals of Tourism Research* 18.1 (1991): 71-84. online
- Towner, John. "The Grand Tour: a key phase in the history of tourism." *Annals of tourism research* 12#3 (1985): 297-333.
- Walton, John K. *Leisure in Britain, 1780-1939* (1983).
- Withey, Lynne. *Grand Tours and Cook's Tours: A history of leisure travel, 1750 to 1915* (1997).

9.2 Historiography

- Akyeampong, Emmanuel, and Charles Ambler. "Leisure in African history: An introduction." *International journal of African historical studies* 35#1 (2002): 1-16.
- Mommaas, Hans, et al. *Leisure research in Europe: methods and traditions* (Cab international, 1996), on France, Poland, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, and the UK.
- Ritter, Gerhard A. "Workers' culture in Imperial Germany: problems and points of departure for research." *Journal of Contemporary History* 13.2 (1978): 165-189. in JSTOR
- Schiller, Kay, and Christopher Young. "The history and historiography of sport in Germany: Social, cultural and political perspectives." *German History* 27.3 (2009): 313-330.

10 External links

- Peter Burke, The invention of leisure in early modern Europe, Past & Present, February 1995
- The Development of Leisure Amongst the Social Classes During the Industrial Revolution
- "The Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP)". *The Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP)*. Retrieved 2016-02-17.

11 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

11.1 Text

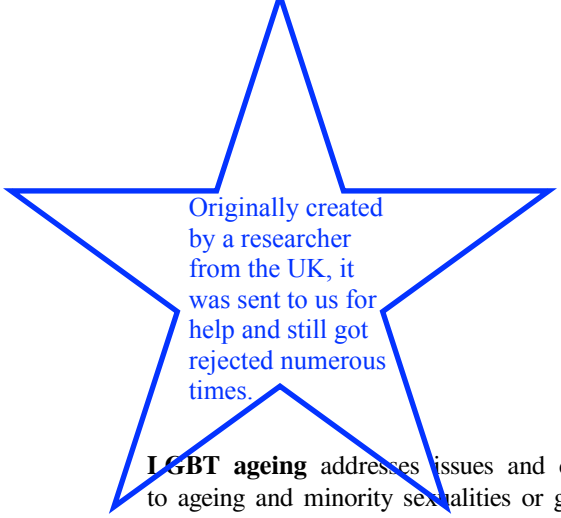
- **Leisure** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leisure?oldid=708827217 *Contributors:* Slrubenstein, Josh Grosse, Heron, Youandme, KF, Edward, Patrick, D, Paul A, Ahoerstemeier, Angela, Charles Matthews, Fuzheado, Phoebe, Mtcv, Owen, Chris Roy, GeerBawks, JesseW, Wikibot, Adam78, Alan Liefting, DocWatson42, Brecchie, Guanaco, Solipsist, Matt Crypto, ALargeElk, Sonjaaa, Beland, Piotrus, Neutrality, Grunt, Zro, Chris Howard, Brianjd, Ulflarsen, Archer3, Erc, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Rhobite, Triskaideka, Travers, Chairboy, Jpgordon, Nigelj, Viriditas, Jarich, Disneyfreak96, Alansohn, Arthena, PoptartKing, Water Bottle, Kocio, Silroquen, Wtmitchell, Max rspct, KingTT, Bsadowski1, Larry Dunn, Mahanga, Hq3473, 2love, Talskiddy, Rusty2005, Graham87, BD2412, Ketiltrout, Sjakkalle, Rjwilmsi, Drobertus, Unmet, Salleman, FlaBot, Pfctdayelise, GünniX, Hottentot, Pathoschild, RexNL, Gurch, BMF81, DVdm, Tonync, Bgwhite, YurikBot, Aghost, RussBot, Perodicticus, Rjensen, Bibliophile~enwiki, Misza13, Pegship, Arouck, Sandstein, Zzuuzz, Nick Watts, GraemeL, Chrishmt0423, Rathfelder, MagneticFlux, SkerHawx, Hide&Reason, Sardanaphalus, SmackBot, Brian1979, Haza-w, Reedy, Hydrogen Iodide, Unyoyega, C.Fred, Gary Kirk, Gjs238, BiT, MediaMangler, Angelbo, HtownTX, Squiddy, Octahedron80, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Zvar, Nakon, Lcarscad, Nickecb, DaiTengu, Bigtictac, Acdx, Aleenf1, Ckatz, 16@r, Beetstra, Ace Class Shadow, Levineps, Seqsea, Iridescent, CapitalR, Markjoseph125, CmdrObot, Goodparley, Tolleranza, Jort227, Ibadibam, ShelfSkewed, Funnyfarmofdoom, Cydebot, Gogo Dodo, Nmajdan, Shirulashem, Inkington, BetacommandBot, Epbr123, Barticus88, Marek69, Noaa, Mentifisto, AntiVandalBot, Rambone, David Shankbone, Wayiran, Caper13, JAnDbot, Comrade jo, Barek, The Transhumanist, Kmikeym, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, Davidjk, Doug Coldwell, Pomade, Steven Walling, Twsx, WhatamIdoing, Indon, Alekjds, Ragrawal, Mmustafa~enwiki, PrestonH, Hans Dunkelberg, Ginsengbomb, Eskimospy, Pararinpooh, Ipigott, Tkn20, Useight, SoCalSuperEagle, Squids and Chips, Idioma-bot, Spellcast, VolkovBot, Bovineboy2008, Philip Trueman, AmitTheSomthing, Perohanych, Vipinhari, GDonato, Matrixinfinity, Sk741~enwiki, Steven J. Anderson, Melsaran, Beardownaz9, Savionlife, Gibson Flying V, Wmcg, Eubulides, Lova Falk, Mharrsch, Zamoja, Quantpole, Demize, Chill Factor Five, Ponyo, SieBot, Meldor, Aillema, Flyer22 Reborn, Jvs, Lightmouse, Julian17, Khvalamde, Fratrep, Wahrmund, Pinkadelica, Denisarona, ImageRemovalBot, Vivo78, ClueBot, SummerWithMorons, The Thing That Should Not Be, Digdug41, Kashi0341, Dog quixote, Cbadley, ChrisHodgesUK, Flower Priest, SoxBot III, XLinkBot, Ost316, P30Carl, Little Mountain 5, SilvonenBot, Beach drifter, Zodon, Addbot, Willking1979, Betterusername, Download, Ehrenkater, Tide rolls, William S. Saturn, Gail, Jarble, Cowboy Bob, Yobot, TaBOT-zerem, II MusLiM HyBRiD II, Bbb23, Edenedwardsschunselaar, AnomieBOT, AdjustShift, Glenfarclas, Materialscientist, Jyngyr, ArthurBot, MauritsBot, Capricorn42, Rastebbins, GrouchoBot, Omnipaedista, RibotBOT, Carrite, Uloggonitor, Corollo12, Aaron Kauppi, Charity6ks, Atlantia, Pinethicket, Calmer Waters, Icemerang, Lotje, Regancy42, EmausBot, Nialrebmahchsoj, MaxwellBourgeoise, Tommy2010, Soquette, Bjhouska5115, Subrata Roy, ClueBot NG, RPTS, Cntras, MerlIwBot, Helpful Pixie Bot, OrobosaIEnagbare, Llondel, HMSSolent, BG19bot, Herr Lennartz, Northamerica1000, MusikAnimal, Altaïr, Beccacasey, Klilidiplomus, Uddeshyar1.asnkvb, Bellasmall9, The Anonymouse, Carrot Lord, Homechallenge55, Herrhecken, JamieG01, Chrisleisure, Jpgs33, Jmaytsilva, Snabbkaffe, Tmoney6969, MaudeG3, Samantha152912, DrHebblethwaite, Leisureexperience and Anonymous: 265

11.2 Images

- **File:Bicis,_rollers_y_skate_en_Palermo_(8392555104).jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a4/Bicis%2C_rollers_y_skate_en_Palermo_%288392555104%29.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* Bicis, rollers y skate en Palermo *Original artist:* Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires from Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina
- **File:Tompkins_Square_Park_Central_Knoll.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0e/Tompkins_Square_Park_Central_Knoll.jpg *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* David Shankbone *Original artist:* David Shankbone
- **File:VietnamCombatArtCAT04JamesPollockGICardgame.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/48/VietnamCombatArtCAT04JamesPollockGICardgame.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* U.S. Army Combat Art Program *Original artist:* James Pollock
- **File:Wikiquote-logo.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fa/Wikiquote-logo.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?

11.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0



LGBT ageing

LGBT ageing addresses issues and concerns related to ageing and minority sexualities or gender identities. Older LGBT* people are marginalised by: a) younger LGBT people, because of ageism and age discrimination; and b) by older age social networks because of heteronormativity (the assumption that heterosexuality is the norm), heterosexism (the privileging of heterosexuality), biphobia, homophobia and transphobia (prejudice and discrimination towards LGBT people).

1 Research overview

There has been a growth of interest in lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) ageing in recent years.[1] There is a growing body of academic literature on the subject from the USA,[2] the UK,[3] Australia,[4] Canada,[5] the Netherlands [6] and Ireland.[7] There is also a number of documents from social policy and/or campaign organisations, particularly in relation to health and social care issues, for example from the Metlife Mature Market Institute.[8]

The earliest waves of research sought 'to challenge the image of the lonely and bitter old queer' [9] and 'suggested that older gay men and lesbians are not alone, isolated, or depressed but benefit from navigating a stigmatized identity through crisis competence',[10] which also informs resilience in dealing with inequalities associated with older age. Subsequent authors questioned the positive bias which may have been present in some of these initial studies.[11] More recent research has focused on health, housing and social care and support needs,[12] older LGBT rights [13] and also the differences between and among older LGBT* individuals, particularly in relation to gender.[14] There is a lack of research on Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) older LGBT* individuals, ageing and bisexuality, issues of class and other intersections.[15][16]

2 Informal social support

Present cohorts of older lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) people are more likely to be estranged from their biological families, less likely to have children, and thus less likely to have access to intergenerational social support in later life.[17][18] They may have strong 'family of friends' networks, but as these tend to be formed by people of similar ages, when, in older age, they need increased care and support at around the same time, they are then also less likely to be able to provide it to one another.[19] This means that older LGB people are more likely to need formal social care and support sooner, and in greater numbers, than older heterosexual people, particularly, for those in couples, after a partner has died.[20] Older trans* people with children, particularly those who have transitioned in later life, can experience rejection from biological families and so even those with children may lack access to intergenerational support.[21][22]

3 Housing and social care

Mainstream housing and social care provision (domicilary/home care, community care, supported housing, retirement and nursing home facilities) is ill-equipped to meet the needs of older LGBT* people.[23] Many older LGBT people currently living in older age accommodation and/or care spaces try to conceal their lives, identities and significant relationships if they can.[24] They fear being misunderstood, vulnerable to prejudice and discrimination and/or isolated from their families and friends.[25] They are especially concerned about care if they develop dementia, in terms of 'coming out to care'[26] whether their identities will be respected, their memories validated, and who will be there to speak up for them.[27][28] In response to these isues and concerns a range of good practice guidelines have been developed in the USA, for example focussing on cultural competence[29][30] or more practical step-by-step advice,[31] UK,[32] and Australia.[33] However, it is not yet clear how many commissioners and providers of services for older people are following these guidelines, and many older LGBT people continue to consider older age care spaces to be unsafe places in which to spend their final years.[34]

4 See also

- LGBT Aging Project
- LGBT retirement issues in the United States
- Nursing home care
- Services & Advocacy for GLBT Elders

5 Note

Trans* is an umbrella term which covers the gender identity spectrum: including (but not limited to) transgender, transsexual, transvestite, genderqueer, genderfluid, non-binary, genderless, agender, non-gendered, third gender, two-spirit and bigender[35]

6 References

[1] Westwood, S, King, Andy, Almack, Kathy and Suen, Y-T (2015) Good Practice in Health and Social Care Provision for Older LGBT people. In J. Fish and Kate Karban (eds) Social Work and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Health Inequalities: International Perspectives pp 145-159. Bristol: Policy Press.

[2] Kimmel, Douglas, Rose, Tara and David, Steven (eds) (2006). Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Ageing. New York: Columbia University Press.

[3] Cronin, Ann (2006). 'Sexuality in gerontology: A heteronormative presence, a queer absence.' In S.O. Daatland and S. Biggs (eds) Ageing and Diversity: Multiple Pathways & Cultural Migrations, pp. 107-122. Bristol: Policy Press.

[4] Harrison, Jo (2006). 'Coming Out Ready or Not! Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Ageing and Aged Care in Australia: Reflections, Contemporary Developments and the Road Ahead.' Gay & Lesbian Issues and Psychology Review, 2(2): 44-53.

[5] Brotman, Shari, et. al. (2007). 'Coming Out to Care: Caregivers of Gay and Lesbian Seniors in Canada.' Gerontologist, 47: 490-503.

[6] Fokkema, Tineke and Kuyper, Lisette (2009). 'The Relation Between Social Embeddedness and Loneliness among Older Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults in the Netherlands.' Archives of Sexual Behaviour, 38(2): 264-275.

[7] GLEN, Gay and Lesbian Equality Network (2011) Visible Lives: Identifying the experiences and needs of older lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in Ireland. Dublin: GLEN.

[8] Metlife Mature Market Institute, Lesbian and Gay Aging Issues Network of the AmericanSociety on Aging, & Zogby International. (2006). Out and Aging: The Metlife Study of Lesbian and Gay Baby Boomers: https://www.metlife.com/assets/cao/mmi/publications/studies/mmi-out-aging-lesbian-gay-retirement.pdf; Metlife Mature Market Institute, Lesbian and Gay Aging Issues Network of the AmericanSociety on Aging, & Zogby International. (2010). Still Out, Still Aging TheMetLife Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Baby Boomers: http://www.metlife.com/mmi/research/still-out-still-aging.html#findings

[9] Hughes, Mark (2006). 'Queer ageing.' Gay and Lesbian Issues and Psychology Review, 2(2): 54-59, p. 57.

[10] Fredriksen-Goldsen, Karen I. and Muraco, Anna (2010). 'Aging and Sexual Orientation: A 25-year review of the literature.' Research on Aging, 32(3): 372-413, p.402

[11] Berger, Raymond (1996). Gay and Gray: The Older Homosexual Man, Second Edition. New York: Routledge.

[12] Carr, S. and Ross, P. (2013) Assessing current and future housing and support options for older LGB people. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

[13] Knauer, N. (2009). 'LGBT Elder Law: Toward Equity in Aging.' Harvard Journal of Law and Gender, 32, 301-358.

[14] Averett, Paige , Yoon, Intae and Jenkins, Carol L. (2012). 'Review of the Literature on Older Lesbians: Implications for Education, Practice, and Research.' Journal of Applied Gerontology, 31(4): 537-561.

[15] Cronin, Ann, et. al. (2011). 'Categories and their consequences: Understanding and supporting the caring relationships of older lesbian, gay and bisexual people.' International Social Work, 54(3): 421-435.

[16] Gupta, Kat Where are Our Elders? http://mixosaurus.co.uk/2015/01/where-are-our-elders-2/

[17] Guasp, A. (2011). Lesbian, gay and bisexual people in later life. London: Stonewall.

[18] Westwood, S. (2015) We See it as Being Heterosexualised, Being Put into a Care Home': Gender, sexuality and housing/care preferences among older LGB individuals in the UK. Health and Social Care in the Community. doi: 10.1111/hsc.12265 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/hsc.12265/abstract

[19] Musingarimi, Primrose (2008). Housing Issues Affecting Older Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual People in the UK: A Policy Brief. London: The International Longevity Centre - UK (ILCUK).

[20] Almack, Kathryn, Seymour, Jane and Bellamy, Gary (2010). 'Exploring the Impact of Sexual Orientation on Experiences and Concerns about End of Life Care and on Bereavement for Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Older People.' Sociology, 44(5): 908-924.

[21] Cook-Daniels, L. (2006). Trans Ageing. In D. Kimmel, T. Rose and S. David, S. (eds) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Ageing, pp 20-35. New York: Columbia University Press.

[22] Bailey, L, (2012) Trans ageing: thoughts on a life course approach in order to better understand trans lives, in R, Ward, I, Rivers and M, Sutherland (eds) Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ageing: Biographical approaches for inclusive care and support, pp 51-66. London and Philadelphia, PA: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

[23] Addis, S, et. al., 2009, The health, social care and housing needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender older people: A review of the literature, Health and Social Care in the Community, 17(6), 647-658.

[24] Hash, K. M., & Netting, F. E. (2009). It takes a community: Older lesbians meeting social and care needs. Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services, 21(4), 326-342.

[25] Westwood, S. (2015) We See it as Being Heterosexualised, Being Put into a Care Home': Gender, sexuality and housing/care preferences among older LGB individuals in the UK. Health and Social Care in the Community. doi: 10.1111/hsc.12265 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/hsc.12265/abstract

[26] Price, E. (2010). Coming out to care: Gay and lesbian carers' experiences of dementia services. Health and Social Care in the Community, 18(6), 160–168.

[27] Withall, L. (2014) Dementia, Transgender And Intersex People: Do Service Providers Really Know What Their Needs Are? Melbourne: Alzheimer's Australia.

[28] Westwood, S. (2015) Dementia, women and sexuality: How the intersection of ageing, gender and sexuality magnify dementia concerns among older lesbian and bisexual women. Dementia: The International Journal of Social Research and Practice, doi: 1471301214564446.

[29] Gendron, Tracey, et. al. (2013). 'Cultural Competence Training for Healthcare Professionals Working with LGBT* Older Adults.' Educational Gerontology 39(6): 454-463.

[30] Fredriksen-Goldsen, K. I., et al (2014). Creating a vision for the future: Key competencies and strategies for culturally competent practice with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) older adults in the health and human services. Journal of Gerontological Social Work. Advanced on-line access. doi: 10.1080/01634372.2014.890690

[31] SAGE (2014) LGBT Programming for Older Adults: A Practical Step-by-Step Guide on LGBT Aging SAGE's National Resource Center on LGBT Aging http://www.lgbtagingcenter.org/resources/resource.cfm?r=705

[32] Westwood, S, King, Andy, Almack, Kathy and Suen, Y-T (2015) Good Practice in Health and Social Care Provision for Older LGBT people. In J. Fish and Kate Karban (eds) Social Work and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Health Inequalities: International Perspectives pp 145-159. Bristol: Policy Press.

[33] GRAI and CHIRI (GLBTI Retirement Association Inc and Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute), 2010, Best practice guidelines: Accommodating older gay, lesbian, bisexual, trans and intersex (GLBTI)people, Perth: GRAI and CHIRI.

[34] 'LGBT older people with dementia should not be forced back into the closet' http://www.theguardian.com/social-care-network/2015/mar/10/lgbt-older-people-dementia-social-care

[35] Tompkins, A. (2014). Asterisk. TSQ: Transgender Studies Quarterly, 1(1-2), p. 26-27.

7 Complementary references

- Heaphy, Brian Yip, Andrew and Thompson, Debbie (2004). 'Ageing In A Non-Heterosexual Context.' Ageing & Society, 24(6): 881-902.
- Heaphy, Brian (2009). 'The Storied, Complex Lives of Older GLBT Adults; Choice and its limits in older lesbian and gay narratives of relational life.' Journal of GLBT Family Studies, 5: 119–138.
- Jones, Rebecca (2011). 'Imagining bisexual futures: Positive, non-normative later life.' Journal of Bisexuality, 11(2-3): 245-270.
- Jones, R. & R. Ward (eds) LGBT Issues: Looking Beyond Categories: 42-55. Edinburgh: Dunedin.
- Persson, D. I. (2009). Unique challenges of transgender aging: Implications from the literature. Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 52(6), 633–646.
- Rosenfeld, Dana (2003). The Changing of the Guard: Lesbian and Gay Elders, Identity and Social Change. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
- Sullivan, K M, 2014, Acceptance in the Domestic Environment: The Experience of Senior Housing for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Seniors, Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 57(2-4), 235-250.
- Traies, Jane (2012). 'Women Like That: Older Lesbians in the UK.' In R. Ward, I. Rivers and M. Sutherland (eds) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Ageing: Biographical Approaches for Inclusive Care and Support, pp 76–82, London and Philadelphia: Jessica Kingsley.
- Wathern, T, 2013, Building a sense of community: Including older LGBT in the way we develop and deliver housing with care, London: Housing Learning & Improvement Network.
- Westwood, S. (2013) 'My Friends are my Family': an argument about the limitations of contemporary law's recognition of relationships in later life. Journal of Social Welfare & Family Law 35(3), 347-363.
- Wilkens, Jill. (2015). Loneliness and Belongingness in Older Lesbians: The Role of Social Groups as "Community". Journal of lesbian studies, 19(1), 90-101.
- Willis, P, et al., 2014, Swimming upstream: the provision of inclusive care to older lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) adults in residential and nursing environments in Wales, Ageing & Society, DOI: 10.1017/S0144686X14001147.
- Witten, T.M. (2015) Elder Transgender Lesbians: Exploring the Intersection of Age, Lesbian Sexual Identity, and Transgender Identity, Journal of Lesbian Studies, 19(1), 73-89.

8 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

8.1 Text

- **LGBT ageing** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_ageing?oldid=704186808 *Contributors:* Natg 19, BG19bot, Meatsgains, DPL bot, Comatmebro, MaudeG3 and Anonymous: 1

8.2 Images

- **File:N_write.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a5/N_write.svg *License:* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Deepak Ganapathi
- **File:Rainbow_flag_and_blue_skies.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6d/Rainbow_flag_and_blue_skies.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* https://www.flickr.com/photos/23912576@N05/2942525739 *Original artist:* Ludovic Bertron from New York City, Usa

8.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

The main reason for the reject was a “problem of tone”, meaning that the reviewers thought that this entry was not “neutral” enough to be included in an encyclopedia.

For example, one editor said:
“This submission reads more like an essay than an encyclopedia article. Submissions should summarise information in secondary, reliable sources and not contain opinions or original research. Please write about the topic from a neutral point of view in an encyclopedic manner.”

Once again, we see how a wiki-rule, in this case the argument of neutrality, is used to discredit research on minorities.

Media and gender

We added text about careers and representations, and ageing in this well-developed entry.

Media and gender refers to the relationship between media and gender. The media create gendered representations that give a particular picture or model of someone or something. Especially with mass media (such as radio, movies, internet, television), those representations become tangible references in society and this can influence people's perception of genders.

1 Media and gender in the 20th century

1.1 Representations of genders

1.1.1 Magazines

Betty Friedan, American feminist and writer, analyzed American women's journals (such as *Ladies Home Journal*, *McCall's*, *Good Housekeeping* and *Woman's Home Companion*) in her book *The Feminine Mystique* published in 1963. She discussed the role of women in the American society of the post- World War II, noticing that until 1939, media spread the idea of a modern woman, happy and willing to get the right to build her own life. In those stories, heroines are women with a professional life, who are determined and independent. After the Second World War, media broadcast a new propaganda of a housewife's lifestyle as the only proper way for women to reach happiness. These magazines addressed women as housewives who aimed to impress their authoritative, working husband, and gave them advices that focused on bringing happiness to their families.[1] Femininity has thus been associated with the concepts of maternity and housekeeping. Betty Friedan also underlines the overlap of media representations with social relations between sexes. It produces the paradigm of masculinity's superiority over women.[2]

When Helen Gurley Brown took over the editorship of *Cosmopolitan* in 1964, it enabled the "assertion of a strong sexual identity from the outset." [1] The readers of the magazine represented a new generation that had gone to college, were often on the pill, and had high expectations of the world.[1] *Cosmo* suggested that women were entitled to enjoy sex and talk about it, which at the time was "radical" and brought some changes: for example, men "were no longer treated with reverence, but could be seen as inadequate, or the butt of jokes."[1]

Today's women's magazines focus on the construction of womanhood.[1] Some of the key themes that appear in these magazines are:

- Men as sex objects.
- Sex and sexuality.
- Relationships.
- Fashion and beauty.
- Transformation and empowerment.

Men's lifestyle magazines are a relatively new phenomenon compared to women's magazines, having taking off in the 1990s.[1] Even if each has a different focus, they cover aspects of modern men's lives that weren't included in previous magazines for men, helping define the social construction of men, and most have reviews of films, music, video games, and books.[1] Some of the most common topics that appear on these magazines are:[1]

- Photo-shoots of women, usually semi-clothed and topless.
- Advice on how to get along with women, be better in bed, and other advices on relationships with women.
- Cars, gadgets, and sports.
- Fashion and grooming advice.
- Advice on addictions to food, sex, and gambling.
- Other kinds of advice.
- Bravery and danger.

1.1.2 TV shows

On TV, marriage, parenthood, and domesticity have been shown as more important to women than men.[1] From the mid-1940s to the 1960s, women (predominantly white, middle-class women) were portrayed mostly as housewives who had seemingly "perfect" lives: their houses were always impeccably clean, their children were always healthy, and they were always beautiful and organized.[3] TV didn't portray the reality that by 1960 "40 per cent of women worked outside the home … [and that] divorce rates spiked twice after World War II."[3] According to a study from 1975 conducted by Jean

McNeil,[4] in 74 per cent of the cases studied women's interactions were "concerned with romance or family problems", whereas men's interactions were concerned with these matters in only 18 per cent of the cases.[1] Furthermore, female characters often didn't have jobs, especially if they were wives and mothers, and were not the dominant characters or decision-makers.[1] The boss is usually a man.[5] Men are portrayed as more assertive or aggressive, adventurous, active, and victorious, whilst women are shown as passive, weak, ineffectual, victimized, supportive, and laughable.[1]

However, in the 1970s, TV critics, academics, and women started to point out the way TV shows portrayed female characters.[3] *TV Guide* magazine called out the industry for "refusing to rise above characterizations of women as pretty, skinny, dopey, hapless housewives or housewife wannabes", and a poll conducted by *Redbook* magazine in 1972 showed that "75 per cent of 120,000 women ... agreed that 'the media degrades women by portraying them as mindless dolls'."[3] In that sense, *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* was a television breakthrough because it introduced the first female character whose central relationships were not her husband or boyfriend or her family, but her friends and coworkers. The main character was a sort of stand-in for the "new American female," who put her job before romance and preferred to be alone than with the wrong men, but still had to do stereotypically female office work (like typing and getting coffee) and didn't speak up to her boss and other male coworkers.[3]

Another female TV icon from the decade that was not characterized by a romantic relationship and motherhood was Wonder Woman. The character was actually created for comics in 1941, but it wasn't until 1976 that a TV series, which aired until 1979, was made, starring Lynda Carter as the title character. By the time the series premiered, "television was just starting to embrace female action stars with *Police Woman*, *Get Christie Love!*, and *Charlie's Angels*." [3] *Wonder Woman* followed the formula these shows put forth: the main character was powerful, yet beautiful and feminine. Nevertheless, even though the show avoided the stereotypical housewife trope, the protagonist was "positioned … as a sex symbol above all," and, as in *Charlie's Angels* and *The Bionic Woman*, women had to respond to and take orders from a man, didn't talk about their wants and needs, and had provocative clothes.[3]

In the 1990s TV show producers "arrived at comfortable, not-particularly-offensive models of masculinity and femininity," which the public seemed to accept.[1] The three main male characters in the sitcom *Friends* (1994-2004), for example, "fit easily within conventional models of masculinity, but are given some characteristics of sensitivity and gentleness, and male-bonding," and the three female protagonists are "clearly feminine, whilst being sufficiently intelligent and non-housewifey." [1] The fact that the show centered on the friendship of the six main characters was also a "refreshing modern replacement" to the traditional family.[1] Other TV shows of the decade also used the model of equal but different genders, like *ER* (1994-2009), *Dawson's Creek* (1998-2003), *Frasier* (1993-2004), and *The West Wing* (1999-2006), even if they revolve mainly around one or more male characters.[1]

Some shows focused entirely on successful professional women and their "quests for sex, pleasure and romantic love", such as *Ally McBeal* (1997-2002) and *Sex and the City* (1998-2004).[1] Even if the main character in Ally McBeal was portrayed as desperate to find a husband, the show had other non-stereotypical female characters and "sided with the women." [1] *Sex and the City* had assertive female protagonists, especially in matters of sex, and did not punish them for wanting pleasure, knowing how to get it, and being determined to do so, which can be seen especially in the case of Samantha Jones, played by Kim Cattrall.[1] Another female icon from the 1990s is the title character on *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, a teenage girl who starred and became hugely popular in the "typically male-dominated world of sci-fi fans." [1] Buffy Summers, played by Sarah Michelle Gellar, was powerful, heroic, confident, and assertive, characteristics that were generally ascribed to male characters.

1.1.3 Cartoons

Cartoons display an irresistible and inaccessible representation of femininity, especially for young girls. Almost like small adults with big muscles and generous breasts, characters already determine gender at a very early age. As with TV shows, most cartoons' main characters are male, who are also the main decision-makers and portrayed following most of the stereotypes seen in television programs' characters. According to a study from 1998 [6] with four cartoons (*The Jetsons*, *Scooby Doo: Where are You*, *Jonny Quest: The Real Adventures*, and *The New Adventures of Captain Planet*), the characters all followed "one of four different gender types: the masculine male, the inadequate male, the delicate female, and the more modern female." [6] The author of the study goes on to explain what each of these types mean:

> 'Masculine' means the male who fits in with American society's stereotypical 'manly man', or a handsome (according to current American culture) man with definite muscles, and a conservative style of dress and hairdo. The inadequate male lacks many characteristics of the masculine male. He is weak and fearful, lacking both physical stamina and any significant amount of courage. This was demonstrated in the cartoons analyzed not only through actions but also by body type and bone structure, as well as dress and hairstyle. The delicate female was patterned

> in the cartoons studied as a woman of delicate physical structure, who is thin and dressed in such a manner as would not allow her to complete tasks traditionally meant for males. The modern female is one who is dressed in a more neutral fashion, such as jeans or pants, and does not have a noticeably tiny waistline.
> — Kelly Eick, "Gender Stereotypes in Children's Television Cartoons" [6]

Regarding the characters' roles in those cartoons, all had a male character as the lead, three of the four "had the main male character in a heroic role, and one had an inadequate male as the main character." The female characters "were also portrayed in heroic roles, but their actions were supportive in nature to the males ... and much of their input into verbal discussions of the daily dilemma was less valuable than the males." Furthermore, the male characters "were never seen portraying roles that could be construed as feminine in any way, but females often took jobs that could be traditionally seen as male." [6]

Another study showed that "both male and female characters were portrayed stereotypically. Compared to female characters, male characters were given much more prominence, appeared more frequently, engaged in more of almost all of the noted behaviors, and talked significantly more."[7] However, this study also attested that after 1980 there has been a significant change "toward a less stereotypical portrayal of the characters, particularly female characters."[7]

1.1.4 Movies

From the 1950s to the 1980s, films in general "tended to give men all the primary clever and resourceful roles, which made them the lead character(s), whilst women usually got to be love interests and helpers."[1] Even when women's roles were complex and remarkable, they were generally not the lead characters, did not make the central decisions, did not save their male counterparts, and were not the lead characters.[1] Since the 1990s, however, male characters tended to be different from the masculine heroes of the 1980s action movies, and female roles have become tougher.[1]

In the 1950s, the most popular movies, like *High Noon* (1952), *12 Angry Men* (1957), *The Bridge on the River Kwai* (1957), and Hitchcock classics such as *Rear Window* (1954), *Strangers on a Train* (1951), and *North by Northwest* (1959), had male heroes who were the decision-makers, led the story, and were assertive, confident and dominant, whilst women, though they had important roles, were more likely to be frightened and in need of protection and direction, besides offering love and support to the male character(s).[1] These heroes were not like the macho heroes of 1980s action films, but they presented some "buttoned-down, statesman-like, quick-thinking" characteristics linked to masculinity which "contrasted with the feminine beauty and lack of assertiveness of key women characters."[1] *Some Like it Hot* (1959), in which the male leads (played by Tony Curtis and Jack Lemmon) have to dress in drag to escape from gangsters, "played with the performance of gender, but only hinted at a challenge to masculine and feminine roles." [1]

In the 1960s the gender roles in movies did not change much from the patterns of the previous decade. Even though not all female characters were shown to be inept or cast as housewives, male characters were more intelligent, assertive, and much more prevalent.[1]

This started to change in the 1970s, when popular movies introduced characters like Princess Leia from the *Star Wars* franchise (1977-), who has a more active role although she needs to be rescued by the male heroic lead, and Ellen Ripley from the *Alien* franchise (1979-).[1] Woody Allen movies such as *Annie Hall* (1977) and *Manhattan* (1979) feature intelligent women and the director playing the role of a "witty but neurotic and unmacho leading man", which is different to the norm; however, portrayals of female characters from other popular films of the decade, like Lois Lane in *Superman* (1978) still followed the model from previous decades.[1] One movie that challenged the representation of gender roles was *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* (1975). The film, which was aesthetically influenced by pop art and glam rock, has a gender bender main character, Dr. Frank N. Furter (played by Tim Curry), whose appearance is "clearly meant to disrupt conventional notions of gender." [8]

Even though "the reliable heroic male still featured prominently in most films" from the 1980s, for example the *Indiana Jones* series (1981-2008), the *Rambo* series (1982-2008), *Crocodile Dundee* (1986), and *Die Hard* (1988), Ellen Ripley became stronger in *Aliens* (1986), the sequel to *Alien*, and *The Terminator* (1984) presented the courageous heroine Sarah Connor."[1]

In the 1990s there are also examples of male action figures that don't challenge the stereotypes of previous decades (for example in movies like *The Rock* (1996), *Air Force One* (1997), and *Batman Begins* (2005)).[1] However, there is a difference between the action heroes from the 1990s to those from the 1980s: since the 1990s, those heroes are "more cynical, weary, and perhaps aware that violence may not be the solution to everything."[1] Female characters have also become "more-or-less equally powerful" as the male leads, as movies like *The Matrix* (1999), *X-Men* (2000), and *The Mummy Returns* show.[1] In addition, more movies "centered around leading female action-hero roles" have been produced: the *Scream series*, *Mulan* (1998), *Charlie's Angels* (2000) and *Charlie's Angels: Full Throttle* (2003), etc.[1]

1.1.5 Advertisement

In radio and advertisement, women are targeted for cosmetic and housekeeping products. They receive a vocabulary evoking beauty and are usually judged on physical criteria, for instance, their age and appearance. Conversely, scientific topics are attributed to men. Adjectives used to qualified men are usually turned to foolishness and humour.[9]

Advertising promotes their products using women's sexuality, but without abandoning images of women in the kitchen and women as house wives. Advertising embody "A highly sexist view of men and women with roots that stretch back in the 19th century, suggest the most important elements in women's life, first one is the pursuit of beauty, and the second one is the cult of domesticity"(Griggers,1990). So basically advertising shows that the only objects in women's life are being a mother and being beautiful. One of the most important findings about the way women are presented on advertising is that women are rarely depicted as authority figures. They usually look weak, while men look authoritative and powerful (Courtney & Whipple, 1974). Also in advertising women look dependent of men, and men look independent.

Commercials exploit women's sexuality by using her bodies to sell products. Two examples are Ferrari and Lamborghini, which have ads where women are used to make the cars more desirable, and therefore attract more consumers. Other examples are women in bikini promoting trips to sunny places, commercials for alcoholic beverages (especially beers, like Corona and Modelo), or Victoria's Secret, which uses the body of the models to sell clothes and underwear.

Advertising does not represent men and women the same way. Men are frequently presented as the central figure in the ads, and women are just accompanying them.[10] Men are usually portrayed with more authority and proficiency than women.[10] The results of research about this were that in advertising over 85% of voiceovers were men. In advertising usually the man acts and the woman appears.[10] For example: On television commercials of condoms, when a man and woman are together, usually the girl just laughs and stays quietly beside the man, while he talks and acts as the central figure, while the woman just stay quiet.[10] In other ads of condoms when the women talk, they are only talking about how great the guy was, and how happy they feel after being with him. In advertising men and women don't receive the same value.[10]

Some television monitoring studies found that in advertising, men are portrayed with at least two occupations, and they are usually seem very active and logical. Also, when a man is promoting on advertising they usually do not use the product, they just talk about it. In addition to this, when a man is promoting the product, usually he does not use it, he just talks about it, and he usually seems to be the beneficiary of the product or service, which is performed by girls.[10] In advertising men usually promote alcoholic beverages, banking services, credit cards, or cars, Although women also promote cars, the advertisements are totally different between men and women, with ads involving women being highly dependent on their sexuality, which is not the case for those with men, who are shown in these ads in an elegant and powerful way. Also, when men are acting on a television commercial they are usually performing activities such as playing sports, driving around girls, repairing cars, drinking, relaxing, and having fun.[11]

1.1.6 Sports media

Media representations of sports and athletes contribute to the construction of a dominant model of masculinity centered on strength and an ambivalent relationship to violence, encouraging boys and men to take risks and to be aggressive.[12]

Even if women's participation in professional, Olympic, intercollegiate, and interscholastic sports has increased, "media coverage of female athletes still lags behind that of men's" in quantity as well as quality.[13] When talking or writing about female athletes, commentators and writers allude or refer to their "attractiveness, emotionality, femininity, and heterosexuality," while male athletes are depicted as "powerful, independent, dominating, and valued," which shows that the media tend to represent female athletes as women first and athletes second, while men are talked about solely in regards to their athleticism.[13]

One of the explanations for this gender-biased representation of female and male athletes is schema theory, "which proposes that people have implicit cognitive structures that provide them with expectancies when processing information." [13] In the case of gender, this means that people are led to believe (by parents, teachers, peers, toys, the media, society in general) that gender differences are significant and worth maintaining. Thus, when these well-ingrained ideas of gender are broken, they are perceived more negatively, which is the case with female athletes because "being an athlete is consistent with the traditional male role."[13] This explains why the media emphasizes other aspects of female athletes' "femaleness."

1.2 Feminist critics

In the 1960s and 1970s, feminists such as Clare Short, Gaye Tuchman, and Angela McRobbie denounced unfair representations of gender in media and especially in magazines. Germaine Greer wrote that women were perceived as mere consumers benefiting from the purchasing power of their husband. Women become targets for marketing, she said, and their image is used in advertising to sell products. Sharon Smith wrote on the first issue of *Women and Film* that women's roles in film "almost

always [revolve] around her physical attraction and the mating games she plays with the male characters" in contrast to men's roles, which according to the author are more varied. [14] In 1973 Marjorie Rosen argued that "the Cinema Woman is a Popcorn Venus, a delectable but insubstantial hybrid of cultural distortions." [15] In 1978 Gaye Tuchman wrote of the concept of symbolic annihilation,[16] blaming the media for imposing a negative vision of active women and making an apologia for housewives. She feared that stereotypes would discourage young women from professional ambitions, which are essential for the American economy.

From media representations, feminists paved the way for debates and discussions about gender within the social and political spheres. In 1986, the British MP Clare Short proposed a bill to ban newspapers from printing Page 3 photographs of topless models.[2][17]

2 Careers

Even though the number of women in media professions, such as journalism, is growing, the media is still statistically dominated by men, who hold the vast majority of power positions.[18] Men are more likely to be quoted than women in the media, and more likely to cover "serious" topics.[19] The Bechdel test was originally created to evaluate popular fiction's representation of women, and subsequently adapted to employment in the media professions, with results showing that a number of women are employed but do not benefit from an equal voice. For example, women's presence on radio is weak do to the fact that the topics they are hired to cover (e.g. weather, culture). In the television industry, in 2011, Miriam O'Reilly successfully sued the BBC for age discrimination after she was dropped from presenting a show. The details of her case also showed gender bias because she had been told to be careful about her wrinkles, to consider Botox and dying her hair.[20]

In the videogame industry about half of the gamers are women but their presence is still limited in the production of games. Those who tried to publicly challenge this situation have been subjected to harassment (for example A. Sarkeesian).[21]

In cinema, current issues concern the low number of female directors and the difficulties of older actresses to find roles.[22][23] According to the report investigation of female characters in popular films across 11 countries, 1 woman for 2.24 men appeared on the screen between January 1, 2010 and May 1, 2013. They also earn 2.5 times less income than men in the same jobs.[24] In 2009, the Screen Actors Guild (US) also found that males continue to make up the majority of roles, especially in the supporting category, where they contribute around two roles for every female role, whereas females hold a slightly larger proportion of lead roles compared to their proportion of supporting roles, but still a lot less than lead roles occupied by males. For males 40+, roles are on the rise in both theatrical and television productions, whereas female 40+ roles represent only 28% of female roles.[25] Actors such as Harrison Ford and Clint Eastwood continue to undertake major roles as ageless heroes, whereas the normative structure for older women is that their ageing is part of the plot (for example in *Mamma Mia!* (2008) and *Sex and the City* (2010)).[26]

The same is true for television programs. In general, from the 1950s to the 1970s, "only 20 to 35 per cent of characters were female" in American TV shows.[1] The female roles increased in the 1980s, but there were still twice as many roles for men in television.[1] However, these disparities change depending on the type of program: in mid-1970s sitcoms there were "nearly equal proportions", whereas in in action-adventure shows "only 15 per cent of the leading characters were women".[1] In the 1980s, female characters represented 43 per cent of roles in comedy shows and only 29 per cent in action-adventure programs, however, they had outnumbered male characters two to one in dramas.[1] Since the 1990s, "gender roles on television seemed to become increasingly equal and non-stereotyped ... although the majority of lead characters were still male."[1]

3 Representations: Gender identity built through media

Our identities are built in relation to cultural processes, including the production and reception of media content. The media will impact, for example, on dominant ideals, expectations about beauty, age, gender, and what is considered normal in a society.[27] The Western ideal of female beauty is that of the fit, young and thin woman, and the media spreads this ideal through movies, TV shows, fashion shows, advertisement, magazines and newspapers, music videos, and children's cartoons. For women to be considered attractive, they have to conform to images in advertisements, television, and music portraying the ideal woman as tall, white, thin, with a 'tubular' body and blonde hair.[28] We can find many examples of this in advertising campaigns. Interestingly, some cases where companies tried to show different models of beauty were met with success whereas others have been rejected. For example, the Dove campaigns for "real" beauty have been successful, but the more recent Go Naked (Lush) was disputed.

3.1 Stereotypes

The mainstream media is a profit-making enterprise, which aims to attract the largest possible audiences. People watch what they feel concerned about. Thus, stereotypes are often used in mass media because they

are subjective pictures of one's life and sensitize the audience.[29] Media affects behaviors and is "of prime importance for adolescents' general ideas of romance, sex, and relationships." [30] In the U.S., for example, exposure to TV has been associated with "more stereotypical sexual attitudes [like the idea that men are sex-driven and the notion that women are sexual objects] and evaluation styles," and also the idea that appearance or sexiness is essential for men and women.[30] Additionally, pop music and music videos have been shown to increase stereotypical gender schemas, and promote the ideas that gender relationships are adversarial and that appearance is fundamental.[30]

Mass media provide a dual picture of sex. Stereotypes are recurrent in every main media (television, radio, magazines, newspaper). In its final report on the assimilation of sexist stereotypes by youths, the French government describes three types of clichés: First, the report points out the systematic behavior dedicated to women and to men; secondly, it stresses the way men and women are qualified in the media; and finally, the report observes that the shooting techniques reflect a biased vision of gender. Women are fetishized in mass media: their bodies, faces, silhouettes, thinness, breasts and legs are highlighted, as there is a clear purpose to emphasize their sexuality and attractiveness. On the contrary, men have more diverse representations in programs. The only common manly characteristic the report has noted is the musculature.

This affects women particularly. Studies show that women are under-represented, and when they "are present they are typically scantily dressed and relegated to stereotypical roles." [31] For example, a content analysis of video games found that "41% of female characters wore revealing clothing and an equal number were partially or totally nude," whereas the male characters were not.[32] However, sexualization is not the only stereotypical way in which women are represented in the media. As one study about gender role portrayals in advertisements from seven countries shows, women are more likely to play the role of the housekeeper and men are more likely to play roles of professionals.[33]

3.2 Consequences of stereotypes

Stereotypes influence the way we perceive femininity and masculinity. The stereotyped portrayals of men and women are internalized and valued by teenagers during the construction of their sexual identity, especially during puberty.[34]

As Malgorzata Wolska wrote in her article "Gender stereotypes in mass media" in 2011, the media creates messages that create opinion. And since "what does not exist in the media does not exist in the public mind" according to Manuel Castells,[35] stereotypes used by the media become real through people's construction of reality. Because we see, hear and watch stereotypes on genders, we know them and unconsciously reproduce them in real life.

3.2.1 Body image

Psychology Today conducted a survey and observed that "of 3,452 women who responded to this survey, 23% indicated that movie or television celebrities influenced their body image when they were young, and 22% endorsed the influence of fashion magazine models."[36]

Body dissatisfaction and disordered eating behaviors have increased in the UK, Australia, and the US due to a "perceived environmental pressure to conform to a culturally-defined body and beauty ideal" which is promoted mainly by the media.[37] This ideal of unrealistic and artificial female beauty is "impossible for the majority of females to achieve." [38]

3.2.2 Sexual harassment of women

The media plays an important role in defining prevailing social norms concerning sexual harassment, especially television, which is "widely accessible and intentionally appealing and engaging, [making] massive use of stereotypical messages that the majority of the people can easily understand."[39] The objectification of women in the media is transmitted verbally and nonverbally, as well as directly and indirectly, and it is not only visual but can also be expressed subtly by commenting on women's appearance in a humorous way, making jokes and gags, and using double meanings.[39] Thus, objectifying media has important social consequences, among which the greater acceptance of stereotypical attitudes. A study has found that "exposure to objectifying TV programs encourages male viewers' proclivity to engage in sexual coercion and gender-harassing behavior."[39] The findings of the study suggest, according to the authors, that "harassing behavior might depend not only on people's personal predisposition to view women as sexual objects, but also on mere TV exposure to objectified women that enhances the accessibility of women as sexual objects." [39]

4 Challenging stereotypes

4.1 Greater representation of women

A survey conducted by Dr. Stacy Smith of the University of Southern California shows that only 7% of directors, 13% of writers and 20% of producers in film and television are women.[40] However, increasing numbers of women work in the media as journalists or directors. Therefore, they deal with topic tightly related to women needs and tend to provide a positive role for women.[41] No longer only consumers of media but also contributors to media, they get more involved in decision-making

and agenda of activities. This empowerment of women gives them abilities to promote balance in gender representations and avoid stereotypes. Media become a suitable ground for expressions and claims.[42]

Virginie Julliard and Nelly Quemener remark that even though the dominant conception in media is heterosexuality and construction of femininity and masculinity, diverse versions are used in media which can also be a source of identification by the audience.[43]

5 Ageing women and media

As is the case of gender and ethnicity, for example, the media contribute to the production of images of ageing and the creation of work environments that perpetuate a negative vision of ageing or a vision of successful aging. Women tend to be valued as sexual objects and the superficial (apparent) effects of ageing on their body are presented as something to be hidden.[44][45] Older women appear less frequently in movies than their male colleagues and younger women.[46] They continue to be defined mainly by their appearance.[47] For example, many websites show pictures of what is considered "ageing beautifully" for women in their 50s, 60s, and sometimes they include women in their 40s. In gossip culture, the older female body is represented in largely negative terms unless it has been modified "correctly" by cosmetic surgery.[26] Ageing female celebrities have become one of the mainstays of gossip magazines and blogs, which endorse a culture of consumption in which cosmetic technologies and procedures are not questioned but in which female celebrities who have used them are either figured as glamorous for getting it right or as monstrous for going too far.[20] However, this visibility of older women is not necessarily progressive because these representations are first and foremost framed in terms of how well they are managing their ageing bodies.[26]

The commercial potential of older consumers is becoming more significant (an increased 'active lifespan', the babyboom generation entering retirement, retirement ages that are raising). There is a multiplication of images of successful ageing that are explicitly tied to consumerism by the anti-ageing industry and older female celebrities advertising their products.[20] Examples abound: Sharon Stone for Christian Dior, Catherine Zeta Jones for Elizabeth Arden, Diane Keaton and Juliana Margulies for L'Oreal, Christy Turlington for Maybelline, Ellen DeGeneres for Cover Girl, etc. These advertisements are paradoxical in that they allow older celebrities to remain visible while encouraging an ageist and sexist culture in which women are valued for their appearance. Baby boomers are an increasingly important audience group for the cinema industry, resulting in more and new kinds of stories with older protagonists. Romantic comedies in which women protagonists take on the romantic heroine role provide one of the few spaces in popular culture showing appealing representations of older women, such as I Could Never Be Your Woman (2007), Last Chance Harvey (2008), and It's Complicated (2009). They are part of a phenomenon called the "girling" of older women, where the protagonists and celebrities are portrayed as being just as excited and entitled to be going out on dates as younger women.[48]

6 See also

- Gender representation in video games
- Portrayal of women in comics
- Femininity in advertising
- Ageing studies
- Exploitation of women in mass media

7 Further reading

- Attenborough, Frederick (2014). "Words, contexts, politics". *Gender and Language, special issue: Gender, language and the media* (Equinox) **8** (2): 137–146. doi:10.1558/genl.v8i2.137. Pdf. Introduction to a special issue of *Gender and Language* focusing on the media
- Carter, Cynthia; Steiner, Linda (2004). *Critical readings: media and gender*. Maidenhead: Open University Press. ISBN 9780335210978.
- Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media
- Gauntlett, David (2008). *Media, Gender and Identity: An Introduction* (2nd ed.). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-39661-5.

8 References

[1] Gauntlett, David (2008). *Media, Gender and Identity: An Introduction* (2nd ed.). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-39661-5.

[2] Laetitia Biscarrat (2013). "L'analyse des médias au prisme du genre : formation d'une épistémè". *Revue française des sciences de l'information et de la communication*. Retrieved 2015-03-04.

[3] Zeisler, Andi (2008). *Feminism and Pop Culture*. Seal Press.

[4] McNeil, Jean (1975). "Feminism, Femininity and the Television Shows: A Content Analysis". *Journal of Broadcasting* **19** (3): 259–269.

[5] Byerly, C. M., 2011, 'Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media', International Women's Media Foundation, Washington DC

[6] Eick, Kelly. "Gender Stereotypes in Children's Television Cartoons". *Cal Poly*. Cal Poly Magazine. Retrieved 28 February 2016.

[7] Thompson, Theresa L.; Zerbinos, Eugenia (1995). "Gender roles in animated cartoons: Has the picture changed in 20 years?" (PDF). *Sex Roles* **32** (9): 651–673. Retrieved 28 February 2016.

[8] Weinstock, Jeffrey Andrew (Ed.) (2008). *Reading Rocky Horror: The Rocky Horror Picture Show and Popular Culture*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 39–40. ISBN 978-0-230-61232-7.

[9] « L'intégration par les jeunes des stéréotypes sexistes véhiculés par les médias ; la télévision, le sexisme et les jeunes : une relation complexe – rapport final », Direction de l'Egalité des Chances et le Ministère de la Communauté française, Chap. 2

[10] · Whipple, T. W., & Courtney, A. E. (1980). How to Portray Women in TV commercials. Journal of Advertising Research, 20(2), 53.

[11] · Bartos, R. (2000). Women as advertising target. In J. Jones, International Advertising (pp. 103-117). USA: Sage Publications.

[12] Messner, M., M. Dunbar & D. Hunt, 2000, The Televised Sports Manhood Formula, Sport and Social Issues, http://jss.sagepub.com/content/24/4/380.abstract

[13] Knight, Jennifer L.; Giuliano, Traci A. (2001). "He's a Laker; She's a "Looker": The Consequences of Gender-Stereotypical Portrayals of Male and Female Athletes by the Print Media" (PDF). *Sex Roles* **45** (3): 217–229. Retrieved 29 February 2016.

[14] Smith, Sharon. "The Image of Women in Film: Some Suggestions for Future Research". *Women and Film* (1): 13–21.

[15] Rosen, Marjorie (1973). *Popcorn Venus.* New York: Avon Books. p. 10.

[16] Tuchman, Gaye; Kaplan Daniels, Arlene; Benét, James (1978). *Hearth and Home: Images of Women in the Mass Media*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0195023527.

[17] Clare Short. "I didn't get rid of Page 3 – Can Levenson?". Retrieved 2015-10-05.

[18] Observatoire des métiers de la presse, http://data.metiers-presse.org/explore.php#stack/alljournalists/journalistNumber/ageSlice/genderDistribution/none/2014/none ; http://data.metiers-presse.org/explore.php#stack/alljournalists/journalistNumber/ageSlice/genderDistribution/none/2014/none

[19] Women's Media Center, http://www.womensmediacenter.com/pages/the-problem

[20] Jermyn, D. (2012). "Get a life, ladies. Your old one is not coming back": ageing, ageism and the lifespan of female celebrity. Celebrity Studies, 3(1), 1–12. http://doi.org/10.1080/19392397.2012.644708

[21] Harvey, A. & S.Fisher (2015) "Everyone Can Make Games!": The post-feminist context of women in digital game production, Feminist Media Studies, 15:4, 576-592, DOI: 10.1080/14680777.2014.958867

[22] Vulture, http://www.vulture.com/2015/10/100-women-directors-hollywood-should-be-hiring.html

[23] LA Times, http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/la-et-mn-women-directors-20150222-story.html

[24] Smith L., Stacy; Choueiti, Marc; Pieper, Katherine. 2014. Investigation of female characters in popular films across 11 countries. Media, Diversity, & Social Change Initiative. University of Southern California, Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism.

[25] Screen Actors Guild (2009), Latest casting data follows historical trends and continues to exclude people with disabilities, http://www.sag.org/press-releases/october-23-2009/latest-casting-data-follows-historical-trends-and-continues-exclude-p

[26] Fairclough, K. (2012). Nothing less than perfect: female celebrity, ageing and hyper-scrutiny in the gossip industry. Celebrity Studies, 3(1), 90–103. http://doi.org/10.1080/19392397.2012.644723

[27] Rakow, F. & L. Wackwitz, 2004, Feminist Communication Theory: Selections in Context, Routledge.

[28] Serdar, K.L., Female Body Image and the Mass Media: Perspectives on How Women Internalize the Ideal Beauty Standard, http://www.westminstercollege.edu/myriad/index.cfm?parent=...&detail=4475&content=4795

[29] Malgorzata Wolska, "Gender Stereotypes in Mass Media. Case Study: Analysis of the Gender Stereotyping Phenomenon in TV Commercials", Krytyka.org, 2011.

[30] Bogt, Tom F. M.; Engels, Rutger C. M. E.; Bogers, Sanne; Kloosterman, Monique (2010). ""Shake It Baby, Shake It": Media Preferences, Sexual Attitudes and Gender Stereotypes Among Adolescents". *Sex Roles* **63** (11): 844–859. Retrieved 2 March 2016.

[31] Collins, Rebecca L. (2011). "Content Analysis of Gender Roles in Media: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Go?". *Sex Roles* **64** (3): 290–298.

[32] Downs, Edward; Smith, Stacy L. (2010). "Keeping Abreast of Hypersexuality: A Video Game Character Content Analysis". *Sex Roles* **62** (11): 721–733.

[33] Paek, Hye-Jin; Nelson, Michelle R.; Vilela, Alexandra M. (2011). "Examination of Gender-role Portrayals in Television Advertising across Seven Countries". *Sex Roles* **64** (3): 192–207. Retrieved 2 March 2016.

[34] Raja Mujtaba, "Mass media and its influence on society", Opinion Maker, 18 January 2011

[35] Castels Manuel, "Mass communication, mass self-communication, and power relationships in the network society", Bloomsbury Academic.

[36] Thompson, J. Kevin; Heinberg, Leslie J. (199). "The Media's Influence on Body Image Disturbance and Eating Disorders: We've Reviled Them, Now Can We Rehabilitate Them?" (PDF). *Journal of Social Issues* **55** (2): 339–353. Retrieved 1 March 2016.

[37] Bell, Beth Teresa; Dittmar, Helga (2011). "Does Media Type Matter? The Role of Identification in Adolescent Girls' Media Consumption and the Impact of Different Thin-Ideal Media on Body Image". *Sex Roles* **65** (478). Retrieved 1 March 2016.

[38] Levine, Michael P.; Murnen, Sarah K. (2009). ""Everybody Knows That Mass Media are/are not [pick one] a Cause of Eating Disorders": A Critical Review of Evidence for a Causal Link Between Media, Negative Body Image, and Disordered Eating in Females". *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology* **28**: 9–42. doi:10.1521/jscp.2009.28.1.9. Retrieved 1 March 2016.

[39] Galdi, Silvia; Maass, Anne; Cadinu, Mara (2014). "Objectifying Media: Their Effect on Gender Role Norms and Sexual Harassment of Women". *Psychology of Women Quarterly* **38** (3): 398–413. Retrieved 1 March 2016.

[40] McSweeney, Melissa. "Gender Equality in the Media: The New Social Movement". *The AirSpace*. Retrieved 6 October 2015.

[41] GSDRC, "Gender and media"

[42] Pavarala, V., Malik, K. K., and Cheeli, J. R., 2006, 'Community Media and Women: Transforming Silence into Speech', Chapter 3.2 in eds. A. Gurumurthy, P. J. Singh, A. Mundkur and M. Swamy, Gender in the Information Society: Emerging Issues, Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme, UNDP and Elsevier, New Delhi, pp. 96-109

[43] Virginie Julliard; Nelly Quemener (2014-01-15). "Le genre dans la communication et les médias : enjeux et perspectives". *Revue française des sciences de l'information et de la communication*. Retrieved 2015-03-04.

[44] Calasanti, Toni, Kathleen F. Slevin, and Neal King. Ageism And Feminism: From "Et Cetera" To Center. NWSA Journal 18.1 (2006): 13-30.

[45] Samiezade, Safa. Ageism is a feminist issue. Feministing Community. 2010.

[46] Indie Wire, http://blogs.indiewire.com/womenandhollywood/is-2015-the-year-of-the-older-actress-20150422

[47] Damian, B., Montañola, S., & Olivesi, A. 2014. L'assignation de genre dans les médias : attentes, perturbations, reconfigurations. Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes.

[48] Jermyn, D. (2012). "Glorious, glamorous and that old standby, amorous": the late blossoming of Diane Keaton's romantic comedy career. Celebrity Studies, 3(1), 37–51. http://doi.org/10.1080/19392397.2012.644718

9 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

9.1 Text

Media and gender. Contributors: Bgwhite, Derek R Bulamore, Kuru, Ahercht, Elinruby, NinjaRobotPirate, SchreiberBike, YoBot, AnomieBot, BG19bot, Chess, RecoveringAddict, Tutelary, The Vintage Feminist, Hisonjsph, Marionrobyn, Weezus, Wayfarer7575, Maplestrip, Rubbish computer, Caeciliusinhorto, MaudeG3, Lestevenyann, Galinckam, Ddiazher, StevenJames95, Thoyme, Nahiau and Anonymous: 6

9.2 Content license

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Media studies

Media studies is a discipline and field of study that deals with the content, history, and effects of various media; in particular, the mass media. Media studies may draw on traditions from both the social sciences and the humanities, but mostly from its core disciplines of mass communication, communication, communication sciences, and communication studies.[1] Researchers may also develop and employ theories and methods from disciplines including cultural studies, rhetoric (including digital rhetoric), philosophy, literary theory, psychology, political science, political economy, economics, sociology, anthropology, social theory, art history and criticism, film theory, feminist theory, and information theory.[2]

1 History

Main article: History of media studies

2 Media studies throughout the world

2.1 Australia

Media is studied as a broad subject in most states in Australia, with the states of Victoria being world leaders in curriculum development. Media studies in Australia was first developed as an area of study in Victorian universities in the early 1960s, and in secondary schools in the mid 1960s.

Today, almost all Australian universities teach media studies. According to the Government of Australia's "Excellence in Research for Australia" report, the leading universities in the country for media studies (which were ranked well above World standards by the report's scoring methodology) are Monash University, QUT, RMIT, University of Melbourne, University of Queensland and UTS.[3][4]

In secondary schools, an early film studies course first began being taught as part of the Victorian junior secondary curriculum during the mid 1960s. And, by the early 1970s, an expanded media studies course was being taught. The course became part of the senior secondary curriculum (later known as the Victorian Certificate of Education or "VCE") in the 1980s. It has since become, and continues to be, a strong component of the VCE. Notable figures in the development of the Victorian secondary school curriculum were the long time Rusden College media teacher Peter Greenaway (not the British film director), Trevor Barr (who authored one of the first media text books *Reflections of Reality*) and later John Murray (who authored *The Box in the Corner*, *In Focus*, and *10 Lessons in Film Appreciation*).

Today, Australian states and territories that teach media studies at a secondary level are Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. Media studies does not appear to be taught in the state of New South Wales at a secondary level.

In Victoria, the VCE media studies course is structured as: Unit 1 - Representation, Technologies of Representation, and New Media; Unit 2 - Media Production, Australian Media Organisations; Unit 3 - Narrative Texts, Production Planning; and Unit 4 - Media Process, Social Values, and Media Influence. Media studies also form a major part of the primary and junior secondary curriculum, and includes areas such as photography, print media and television.

Victoria also hosts the peak media teaching body known as ATOM which publishes *Metro* and *Screen Education* magazines.

Why? Why divide by country and not approaches, for example? Who created this entry? There's a stange 'promotion' dimension to it.

2.2 China

There are two universities in China that specialize in media studies. Communication University of China, formerly known as the Beijing Broadcasting Institute, that dates back to 1954. CUC has 15,307 full-time students, including 9264 undergraduates, 3512 candidates for doctor and master's degrees and 16780 students in programs of continuing education.[5] The other university known for media studies in China is Zhejiang University of Media and Communications (ZUMC) which has campuses in Hangzhou and Tongxiang. Almost 10,000 full-time students are currently studying in over 50 programs at the 13 Colleges and Schools of ZUMC. Both institutions have produced some of China's brightest broadcasting talents for television as well as leading journalists at magazines and newspapers.

2.3 France

One prominent French media critic is the sociologist Pierre Bourdieu who wrote among other books *On Television* (New Press, 1999). Bourdieu's analysis is that television provides far less autonomy, or freedom, than we think. In his view, the market (which implies the hunt for higher advertising revenue) not only imposes uniformity and banality, but also a form of invisible censorship. When, for example, television producers "pre-interview" participants in news and public affairs programs, to insure that they will speak in simple, attention-grabbing terms, and when the search for viewers leads to an emphasis on the sensational and the spectacular, people with complex or nuanced views are not allowed a hearing.[6]

2.4 Germany

In Germany two main branches of media theory or media studies can be identified.

The first major branch of media theory has its roots in the humanities and cultural studies, such as theater studies ("Theaterwissenschaft") and German language and literature studies. This branch has broadened out substantially since the 1990s. And it is on this initial basis that media studies in Germany has primarily developed and established itself.

One of the early publications in this new direction is a volume edited by Helmut Kreuzer, *Literature Studies - Media Studies* (*Literaturwissenschaft – Medienwissenschaft*), which summarizes the presentations given at the Düsseldorfer Germanistentag 1976.

The second branch of media studies in Germany is comparable to Communication Studies. Pioneered by Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann in the 1940s, this branch studies mass media, its institutions and its effects on society and individuals. The German Institute for Media and Communication Policy, founded in 2005 by media scholar Lutz Hachmeister, is one of the few independent research institutions that is dedicated to issues surrounding media and communications policies.

The term *Wissenschaft* cannot be translated straightforwardly as *studies*, as it calls to mind both scientific methods and the humanities. Accordingly, German media theory combines philosophy, psychoanalysis, history, and scienctific studies with media-specific research.

Medienwissenschaften is currently one of the most popular courses of study at universities in Germany, with many applicants mistakenly assuming that studying it will automatically lead to a career in TV or other media. This has led to widespread disillusionment, with students blaming the universities for offering highly theoretical course content. The universities maintain that practical journalistic training is not the aim of the academic studies they offer.[7]

2.5 India

The media industry is growing in India at the rate of 20 percent per annum. Together, entertainment and media form the country's sixth biggest industry, with 3.5 million people working in it. Within the next 4–5 years, the industry is expected to gross eighty thousand crores (800 billion rupees) annually.

With a view to making the best use of communication facilities for information, publicity and development, the Government of India in 1962-63 sought the advice of the Ford Foundation/UNESCO team of internationally known mass communication specialists who recommended the setting up of a national institute for training, teaching and research in mass communication.

Anna University is the first university to take up the idea of India's University Grants Commission (UGC) to start Master of Science in Electronic Media programmes. It offers a five-year integrated programme and a two-year programme in Electronic Media. The Department of Media Sciences was started in January 2002, branching off from the UGC's Educational Multimedia Research Centre (EMMRC). National Institute of Open Schooling, the world's largest open schooling system, offers Mass Communication as a subject of studies at senior secondary level.

2.6 Netherlands

In the Netherlands, media studies are split into several academic courses such as (applied) communication sciences, communication- and information sciences, communication and media, media and culture or theater, film and television sciences. Whereas communication sciences focuses on the way people communicate, be it mediated or unmediated, media studies tends to narrow the communication down to just mediated communication. However, it would be a mistake to consider media studies a specialism of communication sciences, since media make up just a small portion of the overall course. Indeed, both studies tend to borrow elements from one another.

Communication sciences (or a derivative thereof) can be studied at Erasmus University Rotterdam, Radboud University, Tilburg University, University of Amsterdam, University of Groningen, University of Twente, Roosevelt Academy, University of Utrecht, VU University Amsterdam and Wageningen University and Research Centre.

Media studies (or something similar) can be studied at the University of Amsterdam, VU University Amsterdam, Erasmus University Rotterdam, University of Groningen and the University of Utrecht.

2.7 New Zealand

Media Studies in New Zealand is very healthy, especially due to the NZ film industry and is taught at both secondary and tertiary education institutes. Media Studies in NZ can be regarded as a singular success, with the subject well-established in the tertiary sector (such as Screen and Media Studies at the University of Waikato; Media Studies, Victoria University of Wellington; Film, Television and Media Studies, University of Auckland; Media Studies, Massey University; Communication Studies, University of Otago). Different Media Studies courses can offer students a range of specialisations- such as cultural studies, media theory and analysis, practical filmmaking, journalism and communications studies.

2.8 Pakistan

Media Studies Program is offered in Pakistan by Karachi University Karachi university, Pakistan this was formerly known as Mass communication. Riphah International University Islamabad is also offering Undergraduate and Postgraduate degree programs in Media Studies, Mass Communications and Media Production. Riphah International University also have its own broadcast facilities such as FM 102.2. Kinnaird College, Lahore and Szabist University also offers undergraduate program Szabist University in various cities across Pakistan, Dubai and UAE.

2.9 Switzerland

In Switzerland, media and communication studies are offered by several higher education institutions including the International University in Geneva, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, University of Lugano, University of Fribourg and others.

2.10 UK

In the UK, media studies developed in the 1960s from the academic study of English, and from literary criticism more broadly. The key date, according to Andrew Crisell, is 1959:

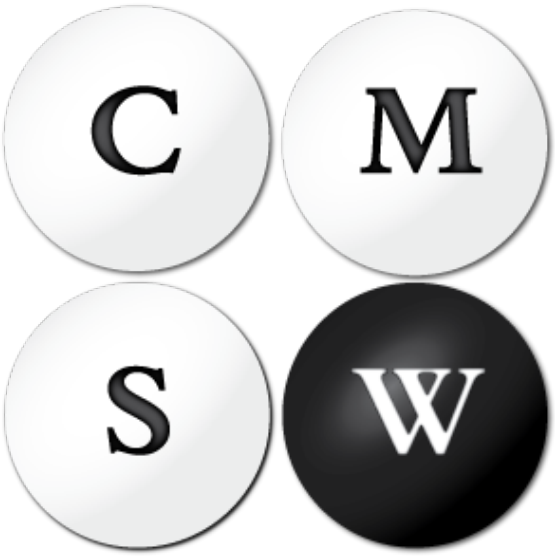
> When Joseph Trenaman left the BBC's Further Education Unit to become the first holder of the Granada Research Fellowship in Television at Leeds University. Soon after in 1966, the Centre for Mass Communication Research was founded at Leicester University, and degree programmes in media studies began to sprout at polytechnics and other universities during the 1970s and 1980s.[8]

James Halloran at Leicester University is credited with much influence in the development of media studies and communication studies, as the head of the university's Centre for Mass Communication Research, and founder of the International Association for Media and Communication Research.[9] Media Studies is now taught all over the UK. It is taught at Key Stages 1– 3, Entry Level, GCSE and at A level and the Scottish Qualifications Authority offers formal qualifications at a number of different levels. It is offered through a large area of exam boards including AQA and WJEC.

Much research in the field of news media studies has been led by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism. Details of the research projects and results are published in the RISJ annual report.[10]

2.11 United States

Mass communication, Communication studies or simply 'Communication' may be more popular names than "media studies" for academic departments in the United States. However, the focus of such programs sometimes excludes certain media—film, book publishing, video games, etc. The title "media studies" may be used alone, to designate film studies and rhetorical or critical theory, or it may appear in combinations like "media studies and communication" to join two fields or emphasize a different focus.



MIT Comparative Media Studies/Writing

In 1999, the MIT Comparative Media Studies program started under the leadership of Henry Jenkins, since growing into a graduate program, MIT's largest humanities major, and, following a 2012 merger with the Writing and Humanistic Studies program, a roster of twenty faculty, including Pulitzer Prize-winning author Junot Diaz, science fiction writer Joe Haldeman, games scholar T. L. Taylor, and media scholars William Uricchio (a CMS

co-founder), Edward Schiappa, and Heather Hendershot. Now named Comparative Media Studies/Writing, the department places an emphasis on what Jenkins and colleagues had termed "applied humanities": it hosts several research groups for civic media, digital humanities, games, computational media, documentary, and mobile design, and these groups are used to provide graduate students with research assistantships to cover the cost of tuition and living expenses. The incorporation of Writing and Humanistic Studies also placed MIT's Science Writing program, Writing Across the Curriculum, and Writing and Communications Center under the same roof.

Formerly an interdisciplinary major at the University of Virginia the Department of Media Studies was officially established in 2001 and has quickly grown to wide recognition. This is partly thanks to the acquisition of Professor Siva Vaidhyanathan, a cultural historian and media scholar, as well as the Inaugural Verklin Media Policy and Ethics Conference, endowed by the CEO of Canoe Ventures and UVA alumnus David Verklin.[11] In 2010, a group of undergraduate students in the Media Studies Department established the Movable Type Academic Journal, the first ever undergraduate academic journal of its kind. The department is expanding rapidly and doubled in size in 2011.

Brooklyn College, part of the City University of New York, has been offering graduate studies in television and media since 1961. Currently, the Department of Television and Radio administers an MS in Media Studies, and hosts the Center for the Study of World Television.

The University of Southern California has three distinct centers for media studies: the Center for Visual Anthropology (founded in 1984), the Institute for Media Literacy at the School of Cinematic Arts (founded in 1998) and the Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism (founded in 1971).

University of California, Irvine had in Mark Poster one of the first and foremost theorists of media culture in the US, and can boast a strong Department of Film & Media Studies. University of California, Berkeley has three institutional structures within which media studies can take place: the department of Film and Media (formerly Film Studies Program), including famous theorists as Mary Ann Doane and Linda Williams, the Center for New Media, and a long established interdisciplinary program formerly titled Mass Communications, which recently changed its name to Media Studies, dropping any connotations which accompany the term "Mass" in the former title. Until recently, Radford University in Virginia used the title "media studies" for a department that taught practitioner-oriented major concentrations in journalism, advertising, broadcast production and Web design. In 2008, those programs were combined with a previous department of communication (speech and public relations) to create a School of Communication. (A media studies major at Radford still means someone concentrating on journalism, broadcasting, advertising or Web production.)

The University of Denver has a renowned program for digital media studies. It is an interdisciplinary program combining Communications, Computer Science, and the arts.

In 2002 Bernard Luskin of Fielding Graduate University established an EdD program in Media Studies and a PhD program in Media Psychology with a concentration in Media Studies. Courses in Media Studies were started by Luskin at Touro University Worldwide in 2009.

2.12 Canada

In Canada, media studies and communication studies are incorporated in the same departments and cover a wide range of approaches (from critical theory to organizations to research-creation and political economy, for example). Over time, research developed to employ theories and methods from cultural studies, philosophy, political economy, gender, sexuality and race theory, management, rhetoric, film theory, sociology, and anthropology. Harold Innis and Marshall McLuhan are famous Canadian scholars for their contributions to the fields of media ecology and political economy in the 20th century. They were both important members of the Toronto School of Communication at the time. More recently, the School of Montreal and its founder James R. Taylor significantly contributed to the field of organizational communication by focusing on the ontological processes of organizations.

Carleton University and the University of Western Ontario, 1945 and 1946 prospectively, created Journalism specific programs or schools. A Journalism specific program was also created at Ryerson in 1950. The first communication programs in Canada were started at Ryerson and Concordia Universities. The Radio and Television Arts program at Ryerson were started in the 1950s, while the Film, Media Studies/Media Arts, and Photography programs also originated from programs started in the 1950s. The Communication studies department at Concordia was created in the late 1960s. Ryerson's Radio and Television, Film, Media and Photography programs were renowned by the mid 1970s, and it's programs were being copied by other colleges and universities nationally and Internationally.

Today, most universities offer undergraduate degrees in Media and Communication Studies, and many Canadian scholars actively contribute to the field, among which: Brian Massumi (philosophy, cultural studies), Kim Sawchuk (cultural studies, feminist, ageing studies), Carrie Rentschler (feminist theory), and François Cooren (organizational communication).

In his book "Understanding Media, The Extensions of Man", media theorist Marshall McLuhan suggested that "the medium is the message", and that all human artefacts

and technologies are media. His book introduced the usage of terms such as "media" into our language along with other precepts, among them "global village" and "Age of Information". A medium is anything that mediates our interaction with the world or other humans. Given this perspective, media study is not restricted to just media of communications but all forms of technology. Media and their users form an ecosystem and the study of this ecosystem is known as media ecology.

McLuhan says that the "technique of fragmentation that is the essence of machine technology" shaped the restructuring of human work and association and "the essence of automation technology is the opposite". He uses an example of the electric light to make this connection and to explain "the medium is the message". The electric light is pure information and it is a medium without a message unless it is used to spell out some verbal ad or a name. The characteristic of all media means the "content" of any medium is always another medium. For example, the content of writing is speech, the written word is the content of print, and print is the content of the telegraph. The change that the medium or technology introduces into human affairs is the "message". If the electric light is used for Friday night football or to light up your desk you could argue that the content of the electric light is these activities. The fact that it is the medium that shapes and controls the form of human association and action makes it's the message. The electric light is over looked as a communication medium because it doesn't have any content. It is not until the electric light is used to spell a brand name that it's recognized as medium. Similar to radio and other mass media electric light eliminates time and space factors in human association creating deeper involvement. McLuhan compared the "content" to a juicy piece of meat being carried by a burglar to distract the "watchdog of the mind". The effect of the medium is made strong because it's given another media "content". The content of a movie is a book, play or maybe even an opera.[12]

McLuhan talks about media being "hot" or "cold" and touches on the principle that distinguishes them from one another. A hot medium (i.e., radio or Movie) extends a single sense in "high definition". High definition means the state of being well filled with data. A cool medium (i.e., Telephone and TV) is considered "low definition" because a small amount of data/information is given and has to be filled in. Hot media are low in participation and cool media are high in participation. Hot media are low in participation because it is giving most of the information and it excludes. Cool media are high in participation because it gives you information but you have to fill in the blanks and it's inclusive. He used lecturing as an example for hot media and seminars as an example for low media. If you use a hot medium in a hot or cool culture makes a difference.[12]

3 See also

- Anthropology of media
- Journalism
- Media ecology
- Mass media
- Media culture
- Mass communication
- Multimedia literacy
- Transparency (humanities)
- Media literacy
- Media education
- Media psychology
- Harold Innis's time- and space-bias
- Market for loyalties theory
- Marshall McLuhan's tetrad of media effects
- Mediatization (media)
- Media-system dependency
- Media echo chamber
- Narcotizing dysfunction
- Social aspects of television
- Sociology
- The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere
- Uses and gratifications theory

Another funny list. Including very specific things but at the same time not exhaustive at all for an entry entitled 'media studies'.

In the other column, a McLuhan enthusiast added a significant amount of text about his work, and we did not dare disappoint him or her by erasing their stuff, even though McLuhan has his own page…

4 References

[1] Webster, Frank (1995). *Theories of The Information Society*. London: Routledge. ISBN 0-415-10574-9.

[2] Dayan, Daniel and Katz, Elihu (1992). *Media Events*. London, England: Harvard University Press. ISBN 0-674-55956-8.

[3] *Excellence in Research for Australia*, "Section 2: Results by Field of Research Code", Australian Research Council (Government of Australia)

[4] *Excellence in Research for Australia*, "Section 4: Institutional Report" (20. Languages, Communication and Culture), Australian Research Council (Government of Australia), p286

[5] "Welcome to Communication University of China". *cuc.edu.cn*. Retrieved 26 July 2015.

[6] Cass R. Sunstein, New York Times, *Television, a French sociologist explains, dumbs itself down*, August 2, 1998.

[7] Jan-Martin Wiarda: Medien-was?, *Die Zeit*, 19. May 2005.

[8] Crisell, Andrew (2002). *An Introductory History of British Broadcasting* (2 ed.). London: Routledge. pp. 186–7. ISBN 0-415-24792- 6.

[9] Mosco, Vincent (9 September 2011). *The Political Economy of Communication* (2 ed.). London: Sage Publications. p. 89. ISBN 9781446204948. Retrieved 24 November 2014.

[10] https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/page/annual-report

[11] "David Verklin". *broadcastingcable.com*. Retrieved 26 July 2015.

[12] McLuhan, Marshall (1964). *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man* (1st ed.). McGraw-Hill. ISBN 0-262-63159-8.

5 External links

- 'Media Studies: Text, Production and Context' - How to do Media Studies by Paul Long and Tim Wall from Birmingham City University.
- The Media Literacy of Primary School Children - How far do Primary School children have the knowledge and skills to access media, make sense of the representations and images produced and to create their own? by Grant Strudley, University of Reading'

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **Media studies** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_studies?oldid=710007026 *Contributors:* The Cunctator, Taw, LA2, Prometeo~enwiki, Jahsonic, Ixfd64, Radicalsubversiv, Ahoerstemeier, Kingturtle, Fuzheado, Pedant17, Rbellin, Mrdice, ZimZalaBim, Gidonb, Timrollpickering, Kagredon, Everyking, Emuzesto~enwiki, Zhen Lin, Macrakis, Gadfium, Andycjp, Piotrus, Robin klein, MementoVivere, Rich Farmbrough, Vapour, Bender235, Travers, RJHall, Pdean, El C, Walden, Bobo192, Viriditas, Maurreen, Seaj11, Hagerman, Mdd, Geschichte, Rd232, Hu, Ade myers, Davidgauntlett, Computerjoe, Alai, The JPS, Jeffrey O. Gustafson, RHaworth, WadeSimMiser, Wayward, BD2412, Avram, Dymaxion, Rjwilmsi, Salix alba, Ligulem, JButler, Fintan~enwiki, Ewlyahoocom, TeaDrinker, Gwernol, UkPaolo, Pigman, Akamad, CambridgeBayWeather, Steviejay, BobStepno, Stephen Burnett, Dialectric, Futurix, Akwhitacre, Sophie1975, Sherson, Globe-trotter, Tom Morris, User24, SmackBot, Reedy, Gary Kirk, Bwithh, Bluebot, SynergyBlades, Sadads, Famspear, BlueGoose, CartoonDiablo, TenPoundHammer, Atoll, Grumpyyoungman01, Hu12, Iridescent, Norbi274, Bboessen, CmdrObot, Mediaedu, ShelfSkewed, AndrewHowse, Cydebot, Ntsimp, Alinihatekenwiki, Aintsemic, After Midnight, Qwyrxian, Mbell, Dtgriscom, Jonny-mt, Milton Stanley, Seaphoto, Jj137, Dashcom, Alphachimpbot, Dan D. Ric, Robina Fox, SiobhanHansa, Steven Walling, Aka042, ClovisPt, TehBrandon, Media anthro, Jodi.a.schneider, Oicumayberight, Gwern, Logan1939, PaulLev, Romantol, EdBever, Debonair dave, Qopzeep, AntiSpamBot, Skweetis, Jvelu, Kolja21, DASonnenfeld, Jstalker, Funandtrvl, Kkdeer, Bmc2, Greenmatilda82, Pduda1, Jessicauic, Moss67, Jcaravelli, Yanyanxu, Linglingnie, ABF, Oshwah, Sandeep marwah, Tomsega, Broadbot, AllGloryToTheHypnotoad, NBeat, NinjaRobotPirate, Sinrockerx, Freiwilliger, AlleborgoBot, Logan, Buckrich, Gbawden, Smobri, Racci26, Scarian, NoisyNarrowBandDevice, Azha C, Flyer22 Reborn, Naveedjami, Best username yet, Mercenario97, Starbwoy, Madhill, Denisarona, De728631, ClueBot, SummerWithMorons, Dakinijones, Mattgirling, Pointillist, Rhododendrites, Mareemun, Dylanfromthenorth, XLinkBot, Gerhardvalentin, SilvonenBot, Addbot, DOI bot, Fgnievinski, Fluffernutter, Chadbourne, Cst17, LaaknorBot, ChenzwBot, SpBot, Esterhasz, Lightbot, Modenouveau, LuK3, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Ddeblander, Ganesh.rao, Geoff Lealand, Jim1138, Arenaut, PhaseChanger, Materialscientist, Citation bot, 007TP, ArthurBot, Xqbot, Houston39, GrouchoBot, Omnipaedista, Ace111, Canto2009, Howsa12, G.Tenzing, SD5, FrescoBot, Blackguard SF, Citation bot 1, Callisterp, RedBot, DixonDBot, Yunshui, Ravenperch, Fraunella, TreXiaNos, Vanished user aoiowaiuyr894isdik43, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Dynesepp, J.A.Hoskins, EmausBot, John of Reading, Nbost, Mediarena, Techman10, Ozric10, SteenvanJ, GrantzMan, Dewritech, Beccablanc, Wikipelli, ZéroBot, Awollner, Hourglass321, Fatalstrategy, Bookworm1985, Hdwhatley, Monteitho, 320i, Aiya2010, Bctvr, RukhShona, ClueBot NG, R95 is here, Hemelryk, MelbourneStar, Chester Markel, Mediasim, J4rv1s, Widr, JordoCo, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nitinbadkar, BG19bot, Alexpaton101, Ogyefuor1, Wiki13, FutureTrillionaire, Jmhuddle4, Theevilllama, Joost26, Xavxav, Vidur Gupta, Popo5676, Eb7473, Lugia2453, IfM2012, Wikisyzygy, Corn cheese, CsDix, BreakfastJr, Tango303, Jacobwc, KBH96, Aa263, MaudeG3, KasparBot, Mb66w, Uxy, Aab921, Carlarr2, Doulph88, PattiGoLucky and Anonymous: 249

6.2 Images

- **File:Crystal_Clear_app_kedit.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Crystal_Clear_app_kedit.svg *License:* LGPL *Contributors:* Sabine MINICONI *Original artist:* Sabine MINICONI
- **File:Edit-clear.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/f/f2/Edit-clear.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* The *Tango! Desktop Project*. *Original artist:*

  The people from the Tango! project. And according to the meta-data in the file, specifically: "Andreas Nilsson, and Jakub Steiner (although minimally)."
- **File:Encoding_communication.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/79/Encoding_communication.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.5 *Contributors:* Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons by Sreejithk2000 using CommonsHelper. *Original artist:* Yupi666 at English Wikipedia
- **File:MIT_Comparative_Media_Studies_Writing_square_logo.png** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3e/MIT_Comparative_Media_Studies_Writing_square_logo.png *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* MIT Comparative Media Studies/Writing

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Mediatization (media)

For princely states, see Mediatization.

In communication studies or media studies, **mediatization** is a theory that argues that the media shapes and frames the processes and discourse of political communication as well as the society in which that communication takes place.[1] In this framework, an important aspect of modernization is the development of media,[2] beginning with a change in communication media and proceeding to subordination of the power of prevailing influential institutions.[3] As a consequence of this process, institutions and whole societies are shaped by and dependent on mass media.[4]

1 Origins

Mediatization is part of a paradigmatic shift in media and communication research. Following the concept of 'mediation', 'mediatization' has become the proper concept for capturing how processes of communication transform society, designating large-scale relationships. The two are complementary.[5]

As noted by Von Joachim Preusse and Sarah Zielmann, Kent Asp introduced and lamented on the concept of mediatization, and they clarifiy that: “Mediatisation was first applied to media’s impact on political communication and other effects on politics. The Swedish media researcher Kent Asp was the first to speak of the mediatisation of political life, by which he meant a process whereby 'a political system to a high degree is influenced by and adjusted to the demands of the mass media in their coverage of politics'" (2010: 336).

Asp used the term mediated politics to describe how the media have become a necessary source of information between politicians and those in authority and those they governed. According to Asp’s understanding politics are mediated when the mass media are the main or the only source of political information through which it may influence or even shape people’s conceptions of political reality. Asp’s theoretical assumptions that mass media may influence and mobilize current political ideas through mediatized rituals have been adopted by various communication scholars. In the tradition of Asp, the Danish media scholar Stig Hjarvard helped to develop the concept of mediatization and suggested that mediatization is a social process whereby the society is saturated and inundated by the media to the extent that the media cannot longer be thought of separated from other institutions within the society.[6]

2 Mediatization and sociocultural change

The concept has evolved to focus not only on media effects but on the interrelation between the change of media communication on the one hand and sociocultural changes on the other, as part of our everyday communication practices and our communicative construction of reality.[7] Mediatization research investigates the interrelation between media communicative change and sociocultural change, understood as a meta-process (a conceptual construct designating long-term processes of change).[8] Media do not necessarily 'cause' the transformations but they have become co-constitutive for the articulation of politics, economics, education, religion, etc.[9] For example, television, by showcasing know-how health specialists who promote quick individual changes in lifestyle, co-constructs the notion of health together with other institutions and broader cultural shifts in perceptions of the body.

Hjarvard and Peterson summarize media’s role in cultural change: "(1) When various forms of subcultures try to make use of media for their own purposes, they often become (re-)embedded into mainstream culture; (2) National cultural policies often serve as levers for increased mediatization; (3) Mediatization involves a transformation of the ways in which authority and expertise are performed and reputation is acquired and defended; and (4) Technological developments shape the media’s affordances and thus the particular path of mediatization.”[10]

Research mobilizing mediatization theories explores the ways in which media are embedded in cultural transformation. For example, “tactical” mediatization designates the response of community organizations and activists to wider technological changes. Kim Sawchuk, professor in Communication Studies at Concordia University, worked with a group of elderly who managed to retain their own agency in this context.[11] For the elderly, the pressure to mediatize comes from various institutions that are transitioning to online services (government agencies, funding, banks, etc.), among other things. A tactical approach to media is one that comes from those who are subordinates within these systems. It means to implement work-arounds to make the technologies work for

them. For example, in the case of the elderly group she studies, they borrowed equipment to produce video capsules explaining their mandate and the importance of this mandate for their communities, which allowed them to reach new audiences while keeping the tone and style of face-to-face communication they privilege in their day-to-day practice. Doing this, they also subverted expectations about the ability of the elderly to use new media effectively. Another example of study is one which is focused on the media-related practices of graffiti writers and skaters, showing how media integrate and modulate their everyday practices. The analysis also demonstrates how the mediatization of these subcultural groups brings them to become part of mainstream culture, changes their rebellious and oppositional image and engages them with the global commercialization culture.[12] An example of study mobilizing mediatization theories would be one interested in how media's omnipresence informs the ways Femen's protests may take place on public scenes, allow communication between individual bodies and a shared understanding of activist imaginary. It aims to analyse how their practices are moulded by the media and how these are staged in manners which facilitates spreadability.[13]

3 See also

- Media studies
- Mediated Stylistics
- Mass communication
- Social aspects of television
- Media culture
- Digital citizen

4 References

[1] Lilleker, D., 2008, Key Concepts in Political Communications. SAGE London.

[2] Krotz, F. (2008). Media Connectivity: Concepts, Conditions, and Consequences. In A. Hepp, F. Krotz & S. Moores (Eds.), Network, Connectivity and Flow: Key concepts for Media and Cultural Studies. New York: Hampton Press.

[3] Hjarvard, S. (2008). The Mediatization of Religion: A Theory of the Media as Agents of Religious Change. In Northern Lights 2008. Yearbook of Film & Media Studies. Bristol: Intellect Press: 7.

[4] Mazzoleni, G., & Schulz, W. (1999). "Mediatization" of Politics: A Challenge for Democracy? Political Communication, 16(3), 247-261.

[5] Hepp, A. Hajarvard, S., Lundby, (2015). Mediatization: theorizing the interplay between media, culture and society Media, Culture & Society 37(2) 314–324.

[6] Hjarvard, S. (2008). The Mediatization of Religion: A Theory of the Media as Agents of Religious Change. In Northern Lights 2008. Yearbook of Film & Media Studies. Bristol: Intellect Press.

[7] Hepp, A. Hajarvard, S., Lundby, (2015). Mediatization: theorizing the interplay between media, culture and society, Media, Culture & Society 37(2) 314–324.

[8] Couldry, N. & A. Hepp. (2013). Conceptualizing Mediatization: Contexts,Traditions, Arguments. Communication Theory 23: 191-202.

[9] Hepp, A. Hajarvard, S., Lundby, (2015). Mediatization: theorizing the interplay between media, culture and society, Media, Culture & Society 37(2) 314–324.

[10] Hjarvard, S. & L.N. Peterson, (2013). Mediatization and cultural change, MedieKultur, 54: 3.

[11] Sawchuk, K. (2013). Tactical mediatization and activist ageing: pressures, push-backs, and the story of RECAA. MedieKultur 54: 47-64.

[12] Encheva, K., Driessens, O., & Verstraeten, H. (2013). The mediatization of deviant subcultures: an analysis of the media - related practices of graffiti writers and skaters, MedieKultur, 54: 29.

[13] Reestorff, C. M. (2014). Mediatised affective activism: The activist imaginary and the topless body in the Femen movement, Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies, 20: 4, doi:10.1177/1354856514541358

4.1 Notes

- Adolf, M. (2011). Clarifying Mediatization: Sorting through a current debate. Empedocles: European Journal for the Philosophy of Communication, 3(2), 153-175. doi:10.1386/ejpc.3.2.153_1.
- Friesen, N. & Hug, T. (2009). The Mediatic Turn: Exploring Consequences for Media Pedagogy. In K. Lundby (Ed.). Mediatization: Concept, Changes, Consequences. New York: Peter Lang. pp. 64–81.
- Strömbäck, J.(2008). Four Phases of Mediatization: An Analysis of the Mediatization of Politics. International Journal of Press/Politics, 13, 228-246.

5 External links

- "On the Mediation of Everything": 2008 Presidential Address by Sonia Livingstone
- Mateus, Samuel (2014), "Visibility Regimes in Mediatized Publicness", Matrizes, vol.8, nº2, 2014, pp. 259–281

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **Mediatization (media)** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediatization_(media)?oldid=706418041 *Contributors:* Uncle G, Dialectric, Aeusoes1, Petri Krohn, SmackBot, Robofish, Cydebot, Rothorpe, DASonnenfeld, Sanya3, Frozen4322, XLinkBot, Eaaumi~enwiki, Addbot, AnomieBOT, DemocraticLuntz, Mcc101groupassignment, ArthurBot, Style2009, G.Tenzing, Mediascholar, Wikipelli, Monteitho, BG19bot, Wasbeer, Tryggvi franklin, Gordlurr, ChrisGualtieri, Sarunas.a, Fixuture, Rubbish computer, MaudeG3, Slootio and Anonymous: 17

6.2 Images

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Page créée, inspirée de la page en anglais et reprenant sa photo, même si les mémés déchaînées ne sont pas actives qu'à Toronto mais aussi à Montréal et dans plusieurs autres villes.

Mémés déchaînées



A Raging Granny in Toronto.

Les **Mémés déchaînées** existent depuis le début des années 2000[1] et constituent la faction francophone des *Raging Grannies*, un groupe militant ayant vu le jour en Colombie-Britannique au Canada en 1987[2],[3]. Participant d'un "militantisme gris"[4], elles s'associent à différentes causes (i.e. environnement, justice sociale et féminisme, anti-guerre) et protestent de manière ludique (par leurs vêtements et les paroles de leurs chansons)[5].

1 Travaux universitaires, reportages et films

Les œuvres listées montrent comment les Mémés déchaînées déboulonnent les stéréotypes de l'activiste et de la personne âgée, par exemple, ces femmes ne sont pas devenues plus conservatrices en vieillissant[6].

- Urbania : Mémés déchaînées
- *Raging Grannies* IMDB
- Granny Power
- Two Raging Grannies [7]
- Les Super Mémés
- Rue89 NouvelObs - extraits d'entrevues

Les Mémés déchaînées ont également capté l'intérêt universitaire, comme en témoignent le livre *The Raging Grannies : Wild Hats, Cheeky Songs and Witty Actions for a Better World*[8] et au Québec les travaux de Michèle Charpentier et al[1].

Certaines *Raging Grannies* ont également écrit sur leur mouvement : Acker, Alison, and Betty Brightwell. *Off Our Rockers and into Trouble : The Raging Grannies*, Horsdal & Schubart Publishers, (September 30, 2004). ISBN 1-894898-10-9 ; ISBN 978-1-894898-10-2.

2 Stéréotypes et militantisme

Les stéréotypes des femmes vieillissantes les présentent comme des citoyennes plus ou moins intéressantes socialement, intellectuellement et sexuellement, avec l'image dépréciatrice de la méchante belle-mère, celle de la bonne grand-mère, mais passive et isolée, et concentrée sur ses fourneaux, et celle de la vieille dame fragile et dépendante (fardeau) ; bref des personnes passives, apolitiques et nostalgiques. Par leur engagement, les Mémés présentent une autre facette des femmes vieillissantes, actives et socialement pertinentes, empruntant à des stratégies qui remontent au mouvement des femmes des années 1970-1980 pour mettre de l'avant leurs idées (théâtre, humour, etc.)[1],[4].

3 Article connexe

- Vieillissement activiste

4 Lien externe

- Site de leurs chansons

5 Références

[1] Michèle Charpentier, Anne Quéniart, Nancy Guberman et Nathalie Blanchard (2004). Les femmes aînées et l'engagement social:une analyse exploratoire du cas des Mémés déchaînées, Lien social et Politique, 51, p.

135-143. https://www.academia.edu/11091279/Les_femmes_a%C3%AEn%C3%A9es_et_lengagement_social_une_analyse_exploratoire_du_cas_des_M%C3%A9m%C3%A9s_d%C3%A9cha%C3%AEn%C3%A9es

[2] http://raginggrannies.org/herstory/

[3] http://www.vcn.bc.ca/ragigran/

[4] Richard Lefrançois (2012), Les « Mémés déchaînées » et leurs combats. La Tribune. http://www.lapresse.ca/la-tribune/opinions/201106/12/01-4408482-les-memes-dechainees-et-leurs-combats.php

[5] Jennifer Pederson. The Raging Grannies Activist Grandmothering for Peace. Journal of the Motherhood Initiative 1(1) : 64-74.

[6] Aging Horizons Bulletin. Interview with Dana Sawchuk : The Raging Grannies' Cheeky Protests for a Better World : http://aginghorizons.com/2009/12/interview-the-raging-grannies-cheeky-protests-for-a-better-world.

[7] Peter D'Auria. This "Raging Granny" Crashed a Wall Street Dinner to Demand Answers. Yes Magazine, Mar 27, 2015 : http://www.yesmagazine.org/issues/together-with-earth/this-raging-granny-crashed-wall-street-dinner

[8] Carole Roy. The Raging Grannies, Blazing a Trail of Humorous Protests. Canadian Dimension, 2004 : https://canadiandimension.com/articles/view/the-raging-grannies-blazing-a-trail-of-humorous-protests

- ♀ Portail des femmes et du féminisme

6 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

6.1 Texte

Mémés déchaînées. Contributeurs: LeFit, Jean-Jacques Georges, Lomita, Enrevseluj, Benji7600, DickensBot et MaudeG3

6.2 Images

Fichier:Raging_Grannies_profile.JPG. Licence: Attribution. Contributeurs: Travail personnel. Artiste d'origine: Joshua Sherurcij

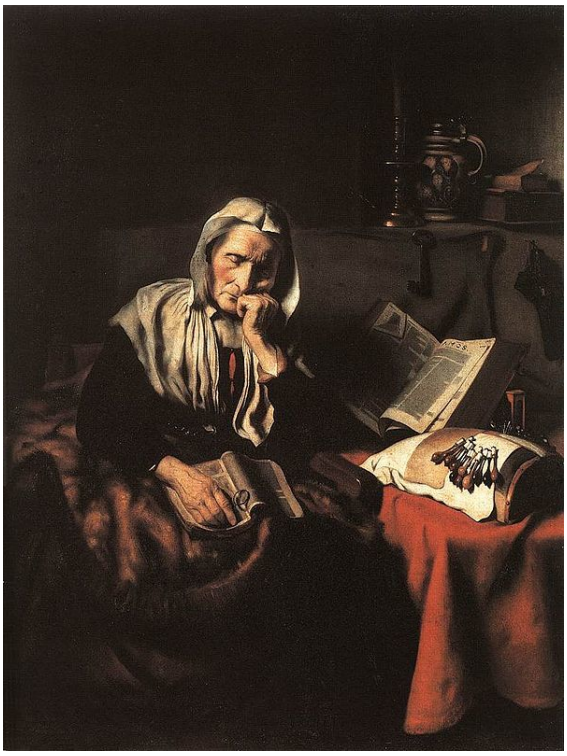
6.3 Licence du contenu

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Old age

"Elderly" redirects here. For other uses, see Elder.
"Old people" redirects here. For the Khmer Rouge term, see New People.

Old age consists of ages nearing or surpassing the life



Old Woman Dozing *by Nicolaes Maes (1656). Royal Museums of Fine Arts, Brussels*

expectancy of human beings, and thus the end of the human life cycle. Euphemisms and terms for old people include, **old people** (worldwide usage), **seniors** (American usage), **senior citizens** (British and American usage), **older adults** (in the social sciences[1]), **the elderly**, and **elders** (in many cultures —including the cultures of aboriginal people).

Old people often have limited regenerative abilities and are more susceptible to disease, syndromes, and sickness than younger adults. The organic process of ageing is called senescence,[2] the medical study of the aging process is gerontology,[3] and the study of diseases that afflict the elderly is geriatrics.[4] The elderly also face other social issues such as retirement, loneliness, and ageism.[5]

The chronological age denoted as "old age" varies culturally and historically. Thus, old age is "a social construct" rather than a definite "biological stage".[6]

1 Definitions

Definitions of old age include official definitions, popular definitions, sub-group definitions, and four dimensions as follows.

1.1 Official definitions

Old age comprises "the later part of life; the period of life after youth and middle age . . . , usually with reference to deterioration"[7] When old age begins cannot be universally defined because it shifts according to the context. The United Nations has agreed that 60+ years may be usually denoted as old age,[8] and this is the first attempt at an international definition of old age. However, for its study of old age in Africa, the World Health Organization (WHO) set 50 as the beginning of old age. At the same time, the WHO recognized that the developing world often defines old age, not by years, but by new roles, loss of previous roles, or inability to make active contribution to society.[9]

Most developed Western countries set the age of 60 to 65 for retirement and old-age social programs eligibility. However, various countries and societies consider the onset of old age as anywhere from the mid-40s to the 70s.[10] Furthermore, the fact that life expectancy beyond 80 has become widespread has shifted definitions of old age.[11]

1.2 Popular definitions

A Pew Research Center study of 2,929 Americans, age 18+, found that they hold very different definitions of old age. Respondents up to their early 30's said that old age begins at 60, but respondents 65+ said 74. The average of all answers was 68.[12]

Most Britons define old age as starting at 59 according to a survey of 2,200 people in the UK. The under 25s reckon 54 as the beginning of old age. The 80+ define old age as starting at 68.[13] Another survey concluded that most Britons define the onset of old age as almost 70. Europeans on average set the start of old age at 62.[14]

1.3 Sub-group definitions

Gerontologists have recognized the very different conditions that people experience as they grow older within the years defined as old age. In developed countries, most

people in their 60s and early 70s are still fit, active, and able to care for themselves.[15] However, after 75, they will become increasingly frail, a condition marked by serious mental and physical debilitation.[16]

Therefore, rather than lumping together all people who have been defined as old, some gerontologists have recognized the diversity of old age by defining sub-groups. One study distinguishes the young old (60 to 69), the middle old (70 to 79), and the very old (80+).[17] Another study's sub-grouping is young-old (65 to 74), middle-old (75–84), and oldest-old (85+).[18] A third sub-grouping is "young old" (65-74), "old" (74-84), and "old-old" (85+).[19] Delineating sub-groups in the 65+ population enables a more accurate portrayal of significant life changes.[20]

Two British scholars, Paul Higgs and Chris Gilleard, have added a "fourth age" sub-group. In British English, the "third age" is "the period in life of active retirement, following middle age".[21] Higgs and Gilleard describe the fourth age as "an arena of inactive, unhealthy, unproductive, and ultimately unsuccessful ageing."[22]

1.4 Dimensions of old age

Key Concepts in Social Gerontology lists four dimensions: chronological, biological, psychological, and social.[23] Wattis and Curran add a fifth dimension: developmental.[24] Chronological age may differ considerably from a person's functional age. The distinguishing marks of old age normally occur in all five senses at different times and different rates for different persons.[25] In addition to chronological age, people can be considered old because of the other dimensions of old age. For example, people may be considered old when they become grandparents or when they begin to do less or different work in retirement.[26]

1.5 Senior citizen

Senior citizen is a common euphemism for an old person used in American English, and sometimes in British English. It implies or means that the person being referred to is retired.[27][28][29][30] This in turn usually implies or in fact means that the person is over the retirement age, which varies according to country. Synonyms include **old age pensioner** or **pensioner** in British English, and **retiree** and **senior** in American English. Some dictionaries describe widespread usage of "senior citizen" for people over the age of 65.[31]

When defined in an official context, *senior citizen* is often used for legal or policy-related reasons in determining who is eligible for certain benefits available to the age group.

It is used in general usage instead of traditional terms such as *old person*, *old-age pensioner*, or *elderly* as a courtesy and to signify continuing relevance of and respect for this population group as "citizens" of society, of *senior* rank.[32]

The term was apparently coined in 1938 during a political campaign.[33] Famed caricaturist Al Hirschfeld claimed on several occasion that his father Isaac Hirschfeld invented the term 'senior citizen'. [34][35] [36] It has come into widespread use in recent decades in legislation, commerce, and common speech. Especially in less formal contexts, it is often abbreviated as "senior(s)", which is also used as an adjective.

In commerce, some businesses offer customers of a certain age a "senior discount". The age at which these discounts are available vary between 55, 60, 62 or 65, and other criteria may also apply. Sometimes a special "senior discount card" or other proof of age needs to be obtained and produced to show entitlement.

1.5.1 Age qualifications

The age which qualifies for senior citizen status varies widely. In governmental contexts it is usually associated with an age at which pensions or medical benefits for the elderly become available. In commercial contexts, where it may serve as a marketing device to attract customers, the age is often significantly lower.[37]

In the United States, the standard retirement age is currently 66 (gradually increasing to 67).[38]

In Canada, the OASP (Old Age Security Pension) is available at 65 (gradually increasing to 67, starting in the period 2023-2029),[39] and the CPP (Canada Pension Plan) as early as age 60.

The AARP allows couples in which one spouse has reached the age of 50 to join, regardless of the age of the other spouse.

2 Marks of old age

The distinguishing marks associated with old age comprise both physical and mental characteristics.[40] The marks of old age are so unlike the marks of middle age that it has been suggested that, as an individual transitions into old age, he/she might well be thought of as different persons "time-sharing" the same identity.[41]

These marks do not occur at the same chronological age for everyone. Also, they occur at different rates and order for different people.[42] Because each person is unique, marks of old age vary between people, even those of the same chronological age.[43]

A basic mark of old age that affects both body and mind is "slowness of behavior."[44] This "slowing down principle" finds a correlation between advancing age and slowness of reaction and task performance, both physical and

mental.[45] However, some studies have showns that the elderly constitute a happier age group than their younger adult counterparts.[46]

2.1 Physical marks of old age

Physical marks of old age include the following:

- **Bone and joint.** Old bones are marked by "thinning and shrinkage." This results in a loss of height (about two inches by age 80), a stooping posture in many people, and a greater susceptibility to bone and joint diseases such as osteoarthritis and osteoporosis.[47]
- **Chronic diseases.** Most older persons have at least one chronic condition and many have multiple conditions. In 2007-2009, the most frequently occurring conditions among older persons in the United States were uncontrolled hypertension (34%), diagnosed arthritis (50%), and heart disease (32%).[48]
- **Chronic mucus hypersecretion (CMH)** "defined as coughing and bringing up sputum . . . is a common respiratory symptom in elderly persons."[49]
- **Dental problems.** Less saliva and less ability for oral hygiene in old age increases the chance of tooth decay and infection.[50]
- **Digestive system.** About 40% of the time, old age is marked by digestive disorders such as difficulty in swallowing, inability to eat enough and to absorb nutrition, constipation and bleeding.[51]
- **Essential Tremor (ET)** is an uncontrollable shaking in a part of the upper body. It is more common in the elderly and symptoms worsen with age.[52]
- **Eyesight.** Diminished eyesight makes it more difficult to read in low lighting and in smaller print. Speed with which an individual reads and the ability to locate objects may also be impaired.[53]
- **Falls.** Old age spells risk for injury from falls that might not cause injury to a younger person.[54] Every year, about one-third of those 65 years old and over half of those 80 years old fall.[55] Falls are the leading cause of injury and death for old people.[56]
- **Gait change.** Some aspects of gait normally change with old age. Gait velocity slows after age 70. Double stance time (i.e., time with both feet on the ground) also increases with age. Because of gait change, old people sometimes appear to be walking on ice.[57]
- **Hair** usually becomes thinner and grayer.[58]
- **Hearing.** By age 75 and older, 48% of men and 37% of women encounter impairments in hearing. Of the 26.7 million people over age 50 with a hearing impairment, only one in seven uses a hearing aid.[59]
- **Hearts** are less efficient in old age with a resulting loss of stamina. In addition, atherosclerosis can constrict blood flow.[58]
- **Immune function.** Less efficient immune function (Immunosenescence) is a mark of old age.[60]
- **Lungs** expand less well; thus, they provide less oxygen.[47]
- **Mobility impairment or loss.** "Impairment in mobility affects 14% of those between 65 and 74, but half of those over 85."[61] Loss of mobility is common old people. This inability to get around has serious "social, psychological, and physical consequences".[62]
- **Pain** afflicts old people at least 25% of the time, increasing with age up to 80% for those in nursing homes.[63] Most pains are rheumatological or malignant.[64]
- **Sexuality** remains important throughout the lifespan and the sexual expression of 'typical, healthy older persons is a relatively neglected topic of research'.[65] Sexual attitudes and identity are established in early adulthood and change minimally over the course of a lifetime.[66] There is a growing body of research on people's sexual behaviours and desires in later life that challenges the 'asexual' image of older adults. People aged 75–102 continue to experience sensuality and sexual pleasure.[67] Other known sexual behaviours in older age groups include sexual thoughts, fantasies and erotic dreams,[68] masturbation, oral sex, vaginal and anal intercourse.[65] Sexual drive in both men and women decreases as they age.[69]
- **Skin** loses elasticity, becomes drier, and more lined and wrinkled.[58]
- **Sleep** trouble holds a chronic prevalence of over 50% in old age and results in daytime sleepiness.[70] In a study of 9,000 persons with a mean age of 74, only 12% reported no sleep complaints.[71] By age 65, deep sleep goes down to about 5%.[72]
- **Taste buds** diminish so that by age 80 taste buds are down to 50% of normal. Food becomes less appealing and nutrition can suffer.[73]
- **Urinary incontinence** is often found in old age.[74]
- **Voice.** In old age, vocal cords weaken and vibrate more slowly. This results in a weakened, breathy voice that is sometimes called an "old person's voice."[75]

2.2 Mental marks of old age

Mental marks of old age include the following.

- **Adaptable** describes most people in their old age. In spite the stressfulness of old age, they are described as "agreeable" and "accepting." However, old age dependence induces feelings of incompetence and worthlessness in a minority.[76]

- **Caution** marks old age. This antipathy toward "risk-taking" stems from the fact that old people have less to gain and more to lose by taking risks than younger people.[77]

- **Depressed mood.**[78] According to Cox, Abramson, Devine, and Hollon (2012), old age is a risk factor for depression caused by prejudice (i.e., "deprejudice"). When people are prejudiced against the elderly and then become old themselves, their anti-elderly prejudice turns inward, causing depression. "People with more negative age stereotypes will likely have higher rates of depression as they get older."[79] Old age depression results in the over-65 population having the highest suicide rate.[80]

- **Fear** of crime in old age, especially among the frail, sometimes weighs more heavily than concerns about finances or health and restricts what they do. The fear persists in spite of the fact that old people are victims of crime less often than younger people.[81]

- **Mental disorders** afflict about 15% of people aged 60+ according to estimates by the World Health Organization.[82] Another survey taken in 15 countries reported that mental disorders of adults interfered with their daily activities more than physical problems.[80]

- **Reduced mental and cognitive ability** afflicts old age.[83] Memory loss is common in old age due to the decrease in speed of information being encoded, stored, and retrieved. It takes more time to learn new information.[84] Dementia is a general term for memory loss and other intellectual abilities serious enough to interfere with daily life. Its prevalence increases in old age from about 10% at age 65 to about 50% over age 85.[85] Alzheimer's disease accounts for 50 to 80 percent of dementia cases. Demented behavior can include wandering, physical aggression, verbal outbursts, depression, and psychosis.[86]

- **Set in one's ways** describes a mind set of old age.[87] A study of over 400 distinguished men and women in old age found a "preference for the routine."[88] Explanations include old age's toll on the "fluid intelligence" and the "more deeply entrenched" ways of the old.[89]

3 Perceptions of old age

The literature regarding old age includes perceptions of old age from a middle-age perspective, from an old-age perspective, from society's perspective, and from a simulated perspective.

3.1 Old age from a middle-age perspective

Numerous books by middle-age writers depict their perceptions of old people.[90] One writer notices the change in his parents: they move slowly, they have lost strength, they repeat stories, their minds wander, and they fret.[91] Another writer sees her aged parents and is bewildered: they refuse to follow her advice, they are obsessed with the past, they avoid risk, they live at a "glacial pace."[92]

Other writers treat the perceptions of middle-age people regarding their own old age. In her *The Denial of Aging*, Dr. Muriel R. Gillick, a baby boomer, accuses her contemporaries of believing that by proper exercise and diet they can avoid the scourges of old age and proceed from middle age to death.[93] Studies find that many people in the 55-75 range can postpone morbidity by practicing healthy life styles. These discourses take part in a general idea of successful ageing. However, at about age 80, all people experience similar morbidity.[94] Even with healthy life styles, most 85+ people will undergo extended "frailty and disability."[95]

3.2 Old age from an old-age perspective

Early old age is a pleasant time: children are grown, retirement from work, time to pursue interests.[96] Many people are also willing to get involved in community and activist organizations to promote their well-being. In contrast, perceptions of old age by writers 80+ years old ("old age in the real meaning of the term[97]) tend to be negative.

Georges Minois writes that the first man to talk about his old age was an Egyptian scribe who lived 4,500 years ago. The scribe addressed God with a prayer of lament:[98]

> O Sovereign my Lord! Oldness has come; old age has descended. Feebleness has arrived; dotage is here anew. The heart sleeps wearily every day.
> The eyes are weak, the ears are deaf, the strength is disappearing because of weariness of the heart and the mouth is silent and cannot speak.
> The heart is forgetful and cannot recall yesterday. The bone suffers old age. God is become evil. All taste is gone. What old age does to men is evil in every respect.[99]

Minois comments that the scribe's "cry shows that nothing has changed in the drama of decrepitude between the age of the Pharaoh and the atomic age" and "expresses all the anguish of old people in the past and the present."[100]

Lillian Rubin, active in her 80s as an author, sociologist, and psychotherapist, opens her book *60 on Up: The Truth about Aging in America* with "getting old sucks. It always has, it always will." Dr. Rubin contrasts the "real old age" with the "rosy pictures" painted by middle-age writers.[101]

Writing at the age of 87, Mary C. Morrison delineates the heroism required by old age: to live through the disintegration of one's own body or that of someone you love. Morrison concludes, "old age is not for the fainthearted."[102] In the book *Life Beyond 85 Years*, the 150 interviewees had to cope with physical and mental debilitation and with losses of loved ones. One interviewee described living in old age as "pure hell."[103]

3.3 Old age from society's perspective

Based on his survey of old age in history, Georges Minois concludes that "it is clear that always and everywhere youth has been preferred to old age." In western thought, "old age is an evil, an infirmity and a dreary time of preparation for death." Furthermore, death is often preferred over "decrepitude, because death means deliverance."[104]

"The problem of the ambiguity of old age has . . . been with us since the stage of primitive society; it was both the source of wisdom and of infirmity, experience and decrepitude, of prestige and suffering."[105]

In the Classical period of Greek and Roman cultures, old age was denigrated as a time of "decline and decrepitude."[106] "Beauty and strength" were esteemed and old age was viewed as defiling and ugly. Old age was reckoned as one of the unanswerable "great mysteries" along with evil, pain, and suffering. "Decrepitude, which shrivels heroes, seemed worse than death."[107]

The Medieval and Renaissance periods depicted old age as "cruel or weak."[108]

3.4 Old people from society's perspective

Historical periods reveal a mixed picture of the "position and status" of old people, but there has never been a "golden age of aging."[109] Studies have disproved the popular belief that in the past old people were venerated by society and cared for by their families.[110] Veneration for and antagonism toward the aged have coexisted in complex relationships throughout history.[111] "Old people were respected or despised, honoured or put to death according to circumstance."[105]

Ancient times

In ancient times, the very few people who lived beyond 35 physically and mentally healthy, especially those of social status and wealth, were treated with "respect and awe." In contrast, those who were frail were seen as a burden and ignored or in extreme cases killed.[109] People were defined as "old" because of their inability to perform useful tasks rather than their years.[112]

Classical period

"The Olympians did not like old people." Their youth rebelled against the old, driving them off or killing them.[113]

Although he was skeptical of the gods, Aristotle concurred in the dislike of old people. In his *Ethics*, he wrote that "old people are miserly; they do not acknowledge disinterested friendship; only seeking for what can satisfy their selfish needs."[114]

Medieval and Renaissance periods

The 16th century utopians, Thomas More and Antonio de Guevara allowed no decrepit old people in their fictional lands.[115]

For Thomas More, on the island of Utopia, when people are so old as to have "out-lived themselves" and are terminally ill, in pain, and a burden to everyone, the priests exhort them about choosing to die. The priests assure them that "they shall be happy after death." If they choose to die, they end their lives by starvation or by taking opium.[116]

Antonio de Guevara's utopian nation "had a custom, not to live longer than fifty years." At that age, they practiced self-immolation. Rather than condemn the practice, Bishop Guevara called it a "golden world" in which people "have overcome the natural appetite to desire to live."[117]

Modern period

In the Modern period, the "cultural status" of old people has declined in many cultures.[108] Joan Erikson observed that "aged individuals are often ostracized, neglected, and overlooked; elders are seen no longer as bearers of wisdom but as embodiments of shame."[118]

Research on age-related attitudes consistently finds that negative attitudes exceed positive attitudes toward old people because of their looks and behavior.[119] In his study *Aging and Old Age*, Posner discovers "resentment and disdain of older people" in American society.[120]

Harvard University's Implicit-association test measures implicit "attitudes and beliefs" about Young vis a vis Old.[121] *Blind Spot: Hidden Biases of Good People*, a book about the test, reports that 80% of Americans have an "automatic preference for the young over old" and that attitude is true worldwide. The young are "consistent in their negative attitude" toward the old.[122] *Ageism* documents that Americans generally have "little tolerance for older persons and very few reservations about harboring

negative attitudes" about them.[123]

In spite of its prevalence, ageism is seldom the subject of public discourse.[124]

In 2014, a documentary film called The Age of Love used humor and poignant adventures of 30 seniors who attend a speed dating event for 70- to 90-year-olds, and discovered how the search for romance changes; or does not change; from a childhood sweetheart to older age.[125]

3.5 Old age from simulated perspective

Simone de Beauvoir wrote that "there is one form of experience that belongs only to those that are old – that of old age itself."[126] Nevertheless, simulations of old age attempt to help younger people gain some understanding.

Texas A&M University offers a plan for a "Aging Simulation" workshop.[127] The workshop is adapted from *Sensitizing People to the Processes of Aging*.[128] Some of the simulations follow:

- Sight: Wearing swimmer's goggles with black paper pasted to lens with only a small hole to simulate tunnel vision,
- Hearing: Use ear plugs to dull the sound of people talking.
- Touch: Wearing thick gloves, button a shirt or buckle a belt.
- Dexterity: With tape around several fingers, unscrew a jar lid.
- Mobility and Balance: Carry packages in one hand while using a walker.

The Macklin Intergenerational Institute conducts Xtreme Aging workshops, as depicted in the *The New York Times*.[129] A condensed version was presented on NBC's Today Show and is available online.[130] One exercise was to lay out 3 sets of 5 slips of paper. On set #1, write your 5 most enjoyed activities; on set #2, write your 5 most valued possessions; on set #3, write your 5 most loved people. Then "lose" them one by one, trying to feel each loss, until you have lost them all as happens in old age.

4 Old age frailty

Most people in the age range of 60-80 (the years of retirement and early old age), enjoy rich possibilities for a full life, but the condition of frailty distinguished by "bodily failure" and greater dependence becomes increasingly after that.[97] In the United States, hospital discharge data from 2003-2011 shows that injury was the common reason for hospitalization among patient aged 65+.[132]

Gerontologists note the lack of research regarding and the difficulty in defining frailty. However, they add that physicians recognize frailty when they see it.[133]



An image of an elderly man being guided by a young child accompanies William Blake's poem London. *This image is a digital repercussion of his hand-painted 1826 print from Copy AA of* Songs of Innocence and Experience. *The item is currently in the collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum.*[131]

A group of geriatricians proposed a general definition of frailty as "a physical state of increased vulnerability to stressors[134] that results from decreased reserves and disregulation[135] in multiple physiological systems."[136]

4.1 Prevalence of frailty

Frailty is a common condition in later old age, but different definitions of frailty produce diverse assessments of prevalence. One study placed the incidence of frailty for ages 65+ at 10.7%.[137] Another study placed the incidence of frailty in age 65+ population at 22% for women and 15% for men.[138] A Canadian study illustrated how frailty increases with age and calculated the prevalence for 65+ as 22.4% and for 85+ as 43.7%.[139]

A worldwide study of "patterns of frailty" based on data from 20 nations found (a) a consistent correlation between frailty and age, (b) a higher frequency among women, and (c) more frailty in wealthier nations where greater support and medical care increases longevity.[140]

In Norway, a 20-year longitudinal study of 400 people

found that bodily failure and greater dependence became prevalent in the 80+ years. The study calls these years the "fourth age" or "old age in the real meaning of the term." Similarly, the "Berlin Aging Study" rated over-all functionality on four levels: good, medium, poor, and very poor. People in their 70s were mostly rated good. In the 80-90 year range, the four levels of functionality were divided equally. By the 90-100 year range, 60% would be considered frail because of very poor functionality and only 5% still possessed good functionality.[97]

In the United States, the 85+ age group is the fastest growing, a group that is almost sure to face the "inevitable decrepitude" of survivors.[141] (Frailty and decrepitude are synonyms.[142])

4.2 Markers of frailty

Three unique markers of frailty have been proposed: (a) loss of any notion of invincibility, (b) loss of ability to do things essential to one's care, and (c) loss of possibility for a subsequent life stage.[143]

Old age survivors on-average deteriorate from agility in their 65-80s to a period of frailty preceding death. This deterioration is gradual for some and precipitous for others. Frailty is marked by an array of chronic physical and mental problems which means that frailty is not treatable as a specific disease. These problems coupled with increased dependency in the basic activities of daily living (ADLs) required for personal care add emotional problems: depression and anxiety.[144] In sum, frailty has been depicted as a group of "complex issues," distinct but "causally interconnected," that often include "comorbid diseases,",[145] progressive weakness, stress, exhaustion, and depression.[146]

4.3 Misconceptions of frail people

Johnson and Barer did a pioneering study of *Life Beyond 85 Years* by interviews over a six-year period. In talking with 85+ year olds, they found some popular conceptions about old age to be erroneous. Many studies of old age overlook the 85+ survivors so their conclusions do not apply. Such erroneous conceptions include (1) people in old age have a least one family member for support, (2) old age well-being requires social activity, and (3) "successful adaptation" to age-related changes demands a continuity of self-concept. In their interviews, Johnson and Barer found that 24% of the 85+ had no face-to-face family relationships; many have outlived their families. Second, that contrary to popular notions, the interviews revealed that the reduced activity and socializing of the over 85s does not harm their well-being; they "welcome increased detachment." Third, rather than a continuity of self-concept, as the interviewees faced new situations they changed their "cognitive and emotional processes" and reconstituted their "self–representation."[147]

4.4 Care and costs

Frail people require a high level of care. Medical advances have made it possible to "postpone death" for years. This added time costs many frail people "prolonged sickness, dependence, pain, and suffering."[148]

According to a study by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the rate of ED visits was consistently highest among patients ages 85 years and older in 2006-2011 in the United States.[149] Additionally, patients aged 65+ had the highest percentage of hospital stays for adults with multiple chronic conditions but the second highest percentage of hospital costs in 2003-2014.[150]

These final years are also costly in economic terms.[151] One out of every four Medicare dollars is spent on the frail in their last year of life . . . in attempts to postpone death.[152]

Medical treatments in the final days are not only economically costly, they are often unnecessary, even harmful.[153] Nortin Hadler, M.D. warns against the tendency to medicalize and overtreat the frail.[154] In her *Choosing Medical Care in Old Age*, Muriel R. Gillick M.D. argues that appropriate medical treatment for the frail is not the same as for the robust. The frail are vulnerable to "being tipped over" by any physical stress put on the system such as medical interventions.[155]

4.5 Death and frailty

Old age, death, and frailty are linked because approximately half the deaths in old age are preceded by months or years of frailty,[156]

Older Adults' Views on Death is based on interviews with 109 people in the 70-90 age range, with a mean age of 80.7. Almost 20% of the people wanted to use whatever treatment that might postpone death. About the same number said that given a terminal illness, they would choose assisted suicide. Roughly half chose doing nothing except live day by day until death comes naturally without medical or other intervention designed to prolong life. This choice was coupled with a desire to receive palliative care if needed.[157]

About half of older adults suffer multimorbidity, that is, they have three or more chronic conditions.[158] Medical advances have made it possible to "postpone death," but in many cases this postponement adds "prolonged sickness, dependence, pain, and suffering," a time that is costly in social, psychological, economic terms.[159]

The longitudinal interviews of 150 age 85+ people summarized in *Life Beyond 85 Years* found "progressive terminal decline" in the year prior to death: constant fatigue, much sleep, detachment from people, things, and activities, simplified lives. Most of the interviewees did not fear death; some would welcome it. One person said, "living

this long is pure hell." However, nearly everyone feared a long process of dying. Some wanted to die in their sleep; others wanted to die "on their feet."[160]

The study of *Older Adults' Views on Death* found that the more frail people were, the more "pain, suffering, and struggles" they were enduring, the more likely they were to "accept and welcome" death as a release from their misery. Their fear about the process of dying was that it would prolong their distress. Besides being a release from misery, some saw death as a way to reunion with departed loved ones. Others saw death as a way to free their caretakers from the burden of their care.[161]

5 Religiosity in old age

Mostly, at all times, old people have been more religious than young people.[162] At the same time, wide cultural variations exist.[163]

In the United States, 90% of old age Hispanics view themselves as very, quite, or somewhat religious.[164] The Pew Research Center's study of black and white old people found that 62% of those in ages 65–74 and 70% in ages 75+ asserted that religion was "very important" to them. For all 65+ people, more women (76%) than men (53%) and more blacks (87%) than whites (63%) consider religion "very important" to them. This compares to 54% in the 30-49 age range.[165]

In a British 20-year longitudinal study, less than half of the old people surveyed said that religion was "very important" to them and one-fourth said they had become less religious in old age.[166] The late-life rise in religiosity is stronger in Japan than in the United States, but in the Netherlands it is minimal.[163]

In the practice of religion, a study of 60+ people found that 25% read the Bible every day and over 40% look at religious TV.[167] Pew Research found that in the age 65+ range, 75% of whites and 87% of blacks pray daily.[168]

Participation in organized religion is not a good indicator of religiosity because transportation and health problems often hinder participation.[164]

6 Demographic changes

In the industrialized countries, life expectancy and, thus, the old age population have increased consistently over the last decades.[169] In the United States the proportion of people aged 65 or older increased from 4% in 1900 to about 12% in 2000.[170] In 1900, only about 3 million of the nation's citizens were 65 or older (out of 76 million total American citizens). By 2000, the number of senior citizens had increased to about 35 million (of 280 million US citizens). Population experts estimate that more than 50 million Americans—about 17 percent of the population—will be 65 or older in 2020.[171] By 2050, it is projected that at least 400,000 Americans will be 100 or older.[172]

The number of old people is growing around the world chiefly because of the post–World War II baby boom and increases in the provision and standards of health care.[173] By 2050, 33% of the developed world's population and almost 20% of the less developed world's population will be over 60 years old.[174]

The growing number of people living to their 80s and 90s in the developed world has strained public welfare systems and has also resulted in increased incidence of diseases like cancer and dementia that were rarely seen in premodern times. When the United States Social Security program was created, persons older than 65 numbered only around 5% of the population and the average life expectancy of a 65-year-old in 1936 was approximately 5 years, while in 2011 it could often range from 10–20 years. Other issues that can arise from an increasing population are growing demands for health care and an increase in demand for different types of services.[175]

Of the roughly 150,000 people who die each day across the globe, about two thirds—100,000 per day—die of age-related causes.[176] In industrialized nations, the proportion is much higher, reaching 90%.[176]

7 Psychosocial aspects



An elderly Somali woman.

This is one of the images (with its caption) that get re-used from one entry to another. The Her ethnicity seems to prevent her image to represent a 'universal elder'.

According to Erik Erikson's "Stages of Psychosocial Development", the human personality is developed in a series of eight stages that take place from the time of birth and continue on throughout an individual's complete life. He characterises old age as a period of "Integrity vs. Despair", during which a person focuses on reflecting back on his life. Those who are unsuccessful during this phase will feel that their life has been wasted and will experience many regrets. The individual will be left with feelings of bitterness and despair. Those who feel proud



An elderly Khmer woman.

of their accomplishments will feel a sense of integrity. Successfully completing this phase means looking back with few regrets and a general feeling of satisfaction. These individuals will attain wisdom, even when confronting death.[177][178][179] Coping is a very important skill needed in the aging process to move forward with life and not be 'stuck' in the past. The way a person adapts and copes, reflects his aging process on a psycho-social level.[180]

For people in their 80s and 90s, Joan Erikson added a ninth stage in *The Life Cycle Completed: Extended Version*.[181] As she wrote, she added the ninth stage because the Integrity of the eighth stage imposes "a serious demand on the senses of elders" and the Wisdom of the eighth stage requires capacities that ninth stage elders "do not usually have."[182]

Newman & Newman also proposed a ninth stage of life, Elderhood. Elderhood refers to those individuals who live past the life expectancy of their birth cohorts. There are two different types of people described in this stage of life. The "young old" are the healthy individuals who can function on their own without assistance and can complete their daily tasks independently. The "old old" are those who depend on specific services due to declining health or diseases. This period of life is characterized as a period of "immortality vs. extinction." Immortality is the belief that your life will go on past death, some examples are an afterlife or living on through one's family. Extinction refers to feeling as if life has no purpose.[183]

7.1 Theories of old age

Another example of redundancy from one entry to another, these theories also appear in other entries.

Social theories, or concepts,[184] propose explanations for the distinctive relationships between old people and their societies.

One of the theories is the Disengagement Theory proposed in 1961. This theory proposes that in old age a mutual disengagement between people and their society occurs in anticipation of death. By becoming disengaged from work and family responsibilities, according to this concept, people are enabled to enjoy their old age without stress. This theory has been subjected to the criticism that old age disengagement is neither natural, inevitable, nor beneficial.[185] Furthermore, disengaging from social ties in old age is not across the board: unsatisfactory ties are dropped and satisfying ones kept.[186]

In opposition to the Disengagement Theory the Activity Theory of old age argues that disengagement in old age occurs not by desire, but by the barriers to social engagement imposed by society. This theory has been faulted for not factoring in psychological changes that occur in old age as shown by reduced activity even when available. It has also been found that happiness in old age is not proportional to activity.[187]

According to the Continuity Theory, in spite of the inevitable differences imposed by their old age, most people try to maintain continuity in personhood, activities, and relationships with their younger days.[187]

Socioemotional Selectivity Theory also depicts how people maintain continuity in old age. The focus of this theory is continuity sustained by social networks, albeit networks narrowed by choice and by circumstances. The choice is for more harmonious relationships. The circumstances are loss of relationships by death and distance.[188]

8 Life expectancy

Life expectancy by nation at birth in year 2011 ranged from 48 years to 82.[189]

In most parts of the world women live, on average, longer than men; even so, the disparities vary between 12 years in Russia to no difference or higher life expectancy for men in countries such as Zimbabwe and Uganda.[190]

The number of elderly persons worldwide began to surge in the second half of the 20th century. Up to that time (and still true in underdeveloped countries), five or less percent of the population was over 65. Few lived longer than their 70s and people who attained advanced age (i.e. their 80s) were rare enough to be a novelty and were revered as wise sages. The worldwide over 65 population in 1960 was one-third of the under 5 population. By 2013, the over 65 population had grown to equal the under 5 population. The over 65 population is projected to double the under five by 2050.[191]

Before the surge in the over 65 population, accidents and disease claimed many people before they could attain old age, and health problems in those over 65 meant a quick death in most cases. If a person lived to an advanced age, it was due to genetic factors and/or a relatively easy lifestyle, since diseases of old age could not be treated before the 20th century.[192]

9 Old age benefits

German chancellor Otto von Bismarck created the world's first comprehensive government social safety net in the 1880s, providing for old age pensions.[10]

In the United States of America, and the United Kingdom, 65 (UK 60 for women) was traditionally the age of retirement with full old age benefits.[193]

In 2003, the age at which a United States citizen became eligible for full Social Security benefits began to increase gradually, and will continue to do so until it reaches 67 in 2027. Full retirement age for Social Security benefits for people retiring in 2012 is age 66.[194] In the United Kingdom, the state pension age for men and women will rise to 66 in 2020 with further increases scheduled after that."[195]

Originally, the purpose of old age pensions was to prevent elderly persons from being reduced to beggary, which is still common in some underdeveloped countries, but growing life expectancies and older populations have brought into question the model under which pension systems were designed.[196] By 1990, the United States was spending 30 per cent of its budget on the elderly, compared with 2 per cent on education.[197] The dominant perception of the American old age population changed from "needy" and "worthy" to "powerful" and "greedy," old people getting more than their share of the nation's resources.[198] However, in 2011, using a Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), the old age American poverty rate was measured as 15.9%.[199]

10 Assistance: devices and personal

In the USA in 2008, 11 million people aged 65+ lived alone: 5 million or 22% of ages 65–74, 4 million or 34% of ages 75–84, and 2 million or 41% of ages 85+. The 2007 gender breakdown for all people 65+ was men 19% and women 39%.[200]

Many new assistive devices made especially for the home have enabled more old people to care for themselves activities of daily living (ADL). Able Data[201] lists 40,000 assistive technology products in 20 categories.[202] Some examples of devices are a medical alert and safety system, shower seat (making it so the person does not get tired in the shower and fall), a bed cane (offering support to those with unsteadiness getting in and out of bed) and an ADL cuff (used with eating utensils for people with paralysis or hand weakness).[203]



Old man at a nursing home in Norway.

A Swedish study found that at age 76, 46% of the subjects used assistive devices. When they reached age 86, 69% used them. The subjects were ambivalent regarding the use of the assistive devices: as "enablers" or as "disablers."[204] People who view assistive devices as enabling greater independence accept and use them. Those who see them as symbols of disability reject them.[205]

Even with assistive devices as of 2006, 8½ million Americans needed personal assistance because of impaired basic activities of daily living (ADLs) required for personal care or impaired instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) required for independent living. Projections place this number at 21 million by 2030 when 40% of Americans over 70 will need assistance.[206] There are many options for such long term care to those who require it. There is the home care in which a family member, volunteer, or trained professional will aid the person in need and help with daily activities. Another option is community services which can provide the person with transportation, meal plans, or activities in senior centers. A third option is assisted living where 24 hour round the clock supervision is given with aid in eating, bathing, dressing, etc. A final option is a nursing home which provides professional nursing care.[207]

11 See also

- ageing
- aging in dogs
- aging in place
- centenarian
- Elder rights
- Elder village

- elderly care
- Food preferences in older adults and seniors
- geriatric care management
- gerontology
- International Day of Older Persons
- list of the verified oldest men
- list of the verified oldest women
- oldest people
- pensioner
- Respect for the Aged Day
- retirement home
- Silver Alert
- supercentenarian
- successful ageing
- ageism
- activist ageing

12 References

[1] *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition* (American Psychological Association, 2009) ISBN 1433805618

[2] http://www.thefreedictionary.com/senescence

[3] http://www.thefreedictionary.com/gerontology[]

[4] http://www.thefreedictionary.com/geriatrics[]

[5] http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-24572231[]

[6] *Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine*, s.v. "old age". Online at http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780198568506.001.0001/acref-9780198568506-e-4834?rskey=7F4W2c&result=4834. Accessed December 05, 2013.

[7] "old age, n.". *Oxford English Dictionary Online*. September 2013. Oxford University Press. http://0-www.oed.com.librarycatalog.vts.edu/view/Entry/258473?redirectedFrom=old+age& (accessed December 02, 2013).

[8] http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageingdefnolder/en/ (Accessed December 24, 2013.

[9] "Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing," http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf.

[10] http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/426737/old-age

[11] The Robert N. Butler Columbia Aging Center, "About Us." http://www.mailman.columbia.edu/academic-departments/centers/columbia-aging/about-us.(accessed December 24, 2013.

[12] Pew Research Center, "Growing Old in America: Expectations vs. Reality," http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2010/10/Getting-Old-in-America.pdf

[13] "Old age starts at 54 (and youth ends at 32) - that's if you ask young people" at http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2086030/Old-age-starts-54-youth-ends-32.html. Accessed 27 December 2013.

[14] "Middle age begins at 55 years, survey suggests" at http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-19622330. Accessed December 27, 2013.

[15] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan*, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 607.

[16] "Frailty in Older Adults" at http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=204046. Accessed December 3, 2013.

[17] Forman, D. E.; Berman, A. D.; McCabe, C. H.; Baim, D. S.; Wei, J. Y. (1992). "PTCA in the elderly: The "young-old" versus the "old-old"". *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* **40** (1): 19–22. doi:10.1111/j.1532-5415.1992.tb01823.x. PMID 1727842.

[18] Zizza, C. A.; Ellison, K. J.; Wernette, C. M. (2009). "Total Water Intakes of Community-Living Middle-Old and Oldest-Old Adults". *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences* **64A** (4): 481. doi:10.1093/gerona/gln045.

[19] Transgenerational design Matters, "Characteristics of our Aging Population: The Elderly Sub-Population" online at ref>http://transgenerational.org/aging/demographics.htm. Accessed October 19, 2015.

[20] Victor G. Cicirelli, *Older Adults' Views on Death* (Springer, 2002), 4.

[21] *Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. "third age".

[22] Paul Higgs and Chris Gilleard, *Rethinking Old Age: Theorizing the Fourth Age* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015), vii, 119-120.

[23] Phillips, Judith, Kristine Ajrouch, and Sarah Hillcoat-Nallétamby, *Key Concepts in Social Gerontology* (SAGE Publications, 2010), 12-13.

[24] John Wattis, Stephen Curran, *Practical Psychiatry of Old Age* (Radcliffe Publishing, 2006). 2.

[25] "When Does Someone Attain Old Age?" at http://ohioline.osu.edu/ss-fact/0101.html. Accessed November 20, 2013.

[26] "WHO"[http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/agei ngdefnolder/en/ "Definition of an older or elderly person"] Check |url= value (help). line feed character in |url= at position 42 (help)

[27] http://www.oup.com/oald-bin/web_getald7index1a.pl

[28] http://www.bartleby.com/61/36/S0263600.html

[29] http://www.chambersharrap.co.uk/chambers/features/chref/chref.py/main?query=senior+citizen&title=21st

[30] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/define.asp?key=71747&dict=CALD

[31] http://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/senior-citizen

[32] https://books.google.com/books?id=xylg46v5fRUC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64 Mental Health Concepts by Claire G. Waughfield, Teresa S. Burckhalter

[33] http://www.theseniortimes.com/richler.htm The Senior Times

[34] "Hirschfeld: On Line". Applause Theatre & Cinema Books. February 1, 2000. p. 10. Retrieved December 19, 2015.

[35] Al Hirschfeld (1996). *The Line King: The Al Hirschfeld Story* (VHS). Cabin Fever Entertainment.

[36] Richard Corliss (January 29, 2003). "That Old Feeling: The Fun in Al Hirschfeld". TIME. Retrieved December 19, 2015.

[37] http://www.seriworld.org/01/wldContVod.html?mn=A&mncd=0301&sort=A&gubun=00&p_page=65&natcd=KR&key=20110404000005

[38] http://www.ssa.gov/planners/retire/ageincrease.html

[39] http://www.servicecanada.gc.ca/eng/isp/oas/changes/index.shtml

[40] Salokangas, R. K.; Joukamaa, M (1991). "Physical and mental health changes in retirement age". *Psychotherapy and psychosomatics* **55** (2–4): 100–7. doi:10.1159/000288415. PMID 1891555.

[41] Richard A. Posner, *Aging and Old Age* (University of Chicago, 1997), 86-87.

[42] "When Does Someone Attain Old Age?" at http://ohioline.osu.edu/ss-fact/0101.html. Accessed November 20, 2013

[43] "Ageing: Myth and Reality" (The Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, Australia, 2012) 12-13 at http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/resources/communityservices/seniors/publications/ageing-myth-reality.pdf. Accessed November 18, 2013.

[44] Birren, J E; Fisher, L M (1995). "Aging and Speed of Behavior: Possible Consequences for Psychological Functioning". *Annual Review of Psychology* **46**: 329–53. doi:10.1146/annurev.ps.46.020195.001553. PMID 7872732.

[45] Donald H. Kausler and Barry C. Kausler, *The Graying of America: An Encyclopedia of Aging, Health, Mind, and Behavior* (University of Illinois, 2001), 376-377.

[46] http://edition.cnn.com/2015/04/24/health/old-people-happy/

[47] "The Normal Aging Process" at http://wahsa.org/agingprocess.pdf and http://www.documbase.com/The-Normal-Aging-Process.pdf. Accessed December 1, 2013.

[48] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Administration on Aging, "A Profile of Older Americans: 2011," 13. Online at http://www.aoa.gov/Aging_Statistics/Profile/2011/docs/2011profile.pdf.

[49] R. Pistelli, P. Lange, D.L. Miller, "Determinants of prognosis of COPD in the elderly: mucus hypersecretion, infections, cardiovascular comorbidity" in the *European Respiratory Journal* (*ERJ*), 1 May 2003 online at http://erj.ersjournals.com/content/21/40_suppl/10s.

[50] Rachelle Zukerman, "Helping Your Elder with Grooming and Hygiene," at http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/helping-your-elder-with-grooming-and-hygiene.html. Accessed January 9, 2014.

[51] "Your Aging Digestive System," http://www.JohnsHopkinsHealthAlerts.com. Accessed December 1, 2013.

[52] "The Brain and Essential Tremor" in WebMD online at http://www.webmd.com/brain/essential-tremor-basics. Accessed October 4, 2015.

[53] American Psychological Association, "Older Adults' Health and Age-Related Changes" at http://www.apa.org/pi/aging/resources/guides/older.aspx

[54] Center for Healthy Aging: Falls Prevention Awareness Day

[55] "How Often Falls Occur" at http://www.learnnottofall.com/content/fall-facts/how-often.jsp. Accessed November 4, 2013.

[56] "Falls Among Older Adults: An Overview" at http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalsafety/Falls/adultfalls.html.

[57] James O. Judge, MD, "Gait Disorders in the Elderly" online at http://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/geriatrics/gait-disorders-in-the-elderly/gait-disorders-in-the-elderly. Accessed October 4, 2015.

[58] "Healthy Aging - Normal Aging" at http://www.webmd.com/healthy-aging/tc/healthy-aging-normal-aging. Accessed November 30, 2013.

[59] American Psychological Association, "Older Adults' Health and Age-Related Changes" at http://www.apa.org/pi/aging/resources/guides/older.aspx. Accessed November 3, 2013

[60] "The Immune System in the Elderly: A Fair Fight Against Diseases?" at http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/780507_2. Accessed November 8, 2013.

[61] Joseph H. Friedman, MD, "Gait In the Elderly" online at http://med.brown.edu/neurology/articles/jf13408.pdf. Accessed October 4, 2015.

[62] Heidi Godman, Executive Editor, *Harvard Health Letter*, "Two Questions Can Reveal Mobility Problems in Seniors" online at http://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/two-questions-can-reveal-mobility-problems-in-seniors-201309186682. Accessed October 4, 2015.

[63] S. A. King, "The challenge of geriatric pain," *Psychiatric Times*, 26:7, July 2009. http://www.psychiatrictimes.com/articles/challenge-geriatric-pain

[64] Gary McCleane and Howard Smith, editors, *Clinical Management of the Elderly Patient in Pain* (CRC Press, 2006). 150.

[65] DeLamater, J. (2012). Sexual expression in later life: a review and synthesis. Journal of Sex Research, 49(2-3), 125-141 at http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2011.603168.

[66] Suzman, R. (2009). The national social life, health, and aging project: an introduction. The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 64B(Supplement 1), i5-i11 at http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbp078

[67] Bretschneider, J.G., & McCoy, N.L. (1988). Sexual interest and behavior in healthy 80–102-year-olds. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 17, 109–129 at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01542662

[68] Fisher, L. L. (2010). Sex, romance, and relationships: AARP survey of midlife and older adults. Washington: AARP, Knowledge Management at http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/general/srr_09.pdf

[69] "Sexual health" at " http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/loss-of-sex-drive/AN01431. Accessed December 26, 2013.

[70] Jana R. Cooke, MD, "Sleep Disorders in the Elderly," Psychiatric Times 25.4 (2008).

[71] McCall, W. V. (2004). "Sleep in the Elderly: Burden, Diagnosis, and Treatment". *Primary care companion to the Journal of clinical psychiatry* **6** (1): 9–20. doi:10.4088/pcc.v06n0104. PMC 427621. PMID 15486596.

[72] Julie K. Silver, M.D., "Aging and Energy: Why Energy Levels Go down as We Get Older" (2008) at http://www.gather.com/viewArticle.action?articleId=281474977424338

[73] "The Normal Aging Process" at http://wahsa.org/agingprocess.pdf and http://www.documbase.com/The-Normal-Aging-Process.pdf. Accessed December 10, 2013.

[74] Ouslander, J. G. (1981). "Urinary incontinence in the elderly". *The Western journal of medicine* **135** (6): 482–91. PMC 1273322. PMID 7039134.

[75] NBC News Health, "The wavery, shaky 'old person's voice,' explained." http://www.nbcnews.com/health/wavery-shaky-old-persons-voice-explained-1C8119298

[76] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan*, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 608-609.

[77] Richard A. Posner, *Aging and Old Age* (University of Chicago, 1995), 112, 116.

[78] Kennedy G.J. The epidemiology of late-life depression. In: Kennedy G. J, editor. Suicide and depression in late life: Critical issues in treatment, research and public policy. New York: John Wiley and Sons; 1996. pp. 23–37.

[79] Cox, W. T. L.; Abramson, L. Y.; Devine, P. G.; Hollon, S. D. (2012). "Stereotypes, Prejudice, and Depression: The Integrated Perspective". *Perspectives on Psychological Science* **7** (5): 427. doi:10.1177/1745691612455204.

[80] Laura E. Berk, Development Through the Lifespan, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 610.

[81] Laura E. Berk, Development Through the Lifespan, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 617.

[82] "Mental health and older adults" at http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs381/en/. Accessed December 29, 2013.

[83] Salthouse, Timothy A. (2009). "When does age-related cognitive decline begin?". *Neurobiology of Aging* **30** (4): 507–14. doi:10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2008.09.023. PMC 2683339. PMID 19231028.

[84] "Memory loss and aging" and "Mild cognitive impairment" by the Mayo Clinic staff. Online at http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/memory-loss/HQ00094. Accessed November 4, 2013

[85] Susan Jacoby, *Never Say Die* (Vintage, 2011) 12.

[86] "Alzheimer's disease" by Mayo Clinic Staff. Online at http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/alzheimers-disease/DS00161. Accessed November 14, 2013.

[87] George P. Moschis, *Marketing to Older Consumers* (Praeger, 1992), 102.

[88] Martin S. Lindauer, *Aging, Creativity, and Art* (Springer, 2003), 55-56.

[89] Richard A. Posner, *Aging and Old Age* (University of Chicago, 1995), 116.

[90] *How to Survive Your Aging Parents* (Surrey, 2001); *Are Your Parents Driving You Crazy?* (Vanderwyk & Burnham, 2005); *Coping With Your Difficult Older Parent: A Guide for Stressed-Out Children* (William Morrow, 1999); *Caring for Yourself While Caring for Your Aging Parents: How to Help, How to Survive* (Holt, 2005); *The Caregiver's Survival Handbook: Caring for Your Aging Parents Without Losing Yourself* (Perigee, 2011).

[91] David Solie, *How to Say It to Seniors: Closing the Communication Gap with Our Elders* (Prentice Hall, 2004) , 2.

[92] Connie Matthiessen, Caring.com Senior Editor, "Demystifying Your Aging Parents' New Stage of Life," http://www.caring.com/articles/elderly-communication. Accessed February 17, 2014.

[93] Gillick, *The Denial of Aging: Perpetual Youth, Eternal Life, and Other Dangerous Fantasies* (Harvard, 2007), 5-6.

[94] Waneen Wyrick Spirduso, Karen L. Francis, Priscilla G. MacRae, *Physical Dimensions of Aging* (Human Kinetics, 2004), 26.

[95] Susan Jacoby, *Never Say Die: The Myth and Marketing of the New Old Age* (Pantheon, 2011), 12.

[96] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan* (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 603.

[97] Tor Inge Romoren, *Last Years of Long Lives: The Larvik Study* (Routledge, 2003), 170.

[98] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989), 14.

[99] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989) Minois, 14-15.

[100] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989) Minois, 14.

[101] Lillian B. Rubin, *60 on Up: The Truth About Aging in America* (Beacon, 2007), 1, 7-8.

[102] Mary C. Morrison, *Let Evening Come* (1998), 2-3.

[103] Colleen Johnson and Barbara M. Barer, *Life Beyond 85 Years* (Prometheus, 2003), 7-8, 208.

[104] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989) Minois, 303.

[105] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989) Minois, 11.

[106] Susan M. Hillier and Georgia M. Barrow, *Aging, The Individual & Society* (Cengage, 10th edition, 2014), 6-7.

[107] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989), 43.

[108] Susan M. Hillier and Georgia M. Barrow, *Aging, The Individual & Society* (Cengage, 10th edition, 2014), 7.

[109] Susan M. Hillier and Georgia M. Barrow, *Aging, The Individual & Society* (Cengage, 10th edition, 2014), 6.

[110] Paul Johnson and Pat Thane, editors, *Old Age from Antiquity to Post-Modernity* (Routledge, 1998), 1.

[111] Jonathan Dewald, *Europe 1450 to 1789: Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World*, Volume 6, "Attitudes Toward the Old" 4:315-316 (Scribner's/Thomson-Gale, 2004). Online at http://www.answers.com/topic/old-age

[112] Paul Johnson and Pat Thane, editors, *Old Age from Antiquity to Post-Modernity* (Routledge, 1998), 6.

[113] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989), 44.

[114] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989), 60.

[115] Georges Minois, *History of Old Age: From Antiquity to the Renaissance*, trans. Sarah Hanbury Tenison (University of Chicago Press, 1989), 277-278, 280.

[116] Thomas More, *Utopia* (Planet PDF eBook), 126-127. Online at http://history-world.org/Utopia_T.pdf.

[117] Antonio de Guevara, Diall of Princes, trans Sir Thomas North, 1557 (P. Allan & Company, 1919), 192-194. Online at http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015002444985.

[118] Erik H. Erikson, Joan M. Erikson, *The Life Cycle Completed: Extended Version* (W. W. Norton, 1998), 114.

[119] James E. Birren and K Warner Schaie, eds., *Handbook of the Psychology of Aging* (Academic, 2011), 253.

[120] Richard A. Posner, *Aging and Old Age* (University of Chicago, 1997), 320.

[121] "Implicit Social Cognition: Investigating the Gap Between Intentions and Actions" at https://www.projectimplicit.net/about.html. The Age ('Young - Old') Implicit Assumption Test is accessed online at https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/selectatest.html.

[122] Mahzarin R. Banaji and Anthony G. Greenwald, *Blind Spot: Hidden Biases of Good People* (Random House, 2013), 67.

[123] Todd D. Nelson, ed, *Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice Against Older Persons* (Bradford, 2004), ix.

[124] Judith E Phillips and others, *Key Concepts in Social Gerontology* (Sage, 2010), 23.

[125] Staff, Writer (2015-02-02). "Documentary tracks seniors in search of love". *The Spokesman-Review*. Retrieved 2015-07-06.

[126] Simone de Beauvoir, *The Coming of Age*, trans by Patrick O'Brian (Norton, 1996), 381.

[127] Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, "Aging Simulation: Sensitizing People to the Process of Aging" online at http://fcs.tamu.edu/files/2015/06/aging-simulation.pdf.

[128] *Sensitizing People to the Processes of Aging: The In-Service Educator's Guide* by Marvin Ernst and Herbert Shore, Dallas Geriatric Research Institute, 1977.

[129] John Leland, "Simulating Age 85, With Lessons on Offering Care" in *The New York Times*, August 3, 2008, http://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/03/us/03aging.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0.

[130] http://www.today.com/video/today/27336610#27336610.

[131] Morris Eaves, Robert N. Essick, and Joseph Viscomi (eds.). "Songs of Innocence and of Experience, object 46 (Bentley 46, Erdman 46, Keynes 46) "LONDON"". William Blake Archive. Retrieved June 10, 2014.

[132] Weiss AJ, Barrett ML, Andrews RM (July 2014). "Trends and Projections of U.S. Hospital Costs by Payer, 2003-2013". *HCUP Statistical Brief #176*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

[133] Patricia M. Burbank, editor, *Vulnerable Older Adults: Health Care Needs and Interventions* (Springer, 2006), xxi, 4, 6.

[134] Stressor: Any deleterious force brought to bear on a bodily system that impairs its function. http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/stressors

[135] Dysregulation: impairment of a physiological regulatory mechanism (as that governing metabolism, immune response, or organ function). http://www.merriam-webster.com/medical/dysregulation.

[136] Patricia M. Burbank, ed., *Vulnerable Older Adults: Health Care Needs and Interventions* (Springer, 2006), 20.

[137] Collard, Rose M.; Boter, Han; Schoevers, Robert A.; Oude Voshaar, Richard C. (2012). "Prevalence of Frailty in Community-Dwelling Older Persons: A Systematic Review". *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* **60** (8): 1487. doi:10.1111/j.1532-5415.2012.04054.x. PMID 22881367.

[138] Muriel R. Gillick M.D., *Choosing Medical Care in Old Age: What Kind, How Much, When to Stop* (Harvard, 1998), 106.

[139] Laurie Barclay, "Prevalence of Frailty Increases Throughout Adulthood." http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/741960. Accessed January 14, 2014.

[140] Harttgen, Kenneth; Kowal, Paul; Strulik, Holger; Chatterji, Somnath; Vollmer, Sebastian (2013). "Patterns of Frailty in Older Adults: Comparing Results from Higher and Lower Income Countries Using the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and the Study on Global AGEing and Adult Health (SAGE)". *PLoS ONE* **8** (10): e75847. Bibcode:2013PLoSO...875847H. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0075847. PMID 24204581.

[141] Colleen Johnson and Barbara M. Barer, *Life Beyond 85 Years* (Prometheus, 2003), 3.

[142] http://thesaurus.yourdictionary.com/frailty[]

[143] Nortin M. Hadler, *Rethinking Aging: Growing Old and Living Well in an Overtreated Society* (University of North Carolina, 2011), 159-160. http://www.amazon.com/Nortin-M.-Hadler/e/B001ITYO36.

[144] Muriel R. Gillick, *Lifelines: Living Longer, Growing Frail, Taking Heart* (Norton, 2001), x, xv-xvi, 5-6.

[145] "diseases in addition to the primary disease"

[146] Patricia M. Burbank, ed., *Vulnerable Older Adults: Health Care Needs and Interventions* (Springer, 2006), 25-26.

[147] Colleen Johnson and Barbara M. Barer, *Life Beyond 85 Years* (Prometheus, 2003), 5-6.

[148] Patricia M. Burbank, editor, *Vulnerable Older Adults: Health Care Needs and Interventions* (Springer, 2006), 9.

[149] Skiner HG, Blanchard J, Elixhauser A (September 2014). "Trends in Emergency Department Visits, 2006-2011". *HCUP Statistical Brief #179*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

[150] Steiner CA, Barett ML, Weiss AJ, Andrews RM (November 2014). "Trends and Projections in Hospital Stays for Adults With Multiple Chronic Conditions, 2003-2014". *HCUP Statistical Brief #183*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

[151] Barbara Logue, *Last Rights: Death Control and the Elderly in America* (Lexington Books/Macmillan, 1993), 17-18, 92.

[152] Penelope Wang, "Cutting the high cost of end-of-life care" (CNNMoney, 2012). http://money.cnn.com/2012/12/11/pf/end-of-life-care-duplicate-2.moneymag/. Accessed January 11, 2014. Also The Dartmouth Atlas Project, "Trends and Variation in End-of-Life Care for Medicare Beneficiaries with Severe Chronic Illness" (The Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice Center for Health Policy Research, 2011). Online at http://www.dartmouthatlas.org/downloads/reports/EOL_Trend_Report_0411.pdf .

[153] Penelope Wang, "Cutting the high cost of end-of-life care" (CNNMoney, 2012).

[154] Nortin M. Hadler, *Rethinking Aging: Growing Old and Living Well in an Overtreated Society* (University of North Carolina, 2011) 1, 3.

[155] Muriel R. Gillick M.D., *Choosing Medical Care in Old Age: What Kind, How Much, When to Stop* (Harvard, 1998), 116, 189,

[156] Patricia M. Burbank, ed., *Vulnerable Older Adults: Health Care Needs and Interventions* (Springer, 2006), 3, 19.

[157] Victor G. Cicirelli, *Older Adults' Views on Death* (Springer, 2002), 6-7, 9, 12, 32.

[158] Johns Hopkins Medicine, "Multimorbidity," http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/geriatric_medicine_gerontology/aging_research/health_services_research/multimorbidity.html. Accessed January 24, 2014.

[159] Barbara Logue, *Last Rights: Death Control and the Elderly in America* (Lexington Books/Macmillan, 1993), 18, 72.

[160] Colleen Johnson and Barbara M. Barer, *Life Beyond 85 Years* (Prometheus, 2003), 202-207.

[161] Victor G. Cicirelli, *Older Adults' Views on Death* (Springer, 2002) 55, 270, 276.

[162] Grace Davie and John Vincent, "Progress Report: Religion and Old Age," *Ageing and Society*, 18, 1998, 110. Online at https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/bitstream/handle/10036/57193/Davie%20Progress%20Report.pdf

[163] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan*, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 608.

[164] Melvin A. Kimble, Susan H. McFadden, James W. Ellor, eds.,*Aging, Spirituality, and Religion: A Handbook*, Vol 1 (Fortress, 1995), 125.

[165] Pew Research Center, "Growing Old in America: Expectations vs. Reality" (2009) 10, 48. Online at http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2010/10/Getting-Old-in-America.pdf.

[166] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan*, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010). 608.

[167] Melvin A. Kimble, Susan H. McFadden, James W. Ellor, eds.,*Aging, Spirituality, and Religion: A Handbook*, Vol 1 (Fortress, 1995), 12.

[168] Pew Research Center, "Growing Old in America: Expectations vs. Reality," 2009, 45. Online at http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2010/10/Getting-Old-in-America.pdf.

[169] "Table 26: Life expectancy at birth, at 65 years of age, and at 75 years of age by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1900 - 2005" (PDF). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved 26 August 2010.

[170] Meyer, Julie (2001). "Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-12, U.S." (PDF). "Washington, DC": "Census Bureau". Retrieved 2009-03-17.

[171] "Number of old Americans" at http://www.agingstats.gov/Main_Site/Data/2012_Documents/Population.aspx. Accessed December 1, 2013.

[172] Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project, "Living to 120 and Beyond: Americans' Views on Aging, Medical Advances and Radical Life Extension" (August 6, 2013). Online at http://www.pewforum.org/2013/08/06/living-to-120-and-beyond-americans-views-on-aging-medical-advances-and-radical-life-extension/

[173] United Nations, "World Population Ageing: 1950-2050" at http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/worldageing19502050/

[174] John Bond and others, editors, *Ageing in Society* (Sage, 2007 3rd ed), 1.

[175] http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/ssb/v66n1/v66n1p1.html[]

[176] De Grey, Aubrey D.N.J (2007). "Life Span Extension Research and Public Debate: Societal Considerations". *Studies in Ethics, Law, and Technology* **1**. doi:10.2202/1941-6008.1011.

[177] Erikson, E.H. (1968). *Identity: Youth and Crisis*. New York: Norton.

[178] Erikson, E.H. (1963). *Childhood and Society*. (2nd ed.). New York: Norton.

[179] Carver, C.S. & Scheir, M.F. (2000). *Perspectives on Personality*. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon

[180] Yolanda Griffiths and Andrea Thinnes, "Psychological Aspects of Aging" at http://ot.creighton.edu/community/OT_FOR_ELDERS/3rd_Edition_Chapters/Proofs/Padilla_Chapter_04_main.pdf.

[181] Erik H. Erikson, Joan M. Erikson, *The Life Cycle Completed: Extended Version* (W. W. Norton, 1998).

[182] Erik H. Erikson, Joan M. Erikson, *The Life Cycle Completed: Extended Version* (W. W. Norton, 1998), 112-113.

[183] Barbara M. Newman, Philip R. Newman, *Development Through Life: A Psychosocial Approach: A Psychosocial Approach* (Cengage Learning, 2011), Ch 13 "Later Adulthood (60-75 Years)" and Ch 14, "Elderhood (75 until death)."

[184] "Theory: A conception . . . of something to be done, or of the method of doing it." *Oxford English Dictionary Online* . December 2013.

[185] Michael Totten, "An Overview of Cumming and Henrys Social Disengagement Theory," http://www.sciences360.com/index.php/an-overview-of-cumming-and-henrys-social-disengagement-theory-3750/.

[186] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan*, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 613.

[187] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan*, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 614.

[188] Laura E. Berk, *Development Through the Lifespan*, (Allyn & Bacon, 2010), 614-615.

[189] http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/2.21. "Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life."

[190] de Blij, Harm. The power of place. Geography, Destiny, and Globalization's Rough Landscape. Oxford University Press. London:2009. p161ff

[191] National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, NIH Publication no. 11-7737, October 2011, "Global Health and Aging." Online at http://www.who.int/ageing/publications/global_health.pdf.

[192] "Deaths by cause, sex and mortality stratum in WHO regions" online at http://www.who.int/whr/2004/annex/topic/en/annex_2_en.pdf.

[193] For USA, "Old age benefits," http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Old-Age+Benefits (Accessed December 28, 2013) and for UK, http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/pensions/article-1679780/New-state-pension-age-retire.html (Accessed December 28, 2013).

[194] "Age To Receive Full Social Security Retirement Benefits". U.S. Social SecurityAdministration. Retrieved 6 June 2011.

[195] http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/pensions/article-1679780/New-state-pension-age-retire.html (Accessed December 28, 2013).

[196] James H. Schulz and Robert H. Binstock, Aging Nation: The Economics and Politics of Growing Older in America (Johns Hopkins, 2008). 3-4.

[197] "U.S. spending". *Rolling Stone*. April 19, 1990. p. 43.

[198] Laura Katz Olson, *The Not-so-golden Years: Caregiving, the Frail Elderly, and the Long-term Care Establishment* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2003), 4.

[199] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Administration on Aging, "A Profile of Older Americans: 2011," 1. Online at http://www.aoa.gov/Aging_Statistics/Profile/2011/docs/2011profile.pdf.

[200] Stanford Center on Longevity, "New Realities of an Older America: Challenges, Changes and Questions" online at http://longevity3.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/New-Realities-of-an-Older-America.pdf.

[201] Maintained for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research of the U.S. Dept. of Education.

[202] http://www.abledata.com/abledata.cfm?pageid=19327&ksectionid=19327. Accessed January 1, 2014.

[203] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Assistive Device Use among the Elderly" online at http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/astdev.pdf and Elderly Health Service, Department of Health, Hong Kong, "Assistive Devices for Activities of Daily Living" online at http://www.info.gov.hk/elderly/english/healthinfo/elderly/assistivedevices-e.htm. Accessed November 30, 2013.

[204] Greta Häggblom-Kronlöf and Ulla Sonn, "Use of Assistive Devices – a Reality Full of Contradictions in Elderly Persons' Everyday Life," *Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology*, 2007, Vol. 2, No. 6 , Pages 335-345. http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17483100701701672. Accessed January 8, 2014.

[205] Laura N. Gitlin, "Why Older People Accept or Reject Assistive Technology," *Generations*, Vol. XIX, No. 1, Spring 1995. Online at http://www.homemods.org/resources/pages/accept.shtml.

[206] Patricia M. Burbank, editor, *Vulnerable Older Adults: Health Care Needs and Interventions* (Springer, 2006), 17.

[207] Congressional Budget Office, "Rising Demand for Long-Term Services and Supports for Elderly People" (June 2013) online at http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/44363-LTC.pdf.

13 External links

- Elaine M. Brody, MSW, DSc (Hon), "On Being Very, Very Old: An Insider's Perspective," *The Gerontologist* (2010) 50 (1):1. Online at http://gerontologist.oxfordjournals.org/content/50/1/2.full.
- Milton Crum, "I'm Old" at Association of Hospice & Palliative Care Chaplains, http://www.ahpcc.org.uk/includes/articles/old.pdf or at The Center for Spiritual Resources, http://thecsr.org/resource-directory/im-old-an-essay-on-aging-by-milton-crum/#sthash.e87C5Jyc.dpuf.
- Laura Carstensen - research at Stanford university's *Life-span Development Laboratory*, and *Stanford Center on Longevity*.
- Milton Crum, "I'm Frail" at Association of Hospice & Palliative Care Chaplains, http://www.ahpcc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/imfrail.pdf.
- Scams targeting the elderly (NCOA)
- "National Institute of Senior Centers", National Council on Aging, http://www.ncoa.org/national-institute-of-senior-centers
- "Senior Corps", Corporation for National & Community Service, http://www.nationalservice.gov/programs/senior-corps

14 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

14.1 Text

- **Old age** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_age?oldid=697905205 *Contributors:* The Anome, William Avery, SimonP, Montrealais, Rickyrab, Edward, Patrick, Michael Hardy, Lexor, Pde, Ahoerstemeier, Poor Yorick, Jiang, Evercat, Conti, Timwi, Harris7, Rvolz, Furrykef, Topbanana, Frazzydee, Owen, Wst~enwiki, Lumos3, Robbot, MrJones, Academic Challenger, Roscoe x, Intangir, UtherSRG, Barbara Shack, Orangemike, Monedula, Everyking, Capitalistroadster, Alison, Woggly, Andycjp, Popefauvexxiii, Antandrus, Kiteinthewind, DragonflySixtyseven, Gscshoyru, Asbestos, Jcw69, Demiurge, Grstain, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Rhobite, NrDg, Paul August, Edgarde, Bender235, Neko-chan, Sgeo, Aranel, Kwamikagami, Art LaPella, Magius, Bobo192, Fir0002, Smalljim, Elipongo, Rje, MPerel, Geschichte, Shirimasen, Zachlipton, Alansohn, Zulitz, Free Bear, AzaToth, Wdfarmer, Velella, Skyring, Brookie, Woohookitty, Georgia guy, Lunar Jesters, Before My Ken, JeremyA, MONGO, Canadian Paul, Red Dalek, Gniw, Prashanthns, Tydaj, Emerson7, Tslocum, Matilda, Graham87, WBardwin, Rjwilmsi, Coemgenus, Joefu, Koavf, SMC, Vegaswikian, Sango123, RobertG, Pumeleon, Ysangkok, Paul foord, RexNL, Gurch, KFP, Stevenfruitsmaak, Alphachimp, DybrarH, Hibana, Mstroeck, Gdrbot, Random user 39849958, Bgwhite, Gwernol, YurikBot, Wavelength, Whoisjohngalt, Sceptre, Charles Gaudette, FlareNUKE, JarrahTree, MMuzammils, Chris Capoccia, Stephenb, Russoc4, CambridgeBayWeather, Pseudomonas, Cryptic, NawlinWiki, Hawkeye7, DragonHawk, Holycharly, Justin Eiler, Haranoh, Inhighspeed, Raven4x4x, Zagalejo, DeadEyeArrow, Private Butcher, Brisvegas, StevenL, Advanced, Zzuuzz, Sean Whitton, JoanneB, CWenger, Danny-w, Junglecat, Mdwyer, NeilN, MansonP, DVD R W, Resolute, Veinor, SmackBot, Amcbride, Lehla, Haza-w, Dangherous~enwiki, Ma8thew, NaiPiak, McGeddon, C.Fred, Giraldusfaber, Davewild, Stilfehler, Teimu.tm, Pasajero, Edgar181, Gaff, Yamaguchi□□, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Anwar saadat, Keegan, InquisitorHex, Domthedude001, SchfiftyThree, Sadads, Epastore, Rlevse, NFERD, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Flibbert, Atropos, Yidisheryid, VMS Mosaic, Parent5446, Nancymc, RedHillian, Khoikhoi, Jmlk17, Flyguy649, Overawe, Nakon, Iblardi, Dreadstar, Ryan Roos, Lcarscad, Pgillman, Chazzard, TenPoundHammer, Smeapancol~enwiki, Zymurgy, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, DavidGC, Kuru, Microchip08, Jidanni, 5525, BlisteringFreakachu, 16@r, Thepissernettes, Tasc, SQGibbon, Mikieminnow, Waggers, Doczilla, Hu12, Norm mit, Levineps, BananaFiend, Iridescent, Saviourmachine, Gavrilov, Newone, J Di, Twas Now, AStudent, Adambiswanger1, Courcelles, Danlev, Estalt957, Tawkerbot2, Bibblyjord, TheHorseCollector, Lahiru k, Impactofreason, Chewbacca1337lol, Valereee, Picaroon, Dgw, Darthbob100, Sopoforic, Themightyquill, Cydebot, Nebular110, AlphaShroom, Gogo Dodo, Travelbird, Bridgecross, Corpx, A Softer Answer, Adolphus79, Christian75, FastLizard4, Omicronpersei8, Gimmetrow, RandomOrca2, Epbr123, LactoseTI, Ucanlookitup, N5iln, Shatakan, John254, SGGH, Nezzadar, Leon7, Grayshi, Adw2000, Big Bird, Danielfolsom, AntiVandalBot, Seaphoto, Prolog, RapidR, Newstruck, Jj137, Mack2, Modernist, LibLord, Kauczuk, Wayiran, Qwerty Binary, Mattjuge, Motterj, Gatemansgc, Leuko, Husond, Gcm, MER-C, Dsp13, Dalek Cab, Andonic, PhilKnight, Connormah, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, Dentren, JNW, Lucyin, Tinucherian, Nick Cooper, Rowsdower45, BrianGV, Catgut, 28421u2232nfenfcenc, Allstarecho, Alexsau1991, Glen, Calltech, Nicholas Weiner, MartinBot, CliffC, Quanticle, Rettetast, Zouavman Le Zouave, Mschel, R'n'B, CommonsDelinker, Susan Gerald, JLK48, Tgeairn, Artaxiad, Mikek999, J.delanoy, Trusilver, Uncle Dick, Ciotog, Maurice Carbonaro, Piuro, Kudpung, NiZhiDao, Shawn in Montreal, Csutoras, Forsberg33, DarkFalls, Ncmvocalist, McSly, Drunkenmonkey92, Ryan Postlethwaite, Anonywiki, Massi889, Knulclunk, Pundit, Cmichael, Cometstyles, RB972, BlahBlahBlah6, DevelopedMadness, Bonadea, James P Twomey, Useight, Runxc89, Wikieditor06, Vranak, X!, Deor, Deajam, Thomas.W, ABF, Jeff G., Indubitably, Ryan032, Barneca, ZombiesNTea, Philip Trueman, TXiKiBoT, Caster23, GDonato, Afluent Rider, Crohnie, Drestros power, Natebarratt, JayC, Qxz, Tomdebomb1, Lradrama, Imasleepviking, Clarince63, Korkus29, LeaveSleaves, Raymondwinn, Seb az86556, Zagnut, Elmrocker, Iamlard, V2ja, Madhero88, Butterscotch, SwordSmurf, Finngall, Pentyrch, This one guy00, Wilcat99, Pritchy1 69, Falcon8765, Enviroboy, Stubbychubby, Primeromundo, Monty845, Yngbld0223, Giobono, Michael Frind, Personalzen, Horselover145, PGWG, LuigiManiac, NHRHS2010, HybridBoy, Ikariam3944, Theoneintraining, GirasoleDE, Ponyo, EJF, Jebusrulez, SieBot, Flatts, Tresiden, AJsMom, Haggawaga - Oegawagga, Moonriddengirl, Jauerback, Invisible Noise, Winchelsea, Mbz1, Dawn Bard, Caltas, RJaguar3, Joe the smoe 29, Sacredhands, Keilana, Machine boy, Flyer22 Reborn, Oda Mari, Oxymoron83, Antonio Lopez, Faradayplank, AngelOfSadness, Steven Crossin, Dezzman1625, SimonTrew, Sanya3, Conordunn2007, Diego Grez-Cañete, Onopearls, RandomHumanoid, Correogsk, Oldage~enwiki, Gezermcnayhorse, Shoombooly, Joannepeters, Ward20, Dodger67, Georgette2, Mygerardromance, Ttbya, Bobhaybob, Rezapm, Ascidian, Pinkadelica, Denisarona, Into The Fray, The Great Simonski, G.michalis, RobinHood70, Webridge, Invertzoo, Kinkyturnip, Scook2, Loren.wilton, Willd283, ClueBot, Jan kokochak, Snigbrook, Foxj, The Thing That Should Not Be, Sergei Gutnikov, Androdayao77, Wysprgr2005, Saddhiyama, Luminez, Uncle Milty, DanielDeibler, Skäpperöd, Boing! said Zebedee, Cam27, Cheezy man, Niceguyedc, CraigW9953, Spshady, Manda panda bonanza, Piledhigheranddeeper, Neverquick, CharlieRCD, PMDrive1061, Pokadottie114, Redsoxfreak000, Excirial, Worldcultures123123, Tranzor-z, Mikep666, Moiynerz, 101greatesthits, Nutzmonkey, Samarsyed, Peter.C, Tις, Spiorad, Tnxman307, Razorflame, Thingg, Vegetator, Vandandor, Roadahead, Versus22, SamButton321, Indopug, Spitfireandsave, Ceri sullivan, BarretB, XLinkBot, Iggy3221, Seniorocity, Pauloffenberger~enwiki, Jovianeye, Rror, NellieBly, Wiki0808, Beach drifter, Alexius08, Jansjunnesson, NebraskaDontAsk, Goinggreyer, Jkarlaveagen, HexaChord, Wyatt915, Moosedavid, Addbot, Bdksabdbsjhdjabjabd, 04aeverington, Crazysane, Youre dreaming eh?, Pipyblue, Fgnievinski, Ameliorezquevous, 15lsoucy, Ronhjones, Jncraton, Pitfa93, Fluffernutter, Nealhattersley, Amb287, Download, Morning277, Sonic'sboobs, CarsracBot, Glane23, Middleschoolisbad, Favonian, SaudiArabia44, 5 albert square, Thomas Bjørkan, Minimates, TravisIsseme, Mynameisfun, Tide rolls, Jfeist67, Teles, Gail, MuZemike, Jarble, LuK3, Flocc, Legobot, Middayexpress, Yobot, Anmoon, Themfromspace, TaBOT-zerem, Cflm001, Mmxx, THEN WHO WAS PHONE?, Worm That Turned, QueenCake, LibrarianJessica, TheBigNerd314159, DualHelix, IW.HG, Tempodivalse, Nocountryforoldmccain, Clubasys, AnomieBOT, Idratherbelandyachting, Master of Pies, NYAE, Jim1138, Neptune5000, Piano non troppo, Apple Chider, Nellyboy1978, Mr. margraf, Kingpin13, Materialscientist, Citation bot, Abbiee mon, Jamiemaloneyscoreg, Neurolysis, LilHelpa, Knuram, Apotek31, Zorbak898, Caseyonfire, KerryHamilton, Calvin Ho Jiang Lim, Stefanson, Mintolah, Dagofloreswi, Molotron, Helloiamedit, 911911was, Jollyfat, AbigailAbernathy, E7ERN4L SP4WN, Leavit2stever, Shirik, Daleyj, IShadowed, Brian2705, Shadowjams, Erik9, Dougofborg, Raleighrider, Polegate skatepark, Captain-n00dle, Alphaedge, Fingerz, FrescoBot, Surv1v4l1st, Chihwei921, Mìthrandir, Davy00786, Damasta7777777, Iloveyouilovepinkandstuff, A little insignificant, Velvet Bride, Louperibot, Intelligentsium, DrilBot, Felipe29, Pinethicket, I dream of horses, Edderso, Ordayspence, PrincessofLlyr, Calmer Waters, Tinton5, Jschnur, Pristino, SkyMachine, Edwardcullenishot18, Leasnam, FoxBot, Marlo1004, Vejlefjord, John ninan, ItsZippy, Lotje, HCUP US, Vrenator, Wedgefish, LilyKitty, Darkenwood, Charlie boy 77, Vancouver Outlaw, Reaper Eternal, Diannaa, Lcaiscool, □□□□ □□□□□, Keegscee, El Mayimbe, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Ness224, Dukrota, Mean as custard, Andrewlynch22, Joshthepotato, Ripchip Bot, NerdyScienceDude, EmausBot, Orphan Wiki, Acather96, WikitanvirBot, Immunize, RA0808, RenamedUser01302013, Drivewiki, Yqwu8ody76g,8l., Jim Michael, Wikipelli, K6ka, Thecheesykid, Popwarner51, Revxz, Sepguilherme, Ida Shaw, Fæ, Locolulu, Chan1191, Srmadrid, Mehatenomes, Sterance42, Adamp247, Poseidon553, Eccles1234, Satchel12345, AManWithNoPlan, Gz33, Wayne Slam, OnePt618, Tolly4bolly, Isarra, 05bpinto, Pistons991155, Solly67, L Kensington, Lanet olasica federal, Pierlot, Milkman126, Leoj83, TYelliot, DASHBotAV, Leizalo, Yerp19, Yanks954, Bcoleman13, ClueBot NG, Nobody60, CocuBot, MelbourneStar, This lousy T-shirt, Jry2413, KnightxxArrow, Peep-

ers234, Jakkson453, Widr, CarolineLG, AlexB531, Shovan Luessi, Mead.wrestling.13, Mtking, North Atlanticist Usonian, Isaac010, Iamahaker, Jonxxxx20, HMSSolent, Thedoobie, Ryanmorris80, BG19bot, MEEtytyty, Haileus, RadioActivePigeon, Trexatron3000, Silvrous, Thecoolguywhos, Chicken dick, Meclee, Trollolololololololololol, RscprinterBot, Klilidiplomus, Sehrishrizwan, Vaan8, Th4n3r, ANANTHRAGHAV, Kodiologist, Jenna luca, Lakegoobslice, Maxmoefow, AndieFelsberg, KwagnerURI, BenjaminBarrett12, KoolKid152, JYBot, Bono24, Mogism, TRUEandHONESTguy, Lugia2453, Luannahflarga, Everything Is Numbers, Fanddlovernamedjason, TDKR Chicago 101, Frosty, Jamesx12345, Espresso-con-pana, Kdmosby22, Nahedshazly, WholphinLuver12, ANKAN GHOSH DASTIDER, Rleeiscool, Hokiegem, I am One of Many, Mattdillon87, Butttittielongshank, Cynthia m martinez, Flat Out, Fred newman, Arthur goes shopping, Anowocin, Crow, Stoned stoner, EleniMama, Maineartists, Skinrashjnr, Buggiehuggie, Vittunaama, JoeHebda, BobbyeeB, Flaminghorsetail, Crazy person 0307, Averythejew, Pudg11, Oiyarbepsy, KH-1, Infernus 780, Treep91, Drummermark, Ayebruhwhydoode, Klklkl00, Alexis92702, Olivechar, AHACS, Hillybillykid, Toddnoodlebooty139, Cyborg the Wikipedian, KasparBot, Rianelynnlol, Blackmaori, MPS1992 and Anonymous: 904

14.2 Images

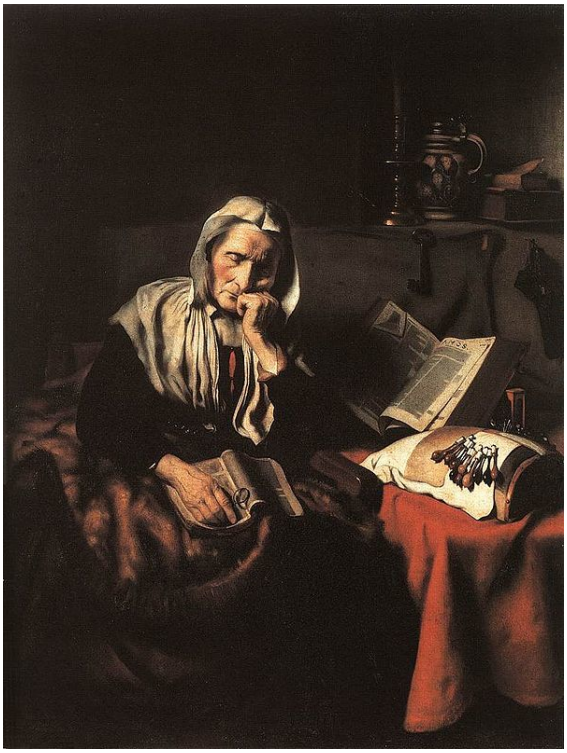
- **File:Blake_London.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/20/Blake_London.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* William Blake Archive   *Original artist:* William Blake
- **File:BuddhistMonk02.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9b/BuddhistMonk02.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons. *Original artist:* Chitrapa at English Wikipedia
- **File:Commons-logo.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg *License:* ? *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Habibaadansalat.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ee/Habibaadansalat.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* Flickr *Original artist:* Trocaire
- **File:Maes_Old_Woman_Dozing.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d8/Maes_Old_Woman_Dozing.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Web Gallery of Art: Image Info about artwork *Original artist:* Nicolaes Maes
- **File:Nursing_home.JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/Nursing_home.JPG *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Thomas Bjørkan
- **File:Split-arrows.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a7/Split-arrows.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Wikiquote-logo.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fa/Wikiquote-logo.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Wiktionary-logo-en.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f8/Wiktionary-logo-en.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Vector version of Image:Wiktionary-logo-en.png. *Original artist:* Vectorized by Fvasconcellos (talk · contribs), based on original logo tossed together by Brion Vibber

14.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Personne âgée

Une **personne âgée** est, pour le sens commun, une



Old Woman Dozing *par Nicolas Maes (1656). Musées royaux des beaux-arts de Belgique.*

personne dont l'âge est avancé et qui présente les attributs physiologiques et sociaux de la vieillesse tels que la société se les représente. En particulier, le passage que représente le départ en retraite marque symboliquement cette entrée dans la catégorie sociale du troisième âge.[interprétation personnelle]

1 Définition de la personne âgée

La définition d'une personne âgée dépend du contexte. Le vieillissement est un processus progressif, et une personne ne devient pas *âgée* du jour au lendemain, par exemple à la suite du 11e anniversaire. Edgar Morin parle d'ailleurs de continuum de l'âge. Serge Guérin, pour sa part, insiste sur le fait que l'âge est un construit social qui évolue en fonction des normes que se donne la société. Pour lui l'âge a “rajeuni” du fait de l'augmentation de l'espérance de vie et de l'amélioration de la santé et de la formation des plus de 60 ans.

L'Organisation mondiale de la santé définit une personne âgée à partir de 60 ans[1]. Dans la réglementation française c'est, de plus, cet âge qui a été retenu pour certaines prestations ou dispositions concernant les personnes âgées.

Les problématiques de la gériatrie (polypathologie, perte d'autonomie, fragilité) concernent relativement peu d'individus âgés de 60 à 70 ans, encore appelé jeunes séniors ou *young old* dans la littérature. Par contre, elles concernent souvent des individus âgés de plus de 80 ans, encore appelés *old-old*. Différents sociologues proposent des socio-types d'âge pour montrer que les plus de 50 ans (ou plus de 60 ans, ou plus de 65 ans) forment des publics distincts. Ainsi dans *L'invention des seniors*, Serge Guérin propose quatre types de seniors : les « SeTra », pour « Seniors Traditionnels », les « SeFra », pour « Seniors Fragilisés » (par la dépendance physique, mentale ou économique), les « BooBos », pour « Boomers Bohèmes », soit les nouveaux seniors qui portent la modernité et refusent la norme du vieillir, et enfin les « BooFra », pour « Boomers Fragilisés », qui sont les personnes de grand âge mais qui cherchent à rester des acteurs de leur vie. Avec le géographe Christophe Guilluy, il aborde aussi la notion de « retraités populaires » pour signifier que la majorité des ménages de retraités sont d'anciens ouvriers et employés vivant dans le périurbain et dans des conditions très modestes[2].

La vulnérabilité - plus que l'âge de l'état civil - aide à mieux cerner les personnes qui relèvent de la gériatrie. L'entrée dans la vieillesse ne se réfère à aucun âge particulier mais à un état d'incapacité fonctionnelle éprouvé subjectivement ou objectivement selon les dires des personnes âgées elles-mêmes.

L'expression « personne âgée », tout comme le mot « senior », est une circonlocution destinée à éviter l'utilisation directe des mots « vieux », « vieillard » et « vieillesse », perçus négativement. Le sociologue Serge Guérin montre que les mots sont le signe d'un refus de la société dans son ensemble à voir le vieillissement comme une donnée dynamique permettant de faire levier pour des transformations sociales et culturelles.

On remarque que la part des 60 ans ou plus a augmenté en plus de 50 ans atteignant 23 % en France et 11% dans le monde en 2015.

2 Personnes très âgées, ou « oldest old »

Les termes « personnes très âgées » ou « très âgés » désignent les personnes qui vivent le grand âge. Ce terme est une adaptation francisée de l'anglais « oldest old » qui désigne littéralement « les plus vieux des vieux » ou « les plus âgés des âgés ». Plus qu'un qualificatif d'intensité de l'âge, l'adjonction du qualificatif « très » sert à désigner une population particulière au sein du groupe plus large des personnes âgées.

En France on parle de « quatrième âge » ou des « grands seniors » pour désigner les personnes d'un âge très avancé (plus de 80 ans), le terme de senior étant plutôt réservé aux sexagénaires et septuagénaires (le « troisième âge »), voire aux quinquagénaires pour le monde du travail. Cette tranche d'âge correspond à la période d'accélération de la dégradation physique due à la sénilité, au seuil à partir duquel l'individu ne peut plus vraiment pratiquer d'activité sportive ou voyager aussi facilement qu'avant, et de manière générale, vivre de façon autonome, ayant de plus en plus besoin d'aides à domicile pour effectuer les corvées ménagères et les tâches du quotidien, et devant se préparer à entrer en maison de retraite à plus ou moins brève échéance.

En termes comparatifs, on peut dire aussi qu'un senior devient grand senior lorsque les enfants de sa propre génération commencent eux-mêmes à entrer dans la catégorie des seniors.

2.1 Évolution et précision du concept

La correspondance en termes d'âge chronologique pour l'entrée dans le grand âge a évolué durant le XX^{e} siècle.

- En 1974, Bernice Neugarten (professeur de psychologie comportementale américaine à l'université de Chicago) estimait que 75 ans marquait la véritable porte d'entrée dans la vieillesse.
- En 1984, Mathilda Rey et Richard Suzman (*National Institute of Aging*) sont chargés par la Société américaine pour l'avancement de la science d'organiser la conférence annuelle autour du thème des *personnes très âgées*, les plus de 85 ans.
- En 1985, le *National Institute of Aging* lance aux États-Unis le premier programme de recherche focalisé sur les *oldest old*.

C'est à cette époque que naît la distinction conceptuelle des personnes âgées en trois âge démographiques, les « *young old* » (65-74 ans), les « *old old* » (75-84 ans) et les « *oldest old* » (85 ans et plus).

3 Spécialités médicales

La science qui est consacrée à l'étude des personnes âgées est la gérontologie, celle des maladies des personnes âgées est la gériatrie, et la science consacrée aux techniques qui répondent aux problèmes des personnes âgées, est la gérontechnologie.

4 La dépendance des personnes âgées



Adolescentes bénévoles aidant une personne âgée à Berlin en 1975.

> « La population des 75 ans et plus sera ainsi multipliée par 2,5 entre 2000 et 2040, pour atteindre plus de 10 millions de personnes en France. Ce vieillissement rapide de la population amène à s'interroger sur l'évolution des politiques publiques en direction des personnes âgées : retraites, dépenses de santé, et prise en charge des personnes dépendantes, dont le nombre augmentera dans les années à venir. Se pose notamment le problème de l'équilibre à trouver entre solidarité familiale et solidarité collective pour la prise en charge de la dépendance. La solidarité familiale se traduit par l'aide que les proches (aidants) apportent pour les activités de la vie quotidienne. La solidarité collective, quant à elle, se concrétise par la mise en place de prestations spécifiques pour les personnes dépendantes, notamment l'allocation personnalisée d'autonomie (Apa). Le niveau de la prestation APA est déterminé par la Grille AGGIR , qui détermine le niveau

de GIR Groupe Iso Ressource, (de la dépendance totale Niveau 1, à l'autonomie fonctionnelle et intellectuelle complète niveau VI). Le partage des deux formes de solidarité risque d'évoluer dans les années à venir. En effet, le nombre moyen d'aidants potentiels par personne âgée dépendante aura tendance à diminuer, du fait de la baisse du nombre d'enfants par famille et de l'éclatement géographique des familles, du travail salarié des aidants. Ce qui pose la question du financement public du cinquième risque, la dépendance. Chez les hommes comme chez les femmes, le taux de dépendance reste faible jusqu'à 75 ans, puis augmente rapidement avec l'âge. L'âge moyen des dépendants est de 78 ans pour les hommes et 83 ans pour les femmes. »

— Michel Duée et Cyril Rebillard, *La Dépendance des personnes âgées : une projection en 2040*, Données sociales - La société française, édition 2006, p. 613-614

5 Le problème du vieillissement

5.1 Problème du "bien vieillir"

Article détaillé : Vieillissement réussi.

Selon le docteur Pierre Guillet, gérontologue, « bien vieillir » repose sur l'équilibre de cinq piliers : finances, logement, santé, vie sociale, vie intellectuelle. Les critères américains d'un « bon » vieillissement sont :

1. Une durée de vie supérieure à l'espérance de vie nationale
2. Une bonne santé : une ou plusieurs maladies traitée(s) et bloquée(s) dans leur évolution
3. Un sentiment de bien-être.

Selon le docteur Jean-Pierre Aquino, « Les critères les plus admis dans la littérature médicale… pour un vieillissement sont : pas d'hypertension, pas de surcharge pondérale, pas de tabac ni d'alcool, une alimentation équilibrée, des exercices physiques réguliers, un lien social structuré, une bonne santé "mentale" (estime de soi, capacité à faire face aux changements), une planification de l'avenir (modes de vie actuels et futurs, gestion du temps), une réflexion continue sur le sens (quête de sens), les valeurs…). »

Suite à nos premières expériences de rédaction (dont ceci fait partie), il reste ici à préciser le caractère normatif et homogénéisant de cette notion.

Le vieillissement actif est une notion récemment développée par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé et plusieurs gouvernements qui influence un ensemble de mesures prises pour répondre au « problème » du vieillissement de la population et inciter les personnes âgées à rester et redevenir actives, tant sur les plans personnel, familial et social que professionnel. Cette notion est vue par les instances de gouvernement comme favorisant l'épanouissement, la qualité de vie et la dignité des aînés. Par exemple, au Québec, le terme « actif » désigne[3],[4] :

- une présence sur le marché du travail ;
- une participation active à la vie collective, par exemple par des activités bénévoles ;
- une participation à la vie familiale, incluant la possibilité de rester chez soi le plus longtemps possible ;
- les loisirs : sports, voyages, activités créatives, etc.

5.2 Réponses publiques

En France, l'importance du sujet pour la société se traduit par un Plan National Bien-Vieillir plus le Plan Alzheimer, rédigé sous le gouvernement François Fillon.

Sur le plan financier, l'enjeu passe par la création d'un cinquième risque qui viendrait compléter la protection sociale existante et permettre de ne pas précariser les personnes en situation de dépendance.

Les aidants bénévoles auprès des personnes de grand âge tiennent une place importante dans la question des seniors. La proximologie comme science de l'aide aux aidants, apparaît comme un enjeu de société et de la politique de santé publique (voir la revue semestrielle Réciproques[5] qui traite de cette thématique).

Au Québec, le Conseil des aînés avait déjà été créé en 1992, dans le but de les consulter pour les programmes qui leur étaient destinés. Depuis les années 2000, les gouvernements ont associé les enjeux touchant les aînés à un(e) ministre, mis sur pied une consultation publique[6], un Secrétariat aux aînés, et publié la politique (en 2012)[7]. Au cours des mêmes années, le vieillissement actif est devenu un élément important des politiques gouvernementales, notamment avec les Municipalités amies des aînés[8], tout comme la lutte contre la maltraitance[9]. Dans les politiques gouvernementales, les aînés sont principalement réfléchis à travers les dimensions de la santé et de l'économie. Par exemple, les politiques dédient des sommes importantes à ces volets et ne parlent pratiquement pas des aspects culturels du vieillissement. Pour cela, les discours gouvernementaux s'en remettent aux communautés dans lesquelles vivent les aînés, puisque l'État se dit incapable d'assumer à lui seul les impacts du vieillissement rapide[7].

Nous avons reçu un remerciement (une fonctionnalité) de BonifaceFR, un autre contributeur, pour ces changements.

5.3 Réponses privées

Des sociétés et associations cherchent à trouver des solutions innovantes pour faciliter le vieillissement. Dans les domaines de :

- Entraînement des fonctions cognitives, remédiation cognitive
- Détection intelligente d'un événement, par exemple des chutes à domicile, ou l'inactivité prolongée
- Accompagnement, comme l'assistance mobile et conciergerie mobile
- Équipements pour conditionner le domicile (ex. : douche, escaliers, tapis…)
- Téléphone fixe ou mobile ergonomiquement adapté

5.4 Empowerment des personnes âgées

L'empowerment *(le pouvoir-faire)* est un concept nord américain peu développé en France.

Il y a deux niveaux d'empowerment qui concernent les personnes âgées : l'empowerment au quotidien et l'empowerment politique.

- L'empowerment au quotidien est la capacité des personnes âgées même dépendantes de pouvoir prendre leur vie personnelle en main, c'est-à-dire de garder un pouvoir sur leurs choix de vie dans la vie de tous les jours[10],[11].
  La Maison des Babayagas de Montreuil est l'exemple français d'une maison de retraite et d'appartements autogérés par les personnes âgées elles-mêmes[12].
  L'association Citoyennage est représentative également d'une réflexion de maisons de retraite pour permettre à ces personnes âgées vivant en institution de garder et d'exprimer leurs droits de civiques même en maison de retraite[13].
  Derrière la question du libre choix des personnes âgées même dépendantes et vulnérables se posent les principes :
  - de la bientraitance ;
  - du respect de la charte des personnes âgées dépendantes[14],[15] ;
  - du questionnement éthique en soin et de l'accompagnement au quotidien.

La bientraitance, comme la bienfaisance, peut être centré uniquement sur la responsabilité du soignant et de l'aidant. Il faut faire attention à ne pas en rester à un aspect formel de la bientraitance, c'est-à-dire à en rester à une simple application d'une charte où d'une procédure de qualité, cette manière de faire conduirait à mettre à distance la personne dépendante, à continuer à en faire un objet de soin. Dans cette situation la personne n'est pas un partenaire du soin. Les personnes âgées ou handicapés en prenant elles-mêmes leur vie en main, au travers de l'empowerment, gardent un pouvoir sur leur vie et les soins qu'il leur sont prodiguer. Dans cette situation, elles sont partenaires du soin et de l'équipe de soin (voir travail social, éthique).

- L'empowerment politique. Il y a peu d'exemples concrets en ce qui concerne les personnes âgées. Toutefois, les personnes du troisième âge représentent dans tous les pays occidentaux une très forte minorité sociale. Si cette minorité trouvait dans un mouvement politique et social, un lieu capable d'exprimer leurs préoccupations, et surtout si elles cautionnaient ce mouvement (par leur vote ou dans un collectif), celui-ci aurait une grande force dans la société civile. Les handicapés méchants aujourd'hui disparus ont dans les années 1970/80 représenté une telle ambition dans le milieu du handicap moteur en France[16],[17].
- En Amérique du Nord, il existe plusieurs groupes communautaires, regroupements politiques et groupes activistes de personnes âgées. On peut donner en exemple les associations pour la défense des droits des retraité(e)s, ainsi que des groupes militants comme les Mémés déchaînées / *Raging Grannies*.

6 Notes et références

[1] OMS : Vieillissement et qualité de la vie

[2] « Les retraités pauvres, un vote-clé » *Le Monde*, 28 août 2012

[3] Gouvernement du Québec (2009). Favoriser le vieillissement actif au Québec. http://www.mfa.gouv.qc.ca/fr/publication/Documents/DocReferenceMADA_final.pdf

[4] Organisation mondiale de la Santé (2002). Vieillir en restant actif. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2002/WHO_NMH_NPH_02.8_fre.pdf

[5] *Réciproques*,

[6] Rapport de consultation sur *www.mfa.gouv.qc.ca/fr*

[7] *Vivre et vieillir ensemble*

[8] Voir par exemple le Programme d'infrastructures Québec-Municipalités

[9] Voir par exemple le plan d'action

[10] L'EMPOWERMENT DES FEMMES AÎNÉES EN MILIEU D'HÉBERGEMENT : UNE PERSPECTIVE FÉMINISTE, MARYSE SOULIÈRES, UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

[11] EMPOWERMENT ET CHOIX DE VIE DES PERSONNES ÂGÉES. Patricia Fontaine. Psychologue

[12] http://lamaisondesbabayagas.fr/

[13] http://www.ad-pa.fr/doc/pdf/echos2web.pdf

[14] Charte de la personne âgée dépendante

[15] Charte des droits et libertés de la personne accueillie, selon l'Arrêté du 8 septembre 2003, mentionnée à l'article L. 311-4 du code de l'action sociale et des familles

[16] Jean-Philippe Viriot-Durandal « Empowerment et vieillissement ou l'âge et le pouvoir en question »

[17] Les Handicapés méchants, mouvement autonome

7 Voir aussi

7.1 Articles connexes

- Gérontologie
- Vieillesse
- Senior
- Empowerment
- Cultures du vieillissement
- Allocation personnalisée d'autonomie
- Bientraitance
- Déontologie et Chartes des personnes vulnérables

7.2 Bibliographie

- *La Vieillesse*, Essai de Simone de Beauvoir publié le 23 janvier 1970 aux éditions Gallimard.
- Richard Lefrançois, *Les nouvelles frontières de l'âge*, 2004
- Christian Lalive d'Épinay, Dario Spini, *Les années fragiles : la vie au-delà de quatre-vingts ans*, Presses Universitaires de Laval, 2008
- Serge Guérin, *L'invention des seniors*, Hachette Pluriel, 2007
- Serge Guérin, *La nouvelle société des seniors*, Michalon, 2011
- Éric Deschavanne et Pierre-Henri Tavoillot, (2007), *Philosophie des âges de la vie*, Grasset, rééd. Hachette Pluriel, 2008.

7.3 Lien externe

- (en) Dossier de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, relatif aux personnes âgées ((fr) présentation en français)

- Portail de la sociologie
- Portail de la médecine

8 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

8.1 Texte

- **Personne âgée** *Source :* https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personne_%C3%A2g%C3%A9e?oldid=121360723 *Contributeurs :* Marc Mongenet, Diligent, Stéphane33, Ludo29, EDUCA33E, Thierry Caro, Jerome66, 08pb80, Archibald Tuttle, Pautard, Kormin, Fabrice Ferrer, Manu1400, Ji-Elle, Bloubéri, En passant, Jmgdoc, Salebot, Chandres, Fpicard, Bapti, Theoliane, Nanoxyde, Igorpho, Rabatakeu, JLM, Vlaam, Bastien Sens-Méyé, Olybrius, HerculeBot, WikiCleanerBot, Dodoïste, ZetudBot, Mike Coppolano, Ulysse682, Vyk, Schnäggli, Beauxfraisiers, Cantons-de-l'Est, Lomita, Terpsichores, Mozartman, Serendipité, Parcheve, Bertol, Bernard27, BonifaceFR, Mattho69, Psychosophe, Marie Jurisme, Dimdle, Heurebleue, AméliorationsModestes, Select-services-seniors, Do not follow, MaudeG3, Robert2Niro et Anonyme : 38

8.2 Images

- **Fichier:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-P0131-0002,_Berlin,_JP_einem_Rentner_im_Haushalt_helfend.jpg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-P0131-0002%2C_Berlin%2C_JP_einem_Rentner_im_Haushalt_helfend.jpg *Licence :* CC BY-SA 3.0 de *Contributeurs :* Cette image a été donnée à Wikimedia Commons par les Archives fédérales allemandes (Deutsches Bundesarchiv) dans le cadre d'un projet commun. Les Archives Fédérales allemandes garantissent l'authenticité de la photographie, grâce à l'utilisation exclusive d'originaux (positifs/négatifs) de leur Archives d'images numériques et leur numérisation. *Artiste d'origine :* Kutscher (verehe. Kubiziel), Sig
- **Fichier:Disambig_colour.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3e/Disambig_colour.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Bub's
- **Fichier:Emblem-question.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/48/Emblem-question.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Renamed from File:Ambox emblem question.svg. *Artiste d'origine :* The people from the Tango project ! (combination Rugby471)
- **Fichier:Maes_Old_Woman_Dozing.jpg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d8/Maes_Old_Woman_Dozing.jpg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Web Gallery of Art : Image Info about artwork *Artiste d'origine :* Nicolas Maes
- **Fichier:Sociologielogo.png** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9c/Sociologielogo.png *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Created from Image:Socio_template.gif *Artiste d'origine :* User:Idéalités
- **Fichier:Star_of_life2.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5b/Star_of_life2.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Verdy p

8.3 Licence du contenu

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Population ageing

Population ageing is a phenomenon that occurs when the median age of a country or region rises due to rising life expectancy and/or declining fertility rates. There has been, initially in the more economically developed countries (MEDC) but also more recently in less economically developed countries (LEDC), an increase in life expectancy which causes the ageing of populations. This is the case for every country in the world except the 18 countries designated as "demographic outliers" by the UN.[1][2] For the entirety of recorded human history, the world has never seen as aged a population as currently exists globally.[3] The UN predicts the rate of population ageing in the 21st century will exceed that of the previous century.[3] For the reason that life expectancy is rising, the number of people aged 60 years and above have tripled from its number in 1950 to 600 million in 2000, in 2006 it has surpassed to 700 million, and is projected that the population will reach around the 2 billion by 2050.[4][5] Countries vary significantly in terms of the degree, and the pace, of these changes, and the UN expects populations that began ageing later to have less time to adapt to the many implications of these changes.[3]

1 Overview

Population aging is a shift in the distribution of a country's population towards older ages. This is usually reflected in an increase in the population's mean and median ages, a decline in the proportion of the population composed of children, and a rise in the proportion of the population that is elderly. Population ageing is widespread across the world. It is most advanced in the most highly developed countries, but it is growing faster in less developed regions, which means that older persons will be increasingly concentrated in the less developed regions of the world.[6] The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, however, concluded that population ageing has slowed considerably in Europe and will have the greatest future impact in Asia, especially as Asia is in stage five of the demographic transition model.

Among the countries currently classified by the United Nations as more developed (with a total population of 1.2 billion in 2005), the overall median age rose from 28 in 1950 to 40 in 2010, and is forecast to rise to 44 by 2050. The corresponding figures for the world as a whole are 24 in 1950, 29 in 2010, and 36 in 2050. For the less developed regions, the median age will go from 26 years in 2010 to 35 years in 2050.[7]

Population ageing arises from two (possibly related) demographic effects: increasing longevity and declining fertility. An increase in longevity raises the average age of the population by increasing the numbers of surviving older people. A decline in fertility reduces the number of babies, and as the effect continues, the numbers of younger people in general also reduce. Of these two forces, it is declining fertility that is the largest contributor to population ageing in the world today.[8] More specifically, it is the large decline in the overall fertility rate over the last half century that is primarily responsible for the population ageing in the world's most developed countries. Because many developing countries are going through faster fertility transitions, they will experience even faster population ageing than the currently developed countries in the future.

The rate at which the population ages is likely to increase over the next three decades;[9] however, few countries know whether their older populations are living the extra years of life in good or poor health. A "compression of morbidity" would imply reduced disability in old age,[10] whereas an expansion would see an increase in poor health with increased longevity. Another option has been posed for a situation of "dynamic equilibrium".[11] This is crucial information for governments if the limits of lifespan continue to increase indefinitely, as some researchers believe it will.[12] The World Health Organization's suite of household health studies is working to provide the needed health and well-being evidence, including, for example the World Health Survey,[13] and the Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE). These surveys cover 308,000 respondents aged 18+ years and 81,000 aged 50+ years from 70 countries.

The Global Ageing Survey, exploring attitudes, expectations and behaviours towards later life and retirement, directed by George Leeson, and covering 44,000 people aged 40–80 in 24 countries from across the globe has revealed that many people are now fully aware of the ageing of the world's population and the implications which this will have for their lives and the lives of their children and grandchildren.

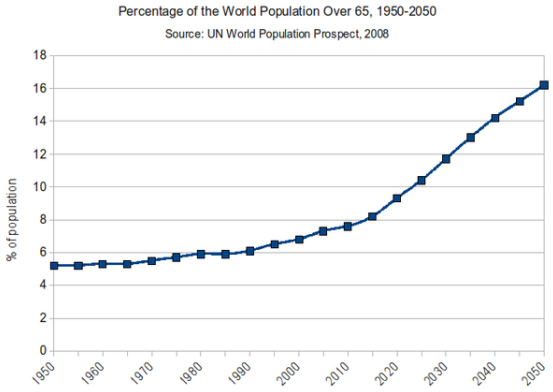
Canada has the highest per capita immigration rate in the world, partly to counter population ageing. The C. D. Howe Institute, a conservative think tank, has suggested that immigration cannot be used as a viable mean for countering population ageing.[14] This conclusion is also seen in the work of other scholars. Demographers Peter McDonald and Rebecca Kippen comment, "[a]s fertility sinks further below replacement level, increasingly higher

levels of annual net migration will be required to maintain a target of even zero population growth".[15]

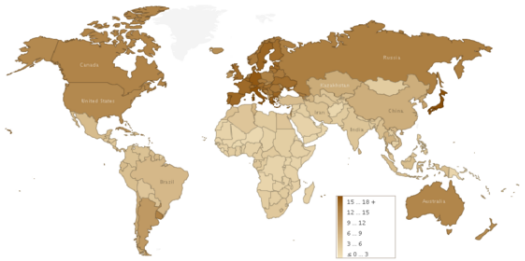
2 Ageing around the world

See also: Ageing of Europe and Aging of Japan

Asia and Europe are the two regions where a significant



Percentage of world population over 65



This map illustrates global trends in ageing by depicting the percentage of each country's population that is over the age of 65. The more developed countries also have older populations as their citizens live longer. Less developed countries have much younger populations. An interactive version of the map is available here.

number of countries face population ageing in the near future. In these regions within twenty years many countries will face a situation where the largest population cohort will be those over 65 and average age approach 50 years old. The Oxford Institute of Ageing is an institution looking at global population ageing. Its research reveals that many of the views of global ageing are based on myths and that there will be considerable opportunities for the world as its population matures. The Institute's Director, Professor Sarah Harper highlights in her book Ageing Societies [16] the implications for work, families, health, education, and technology of the ageing of the world's population.

Most of the developed world (with the notable exception of the United States) now has sub-replacement fertility levels, and population growth now depends largely on immigration together with population momentum which arises from previous large generations now enjoying longer life expectancy.

Of the roughly 150,000 people who die each day across the globe, about two thirds—100,000 per day—die of age-related causes.[17] In industrialized nations, the proportion is much higher, reaching 90%.[17]

3 Well-being and social policies

Main articles: Dependency ratio, Generational accounting and Pensions crisis

The economic effects of an ageing population are considerable. Older people have higher accumulated savings per head than younger people, but spend less on consumer goods. Depending on the age ranges at which the changes occur, an ageing population may thus result in lower interest rates and the economic benefits of lower inflation. Some economists (Japan) see advantages in such changes, notably the opportunity to progress automation and technological development without causing unemployment. They emphasize a shift from GDP to personal well-being.

However population ageing also increases some categories of expenditure, including some met from public finances. The largest area of expenditure in many countries is now health care, whose cost is likely to increase dramatically as populations age. This would present governments with hard choices between higher taxes, including a possible reweighing of tax from earnings to consumption, and a reduced government role in providing health care. However, recent studies in some countries demonstrate the dramatic rising costs of health care are more attributable to rising drug and doctor costs, and higher use of diagnostic testing by all age groups, and not by the ageing population as is often claimed.[18][19][20][21]

The second-largest expenditure of most governments is education and these expenses will tend to fall with an ageing population, especially as fewer young people would probably continue into tertiary education as they would be in demand as part of the work force.

Social security systems have also begun to experience problems. Earlier defined benefit pension systems are experiencing sustainability problems due to the increased longevity. The extension of the pension period was not paired with an extension of the active labour period or a rise in pension contributions, resulting in a decline of replacement ratios. In recent years, many countries have adopted policies to strengthen the financial sustainability of pension systems, although the challenges regarding pension adequacy remain.[21]

The expectation of continuing population ageing prompts questions about welfare states' capacity to meet the needs

of their population. In the early 2000s, the World's Health Organization set up guidelines to encourage "active ageing" and to help local governments to address the challenges of an ageing population (Global Age-Friendly Cities) with regard to urbanization, housing, transportation, social participation, health services, etc.[22] Local governments are well positioned to meet the needs of local, smaller populations, but as their resources vary from one to another (e.g. property taxes, the existence of community organizations), the greater responsibility on local governments is likely to increase inequalities.[23][24][25] In Canada, the most fortunate and healthier elders tend to live in more prosperous cities offering a wide range of services, whereas the less fortunate don't have access to the same level of resources.[26] Private residences for the elderly also provide many services related to health and social participation (e.g. pharmacy, group activities and events) on site, however they are not accessible to the less fortunate.[27]

An ageing population may provide incentive for technological progress, as some hypothesize the effect of a shrinking workforce may be offset by technological unemployment or productivity gains.

Generally in West Africa and specifically in Ghana, social policy implications of demographic ageing are multidimensional, (such as rural-urban distribution, gender composition, levels of literacy/illiteracy as well as their occupational histories and income security).[5] Current policies on ageing in Ghana, seem to be disjointed, in which there are ideas on documents on how we can improve policies in population ageing, however these ideas are yet to be concretely implemented[5] perhaps due to many arguments for example that older people are only a small proportion of the population[28]

Due to the aging population, globally, many countries seem to be increasing the age for old age security form 60 to 65, to the decrease the cost of the scheme of the GDP.[5] Age Discrimination

Can be defined as "the systematic and institutionalized denial of the rights of older people on the basis of their age by individuals, groups, organisations and institutions".[28] Some of this abuse can be a result from ignorance, thoughtlessness, prejudice and stereotyping. Forms of discrimination: economic accessibility, social accessibility,temporal accessibility and administrative accessibility.[29]

Majority of the countries worldwide, particularly countries in Africa, older people are typically the poorest members of the social spectrum, living below the poverty line

4 See also

- Ageing of Europe
- Aging of Japan
- Aging in the American workforce
- Population decline
- Demographic transition
- Ageing
- Political demography
- Senescence
- The Silver Tsunami

5 References

[1] "UN Human Development Report 2005" (PDF). United Nations Development Programme. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2008-05-27. Retrieved 2010-10-07.

[2] United Nations Development Programme (September 2005). *Human Development Report 2005: International Cooperation at a Crossroads-Aid, Trade and Security in an Unequal World*. United Nations Development Programme. ISBN 978-0-19-530511-1.

[3] World Population Ageing: 1950-2050, United Nations Population Division.

[4] Chucks, J (July 2010). "Population Ageing in Ghana: Research Gaps and the Way Forward". *Journal of Aging Research*. doi:10.4061/2010/672157.

[5] Issahaku, Paul; Neysmith, Sheila (2013). "Policy Implications of Population Ageing in West Africa". *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. doi:10.1108/01443331311308230.

[6] United Nations. "World Population Ageing 2013" (PDF).

[7] United Nations. "World Ageing Population 2013" (PDF).

[8] Weil, David N., "The Economics of Population Aging" in Mark R. Rosenzweig and Oded Stark, eds., Handbook of Population and Family Economics, New York: Elsevier, 1997, 967-1014.

[9] Lutz, W.; Sanderson, W.; Scherbov, S. (2008-02-07). "The coming acceleration of global population ageing". *Nature* **451** (7179). doi:10.1038/nature06516. Retrieved 8 October 2011. The median age of the world's population increases from 26.6 years in 2000 to 37.3 years in 2050 and then to 45.6 years in 2100, when it is not adjusted for longevity increase.

[10] Fries, J. F. (1980-07-17). "Aging, Natural Death, and the Compression of Morbidity". *The New England Journal of Medicine* **303** (3): 130–5. doi:10.1056/NEJM198007173030304. PMID 7383070. the average age at first infirmity can be raised, thereby making the morbidity curve more rectangular.

[11] Manton KG. "Manton, 1982".

[12] Oeppen, J.; Vaupel, J. W. (2002-05-10). "Broken Limits to Life Expectancy". *Science* **296** (5570): 1029–31. doi:10.1126/science.1069675. PMID 12004104.

[13] "Current Status of the World Health Survey". *who.int*. 2011. Retrieved 8 October 2011.

[14] Yvan Guillemette; William Robson (September 2006). "No Elixir of Youth" (PDF). *Backgrounder* **96**. Retrieved 2008-05-03.

[15] Peter McDonald; Rebecca Kippen (2000). "Population Futures for Australia and New Zealand: An Analysis of the Options" (PDF). *New Zealand Population Review* **26** (2). Retrieved 2008-05-04.

[16] Harper, Sarah. Ageing Societies: Myths, Challenges and Opportunities. Hodder, 2006.

[17] Aubrey D.N.J, de Grey (2007). "Life Span Extension Research and Public Debate: Societal Considerations" (PDF). *Studies in Ethics, Law, and Technology* **1** (1, Article 5). doi:10.2202/1941-6008.1011. Retrieved August 7, 2011.

[18] Wednesday, March 20, 2013 5:50 AM EDT Facebook Twitter RSS (2011-09-13). "Don't blame aging boomers | Toronto Star". Thestar.com. Retrieved 2013-03-20.

[19] "Don't blame the elderly for health care costs". .canada.com. 2008-01-30. Retrieved 2013-03-20.

[20] "AgingMore1 | Evidence Network". Umanitoba.ca. Retrieved 2013-03-20.

[21] "The Impact of the European Policies on the New Skills for the New Jobs | Maniscalco | Review of European Studies". Ccsenet.org. Retrieved 2013-03-20.

[22] World Health Organization. "Global age-friendly cities: a guide" (PDF). *WHO*. Retrieved May 5, 2015.

[23] Daly, M; Lewis, J (2000). "The concept of social care and the analysis of contemporary welfare states". *British Journal of Sociology* **51** (2): 281–298.

[24] Mohan, J (2003). "Geography and social policy : spatial divisions of welfare". *Progress in Human Geography* **27** (3): 363–374.

[25] Trydegard, G-B; Thorslund, M (2001). "Inequality in the welfare state ? Local variation in care of elderly – the case of Sweden". *International Journal of Social Welfare* **10**: 174–184.

[26] Rosenberg, M W (1999). "Vieillir au Canada : les collectivités riches et les collectivités pauvres en services". *Horizons* **2**: 18.

[27] Aronson, J; Neysmith, S M (2001). "Manufacturing social exclusion in the home care market". *Canadian Public Policy – Analyse des politiques* **27** (2): 151–165.

[28] Ogonda, Job (May 2006). "Age Discrimination in Africa" (PDF).

[29] Gerlock, Edward (May 2006). "Discrimination of Older People in Asia" (PDF).

5.1 Additional references

- Gavrilov L.A., Heuveline P. Aging of Population. In: Paul Demeny and Geoffrey McNicoll (Eds.) The Encyclopedia of population. New York, Macmillan Reference USA, 2003, vol.1, 32-37.
- United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision Population Database, Population Division, 2004.
- Gavrilova N.S., Gavrilov L.A. Aging Populations: Russia/Eastern Europe. In: P. Uhlenberg (Editor), International Handbook of the Demography of Aging, New York: Springer-Verlag, 2009, pp. 113–131.
- Jackson R., Howe N. The Greying of the Great Powers, Washington: Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2008 Major Findings

6 External links

- HelpAge International and UNFPA: Ageing in the 21st Century - A Celebration and A Challenge report (2012)
- Global AgeWatch - website providing latest data, trends and response to global population ageing
- AARP International: The Journal - a quarterly international policy publication on global aging (2010)
- Deloitte study (2007) - Serving the Aging Citizen
- CoViVE Consortium Population Ageing in Flanders and Europe
- UN Programme on Ageing
- Oxford Institute of Population Ageing
- Human Development Trends 2005 Presentation on UN Human Development Report 2005
- David N. Weil. 2006. Population Aging. PDF PDF (59.8 KB)
- Jill Curnow. 2000. Myths and the fear of an ageing population PDF (65.6 KB)
- Judith Healy. 2004. The benefit of an ageing population PDF (215 KB) (link permission and copyright see discussion page)
- Aging Population and Its Potential Impacts
- Population Aging and Public Infrastructure in Developed Countries

7 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

7.1 Text

- **Population ageing** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_ageing?oldid=709494812 *Contributors:* Bryan Derksen, SimonP, Michael Hardy, Pakaran, Sho Uemura, Ancheta Wis, Piotrus, Gsociology, Huaiwei, Imjustmatthew, Mike Rosoft, Borninteguz, Oska, Bender235, Violetriga, Imoen, Minghong, Hooperbloob, Arthena, Ronline, Wtmitchell, Instantnood, Uris, GregorB, Sin-man, Ligar~enwiki, Rjwilmsi, Maxim Razin, Wragge, Nihiltres, Chobot, WillMcC, Bgwhite, Roboto de Ajvol, Mastercampbell, Veinor, SmackBot, Originalbigj, Edgar181, Chris the speller, Bluebot, Darth Panda, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Whatthree16, GVnayR, HollyEvlyn, Lambiam, 16@r, JHunterJ, Waggers, Caiaffa, Paul Nollen, Hu12, Gavrilov, Joseph Solis in Australia, Hyperborean, Marysunshine, Deetdeet, Cydebot, Edhugh, Underpants, Marek69, Transhumanist, Bi11yjo3lou5, Seaphoto, Cstreet, Mack2, Flowanda, Pekaje, Paul Kowal, Ericala, Thewolf37, Kevinkor2, SergeyKurdakov, Philip Trueman, Pwnage8, PDFbot, Rastrojo, SieBot, AJsMom, BotMultichill, Perspicacite, Mr. Granger, ClueBot, Der Golem, Amdingo, Epkaufm, Jp0101, Wgswf333, EEng, Addbot, Xp54321, D0762, MrOllie, Hybrazil, Thomas Bjørkan, Ehrenkater, Jarble, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Materialscientist, Addihockey10, Bianca1975, Matsumoto1500, Some standardized rigour, Haeinous, Gileshd, I dream of horses, Elockid, Rushbugled13, Marlo1004, Botiffity, Lotje, Kathleen5454, MadlyMadeline, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, EmausBot, Orphan Wiki, WikitanvirBot, Dewritech, Fæ, Josve05a, Moonlight8888, GZ-Bot, H3llBot, Wayne Slam, Thine Antique Pen, L Kensington, Kris159, Famedog, ClueBot NG, Ripunjai8, Widr, CarolineLG, Helpful Pixie Bot, BG19bot, Yanderella, BattyBot, Raulthomas 0, JZNIOSH, Everything Is Numbers, Beorn22, Epicgenius, Eiji84, Creme.le.corn, Monkbot, BethNaught, PotatoNinja, LucidityOfPower, Cocacola2468, Pishcal, MaudeG3, KasparBot, Miami19, Desklin, Babyrayyy, Gsmarfo and Anonymous: 139

7.2 Images

- **File:Percentage_of_Population_Above_65_-_2005.png** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/be/Percentage_of_Population_Above_65_-_2005.png *License:* CC BY 3.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Rcragun
- **File:Percentage_of_the_World_Population_Over_65_-_1950-2050.png** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e3/Percentage_of_the_World_Population_Over_65_-_1950-2050.png *License:* CC BY 3.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Rcragun

7.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Raging Grannies



A Raging Granny in Toronto.

The Raging Grannies (or just "Raging Grannies") are activist organizations in many cities and towns in Canada, the United States, and in other countries.[1] They are social justice activists, all women old enough to be grandmothers, who dress up in clothes that mock stereotypes of older women, and sing songs at protests. They typically write the lyrics themselves, putting their political messages to the tunes of well known songs. Their activism includes peace and environmental causes.[2]

1 History

The first group started in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada over the winter of 1986/87. They originally called themselves "NERT—Nuclear Emergency Response Team".[3] The members believed the presence of US Navy nuclear-powered ships' presence in Victoria Harbour posed potential health and environmental risks to the city.[4]

2 Notable events

In May 2005, a California chapter of the Raging Grannies was allegedly spied upon by a unit of the California National Guard after it organized a Mother's Day anti-war rally. California State Senator Joe Dunn launched an investigation and the intelligence unit was subsequently shut down.[5]

In July 2005, five members of the group were charged with trespassing after they attempted to enlist at a US Army recruiting center in Tucson, Arizona. A spokesperson for the group said they wanted to enlist and be sent to Iraq so that their children and grandchildren could come home. A group also went to New York, where they were arrested for allegedly blocking access to a recruitment center in Times Square; on April 28, 2006, they were acquitted of all charges.[6]



The Calgary Raging Grannies performing in 2002

The Action League of the San Francisco Bay Area Peninsula, as the group is known in the Bay Area, was the subject of the 2009 video documentary *Raging Grannies*.[7]

The Raging Grannies were also part of the "March against Monsanto" protest on Saturday May 25, 2013 to protest against genetically modified foods.[8]

3 Works about the Raging Grannies

At least two films, Granny Power[9][10] and Two Raging Grannies,[11] and one academic article talk about the Raging Grannies. They state and show how they challenge stereotypical conceptions about activism and aging (the grannies did not grow more conservative as they aged, for example).[12] There is also a book about them: The Raging Grannies: Wild Hats, Cheeky Songs and Witty Actions for a Better World.[13]

4 See also

- Activist Ageing
- Betty Krawczyk
- Code Pink

- Gray Panthers
- Granny Peace Brigade
- Harriet Nahanee
- Radical cheerleading

5 Further reading

- Anemona Hartocollis: New York Judge Tells 'Grannies' To Go in Peace. In: The New York Times - Abstract, April 28, 2006
- Marc Pitzke: Omas gegen den Krieg. Die Rache der alten Damen. In: Spiegel online June 11, 2006. (German Newspaper, German)
- Armin Ulm: *Omas müssen nicht nur nett sein.* Erboste amerik. Grossmütter demonstrieren vor dem Nato-Hauptquartier für den Frieden und gegen die Politik George W. Bushs. RNZ-Heidelberg July 17, 2006, P. 3 - 20 Demonstrants of the Granny Peace Brigade before G W B coming to Germany (with big Image, (a German Newspaper, germ. lang.).
- Acker, Alison, and Betty Brightwell. *Off Our Rockers and into Trouble: The Raging Grannies*, Horsdal & Schubart Publishers, (September 30, 2004). ISBN 1-894898-10-9; ISBN 978-1-894898-10-2.

6 References

[1] http://www.vcn.bc.ca/ragigran/

[2] Jennifer Pederson. The Raging Grannies Activist Grandmothering for Peace. Journal of the Motherhood Initiative 1(1): 64-74.

[3] http://raginggrannies.org/herstory/

[4] http://raginggrannies.org/herstory/

[5] The Pentagon's New Spies : Rolling Stone

[6] Meet Bush's latest enemy in the war on Iraq: the Raging Grannies of Tucson, Arizona | World news | The Guardian

[7] IMDB

[8] http://www.cbc.ca/news/health/story/2013/05/25/monsanto-worldwide-demonstrations-montreal.html

[9] Granny Power: https://vimeo.com/89467996

[10] Michael D. Read. A reverential tribute to the Raging Grannies. Times Colonist, Feb 15, 2015: http://www.timescolonist.com/entertainment/film-festival/a-reverential-tribute-to-the-raging-grannies-1.1763611

[11] Peter D'Auria. This "Raging Granny" Crashed a Wall Street Dinner to Demand Answers. Yes Magazine, Mar 27, 2015: http://www.yesmagazine.org/issues/together-with-earth/this-raging-granny-crashed-wall-street-dinner

[12] Aging Horizons Bulletin. Interview with Dana Sawchuk: The Raging Grannies' Cheeky Protests for a Better World: http://aginghorizons.com/2009/12/interview-the-raging-grannies-cheeky-protests-for-a-better-world.

[13] Carole Roy. The Raging Grannies, Blazing a Trail of Humorous Protests. Canadian Dimension, 2004: https://canadiandimension.com/articles/view/the-raging-grannies-blazing-a-trail-of-humorous-protests

7 External links

- The Raging Grannies' International Website
- Raging Grannies' Songs Website

8 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

8.1 Text

- **Raging Grannies** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raging_Grannies?oldid=663288552 *Contributors:* Bearcat, Tom harrison, Stevietheman, Ukexpat, D6, LeeHunter, Night Gyr, RussBlau, Sherurcij, GrantNeufeld, Samaritan, Thivierr, OCNative, Josh Parris, Rjwilmsi, SchuminWeb, SCZenz, That Guy, From That Show!, SmackBot, Skookum1, DKalkin, Gloriamarie, Gnome (Bot), CmdrObot, Cydebot, Alaibot, Caper13, Crockford, Sarahj2107, Cgingold, Alro, Jll294, TreasuryTag, Tevpg, Lojakro, Sukayaki, YonaBot, ClueBot, Solar-Wind, Millionsandbillions, DumZiBoT, Addbot, Myheartinchile, Lightbot, Wikifan12345, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Leftylib, Rr parker, ClueBot NG, SunnyGranny, Gilderien, Helpful Pixie Bot, BG19bot, Pamwalton, Ongepotchket, ChrisGualtieri, Slehan, Riverstogo, Miami19 and Anonymous: 25

8.2 Images

- **File:Commons-logo.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg *License:* ? *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Raging_Grannies.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/aa/Raging_Grannies.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Raging_Grannies_profile.JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/03/Raging_Grannies_profile.JPG *License:* Attribution *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Joshua Sherurcij

8.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0


community
forum theatre
hope
we are old, we are beautiful
action
flash mob
the golden feedback loop
loneliness
digital literacy
isolation
petition
families working together

© RECAA

Respecting elders: Communities against abuse

This entry was finally accepted but we ran into some problems at the beginning - like WAM, this entry on an organisation by and for cultural communities was 'not notable enough'.

Respecting Elders: Communities Against Abuse (RECAA) is an elder abuse initiative that operates in Montreal, Quebec.[1][2]

1 History and mission

RECAA is a community organization founded in 2003.[3] Its members visit seniors groups to perform theatre and discuss elder abuse. They also participate in events such as the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.[4]

RECAA works with ethnocultural communities in Montreal, and aims to fight elder isolation, situations of dependence on the family, and the lack of support that might otherwise help elders in situations of abuse.[5] They advocate for communication, reciprocity, and respect in a way that challenges gerontologically-based intervention models, which do not take into account the specific dilemmas of cultural communities.[6]

Their brochures, available in Vietnamese, Tamil, Hindi, Portuguese, Italian, French, and English, define elder abuse as the physical, psychological and financial exploitation of an elder.[7]

2 Forum Theatre

RECAA's strategy is to foster dialogue is through Forum Theatre, a variant of the Theatre of the Oppressed created by Augusto Boal. RECAA's troupe of non-professional actors also works with a larger network of 100 or so members who attend their events and meetings.[6] They visit seniors' groups and act out non-verbal scenes of elder abuse in theatrical performances.[5][7] The goal of the performances is to engender discussions of alternative outcomes for older adults.[3] Participants are invited to play the role of a person in trouble or difficulty and to find a solution.

3 Digital technologies

In 2011, as a response to what it perceived as a shift towards mediatization in the communications environment, RECAA began incorporating digital technologies in its work.[8] RECAA uses digital technologies to create an archive of its work and to reach out to a greater number of elders.[5] For example, one of the videos produced was included in a special issue on aging in the magazine Montreal Serai.[9][10]

4 Awards

In 2015, RECAA received an Engaged Scholar Award given by Concordia University to community organizations outside the university.[11]

5 References

[1] "About Us". RECAA. Retrieved 28 May 2015.

[2] Anderson, Hugh. "Volunteer group tackles problem of elder abuse in ethnic communities". The Gazette (Montreal) (subscription required). Retrieved 28 May 2015.

[3] Joanne Penhale. RECAA highlights elder abuse in unique ways. The Senior Times, July 18, 2014: http://www.theseniortimes.com/recaa-highlights-elder-abuse-in-unique-ways/

[4] RECAA Flashmob, http://recaa.ca/recaa-flash-mob/

[5] Melzer, Katja. "New - Media - Age : An Interview with RECAA Members About Aging and Empowerment Through Digital Media". .dpi. Retrieved 28 May 2015.

[6] Sawchuk, Kim (2013). "Tactical mediatization and activist ageing: pressures, push-backs, and the story of RECAA". *MedieKultur: Journal of Media & Communication Research* **29** (54): 47–64.

[7] Penhale, Joanne (29 May 2015). "Seniors highlight abuse through performance". PX News. Retrieved 4 June 2015.

[8] Bryson, D. (2015). *The adoption and nonadoption of new technologies by the active ageing, In Textile-led Design for the active ageing population*. Woodhead. pp. 47–57.

[9] Foster, Lisa. "Editorial". *Montreal Serai*. Retrieved 17 June 2015.

[10] "Resources ethnoculturelles contre l'abus envers les aînéEs / Respecting Elders: Communities Against Abuse". *Montreal Serai*. Retrieved 17 June 2015.

[11] Kathryn Jezer-Morton. Oral history partnerships, a youth workshop and one group's fight against elder abuse. Concordia News, April 14, 2015: http://www.concordia.ca/cunews/main/stories/2015/04/14/ccsl-awards-engaged-Concordians-community-members.html

6 External links

- Official website

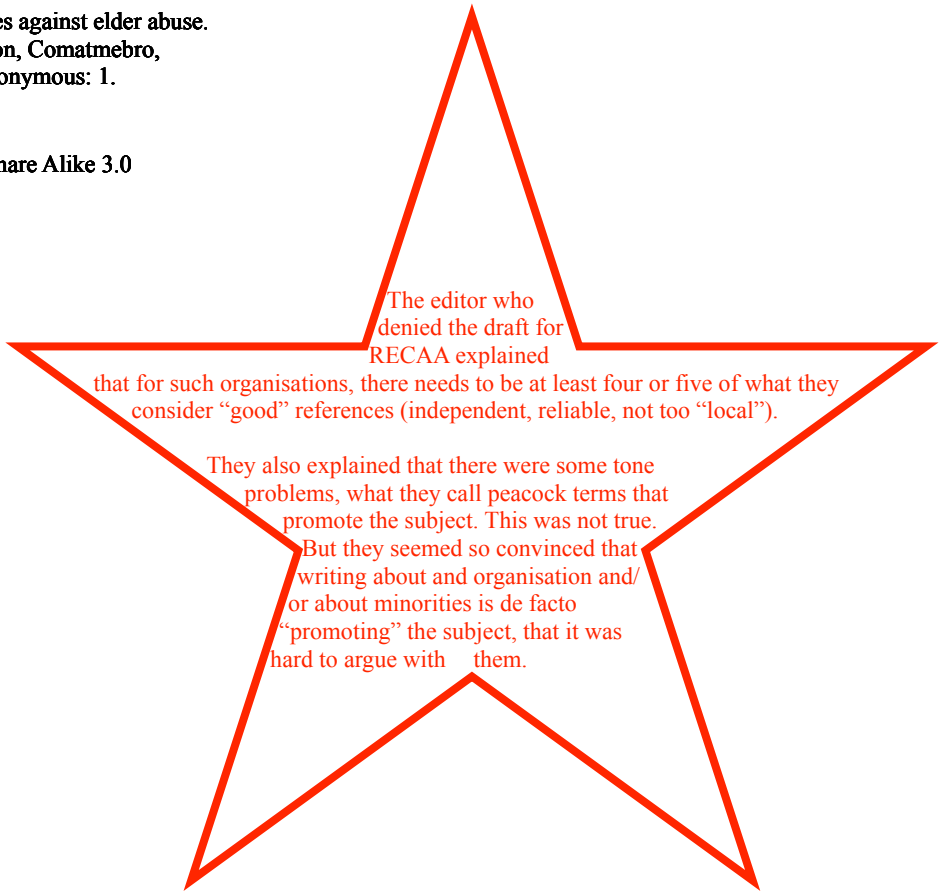
7 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

7.1 Text

- Respecting elders: Communities against elder abuse. Contributors: Jeraphine Gryphon, Comatmebro, MyriamACT, Miami19 and Anonymous: 1.

7.2 Licence Content

- Creative Content Attribution-Share Alike 3.0



Sexualité des personnes âgées

Page créée, inspirée de la page en anglais. Mais nous avions trouvé des références très intéressantes en français, que nous avons utilisées dans les deux cas.

Plusieurs enquêtes sur la sexualité à un âge avancé positionnent celui-ci comme facteur déterminant de la diminution de l'activité sexuelle, un constat qui se retrouve dans plusieurs contextes nationaux[1],[2]. À la vieillesse est associée une perte progressive du désir et une diminution ou disparition de l'activité sexuelle, en continuité avec le retrait progressif des activités sociales associé à la « déprise ». Bien qu'elle puisse faire l'objet d'un certain déni[3], la sexualité des personnes âgées est de plus en plus abordée dans l'espace public : On y fait la promotion d'une sexualité active en âge avancé, on aborde la hausse d'infections transmises sexuellement, la question de la sexualité et de la vie en institution, on conteste les présupposés d'asexualité des personnes âgées, etc. (i.e. BBC News, CBS News, La Presse, Canoe, L'Obs Plus, Huffington Post). Ces discours participent des injonctions sociales qui font de l'activité sexuelle l'un des indicateurs de l'épanouissement personnel, maintenant étendu aux aînés et renforcé par différents produits, médicaments et traitements disponibles[4].

1 État des recherches sur l'expérience de la sexualité et du vieillissement

Les recherches incitent à se départir d'une image misérabiliste de la sexualité des aînés[4]. Certaines études quantitatives et qualitatives rapportent une amélioration de la satisfaction sexuelle avec l'âge et des données tel que : la moitié des femmes seraient sexuellement actives jusqu'à un âge avancé, malgré une libido parfois faible[5]. Un autre exemple a trait aux veuves : certaines se distancient de toute sexualité après la perte du conjoint, d'autres trouvent un nouveau partenaire masculin, et d'autres encore refusent le cadre conjugal qui impliquerait de prendre soin d'un homme et développent des relations non cohabitantes ou des relations avec d'autres femmes[6]. D'autres différences émergent par rapport au corps et à la sexualité : non seulement les femmes, mais également les hommes gais subissent une forte pression face aux stéréotypes de beauté associés à la jeunesse[7]. En général, les gais, les lesbiennes et bisexuels souffrent d'une invisibilité dans les institutions qui s'occupent des personnes âgées[8],[9].

2 Processus biologiques

La sexualité se différencie de la procréation entre autres parce qu'elle ne se limite pas en âge. Les humains voient généralement leur libido baisser avec l'avancée en âge. Celle-ci baisserait plus rapidement pour les femmes que pour les hommes. (voir la page Sexuality in older age) Les recherches mentionnées ci-haut montrent toutefois que la question n'est pas aussi simple au niveau de l'expérience vécue.

3 Représentations et stéréotypes

Les stéréotypes du « vieillard lubrique » et de la « sorcière libidineuse » sont associés aux personnes âgées très actives sexuellement ; ils font l'objet de représentations peu flatteuses[10],[11]. Depuis les années 2000, on emploie couramment le terme « cougar » pour désigner les femmes qui fréquentent des hommes plus jeunes qu'elles de plusieurs années. Plusieurs personnages et émissions de télévision portent sur le sujet (l'émission The Cougar, l'épisode Cougars (30 Rock), l'émission Cougar Town). Le thème d'une très grande différence d'âge a aussi récemment été l'objet du film Gérontophilia.

4 Références

[1] Bajos, N., Bozon, M. (dir.), Enquête sur la sexualité en France. Pratiques, genre et santé, Paris, La Découverte, 2008.

[2] Tessler Lindau S., Schumm L. P., Laumann E. O., Levinson W., O'Muircheartaigh C. A., Waite L. J. « A Study of Sexuality and Health among Older Adults in the United States », The new england journal of medicine, n° 357, 2007, pp. 762-774.

[3] Trincaz, J. « Les fondements imaginaires de la vieillesse dans la pensée occidentale », L'Homme, n° 147, 1998, pp. 167-189.

[4] Bessin, M., Blidon, M. « Déprises sexuelles : penser le vieillissement et la sexualité », Genre, sexualité & société [En ligne], 6 | Automne 2011.

[5] Trompeter S. E., Bettencourt R., Barrett-Connor, E. « Sexual Activity and Satisfaction in Healthy Community-dwelling Older Women », The American Journal of Medicine, vol. 125, n° 1, 2012, pp. 37-43.

[6] Plaud, C., Sommier, B. « Veuves joyeuses ou honteuses ? Sexualité ou a-sexualité après 60 ans suite à la perte du conjoint », Genre, sexualité & société [En ligne], 6 | Automne 2011.

[7] Slevin, K. F., Linneman, T. J., « Old Gay Men's Bodies and Masculinities », Men and Masculinities, n° 12, 2010, pp. 483-507.

[8] Chamberland, L. « "Plus on Vieillit, Moins Ça Paraît" : Femmes Âgées, Lesbiennes Invisibles », Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health, vol. 22, n° 2, 2003, pp. 85-103.

[9] Veilleux, D. Vieillir en marge, les réseaux informels et formels des lesbiennes âgées, sous la direction de Pacom Diane, University of Ottawa, M.A. Thesis, 1998.

[10] Papet, E. « La vieille amoureuse », Vacarme, n° 1.

[11] Dunn-Lardeau, B. « La vieille femme chez Marguerite de Navarre », Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance, vol. 61, n° 2, 1999, pp. 375-398.

- ⚥ Portail de la sexualité et de la sexologie

5 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

5.1 Text

• Sexualité des personnes âgées. Contributeurs: LeFit, Enrevseluj, MaudeG3

5.2 Licence de contenu

• Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Sexuality in older age

Sexuality in older age concerns the sexual drive, sexual activity and overall sexuality of people middle age and old age, and social perceptions about sexuality in older age. Older people engage in a variety of sexual acts from time to time for a variety of reasons. While the human body has some limits on the maximum age for reproduction, sexual activity can be performed or experienced well into the later years of life. Sexuality in older age is often considered a taboo, and this can have an impact on how older individuals experience their sexuality.

1 Physical changes

Both male and female libidos tend to decline with increasing age and women tend to lose their libido faster than men. However, this is not to say the desire for sexual activity is lost completely or that it decreases for everyone. Menopause, a female biological process, has been linked to a loss of interest in sexual activity and to a desensitisation of the genital area.[1] In some cases, vaginal penetration can be painful for older women (see, for example, vaginismus).[2] However, with the advent of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) treatments, the effects of the menopause have lessened and women have more opportunities to continue to experience an active sex life. Similarly, treatments for erectile dysfunction can make it possible for men to enjoy sexual activity again.

Despite the aging of the population, little is known about the sexual behaviors and sexual function of older people. One survey investigated the prevalence of sexual activity, behaviors, and problems in a national probability sample of 3005 U.S. adults (1550 women and 1455 men) 57 to 85 years of age and the association of these variables with age and health status.[3]

2 Health benefits

It has been suggested that an active sex life can increase longevity among the elderly. Sexually transmitted infections (STDs/STIs) can also be prevalent in later life, despite common misconceptions that STDs only affect younger people groups. There has been a steady increase in the number of STDs found in elderly individuals in nursing homes and other residential living communities, belying the perception that elderly people do not engage in sexual activity.[4] Many men in older age do not believe they need to use protection, such as condoms, as they age, and their partners often feel likewise, so it can be difficult to stress the importance of continued use of protection for elderly couples.[5]

3 Social attitudes

See also: Sex therapy § Aging and sexuality

Sex between elderly people is often treated as a taboo by society, but this attitude has gradually changed because a greater number of people are reaching 55 and above, and are remaining sexually active far into their senior years. The number of seniors in the United States and throughout the world continues to increase rapidly. Back in 1930, less than 6 percent of the U.S. population was over 65 years old. By 1950, the number was 8 percent. By 2015, that number has risen to almost 15 percent. Population experts at the U.S. Bureau of the Census expect the percentage to continue to rise dramatically during the next 20 years, eventually reaching 21 percent by 2050, which is more than one in five. The number of seniors in the United States and throughout the world continues to increase rapidly.[6][7]

While sexual activity itself is a sensitive topic due to its private nature, sexual activity between seniors is often treated with extra care. This attitude is especially common among younger people and it has been suggested that this may be caused by younger people's belief that the lust and ability to have sex diminishes once the primary reason for sex is no longer present.[8]

Even though the topic may be taboo or denied, sexuality in older age has gained visibility in the media.[9][10] Some sources promote "active" and "healthy" sexuality among the elderly,[11] or address issues such as sexuality in retirement homes and assisted living facilities.[12] These representations create in turn social injunctions that position sexual activity as a marker of fulfillment,[13] a discourse already affecting younger people and amplified by various products, pills, and available medical treatments.

Research conducted in the social sciences changes the miserable depiction often made of elders' sexuality.[14] Quantitative and qualitative studies show that sexual satisfaction can improve with age, and they present data such as the following. Half of women are sexually active into old age.[15] Widows either stop any kind of sexual activity, find a new male partner, or choose not to reproduce the same kind of relationship where they take care of a

man, instead entering into a nonresidential relationship with a man or in a relationship with another woman, for example.[16] Women and gay men sustain the most pressure to live up to beauty ideals associated with youth.[17] LGBT people suffer from invisibility in retirement homes and assisted-living facilities.[18]

4 Representation in film and television

To many, *The Golden Girls* was groundbreaking in its depiction of healthy active sexual lifestyles and frank sexual discussion among seniors.

The concept of active sexual relationships between older people has in recent years become a more mainstream topic. The film *Something's Gotta Give* starring Jack Nicholson and Diane Keaton explores the relationship that develops between two people in later life.

The HBO series *Tell Me You Love Me* has caused controversy by showing several explicit sex scenes involving two senior citizen actors on the show, Jane Alexander and David Selby. Presently old aged sex is understood and increasingly accepted in society.

On a related topic, intergenerational relationships, also quite taboo, were the focus of the film Gerontophilia (between a very old and a very young man), and in the last years many TV shows represented "cougars" (middle age women with younger men), for example The Cougar and Cougar Town.

5 References

[1] "Sexual psychophysiology and effects of sildenafil citrate in oestrogenised women with acquired genital arousal disorder and impaired orgasm: A randomised controlled trial".

[2] Dennerstein, L.; Dudley, E.; & Burger, H. (2001). "Are changes in sexual functioning during midlife due to aging or menopause?" (PDF). *Fertility and Sterility* **76** (3): 456–460. doi:10.1016/s0015-0282(01)01978-1. Retrieved 2013-07-23. dyspareunia

[3] The National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP)

[4] "Sexually Transmitted Disease Rates Rise Among the Elderly: Why?". CBS News.

[5] "Old Age 'Tsar' Promotes Sex". BBC News. 2001-09-13. Retrieved 2006-12-01.

[6]

[7]

[8] Heath, H (2000). "Sexuality and Continence in Older Women". *Elderly Care* (3): 32–34.

[9] senior sexuality

[10] sex toys

[11] BBC News

[12] Daily Mail.

[13] Bessin, M., Blidon, M. (2011). Déprises sexuelles : penser le vieillissement et la sexualité. Genre, sexualité & société 6 (online).

[14] Bessin, M., Blidon, M. (2011). Déprises sexuelles : penser le vieillissement et la sexualité. Genre, sexualité & société 6 (online).

[15] Trompeter, S. E.; Bettencourt, R.; Barrett-Connor, E. (2012). "Sexual Activity and Satisfaction in Healthy Communitydwelling Older Women". *The American Journal of Medicine* **125** (1): 37–43. doi:10.1016/j.amjmed.2011.07.036.

[16] Plaud, C., Sommier, B. (2011). Veuves joyeuses ou honteuses ? Sexualité ou a-sexualité après 60 ans suite à la perte du conjoint. Genre, sexualité & société 6 (online).

[17] Slevin, K. F.; Linneman, T. J. (2010). "Old Gay Men's Bodies and Masculinities". *Men and Masculinities* **12**: 483–507. doi:10.1177/1097184x08325225.

[18] Chamberland, L (2003). "Plus on Vieillit, Moins Ça Paraît" : Femmes Âgées, Lesbiennes Invisibles". *Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health* **22** (2): 85–103. doi:10.7870/cjcmh-2003-0016.

I expected someone would notice and criticize the use of French references but no one did.

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **Sexuality in older age** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexuality_in_older_age?oldid=702566028 *Contributors:* The Anome, Tannin, Tregoweth, Philwelch, Beland, Mindspillage, Freestylefrappe, DS1953, Longhair, Pearle, Tony Sidaway, Kusma, Galaxiaad, Weyes, Uncle G, Rjwilmsi, Sharkface217, Icarus3, Severa, Malcolma, BL Lacertae, Wknight94, Aoa8212, SmackBot, Ohnoitsjamie, Skinnyweed, Munkudus, Jidanni, Hu12, Moreschi, Benjiboi, N5iln, Ideogram, MER-C, VoABot II, MartinDK, Jay Gatsby, Keesiewonder, Belovedfreak, WJBscribe, Piperh, Skylark42, Flyer22 Reborn, Drhirose, Pythagorean Theorem, Lavalifedev, Tigertraxpro, Zodon, Addbot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Everwatchful, FrescoBot, Mfgeorgy, RjwilmsiBot, Gzuufy, Wikignome0530, Whoop whoop pull up, Jeraphine Gryphon, Andrewcat58, BattyBot, Pyinyin1, Klj2013, Will-o-the-west, JaconaFrere, Idanoyes, MaudeG3, Miami19, Timeflieslike and Anonymous: 39

6.2 Images

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

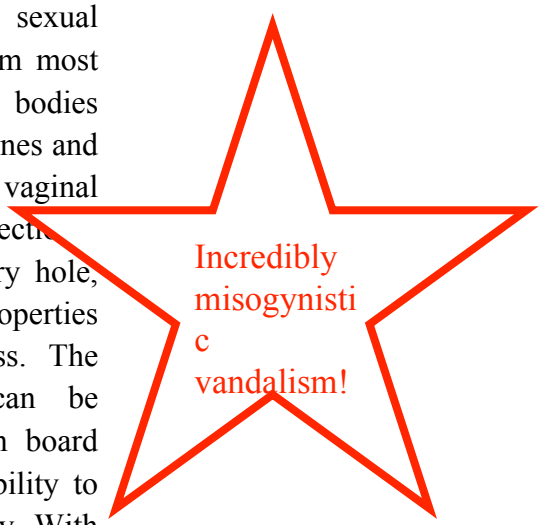
Sexuality in older age,

previously vandalised version

Revision as of 5 September 2015,
by Everwatchful

(This paragraph was added:)

While male impotency is highly regarded as the main contributor to sexual dysfunction in elderly, the problem most often lies with females, as their bodies change with the decrease in hormones and attending structural changes to the vaginal track. What was once a hot slimy sect sleeve becomes a passive cold dry hole, with none of the almost magical properties younger women vagina's possess. The effect on the male libido can be devastating as anything less than board like rigidity is subject to the inability to penetrate with any true spontaneity. With a younger woman, men can often penetrate with semi-rigidity and then become fully erect. And then the thinning of the vaginal wall can lead to pain for the woman, even if artificial lubrication is employed.



Social capital

In this huge entry, our modest addition is the 12th section ("In leisure studies").

Social capital is a form of economic and cultural capital in which social networks are central, transactions are marked by reciprocity, trust, and cooperation, and market agents produce goods and services not mainly for themselves, but for a common good.

The term generally refers to (a) resources, and the value of these resources, both tangible (public spaces, private property) and intangible ("actors", "human capital", people), (b) the relationships among these resources, and (c) the impact that these relationships have on the resources involved in each relationship, and on larger groups. It is generally seen as a form of capital that produces public goods for a common good.

Social capital has been used to explain improved performance of diverse groups, the growth of entrepreneurial firms, superior managerial performance, enhanced supply chain relations, the value derived from strategic alliances, and the evolution of communities.

1 Background

The term *social capital* was in intermittent use from about 1890, before becoming widely used in the late 1990s.[1]

In the first half of the 19th century, Alexis de Tocqueville had observations about American life that seemed to outline and define social capital. He observed that Americans were prone to meeting at as many gatherings as possible to discuss all possible issues of state, economics, or the world that could be witnessed. The high levels of transparency caused greater participation from the people and thus allowed for democracy to work better. The French writers highlighted also that the level of social participation (social capital) in American society was directly linked to the equality of conditions (Ferragina, 2010; 2012; 2013).

L. J. Hanifan's 1916 article regarding local support for rural schools is one of the first occurrences of the term *social capital* in reference to social cohesion and personal investment in the community.[2] In defining the concept, Hanifan contrasts social capital with material goods by defining it as:

> I do not refer to real estate, or to personal property or to cold cash, but rather to that in life which tends to make these tangible substances count for most in the daily lives of people, namely, goodwill, fellowship, mutual sympathy and social intercourse among a group of individuals and families who make up a social unit… If he may come into contact with his neighbor, and they with other neighbors, there will be an accumulation of social capital, which may immediately satisfy his social needs and which may bear a social potentiality sufficient to the substantial improvement of living conditions in the whole community. The community as a whole will benefit by the cooperation of all its parts, while the individual will find in his associations the advantages of the help, the sympathy, and the fellowship of his neighbors (pp. 130-131).

John Dewey used the term in his monograph entitled "School and Society" in 1900, but he offered no definition of it.

Jane Jacobs used the term early in the 1960s. Although she did not explicitly define the term *social capital*, her usage referred to the value of networks.[3] Political scientist Robert Salisbury advanced the term as a critical component of interest group formation in his 1969 article "An Exchange Theory of Interest Groups" in the *Midwest Journal of Political Science*. Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu used the term in 1972 in his *Outline of a Theory of Practice*,[4] and clarified the term some years later in contrast to cultural, economic, and symbolic capital. Sociologists James Coleman, Barry Wellman and Scot Wortley adopted Glenn Loury's 1977 definition in developing and popularising the concept.[5] In the late 1990s the concept gained popularity, serving as the focus of a World Bank research programme and the subject of several mainstream books, including Robert Putnam's *Bowling Alone*[6] and Putnam and Lewis Feldstein's *Better Together*.

The concept that underlies social capital has a much longer history; thinkers exploring the relation between associational life and democracy were using similar concepts regularly by the 19th century, drawing on the work of earlier writers such as James Madison (*The Federalist Papers*) and Alexis de Tocqueville (*Democracy in America*) to integrate concepts of social cohesion and connectedness into the pluralist tradition in American political science. John Dewey may have made the first direct mainstream use of *social capital* in *The School and Society* in 1899, though he did not offer a definition.

The power of *community governance* has been stressed by many philosophers from antiquity to the 18th century,

from Aristotle to Thomas Aquinas and Edmund Burke (Bowles and Gintis, 2002).[7] This vision was strongly criticised at the end of the 18th century, with the development of the idea of *Homo Economicus* and subsequently with *rational choice theory*. Such a set of theories became dominant in the last centuries, but many thinkers questioned the complicated relationship between *modern society* and the importance of *old institutions*, in particular family and traditional communities (Ferragina, 2010:75).[8] The debate of community versus modernization of society and individualism has been the most discussed topic among the fathers of sociology (Tönnies, 1887;[9] Durkheim, 1893;[10] Simmel, 1905;[11] Weber, 1946).[12] They were convinced that industrialisation and urbanization were transforming social relationship in an irreversible way. They observed a breakdown of traditional bonds and the progressive development of anomie and alienation in society (Wilmott, 1986).[13]

After Tönnies' and Weber's works, reflection on social links in modern society continued with interesting contributions in the 1950s and in the 1960s, in particular *mass society theory* (Bell, 1962;[14] Nisbet, 1969;[15] Stein, 1960;[16] Whyte, 1956).[17] They proposed themes similar to those of the founding fathers, with a more pessimistic emphasis on the development of society (Ferragina, 2010: 76). In the words of Stein (1960:1): "The price for maintaining a society that encourages cultural differentiation and experimentation is unquestionably the acceptance of a certain amount of disorganization on both the individual and social level." All these reflections contributed remarkably to the development of the social capital concept in the following decades.

The appearance of the modern social capital conceptualization is a new way to look at this debate, keeping together the importance of community to build generalized trust and the same time, the importance of individual free choice, in order to create a more cohesive society (Ferragina, 2010;[18] Ferragina, 2012[19] It is for this reason that social capital generated so much interest in the academic and political world (Rose, 2000).[20]

2 Evaluating social capital

Pierre Bourdieu's work tends to show how social capital can be used practically to produce or reproduce inequality, demonstrating for instance how people gain access to powerful positions through the direct and indirect employment of social connections. Robert Putnam has used the concept in a much more positive light: though he was at first careful to argue that social capital was a neutral term, stating "whether or not [the] shared are praiseworthy is, of course, entirely another matter",[21] his work on American society tends to frame social capital as a producer of "civic engagement" and also a broad societal measure of communal health.[22] He also transforms social capital from a resource possessed by individuals to an attribute of collectives, focusing on norms and trust as producers of social capital to the exclusion of networks.

Mahyar Arefi[23] identifies consensus building as a direct positive indicator of social capital. Consensus implies "shared interest" and agreement among various actors and stakeholders to induce collective action. Collective action is thus an indicator of increased social capital.

Edwards and Foley, as editors of a special edition of the *American Behavioural Scientist* on "Social Capital, Civil Society and Contemporary Democracy", raised two key issues in the study of social capital. First, social capital is not equally available to all, in much the same way that other forms of capital are differently available. Geographic and social isolation limit access to this resource. Second, not all social capital is created equally. The value of a specific source of social capital depends in no small part on the socio-economic position of the source with society. On top of this, Portes has identified four negative consequences of social capital: exclusion of outsiders; excess claims on group members; restrictions on individual freedom; and downward levelling norms.[24]

An interesting distinction of social organization is that between bonding and bridging ties, which complicates the neo-Tocquevillean view of social capital.

Varshney[25] studied the correlation between the presence of interethnic networks (bridging) versus intra-ethnic ones (bonding) on ethnic violence in India.[26] He argues that interethnic networks are agents of peace because they build bridges and manage tensions, by noting that if communities are organized only along intra-ethnic lines and the interconnections with other communities are very weak or even nonexistent, then ethnic violence is quite likely. Three main implications of intercommunal ties explain their worth:

1. Facilitate communication in the community across ethnic lines
2. Squelch false rumors
3. Help the administration carry out its job and in particular peace, security and justice

This is a useful distinction; nevertheless its implication on social capital can only be accepted if one espouses the functionalist understanding of the latter concept. Indeed, it can be argued that interethnic, as well as intra-ethnic networks can serve various purposes, either increasing or diminishing social capital. In fact, Varshney himself notes that intraethnic policing (equivalent to the "self-policing" mechanism proposed by Fearon and Laitin)[27] may lead to the same result as interethnic engagement.

Social capital is often linked to the success of democracy and political involvement. Robert D. Putnam, in his book *Bowling Alone* makes the argument that social capital is linked to the recent decline in American political participation.[28] Putnam's theoretical framework

has been firstly applied to the South of Italy (Putnam, 1993). This framework has been rediscussed by considering simultaneously the condition of European regions and specifically Southern Italy (Ferragina, 2012; Ferragina, 2013).[29]

3 Definitions, forms, and measurement

Social capital lends itself to multiple definitions, interpretations, and uses. Thomas Sander[30] defines it as "the collective value of all social networks (who people know), and the inclinations that arise from these networks to do things for each other (norms of reciprocity)." Social capital, in this view, emphasizes "specific benefits that flow from the trust, reciprocity, information, and cooperation associated with social networks". It "creates value for the people who are connected, and for bystanders as well."[31] Meanwhile, negative norms of reciprocity serve as disincentives for detrimental and violent behaviors.[32][33]

David Halpern argues that the popularity of social capital for policymakers is linked to the concept's duality, coming because "it has a hard nosed economic feel while restating the importance of the social." For researchers, the term is popular partly due to the broad range of outcomes it can explain;[34] the multiplicity of uses for social capital has led to a multiplicity of definitions. Social capital has been used at various times to explain superior managerial performance,[35] the growth of entrepreneurial firms,[36] improved performance of functionally diverse groups,[37] the value derived from strategic alliances,[38] and enhanced supply chain relations.[39] 'A resource that actors derive from specific social structures and then use to pursue their interests; it is created by changes in the relationship among actors'; (Baker 1990, p. 619).

Early attempts to define social capital focused on the degree to which social capital as a resource should be used for public good or for the benefit of individuals. Putnam[40] suggested that social capital would facilitate co-operation and mutually supportive relations in communities and nations and would therefore be a valuable means of combating many of the social disorders inherent in modern societies, for example crime. In contrast to those focusing on the individual benefit derived from the web of social relationships and ties individual actors find themselves in, attribute social capital to increased personal access to information and skill sets and enhanced power.[41] According to this view, individuals could use social capital to further their own career prospects, rather than for the good of organisations.

In *The Forms of Capital*[42] Pierre Bourdieu distinguishes between three forms of capital: economic capital, cultural capital and social capital. He defines social capital as "the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition."[43] His treatment of the concept is instrumental, focusing on the advantages to possessors of social capital and the *"deliberate construction of sociability for the purpose of creating this resource."*[24] Quite contrary to Putnam's positive view of social capital, Bourdieu employs the concept to demonstrate a mechanism for the generational reproduction of inequality. Bourdieu thus points out that the wealthy and powerful use their "old boys network" or other social capital to maintain advantages for themselves, their social class, and their children.

James Coleman defined social capital functionally as "a variety of entities with two elements in common: they all consist of some aspect of social structure, and they facilitate certain actions of actors...within the structure"[24]— that is, social capital is anything that facilitates individual or collective action, generated by networks of relationships, reciprocity, trust, and social norms. In Coleman's conception, social capital is a neutral resource that facilitates any manner of action, but whether society is better off as a result depends entirely on the individual uses to which it is put.[21]

According to Robert Putnam, social capital "connections among individuals - social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them."[44] According to Putnam and his followers, social capital is a key component to building and maintaining democracy. Putnam says that social capital is declining in the United States. This is seen in lower levels of trust in government and lower levels of civic participation. Putnam also says that television and urban sprawl have had a significant role in making America far less 'connected'. Putnam believes that social capital can be measured by the amount of trust and "reciprocity" in a community or between individuals.

Putnam also suggests that a root cause of the decline in social capital is women's entry the workforce, which could correlate with time restraints that inhibit civic organizational involvement like parent-teacher associations.[45] Technological transformation of leisure (e.g., television) is another cause of declining social capital, as stated by Putnam. This offered a reference point from which several studies assessed social capital measurements by how media is engaged strategically to build social capital ([46]

Nan Lin's concept of social capital has a more individualistic approach: "Investment in social relations with expected returns in the marketplace." This may subsume the concepts of some others such as Bourdieu, Flap and Eriksson.[47]

Newton (1997) considered social capital as subjective phenomenon formed by values and attitudes which influence interactions.

In "Social Capital and Development: The Coming Agenda," Francis Fukuyama points out that there isn't

an agreed definition of social capital, so he explains it as "shared norms or values that promote social cooperation, instantiated in actual social relationships" (Fukuyama, 27), and uses this definition throughout this paper. He argues that social capital is a necessary precondition for successful development, but a strong rule of law and basic political institutions are necessary to build social capital. He believes that a strong social capital is necessary for a strong democracy and strong economic growth. Familism is a major problem of trust because it fosters a two-tiered moral system, in which a person must favor the opinions of family members. Fukuyama believes that bridging social capital (a phrase used by Putnam in *Bowling Alone*), is essential for a strong social capital because a broader radius of trust will enable connections across borders of all sorts and serve as a basis for organizations. Although he points out many problems and possible solutions in his paper, he does admit that there is still much to be done to build a strong social capital.

Nahapiet and Ghoshal in their examination of the role of social capital in the creation of intellectual capital, suggest that social capital should be considered in terms of three clusters: structural, relational, and cognitive.[48] Carlos García Timón describes that the structural dimensions of social capital relate to an individual ability to make weak and strong ties to others within a system. This dimension focuses on the advantages derived from the configuration of an actor's, either individual or collective, network. The differences between weak and strong ties are explained by Granovetter.[49] The relational dimension focuses on the character of the connection between individuals. This is best characterized through trust of others and their cooperation and the identification an individual has within a network. Hazleton and Kennan[50] added a third angle, that of communication. Communication is needed to access and use social capital through exchanging information, identifying problems and solutions, and managing conflict. According to Boisot[51] and Boland and Tenkasi,[52] meaningful communication requires at least some sharing context between the parties to such exchange. The cognitive dimension focusses on the shared meaning and understanding that individuals or groups have with one another.

A number of scholars have raised concerns about lack of precise definition of social capital. Portes, for example, noted that the term has become so widely used, including in mainstream media, that "the point is approaching at which social capital comes to be applied to so many events and in so many different contexts as to lose any distinct meaning." [53] Robison, Schmid, and Siles[54] reviewed various definitions of social capital and concluded that many did not satisfy the formal requirement of a definition. They noted that definitions must be of the form A=B while many definition of social capital described what it can be used to achieve, where it resides, how it can be created, and what it can transform. In addition, they argue that many proposed definition of social capital fail to satisfy the requirements of capital. They propose that social capital be defined as "sympathy". The object of another's sympathy has social capital. Those who have sympathy for others provide social capital. One of the main advantages of having social capital is that it provides access to resources on preferential terms. Their definition of sympathy follows that used by Adam Smith, the title of his first chapter in the "Theory of Moral Sentiments."

A network-based conception can also be used for characterizing the social capital of collectivities (such as organizations or business clusters).[55]

4 Roots

4.1 Social capital: a new name from an old idea

The modern emergence of social capital concept renewed the academic interest for an old debate in social science: the relationship between trust, social networks and the development of modern industrial society. Social Capital Theory gained importance through the integration of classical sociological theory with the description of an intangible form of capital. In this way the classical definition of capital has been overcome allowing researchers to tackle issues in a new manner (Ferragina, 2010:73). Through the social capital concept researchers have tried to propose a synthesis between the value contained in the communitarian approaches and individualism professed by the 'rational choice theory.' Social capital can only be generated collectively thanks to the presence of communities and social networks, but individuals and groups can use it at the same time. Individuals can exploit social capital of their networks to achieve private objectives and groups can use it to enforce a certain set of norms or behaviors. In this sense, social capital is generated collectively but it can also be used individually, bridging the dichotomized approach 'communitarianism' versus 'individualism' (Ferragina, 2010:75).[56]

4.2 Definitional issues

The term *capital* is used by analogy with other forms of economic capital, as social capital is argued to have similar (although less measurable) benefits. However, the analogy with capital is misleading to the extent that, unlike traditional forms of capital, social capital is not depleted by use;[57] in fact it is depleted by non-use (*use it or lose it*). In this respect, it is similar to the now well-established economic concept of human capital.

Social capital is also distinguished from the economic theory social capitalism. Social capitalism as a theory challenges the idea that socialism and capitalism are mutually exclusive. Social capitalism posits that a strong social support network for the poor enhances capital output.

By decreasing poverty, capital market participation is enlarged.

4.3 Sub-types

In *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community* (Simon & Schuster, 2000), Harvard political scientist Robert D. Putnam wrote: "Henry Ward Beecher's advice a century ago to 'multiply picnics' is not entirely ridiculous today. We should do this, ironically, not because it will be good for America — though it will be — but because it will be good for us."[6] This quote is illustrative of the use of social capital within neoliberal discourse to divert attention away from economic inequality as the source of social problems.

Daniel P. Aldrich, Associate Professor at Purdue University, describes three mechanisms of social capital. Aldrich defines the three differences as bonding, bridging, and linking social capital. Bonding capital are the relationships a person has with friends and family, making it also the strongest form of social capital. Bridging capital is the relationship between friends of friends, making its strength secondary to bonding capital. Linking capital is the relationship between a person and a government official or other elected leader. Aldrich also applies the ideas of social capital to the fundamental principles of disaster recovery, and discusses factors that either aid or impede recovery, such as extent of damage, population density, quality of government and aid. He primarily examines Japanese recovery following the 2011 Fukishima nuclear meltdown in his book "Building Resilience: Social Capital in Post-Disaster Recovery."

Putnam speaks of two main components of the concept: *bonding social capital* and *bridging social capital*, the creation of which Putnam credits to Ross Gittell and Avis Vidal. Bonding refers to the value assigned to social networks between homogeneous groups of people and Bridging refers to that of social networks between socially heterogeneous groups. Typical examples are that criminal gangs create bonding social capital, while choirs and bowling clubs (hence the title, as Putnam lamented their decline) create bridging social capital.[58] Bridging social capital is argued to have a host of other benefits for societies, governments, individuals, and communities; Putnam likes to note that joining an organization cuts in half an individual's chance of dying within the next year.

The distinction is useful in highlighting how social capital may not always be beneficial for society as a whole (though it is always an asset for those individuals and groups involved). Horizontal networks of individual citizens and groups that enhance community productivity and cohesion are said to be positive social capital assets whereas self-serving exclusive gangs and hierarchical patronage systems that operate at cross purposes to societal interests can be thought of as negative social capital burdens on society.

Social capital development on the internet via social networking websites such as Facebook or Myspace tends to be bridging capital according to one study, though "virtual" social capital is a new area of research.[59]

There are two other sub-sources of social capital. These are consummatory, or a behavior that is made up of actions that fulfill a basis of doing what is inherent, and instrumental, or behavior that is taught through ones surroundings over time.[60] Two examples of consummatory social capital are value interjection and solidarity. Value interjection pertains to a person or community that fulfills obligations such as paying bills on time, philanthropy, and following the rules of society. People that live their life this way feel that these are norms of society and are able to live their lives free of worry for their credit, children, and receive charity if needed. Coleman goes on to say that when people live in this way and benefit from this type of social capital, individuals in the society are able to rest assured that their belongings and family will be safe.[61]

The other form of consummatory social capital, solidarity, dates back to the writings of Karl Marx, a German philosopher and political economist from the 19th century. The main focus of the study of Karl Marx was the working class of the Industrial Revolution. Marx analyzed the reasons these workers supported each other for the benefit of the group. He held that this support was an adaptation to the immediate time as opposed to a trait that was installed in them throughout their youth.[60] As another example, Coleman states that this type of social capital is the type that brings individuals to stand up for what they believe in, and even die for it, in the face of adversity.[62]

The second of these two other sub-sources of social capital is that of instrumental social capital. The basis of the category of social capital is that an individual who donates his or her resources not because he is seeking direct repayment from the recipient, but because they are part of the same social structure. By his or her donation, the individual might not see a direct repayment, but, most commonly, they will be held by the society in greater honor.[62] The best example of this, and the one that Portes mentions, is the donation of a scholarship to a member of the same ethnic group. The donor is not freely giving up his resources to be directly repaid by the recipient, but, as stated above, the honor of the community. With this in mind, the recipient might not know the benefactor personally, but he or she prospers on the sole factor that he or she is a member of the same social group.[63]

4.4 Measurement

There is no widely held consensus on how to measure social capital, which has become a debate in itself: why refer to this phenomenon as 'capital' if there is no true way

to measure it? While one can usually intuitively sense the level/amount of social capital present in a given relationship (regardless of type or scale), quantitative measuring has proven somewhat complicated. This has resulted in different metrics for different functions. In measuring political social capital, it is common to take the sum of society's membership of its groups. Groups with higher membership (such as political parties) contribute more to the amount of capital than groups with lower membership, although many groups with low membership (such as communities) still add up to be significant. While it may seem that this is limited by population, this need not be the case as people join multiple groups. In a study done by Yankee City,[64] a community of 17,000 people was found to have over 22,000 different groups.

Many studies measure social capital by asking the question: "do you trust the others?" Other researches analyse the participation in voluntary associations or civic activities.

Knack and Keefer (1996) measured econometrically correlations between confidence and civic cooperation norms, with economic growth in a big group of countries. They found that confidence and civic cooperation have a great impact in economic growth, and that in less polarized societies in terms of inequality and ethnic differences, social capital is bigger.

Narayan and Pritchet (1997) researched the associativity degree and economic performance in rural homes of Tanzania. They saw that even in high poverty indexes, families with higher levels of incomes had more participation in collective organizations. The social capital they accumulated because of this participation had individual benefits for them, and created collective benefits through different routes, for example: their agricultural practices were better than those of the families without participation (they had more information about agrochemicals, fertilizers and seeds); they had more information about the market; they were prepared to take more risks, because being part of a social network made them feel more protected; they had an influence on the improvement of public services, showing a bigger level of participation in schools; they cooperated more in the municipality level.

The level of cohesion of a group also affects its social capital.[65] However, there is no one quantitative way of determining the level of cohesiveness, but rather a collection of social network models that researchers have used over the decades to operationalize social capital. One of the dominant methods is Ronald Burt's constraint measure, which taps into the role of tie strength and group cohesion. Another network-based model is network transitivity.

How a group relates to the rest of society also affects social capital, but in a different manner. Strong internal ties can in some cases weaken the group's perceived capital in the eyes of the general public, as in cases where the group is geared towards crime, distrust, intolerance, violence or hatred towards others. The Ku Klux Klan and the Mafia are examples of these kinds of organizations.

Sociologists Carl L. Bankston and Min Zhou have argued that one of the reasons social capital is so difficult to measure is that it is neither an individual-level nor a group-level phenomenon, but one that emerges across levels of analysis as individuals participate in groups. They argue that the metaphor of "capital" may be misleading because unlike financial capital, which is a resource held by an individual, the benefits of forms of social organization are not held by actors, but are results of the participation of actors in advantageously organized groups.[66]

To expand upon the methodological potential of measuring online and offline social bonding, as it relates to social capital,[67] offers a matrix of social capital measures that distinguishes social bridging as a form of less emotionally tethered relationships compared to bonding. Bonding and bridging sub-scales are proposed, which have been adopted by over 300 scholarly articles.[68] Lin, Peng, Kim, Kim & LaRose (2012) offer a noteworthy application of the scale by measuring international residents originating from locations outside of the United States. The study found that social media platforms like Facebook provide an opportunity for increased social capital, but mostly for extroverts. However, less introverted social media users could engage social media and build social capital by connecting with Americans before arriving and then maintaining old relationships from home upon arriving to the states. The ultimate outcome of the study indicates that social capital is measurable and is a concept that may be operationalized to understand strategies for coping with cross-cultural immersion through online engagement.

Recently, Foschi and Lauriola presented a measure of sociability as a proxy of social capital. The authors demonstrated that facets of sociability can mediate between general personality traits and measures of civic involvement and political participation, as predictors of social capital, in a holistic model of political behavior.[69]

5 Integrating history and socio-economic analysis

5.1 Beyond Putnam

Robert Putnam's work contributed to shape the discussion of the importance of social capital. His conclusions have been praised but also criticised. Criticism has mainly focused on:

- the lack of awareness of the structural socio-economic conditions of society (see Skocpol 1996;[70] Skocpol et al. 2000;[71] Thomson 2005).[72] as for example, the level of income inequality (Knack and Keefer 1997;[73] Costa

and Kahn 2003;[74] O'Connel 2003;[75] Ferragina 2010).[76]

- the excessive determinism of the historical analysis (Lupo 1993;[77] Lemann 1996;[78] Tarrow 1996).[79]

- Putnam's social capital index does not consider racial diversity which links to worse outcomes (Hero 2007).[80]

Ferragina (2012;[19] 2013) integrated the insights of these two criticisms and proposed a cross-regional analysis of 85 European regions, linking together the socio-economic and the historic- institutional analyses to explore the determinants of social capital. He argued that to investigate the determinants of social capital, one has to integrate the synchronic and the diachronic perspectives under the guidance of a methodological framework able to put these two approaches in continuity.

5.2 The sleeping social capital theory

Putnam's work, nourished by doctrines like the *end of history* (Fukuyama 1992)[81] was largely deterministic, and proposed the dismissal of more articulated historical interpretations. This determinism has reduced Southern Italian history as being a negative path to modernity; only the Italian regions that experienced the development of medieval towns during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have got high levels of social capital today, the others 'are condemned' by the prevalence of the authoritarian rule of the Normans more than 800 years ago.[82]

However, from a purely historical perspective, the medieval town is not unanimously considered to be a symbol of freedom, creation of horizontal ties and embryo of democratic life. In Making Democracy Work, Putnam disregarded the division within municipal towns and their dearth of civic participation and considered only the experience of few areas in North Central Italy, ignoring the existence of important towns in the South.[83]

To this more complicated historical picture, Ferragina (2012)[19] added the result of a regression model, which indicated that social capital in the South of Italy and Wallonia should be much lower than currently detected according to their socio-economic condition. He unfolded Putnam's theory by undertaking a comparative analysis between these two deviant cases and two regular cases located in the same country, namely Flanders and the North of Italy. The historical legacy does not have a negative effect on the present lack of social capital in Wallonia and the South of Italy, but the potentially positive effect of the historical legacy is currently curtailed by the poor socio-economic conditions, notably by the high level of income inequality and the low level of labour market participation. This historical interpretation is driven by the comparison with Flanders and the North East of Italy.

The value of the historical legacy for present socio-economic development is similar to the 'appropriable social capital' theorized by Coleman (1990)[84] at the individual level.[85] Using the example of the Korean students, Coleman argued that the construction of a secret network of people (at a time in which the appreciation for the authoritarian government was rapidly declining among the population) as a means of organizing the democratic revolt was the result of a process of socialization that took place during their childhood (with the involvement in the local churches).

The relation between historical evolutions and the socio-economic variables has similar characteristics at the macro level.[85] Only after reaching a sufficient level of labour market activity and income redistribution (this is comparable to the growing unpopularity of the authoritarian government) can the memory of historical events of social engagement become fully appropriable by the population (this is comparable to the participation in the local churches during childhood), leading to the development of innovative forms of social participation (this is comparable to the construction of the secret circles that enhanced the democratic revolt). This process increases social capital even further if socio-economic development is matched by the revival of the unique historical legacy of the area.[86] The reconstruction of this unique past can rapidly become a source of pride for the entire area, contributing in turn to an increasing intra-regional solidarity, and with it enhancement of social networks and social trust.

The Flemish case (and also to a lesser extent that of the North East of Italy) illustrates this process well. The socio-economic improvements that took place in the nineteenth century were matched by the revival of the glorious Flemish traditions of the thirteenth and fourteenth century. The increase of social capital generated by the reduction of income inequality and the increasing participation in the labour market due to the economic development was multiplied by the reconstruction of Flemish identity and pride. This pride and self- confidence has, in turn, increased the feeling of solidarity within the region and contributed to generate a level of social capital, which is hardly explicable by the single socio-economic predictors.[85]

Ferragina suggests that, in the divergent cases, the value of the historical legacy is affected by the poor present socio- economic conditions. Social capital sleeps, not because of the absence of certain clearly defined historical steps as suggested by Putnam, but because socio- economic underdevelopment profoundly depressed the self-pride of Southern Italians and Walloons.

The biased and simplistic interpretations of Southern Italian and Walloon history will be discarded only when their socio-economic conditions reach a sufficient level, enacting a cycle similar to Flanders and the North East of Italy. Stronger redistribution, an increase of labour mar-

ket participation accompanied by a simultaneous process of 'reinvention of the past' could enhance a positive cycle of social capital increase in both areas. The historical legacy in these two areas should not be seen as the root of the present lack of social capital but as a potential element for improvement. Important moments of social engagement also existed in the history of these two areas; the imagery of Walloons and Southern Italians should be nourished by these almost forgotten examples of collective history (i.e. the Fasci Siciliani in the south of Italy) rather than the prevailing idea that the historical legacy of these areas is simply an original sin, a burden to carry through the process of modernization.[85]

5.3 Social capital motives

Robison and colleagues measured the relative importance of selfishness and four social capital motives using resource allocation data collected in hypothetical surveys and non-hypothetical experiments. The selfishness motive assumes that an agent's allocation of a scarce resource is independent of his relationships with others. This motive is sometimes referred to as the selfishness of preference assumption in neoclassical economics. Social capital motives assume that agents' allocation of a scarce resource may be influenced by their social capital or sympathetic relationships with others which may produce socio-emotional goods that satisfy socio-emotional needs for validation and belonging. The first social capital motive seeks for validation by acting consistently with the values of one's ideal self. The second social capital motive seeks to be validated by others by winning their approval. The third social capital motive seeks to belong. Recognizing that one may not be able to influence the sympathy of others, persons seeking to belong may act to increase their own sympathy for others and the organizations or institutions they represent. The fourth social capital motive recognizes that our sympathy or social capital for another person will motivate us to act in their interest. In doing so we satisfy our own needs for validation and belonging. Empirical results reject the hypothesis often implied in economics that we are 95% selfish.[87]

6 Relation with civil society

A number of authors[22][88][89][90] give definitions of civil society that refer to voluntary associations and organisations outside the market and state. This definition is very close to that of the third sector, which consists of "private organisations that are formed and sustained by groups of people acting voluntarily and without seeking personal profit to provide benefits for themselves or for others". According to such authors as Walzer, Alessandrini, Newtown, Stolle and Rochon, Foley and Edwards, and Walters, it is through civil society, or more accurately, the third sector, that individuals are able to establish and maintain relational networks. These voluntary associations also connect people with each other, build trust and reciprocity through informal, loosely structured associations, and consolidate society through altruism without obligation. It is "this range of activities, services and associations produced by... civil society"[22] that constitutes the sources of social capital.

If civil society, then, is taken to be synonymous with the third sector then the question it seems is not 'how important is social capital to the production of a civil society?' but 'how important is civil society to the production of social capital?'. Not only have the authors above documented how civil society produces sources of social capital, but in Lyons work *Third Sector*,[91] social capital does not appear in any guise under either the factors that enable or those that stimulate the growth of the third sector, and Onyx[92] describes how social capital depends on an already functioning community.

The idea that creating social capital (i.e., creating networks) will strengthen civil society underlies current Australian social policy aimed at bridging deepening social divisions. The goal is to reintegrate those marginalised from the rewards of the economic system into "the community". However, according to Onyx (2000), while the explicit aim of this policy is inclusion, its effects are exclusionary.

Foley and Edwards[93] believe that "political systems... are important determinants of both the character of civil society and of the uses to which whatever social capital exists might be put".[21] Alessandrini agrees, saying, "in Australia in particular, neo-liberalism has been recast as economic rationalism and identified by several theorists and commentators as a danger to society at large because of the use to which they are putting social capital to work".[22]

The resurgence of interest in social capital as a remedy for the cause of today's social problems draws directly on the assumption that these problems lie in the weakening of civil society. However this ignores the arguments of many theorists who believe that social capital leads to exclusion rather than to a stronger civil society. In international development, Ben Fine and John Harriss have been heavily critical of the inappropriate adoption of social capital as a supposed panacea (promoting civil society organisations and NGOs, for example, as agents of development) for the inequalities generated by neo liberal economic development.[94][95] This leads to controversy as to the role of state institutions in the promotion of social capital. An abundance of social capital is seen as being almost a necessary condition for modern liberal democracy. A low level of social capital leads to an excessively rigid and unresponsive political system and high levels of corruption, in the political system and in the region as a whole. Formal public institutions require social capital in order to function properly, and while it is possible to have too much social capital (resulting in rapid

changes and excessive regulation), it is decidedly worse to have too little.

Kathleen Dowley and Brian Silver published an article entitled "Social Capital, Ethnicity and Support for Democracy in the Post-Communist States". This article found that in post-communist states, higher levels of social capital did not equate to higher levels of democracy. However, higher levels of social capital led to higher support for democracy.[96]

A number of intellectuals in developing countries have argued that the idea of social capital, particularly when connected to certain ideas about civil society, is deeply implicated in contemporary modes of donor and NGO driven imperialism and that it functions, primarily, to blame the poor for their condition.[97]

The concept of social capital in a Chinese social context has been closely linked with the concept of *guanxi*.

An interesting attempt to measure social capital spearheaded by Corporate Alliance[98] in the English speaking market segment of the United States of America and Xentrum[99] through the Latin American Chamber of Commerce[100] in Utah on the Spanish speaking population of the same country, involves the quantity, quality and strength of an individual social capital. With the assistance of software applications and web-based relationship-oriented systems such as LinkedIn, these kinds of organizations are expected to provide its members with a way to keep track of the *number* of their relationships, meetings designed to boost the *strength* of each relationship using group dynamics, executive retreats and networking events as well as training in how to reach out to higher circles of *influential* people.

7 Social capital and women's engagement with politics

See also: Sex differences in social capital

There are many factors that drive volume towards the ballot box, including education, employment, civil skills, and time. Careful evaluation of these fundamental factors often suggests that women do not vote at similar levels as men. However the gap between women and men voter turnout is diminishing and in some cases women are becoming more prevalent at the ballot box than their male counterparts. Recent research[101] on social capital is now serving as an explanation for this change.

Social capital offers a wealth of resources and networks that facilitate political engagement. Since social capital is readily available no matter the type of community, it is able to override more traditional queues for political engagement; e.g.: education, employment, civil skills, etc.

There are unique ways in which women organize. These differences from men make social capital more personable and impressionable to women audiences thus creating a stronger presence in regards to political engagement. A few examples of these characteristics are:

- Women's informal and formal networks tend toward care work that is often considered apolitical.[102]
- Women are also more likely to engage in local politics and social movement activities than in traditional forums focused on national politics.[103]
- Women are more likely to organize themselves in less hierarchical ways and to focus on creating consensus.[102]

The often informal nature of female social capital allows women to politicize apolitical environments without conforming to masculine standards, thus keeping this activity at a low public profile. These differences are hard to recognize within the discourse of political engagement and may explain why social capital has not been considered as a tool for female political engagement until as of late.[101]

8 Effects on health

A growing body of research has found that the presence of social capital through social networks and communities has a protective quality on health. Social capital affects health risk behavior in the sense that individuals who are embedded in a network or community rich in support, social trust, information, and norms, have resources that help achieve health goals.[104] For example, a person who is sick with cancer may receive information, money, or moral support he or she needs to endure treatment and recover. Social capital also encourages social trust and membership. These factors can discourage individuals from engaging in risky health behaviors such as smoking and binge drinking.[105] Furthermore, neighbourhood social capital may also aid in buffering health inequities amongst children and adolescents.[106]

Inversely, a lack of social capital can impair health. For example, results from a survey given to 13- to 18-year-old students in Sweden showed that low social capital and low social trust are associated with higher rates of psychosomatic symptoms, musculoskeletal pain, and depression.[107] Additionally, negative social capital can detract from health. Although there are only a few studies that assess social capital in criminalized populations, there is information that suggests that social capital does have a negative effect in broken communities. Deviant behavior is encouraged by deviant peers via favorable definitions and learning opportunities provided by network-based norms.[108] However, in these same communities, an adjustment of norms (i.e. deviant peers being replaced by positive role models) can pose a positive effect.

9 Effects of the Internet

Similar to watching the news and keeping abreast of current events, the use of the Internet can relate to an individual's level of social capital. In one study, informational uses of the Internet correlated positively with an individual's production of social capital, and social-recreational uses were negatively correlated (higher levels of these uses correlated with lower levels of social capital).[109] An example supporting the former argument is the contribution of Peter Maranci's blog (Charlie on the Commuter Line) to address the train problems in Massachusetts. He created it after an incident where a lady passed out during a train ride due to the congestion in the train and help was delayed because of the congestion in the train and the inefficiency of the train conductor. His blog exposed the poor conditions of train stations, overcrowding train rides and inefficiency of the train conductor which eventually influenced changes within the transit system.[110] Another perspective holds that the rapid growth of social networking sites such as Facebook and Myspace suggests that individuals are creating a virtual-network consisting of both bonding and bridging social capital. Unlike face to face interaction, people can instantly connect with others in a targeted fashion by placing specific parameters with internet use. This means that individuals can selectively connect with others based on ascertained interests, and backgrounds. Facebook is currently the most popular social networking site and touts many advantages to its users including serving as a *social lubricant* for individuals who otherwise have difficulties forming and maintaining both strong and weak ties with others.[111]

This argument continues, although the preponderance of evidence shows a positive association between social capital and the internet. Critics of virtual communities believe that the Internet replaces our strong bonds with online "weak-ties"[112] or with socially empty interactions with the technology itself.[113] Others fear that the Internet can create a world of "narcissism of similarity," where sociability is reduced to interactions between those that are similar in terms of ideology, race, or gender.[114] A few articles suggest that technologically based interactions has a negative relationship with social capital by displacing time spent engaging in geographical/ in-person social activities.[112] However, the consensus of research shows that the more time people spend online the more in-person contact they have, thus positively enhancing social capital.[115]

Recent research, conducted 2006, also shows that Internet users often have wider networks than those who uses internet irregularly or not at all. When not considering family and work contacts, Internet users actually tend to have contact with a higher number of friends and relatives.[116] This is supported by another study that shows that internet users and non-internet users do feel equally close to the same number of people; also the internet users maintain relationships with 20% more people that they "feel somewhat close" to.[117]

Other research shows that younger people use the Internet as a supplemental medium for communication, rather than letting the Internet communication replace face-to-face contact.[118] This supports the view that Internet communication does not hinder development of social capital and does not make people feel lonelier than before.

Ellison, Steinfield & Lampe (2007) suggest social capital exercised online is a result of relationships formed offline; whereby, bridging capital is enabled through a "maintenance" of relationships. Among respondents of this study, social capital built exclusively online creates weaker ties.[119] A distinction of social bonding is offered by Ellison et al., 2007, suggesting bonds, or strong ties, are possible through social media, but less likely.

10 Effects on educational achievement

Coleman and Hoffer collected quantitative data of 28,000 students in total 1,015 public, Catholic and other private high schools in America from the 7 years' period from 1980 to 1987.[120] It was found from this longitudinal research that social capital in students' families and communities attributed to the much lower dropout rates in Catholic schools compared with the higher rates in public.

Teachman et al.[121] further develop the family structure indicator suggested by Coleman. They criticise Coleman, who used only the number of parents present in the family, neglected the unseen effect of more discrete dimensions such as stepparents' and different types of single-parent families. They take into account of a detailed counting of family structure, not only with two biological parents or stepparent families, but also with types of single-parent families with each other (mother-only, father-only, never-married, and other). They also contribute to the literature by measuring parent-child interaction by the indicators of how often parents and children discuss school-related activities.

Morgan and Sorensen[122] directly challenge Coleman for his lacking of an explicit mechanism to explain why Catholic schools students perform better than public school students on standardised tests of achievement.[123] Researching students in Catholic schools and public schools again, they propose two comparable models of social capital effect on mathematic learning. One is on Catholic schools as norm-enforcing schools whereas another is on public schools as horizon-expanding schools. It is found that while social capital can bring about positive effect of maintaining an encompassing functional community in norm-enforcing schools, it also brings about the negative consequence of excessive monitor-

ing. Creativity and exceptional achievement would be repressed as a result. Whereas in horizon expanding school, social closure is found to be negative for student's mathematic achievement. These schools explore a different type of social capital, such as information about opportunities in the extended social networks of parents and other adults. The consequence is that more learning is fostered than norm-enforcing Catholic school students. In sum, Morgan and Sorensen's (1999) study implies that social capital is contextualised, one kind of social capital may be positive in this setting but is not necessarily still positive in another setting.[122]

In the setting of education through Kilpatrick et al., (2010)[124] state, '... social capital is a useful lens for analysing lifelong learning and its relationship to community development'. Social capital is particularly important in terms of education. Also the importance of education with '...schools being designed to create "functioning community"- forging tighter links between parents and the school' (Coleman &Hoffer, 1987) linking that without this interaction, the social capital in this area is disadvantaged and demonstrates that social capital plays a major role in education.

Without social capital in the area of education, teachers and parents that play a responsibility in a students learning, the significant impacts on their child's academic learning can rely on these factors. With focus on parents contributing to their child's academic progress as well as being influenced by social capital in education. Without the contribution by the parent in their child's education, gives parents less opportunity and participation in the student's life. As Tedin et al. (2010)[125] state '...one of the most important factors in promoting student success is the active involvement of parents in a child's education." With parents also involved in activities and meetings the school conducts, the more involved parents are with other parents and the staff members. Thus parent involvement contributes to social capital with becoming more involved in the school community and participating makes the school a sustainable and easy to run community.

In their journal article "Beyond social capital: Spatial dynamics of collective efficacy for children", Sampson et al.[126] stress the normative or goal-directed dimension of social capital. They claim, "resources or networks alone (e.g. voluntary associations, friendship ties, organisational density) are neutral--- they may or may not be effective mechanism for achieving intended effect"[127]

Marjoribanks and Kwok[128] conducted a survey in Hong Kong secondary schools with 387 fourteen-year-old students with an aim to analyse female and male adolescents differential educational achievement by using social capital as the main analytic tool. In that research, social capital is approved of its different effects upon different genders. In his thesis "New Arrival Students in Hong Kong: Adaptation and School Performance", Hei Hang Hayes Tang argues that adaptation is a process of activation and accumulation of (cultural and social) capitals. The research findings show that supportive networks is the key determinant differentiating the divergent adaptation pathways. Supportive networks, as a form of social capital, is necessary for activating the cultural capital the newly arrived students possessed. The amount of accumulated capital is also relevant to further advancement in the ongoing adaptation process.[129]

Min Zhou and Carl L. Bankston[130] in their study of a Vietnamese community in New Orleans find that preserving traditional ethnic values enable immigrants to integrate socially and to maintain solidarity in an ethnic community. Ethnic solidarity is especially important in the context where immigrants just arrive in the host society. In her article "Social Capital in Chinatown", Zhou examines how the process of adaptation of young Chinese Americans is affected by tangible forms of social relations between the community, immigrant families, and the younger generations.[131] Chinatown serves as the basis of social capital that facilitates the accommodation of immigrant children in the expected directions. Ethnic support provides impetus to academic success. Furthermore, maintenance of literacy in native language also provides a form of social capital that contributes positively to academic achievement. Stanton-Salazar and Dornbusch[132] found that bilingual students were more likely to obtain the necessary forms of institutional support to advance their school performance and their life chances.

Putnam (2000) mentions in his book *Bowling Alone*, "Child development is powerfully shaped by social capital" and continues "presence of social capital has been linked to various positive outcomes, particularly in education".[133] According to his book, these positive outcomes are the result of parents' social capital in a community. In states where there is a high social capital, there is also a high education performance.[134] The similarity of these states is that parents were more associated with their children's education. Teachers have reported that when the parents participate more in their children's education and school life, it lowers levels of misbehavior, such as bringing weapons to school, engaging in physical violence, unauthorized absence, and being generally apathetic about education.[135] Borrowing Coleman's quotation from Putnam's book, Coleman once mentioned we cannot understate "the importance of the embeddedness of young persons in the enclaves of adults most proximate to them, first and most prominent the family and second, a surrounding community of adults".[136]

11 In geography

In order to understand social capital as a subject in geography, one must look at it in a sense of space, place, and territory. In its relationship, the tenets of geography

relate to the ideas of social capital in the family, community, and in the use of social networks. The biggest advocate for seeing social capital as a geographical subject was American economist and political scientist Robert Putnam. His main argument for classifying social capital as a geographical concept is that the relationships of people is shaped and molded by the areas in which they live.[137]

Putnam (1993) argued that the lack of social capital in the South of Italy was more the product of a peculiar historical and geographical development than the consequence of a set of contemporary socio-economic conditions. This idea has sparked a lengthy debate and received fierce criticism (Ferragina, 2010; Ferragina 2012: 3).[138][139] There are many areas in which social capital can be defined by the theories and practices. Anthony Giddens developed a theory in 1984 in which he relates social structures and the actions that they produce. In his studies, he does not look at the individual participants of these structures, but how the structures and the social connections that stem from them are diffused over space.[140] If this is the case, the continuous change in social structures could bring about a change in social capital, which can cause changes in community atmosphere. If an area is plagued by social organizations whose goals are to revolt against social norms, such as gangs, it can cause a negative social capital for the area causing those who disagreed with said organizations to relocate thus taking their positive social capital to a different space than the negative.

Another area where social capital can be seen as an area of study in geography is through the analysis of participation in volunteerism and its support of different governments. One area to look into with this is through those who participate in social organizations. People that participate are of different races, ages, and economic status.[141] With these in mind, variances of the space in which these different demographics may vary, causing a difference in involvement among areas. Secondly, there are different social programs for different areas based on economic situation.[141] A governmental organization would not place a welfare center in a wealthier neighborhood where it would have very limited support to the community, as it is not needed. Thirdly, social capital can be affected by the participation of individuals of a certain area based on the type of institutions that are placed there.[141] Mohan supports this with the argument of J. Fox in his paper "Decentralization and Rural Development in Mexico", which states "structures of local governance in turn influence the capacity of grassroots communities to influence social investments."[142] With this theory, if the involvement of a government in specific areas raises the involvement of individuals in social organizations and/or communities, this will in turn raise the social capital for that area. Since every area is different, the government takes that into consideration and will provide different areas with different institutions to fit their needs thus there will be different changes in social capital in different areas.

12 In leisure studies

In the context of leisure studies, social capital is seen as the consequence of investment in and cultivation of social relationships allowing an individual access to resources that would otherwise be unavailable to him or her.[143] The concept of social capital in relation to leisure is grounded in a perspective that emphasizes the interconnectedness rather than the separateness of human activity and human goals. There is a significant connection between leisure and democratic social capital.[144] Specific forms of leisure activity contribute to the development of the social capital central to democracy and democratic citizenship. The more an individual participates in social activities, the more autonomy the individual experiences, which will help her or his individual abilities and skills to develop. The greater the accumulation of social capital a person experiences, may transfer to other leisure activities as well as personal social roles, relationships and in other roles within a social structure.[144]

13 Negative social capital

It has been noted that social capital may be not always be used for positive ends.[145] An example of the complexities of the effects of social capital is violent or criminal gang activity that is encouraged through the strengthening of intra-group relationships (bonding social capital). The negative consequences of social capital are more often associated with *bonding* vis-à-vis *bridging*.[146]

Without "bridging" social capital, "bonding" groups can become isolated and disenfranchised from the rest of society and, most importantly, from groups with which bridging must occur in order to denote an "increase" in social capital. Bonding social capital is a necessary antecedent for the development of the more powerful form of bridging social capital.[147] Bonding and bridging social capital can work together productively if in balance, or they may work against each other. As social capital bonds and stronger homogeneous groups form, the likelihood of bridging social capital is attenuated. Bonding social capital can also perpetuate sentiments of a certain group, allowing for the bonding of certain individuals together upon a common radical ideal. The strengthening of insular ties can lead to a variety of effects such as ethnic marginalization or social isolation. In extreme cases ethnic cleansing may result if the relationship between different groups is so strongly negative. In mild cases, it just isolates certain communities such as suburbs of cities because of the bonding social capital and the fact that people in these communities spend so much time away from places that build bridging social capital.

Social capital (in the institutional Robert Putnam sense) may also lead to bad outcomes if the political institution and democracy in a specific country is not strong enough and is therefore overpowered by the social capital groups. "Civil society and the collapse of the Weimar Republic" suggests that "it was weak political institutionalization rather than a weak civil society that was Germany's main problem during the Wihelmine and Weimar eras."[148] Because the political institutions were so weak people looked to other outlets. "Germans threw themselves into their clubs, voluntary associations, and professional organizations out of frustration with the failures of the national government and political parties, thereby helping to undermine the Weimar Republic and facilitate Hitler's rise to power." In this article about the fall of the Weimar Republic, the author makes the claim that Hitler rose to power so quickly because he was able to mobilize the groups towards one common goal. Even though German society was, at the time, a "joining" society these groups were fragmented and their members did not use the skills they learned in their club associations to better their society. They were very introverted in the Weimar Republic. Hitler was able to capitalize on this by uniting these highly bonded groups under the common cause of bringing Germany to the top of world politics. The former world order had been destroyed during World War I, and Hitler believed that Germany had the right and the will to become a dominant global power. Additionally, in his essay "A Criticism of Putnam's Theory of Social Capital",[149] Michael Shindler expands upon Berman's argument that Wiemar social clubs and similar associations in countries that did not develop democracy, were organized in such a way that they fostered a "we" instead of an "I" mentality among their members, by arguing that groups which possess cultures that stress solidarity over individuality, even ones that are "horizontally" structured and which were also common to pre-soviet eastern europe, will not engender democracy if they are politically aligned with non-democratic ideologies.[150]

Later work by Putnam also suggests that social capital, and the associated growth of public trust are inhibited by immigration and rising racial diversity in communities.[151] Putnam's study regarding the issue argued that in American areas with a lack of homogeneity, some individuals neither participated in bonding nor bridging social capital. In societies where immigration is high (USA) or where ethnic heterogeneity is high (Eastern Europe), it was found that citizens lacked in both kinds of social capital and were overall far less trusting of others than members of homogenous communities were found to be. Lack of homogeneity led to people withdrawing from even their closest groups and relationships, creating an atomized society as opposed to a cohesive community. These findings challenge previous beliefs that exposure to diversity strengthens social capital, either through bridging social gaps between ethnicities or strengthening in-group bonds. It is very important for policy makers to monitor the level of perceived socio-economic threat from immigrants because negative attitudes towards immigrants make integration difficult and affect social capital.[152]

13.1 Social capital and reproduction of inequality

James Coleman has indicated that social capital eventually led to the creation of human capital for the future generation.[153] Human capital, a private resource, could be accessed through what the previous generation accumulated through social capital. Field suggested that such a process could lead to the very inequality social capital attempts to resolve.[154] While Coleman viewed social capital as a relatively neutral resource, he did not deny the class reproduction that could result from accessing such capital, given that individuals worked toward their own benefit. Even though Coleman never truly addresses Bourdieu in his discussion, this coincides with Bourdieu's argument set forth in *Reproduction in Education, Society and Culture*. Bourdieu and Coleman were fundamentally different at the theoretical level (as Bourdieu believed the actions of individuals were rarely ever conscious, but more so only a result of their habitus (see below) being enacted within a particular field, but this realization by both seems to undeniably connect their understanding of the more latent aspects of social capital.

According to Bourdieu, habitus refers to the social context within which a social actor is socialized. Thus, it is the social platform, itself, that equips one with the social reality they become accustomed to. Out of habitus comes field, the manner in which one integrates and displays his or her habitus. To this end, it is the social exchange and interaction between two or more social actors. To illustrate this, we assume that an individual wishes to better his place in society. He therefore accumulates social capital by involving himself in a social network, adhering to the norms of that group, allowing him to later access the resources (e.g. social relationships) gained over time. If, in the case of education, he uses these resources to better his educational outcomes, thereby enabling him to become socially mobile, he effectively has worked to reiterate and reproduce the stratification of society, as social capital has done little to alleviate the system as a whole. This may be one negative aspect of social capital, but seems to be an inevitable one in and of itself, as are all forms of capital.

14 See also

- Civil society
- Cultural capital
- Cultural economics
- Guanxi

- Human capital
- Reed's law
- Relational capital
- Social engagement
- Organization Workshop
- Whuffie

15 Citations

[1] *Google Ngram Viewer*. Books.google.com. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[2] Hanifan, L. J. (1916) "The rural school community center", *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 67: 130-138. Also see Hanifan, L. J. (1920)*The Community Center*, Boston: Silver Burdett.

[3] Jacobs, Jane (1961). *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Random House. p. 138. If self-government in the place is to work, underlying any float of population must be a continuity of people who have forged neighborhood networks. These networks are a city's irreplaceable social capital. Whenever the capital is lost, from whatever cause, the income from it disappears, never to return until and unless new capital is slowly and chancily accumulated.

[4] Bourdieu, Pierre. (1972) *Outline of a Theory of Practice*

[5] Coleman, James. (1988). "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital". *American Journal of Sociology* Supplement 94: S95-S120. Wellman, Barry and Scot Wortley. (1990). "Different Strokes from Different Folks: Community Ties and Social Support". *American Journal of Sociology* 96: 558-88. Loury, Glenn (1977). A Dynamic Theory of Racial Income Differences. Chapter 8 of *Women, Minorities, and Employment Discrimination*, Ed. P.A. Wallace and A. Le Mund. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books.

[6] Putnam, Robert. (2000), "Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community" (Simon and Schuster).

[7] Bowles, S. and Gintis S. (2002) "Social Capital and Community Governance". "The Economic Journal, 112: 419-436"

[8] Ferragina, E. (2010) Social Capital and Equality: Tocqueville's Legacy. "The Toqueville Review, vol. XXXI: 73-98"

[9] Tonnies, F. (1955) [1887]. *Community and Association*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul

[10] Durkheim, E. (1893) "De la Division du Travail". Les Classiques de Science Sociale.

[11] Simmel, G. (1969) [1905] "The Metropolis and Mental Life", in Richard Sennet (eds) *Classic Essays on the Culture of Cities*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

[12] Weber, M. (1946) "The Protestant Sects and the Spirit of Capitalism". In Hans H. Gert and Mills C. Wright (eds) *From Max Weber*. New York: Oxford University Press.

[13] Wilmott, P. (1986) *Social Networks, Informal Care and Public Policy*. London: Policy Studies Institute.

[14] Bell, D. (1962) "America as a Mass Society", in Daniel Bell (eds) *The End of Ideology*. New York: Collier Books

[15] Nisbet, R. A. *The Quest for Community*. New York: Oxford University Press

[16] Stein, M. R. (1960) *The Eclipse of Community: an Interpretation of American Studies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

[17] Whyte, W. (1956) *The Organization Man*. New York: Simon and Schuster.

[18] Ferragina,Pp. 76 (2010).

[19] *Ferragina, E. (2012) Social Capital in Europe: A Comparative Regional Analysis. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar*. Books.google.com. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[20] Rose, N. (2000) "Community Citizenship and the Third Way", *American Behavioural Scientist* 43: 1395-1411.

[21] Foley, M. W. & Edwards, B. (1997). *Escape from politics?*

[22] Alessandrini, M. (2002). *Is Civil Society an Adequate Theory?*

[23] Arefi, M. (2003) Revisiting the Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative (LANI): Lessons for Planners. Journal of planning education and research, vol.22 iss.4 pg.384

[24] Portes, A. (1998). *Social Capital: its origins and applications in modern sociology* Annual Review of Sociology, 24, 1-24.

[25] "Ashutosh Varshney: Home". *umich.edu*.

[26] Varshney Ashutosh, Ethnic Conflict and Civil Society India and Beyond, in World Politics, Volume 53, Number 3, April 2001, pp. 362-398

[27] James Fearon and David Laitin, 1996, "Explaining Inter-Ethnic Cooperation", American Political Science Review, December 1996

[28] Putnam, Robert D. (January 1995). "Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital". *Journal of Democracy* **6** (1): 65–78. doi:10.1353/jod.1995.0002.

[29] The results suggest that medieval history does not explain the lack of social capital in the South of Italy. On the contrary, the historical legacy mitigates the negative effect of inequitable income distribution, low labour market participation and weak national cohesion on social capital (Ferragina 2013).

[30] "Tom Sander". *www.hks.harvard.edu*. Retrieved 2015-12-02.

[31] Sander, Thomas. "About Social Capital". *Saguaro Seminar: Civic Engagement in America*. John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Retrieved December 2, 2015.

[32] Chen, Ya-Ru; Chen, Xiao-Ping; Portnoy, Rebecca (January 2009). "To whom do positive norm and negative norm of reciprocity apply? Effects of inequitable offer, relationship, and relational-self orientation". *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* **45** (1): 24–34. doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2008.07.024. Retrieved 6 February 2016.

[33] A., Jeff. "What is Social Capital?". Reputation Trojan. Retrieved 6 February 2016.

[34] Halpern, D (2005) *Social Capital* Cambridge: Polity Press. p1-2

[35] Moran 2005

[36] Stam et al. 2014. Social capital of entrepreneurs and small firm performance: A meta-analysis of contextual and methodological moderators. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 29(1):152-173

[37] Evans and Carson 2005

[38] Koka and Prescott 2002

[39] McGrath and Sparks 2005

[40] 1993

[41] Uzzi and Dunlap 2005

[42] Bourdieu, Pierre (198). "The Forms of Capital". Marxists.org. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[43] Bourdieu, Pierre. (1983). "Ökonomisches Kapital, kulturelles Kapital, soziales Kapital" in Soziale Ungleichheiten (Soziale Welt, Sonderheft 2), edited by Reinhard Kreckel. Goettingen: Otto Schartz & Co. pp. 249

[44] Robert D. Putnam (7 August 2001). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. Simon and Schuster. p. 19. ISBN 978-0-7432-0304-3.

[45] Putnam, R. D. (1995). Bowling alone: America's declining social capital. Journal of Democracy, 6(1), 65-78.

[46] Williams, D. (2006). On and off the 'net: Scales for the social capital in an online era. Journal of *Computer-Mediated Communication*, 11, 593-628).

[47] as noted in Lin, Nan (2001). *Social Capital*, Cambridge University Press

[48] Nahapiet, J. & Ghoshal, S. (1998) "Social capital, intellectual capital and the organizational advantage" *Academy of Management Review* 23(2):242-266

[49] Granovetter, M. S. (1973). "The Strength of Weak Ties," *American Journal of Sociology* 78 (6), pp 1360 - 1380.

[50] Hazleton V. & Kennan, W. (2000). Social capital: reconceptualizing the bottom line. Corporate Communications: An International Journal, 5 (2), 81-86.

[51] Boisot, M. (1995) *Information space: A framework for learning in organizations, institutions and culture*, London, Routledge

[52] Boland and Tenkasi (1995)

[53] Alejandro Portes (1 February 2000). "Social Capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology". In Eric L. Lesser. *Knowledge and Social Capital: Foundations and Applications*. Elsevier. p. 33. ISBN 978-0-7507-7222-8.

[54] Robison,L.J., A.A. Schmid, and M.E. Siles (2002) "Is Social Capital Really Capital?" Review of Social Economy 60:1-21

[55] Huber, F. (2009) *Social Capital of Economic Clusters: Towards a Network-based Conception of Social Resources*. Journal of Economic and Social Geography (TESG) 100(2):160-170

[56] Ferragina (2010), Pp.75

[57] David Bollier: *The Cornucopia of the Commons]* (link), *yes!* magazine, June 30, 2001

[58] Lynda Lee Kaid; Christina Holtz-Bacha (21 December 2007). *Encyclopedia of Political Communication*. SAGE Publications. p. 106. ISBN 978-1-4522-6562-9.

[59] Ellison, N. B., Steinfield, C., & Lampe, C. (2007)

[60] Portes p. 7-8

[61] Portes p. 7

[62] Portes p. 8

[63] Portes p. 8-9

[64] W. Lloyd Warner, J.O. Low, Paul S. Lunt, & Leo Srole (1963). *Yankee City*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press

[65] "Perkins, D.D., & Long, D.A. (2002). Neighborhood sense of community and social capital: A multi-level analysis. In A. Fisher, C. Sonn, & B. Bishop (Eds.), Psychological sense of community: Research, applications, and implications (pp. 291-318). New York: Plenum." (PDF). Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[66] Bankston, Carl L. and Min Zhou. 2002. "Social Capital as Process: The Meanings and Problems of a Theoretical Metaphor?" Sociological Inquiry 72 (2): 285-317

[67] Williams (2006)

[68] "- Google Scholar". *google.com*.

[69] Foschi, R. & Lauriola, M. (2014) *Does sociability predict civic involvement and political participation?*. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 106(2): 339-357

[70] Skocpol, T. (1996) Unravelling from Above. The American Prospect, 25, 20–25

[71] Skocpol, T., Ganz, M. & Munson, Z. (2000) A Nation of Organisers: The institutional Origins of Civic Voluntarism in the United States. American Political Science Review, 94, 527–46

[72] Thomson, I.T. (2005) The Theory that Won't Die: From Mass Society to the Decline of Social Capital. Sociological Forum, 20, 421–48

[73] Knack, S. & Keefer, P. (1997) Does Social Capital Have an Economic Pay-Off ? A Cross Country Investigation. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 112, 1251–88

[74] Costa, D.E. & Kahn, M.E. (2003) Understanding the American Decline in Social Capital, 1952–1998. Kylos, 56, 17–46

[75] O'Connel, M. (2003) Anti 'Social Capital': Civic Values versus Economic Equality in the EU. European Sociological Review, 19, 241–8

[76] Ferragina, E. (2010) Social Capital and Equality: Tocqueville's legacy. The Tocqueville Review, XXXI, 73–98

[77] Lupo, S. (1993) Usi e Abusi del Passato. Le Radici dell'Italia di Putnam. Meridiana, 18, 151–68

[78] Lemann, N. (1996) Kicking in Groups. Atlantic Monthly, 277, 22–6

[79] Tarrow, S. (1996) Making Social Science Work across Space and Time: A Critical Reflection on Robert Putnam's Making Democracy Work. American Political Science Review, 90, 389–97

[80] Hero, Rodney (2007). *Racial Diversity and Social Capital: Equality and Community in America*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0521698618.

[81] Fukuyama, F. (1992) The End of History and the Last Man, London, Penguin

[82] Shindler, Michael. "A Criticism of Putnam's Theory of Social Capital" (MLA). *The Apollonian Revolt*. The Apollonian Revolt. Retrieved 6 April 2015.

[83] *Ferragina, E. (2012) Social Capital in Europe: A Comparative Regional Analysis. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar p. 133-154*. Books.google.com. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[84] Coleman, J.S. (1990) Foundations of Social Theory, Cambridge MA, Harvard University Press

[85] Ferragina, E. (2012) Social Capital in Europe: A Comparative Regional Analysis. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar

[86] Social Capital in Europe: A Comparative Regional Analysis. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar

[87] Lindon J. Robison, Robert S. Shupp, Songqing Jin, Marcelo E. Siles, Tawni H. Ferrarini "The relative importance of selfishness and social capital motives" The Journal of Socio-Economics 41 (2012) 118–127

[88] Cox in Alessandrini (2002)

[89] Schmidt in Alessandrini (2002)

[90] Walzer (1992)

[91] Lyons (2001). *Third Sector*.

[92] Onyx (2000)

[93] Foley and Edwards (1997)

[94] Fine, Ben. (2001). *Social Capital versus Social Theory: Political Economy and Social Science at the Turn of the Millennium*. London: Routledge. ISBN 0-415-24179-0.

[95] Harriss, J. (2001). *Depoliticizing Development: The World Bank and Social Capital*. Leftword/Anthem/Stylus.

[96] Kathleen M. Dowley and Brian D. Silver, "Social Capital, Ethnicity and Support for Democracy in the Post-Communist States", *Europe-Asia Studies*, 54, No. 4 (2002): 505-527.

[97] For instance see David Moore's edited book 'The World Bank', University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2007

[98] "corporatealliance.net". corporatealliance.net. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[99] "xentrum.org". xentrum.org. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[100] "Camara Latinoamericana > Home". Web.archive.org. Archived from the original on 28 January 2011. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[101] Harell, A. (2009). *Equal Participation but Separate Paths?: Women's Social Capital and Turnout*

[102] Eliasoph, N. 1998. *Avoiding Politics.* Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

[103] Vickers, J. 1997. *Reinventing Political Science: A Feminist Approach.* Halifax: Fernwood.

[104] Lin, N. Building a network theory of social capital. In N. Lin, K. Cook, & R.S. Burt, (Eds.), *Social capital: Theory and research,* (pp.3-29). New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

[105] Bolin, K., Lindgren, B., Lindstrom, M., & Nystedt, P. (2003)*Investments in social capital implications of social interactions for the production of health.*

[106] "BMC Public Health - Full text - Does neighbourhood social capital aid in levelling the social gradient in the health and well-being of children and adolescents? A literature review". *biomedcentral.com*.

[107] Aslund, C., Starrin, B., & Nilsson, K. (2010). "Social capital in relation to depression, musculoskeletal pain, and psychosomatic symptoms: a cross-sectional study of a large population-based cohort of Swedish adolescents." BMC Public Health 10(715).

[108] Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressey (1978). *Criminology.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company.

[109] Shah, D. V., Kwak, N., & Holbert, R. L. (2001). *"Connecting" and "disconnecting" with civic life: Patterns of Internet use and the production of social capital.* Political Communication, 18 (2), 141-162.

[110] Rainie L. & Wellman B. (2012). *Networked: The New Social Operating System, Chapter 8: Networked Creators.* Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT Press.

[111] Steinfield, C., DiMicco, J. M., Ellison, N. B., & Lampe, C. (2009). "Bowling Online: Social Networking and Social Capital within the Organization." Proceedings of the Fourth Communities and Technologies Conference.

[112] Cummings, J., Butler, B., & Kraut, R. (2002). *The quality of online social relationships.* Communications of the ACM, 45(7), 103-108.

[113] Nie, N. H. (2001). *Sociability, interpersonal relations, and the Internet: Reconciling conflicting findings.* American Behavioral Scientist, 45(3), 420–35.

[114] Fernback, J. (1997). *The individual within the collective : Virtual ideology and the realization of collective principles.* In S. Jones(Ed.), Virtual culture (pp.36-54). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

[115] Boase, Jeffrey and Barry Wellman. 2005. "Personal Relationships: On and Off the Internet." In *Handbook of Personal Relationships*, edited by A. L. Vangelisti and D. Perlman. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Boase, Jeffrey, John Horrigan, Barry Wellman, and Lee Rainie. 2006. "The Strength of Internet Ties." Pew Internet and American Life Project, Washington. [www.pewinternet.org]. Hua Wang and Barry Wellman. 2010. "Social Connectivity in America: Changes in Adult Friendship Network Size from 2002 to 2007". *American Behavioral Scientist*53 (8): 1148-1169. Caroline Haythornthwaite and Lori Kendall "Internet and Community", *American Behavioral Scientist* 2010 53: 1083-1094.

[116] Zhao, S. (2006). Do Internet users have more social ties? A call for differentiated analyses of Internet use. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 11(3). article 8.

[117] Boase, J., Horrigan, J., Wellman, B., & Rainie, L. (2006). The strength of internet ties. Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project.

[118] McPherson, M., Smith-Lovin, L., & Brashears, M. E. (2006). Social isolation in America: Changes in core discussion networks over two decades. American Sociological Review, 71, 353–375.

[119] Ellison, N.B., Steinfield, C. & Lampe, C (2007)

[120] Coleman and Hoffer (1987) "High School and Beyond"

[121] Teachman et al. (1996)

[122] Morgan and Sorensen (1999)

[123] Chen (2002)

[124] Kilpatrick, S. & Johns, S. & Mulford B. (2010) 'Social capital, educational institutions and leadership', in E. Baker, B. McGraw & P. Peterson (eds), *The International Encyclopedia of Education*, 3rd edition, Elsevier Science.

[125] Tedin, Kent L. & Weiher, Gregory R. 2011, 'General Social Capital, Education-Related Social Capital, and Choosing Charter Schools', *The Policy Studies Journal*, 39(4),609-29

[126] Sampson; et al. (1999). "Beyond social capital: Spatial dynamics of collective efficacy for children".

[127] Sampson et al., 1999, p.635, quoted by Chen, 2002

[128] Marjoribanks and Kwok (1998)

[129] Hei Hang Hayes Tang (2002) "New Arrival Students in Hong Kong: Adaptation and School Performance"

[130]
- Zhou, Min and Carl L. Bankston III *Growing Up American: How Vietnamese Children Adapt to Life in the United States* New York: Russell Sage Foundation(1998)

[131] Zhou (2000)

[132] Stanton-Salazar (1995) (quoted by Wong, 2002)

[133] Putnam (2000), p. 296

[134] Putnam (2000), p.300

[135] Putnam (2000), p. 301

[136] Putnam (2000), p. 303

[137] Mohan, p. 193

[138] Ferragina, E. (2010) Social Capital and Equality: Tocqueville's Legacy. The Toqueville Review, vol. XXXI: 73-98 (PDF)

[139] *Ferragina, E. (2012 p. 3) Social Capital in Europe: A Comparative Regional Analysis. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar*. Books.google.com. Retrieved 2014-04-20.

[140] Mohan, p. 196–198

[141] Mohan, p. 197

[142] Mohan, p. 198

[143] Glover, T. D., Shinew, K.J., & Perry, D. (2005). Association, sociability, and civic culture: The democratic effect of community gardening. Leisure Sciences, 27(1), 75-92.

[144] Hemingway, J. L. (1999). Leisure, social capital, and democratic citizenship. Journal of Leisure Research, 31(2), 150-165.

[145] Lester, Monica; Maheshwari, Sharad K.; McLain, Michael (2013). "Family Firms and Negative Social Capital: A Property Rights Theory Approach" (PDF). *Journal of Behavioral & Applied Management*. Retrieved October 25, 2015.

[146] Perkins, D.D., Hughey, J., & Speer, P.W. (2002). Community psychology perspectives on social capital theory and community development practice. *Journal of the Community Development Society, 33*(1), 33-52. (p. 47)

[147] Bolin, B., Hackett, E.J., Harlan, S.L., Kirby, A., Larsen, L., Nelson, A., Rex, T.R., Wolf., S. (2004) Bonding and Bridging: Understanding the Relationship between Social Capital and Civic Action. Journal of Planning Education and Research 24:64-77

[148] Sheri Berman, *World Politics* 49, 3, April 1997)

[149] http://web.archive.org/web/20150419030009/http://theapollonianrevolt.com/analysis-social-capital-approach/. Archived from the original on 19 April 2015. Retrieved 6 April 2015. Missing or empty |title= (help)

[150] Shindler, Michael. "A Criticism of Putnam's Theory of Social Capital". *The Apollonian Revolt*. The Apollonian Revolt. Retrieved 6 April 2015.

[151] Putnam, Robert D. (2006) *E Pluribus Unim: Diversity and Community in the Twenty-First Century,* Nordic Political Science Association

[152] Marozzi, Marco (2015). "Construction, Robustness Assessment and Application of an Index of Perceived Level of Socio-economic Threat from Immigrants: A Study of 47 European Countries and Regions". *Social Indicators Research*. doi:10.1007/s11205-015-1037-z.

[153] Coleman, James (1988). "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital". *American Journal of Sociology*.

[154] John Field, 2003. *Social Capital*

16 References

- Becker, Gary S. (1996). *Accounting for Tastes*. Part I: Personal Capital; Part II: Social Capital. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 0-674-54357-2. Description & Table of Contents.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. (1983). "Ökonomisches Kapital, kulturelles Kapital, soziales Kapital" in Soziale Ungleichheiten (Soziale Welt, Sonderheft 2), edited by Reinhard Kreckel. Goettingen: Otto Schartz & Co. pp. 183–98.
- Coleman, James S. (1988). "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital", *American Journal of Sociology*. 94 Supplement: (pp. S95-S-120), abstract.
- Dasgupta, Partha, and Serageldin, Ismail, ed. (2000). *Social Capital: A Multifaceted Perspective*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. (book preview except pp. 217–401, 403-25)
- Edwards, B. & Foley, M. W. (1998). *Civil society and social capital beyond Putnam*
- Everingham, C. (2001). *Reconstituting Community*
- Ferragina, E. (2010) "Social Capital and Equality", Tocqueville Review 31 (1), 73-98.
- Ferragina, E. (2012) "Social Capital in Europe".
- Ferragina, E. (2013) "The socio-economic determinants of social capital. *Making Democracy Work* revisited.
- Stephen Knack and Philip Keefer (1997). "Does Social Capital Have an Economic Payoff? A Cross-Country Investigation," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112(4), pp. 1251-1288.
- Leyden, Kevin M. (2003). "Social Capital and the Built Environment: The Importance of Walkable Neighborhoods." *American Journal of Public Health*. Volume 93: 1546-1551
- Lin, Nan, "Building a Network Theory of Social Capital", [CONNECTIONS 22(1): 28-51,©1999 INSNA].
- Putnam, Robert D. (2006). *E Pluribus Unim: Diversity and Community in the Twenty-First Century,* Nordic Political Science Association
- From Steven N. Durlauf and Lawrence E. Blume, ed. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics, 2nd Edition:*

  "social capital" (abstract) by Partha Dasgupta

  "religion, economics of" (abstract) by Laurence R. Iannaccone and Eli Berman

  "social norms" (abstract) by H. Peyton Young

  "social networks, economic relevance of" (abstract) by James Moody and Martina Morris

- Mohan, Giles, and John Mohan. "Placing Social Capital." Progress in Human Geography 26.2 (2002): 191-210. University of Cincinnati. Web. 7 Nov. 2010
- Portes, A. 1998: Social capital: its origins and applications in modern sociology. Annual Review of Sociology 24: 1-24.
- Silverman, R.M. (2004). Community-based organizations: The intersection of social capital and local context in contemporary urban society. Detroit: Wayne State University Press
- Zhou, Min and Carl L. Bankston III *Growing Up American: How Vietnamese Children Adapt to Life in the United States* New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1998. ISBN 978-0-87154-995-2.
- Folland, Sherman & Rocco, Lorenzo, ed. (2014). *The Economics of Social Capital and Health: A Conceptual and Empirical Roadmap*. World Scientific Series in Global Healthcare Economics and Public Policy: Vol. 2. Hackensack, New Jersey: World Scientific. p. 236. ISBN 978-981-4293-39-6.

17 Further reading

- Ellison, N.B., Steinfield, C., & Lampe, C. (2007). The benefits of Facebook "friends": Social capital and college students' use of online social network sites. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 12, 1143-1168.
- Lin, J.-H., Peng, W., Kim, M. Kim, S. Y., & LaRose, R. (2012). Social networking and adjustments among international students. New Media & Society, 14, 421-440.
- Putnam, R. D. (1995). Bowling alone: America's declining social capital. Journal of Democracy, 6(1), 65-78.

- Williams, D. (2006). On and off the 'net: Scales for social capital in an online era. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 11, 593-628.

18 External links

- Caste as Social Capital
- Social Capital Research - Detailed review of social capital, particularly social capital for social action.
- The Social Capital Foundation, Patrick Hunout
- Social Capital Gateway, Resources for the study of social capital
- Social capital tool by Martin Gargiulo INSEAD Faculty, Identifying patterns in your network.
- The Saguaro Seminar's "Primer on Social Capital"
- World Bank's PovertyNet page on social capital
- Lin N., 2001, *Building a Network Theory of Social Capital*
- Social Capital Inc., an organization dedicated to increasing social capital in local communities
- New Papers on Social Capital, a Newsletter edited by the RePEc Project
- Social Capital Theory in the Context of Japanese Children, article by Cherylynn Bassani in the *electronic journal of contemporary japanese studies*, 8 May 2003.
- A Comparison of Social Capital Between Parents in Single and Two Parent Families in Japan, article by Cherylynn Bassani in the *electronic journal of contemporary japanese studies*, 5 July 2007.
- Five Dimensions of Social Capital Theory as they Pertain to Youth Studies, article by Cherylynn Bassani in the *Journal of Youth Studies* 10, 1 2007.
- Assist Social Capital, Working to Promote Best Practice in the Development of Social Capital
- Can Social Capital Explain Persistent Poverty Gaps? from the National Poverty Center
- Ethnicity as Social Capital
- Social Capital within Ethnic Communities
- Social capital, quality of life, and Internet and mobile phone use
- Collection of best Social Capital blogs by Heather Ross
- Video explanation of how social capital indexing powers citizen engagement
- Measuring social capital in a Philippine slum article by Petr Matous and Kazumasa Ozawa in the Journal of Field Methods about social capital measurement methodology with a focus on socio-economically deprived contexts
- Social Capital Glossary, Matías Membiela Pollán

19 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

19.1 Text

- **Social capital** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_capital?oldid=708702685 *Contributors:* Derek Ross, Bryan Derksen, Malcolm Farmer, ClaudineChionh, Rmhermen, Enchanter, Roadrunner, Olivier, JohnOwens, Tillwe, SebastianHelm, Radicalsubversiv, Kingturtle, Fuzheado, Raul654, Jusjih, UninvitedCompany, Sdedeo, Nurg, Eran, Bfinn, Everyking, Khalid hassani, Alan Au, JRR Trollkien, Pgan002, Andycjp, Piotrus, Ot, Pgreenfinch, Johndbeatty, Calwatch, Mike Rosoft, Chris Howard, DanielCD, Luisrull, Rich Farmbrough, Saintswithin, Bender235, MBisanz, Marcok, Shoujun, Cretog8, Alansohn, Gary, Rd232, Inky, GrantNeufeld, John Quiggin, Finlinkventures, Compo, Hubriscantilever, Velella, Pennbrook, Woohookitty, Sburke, Jeff3000, Bluemoose, Amayzes, BD2412, Qwertyus, TobyJ, Solace098, Rjwilmsi, Jweiss11, Helvetius, JHMM13, Brighterorange, Mfeadler, Klosterdev, Karl J Brazier, YurikBot, Wavelength, RussBot, Uvriss~enwiki, Bhny, Idfubar, Stephenb, David Woodward, Leutha, M3taphysical, Bota47, CQ, PTSE, GrinBot~enwiki, SmackBot, Helge.at, Deborah909, RedHouse18, Stephensuleeman, Jtneill, Scottlondon, Cessator, Bertilvidet, Gilliam, Betacommand, Chris the speller, Bill cz, Jprg1966, Preslav, DHN-bot~enwiki, Colonies Chris, Niigata seagull, Ascii27, Stevenmitchell, Cybercobra, JonasRH, Detruncate, John D. Croft, Cordless Larry, Dantadd, Metamagician3000, RJBurkhart, Curly Turkey, Bejnar, Medzamor, Dmwilliams, Euchiasmus, Robofish, Sociotard, SelmaProdanovic, Vwoodstock, Frahu~enwiki, Hu12, Levineps, Iridescent, Ft93110, L77, Tawkerbot2, Travisl, Thewikikid, CmdrObot, Bobfrombrockley, Phauly, Thomasmeeks, Ken Gallager, Penbat, Kenstandfield, Cydebot, Unclenuclear, Teratornis, Mattisse, Thijs!bot, Dasani, TSCF, Max Calf, A.J.Chesswas, RichardVeryard, Edchi, Hmrox, Tclaridge, Julia Rossi, DR, Mack2, Edusoc, BMGRAHAM, JAnDbot, JenLouise, Barek, Ph.eyes, Frankie816, SiobhanHansa, Mulgul, RogierBrussee, Gurubanks, Sepsep3, Ville-e, Lenschulwitz, DerHexer, Drstones, Rjwellings, Odin of Trondheim, RockMFR, Bellagio99, Iadar, Pdxtraveler, Darwinpeacock, Rumpelstiltskin223, Mthoward, Andy Marchbanks, LeoRomero, Illuminatingvision, Philip Trueman, Tomsega, Guillaume2303, Wikidemon, Psychophysenfose, Orutra70, Seb az86556, Wingedsubmariner, Maimone, Sunday9pm, Duncansmob, Zelchenko, Jajon, Lightmouse, Egoldstein84, Bjorn Martiz, ClueBot, Pressforaction, The Thing That Should Not Be, Chlingl, Ingenuity Arts, Ecife, Mild Bill Hiccup, Mhjackson, Niceguyedc, CidVSReno, Potatoandleeksoup, Cgb345, AleXd, Editor2020, Jsholt01, DumZiBoT, XLinkBot, Cerian, SorenSoren, Addbot, J-ham123456, Schmacker, AttoRenato, Slevi99, Antoine56 98, NjardarBot, MrOllie, Download, Juanruizh, NathanielAustin, Xqno, Antiselfpromotion, Legobot, Drpickem, Yobot, Legobot II, Synchronism, AnomieBOT, OpenFuture, Citation bot, LilHelpa, Andreadb, Sellyme, Perkindd, Anna Frodesiak, Omnipaedista, Ezagren, Bootle777, Dougofborg, Ghanygirl2607, Bmedi, Raastin, FrescoBot, Dara21, Upslogger, JRFunk, Zibudizz, Nikitko, Citation bot 1, Winterst, Jonesey95, Hisabness, Full-date unlinking bot, Lotje, EliotAJardines, Duoduoduo, Loganchadde, 12robincat, RjwilmsiBot, Smartiger, Rollins83, DASHBot, EmausBot, Dewritech, Memeticbrand, Soccap, אריה ה., Missstar6, Matthewcgirling, Broadway1962, Erianna, Regiorgio, Krushna86, ClueBot NG, Somedifferentstuff, Contacttomquinn, Romansdp, Lkbogdonoff, Helpful Pixie Bot, BG19bot, Pacerier, Rexkingman2, Feministgeo, BamatexPhD, MoenesElzeiny, Meclee, Brad7777, Glacialfox, Khalid aldkhaeel, Cyberbot II, ChrisGualtieri, Ekren, Srisharmaa, IjonTichyIjonTichy, DaltonCastle, Yaara dildaara, Robisonlj, Jroman05, CsDix, Pronacampo9, BeaumontBells, New worl, ISB me, Iepoah, Monkbot, Santoshwriter, Verylegitman, CTS1996, KruskalW, Ebowser11, Catoper, I am grungy, Mikekuang108, EuroHealthNet, BetweenTheStraits, Institutionalist, PiratesWithHats, Adam2332, K3leonar, Adham rafeek and Anonymous: 277

19.2 Images

- **File:Ambox_rewrite.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1c/Ambox_rewrite.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* self-made in Inkscape *Original artist:* penubag
- **File:Community.png** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ce/Community.png *License:* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Wikiversity-logo.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/91/Wikiversity-logo.svg *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* Snorky (optimized and cleaned up by verdy_p) *Original artist:* Snorky (optimized and cleaned up by verdy_p)

19.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Sociologie de la vieillesse et du vieillissement

La **sociologie de la vieillesse et du vieillissement** est une branche de la sociologie qui étudie les représentations et les mises en jeu sociales de la vieillesse et des étapes qui permettent de l'atteindre, de la conforter ou de la réduire. Elle distingue ce faisant la sénescence en tant que donnée biologique du vieillissement considéré d'un point de vue social, notamment à l'aide d'un concept comme celui de déprise. Le vieillissement comme tel est conçu comme un concept social, ce qui permet de concevoir les relations de pouvoir qui le traversent à travers d'autres concepts comme celui de l'âgisme. Certains chercheurs élargissent également la problématique à la question senior et à l'intergénération.

1 Annexes

1.1 Bibliographie

- Vincent Caradec, François de Singly, *Sociologie du vieillissement et de la vieillesse*, Armand Colin, 2005 – ISBN 978-2200341145.
- Anne-Marie Guillemard, *L'Âge de l'emploi. Les sociétés à l'épreuve du vieillissement*, Armand Colin, 2003 – ISBN 978-2200019907.
- Serge Guérin, *L'invention des seniors*, Hachette coll Pluriel, 2007
- Billette, V., J.-P. Lavoie, A.-M. Séguin et I.Van Pevenage (2013). « Réflexions sur l'exclusion et l'inclusion sociale en lien avec le vieillissement. L'importance des enjeux de reconnaissance et de redistribution ». Frontières, vol.25, no 1, p.10-30.

- Portail de la sociologie

2 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

2.1 Texte

Sociologie de la vieillesse et du vieillissement. Contributeurs: Poulos, Thierry Caro, TXiKiBoT, SieBot, HerculeBot, Beauxfraisiers, EpopBot, Portsain et Anonyme: 1

2.2 Licence du contenu

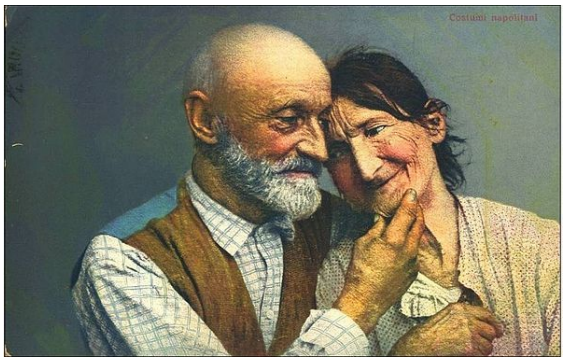
Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Successful aging



Successful Ager

We'd like to know more! How is she a 'successful' ager?



Old People, old postcard



Elderly Gambian woman's face

As mentioned earlier, notice here how the captions reflect an ethnic bias (who is de-ethnicized and who is not).

Successful aging (American English) or **successful ageing** (British English) refers to physical, mental and social well-being in older age. The concept of successful aging can be traced back to the 1950s, and was popularized in the 1980s. It reflects changing view on aging in Western countries, where a stigma associated with old age (see ageism) has led to considering older people as a burden on society. Consequently, in the past most of the scientists have been focusing on negative aspects of aging or preventing the decline of youth.[1][2]

Research on successful aging, however, acknowledges the fact that there is a growing number of older adults functioning at a high level and contributing to the society. Scientists working in this area seek to define what differentiates successful from usual aging in order to design effective strategies and medical interventions to protect health and well-being from aging.[1][3][4][5][6][7] Researchers in ageing studies are critical of the very term 'successful ageing' as it implies failure on the part of those who do not meet arbitrary criteria derived from neoliberal and/or biomedical definitions.[8]

1 Definitions

1.1 Definitions focusing on successful emotional and cognitive aging

Recent studies emphasize the importance of adaptation and emotional well-being in successful aging. New data suggests that for most senior citizens, subjective quality of life is more important than the absence of disease and other objective measures relating to physical and mental health. In two recent studies the vast majority of older people rated themselves as aging successfully, even when they did not meet all objective physical and mental criteria for successful aging.[9][10] Studies which incorporated the perspectives of older adults into the model of successful aging found that optimism, effective coping styles, and social and community involvement are more important to aging successfully than traditional measures of health and wellness. Additionally, recent studies have shown that for most senior citizens, subjective quality of life is strongly tied with psychosocial protective traits such as resilience, optimism, and mental and emotional status.[11][12][13][14][15]

1.2 Specific definitions

To date, there has not been a universal definition for successful aging.[16] While researchers have for many years tried to create such a definition, nothing really took hold until the late 1990's. At that time the following definition (adopted by researchers Rowe & Kahn) started to become the operative standard: A person was deemed to have successfully aged if the person (1) lived free of disability or disease; (2) had high cognitive and physical abilities; and (3) was interacting with others in meaningful ways[17] This definition was followed for a significant period of time, but, in the last ten years, its usefulness started to be questioned.[18]

1.3 Physical and Mental Health

Initially, researchers, questioned the first listed criteria—living free of disability or disease. Although disease was decreasing,[19] this factor was viewed as too restrictive. For older adults, life was no longer based on ego or endeavors. Life was different. Erickson referred to this stage of life as "Integrity," when a person comes to terms with the meaning of life.[20] It was found that people adjusted to their respective ailments or diseases and gained a resiliency which allowed them to function in productive ways. This has been true for both physical and mental health.[21] The term "successful adaptation" had become synonymous with successful aging.[20] The key for older adults has been to effectively manage their chronic illnesses or disorders, whether physical or mental. They, to a large extent, do so through the use of "resiliency." [22] Even if a person had some physical restrictions, such a people could still lead a very productive life.[18] Further, research found that more and more older people retained their physical abilities through exercise, among other health related factors.[23][24] With respect to mental health, studies have shown that depression and strain can be as detrimental as poor physical health.[22][25]

1.4 Cognitive Functioning

Next, the concept of high cognitive functioning was further analyzed. While it was widely acknowledged that some of a person's cognitive ability decreases after age 65,[17] two factors exist that mitigate against the effects of the decrease. First, most older adults maintain enough cognitive ability to retain their ability to function well.[26] To successfully age, a person must retain sufficient cognitive abilities, which include not only neuropsychological domains, such as memory and executive function, but also must retain cognitive schemas. While a older person may lose some processing speed, attention, concentration, and memory performance, such person's "crystallized intelligence," which covers previous verbal learning and a general fund of knowledge, remains fairly stable during a person's full lifetime.[27] This level of retention while far from perfect, has been sufficient for many older adults to thrive during their retirement years.[28] Second, researchers introduced a new concept—namely, "cognitive reserve" (see below) which supports the proposition that the brain can still grow and expand with older people.[29]

1.5 Social Interaction

The last factor—meaningful interaction with others—has been widely accepted (i.e. social interaction is at the heart of human existence).[17][18] But, the level of importance of this factor has increased.[18] In addition, its importance has been reinforced by studies relating to "loneliness." In these studies, researchers have established that loneliness creates a significant risk factor for the decline in physical activities—a negative sign with respect to successful aging.[30] Further, the studies analyzing "cognitive reserve"—see below—have also supported this conclusion. Researchers have found that the richer the environment in which a person experiences life, the more the brain changes structurally.[29] Our social interactions can be viewed in a variety of ways. First, a person's social network, including, spouse, families, friends, etc., can be analyzed.[31] We can also view social interaction based on quality and quantity of interactions. Many researchers believed that quality has been most important.[32] People need others for support and encouragement, as well as for feeling good about themselves.

2 Social Support

A person's ability to interact with others has been consistently viewed as vitally important to successful aging.[17][18] While the network size for older people decreases with age,[33] the overall quality of the remaining social connections becomes stronger.[32] When a person lacks such interaction, he/she will very well feel "loneliness," which has been viewed as one of the primary factors preventing a person from achieving successful aging.[34] Individuals utilize social networks for two primary reasons: to receive emotional support and to enhance engagements with others. However, an increase or decrease in social engagement, but not in social support, over a period of years, has the greatest effect on a person's quality of life and such person's ability to successfully age.[32] Many researchers have believed that social relationships have become the single most important factor in measuring a person's psychological well-being or happiness.[35]

3 Subjective well-being and Happiness

Most researchers have measured whether a person has successfully aged by assessing (primarily through the use of self-reports) whether the effect of relevant factors (such as the factors referred to above) created a significant increase in "subjective well-being, "life satisfaction," and "happiness." [36] These terms have been used, in many cases, interchangeably. Specifically, for example, studies have shown that people who have been "happier" throughout their lives, live longer.[37]

4 Cognitive Reserve

Although many older adults experience some level of deterioration in their cognitive abilities,[38] new research has found that some older adults are better able to adapt to these potential changes through the application of a concept called "cognitive reserve." [29] Underlying this concept is the observation that the extent of brain pathology or brain damage does not correlate to clinical manifestations of a disease. In other words, cognitive reserve develops the ability to use alternative cognitive strategies in order to maximize or optimize performance on cognitive tasks.[38][39][40] In essence, the relationship between neuropathology and clinical symptoms is not necessarily proportional.[39] So, how does this work? Researchers have believed that the greater the education level achieved, the more neuropathology is necessary before clinical symptoms are experienced.[29][39] Further, some researchers have believed also that academic achievement (rather than just education) is a very important factor. Others have concluded that frequent cognitive activity (such as playing chess or visiting a library) is also associated with creating a reduced risk for dementia.[39] Still others, however, have focused on the level of social engagement (measured by size of a person's social network) -- as a main factor that creates such disparities.[29] When "cognitive reserve" exists, a person's executive function is enhanced.[39] Through this mechanism, a person is able to think with a greater amount of flexibility and function adaptively to novel environments.[41] For normative and preclinical person's, cognitive training can be extremely instrumental in a person's ability to successfully age.

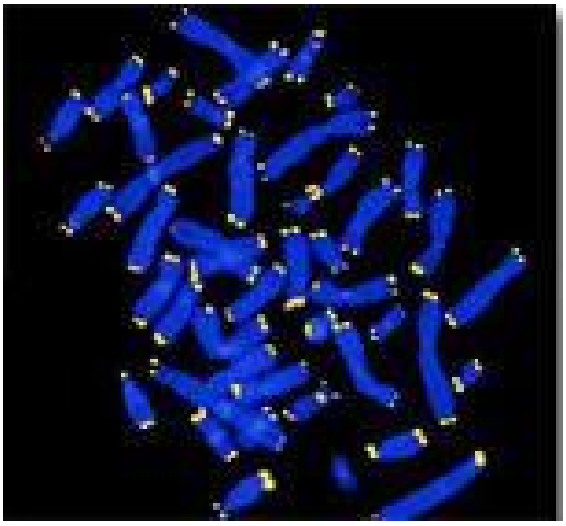
5 Genetics of successful aging

A number of studies indicate that there are genetic influences on successful aging - beyond those that influence longevity alone. Evidence suggests that successful aging is a multifactorial trait influenced by numerous genes and environmental factors, each making a small contribution to the phenotype. Specifically, genes such as APOE, GSTT1, IL6, IL10, PON1, and SIRT3 may to have individual effects on the likelihood of aging successfully. Additionally, the genes contributing to successful aging can be grouped in several main categories (ontologies):

- Genes involved in the maintenance of cholesterol, lipid or lipoprotein levels. Their ability to metabolize and transport molecules such as cholesterol relates to cardiovascular health, which could directly influence physical activity levels and longevity.
- Genes related to cytokines, which influence inflammation and immune responses. These genes could influence successful aging by regulating cellular senescence, determining susceptibility to age-related cancers, or other mechanisms.
- Genes involved in drug metabolism and insulin signaling.
- Genes related to age-associated pathological processes (e.g., Alzheimer's disease.)

Recently, successful aging has been also linked to expression levels of genes and length of chromosomal telomeres.[42][43][44][45][46]

6 Aging-associated wisdom



Telomere

In has been found that mental and psychosocial functioning often improve with age, even if physical health, and some elements of memory decline. Physicians, psychologists and gerontologists argue that age-related wisdom might serve to compensate for the biological losses in old age, thereby enabling older adults to better utilize their remaining resources and age successfully. Age-associated

wisdom may help to overcome the negative effects of diseases and stressors that are common in late life and lead to improved mental health and psychosocial functioning. Neurological research has demonstrated that brain growth and development continue into old age – the concept known as neuroplasticity of aging.[47][48][49][50]

7 Social Construct

Another example of the pervasion of biomedical discourses.

The idea of successful aging is a social construct which aids in our acceptance of the apparent inevitability and pain associated with the aging process. As successful aging tends to be more dependent on behavior, attitude and environment than on hereditary traits, researchers and clinicians are developing strategies to enhance aging well. Current strategies include restricting calories intake, exercising, quitting smoking and substance use, obtaining appropriate health care, and eating healthy. Seeking help for mental illnesses such as depression is critical, as these conditions interfere with nearly all determinants of successful aging.

8 Criticism of the term

The notion of successful ageing, a term used in global health and the knowledge-making areas related to ageing (mainly gerontology, the caring professions, and organizations such as WHO), is based on liberal ideas favoring individualistic principles of choice over processes of social constraint.[51] A neo-liberal and entrepreneurial vision of aging, inspired by gerontological ideals about active and successful lifestyles, has entered the health and retirement fields, with practical and policy consequences.[52][53] This governmental rationality maximizes individual responsibility in order to minimize dependency in Western countries. In this context, successful ageing depends on an individualistic set of practices determined by predictors around smoking, diet, and exercise. While claims of choice and experimentation have opened new avenues of self-definition, such ideals can diminish the more genuine struggles to live successfully[54][55] and obscure social inequalities. Stephen Katz reminds us that "lifestyle" (a concept informing the notion of successful ageing) was first positioned by social theorists in a myriad of life chances, status hierarchies and social contexts.[51] For example, falls are assumed to happen to people who lack some physical control. Prevention programs therefore advocate « active ageing », individual behavioral changes such as exercise regimes (and residential modifications like better lighting).[56] These strategies do not take into account social differences like class and gender, and also require adequate resources. For example, it seems that women fall more often and suffer more fracture-related falls than do men. These falls take place in a context where femininity is culturally coded as more frail and vulnerable than masculinity and where physical strength in women is not encouraged.[57] Other gendered factors may be causing their falls, such as their greater use of psychotropic drugs, and not their lack of physical strength.[58] Policies often sustain and reinforce cultural constructs, such as "frailty", and therefore shape experiences. Such cultural constructions of gender and age, the global economic rationale of cost restriction and the biomedical focus on ageing collide as inscriptions on the bodies of older women.[59]

9 See also

- Aging
- Ageism
- Gerontology
- Life expectancy
- Longevity
- Psychiatry
- Geriatric Psychiatry
- Supercentenarian

10 References

[1] Rowe, J. W.; Kahn, R. L. (1997). "Successful Aging". *The Gerontologist* **37** (4): 433–40. doi:10.1093/geront/37.4.433. PMID 9279031.

[2] Fries, J. F. (2002). "Reducing Disability in Older Age". *JAMA* **288** (24): 3164–6. doi:10.1001/jama.288.24.3164. PMID 12495399.

[3] Cantoni, Gabriella (1998). *The Road to an Aging Policy for the 21st Century*. ISBN 978-0-7881-4635-0.

[4] "Gender, Health and Ageing" (PDF). World Health Organization. 2003.

[5] Peel, Nancye M.; McClure, Roderick J.; Bartlett, Helen P. (2005). "Behavioral determinants of healthy aging1". *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* **28** (3): 298–304. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2004.12.002. PMID 15766620.

[6] Phelan, Elizabeth A.; Larson, Eric B. (2002). "'Successful Aging'—Where Next?". *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* **50** (7): 1306–8. doi:10.1046/j.1532-5415.2002.50324.x. PMID 12133032.

[7] Lupien, S. J.; Wan, N. (2004). "Successful Ageing: From Cell to Self". *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* **359** (1449): 1413–26. doi:10.1098/rstb.2004.1516. JSTOR 4142144. PMC 1693425. PMID 15347532.

[8] Katz, Stephen and Calasanti, Toni 2015 "Critical perspectives on successful aging: Does it appeal more than it illuminates?" The Gerontologist, 55(1):26-33, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24747713

[9] Montross, Lori P.; Depp, Colin; Daly, John; Reichstadt, Jennifer; Golshan, Shahrokh; Moore, David; Sitzer, David; Jeste, Dilip V. (2006). "Correlates of Self-Rated Successful Aging Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults". *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* **14** (1): 43–51. doi:10.1097/01.JGP.0000192489.43179.31. PMID 16407581.

[10] Depp, Colin; Vahia, Ipsit V.; Jeste, Dilip (2010). "Successful Aging: Focus on Cognitive and Emotional Health". *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology* **6**: 527–50. doi:10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.121208.131449. PMID 20192798.

[11] Depp, Colin A.; Jeste, Dilip V. (2009). "Definitions and Predictors of Successful Aging: A Comprehensive Review of Larger Quantitative Studies". *FOCUS* **7** (1): 137–50.

[12] Depp, CA; Glatt, SJ; Jeste, DV (2007). "Recent advances in research on successful or healthy aging". *Current psychiatry reports* **9** (1): 7–13. doi:10.1007/s11920-007-0003-0. PMID 17257507.

[13] Lamond, Amanda J.; Depp, Colin A.; Allison, Matthew; Langer, Robert; Reichstadt, Jennifer; Moore, David J.; Golshan, Shahrokh; Ganiats, Theodore G.; Jeste, Dilip V. (2008). "Measurement and predictors of resilience among community-dwelling older women". *Journal of Psychiatric Research* **43** (2): 148–54. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2008.03.007. PMC 2613196. PMID 18455190.

[14] Jeste, DV; Depp, CA; Vahia, IV (2010). "Successful cognitive and emotional aging". *World Psychiatry* **9** (2): 78–84. PMC 2912035. PMID 20671889.

[15] Reichstadt, Jennifer; Sengupta, Geetika; Depp, Colin A.; Palinkas, Lawrence A.; Jeste, Dilip V. (2010). "Older Adults' Perspectives on Successful Aging: Qualitative Interviews". *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* **18** (7): 567–75. doi:10.1097/JGP.0b013e3181e040bb. PMC 3593659. PMID 20593536.

[16] Phelan, Anderson, LaCroix, & Larson (2004). "Older adults' views of "successful aging" -- how do they compare with researchers' definition?". *American Geriatrics Society (JAGS)*. 52(2).

[17] Rowe & Kahn (1998). *Successful Aging*. Dell Publishing.

[18] Gow, Mortensen, & Avland (2012). "Active participation and cognitive aging from age 50 to 80 in the glostrup 1914 cohort". *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*. 60(10).

[19] Fries, James, F. (2002). "Reducing Disability in OIder age". *JAMA* **288** (24).

[20] Corbett, L. "Successful Aging: Jungian contributions to development in later life". *Psychological Perspectives*. 56(2).

[21] Depp, Vahia, and Jeste (2007). "The intersection of mental health and successful aging". *psychiatrictimes.com*.

[22] Jeste, MD, et.al. (2013). "Association between older age and more successful aging: critical role of resilience and depression". *Am J Psychiatry*.

[23] Westtermeyer, J.F. (2013). "Predictors and characteristics of successful aging among men". *The International Journal of Aging & Human development*. 76(4): 323–345.

[24] Vaillant, G. E. (2007). *Aging Well*. Little Brown & Company.

[25] Chen & Feeley (2013). "Social support, social strain, loneliness, and well-being among older adults: An analysis of the health and retirement study". *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*.

[26] Infurna, Gerstorf & Ryan (2011). "Dynamic links between memory and functional limitations in old age: longitudinal evidence for age-based structural dynamics from the ahead study". *Psychology and Aging*. 26(3).

[27] Ardila (2007). "Normal aging increases cognitive heterogeneity: analysis of dispersion in WAIS-III scores across age". *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology* **22**.

[28] Forstmeier & Maercker (2008). "Motivational Reserve: Lifetime motivational abilities contribute to cognitive and emotional health in old age". *Psychology and Aging*. 23(4).

[29] Cozolino (2008). *The healthy aging brain* (first ed.). W.W. Norton & Company.

[30] Capioppo & Patrick (2008). *Loneliness: Human nature and the need for social connection*. W. Norton & Co.

[31] Fuller-Iglesias, Webster, & Antonucci (2015). "The complex nature of family support across the life span: implications for psychological well-being". *Developmental Psychology*. 51(3).

[32] Huxhold, Fiori, & Windsor (2003). "The dynamic interplay of social network characteristics, subjective well-being and health". *Psychology and Aging*. 28(1).

[33] Gurang, Taylor, & Seeman (2003). "Accounting for changes in social support among married older adults: insights from the MacArthur studies of successful aging". *Psychology and Aging*. 18(3).

[34] Morack, Ram, Fauth & Gerstorf (2013). "Multidomain trajectories of psychological functioning in old age: a longitudinal perspective on (uneven) successful aging". *Developmental Psychology*. 49(12).

[35] Caunt, Franklin, Brodaty, & Brodaty (2013). "Exploring the causes of subjective well-being: A content analysis of peoples' recipes for long-term happiness". *Journal of Happiness Studies*.

[36] Jayawickreme, Forgard & seligman (2012). "The engine of well-being". *Review of General Psychology*. 16(4).

[37] Koopsman, Geleijnese, Zitman, & Giltay (2010). "Effects of Happiness on all-cause mortality during 15 year follow-up: The Arnhem Elderly Study". *Journal of Happiness Studies*.

[38] Giogkaraki, Michaelides, & Constantinidou (2013). "The role of cognitive reserve in cognitive aging: Results from the neurocognitive study on aging". *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*. 35(10).

[39] Puente, Lindbergh, & Miller (2015). "The relationship between cognitive reserve and functional ability is mediated by executive functioning in older adults". *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*. 29(1).

[40] Richards & Deary (2005). "A life course approach to cognitive reserve: A model for cognitive aging and development". *Annals of Neurology*.

[41] Daffner (2010). "Promoting successful cognitive aging: a comprehensive review". *Journal of Alzheimer's disease* **19**.

[42] Hamet, Pavel; Tremblay, Johanne (2003). "Genes of aging". *Metabolism* **52** (10 Suppl 2): 5–9. doi:10.1053/S0026-0495(03)00294-4. PMID 14577056.

[43] Perls, Thomas; Terry, Dellara (2003). "Understanding the Determinants of Exceptional Longevity". *Annals of Internal Medicine* **139** (5 Pt 2): 445–9. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-139-5_part_2-200309021-00013. PMID 12965974.

[44] Glatt, Stephen J.; Chayavichitsilp, Pamela; Depp, Colin; Schork, Nicholas J.; Jeste, Dilip V. (2007). "Successful Aging: From Phenotype to Genotype". *Biological Psychiatry* **62** (4): 282–93. doi:10.1016/j.biopsych.2006.09.015. PMID 17210144.

[45] Epel, Elissa S.; Blackburn, Elizabeth H.; Lin, Jue; Dhabhar, Firdaus S.; Adler, Nancy E.; Morrow, Jason D.; Cawthon, Richard M. (2004). "Accelerated telomere shortening in response to life stress". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **101** (49): 17312–5. doi:10.1073/pnas.0407162101. PMC 534658. PMID 15574496.

[46] Small, Scott A.; Chawla, Monica K.; Buonocore, Michael; Rapp, Peter R.; Barnes, Carol A. (2004). "Imaging correlates of brain function in monkeys and rats isolates a hippocampal subregion differentially vulnerable to aging". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **101** (18): 7181–6. doi:10.1073/pnas.0400285101. PMC 406486. PMID 15118105.

[47] Vaillant, GE (1993). *The Wisdom of the Ego*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 0-674-95373-8.

[48] Meeks, T. W.; Jeste, D. V. (2009). "Neurobiology of Wisdom: A Literature Overview". *Archives of General Psychiatry* **66** (4): 355–65. doi:10.1001/archgenpsychiatry.2009.8. PMID 19349305.

[49] Jeste, D. V.; Harris, J. C. (2010). "Wisdom--A Neuroscience Perspective". *JAMA: the Journal of the American Medical Association* **304** (14): 1602. doi:10.1001/jama.2010.1458.

[50] Jeste, D. V.; Ardelt, M.; Blazer, D.; Kraemer, H. C.; Vaillant, G.; Meeks, T. W. (2010). "Expert Consensus on Characteristics of Wisdom: A Delphi Method Study". *The Gerontologist* **50** (5): 668–80. doi:10.1093/geront/gnq022. PMC 2937249. PMID 20233730.

[51] Katz, S. (2013) Active and Successful Aging. Lifestyle as a Gerontological Idea. Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques 44(1) :33-49.

[52] HAMBLIN, K. A. (2010). Changes to Policies for Work and Retirement in EU15 Nations (1995- 2005) : An Exploration of Policy Packages for the 50-plus Cohort." International Journal of Ageing and Later Life, 5(1): 13-43.

[53] MOULAERT, T. (2012). Gouverner les fins de carrière à distance : Outplacement et vieillissement actif en emploi, Frankfurt, Peter Lang.

[54] FEATHERSTONE, M., HEPWORTH, M., TURNER, B. (Eds) (1995). The Body : Social Process and Cultural Theory, Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage, p.371-388.

[55] GILLEARD C., HIGGS P., (2005) Contexts of Ageing : Class, Cohort and Community, Cambridge, Polity Press.

[56] WHO (2007). Global Report on Falls Prevention in Older Age, World Health Organization, Geneva.

[57] GRENIER, A., HANLEY, J. (2007). "Older Women and 'Frailty' : Aged, Gendered and Embodied Resistance", Current Sociology, 55: 211-228.

[58] FLETCHER, P. C. (2002). "Falls. An Issue Among Elderly Women", Senior Care Canada, 3d quarter, http://seniorcarecanada.com/articles/2002/q3/falls.

[59] Grenier, Amanda & Hanley, Jill (2007). Older Women and 'Frailty' Aged, Gendered and Embodied Resistance. Current Sociology 55(2): 211-228. doi: 10.1177/0011392107073303

11 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

11.1 Text

- **Successful aging** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Successful_aging?oldid=690730396 *Contributors:* Rjwilmsi, Chris Capoccia, Rathfelder, Cydebot, DGG, Lova Falk, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Citation bot, Trappist the monk, Whereismaja, Widr, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jeraphine Gryphon, Everything Is Numbers, BreakfastJr, Aaroncp1an0, MaudeG3, MyriamACT, Junior3456, Miami19, Sociscout, CharlesSummer and Anonymous: 7

11.2 Images

- **File:Anita_O'Day.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/Anita_O%27Day.jpg *License:* CC BY-SA 2.0 *Contributors:* Anita O'Day *Original artist:* Daniel Shen Taipei, Taiwan
- **File:Costumi_Napoletani_-_Anziani_(Old_People_of_Naples).jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/cc/Costumi_Napoletani_-_Anziani_%28Old_People_of_Naples%29.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* Old Postcards *Original artist:* Anonymous
- **File:Old_and_wise.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0a/Old_and_wise.jpg *License:* CC BY-SA 2.0 *Contributors:* originally posted to **Flickr** as Old and wise *Original artist:* Ferdinand Reus
- **File:Telomere.JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/16/Telomere.JPG *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* Courtesy: National Human Genome Research Institute

11.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0


INTERNET
10:02
digital music
accessibility
get involved
LUN
MAR
MER
JEU
VEN
SAM
DIM

© Véro Leduc

Technologies et vieillissement

Page créée. On a visé assez large, incluant des perspectives 'usagers', la question de la littéracie, et on ajoutera plus de matériel sur les technologies comme le pilulier et les projets créatifs.

Notre titre initial avait été changé, montrant la perception de toute technologie à travers une lunette 'usages'. On a pu le re-modifier sans difficulté. "MaudeG3 a déplacé la page Usage des technologies de l'information et de la communication par les personnes âgées vers Technologies et vieillissement : Le titre décrit mal le sujet traité dans la page, surtout avec les ajouts que je m'apprête à faire."

On a plus tard intégré l'entrée Gérontechnologies à celle-ci. Suite à la suggestions d'un wikipédien, quelqu'un avait déplacé Technologies et vieillissement vers Gérontechnologies, une entrée très peu développée et dont le titre annonçait une thématique beaucoup plus étroite que Technologies et vieillissement. C'est pour cela qu'on a renversé la modification et fait la fusion en sens inverse. Tout de suite après, le même Wikipédien a associé l'entrée aux catégories de WikiProjets en Médecine et Informatique, ce que nous avons encore modifié pour ajouter Sociologie et Anthropologie avec l'aide d'un autre Wikipédien.

Dans les sociétés en réseaux actuelles, caractérisées par la dissémination et l'usage intensif des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC), les sujets « idéaux » sont relativement jeunes et branchés[1]. D'une part, les avancées technologiques sont perçues pour l'aide qu'elles peuvent apporter aux aînés. D'autre part, cet accent sur la santé et l'« amélioration » des aînés les situe dans une perspective de vulnérabilité et néglige d'autres aspects relationnels, pratiques et ludiques de ces technologies.

1 Vie sociale et personnelle

Bien que les réseaux soient d'anciennes formes d'organisation sociale, ils en sont devenus une forme centrale au cours des dernières décennies, avec la diffusion des technologies d'information et de communication[2]. La flexibilité et la communication éphémère des réseaux se remarquent au niveau de la mondialisation (i.e. marchés financiers, États), mais se retrouvent également sur le plan culturel, dans une culture organisée autour de systèmes intégrés de médias électroniques et numériques. C'est ce qui explique une certaine exclusion des gens qui se situent en dehors de ces réseaux ; ce qui ne fait pas partie des réseaux étant ignoré par ceux-ci[2]. Plusieurs projets mentionnés plus bas tentent d'intégrer les aînés aux réseaux ou de créer des réseaux alternatifs.

1.1 Technologies au quotidien

Le pilulier est une technologie largement répandue qui marque l'hégémonie bio-médicale.

Les technologies ne se réduisent pas aux aides médicales ni aux technologies d'information et de communication. Par exemple, pour plusieurs personnes âgées, les piluliers sont des technologies qui organisent non seulement leur prise de médicaments mais contribuent à réguler leur vie selon des périodes de temps définies et par le fait même à mettre à l'avant-plan le rapport au temps qui passe.

2 Technologies de communication, accès et littératie

Depuis plusieurs années, dans les études communicationnelles, informatiques et médiatiques, des questions d'accès et d'appropriation des technologies, et leurs risques d'exclusion, ont été soulevées[3],[4]. L'accès et l'inclusion dépendent de plusieurs éléments comme les coûts, le design, les opérateurs, et les occasions d'apprentissage[5]. Cela fait en sorte que les aînés se retrouvent souvent plus ou moins exclus des avancées technologiques. Par exemple, des applications pour téléphone portable permettent de calculer le temps d'attente dans diverses situations (en indiquant les délais ou le rang). Cette idée profite plus ou moins aux personnes âgées, qui utilisent ces technologies en moins grand nombre, alors qu'elles fréquentent pourtant les cliniques et les hôpitaux de manière régulière[6].

Au Canada, en 2010, 29 % des personnes de 75 ans et plus et 60 % de celles de 65 à 74 ans avaient utilisé Internet au cours du mois précédent, tandis que l'utilisation

d'Internet chez les personnes de 15 à 24 ans était presque universelle[7]. Au Québec, 53 % des gens ont un téléphone intelligent dont 75% chez les 25-34 ans, 24% chez les 65-74 ans et 13% chez les 75 ans et plus[6]. L'accès à l'information des aînés, important pour préserver leur indépendance et favoriser leur inclusion sociale, renvoie notamment à la littératie et à l'accessibilité numérique. La littératie est la capacité de comprendre et utiliser l'information écrite dans la vie courante et d'ainsi étendre ses connaissances (OCDE). Elle réfère donc à la fois à la faculté de reconnaître un besoin en information, à localiser les informations, les sélectionner et les organiser. Plus précisément, la littératie numérique désigne le savoir et les compétences utilisées à travers plusieurs outils communicationnels en réseau comme les téléphones intelligents, les ordinateurs et les tablettes. Certains chercheurs parlent aussi de translittératie qui tient compte de la variété des plateformes.

Pour une pleine participation des citoyens à la vie économique, culturelle et sociale, l'accessibilité numérique est requise et réfère à la mise en place de ressources numériques pour tous, donc de diminuer les différences d'accès selon la langue, le lieu, le matériel et les services disponibles, les aptitudes physiques et mentales, etc. Certains auteurs ont parlé d'une fracture numérique générationnelle pour aborder des approches différentes face aux nouveaux médias entre les « jeunes » et les « vieux ». Celle-ci fait toutefois « cliché », étant donné l'hétérogénéité dans les cohortes, les périodes de la vie qui influencent l'intérêt vers les TIC, et le fait que l'âge ne soit qu'un seul élément dans l'habileté à les utiliser (l'habitude serait aussi très importante)[8]. Eugène Loos, qui parle d'un spectre plutôt que d'une fracture, identifie d'ailleurs des présupposés par rapport aux aînés et aux TIC :

- les aînés constituent un groupe homogène
- ce groupe ne veut ou ne peut pas utiliser les médias numériques
- ce n'est pas réellement un problème puisque cette génération va s'éteindre et que toutes les nouvelles générations n'ont aucun problème avec la centralité de ces médias dans nos sociétés[8].

Dans les politiques publiques, on s'intéresse avant tout à la santé et la sécurité des aînés sans intégrer la communication et les médias (i.e. Vieillir et vivre ensemble au Québec en 2012, "Canada's aging population : Seizing the opportunity" en 2009, Villes amies de aînés de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, Commission européenne - L'année pour le vieillissement actif en 2012). Également, peu de politiques en communication intègrent les aînés (comme le Comité permanent des transports et des communications - Plan pour un Canada numérique en 2010). À cet effet, l'un des volets de la politique (Québec) inclut quelques millions pour favoriser la compréhension et l'utilisation des TIC dans le but de maintenir la vie active des aînés dans leur milieu de vie à travers l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies. Cet aspect reste sous-développé et les sommes restreintes. Des organismes, comme la FADOQ, offrent des cours aux aînés.

2.1 Littératie au-delà des usages

Au-delà des usages, de ce que les individus font avec les technologies, différents projets culturels visent à donner aux gens les connaissances et outils nécessaires à la compréhension des technologies qui permettent de créer les environnements culturels et médiatiques dans lesquels ils vivent. Par exemple, la Atwater Library de Montréal a mis sur pied un projet sur la création musicale numérique et un projet sur la photographie et la mémoire collective.

3 Âgisme numérique

L'âgisme ayant trait aux médias numériques (« digital agism » dans la recherche anglophone) désigne l'exclusion des expériences des personnes âgées des recherches et de l'intolérance qui perpétue une certaine peur du vieillissement[9]. Les représentations de la culture populaire nous montrent souvent des personnes âgées qui utilisent des technologies comme étant une source d'amusement, de ridicule. Prendre pour acquis que toutes les personnes âgées accusent un retard au plan technologique et ne comprennent pas le monde « dématérialisé », que les plus jeunes constituent le standard à côté duquel mesurer leur progression, et proposer des produits et des services en fonction de ces derniers uniquement, constituent une forme d'âgisme (âgisme numérique) selon Kim Sawchuk : « Les entreprises en technologie doivent adapter leurs produits pour saisir des occasions souvent négligées, mais surtout adapter leur service pour qu'un aîné qui entre dans un magasin ne soit pas exploité ou pris pour un imbécile. »[6] On peut plutôt renseigner les personnes âgées sur les bienfaits potentiels d'une vie « en réseau » et les accompagner au fil de leurs apprentissages, dans le but de diminuer les barrières à leur accès et leur participation, en plus de tirer des leçons de leur expérience des différents médias qu'ils ont côtoyés. L'idée est donc de créer les conditions les plus favorables dans lesquelles elles peuvent choisir d'être connectées ou non, et à quel degré. C'est ce que certains organismes communautaires et activistes tentent de favoriser.

3.1 Non-usages

Le non-usage peut être dû à un manque d'accès ou de littératie, tout comme il peut constituer un choix. Dans un contexte ou les technologies de communication sont largement diffusées, ceux et celles qui ne les adoptent pas subissent une certaine pression sociale pour le faire ou pour se justifier[10]. Outre les usages fréquents et in-

tenses, existe une variété de (non-)usages possibles : ne pas utiliser une technologie peut être signe de résistance ou d'abandon volontaire, alors qu'utiliser une technologie pose des questions de fréquence d'utilisation, de formes de participation, d'appropriation, de trajectoires personnelles et sociales qui doivent être étudiées pour pouvoir fournir un portrait nuancé[3],[11]. Plusieurs personnes âgées complexifient l'incitation à l'adoption, la possession personnelle et l'usage intense des technologies de communication. Par exemple, certains partagent un téléphone cellulaire[12].

4 Gérontechnologies

Les technologies peuvent apporter une aide très appréciable dans le soin *gérontologique* au sens large. Elles peuvent en particulier aider les professionnels à remplir leurs tâches ou aider les patients à conserver leur autonomie ou à compenser les déficiences fonctionnelles.

4.1 Legislatif

En France, le projet de loi d'adaptation de la société au vieillissement[13] instaure une nouvelle étape pour l'APA à domicile et vise à mieux intégrer l'accès aux aides techniques et aux gérontechnologies. Ce projet de loi a été présenté en conseil des ministres le 3 juin 2014 par Mme Marisol Touraine, ministre des affaires sociales et de la santé, et Mme Laurence Rossignol, secrétaire d'Etat chargée de la famille, des personnes âgées et de l'autonomie. Mme Martine Pinville est rapporteur et présentera les amendements a aux ministres auditionnés le 8 juillet 2014 pour un examen à l'assemblée nationale les 16 et 17 juillet 2014. Le passage au Sénat fin 2014 permettra à la loi d'entrer en application par décret à partir de l'été 2015.

4.2 Classification

Serge Smidtas a classé les objets technologiques ciblant les personnes agées, en plusieurs catégories[14] : ordinateurs / tablettes avec interface simplifiée, visiophone / téléphones, télévisions connectées adaptées, téléprésence / services, réseaux sociaux, objets connectés, robot, domotique, technologies de prévention et détection de chute / géolocalisation, télésanté / paramètres physiologiques, animation pour maison de retraite, jeux/ stimulation cognitive, coordination médico-sociale, secteur hospitalier, handicap et habitat.

5 Voir aussi

Cet article a fait l'objet d'une proposition de fusion avec Gérontechnologies en février 2016.
Une première personne a éliminé Technologies et vieillissement pour l'intégrer à Gérontechnologies, une entrée très courte et à portée beaucoup plus limitée (ne serait-ce que par le titre!).
Nous avons renversé sa modification et établi une fusion en sens inverse, Gérontechnologies devenant la section 4 ici.

5.1 Liens externes

Au Canada :

- Bibliothèque Atwater
- InterACTion
- Politique Veillir et vivre ensembre
- FADOQ
- RIAQ

Liste de projets :



InterACTion workshop

- InterACTion : Projet du réseau ACT (Ageing Communication Technology) qui tente de répondre aux besoins des aînés selon leurs désirs, en format un-à-un.
- Réseau FADOQ : Ateliers informatiques dans différentes régions du Québec.
- Réseau d'information des aînés du Québec : offre aussi des ateliers.
- Bibliothèque Atwater : différentes ateliers sur la littératie numérique.

En France :

- Rapport OCDE sur la littéracie
- Association E-Seniors
- Association Fraternité numérique

Gérontechnologies :

- Association Solutions Innovantes pour l'Autonomie et les Gérontechnologies (ASIPAG)
- Société Française des technologies pour l'Autonomie et de Gérontechnologie (SFTAG)
- Portail d'information sur les technologies dédiées au grand âge et au bien vieillir
- Site d'information gratuit sur la gérontechnologie et les technologies pour l'autonomie

5.2 Articles connexes

- Gérontologie
- Personne âgée
- Vieillissement

6 Notes et références

[1] Sawchuk & Crow 2012a

[2] Castells 2000

[3] Wyatt 2003

[4] Jauréguiberry 2010

[5] Clement & Shade 2000

[6] Parazelli 2015

[7] Statistiques Canada

[8] Loos 2012

[9] Cruikshank 2003

[10] Fernández-Ardèvol 2013

[11] Breton et Proulx 2002

[12] Sawchuk & Crow 2012b

[13] « Adaptation Société Vieillissement »

[14] Smidtas Serge, Gerontechnomie, 2013, 80 p. (ISBN 1291604561)

7 Bibliographie

- Philippe Breton et Serge Proulx, L'explosion de la communication à l'aube du XXIe siècle, Montréal/Paris, Boréal/La Découverte, 2002, résumé.
- Manuel Castells, Materials for an exploratory theory of the network society, British Journal of Sociology, no 51, 2000, pp. 5-24.
- Andrew Clement et Leslie R. Shade, The access rainbow : Conceptualizing universal access to the information/communications infrastructure, dans M. Gurstein (dir.), Community informatics : Enabling communities with information and communications technologies (p.1-20), Hershey, PA : Idea Group, 2000.
- Margaret Cruikshank, Learning to be old : Gender, culture, and aging, Lanham, MD : Rowman & Littlefield, 2003.
- Mereira Fernández-Ardèvol et L Arroyo, Mobile telephony and older people : Exploring use and rejection, Interactions : Studies in Communication & Culture, vol. 3, no 1, 2013, pp. 9-24.
- Francis Jauréguiberry, Les théories sur le non-usage des technologies de communication, texte présenté au colloque Regards croisés entre la sociologie de la communication et la sociologie des sciences et des techniques, 19-21 mai 2010, Namur (Belgique).
- Eugene Loos, Senior citizens : Digital immigrants in their own country ? Observatorio (OBS*) Journal, vol.6, no 1, 2012, pp. 01-23.
- Karl Rettino Parazelli, Éviter le piège de l'âgisme numérique, Le Devoir, Économie, Actualités économiques, mardi 27 janvier 2015.
- Kim Sawchuk et Barbara Crow, Into the grey zone : Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter, dans B. Poppinga (dir.), Observing the mobile user experience : Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI (p.17–20), Oldenburg, Germany : HaptiMap, 2012a.
- Kim Sawchuk et Barbara Crow, I'm G-Mom on the Phone, Feminist Media Studies, vol.12, no 4, 2012b, pp. 496–505.
- Sally Wyatt, Non-Users Also Matter : The Construction of Users and Non-Users of the Internet, dans N. Oudshoorn et T. Pinch (dir.), How Users Matter : The Co-Construction of Users and Technology (pp.67-80), Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 2003.
- Carré M. [Dir.] *Innover pour + d'autonomie*, Paris, Médialis, 2013, 304 p.
- Piou O, Bucher K. *Les technologies d'aide à l'autonomie pour les personnes en perte d'autonomie*, CLEIRPPA (2012)
- Di Cioccio C. *TIC et Gérontechnologies au service de la santé et de l'autonomie : enjeux, marché, débats*, Mission Innovation Entrepreneuriat Social, Direction Générale, Croix-rouge française (2011)
- Franco A. *Rapport de la Mission « Vivre chez soi », présenté à M^me^ Nora Berra, Secrétaire d'État en chargée des aînés*, 95 p. (2010)
- ALCIMED, *Étude prospective des technologies pour la santé et l'autonomie* (2007)

- Portail de l'informatique
- Portail de la société
- Portail de la médecine
- Portail des technologies

8 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

8.1 Texte

- **Technologies et vieillissement** *Source :* https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technologies_et_vieillissement?oldid=123867108 *Contributeurs :* TigH, Thierry Caro, LeFit, CommonsDelinker, ALDO CP, WikiCleanerBot, Tryonisos, Lomita, Rehtse, Enrevseluj, Oursmili, MaudeG3, RobokoBot et Anonyme : 2

8.2 Images

- **Fichier:Crystal_mycomputer.png** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e3/Crystal_mycomputer.png *Licence :* LGPL *Contributeurs :* All Crystal icons were posted by the author as LGPL on kde-look *Artiste d'origine :* Everaldo Coelho (YellowIcon) ;
- **Fichier:Info_Simple.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/38/Info_Simple.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Amada44
- **Fichier:InterACTion.jpg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/ba/InterACTion.jpg *Licence :* CC BY-SA 4.0 *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* MaudeG3
- **Fichier:Social_sciences.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/42/Social_sciences.svg *Licence :* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributeurs :*
- P_social_sciences.png *Artiste d'origine :* .נעמה מ: משתמש.P_social_sciences.png :
- **Fichier:Star_of_life2.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5b/Star_of_life2.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Verdy p
- **Fichier:Transmission.png** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d1/Transmission.png *Licence :* MIT *Contributeurs :* Transféré de it.wikipedia à Commons par Vajotwo. *Artiste d'origine :* Original téléversé par Krdan sur Wikipedia italien
- **Fichier:Wikitext.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ce/Wikitext.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Anomie

8.3 Licence du contenu

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Discussion:Technologies et vieillissement

masquer

Cet article est indexé par les projets Sociologie, Anthropologie, Informatique et Médecine.

Les projets ont pour but d'enrichir le contenu de Wikipédia en aidant à la coordination du travail des contributeurs. Vous pouvez modifier directement cet article (https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Discussion:Technologies_et_vieillissement&action=edit) ou visiter les pages de projets pour prendre conseil ou consulter la liste des tâches et des objectifs.

Évaluation de l'article « **Technologies et vieillissement** »

Avancement	Importance	pour le projet
B	**Moyenne**	**Sociologie** (discussion • critères • liste • stats • hist. • comité)
		Anthropologie (discussion • critères • liste • stats • hist. • comité)
		Informatique (discussion • critères • liste • stats • hist. • comité)
	Faible	**Médecine** (discussion • critères • liste • stats • hist. • comité)

Cet article ne comporte pas de liste de tâches suggérées. Vous pouvez saisir une liste de tâches à accomplir (https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Discussion:Technologies_et_vieillissement/%C3%80_faire&action=edit) (par exemple sous forme d'une liste à puces), puis sauvegarder. Vous pouvez aussi consulter la page d'aide.

Technologies et vieillissement et Gérontechnologie

↳ Technologies et vieillissement (https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Technologies_et_vieillissement&redirect=no) (h (https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Technologies_et_vieilli 27 révisions sur 1 an
↳ Gérontechnologie (https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=G%C3%A9rontechnologie&redirect=no) (h (https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=G%C3%A9rontechnologie&action=history) 40 révisions sur 8 ans
La fusion des 2 historiques entraînera 12 changements d'articles (18%) sur 67 révisions.
Méthode suggérée pour respecter la licence (en cas de transfert de contenu) : utiliser {{Crédit d'auteurs|interne|titre de la source}} sur l'article et optionnellement {{auteurs crédités après fusion}} sur la page de discussion.

Bonjour, Je pense que l'article Gérontechnologie (technologies ciblant les personnes âges) pourrait aisément correspondre à une section de Technologies et vieillissement. Mis à part la définition, il ne présente qu'un contenu limité. Qu'en pensez-vous ? Cordialement,--Tryonisos (discuter) 9 février 2016 à 21:12 (CET)

> **Pour** --Tryonisos (discuter) 9 février 2016 à 21:09 (CET)
> **Plutôt pour** Effectivement l'un pourrait utilement venir nourrir l'autre. On est sur des domaines très très proches. --Karldupart (discuter) 10 février 2016 à 00:54 (CET)
> **Plutôt pour** Je suis d'accord pour faire de Gérontechnologie une section de Technologies et vieillissement. Comment doit-on procéder? MaudeG3 (discuter) 24 février 2016 à 15:17 (CET)

Fusion ✓ ce jour. Oursmili (discuter) 28 février 2016 à 16:34 (CET)

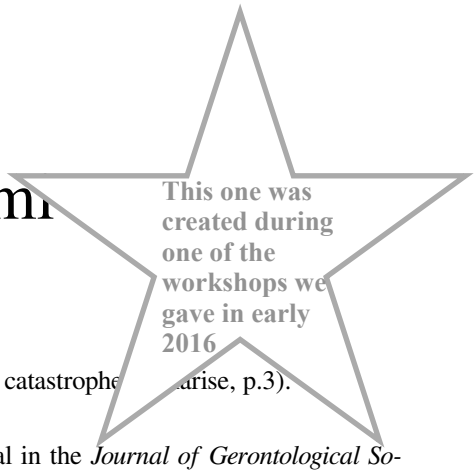
MaudeG3 : Le transfert d'un coté à l'autre sans m'avertir n'est pas super classe dans la façon de faire mais bon je peux comprendre au vu de ton avis ; en revanche n'oublie pas le transfert de discussion avec les archives et la demande de fusion de ref ... Oursmili (discuter) 1 mars 2016 à 17:52 (CET)

> Bonjour à tous et merci de vous en être occupé. Oursmili :, je suis d'accord avec toi sur la forme. Mais sur le fond, c'est vrai que MaudeG3 : et moi avions tous les deux évoqué la fusion de Gérototechnologie comme une partie au sein de Technologies et vieillissement. Son édition va dans le sens du vote de la fusion. --Tryonisos (discuter) 17 mars 2016 à 14:57 (CET)

Bonjour, savez-vous où je peux trouver la liste des Wikiprojets existants? Je veux voir s'il y en a un sur le vieillissement pour l'ajouter. Aussi, il me semble que ce n'est pas au niveau ébauche, mais quels sont les autres niveaux? Merci! MaudeG3 (discuter) 23 mars 2016 à 20:51 (CET)

> Bonjour, tu peux toujours cliquer sur le lien "projet" en haut de cette page qui te menera à une liste exhaustive. Je te suggère d'aller jeter un oeil par ici (https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portail:Sciences_humaines_et_sociales) pour vérifier si l'étude du vieillissement ne pourrait pas trouver sa place dans un ou plusieurs projets plus généraux. A mon sens, cet article n'est pas directement lié à l'informatique et la médecine. Si tu penses la même chose je te suggère de changer cet article de projet en modifiant le code. A mon avis il est davantage lié à la sociologie ou l'anthropologie mais ce n'est pas mon domaine donc je te laisse choisir. --Tryonisos (discuter) 24 mars 2016 à 15:42 (CET)

The Silver Tsunami



The Silver Tsunami (also known as *The Grey Tsunami* or *Gray Tsunami)* is a metaphor used to describe population aging.The silver tsunami metaphor has been used in popular media and in scholarly literature[1] to refer to the late-twentieth century demographic phenomenon of population aging in major media platforms including The Economist,[2] Forbes.com,[3] and multiple news outlets.[4][5] The phrase has also been used to refer more specifically to health and economic implications associated with population aging by major medical publications including The British Medical Journal,[6] New England Journal of Medicine,[7] and professional organizations including American Psychological Association.[8]

According to Google's Ngram Viewer, variants of the Silver Tsunami metaphor (for example, *age wave, grey hoard, rising tide, grey* or *gray tsunami*)[9] first occurred in reference to population aging in the 1980s.[10]

1 Controversy

Scholars from a range of disciplines including humanities, health professions, and social science have argued that the *silver tsunami* does not constitute neutral language to describe population aging, calling it "dangerous"[11] and "a nasty metaphor for older adults".[12]

Critics of the *silver tsunami* phrase (and its variants) have argued that it represents an important example of ageist language. For example, Andrea Charise (2012) writes that the prevalent use of this metaphor in popular and professional media "testifies to the barely conscious figurative language that serves to construct perceptions of an aging population."[13]

> "The Winter 2010 President's Message from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research begins by invoking "the 'grey tsunami'—the tide of chronic diseases rising from an ageing population which threatens to swamp our health-care system, economy, and quality of life." Similarly, in 2010 the Alzheimer Society of Canada published a major commissioned report on the projected impact of dementia entitled "Rising Tide." This ominous rhetoric of rising, swamping, tides, and disease—amplified by the authoritative tones of medical and health policy expertise—conceives of population aging as an imminent catastrophe [illegible]arise, p.3).

In a 2013 editorial in the *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* entitled "The Aging Tsunami: Time for a New Metaphor?", Amanda Barusch builds on this objection, by describing the "inaccurate, damaging perceptions" of older age. "The specter of millions of dependent elders sweeping over the land makes us shiver. And this is what fuels the aging tsunami metaphor".[12]

In a content analysis (2009) of The Economist's digital archive between 1997 and 2008, Ruth Martin, Caroline Williams, and Desmond O'Neill conclude that "There is a noticeable trend to ageism in one of the most influential economic and political magazines in the world."[14] In place of the silver tsunami's "apocalyptic" imagery,[15] critics have suggested abandoning the metaphor in favour of different, and ideally more neutral, terminology with less overtly ageist connotations.[16] "Geriatricians and gerontologists who want to influence policy makers to improve services for older people will need to engage in a dialogue with journalists in areas other than the biomedical literature."[14]

2 References

[1] Barusch, Amanda (2013). "The Aging Tsunami: Time for a New Metaphor?". *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* **56**: 181–184.

[2] "The silver tsunami". The Economist. 2010-02-04. Retrieved 2016-03-03.

[3] "A Silver Tsunami Invades The Health Of Nations". *Forbes.com*. 2015-08-11. Retrieved 2016-03-03.

[4] "Our hospitals are not ready for the grey tsunami". *The Globe and Mail*.

[5] "Preparing for the 'grey tsunami': Editorial". *Thestar.com*. 30 September 2015.

[6] Bob Roehr (2012-07-10). "US geriatric mental health workforce needs to expand, says Institute of Medicine". The BMJ. Retrieved 2016-03-03.

[7] "The Underside of the Silver Tsunami — Older Adults and Mental Health Care". *The New England Journal of Medicine* **368**: 493–6. 2013.

[8] "Preparing for the 'silver tsunami'". *Apa.org*. Retrieved 2016-03-03.

[9] "Let the reader think of the burden': Old Age and the Crisis of Capacity." (PDF). *Occasion: Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities* (Stanford University) **4**: 1–16. 2012.

[10] Barusch, Amanda (2013). "The Aging Tsunami: Time for a New Metaphor?". *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* **56**: 181–4.

[11] http://web.archive.org/web/20150511164243/http://www.annalsoflongtermcare.com:80/blog/gray-tsunami-dangerous-metaphor-aging-discourse. Archived from the original on May 11, 2015. Retrieved February 26, 2016. Missing or empty |title= (help)

[12] Barusch, Amanda (2013). "The Aging Tsunami: Time for a New Metaphor?". *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* **56**: 181–4.

[13] Andrea Charise. ""Let the Reader Think of the Burden": Old Age and the Crisis of Capacity" (PDF). *Arcade.stanford.edu*. Retrieved 2016-03-03.

[14] "Retrospective Analysis of Attitudes to Ageing in the Economist: Apocalyptic Demography for Opinion Formers," British Medical Journal 339:b4914 (2009): 1435–37.

[15] Stephen Katz, Disciplining Old Age: The Formation of Gerontological Knowledge (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1996), 69.

[16] http://www.npr.org/2014/05/19/313133555/silver-tsunami-and-other-terms-that-can-irk-the-over-65-set

3 External links

- Charise, Andrea. "Rising Tide, Grey Tsunami: Charting the History of a Dangerous Metaphor." Invited lecture, Canadian Geriatrics Society [podcast]. July 10, 2012.

4 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

4.1 Text

The Silver Tsunami. Contributors: Bgwhite, Robert McClenon, Derek R Bullamore, LaMona, YoBot, Cyberbot II, Compassionate727, AgeStudiesPro, Jacikka22 and Anonymous: 1

4.2 Content license

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

The Coming of Age (book)

The Coming of Age[1] (*La Vieillesse*) is a 1970 book by the French existentialist philosopher Simone de Beauvoir. In this book the author seeks greater understanding of the perception of elders.

1 Synopsis

The book is a study spanning a thousand years and a variety of different nations and cultures to provide a clear and alarming picture of "Society's secret shame"—the separation and distance from our communities that the old must suffer and endure. The questions raised on the book are: what do the words elderly, old, and aged really mean? How are they used by society, and how in turn do they define the generation that we are taught to respect and love but instead castigate and avoid? Most importantly, how is our treatment of this generation a reflection of our society's values and priorities?

2 Summary

"De Beauvoir has separated the book into two parts. The first half is a look from the outside in. How society and its citizens view old age, ranging from how families' treat their elders to the views of old age by the philosophers and literary giants throughout the years. She breaks down the influences by particular philosophers and shows how these influences settled on the human psyche and are imbedded in the 70's society. The second part of the book is a look from the inside out. Life through the eyes of a senior citizen, from poor to wealthy as well as famous to unknown, de Beauvoir examines the myths and realities of life as an old person in the developed world, and presents proof that despite societies' expectations, the elderly still feel the same passions as their younger counterparts. De Beauvoir addresses and challenges critically, societies' marginalization and neglect of its senior citizen population, and challenges the reader to change his or her future."[2]

3 Chapters

- Introduction
- Preface
- Part one: old age seen from without
- 1 Old age and biology
- 2 The ethnological data
- 3 Old age in historical societies
- 4 Old age in present-day society
- Part two: the being-in-the-world
- 5 The discovery and assumption of old age: the body's experience
- 6 Time, activity, history
- 7 Old age and everyday life
- 8 Some examples of old age
- Conclusion
- Appendices
- I The hundred-year-olds
- II Who cares for the aged?
- III The condition of aged workers in the socialist countries
- IV Some statistical data upon sexuality of old people
- Index

4 Translations

The book was first published in Paris by Éditions Gallimard under the title *La Vieillesse* in 1970. The English translation was made by André Deutsch, Weidenfeld and Nicolson and G. P. Putnam's Sons in Great Britain, 1972.

5 References

[1] de Beauvoir, Simone (1972). *The Coming of Age*. Great Britain: André Deutsch Ltd and George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd.

[2] "Coming Of Age". *www.comingofagebooks.com*. Retrieved 2016-02-26.

6 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

6.1 Text

- **The Coming of Age (book)** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Coming_of_Age_(book)?oldid=710449537 *Contributors:* Bearcat, Postcard Cathy, DGG, BG19bot and Carolmainardi

6.2 Images

- **File:Merge-arrow.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/aa/Merge-arrow.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Wiki_letter_w.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/6/6c/Wiki_letter_w.svg *License:* Cc-by-sa-3.0 *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?

6.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

A Velhice (livro)

'La Vieillesse' en Portuguais

A Velhice [1](*La Vieillesse*) é um livro publicado em 1970 pela filósofa existencialista francesa Simone de Beauvoir. Neste livro a autora busca o entendimento da percepção dos idosos pela sociedade. Do tratamento que as sociedades primitivas davam aos idosos até conquistas e problemas existentes nas sociedades atuais, a autora propõe uma mudança radical na sociedade, de forma a desmistificar as hipocrisias que cercam a velhice. Uma obra que alcançou repercussão em todo o mundo, levantando questões e soluções para os idosos.

1 Sinopse

Com coragem, tenacidade e forte honestidade a autora guia o leitor em um estudo que vislumbra um século e a variedade de diferentes nações e culturas para prover um claro e alarmante retrato da "vergonha secreta da sociedade" – a separação e distanciamento da comunidade que os mais velhos sofrem e suportam. As questões levantadas no livro são: o que as palavras idoso, velho e envelhecido realmente significam? Como elas são usadas pela sociedade e como elas definem uma geração que é ensinada a castigar e evitar ao invés de respeitar e amar? Mais importante, como o nosso tratamento dessa geração reflete os valores e prioridades de nossa sociedade?

2 Resumo

De Beauvoir separou seu livro em duas partes. A primeira metade é composta por uma visão de fora para dentro. Como a sociedade e seus cidadãos veem a velhice, desde como as famílias tratam seus idosos até as visões de velhice dos filósofos e gigantes literários ao longo dos anos. Ela desmembra as influencias de filósofos e mostra como essas influências se sedimentaram na psique humana e estão incorporadas na sociedade da época. A segunda parte do livro é composta por uma visão de dentro para fora. A vida através dos olhos de um cidadão idoso, da pobreza à riqueza, assim como da fama ao desconhecimento, a autora examina os mitos e realidades da viver a velhice no mundo desenvolvido e apresenta provas de que apesar das expectativas da sociedade, os idosos ainda sentem as mesmas paixões que os mais jovens. De Beauvoir direciona e desafia criticamente a marginalização e negligência sofrida pelos cidadãos idosos, e desafia o leitor a mudar o seu futuro.[2]

3 Traduções

O livro foi publicado em Paris, França, pela *Éditions Gallimard* sob o título de *La Vieillesse*, em 1970. A tradução para o inglês foi publicada sob o título "The Coming of Age" dois anos depois pela editora André Deutsch Ltd and George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd, na Grã Bretanha. No Brasil o livro foi publicado pela Editora Nova Fronteira em 1990.

4 Referências

[1] de Beauvoir, Simone (1990). *A Velhice* [S.l.: s.n.] ISBN 8520902162.

[2] "Coming Of Age". *www.comingofagebooks.com*. Consultado em 2016-02-26.

5 Fontes, contribuidores e licenças de texto e imagem

5.1 Texto

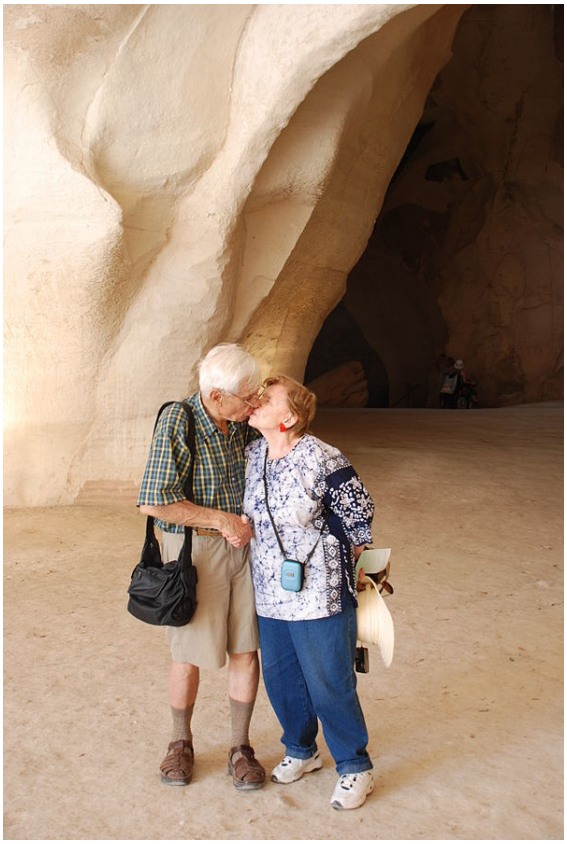
- A Velhice (livro). Contribuidores: GoEThe, Garavello e Carolmainardi.

5.2 Licença

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Vieillesse

La **vieillesse** est l'âge ultime de l'être humain, qui succède à l'âge mûr[1], appelé aussi « troisième âge » (on nomme parfois *quatrième âge* le moment où l'on devient dépendant, qui correspondait dans la décennie 1990 au moment où on bénéficiait de l'aide physique de ses enfants nouvellement retraités). La vieillesse était naguère associée à l'entrée dans la soixantaine, voire avant. C'est lorsqu'il atteignit cet âge que Cicéron rédigea son traité sur la vieillesse, le *Cato Maior de Senectute*. Elle est aujourd'hui située, pour reprendre l'ancien slogan du journal *Tintin* (aujourd'hui disparu) "à 77 ans". Au XVII^e^ siècle, on parlait des personnes ayant entre 60 et 70 ans comme de vieillards. S'il n'y a pas réellement d'âge biologique de la vieillesse, le regard social met un peu plus de temps à suivre l'évolution de la santé publique. Dans les sociétés occidentales contemporaines, des expressions telles que *senior*[2] ou *personne âgée* remplacent cependant *vieux* ou *vieillard*, déplacés à des âges ultérieurs de la vie.



Aucune identification de cette représentation de ce qui semble être un couple de touristes Blancs.

Un premier palier commence vers l'âge de soixante-cinq ans lorsque la plupart des personnes ont pu quitter la vie active (avec retraite ou pension). Ces personnes peuvent avoir autant d'activités, voire davantage, mais celles-ci s'exercent plus souvent pour leurs loisirs ou encore dans le bénévolat, et de façon plus espacée qui évite enfin la routine quotidienne des transports.

1 Signes

1.1 Signes physiques

On retrouve en général, chez une personne âgée, rides, cheveux blancs et perte des cheveux (pouvant provoquer – souvent chez l'homme – une alopécie complète ou incomplète ; les uns comme les autres de ces symptômes peuvent commencer entre 30 et 60 ans.

Après 75 ans, des signes de faiblesse physiques et des dérèglements physiologiques (le vieillissement qui touche les systèmes immunologique, hématologique s'appelle homéosténose) tendent à se développer[3]. Entre ces deux âges apparaissent souvent l'arthrite, l'arthrose, les rhumatismes, qui font perdre de leur grâce à la démarche et aux gestes et rendent aussi la vie quotidienne moins commode.

Les performances de la mémoire sont progressivement affectées, les recherches se concentrent sur une carence en protéine RbAp48[4] qui apparait avec l'age.

1.2 Signes sociaux

La vieillesse répond aujourd'hui principalement à des injonctions sociales et médiatiques. L'intérêt des gouvernements envers les aînés et les enjeux qui les concernent témoigne des inquiétudes associées à cette partie de la population et à l'apparition de « sociétés vieillissantes » (voir par exemple certaines politiques publiques)[5]. Les efforts visent davantage à prévenir les altérations de l'âge par un mode de vie sain qu'à soigner des altérations une fois celles-ci apparentes, et pour le moment peu réversibles. Plusieurs autres disciplines des sciences sociales et humaines s'intéressent quant à elles à la dimension culturelle du vieillissement, par exemple aux représentations et discours à propos des personnes âgées, aux questions d'âgisme, de technologies et de sexualité[6],[7].

Les entreprises privées s'y intéressent également, par exemple en promouvant des activités comme des

concours de chant qui visent à valoriser les aînés (notamment Étoile des aînés). Quant aux représentations médiatiques, les aînés sont généralement présentés comme un groupe assez homogène et dépendant des savoirs et des ressources des personnes plus jeunes[8],[9]. L'effet de ces discours et représentations est de perpétuer l'âgisme, soit une forme d'exclusion sociale.

La dépendance, ou la perte d'autonomie, de la personne du quatrième âge est la mesure principale de l'état de vieillesse. Un sociologue comme Serge Guérin propose le terme de Senior Fragilisé (SeFra) pour exprimer que la fragilisation peut être d'ordre physique, mental ou moral, mais aussi économique.

La fragilisation mentale comprend le « syndrome de désinvestissement » (refus de se mouvoir, de manger et de boire, retrait social...) qui peut conduire dans les derniers mois de vie de la personne âgée au « syndrome de glissement » (détérioration globale des fonctions intellectuelles le plus souvent consécutive à une maladie ou à un accident)[10].

1.3 Maladie d'Alzheimer

La fragilisation mentale comprend aussi la maladie d'Alzheimer. Quand une personne âgée commence à faire de l'Alzheimer, la zone temporelle où elle se projette devient plus centrée sur le présent, son centre cognitif est atteint . On disait autrefois, maladroitement, qu'elle "retombait en enfance". La part de vérité de cette formulation est qu'elle a plus que jamais depuis l'enfance besoin d'affection et de réconfort. Quand on n'arrive plus à accomplir certains actes de la vie courante, rien n'est plus réconfortant que la présence des êtres chers même si la personne malade ne semble pas reconnaître ses proches.

Les personnes atteintes d'un début d'Alzheimer s'habituent à leur environnement, qu'elles appellent "leur maison" et appréhendent fortement l'idée de s'en éloigner. Lors d'un déménagement, la conservation des meubles familiaux les rassure[11], mais elles sont longtemps désorientées. Dans des cas plus sérieux, ces personnes commencent à confondre les choses, par exemple ne savent plus si elles ont vu récemment des personnes ou des photos de celles-ci. Un avantage de la situation est qu'elles sont rassurées si elles sont entourées de photos ou d'objets familiers. Pour les cas plus graves, il existe maintenant des tapis qui font appel à l'aide aussitôt que la personne âgée débarque de son lit, ou se lève de sa chaise, évitant ainsi la contention.

Les malades doivent être aidés pour certaines habitudes, comme pour la prise de repas, avec un accompagnement par une personne préposée ou un rappel à l'aide d'une horloge.

À mesure que la maladie prend de l'ampleur, la conscience de l'utilité des choses est progressivement perdue (retrait des prothèses, non port des vêtements par exemple). Les assistants de vie peuvent alors être rejetés par le malade qui ne comprend plus le sens de leur action.

2 Notes et références

[1] Pierre Desproges rappelait de façon désabusée que ce qui succédait à l'âge mûr ne pouvait être que l'âge pourri.

[2] Philippe Bouvard, qui mène en 2010 une vie très active à plus de 80 ans, rappelle dans son livre éponyme que cette terminologie a ses avantages, dès lors qu'on rapproche *senior* de *seigneur* et non de *sénile*.

[3] Shabbir M.H. Alibhai, « Le vieillissement normal : immunologie et hématologie », *HealthPlexus*, 1er septembre 2009

[4] http://news.sciencemag.org/brain-behavior/2013/08/memory-protein-fades-age

[5] Fishman, Ted C. (2010). Shock of Gray. New York : Scribner.

[6] Grenier, L., & Valois-Nadeau, F. (2013). « Vous êtes tous des gagnants » : Étoile des aînés et le vieillissement réussi au Québec. Recherches Sociologiques et Anthropologiques.

[7] (en) Dolan, Josephine & Tincknell, Estella (eds.) *Ageing Femininities : Troubling Representations*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2012.

[8] Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. (2010). Into the grey zone : Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter. In B. Poppinga (ed.), Observing the mobile user experience : Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI (pp. 17–20). Oldenburg, Germany : HaptiMap.

[9] WAM : http://insight.glos.ac.uk/researchmainpage/ResearchCentres/WAM/Pages/CentreforWomenAgeingandMedia.aspx

[10] P. Gaux, « Le syndrome de glissement : son traitement par les acides aminés », *Lille méd*, no 8, 1963, p. 393-397

[11] Les maisons de retraite de haut de gamme permettent à la personne âgée de garder un de ses meubles familiaux dans sa chambre, ce qui a un effet psychologique excellent.

3 Voir aussi

3.1 Bibliographie

- *La Vieillesse* de Simone De Beauvoir [livre d'argumentation]
- *La chance de vieillir* de Michel Billé [livre de gérontologie sociale]L'Harmathan, 2006
- *Les nouvelles frontières de l'âge* de Richard Lefrançois [livre de gérontologie] PUM, 2004

- *Vieillesses oubliées* de Richard Lefrançois [livre de gérontologie] GGC, 2009
- *La nouvelle société des seniors* de Serge Guérin [livre de sociologie] Michalon, 2011
- *Vive les vieux !* de Serge Guérin [livre de pédagogie] Michalon, 2008
- *L'invention des seniors* de Serge Guérin [livre de sociologie] Hachette Pluriel, 2007
- *De l'État Providence à l'État accompagnant* de Serge Guérin [livre de sociologie], Michalon, 2010
- *Philosophie des âges de la vie* de Eric Deschavanne et Pierre-Henri Tavoillot, Hachette Pluriel, 2008
- *Vieillir, dit-elle. Une anthropologie littéraire de l'âge* de Martine Boyer-Weinmann, Champvallon, 2013
- *La cause des aînés : Pour vieillir autrement… et mieux*, ouvrage collectif dirigé par Catherine Bergeret-Amselek, préface de Geneviève Laroque, Desclée de Brouwer, Paris, 2010. (ISBN 9782220062402)
- *L'avancée en âge, un art de vivre*, ouvrage collectif dirigé par Catherine Bergeret-Amselek, préface de Jean Bégoin, Erès, 2013. (ISBN 978-2-7492-3803-6)

Romans

- Vita Sackville-West, *Toute passion abolie* (*All Passion Spent*, 1931), Paris, Salvy, 1991 ; réédition Autrement, 2005 ; réédition Le Livre de poche, 2008 [présentation en ligne]
- Pierre Gagnon, *Mon vieux et moi*[1], éd. Autrement, 2010 (ISBN 9782746714366) ; rééd. poche J'ai Lu, 2011
- Régis Jauffret, *Bravo*, coll. Cadre rouge, éd. Seuil, 2015 (ISBN 978-2-02-121285-3) [présentation en ligne]

[1] Critique de l'ouvrage, magazine *Télérama*, du 18 octobre 2010.

3.2 Articles connexes

- les trois âges de la vie : jeunesse | âge adulte | **vieillesse**
- Gérontologie
- Gériatrie
- Vieillissement
- Personne âgée
- Senior
- Assurance vieillesse
- Cinquième risque
- Institut de la longévité et du vieillissement
- SENS
- Cheveux blancs | Ride
- Jeanne Calment
- Supercentenaire
- Immortalité
- proximologie

3.3 Liens externes

- Explications détaillées sur la sénescence cellulaire
- L'enseignement des papes sur la vieillesse
-  Portail de la médecine

4 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

4.1 Texte

- **Vieillesse** *Source :* https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieillesse?oldid=121419099 *Contributeurs :* Koyuki, Spedona, Nguyenld, Mu, Sanao, Bibi Saint-Pol, MaCRoEco, Erasmus, Mmenal, Mirgolth, Holycharly, Gribeco, Stanlekub, Taguelmoust, Lgd, Arnaud.Serander, Franckiz, Ursus, Naevus, 16@r, Pwin, Astirmays, Jmax, Ji-Elle, Stilfehler, Delhovlyn, YSidlo, Grook Da Oger, Chaoborus, TC0000, IAlex, Sebleouf, Jmgdoc, Dfeldmann, CommonsDelinker, Salebot, Drtissot, AlfredTaupin, TXiKiBoT, Fpicard, Nanoxyde, Jorj McKie, Danny-w, Leguil, Igorpho, Wikiapg~frwiki, SieBot, Louperibot, JLM, Vlaam, Jarous, J. Clef, DumZiBoT, DeepBot, Orelie29, Dodoïste, ZetudBot, MicroCitron, Jp.martin, Harmonia Amanda, CarsracBot, Luckas-bot, Vyk, Copyleft, Beauxfraisiers, Schekinov Alexey Victorovich, Felonne, Lomita, KamikazeBot, Bobodu63, Ripchip Bot, Serendipité, Pascal3012, Portsain, ManiacKilla, Goodshort, EmausBot, Salsero35, LD, Pierre De Boistrolles, WikitanvirBot, Tataouinefly, CocuBot, Shanti~frwiki, MerlIwBot, Sanya3, Symbolium, Enzoverder, Rene1596, Alduim Andrea, Stephanie-43, Orikrin1998, BonifaceFR, NemesisIII, Py berrard, Sophiebouillon12, Addbot, AméliorationsModestes, Marilynguertin, MaudeG3, RobokoBot, Chlfx et Anonyme : 51

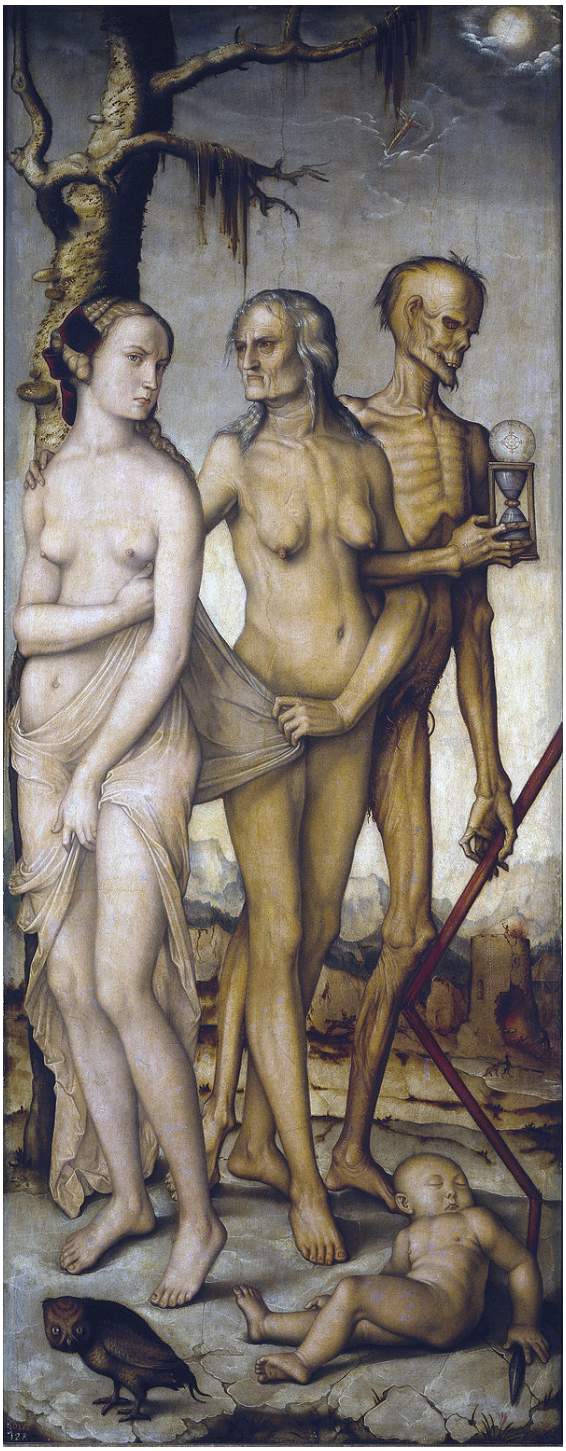
4.2 Images

- **Fichier:Disambig_colour.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3e/Disambig_colour.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Bub's
- **Fichier:Star_of_life2.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5b/Star_of_life2.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Verdy p
- **Fichier :אהבה_בבית_גוברין.JPG** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/96/%D7%90%D7%94%D7%91%D7%94_%D7%91%D7%91%D7%99%D7%AA_%D7%92%D7%95%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%99%D7%9F.JPG *Licence :* CC BY-SA 4.0 *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* יהודית עלאיוף

4.3 Licence du contenu

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Vieillissement



Hans Baldung Grien : Les Âges et la Mort, c. 1540-1543

La notion de **vieillissement** décrit une ou plusieurs modifications fonctionnelles diminuant progressivement l'aptitude d'un objet, d'une information ou d'un organisme à assurer ses fonctions.

Dans le cas d'un organisme vivant (être humain par exemple), c'est le processus - naturel ou exacerbé par divers stress subis *in utero* ou au long de la vie - qui conduit le plus souvent[1] cet organisme à ne plus assurer son équilibre physiologique, ce qui conduit cet organisme à la mort.

Chez l'Homme, le vieillissement est un processus complexe, lent et progressif, qui implique divers facteurs biologiques, psychologiques et sociaux. Ces facteurs sont en partie génétiques (vieillissement intrinsèque), et pour partie liée à l'histoire de vie de chacun (facteurs externes de vieillissement, acquis ou subis). Le vieillissement de certaines cellules commence dès la naissance, voire *in utero*. Chez l'Homme, par convention, on parle de vieillissement à partir d'un certain âge (l'âge « mûr »), avant de différencier le 3e âge (65 – 89 ans) du 4e âge ou grand âge (> 90 ans). Sur le plan médical, les définitions chronologiques sont reléguées au second plan au profit de celles tenant compte du niveau de dépendance du sujet âgé.

On avait ajouté 'sur le plan social...', mais cela a été supprimé… Pas gagné d'avance!

L'étude de la vieillesse et du vieillissement de l'Homme est la gérontologie (terme formé sur le mot grec *geron, gerontos*, « vieillard »). La médecine de la vieillesse est la gériatrie.

1 Définition

Il existe plusieurs définitions du « vieillissement », selon l'approche dans laquelle on se place.

- L'ensemble des phénomènes d'affaiblissement des fonctions physiologiques liés au vieillissement d'un organisme vivant constituent la sénescence (formé sur le mot latin : *senex*, « vieillard »). L'état pathologique résultant de la sénescence est la sénilité. On peut aussi parler du vieillissement (éventuellement prématuré) d'un organe (la peau exposée aux UV par exemple).

- On parle aussi d'une « société vieillissante » pour désigner la période durant laquelle le nombre de personnes âgées croît, à la suite de l'augmentation de l'espérance de vie et à la diminution des taux de natalité (inversion de la pyramide démographique dans certains pays tels l'Allemagne ou l'Estonie), observés sur presque toute la planète. Ce vieillissement de la population est devenu un sujet, socialement, politiquement et biologiquement préoccupant, qui explique une gérontologie biologique et sociale en plein essor, au moins dans les pays riches. Sur le plan sociologique, les chercheurs cherchent à montrer que le vieillissement est un construit social. Les définitions chronologiques sont aussi placées au second plan pour mettre en avant le mode de vie de la personne âgée ou du senior. Les chercheurs des sciences humaines et sociales abordent notamment les aspects culturels du vieillissement et les rapports de pouvoir sociaux, par exemple à travers la notion d'« âgisme » qui désigne la discrimination vis-à-vis des personnes âgées.

- au regard de l'état civil, le vieillissement ou les âges de la vie sont quantitativement donnés par le calendrier dont le repérage diffère d'une culture à une autre ;

1. socialement, l'âge est un indice de vieillissement ne renseignant pas sur le nombre de jours restant à vivre (qui croît dans la plupart des pays non en guerre[2]) ;
2. une approche plus physiologique, permise par les progrès des moyens d'investigation médicaux cherche à estimer le vieillissement physique des organes et notamment du cerveau, par exemple par une perte progressive de neurones et l'appauvrissement en synapses, qui est dans le déroulement observé de la vie du corps humain (c'est-à-dire sans maladie) ;
3. le psychologue et le gérontologue ou le sociologue s'intéressent aussi au vieillissement subjectif (tel que vécu par la personne, parfois davantage perçu que réel), avec diverses attributions de sens au vieillissement.

2 Généralités sur le vieillissement humain

Le déclin des activités physiques et mentales se remarque principalement par une plus grande lenteur qui, recadrée, pourrait révéler une autre « réalité » d'un comportement réfléchi et précautionneux, à la suite des expériences acquises au cours de la vie et des confusions, déjà signalées par Ernest Hemingway, entre « action » et « agitation », souvent commises par des néophytes dans l'inexpérience et l'enthousiasme des découvertes. Le premier aspect est peut-être la dégradation continue de cent milliards de neurones à la naissance. La masse du cerveau diminue, graduellement et sûrement, d'environ 10 %, durant toute la vie, par la mort des neurones qui ne se produit pas au même rythme et aux mêmes régions chez toutes les personnes. Cette perte a lieu surtout dans les couches externes associatives, laissant les parties internes intactes, responsables des actes réflexes qui ne dépendent pas de l'apprentissage.

Elle se situe principalement dans le cortex cérébral, responsable de la motricité, la pensée et les sens. Mais, la perte du poids cérébral, avec l'âge, est moins significative que l'appauvrissement en qualité et en quantité des connexions neuronales ou synapses qui permettraient à un neuropathologiste, dans sa dissection et son observation, de déterminer l'âge, à partir de la richesse en synapses. La plasticité ou labilité des synapses signifient que ces connexions neuronales se font, se défont et se refont à l'usage et à n'importe quel âge. Le cheval de bataille de Jean-Pierre Changeux, neurobiologiste, est cette « plasticité synaptique » où les circuits neuraux se font par des activités d'apprentissage et se défont par inactivité. Le dispositif cérébral s'use quand on ne s'en sert pas[3]. Freud a longtemps considéré qu'il y avait dans la vieillesse, une barrière qui excluait les sujets âgés du champ psychothérapeutique, en raison d'un défaut de plasticité des processus psychiques, « ses successeurs s'orientent différemment, soulignant au contraire, les capacités surprenantes de plasticité psychique y compris chez certains vieillards, dès lors que le sujet âgé se déprend des effets du discours négativiste sociétal. »[4]

3 Clinique

3.1 Vieillissement normal

Le vieillissement est un phénomène dont les retentissements biologiques, psychologiques et sociaux sont étroitement liés.

3.1.1 Aspects psychologiques du vieillissement

S'il est difficile de distinguer les modifications psychologiques directement induites par le vieillissement, de celles accompagnant parfois les conséquences de celui-ci (Ninot, 2004), certains changements se dégagent comme affectant la dimension cognitive et émotionnelle dans le cadre du vieillissement normal.

D'un point de vue psychanalytique, le vieillissement est un « processus évolutif ou par crises[5] » qui traduit l'impact psychique des détériorations d'un organisme mature[6] ». Pour le sujet âgé, il s'agira « d'intégrer ce à quoi le confronte le fait de vieillir, quant à son désir, quant au rapport au temps et à la mort[5] ».

« Ce travail psychique, conscient et inconscient, débute lors de la crise du milieu de la vie, lorsqu'apparaissent les

premières défaillances et limites corporelles. À chaque fois, il s'agit d'une rude mise à l'épreuve spéculaire du narcissisme et la qualité de ce dernier est un des facteurs du bien vieillir. Le vieillissement remet en jeu l'identité (avec un travail du Moi intense), active de nombreux processus de deuil (d'objets certes mais aussi de soi-même) et oblige à faire avec la castration (l'humour et les sublimations sont essentiels)[5] ».

Aspect émotionnel Au plan émotionnel, le vieillissement peut s'accompagner de l'émergence de sentiments multiples comme l'inutilité, la sensation d'être une charge pour les autres (à laquelle échapperont plus facilement des grands-parents très sollicités pour garder leurs petits-enfants), la solitude et l'abandon (qui diminuent grâce à la messagerie instantanée vidéo), la sensation de posséder un corps devenant incontrôlable. Trois aspects se dégagent : la personne âgée tend vers une maîtrise passive de l'environnement, une réduction de son activité et une préoccupation grandissante de son monde intérieur. On observe classiquement un désinvestissement de la réalité extérieure et un investissement de soi (L'Ecuyer, 1994 ; Léger et Tessire, 1989), accentués par l'approche de la mort (Caradec, 2004).

3.1.2 Aspects physiologiques

Approche fonctionnelle

- Le cristallin de l'œil commence à vieillir à partir de l'âge de 11 ans.
- Les différents systèmes physiologiques : vasculaire, cardiaque, cérébral, neurosensoriel, osseux... commencent à vieillir à partir de 18-20 ans.
- La fonction respiratoire : la compliance thoracique est fortement diminuée avec l'âge ; on constate une perte de recul élastique pulmonaire et une diminution de force des muscles respiratoires. La fonction respiratoire de repos est altérée par une augmentation du volume résiduel et une diminution de la capacité vitale. Le flux sanguin artériel pulmonaire diminue et la pression artérielle pulmonaire augmente avec l'âge.
- La fonction circulatoire : l'hypertension artérielle augmente avec l'âge et l'artériosclérose apparaît. Le diabète de type 2 apparaît souvent et se traduit par une obstruction progressive des vaisseaux capillaires
- La fonction locomotrice : le vieillissement osseux caractérisé par une diminution de l'anabolisme osseux, pouvant déboucher sur une ostéoporose et l'ostéomalacie ; le vieillissement articulaire caractérisé par l'arthrose ; le vieillissement musculaire caractérisé par une sarcopénie, entraînant une diminution de la force musculaire. La répétition d'effort est plus difficile, et la force et l'endurance se conservent plus longtemps que la résistance, la vitesse, la souplesse et la coordination des mouvements.
- Les capacités perceptives : diminution des capacités sensorielles entraînant l'instabilité de la posture, ainsi qu'une altération de l'audition (presbyacousie) et de la vue (presbytie, cataracte, pouvant toutes deux être aujourd'hui résolues par opération dans beaucoup de cas).
- L'aptitude physique : la puissance maximale aérobie décline ; la capacité aérobie diminue.

Les parties cartilagineuses (nez, oreilles) continuent bien qu'à un rythme imperceptible leur croissance toute la vie, donnant leur aspect particulier aux visages des vieillards, même s'ils avaient eu des visages de grande beauté.

D'une manière générale, le processus du vieillissement, après la phase de maturation, conduit à une diminution progressive des capacités de réserve fonctionnelle de l'organisme (Jeandel, 2003) entraînant des difficultés d'adaptations physiologiques. Ce déclin est accompagné de – et accentué par – la diminution de l'activité physique qui accompagne souvent l'avancée en âge.

3.1.3 Aspects psychomoteurs

- atténuation des réflexes au niveau des muscles et des articulations,
- troubles de l'équilibre en station debout entraînant une démarche moins assurée,
- tremblements séniles (tête et membres supérieurs), notamment quand on passe de l'état de repos à l'action,
- troubles de la connaissance du corps propre,
- troubles praxiques (acte volontaire),
- troubles de la connaissance de son corps, du langage et de l'écriture.

3.2 Vieillissement pathologique

Voir :

- Maladie d'Alzheimer
- Maladie de Parkinson
- Syndrome de Werner
- Progéria
- cas de Brooke Greenberg

La vieillesse est l'âge ultime de l'être humain, qui succède à l'âge mûr, appelé aussi par euphémisme le « troisième âge ». La vieillesse est généralement perçue dans la 6e décennie de la vie, car c'est à cette période que la conscience d'un vieillissement est la plus aiguë. Il n'y a pas réellement d'âge biologique de la vieillesse. Par contre, il y a une représentation de la vieillesse qui commence vers l'âge de soixante-cinq ans et correspond à une période de la vie où la plupart des personnes sont retirées de la vie active (retraite ou pension).

4 Causes évolutives du vieillissement

Les théories évolutives sur le vieillissement suggèrent qu'il évolue comme une conséquence de la sélection naturelle (=explication évolutionniste), et ne se pose donc pas comme le résultat inévitable de l'"usure normale" de l'individu.

Actuellement, on distingue trois principales théories, pouvant coexister, sur l'évolution du vieillissement.

4.1 Théorie de l'accumulation de mutations

Au milieu du XXe siècle, Haldane (1941)[7] et Medawar (1952)[8] émettent l'idée selon laquelle la force de sélection décline avec l'âge proportionnellement à la valeur reproductive, qui mesure la contribution d'un individu aux générations futures. Ceci est dû au fait que les individus meurent de causes qui ne sont pas liées au vieillissement (=facteurs extrinsèques). Medawar a donc supposé que des mutations délétères exprimées à un âge plus avancé pouvaient s'accumuler dans les populations, réduisant alors le succès de reproduction ainsi que la survie des individus âgés. Cette théorie suggère que les forces de sélection contre le vieillissement sont tout simplement trop faibles pour le supprimer.

4.2 Théorie de pléiotropie antagoniste

Williams (1957)[9] a étendu l'idée de l'accumulation de mutations dans une deuxième théorie en proposant l'existence de gènes antagonistes pléiotropes. Selon lui, ces gènes auraient des effets bénéfiques chez les plus jeunes individus, mais des effets délétères à un âge avancé. Le nombre d'individus dans les classes d'âge jeunes étant plus élevé que dans les classes d'âges élevées, ces gènes seront donc favorisés pour leur effet bénéfique sur les jeunes, malgré leur effet néfaste sur les individus âgés. La théorie de pléiotropie antagoniste suggère donc que le vieillissement est une conséquence malheureuse d'un lien entre les avantages que certains traits fournissent aux organismes jeunes et leurs conséquences négatives en fin de vie. Cette théorie inclut la notion d'investissement. Les organismes ne peuvent pas investir sans limite dans leur survie et leur reproduction : ils font donc des compromis. L'ajustement de ces compromis dépend de nombreux facteurs, notamment environnementaux. Cette partie est traitée par la théorie du soma jetable.

4.3 Théorie du soma jetable

La troisième théorie expliquant une évolution vers le vieillissement est développée par Kirkwood (1977) [10] : c'est la théorie du soma jetable. Celle-ci est basée sur le rapport entre l'auto-maintien et la reproduction. Dans cette théorie, le déclin des fonctions résulte des dommages non réparés de molécules, de cellules et de tissus. Ceux-ci sont dus aux processus de la vie, en particulier ceux provoqués par la reproduction, et s'accumulent avec l'âge. La réparation de ces dommages est coûteuse, en termes de ressources, pour l'individu. En conséquence, le taux attendu de détérioration d'un individu reflète un équilibre optimal entre l'allocation des ressources à l'auto-entretien et à d'autres activités concurrentes. La théorie du soma jetable postule qu'il est inutile de maintenir le soma au-delà de l'âge que l'individu peut raisonnablement espérer atteindre dans son environnement normal. Autrement dit, lorsque le niveau de mortalité environnementale (= extrinsèque) est élevé, il est moins intéressant d'investir massivement dans l'entretien (et donc d'augmenter l'espérance de vie) et plus intéressant d'investir dans une croissance rapide ainsi que dans la reproduction, et inversement. Le vieillissement est alors une conséquence évolutive de l'existence de nombreux facteurs extrinsèques de mortalité.

5 Aspects sociaux

On observe une diminution importante du réseau social chez la personne âgée. Des pertes relatives à la capacité de déplacement et à celle d'interaction avec l'environnement (vue et ouïe) sont subies par la personne âgée et l'amènent à limiter ses contacts avec l'extérieur et à se renfermer sur elle-même. Le déménagement en institution accentue cette diminution du réseau social et l'isolement.

Le vieillissement psycho-affectif est peut-être dans un plus grand isolement social, une plus grande solitude que la personne âgée tente de combattre par la relation avec des médicaments et d'autres drogues, comme substitut à la relation sociale appauvrie, reliant ainsi le vieillissement psycho-affectif au vieillissement social.[réf. nécessaire]

Demander une référence est nécessaire, pour le moins!

Les sociologues insistent sur la notion de construit social : le vieillissement est lié au regard de la société, aux normes qu'elle se donne. (Serge Guérin, 2007) montre que la notion d'âge est fortement liée à l'environnement socio-culturel. Ainsi, il montre que l'on est "vieux" dès 45 ans en entreprise, alors que pour le grand public, la

vieillesse débute à plus de 70 ans...

Le vieillissement au travail pose des problèmes spécifiques. Par exemple, en seconde partie de carrière, les caissières et les mécaniciens doivent faire face à un enjeu identique : tenir le plus longtemps possible dans une situation de travail qui pose différents problèmes compte tenu de l'avancée en âge. Comme l'a montré la sociologue Morgane Kuehni, les travailleuses et travailleurs sont inégaux face au « vieillissement actif » en emploi[11].

Quant au statut de mineur attribué aux personnes âgées, la société et la culture tendent, d'une part, à considérer le vieillissement comme une perte progressive de responsabilités dans le comportement, ce qui s'exprime par le retrait des activités professionnelles et, à l'extrême, par une mise sous tutelle. D'autre part, le retrait et l'isolement sociaux conduisent souvent les personnes âgées à se constituer en groupes sociaux à part, suivant un déroulement proche de celui des groupes ethniques, de femmes et de handicapés, avec leurs sous-cultures, de telle manière que les lois et règlements sur l'égalité dans l'accès aux emplois mettent ensemble les femmes les handicapés, les minorités ethniques visibles ou non et les personnes âgées dans leurs mesures compensatoires.[réf. nécessaire]

Dans les cultures et les sociétés où la sécurité sociale est assurée par la famille, la parenté et la communauté proche, la responsabilité filiale est liée, comme son corollaire, à la responsabilité parentale, comme les différentes responsabilités communautaires sont liées, par exemple, en Chine et dans les pays sinisés, par les valeurs confucéennes de bénévolence, de courtoisie, de loyauté et d'obéissance mutuelles.[réf. nécessaire]

5.1 Études longitudinales sur le vieillissement

Il commence à se faire à grande échelle avec les méthodes (issues de l'épidémiologie) de suivi de vastes panels de personnes volontaires. Par exemple au Canada 160 chercheurs de 26 universités vont suivre un groupe d'environ 50 000 personnes (âgé(e)s de 45 à 85 ans) durant 20 ans au moins ; 30 000 feront l'objet d'examens cliniques et 20 000 autres seront interrogés téléphoniquement tous les 3 ans, pour mieux suivre, mesurer et expliquer les effets du vieillissement sur eux (effets biologiques, médicaux, socio-psychologiques...)[12].

Voir aussi Longévité.

5.2 Organisations

La mission de la **Fédération Internationale du Vieillissement** est d'informer, éduquer et promouvoir des politiques, des programmes et des pratiques afin d'améliorer la qualité de vie des personnes âgées à travers le monde. Elle représente les personnes âgées auprès des Nations unies, de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé, de l'Organisation des Nations unies pour l'Éducation, la Science et la Culture (UNESCO), la Commission Économique et Sociale de l'Asie et du Pacifique pour les Nations unies (UNESCAP) et le Conseil de l'Europe.

6 Vieillissement d'une Information

- Vieillissement d'une information : Dans la société de l'information, une information est déclarée vieillie dans l'un des cas suivants : Elle est banalisée (elle n'amène plus d'information au sens de la Théorie de l'information), elle n'a plus la bonne formalisation, elle n'a pas le bon débit, elle n'est plus pertinente. En comparaison, une information valide est régénérée et elle « circule ». [réf. nécessaire]
- Vieillissement d'un système d'informations : Il ne remplit plus l'un de ses objectifs. Par exemple, la totalité des types d'informations n'est plus transmise car il y a un blocage sur un chainon intermédiaire appartenant les informations ne sont plus traçables, provoque une illégitimation des informations transmises. [réf. nécessaire]

Un peu sur le mode de l'encyclopédie chinoise selon Borges mentionnée plus tôt, le vieillissement d'une information a trouvé sa place ici.

7 Voir aussi

7.1 Articles connexes

- Les trois âges de la vie : jeunesse | âge adulte | vieillesse
- Pyramide des âges
- Indice synthétique de vieillesse, Vieillissement démographique
- Troisième âge, Gériatrie, Gérontologie
- Prospective, Durée de vie moyenne, espérance de vie humaine
- Baby-boom, papy-boom, senior
- Sénescence
- Vieillissement du sein
- Longévité
- Cultures du vieillissement
- Âgisme
- Vieillissement réussi

7.2 Liens externes

- Fédération Internationale du Vieillissement Promeut et aide à la compréhension des politiques et pratiques concernant le vieillissement.
- Illustration photographique du vieillissement des membres d'une famille
- PHOTOS. Cinq amis se prennent en photo tous les cinq ans depuis 1982
- Colloque 2004 (Vieillissement et citoyenneté)
- Wang et al., Aging as a Consequence of Misrepair -- a Novel Theory of Aging (article original sur la nouvelle théorie du vieillissement)

7.3 Bibliographie

- Vincent Caradec, *Sociologie de la vieillesse et du vieillissement*, Armand Colin, 2008
- Serge Guérin, *L'invention des seniors*, Hachette, coll Pluriel, 2007
- Serge Guérin, *La nouvelle société des seniors*, Michalon, 2e édition, 2011
- Richard Lefrançois, *Les nouvelles frontières de l'âge*, PUM, 2004
- Richard Lefrançois, *Vieillesses oubliées (Insécurité économique et sociale des aînés), GGC, 2009*
- Maurice Godelier, François Jullien, Joseph Maïla, *Le grand âge de la vie*, PUF, 2005
- Bernard Croisile, *Le vieillissement cognitif : le futur âge d'or des neurones ?*, Revue de gériatrie, mai 2003, n°5
- A. Niéouillon, *Approche neurobiologique du vieillissement cérébral*, 2004

8 Notes et références

[1] Mais avec quelques exceptions. Voir article Immortalité

[2] Grâce aux progrès de la médecine et probablement de la conservation des aliments, selon l'INSEE, 1 an de vie environ est gagné tous les 4 ans par exemple pour un Français moyen vieillissant. Ce taux ne s'est ralenti ni en 2006, ni en 2007 ; en 2007 (comme en 2006), l'espérance de vie a augmenté de 3 mois, ce qui signifie qu'un Français nés en 2007 peuvent espérer vivre 77,5 ans (84,4 ans si c'est une Française), si et seulement si bien entendu les facteurs de risque restent comparables d'ici là, ce qui n'est nullement garanti. Source : *Bilan Démographique INSEE* 2007.

[3] A contrario, les personnes âgées restant en stimulation intellectuelle soutenue - en général auto-imposée - n'ont pas manqué : Michel Serres, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Bertrand Russell, Philippe Bouvard (auteur d'un ouvrage sur "la belle vie après 70 ans")...

[4] Article « vieillissement » de José Polard, pXXVI Additif, Nouvelle édition du Dictionnaire International de la Psychanalyse, sous la direction d'Alain deMijolla, Fayard/Pluriel, 2013

[5] Article« vieillissement » de José Polard, pXXVI Additif, Nouvelle édition du Dictionnaire International de la Psychanalyse, sous la direction d'Alain de Mijolla, Fayard/Pluriel, 2013

[6] Muller C. et Wertheimer J, in Psychogériatrie, Masson, 1981

[7] Haldane, J.B.S. *New Paths in Genetics.* Allen & Unwin, London. 1941

[8] Medawar P.B. *An Unsolved Problem in Biology.* H.K. Lewis, London. 1952

[9] Williams, G.C. *Pleiotropy, natural-selection, and the evolution of senescence.* Evolution, vol.11, p398–411. 1957

[10] Kirkwood, T.B.L. *Evolution of aging.* Nature, vol.270, p301–304 1977

[11] Kuehni, M., « Les résistances au travail en perspective : mécaniciens et caissières en seconde partie de carrière. », *Emulations*, n° 13, 2014 ([41-54 lire en ligne])

[12] UVic examines the myths and mysteries of aging (Communiqué de presse en anglais de l'UVic, 2009/05/25)], Site de l'étude longitudinale canadienne sur le vieillissement (ELCV)

- Portail de la médecine
- Portail de la psychologie

9 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

9.1 Texte

- **Vieillissement** *Source :* https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieillissement?oldid=121376874 *Contributeurs :* Abrahami, R, Nguyenld, Mbenoist, Phe-bot, Ollamh, GL, Jef-Infojef, Ghoster, Leag, Erasmus, Bob08, Snap~frwiki, Mister Cola, DocteurCosmos, Chobot, Stéphane33, Gribeco, GôTô, Like tears in rain, David Berardan, Lgd, ArséniureDeGallium, Probot, Pok148, Gzen92, Tavernier, Poppy, Thierry Caro, AvatarFR, MMBot, Litlok, Sigo, Takima, Archibald Tuttle, Pautard, Wowulu, Esprit Fugace, Jmax, Karl1263, Lamiot, GaMip, Bloubéri, Brya, Grook Da Oger, Hégésias, Patho~frwiki, Escarbot, Alkashi, Mythe, Trex, JAnDbot, Nono64, DSCH, Sebleouf, Diego Pixel, Sarde, VonTasha, Salebot, Speculos, Zorrobot, Samsa, Idioma-bot, VolkovBot, Richardbl, Theoliane, Nanoxyde, Chicobot, Fluti, Ptbotgourou, Wikiapg~frwiki, Xic667, Louperibot, MystBot, JLM, Ange Gabriel, Vlaam, Dhatier, DeepBot, Orelie29, SeberaS, Lucmahaut, Mro, Gé-Gé twin, ZetudBot, Laurent.Breillat, Fractalmichel~frwiki, Leszek Jańczuk, Luckas-bot, Vivre1000ans, Shustov, Tontonk100d, DSisyphBot, ArthurBot, D4m1en, Mourial, SassoBot, Nouill, AStarBot, Alexandre Wann, Lomita, Renaud Decoster, Roselyyne, Kilith, Parcheve, Dheillyx, ZéroBot, Ebrambot, Jules78120, Wictorya, Musca60, MerlIwBot, LoveBot, OrlodrimBot, BonifaceFR, SartiSchenkVilette, Bllbromandie, Addbot, AméliorationsModestes, Veigne, Kiminou1, MaudeG3, MyriamACT, Emi.pasquier, Robert2Niro et Anonyme : 62

9.2 Images

- **Fichier:Hans_Baldung_009.jpg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/bc/Hans_Baldung_009.jpg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* http://www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/online-gallery/on-line-gallery/obra/the-ages-of-man-and-death/ *Artiste d'origine :* Hans Baldung
- **Fichier:Icon_psycho.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f7/Icon_psycho.svg *Licence :* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributeurs :* File:Icon psycho.png and File:Biohazard template.svg *Artiste d'origine :* Reubot
- **Fichier:Recycle002.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ed/Recycle002.svg *Licence :* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributeurs :* own work with multiple sources for common (like image http://www.symbols.com/encyclopedia/36/3613.html) with enough significant effort to improve design *Artiste d'origine :* Marcelo Reis (image), bayo (svg convertion)
- **Fichier:Star_of_life2.svg** *Source :* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5b/Star_of_life2.svg *Licence :* Public domain *Contributeurs :* Travail personnel *Artiste d'origine :* Verdy p

9.3 Licence du contenu

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Vieillissement activiste

Le pendant de Activist ageing.

La notion de **vieillissement activiste** est utilisée par les études s'intéressant au vieillissement d'un point de vue d'empowerment des aînés. Ces études participent d'un champ ayant émergé au début des années 2000 et tout récemment dans le monde francophone[1],[2]. L'approche préconisée permet d'analyser comment la culture construit l'imaginaire entourant l'âge, comment l'âgisme se déploie, et comment les aînés le combattent.



RECAA Flashmob Montreal

1 Vieillissement activiste

L'activisme des personnes âgées désigne l'engagement politique et communautaire de plusieurs d'entre elles, s'inscrivant dans une visée de changement social et politique. On peut aussi parler de leur militantisme. L'implication de divers regroupements de personnes âgées dans le domaine politique ou culturel, par exemple, vise à changer certaines conditions et attitudes à leur égard, et à faire entendre leurs voix sur des enjeux comme l'abus envers les aîné(e)s. L'engagement de ces groupes est une forme d'agentivité, qui implique les personnes âgées dans des événements (comme des marches et autres activités de revendication) et dans la création de projets (de sensibilisation, par exemple)[3]. Le vieillissement activiste est à ne pas confondre avec le vieillissement actif mis de l'avant par les gouvernements.

De plus, l'engagement des aînés concerne des causes variées, au-delà des enjeux qui les touchent directement et sans constituer du militantisme comme tel. S'engager désigne un acte de participation à une communauté, motivé par un désir d'implication, ce qui inclut également le bénévolat. Par ailleurs, ces différentes formes d'engagement seraient souvent imbriquées[4]. Une certaine forme d'exclusion sociale est performée par la retraite, plus ou moins volontaire selon les cas, qui signifie le retrait de la vie "active", socialement valorisée. L'intégration à des activités activistes ou bénévoles maintient alors une relation de production entre les personnes âgées et la société dans son ensemble, représentant une capacité d'action hors du système marchand et une participation à la transformation sociale[5].

2 Liste d'organisations – Québec

- *Ressources Ethnoculturelle Contre L'Abus envers les Aîné(e)s (RECAA)* est un groupe d'aîné(e)s montréalais(e)s de 65 à 92 ans qui visent à sensibiliser les gens envers l'abus des aînés. Par le biais du théâtre (Forum Théâtre) et plus récemment de vidéos, il se concentre sur les dilemmes spécifiques aux communautés ethnoculturelles et développant des stratégies qui respectent leurs langues et leurs cultures. Il participe à des journées comme la Journée mondiale de sensibilisation à la maltraitance des personnes âgées.
- *Mémés déchaînées*, faction francophone des *Raging Grannies* : Elles utilisent des costumes ludiques et sont connues pour leurs chansons. Elles s'affilient aux causes sociales et altermondialistes (justice sociale, protection de l'environnement, etc.) Les premiers groupes activistes des Raging Grannies ont émergé en Colombie-Britannique en 1987[6].
- *Fédération de l'Âge d'Or du Québec (FADOQ)*
- *Forum des citoyens aînés de Montréal (FCAM)*, agit comme porte-parole en défendant des éléments importants aux droits, à la qualité de vie et à la participation citoyenne des aîné(e)s.
- *Association québécoise de défense des droits des retraités et préretraités (AQDR)* : Leurs revendications touchent les revenus, le logement, les services à domicile, l'égalité homme-femme et l'accessibilité universelle et gratuite des soins de santé et services sociaux.

3 Liste d'événements / actions

Vidéo des Mémés Déchaînées : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h695LJLiues

Flashmob de RECAA, 2014 : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7N9f_wZ-wQ

4 Contexte de médiatisation

Les organismes communautaires et groupes activistes sont incités à se tourner de plus en plus vers des formes de médiatisation, notamment en intégrant les technologies numériques à leur organisations et à leurs actions[3]. Dans le contexte où les services gouvernementaux québécois et canadiens sont offerts avant tout à travers différents « portails » internet, les citoyens de tous âges sont incités à s'y plier. Internet devient central pour les aîné(e)s qui souhaitent s'informer de leurs droits ou prendre connaissance de certains programmes[7]. Ces organisations utilisent aussi les technologies numériques pour communiquer avec d'autres organismes, certains géographiquement éloignés, documenter leur histoire organisationnelle et leurs actions, et les utilisent dans le cadre de projets intergénérationnels, par exemple. Contrairement à certains discours sociaux âgistes qui positionnent les aînés comme « dépendants » plutôt que producteurs de contenu médiatique, cela montre une forme d'agentivité (capacité d'action) des aîné(e)s[3]. D'autres projets abordent également la culture sans nécessairement s'inscrire dans une perspective d'usages des technologies comme l'ordinateur ; par exemple, la librairie Atwater de Montréal offre des ateliers sur la création musicale[8].

5 Notes, articles connexes et références

5.1 Notes

5.2 Articles connexes

- Cultures du vieillissement

5.3 Références

[1] Gullette, Margaret (2004). Aged by culture. Chicago IL : University of Chicago Press.

[2] Grenier, Line & Valois-Nadeau, Fannie (2013). « Vous êtes tous des gagnants » : Étoile des aînés et le vieillissement réussi au Québec. Recherches Sociologiques et Anthropologiques 44(1).

[3] Sawchuk, Kim (2013). Tactical Mediatization and Activist Ageing : pressures, pushbacks and the story of RECAA, dans MediKulture no 54, p. 47-64.

[4] Charpentier, Michèle, Anne Quéniart et Julie Jacques (2008). Femmes, militance et vieillissement. Amnis 8 : http://amnis.revues.org/583 ; DOI : 10.4000/amnis.583

[5] Viriot Durandal, Jean-Philippe et Guthleben, Guillaume, « Le pouvoir d'être vieux » Empowerment et police des âges, Gérontologie et société, 2002/3 n° 102, p. 237-252. DOI : 10.3917/gs.102.0237

[6] Lefrançois, Richard. 12 juin 2011. Les « Mémés déchaînées » et leurs combats. La Tribune. http://www.lapresse.ca/la-tribune/opinions/201106/12/01-4408482-les-memes-dechainees-et-leurs-combats.php

[7] Middleton, C. & Sorensen, C. (2005). How connected Are Canadians ? Inequities in Canadian households' Internet access. Canadian Journal of Communication, 30(4), p. 463-483.

[8] http://digital-literacy.atwaterlibrary.ca/?p=1061&upm_export=pdf

-  Portail des associations

6 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

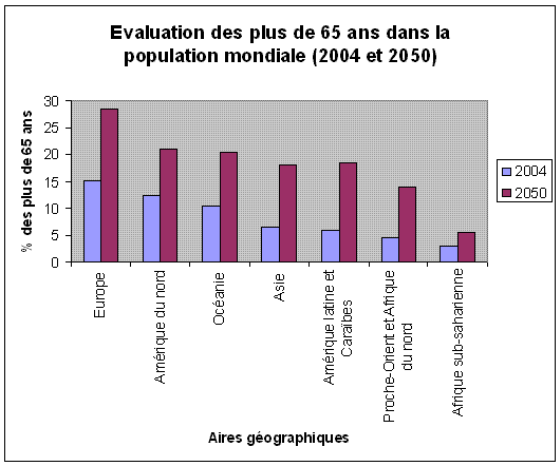
6.1 Texte

Vieillissement activiste. Contributeurs: Leag, LeFit, CommonsDelinker, Lomita, Mario93, Enrevseluj, MaudeG3, Miami19 et Anonyme: 2

6.2 Licence de contenu

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Vieillissement démographique



Évaluation de la part des plus de 65 ans dans la population mondiale[1]

Le **vieillissement démographique** est la situation dans laquelle se trouve une société dont l'âge moyen ou le pourcentage de personnes âgées dans la population croît. On associe souvent à tort le phénomène du « vieillissement » uniquement aux pays développés à faible fécondité, mais presque tous les pays sont affectés, car il suffit d'un allongement de l'espérance de vie ou d'une diminution de la fécondité pour qu'il y ait vieillissement démographique.

Le vieillissement démographique a pour effet d'augmenter le rapport de dépendance démographique.

Le vieillissement démographique a un impact très important sur les régimes de financement des retraites dans les pays utilisant un système de répartition, puisqu'il y a proportionnellement moins d'actifs pour financer les retraites. Mais compte tenu des hausses régulières de la productivité, le problème démographique est en fait l'alibi d'un problème de répartition des richesses. Il a aussi un impact sur les régimes d'assurance maladie, car les soins médicaux sont plus coûteux pour les personnes âgées.

1 Enjeux et prospective

De nombreuses collectivités (Pays, groupes de pays, communes ou groupements de communes, régions, départements, entreprises, associations, etc) font des études prospectives pour estimer quelles seront les conséquences sociales, économiques, culturelles ou politiques du vieillissement moyen de la population, quels seront les besoins en gérontologie, maisons de retraite, services aux personnes âgées etc.

À titre d'exemple en France, selon l'INED, alors qu'en 2004 22 % de la population avait 60 ans ou plus, ce taux atteindra probablement 35 % en 2040, mais des régions très jeunes où le “vieillissement” était en 2004 moindre qu'ailleurs (les enfants sont plus nombreux dans le Nord-Pas-de-Calais[2], et on y vit moins longtemps qu'ailleurs, en particulier dans le bassin minier[3], ce qui peut avoir des conséquences différenciées pour les territoires) vont probablement connaître un pic décalé dans le temps. Le papy-boom devrait y être plus important qu'ailleurs (plus que doublement des plus de 60 ans par rapport à 2004, et quadruplement des plus de 85 ans). Le prospectiviste doit aussi tenir compte de divers éléments contextuels : par exemple la durée moyenne de vie est actuellement plus courte dans cette région, mais en 2040, selon les modèles de Météo France, la température (comme dans le Cotentin) devrait y être plus clémente. Cependant d'autres modèles, éco-épidémiologiques, laissent penser que le risque d'épidémie est statistiquement plus élevé dans cette région qu'ailleurs. Il est également possible qu'un nombre significatif de retraités change de région ou se déplace au sein d'une région à la fin de leur vie salariée ou lorsqu'ils deviendront dépendant. La prospective démographique du vieillissement comporte donc toujours des marges importantes d'incertitude.

De enjeux d'adaptation de l'environnement matériel des personnes âgées existent aussi pour limiter les risques d'isolement, de chute, de précarité énergétique, etc.
Par exemple en France en 2014, selon la Caisse nationale d'assurance vieillesse et l'Agence nationale de l'habitat (qui subventionne certains travaux de réhabilitation ou adaptations de logements ; avec vers 2010 environ 58% des propriétaires éligibles aux aides de l'Anah ayant 60 ans et plus, 32% ayant 75 ans et plus), une majorité de français expriment le désir de passer leur retraite, voire de finir leurs jours à leur domicile, mais seuls 6% des domiciles sont adaptés aux personnes en perte d'autonomie. 80 000 logements devraient être mis en conformité d'ici à 2017 selon un engagement du Président de la République et le projet de loi d'adaptation de la société au vieillissement proposé en 2014, projet qui propose aussi de cadrer et développer les services de téléassistance à domicile[4].

1.1 Surestimation des coûts socio-économiques du vieillissement ?

Une équipe scientifique groupant des européens et américains, dans la revue Science (2010/09/10), conclut que le poids socio-économique du vieillissement de la popu-

lation dans les pays industrialisés a été exagéré en se basant sur une évaluation des coûts des différents degrés de handicap et en tenant compte de la longévité croissante de la population. Ceci est dû au fait qu'on reste dans les pays riches en bonne santé plus longtemps. Les évaluations antérieures basées sur une morbidité ou le début d'invalidité, associée à un âge fixe sont trompeuses. Ces facteurs invitent à réétalonner certaines mesures ou données associées à l'âge [5].

1.2 Implication des municipalités

La croissance anticipée des besoins suscite des interrogations sur la capacité des États à répondre à ces besoins, ce qui les amène à mettre en place et à modifier certains programmes, particulièrement depuis le début des années 2000, qui a été marqué par la notion de vieillissement actif de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé. L'OMS propose également aux États de mettre sur pied un programme afin d'amener les municipalités à accorder plus de place aux défis du vieillissement (appelé Villes amies des aînés) dans différents domaines comme la sécurité, le transport, les résidences réservées aux personnes âgées, les services et équipements municipaux, etc. Le pallier municipal pourrait mieux répondre aux besoins des différentes populations qui résident sur son territoire[6].

1.3 Agentivité et inégalités

La prise en charge des risques liés à la vieillesse par les États suscite un questionnement sur le pouvoir qu'ont les aînés sur leur propre vieillissement. Les discours qui mettent l'accent sur le vieillissement réussi et actif sous-entendent que les personnes ont la capacité de construire leur vieillesse comme un « projet ». Mais ceux qui n'ont pas été acteurs de leur trajectoire de vie - différents éléments peuvent jouer, notamment la classe sociale et l'éducation – risquent d'avoir bien du mal à s'approprier leur retraite et leur vieillesse[7]. Au Canada, les ressources des municipalités proviennent surtout des taxes foncières. Les personnes âgées qui sont riches et en santé vivent le plus souvent dans les villes offrant beaucoup de services, alors que les plus pauvres se retrouvent dans des milieux moins bien pourvus en ressources. Les personnes âgées pauvres se retrouvent donc encore plus défavorisées. De plus, les résidences privées, lieux qui offrent souvent l'accès à plusieurs ressources normalement situées à l'extérieur du foyer et favorisant la santé et l'inclusion sociale des gens (i.e. pharmacie, activités organisées), reproduisent encore ces inégalités liées aux ressources financières des personnes du fait qu'elles sont privées[6].

2 Bibliographie

- Dumont, Gérard-François et alii, *Les territoires face au vieillissement en France et en Europe*, Paris, Ellipses, 2006.
- Patrice Bourdelais, "Le vieillissement de la population : question d'actualité ou notion obsolète ?" in *Le Débat*, novembre-décembre 1994, nr 82, pp173-192.
- Patrice Bourdelais, *L'âge de la vieillesse. Histoire du vieillissement*, Odile Jacob, 1993.
- Serge Guérin, *La société des seniors*, Michalon, 2009.
- Serge Guérin, *Vive les vieux*, Michalon, 2008.
- Serge Guérin, *L'invention des seniors*, Hachette, Pluriel, 2007.
- Paul Bernard, Dominique Cancellieri-Decroze, "La population vieillit mais nous rajeunissons", Editions Alphée, 2008

3 Références

[1] US Bureau of census

[2] Présentation d'une étude liée au SRADT du Nord-Pas-de Calais

[3] « Prospective et vieillissement de la population dans le Bassin minier » ; Enjeux territoriaux et santé, ORS, Novembre 2004, communiqué relatif à une étude prospective sur le vieillissement de la population du Bassin minier Comment faire du « papy boom » une chance pour le territoire ?

[4] *Communiqué et dossier de presse : Les propositions de la mission CNAV - ANAH sur l'adaptation des logements pour l'autonomie des retraités* + rapport 2013 ANAH/CNAV Adaptation des logements pour l'autonomie des personnes âgées PDF, 96 pages)

[5] Warren C. Sanderson and Sergei Scherbov ; Demography : Remeasuring Aging : Résumé Science 10 September 2010 : Vol. 329. no. 5997, pp. 1287 - 1288 DOI:10.1126/science.1193647 ; Travail conduit par l'Institut de Vienne sur la démographie (VID) et l'International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)avec l'Université Stony Brook (New York, nord-est)

[6] Séguin, Anne-Marie (2011). « Le rôle des municipalités dans le soutien à une population vieillissante : vers une reconfiguration du système de soutien aux aînés ». Diversité urbaine, vol. 11, n° 1, 2011, p. 39-58. DOI : 10.7202/1007743ar

[7] Viriot Durandal Jean-Philippe et Guthleben Guillaume,« Le pouvoir d'être vieux » Empowerment et police des âges, Gérontologie et société, 2002/3 n° 102, p. 237-252. DOI : 10.3917/gs.102.0237

4 Articles connexes

- Loi Fillon (retraites) (en France)
- Démographie, Pyramide des âges
- Vieillissement, Crash démographique
- Espérance de vie humaine
- Âge moyen
- Âge médian
- Rapport de dépendance démographique
- Migration de remplacement
-  Portail de la démographie

5 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

5.1 Texte

Vieillissement démographique. Contributeurs: Nguyenld, Sanao, ADM, Urban, MaCroEco, GastelEtzwane, Guillom, Thierry Caro, 16@r, Pautard, Bech, Lamiot, Chaoborus, Treehill, GLEM, LeFit, TC0000, Idéalités, Libellule Bleue, Speculos, VolkovBot, Lysosome, SieBot, DanJee, JLM, Brunehaut, Jarous, DumZiBot, MicroCitron, Jotterbot, Nouill, Lomita, EmausBot, Parcheve, AntonyB-Bot, WikitanvirBot, GZ-Bot, Titlutin, Addbot, MaudeG3 et Anonyme: 19

5.2 Images

Fichier:Plus_de_65_ans.GIF. Licence: Public Domain. Contributeurs: Bloody-libu. Artiste d'origine: Alexh.

5.3 Licence du contenu

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

Réflexion de Myriam Durocher : Création et diffusion de nouveaux contenus

Le projet Wiki-ACT fut pour moi une surprenante et riche expérience qui m'aura fait réaliser les difficultés liées à la rédaction d'articles destinés à un large public, accessibles et modifiables librement en ligne. Mon implication dans le projet a commencé par la création d'une revue de littérature recensant les bases théoriques nécessaires pour la rédaction de différents articles publiés sur la plate-forme. Je me suis ensuite lancée dans l'aventure de la rédaction qui fut bien plus ardue et, jusqu'à un certain point, angoissante, que je n'aurais pu l'imaginer. C'est cette partie de mon expérience que j'aimerais partager ici.

Ayant tout le matériel théorique en main pour me lancer dans la rédaction d'un article sur le « vieillissement réussi », l'équipe m'a proposé d'en créer l'entrée dans le cadre du projet. J'ai rapidement ressenti des blocages (l'utilisation du pluriel ici est primordiale pour rendre compte du processus d'écriture par lequel je suis passée) face à la complexité d'écrire un article sur un concept émergent.

Je me suis retrouvée dès le départ confrontée au syndrome de la page blanche : comment m'assurer d'avoir couvert l'entièreté de ce qui avait été fait, de manière à présenter adéquatement le développement du concept? Comment, alors que peu ont, pour le moment, écrit sur celui-ci, bien rendre compte de sa définition et des phénomènes qu'il vise à décrire? Alors que l'idée seule de composer quoi que ce soit d'accessible à une si grande échelle et jetant les bases d'un concept émergent me laissait désemparée, mes difficultés rédactionnelles ont rapidement trouvé échos dans la structure même imposée par la plate-forme : comment m'assurer d'avoir suffisamment de références jugées pertinentes pour appuyer le contenu?

En effet, l'une des autres difficultés rencontrées relevait de ce regard évaluateur provenant de tous et de personne à la fois, mode d'auto-régulation et d'auto-correction propre à la plate-forme Wikipédia. Au moment même où je tentais de faire taire les incertitudes et de rédiger, Maude « combattait » pour conserver en ligne les entrées qu'elle produisait, confrontée à ce juge omniscient, oserais-je dire, qu'est la communauté wikipédienne dans son ensemble : de quoi ajouter à mes inquiétudes!

Je me suis rapidement sentie dépassée par l'ampleur de la tâche : non seulement devais-je me résoudre à produire un article sur un concept en émergence qui nécessitait une recension des écrits et un bricolage à partir de la littérature pour en expliquer la pertinence et les effets, mais je devais également m'assurer que ce contenu soit approuvé par un juge évaluateur « invisible ». Pour ajouter à la difficulté rédactionnelle, j'ai senti que l'article devait se « glisser » entre les manières plus communément acceptées de concevoir le vieillissement. Tel que Line le propose dans sa note réflexive, comment sortir de ce cadre hégémonique imposé non seulement par le discours sur le vieillissement, mais également par la structure même de la plate-forme, qui nécessite l'utilisation de sources particulières, jugées légitimes? Aussi, comment réussir à me distancier de ce discours hégémonique et à vulgariser suffisamment pour que la distinction soit visible et compréhensible pour tout public?

Bref, la rédaction de cette entrée aura non seulement été fort pertinente pour la communauté wikipédienne qui est maintenant enrichie d'une façon autre de concevoir le vieillissement, mais elle m'aura également été une source importante d'apprentissages quant à la production et la diffusion du savoir en ligne.

Page créée!

Vieillissement réussi

Le concept du **vieillissement réussi** (aussi utilisé sous la formulation « bien vieillir » au Québec[1], et traduit de l'anglais *successful aging*) réfère à l'individu vieillissant préservant de bonnes capacités physiques et mentales[2] lui permettant d'être autonome et socialement actif[3].

La recherche sur le vieillissement au Canada comme au Québec est passée, vers la fin des années 1980, d'une représentation axée sur le déclin et la détérioration de la condition physique et psychique des aîné(e)s à une vision davantage axée sur la prévention, l'adaptation et l'autonomisation[4], une redéfinition marquée par l'aspect social du vieillissement[5]. C'est à la suite d'un texte de Rowe et Kahn que la notion de « vieillissement réussi » est popularisée et définie selon trois caractéristiques : l'absence de maladie entravant le bon fonctionnement de l'individu, le maintien de bonnes capacités physiques et cognitives et un engagement social actif[3]. Les recherches subséquentes dans le domaine des sciences sociales de même que les politiques gouvernementales mises en place à la suite de cette vision plus « positive » de la vieillesse et du vieillissement tendent à élaborer des stratégies permettant l'autonomisation des aîné(e)s de même que le maintien de leur santé et de leur bien-être[4]. Le « bien vieillir » devient dorénavant un objectif, une obligation[6].

1 Contexte

Cette injonction au « bien vieillir » s'inscrit dans un courant paradigmatique néolibéral où l'individu est responsable de son propre développement, de sorte que l'État puisse être déresponsabilisé quant à son rôle dans le bien-être des individus et de ce fait, minimiser les ressources devant être attribuées aux aîné(e)s[1]. La notion d'empowerment est particulièrement présente dans la définition du vieillissement réussi[7],[8]. Le bien-être, tel que défini dans la conception du « bien vieillir », est le résultat d'un état tout autant qu'un objectif à atteindre, un processus de prévention qui dicte des comportements à adopter dans les étapes de vie précédant la vieillesse[5],[7]. L'individu doit donc faire les choix « appropriés » tout au long de sa vie pour assurer son propre bien-être et préparer cette période de la vieillesse[1],[7],[9]. Ainsi, un individu qui ne prépare pas adéquatement l'avènement de sa retraite ou qui ne se maintient pas en bonne santé parce que ne faisant pas d'activité physique, ne s'alimentant pas de façon saine, etc. et qui se retrouve démuni ou dépendant au moment de sa vieillesse ne répondrait pas aux critères d'un vieillissement réussi.

Dans cette logique, un discours préventif transparaît dans les actions gouvernementales[7], les recherches menées sur la vieillesse et le vieillissement[7],[5] et dans les publications destinées au grand public[1], discours faisant de la vieillesse une négligence, une faiblesse. Des stratégies sont mises de l'avant pour en réduire les effets et favoriser un vieillissement dit réussi : sont prônés notamment l'activité physique, le maintien d'une santé appropriée, l'alimentation saine, la préservation d'une bonne santé mentale au moyen du développement de stratégies comme la réduction du stress, et l'attitude positive. L'implication dans un groupe social, qu'il s'agisse de bénévolat dans la communauté, d'aide auprès des jeunes ou de l'apprentissage de nouvelles compétences, est particulièrement valorisé[10].

2 Recherche critique

Les études critiques liées aux cultures du vieillissement se sont intéressées au concept du « bien vieillir », relevant son caractère normatif[8],[9],[6],[2] faisant de l'être vieillissant un capital à entretenir, sur lequel il faut travailler[6]. La recherche critique s'y intéressant relève les enjeux de pouvoir qui permettent la production de savoirs particuliers sur la vieillesse. Ces recherches observent la vieillesse dans l'optique du biopouvoir : l'aîné(e) comme potentiel productif et comme objet de production de savoirs quant à, par exemple, la gérontologie, la psychologie, et la gériatrie[6]. Des chercheur(e)s s'inscrivant dans le champ des études féministes se sont aussi intéressé(e)s à la représentation de la femme vieillissante et du rapport au corps[1]. D'autres encore se sont intéressé(e)s aux processus d'exclusion engendrés par l'injonction normative au « bien vieillir » qui ne reflète pas l'hétérogénéité des expériences de vieillissement et qui permet l'existence de catégories telles que le vieillissement normal en opposition au vieillissement pathologique[1],[8],[6].

Le concept du « bien vieillir » est grandement associé à celui du vieillissement actif qui s'inscrit également dans une logique d'auto-responsabilisation de l'individu[9] de façon à répondre au « problème » du vieillissement[11] : le vieillissement actif comme conception prédominante du vieillissement réussi[12].

3 Vieillissement actif

Dès le milieu du XX^e siècle, les travaux de Robert Havighurst seront à la base de la théorie de l'activité (*activity theory*) qui énonce que l'aîné(e), pour favoriser son bien-être, doit être actif, s'engager dans des activités personnelles et sociales, doit maintenir des rôles significatifs et trouver des substituts aux rôles perdus avec l'avènement de la retraite. Cette théorie ouvre la voie à la notion de « vieillissement actif » (ou *active ageing*). Le concept du vieillissement actif est quant à lui mobilisé dès la fin du XX^e siècle par des groupes tels que l'OCDE ou le Bureau international du travail pour faire référence aux enjeux liés au marché de l'emploi : notamment l'allongement de la retraite, et l'embauche et le maintien sur le marché de l'emploi des aîné(e)s. En 2002, l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS) propose une définition du vieillissement actif tenant davantage du discours préventif lié à la santé[13].

Dès lors, le concept est étendu à l'engagement des aîné(e)s au sein d'activités bénévoles dans la communauté (relevant des sphères sociales, spirituelles, culturelles, etc.) ou encore à l'engagement dans la famille[13],[9], confinant ainsi l'aîné(e) à un rôle social particulier lié au maintien et à l'optimisation d'une bonne santé devant, au final, profiter à l'individu et à la collectivité dans une optique d'enrichissement[9]. Les critiques de ce modèle relèvent l'imposition d'un modèle unique et normatif du vieillissement dit « réussi » au sein duquel les êtres vieillissants se retrouvent dans l'obligation d'être actifs, engagés dans des activités reconnues, sans tenir compte des parcours de vie hétérogènes existants[9]. Un contre-exemple concernerait la définition même de la notion d'« activité » : un être vieillissant pourrait considérer sa pratique d'écoute télévisuelle comme étant active alors qu'elle ne correspond pas au concept de vieillissement actif tel que défini par les « experts »[14].

Ces définitions du vieillissement réussi et du vieillissement actif se reflètent dans l'élaboration de politiques particulières qui visent à favoriser le bien-être des êtres vieillissants dans le but de repousser le moment de la dépendance[7] et donc, de la prise en charge par l'État, la famille ou la communauté. Des initiatives comme le projet « Villes-amies des aînés au Québec » (VADA) s'inscrivent dans le prolongement des politiques en faveur du vieillissement au Québec et visant à aider les êtres vieillissant à poursuivre leur bien-être physique, mental et social[13]. Le projet s'appuie sur une définition du vieillissement réussi qui postule que l'activité, entendue comme l'implication dans la vie sociale, contribue à la satisfaction de la vie des aîné(e)s[9].

4 Notes et références

[1] Hummel, Mallon et Caradec 2014.

[2] Crignon-De Oliveira 2010.

[3] Rowe et Kahn 1997.

[4] Lesemann 2001.

[5] Hummel 2005.

[6] Billé 2012.

[7] Collinet et Delalandre 2014.

[8] Billette *et al.* Silverman.

[9] Moulaert et Léonard 2012.

[10] Katz 2013.

[11] Moulaert et Viriot Durandal 2013.

[12] van Dyk *et al.* 2013.

[13] Moulaert, Carbonnelle et Nisen 2014.

[14] Moulaert 2013.

5 Bibliographie

- Cornelia Hummel, Isabelle Mallon et Vincent Caradec (dir.), Vieillesses et vieillissements, Presses Universitaires de Rennes, coll. « Le sens social », 2014, 408 p. (ISBN 978-2-7535-2946-5, résumé).
- Claire Crignon-De Oliveira, « Qu'est-ce que « bien vieillir » ? », *Les cahiers du Centre Georges Canguilhem*, Presses Universitaires de France, vol. 2010/1, n° 4, 2010, p. 177-191 (DOI 10.3917/ccgc.004.0177, résumé).
- (en) J. W. Rowe et R. L. Kahn, « Successful Aging », *The Gerontologist*, vol. 37, n° 4, 1997, p. 433–40 (PMID 9279031, DOI 10.1093/geront/37.4.433).
- Frédéric Lesemann, « Vingt années de sciences sociales du vieillissement au Canada : un essai d'interprétation », *Canadian Journal on Aging / La revue canadienne du vieillissement*, vol. 20, 2001, p. 25-57 (DOI 10.1017/S0714980800015191).
- Cornélia Hummel, « La portée sociale de la théorie du vieillissement réussi : un problématique retour à la responsabilité individuelle », dans Jean-François Guillaume (dir.), Aventuriers solitaires en quête d'utopie. Les formes contemporaines de l'engagement, Liège, Les Éditions de l'Université de Liège, 2005 (ISBN 9782874560057, lire en ligne), p. 51-61.
- Michel Billé, « De la chance de vieillir à la tyrannie du "bien vieillir" », *Vie et vieillissement*, vol. 10, n° 2, 2012, p. 6-11 (lire en ligne).

- Cécile Collinet et Matthieu Delalandre, « L'injonction au bien-être dans les programmes de prévention du vieillissement », *L'Année sociologique*, Presses Universitaires de France, vol. 64, nº 2, 2014, p. 445-467 (DOI 10.3917/anso.142.0445).
- Véronique Billette, Jacques Boulerice, Michèle Modin, Ignace Olazabal et Marjorie Silverman, « Pour une gérontologie sociale du XXIe siècle », *Pluriâges*, vol. 1, nº 1, 2010, p. 3-5 (ISSN 1920-7158, lire en ligne).
- Thibauld Moulaert et Dimitri Léonard, « Le vieillissement actif - Regards pluriels », *Les politiques sociales*, vol. 1 et 2, nº 72, 2012, p. 4-9 (ISSN 1374-1942)
- (en) Stephen Katz, « Active and Successful Aging. Lifestyle as a Gerontological Idea », *Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques*, vol. 44, nº 1, 2013, p. 33-49 (lire en ligne).
- Thibauld Moulaert et Jean-Philippe Viriot Durandal, « De la notion au référentiel international de politique publique. Le savant, l'expert et le politique dans la construction du vieillissement actif », *Recherches sociologiques et anthropoligiques*, vol. 44, nº 1, 2013, p. 11-31 (lire en ligne).
- (en) Silke van Dyk, Stephan Lessenich, Tina Denninger et Anna Richter, « The Many Meanings of "Active Ageing". Confronting Public Discourse with Older People's Stories », *Recherches sociologiques et anthropoligiques*, vol. 44, nº 1, 2013, p. 97-115 (lire en ligne).
- Thibauld Moulaert, Sylvie Carbonnelle et Laurent Nisen, Le vieillissement actif dans tous ses éclats, Presses Universitaires de Louvain, coll. « Sâges », 2014, 216 p. (ISBN 9782875582607, résumé).
- Thibauld Moulaert, « Vieillissement actif. Notion singulière, parcours pluriels », *L'Observatoire*, vol. 75, 2013, p. 5-8 (résumé).

- Portail du Québec
- Portail du Canada
- Portail de la sociologie

6 Sources, contributeurs et licences du texte et de l'image

6.1 Texte

Vieillissement réussi. Contributeurs: TaraO, LeFit, HerculeBot, Almabot, Symbolium, Enrevseluj, MaudeG3 et MyriamACT

6.2 Licence de contenu

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

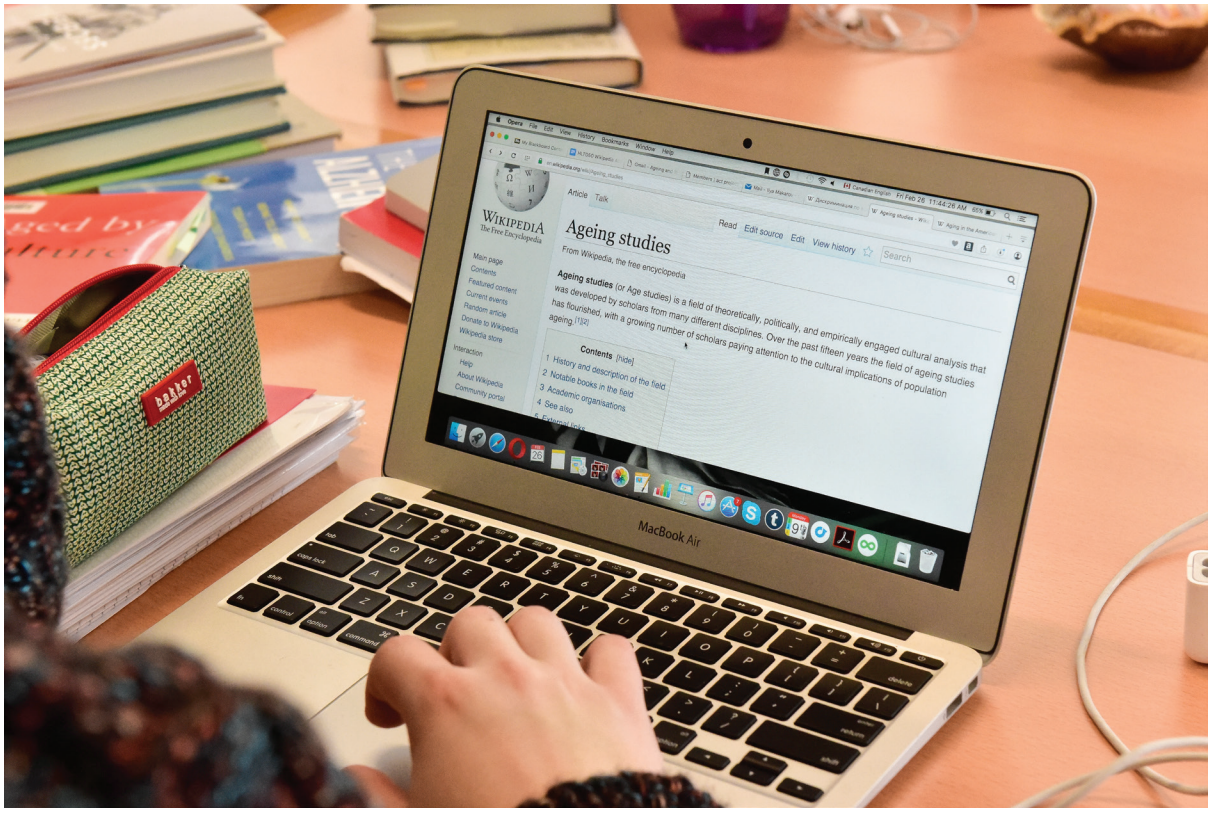
To Conclude

This first ACTipedia book performs a knowledge transfer from the blossoming field of ageing studies into a largely accessible platform, Wikipedia. On many occasions, we had to be very strategic in order to create space for critical and cultural studies into this encyclopedia in which new edits risk being reverted quickly.

This book entails giving visibility to the discussions that too often get erased by Wikipedians, through processes of selecting and revising. The project asks questions about the production and the dissemination of knowledge. Wikipedia's decentralized method for producing and evaluating knowledge and notability, combined with its self-regulation practices, bring epistemology to the forefront. How can different paradigms work together instead of confronting one another? How can we bring the Wikipedia collectivities to accept ideas about ageing that diverge from the hegemonic discourses? What makes knowledge valid and credible? Is the answer found in the number of references, their mainstream-ness, and/or the links that have been created towards other entries that represent already-accepted knowledge? How do the technological affordances modulate this production and transfer of knowledge?

Bilingualism is one of the strengths of ACTipedia. For instance, when the entry on WAM was deleted from the English-language Wikipedia, we were able to translate it and create a page in the French-language *Wikipédia* to give it some kind of visibility. On another occasion, we created "ageing studies" in French (*Cultures du vieillissement*) using mostly English references, in a way "creating" this field of study in French, where it is still not as well-developed as in English. A few helpful students translated "Ageing studies" in Portuguese. Based on this experience, we can envision new possibilities for the future of ACTipedia, and consider the mobilization of the ACT network to connect Spanish, Catalan, Romanian, German and other linguistic spaces to work together to address the question of age, communication and technology.

The goals of the project are to pursue collaborations to increase our interventions in Wikipedia as well as to reflect upon the experiences of researchers who experiment with this platform. Over the years, this book will evolve to reflect the new encounters that we will make, strategies that we will develop, and skills that we will learn.



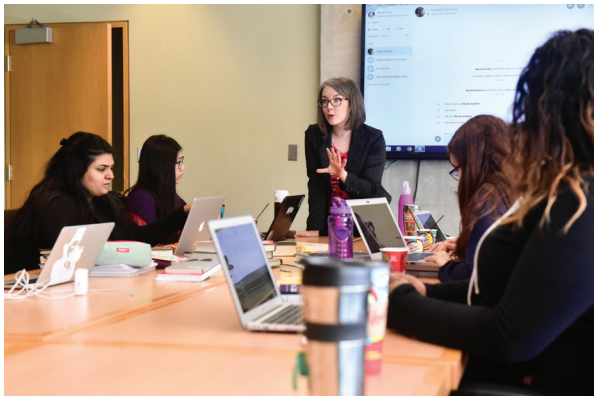
Conclusion

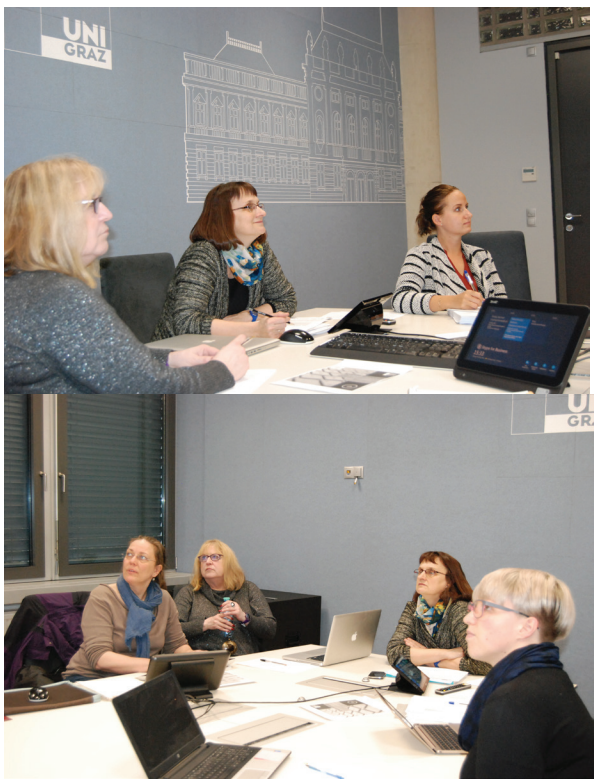
Cette première version d'ACTipedia témoigne des changements qui s'opèrent actuellement au sein des études sur l'âge et le vieillissement. Les nouvelles entrées et les ajouts se distancient d'un questionnement biologisant et d'une vision du phénomène comme « problème » économique et social. Il a toutefois fallu intervenir de manière stratégique pour introduire un positionnement critique partagé par les membres de l'équipe d'ACTipedia. Les entrées changent parfois très rapidement et certains ajouts sont annulés.

Ce livre accorde une plus grande place à certaines discussions qui ont tendance à être invisibilisées par les processus de sélection et de révision de Wikipédia. Les interventions passées et les discussions qui les entouraient sont rarement faciles à récupérer. Ce projet donne lieu à certaines réflexions à propos de la production, diffusion et circulation du savoir. Cette manière de produire et d'évaluer le savoir par tous et chacun à la fois, ce mode d'autorégulation propre à la plate-forme Wikipédia, soulève des enjeux d'ordre épistémologiques : comment concilier les différentes conceptions paradigmatiques qui s'affrontent, en simultané? Comment réussir à faire accepter par la communauté wikipédienne un discours non hégémonique sur le vieillissement, conçu non pas sous sa forme biologique, mais plutôt culturelle? Qu'est-ce qu'une connaissance « crédible »? Celle qui aura un nombre jugé adéquat de références, dont la notoriété dépend de la popularité, des liens tissés avec le savoir qui est déjà entré dans la plate-forme? Comment les contraintes techniques participent-elles à moduler le savoir ainsi produit et diffusé?

La connaissance de plus d'une langue a été un élément fort d'ACTipedia, que nous avons pu utiliser stratégiquement. Une entrée d'abord rédigée en anglais qui avait été supprimée par certains wikipédiens anti-féministes a été traduite en français afin de lui assurer au moins une forme de visibilité. Des sources anglophones ont également été utilisées pour positionner (et en quelque sorte créer) un champ d'études en français (Cultures du vieillissement). De plus, « Ageing studies » existe maintenant en Portugais. Ces passages d'une plate-forme wiki à une autre laissent envisager les multiples possibilités qui s'offrent au projet ACTipedia. Imaginons les connexions entre les Wikipédias espagnol, roumain, catalan, allemand et tous les nouveaux espaces émergents pour réfléchir et rendre visibles les enjeux qui lient *âge, communication et technologies.*

L'avenir de ce projet réside dans la poursuite de ces collaborations pour non seulement élargir le bassin d'entrées créées et modifiées, mais aussi pour aller chercher les réflexions de chercheurs et de chercheuses qui ont expérimenté avec Wikipédia. La forme que prendra ce livre au fil des ans évoluera à la rencontre de ces courants.





List of resources / Liste de ressources

Books, journals and proceedings

Antin, J., R. Yee, C. Cheshire & O. Nov. (2011). *Gender Differences in Wikipedia Editing*. Presented at the WikiSym'11, October 3-5, Mountain View, CA, USA.

Balard, F. "Bien vieillir" et "faire bonne vieillesse". Perspective anthropologique et paroles de centenaires. *Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques 44*(1): 75-95.

Bayliss, G. (2013). Exploring the Cautionary Attitude towards Wikipedia in Higher Education: Implications for Higher Education Institutions. *New Review of Academic Librarianship 19*(1): 36–57.

Bencherki, N. (2007). La stabilisation des faits sur les wikis : le cas de l'encyclopédie en ligne Wikipédia. Master's Thesis, Université de Montréal.

Bennett, A., & Taylor, J. (2012). Popular music and the aesthetics of ageing. *Popular Music, 31*(Special Issue 2): 231-243.

Biggs, S. (1993). *Understanding ageing: images, attitudes and professional practice*. Buckingham; Bristol, PA, USA: Open University Press.

Biggs, S. (2004). Age, gender, narratives, and masquerades. *Journal of Aging Studies* 18 (1): 45–58.

Biggs. S. et al (2003). *The Need for Theory: Critical Approaches to Social Gerontology*. New York: Baywood Publishing.

Bille, M., Pfeifer, C., & Geoffroy, C. De la chance de vieillir à la tyrannie du « bien vieillir ». Vie Et Vieillissement, 10(2): 6-11.

Billette, V., Bourdage, J., Dufresne, F., Parisien, M. & Raymond, É. (2011). Quels rôles pour les aînés dans la recherche en gérontologie sociale? *Pluriâges 2*(2).

Billette, V., Lavoie, J-P., Séguin A-M. & Van Pevenage, I. (2013). Réflexions sur l'exclusion et l'inclusion sociale en lien avec le vieillissement. L'importance des enjeux de reconnaissance et de redistribution. *Frontières 25*(1) : 10-30.

Black, L. & al. (2008), "Wikipedia is Not a Democracy": Deliberation and Policy-Making in an Online Community, conference paper, ICA, Montréal, http://www.cs.cornell.edu/~danco/research/papers/democracy-black-ica2008.pdf

Blaikie, A. (1999). *Ageing and popular culture*. England: Cambridge University Press.

Blair, T & Minkler, M. (2009). Participatory action research with older adults: Key principles in practice. *The Gerontologist*, 49 (5): 651-662.

Buse, C. E. (2010). E-scaping the ageing body? Computer technologies and embodiment in later life. *Ageing and Society 30*(6): 987-1009.

Caradec, V. (2009). L'expérience sociale du vieillissement, *Idées économiques et sociales* 157(3) : 38-45. DOI : 10.3917/idee.157.0038

Caradec, V. (2008). *Sociologie de la vieillesse et du vieillissement*, Paris, Armand Colin.

Carbonnelle, S. (2010). *Penser les vieillesses. Regards sociologiques et anthropologiques sur l'avancée en âge*, Seli Arslan.

Chapman, S. A. (2005). Theorizing about aging well: Constructing a narrative. *Canadian Journal of Aging, 24* (1) : 3-18.

Charpentier, M., Guberman, N. & Bilette, V. (2010). *Vieillir au pluriel : Perspectives sociales*. Quebec, QC : Les Presses de l'Université du Québe.

Charpentier, M. & Quéniart, A. (2009). *Vieilles, et après! : femmes, vieillissement et société*. Montréal : Éditions du Remue-ménage.

Claude, B. (2005). L'art de « bien vieillir » chez deux grandes femmes de lettres : George Sand et Colette, *Gérontologie et société 114*(3) : 167-193. DOI: 10.3917/gs.114.0167

Clement, A., & Shade, L. R. (2000). The access rainbow: Conceptualizing universal access to the information/communications infrastructure. In M. Gurstein (Ed.), *Community informatics: Enabling communities with information and communications technologies* (pp. 1-20). Hershey, PA: Idea Group.

Clément, S., & Mantovani, J. (1999). Les déprises en fin de parcours de vie. *Gérontologie et société*, 90: 95-108.

Collier, B. & J. Bear (2012). *Conflict, Confidence, or Criticism: An Empirical Examination of the Gender Gap*

in Wikipedia. Presented at the CSCW'12, February 11–15, Seattle, Washington, USA.
Collinet, C. & Delalandre, M. (2014) L'injonction au bien-être dans les programmes de prévention du vieillissement, *L'Année sociologique* 64(2) : 445-467.
Colombo, F., & Fortunati, L. (Eds.). (2011). *Broadband society and generational changes* (Vol. 5). Berlin, Germany: Peter Lang.
Couturier, Y., Gagnon, D. & Belzile, L. (2013). La gestion de cas comme intermédiaire du "bien vieillir". Entre autonomisation des usagers et protocolarisation des services aux personnes âgées en perte d'autonomie. *Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques 44*(1): 117-135.
Crignon-De Oliveira, C. (2010). Qu'est-ce que « bien vieillir » ? *Les Cahiers du Centre Georges Canguilhem* 4(1): 177-191. DOI : 10.3917/ccgc.004.0177
Crow, B. & Sawchuk, K. (2014). Ageing Mobile Media. In Goggin, G. & Hjorth, L. (Eds.), *The Routledge companion to mobile media* (p.279-290). New York, NY: Routledge.
Cruikshank, M. (2003). *Learning to be old: Gender, culture, and aging*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
de Vugt, G. (2010). Dare to edit! – the politics of Wikipedia. *Ephemera 10*(1): 64–76.
Dolan. Josephine (2013) 'Firm and Hard: Stardom, gender and the troubling embodiment of "successful aging"' in *De-centring Cultural Studies: Past, Present and Future of Cultural Studies* (eds.) José Igor Prieto-Arranz et. al. Cambridge Scholars Publishing: Newcastle: 217-246.
Dolan. Josephine & Tincknell, Estella (2012) (eds.) *Ageing Femininities: Troubling Representations*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
Dolan. Josephine (2012) 'It isn't going to be like this, is it?': A Celebration of Age Festival: class, race and dis-identification' in Dolan, Josephine & Tincknell, Estella (eds.) *Ageing Femininities: Troubling Representations*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing; Newcastle: 69-82.
Dolan. Josephine (2012) 'The Queen: the bio-pic, ageing femininity and the recuperation of the monarchy' in Aging Studies in Europe, (eds.) Stotesbury. J., and Swinnen. A., 2: 39-52.
Fagerstrom, J. & Aartsen, M. (2013). Successful Aging and its Relationship to Contemporary Norms: A Critical Look at the Call to Age Well, *Recherches Sociologique et Anthropologique* 44(1): 51-3.
Featherstone, M. & Hepworth, M. (1991). The mask of aging and the postmodern life course. In Featherstone, M., Hepworth, M. & Turner, B.S. (eds), *The Body : Social Process and Cultural Theory* (p.371-389). London: Sage Publications.
Featherstone, M., & Wernick, A. (1995). *Images of aging: Cultural representations of later life.* London, England: Routledge.
Fenge, L., Jones, K., & Read, R. (2010). Connecting participatory methods in a study of older lesbian and gay citizens in rural areas, *International Journal of Qualitative Methods 9*(4): 320-333.
Fernández-Ardèvol, M. & Ivan, L. (2013). Older people and mobile communication, in two European contexts. *Romanian Journal of Communication and Public Relations 15*(3): 83-98.
Fernández-Ardèvol, M. (2011). Interactions with and through mobile phones: What about the elderly population? *Wi: Journal of Mobile Media*. Retrieved from http://wi.hexagram.ca/?p=66
Fernández-Ardèvol, M., & Arroyo, L. (2012). Mobile telephony and older people: Exploring use andrejection, interactions. *Studies in Communication & Culture, 3*(1), 9-24.
Fineman, S. (2011). *Organizing Age*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Fisk, A. D., Rogers, W. A., Charness, N., Czaja, S. J., & Sharit, J. (2009). *Designing for older adults: Principles and creative human factors approaches* (2nd ed.). Boca Ratón, FL: CRC Press.
Fontaine, R. (2007). Vieillesse réussie et processus d'individuation, in *Difficultés et réussites de la vie en établissements pour personnes âgées*, ERES : 65-71. DOI : 10.3917/eres.perso.2007.01.0065
Forman, M. (2012). How we feel the music: Popular music by elders and for elders. *Popular Music, 31(Special Issue 2)*: 245-260.
Fox, N. Cultures of ageing in Thailand and Australia. (What can an ageing body do?) *Sociology 39*(3): 481-498.
Gee, E, & G. Gutman, (eds.). (2000). *The Overselling of Population Aging: Apocalyptic Demography, Intergenerational Challenges, and Social Policy.* Don Mills, Ontario: Oxford University Press.
Gilleard, C. (1996). Consumption and identity in later life: toward a cultural gerontology. *Ageing and Society*, 16: 489-498.
Grenier, A. (2012) *Transitions and the Lifecourse*, The Policy Press, Bristol.
Grenier, A. (2006). Older Women and 'Frailty' Aged, Gendered and Embodied Resistance Crossing Age and Generational Boundaries: Exploring Intergenerational Research Encounters. In Powell, J. L. & Wahidin, A. *Foucault and Aging*. Nova Science Publishers.
Grenier, L. (2012). Ageing and/as enduring: Discussing with "Turtles [that] don't die of old age". In Latzko-Toth, G., & Millerand, F. (Eds.), *TEM 2012: Proceedings of the technology & emerging media track –*

annual conference of the Canadian Communication Association (Waterloo, 30 May 1 June, 2012), http://www.tem.fl.ulaval.ca/www/wp-content/PDF/Waterloo_2012/GRENIER-TEM2012.pdf
Grenier, L., & Valois-Nadeau, F. (2013). «Vous êtes tous des gagnants»: Étoile des aînés et le vieillissement réussi au Québec. *Recherches Sociologiques et Anthropologiques* 44(1): 137-156.
Gullette, M. (2004). *Aged by culture*. Chicago IL: University of Chicago Press.
Gullette, M. M. (1997). Declining to Decline: *Cultural combat: the politics of the midlife*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia.
Haddon, L., & Mante-Meijer, E. A. (Eds.), *Generational use of new media* (p.71-88). Burlington, VT: Ashgate.
Haider, J. & O. Sunden (2010). Beyond the legacy of the Enlightenment? Online Encyclopaedias as digital heterotopias. *First Monday, 15(1)*.
Harwood, J. (2007). *Understanding Communication and Aging.* Los Angeles: Sage.
Hebblethwaite, S., & Norris, J. E. (2010). "You don't want to hurt his feelings": Family leisure as a context for intergenerational ambivalence. *Journal of Leisure Research,* 42 (3): 489- 508.
Hebblethwaite, S., & Norris, J. E. (2011). Expressions of generativity through family leisure: Experiences of grandparents and adult grandchildren. *Family Relations,* 60 (1): 121-133.
Herold, D. (2012). Digital natives: Discourses of exclusion in an inclusive society. In Loos, E. F., L. Haddon & E. Mante-Meijer (Eds.), *Generational use of new media* (pp. 71–87). Farnham: Ashgate.
Hummel, C., Mallon, I. & Caradec, V. (2014). *Vieillesses et vieillissements. Regards sociologiques*, Rennes, PU Rennes.
Hummel C. (2005), La portée sociale de la théorie du vieillissement réussi : un problématique retour à la responsabilité individuelle, in : Guillaume J.-F. (ed.), *Aventuriers solitaires en quête d'utopie. Les formes contemporaines de l'engagement*, Liège : Editions de l'Université de Liège: 51-61.
Hyvönen, P., Romero, M., & Barberà, E. (2012). Technology-enhanced learning for creative collaboration in older adults. In "Open Learning Generations - *Closing the Gap from Generation 'Y' to the Mature Lifelong Learners." Proceedings of the EDEN 2012 Annual Conference*, Porto, Portugal. Published by the European Distance and E-Learning Network.
Hyvönen, P., Romero, M., Hakkarainen, P. & Impiö, N. (2013). Creative collaboration for enhancing older adult's ICT use. Paper presented at Earli Biennial Conference, in a papers session "Problem solving and collaboration". Munchen Germany 27 – 31 August 2013.
Hyvönen, P., Romero, M., & Barbera, E. (2013). "The more you use it, the more you learn it." Older adults' strategies in self- and co-regulated learning to use tablet technologies. *Paper presented at ECER Conference, in a symposium "ICT in education: Technology-enhanced learning"*. Istanbul Turkey 9.-13.9.2013.
Katz, S. (1996). *Disciplining old age: The formation of gerontological knowledge*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press.
Katz, S. (2000) Busy Bodies: Activity, Aging and the Management of Everyday Life. *Journal of Aging Studies* 14 (2): 135-152.
Katz, S. (2005). *Cultural aging: Life course, lifestyle and senior worlds*. Peterborough, Canada: Broadview Press.
Katz, S. (2013) "Active and Successful Aging: Lifestyle as a Gerontological idea" *Recherches Sociologique et Anthropologique* 44 (1), 333-49.
Knight, C. & S. Pryke (2012). Wikipedia and the University, a case study. *Teaching in Higher Education 17*(6): 649–659.
Kurniawan, S. (2008). Older people and mobile phones: A multi-method investigation. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies, 66*(12): 889–901.
Kurniawan, S., Mahmud, M., & Nugroho, Y. (2006). A study of the use of mobile phones by older persons. In *CHI '06 extended abstracts on Human factors in computing systems* (pp. 989–994). Presented at the Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, New York, NY: ACM.
Langlais P.-C. (2014). La négociation contre la démocratie : le cas Wikipedia, *Négociations* 21: 21-34.
Lesemann, F. (2001). Vingt années de sciences sociales du vieillissement au Canada: un essai d'interprétation. *Canadian Journal on Aging / La Revue canadienne du vieillissement* 20 : 25-57. DOI: 10.1017/S0714980800015191
Ling, R. (2008). Should we be concerned that the elderly don't text? *The Information Society, 24*(5): 334–341.
Loos, E. F. (2010). *Senior citizens: Digital immigrants in their own country? An exploration of information accessibility*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Boom/Lemma. Retrieved from http://www.academia.edu/764497/Senior_citizens_Digital_immigrants_in_their_own_country_An_exploration_of_information_accessibility
Loos, E. F. (2012). Senior citizens: Digital immigrants in their own country? *Observatorio (OBS*) Journal*, 6

(1): 1-23.
Loos, E. F., Haddon, L., & Mante-Meijer, E. A. (Eds.). (2012). *Generational use of new media*. Burlington, VT: Ashgate.
Luyt, B. (2012). The Inclusivity of Wikipedia and the Drawing of Expert Boundaries: An Examination of Talk Pages and Reference Lists. *Journal of the American Society for and Information Science and Technology 63*(9): 1868–1878.
Moulaert, T., & Biggs, S. (2013). International and European policy on work and retirement: Reinventing critical perspectives on active ageing and mature subjectivity. *Human Relations, 66* (1): 23-43.
Moulaert, T. (2012). Pourquoi les francophones préfèrent-ils la sociologie du vieillissement à la gérontologie critique ?, *Gérontologie et société 142* (3) : 81-99. DOI : 10.3917/gs.142.0081
Moulaert, T. (2013). Vieillissement actif. Notion singulière, parcours pluriels, *L'Observatoire* 75 : 5-8.
Moulaert, T., Carbonnelle, S., & Nisen, L. (2014). *Le vieillissement actif dans tous ses éclats*. Sage.
Moulaert, T. & Viriot Durandal, J-P. (2013). Production et rapport aux normes contemporaines du vieillir. *Recherches Sociologiques et Anthropologiques* 44(1): 1-7.
Moulaert, T. & Viriot Durandal, J-P. (2013). De la notion au référentiel international de politique publique. Le savant, l'expert et le politique dans la construction du vieillissement actif. *Recherches Sociologiques et Anthropologiques* 44(1): 11-31.
Prensky, M. (2001). Digital natives, digital immigrants. *On the Horizon, 9*(5): 1-6.
Reagle, J. & L. Rhue (2011). Gender Bias in Wikipedia and Britannica. *International Journal of Communication 5*: 1138–1158.
Reagle, J. (2010). *Good Faith Collaboration*. MIT Press.
Riggs, K.E. (1998). *Mature Audiences: Television in the Life of Elders.* New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.
Riggs, K.E. (2004). *Granny @Work: Aging and New Technology on the Job in America.* New York: Routledge.
Rodriguez, C. (2001) *Fissures in the Mediascape. An International Study of Citizen's Media.* NJ: Hampton Press.
Romero, M., Hyvönen, P. & Barbera, E. (2012). Creativity in collaborative learning across the life span, *Creative Education*. 3(4): 422-429.
Sawchuk, K. (2013). "Tactical Mediatization and Activist Ageing: pressures, pushbacks and the story of RECAA," in *MediKulture 54 (*special issue on mediatization edited by Stig Hjarvard and Line Nybro Peterson: 47-64.
Sawchuk K. and Crow, B. (2012). Seniors, Cell Phones, and Tactical Restriction, in Phillip Vannini *et al*., eds. *Technologies of Mobility in the Americas* (p.157-174). New York: Peter Lang Publishing, Inc.
Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. (2010). Into the grey zone: Seniors, cell phones and milieus that matter. In B. Poppinga (ed.), *Observing the mobile user experience: Proceedings of the 1st international workshop held in conjunction with NordiCHI* (p. 17–20). Oldenburg, Germany: HaptiMap. Retrieved from http://omue10.offis.de/files/OMUE10-Proceedings.pdf
Sawchuk, K., & Crow, B. (2012). "I'm G-Mom on the Phone." *Feminist Media Studies, 12*(4): 496–505.
Sayago, S., & Blat, J. (2010). Telling the story of older people e-mailing: an ethnographical study, *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 68: 105-120.
Sayago, S., & Blat, J. (2011). An ethnographical study of the accessibility barriers in the everyday interactions of older people with the web. *Universal Access to the Information Society 10*(4): 359-371.
Sayago, S., Forbes, P., & Blat, J. (2012). Older people's social sharing practices in YouTube through an ethnographical lens. *HCI 2012: Proceedings of the 26th BCS conference on human computer interaction* (p. 185-194). Retrieved from http://ewic.bcs.org/content/ConMediaFile/20690
Séguin, A.-M. (2011). Le discours gouvernemental québécois concernant le rôle des municipalités dans le soutien à une population vieillissante : vers une reconfiguration du système de soutien aux aînés? *Diversité urbaine 11(1) :* 39-58.
Selwyn, N. (2004). The information aged: A qualitative study of older adults' use of information and communications technology. *Journal of Aging Studies, 18*(4): 369–384.
Selwyn, N., Gorard, S., Furlong, J., & Madden, L. (2003). Older adults' use of information and communications technology in everyday life. *Ageing and Society, 23*(5): 561–582.
Sokolovsky, J. (Eds). (2009) *The Cultural Context of Aging: Worldwide Perspectives, 3rd Ed.* Westport Connecticut: Praeger
Suoranta, J. & T. Vadén (2012). Wikilearning as radical equality. In *Learning the virtual life* (p. 98–113). New York, NY: Peter Pericles Trifonas.
Tulloch, J. (1989). Approaching the Audience: The Elderly. In E. Seiter, H.Borchers, G. Kreutzner and E. M. Warth (Eds.), *Remote Control: Television, Audiences and Cultural Power* New York and London: Rout-

ledge, p. 180-203.
Vanden Abeele, V., & Schutter, B. (2010). Designing intergenerational play via enactive interaction, competition and acceleration. *Personal and Ubiquitous Computing, 14*(5): 425–433.
Viriot Durandal, J-P. & Guthleben, G. (2002). Le pouvoir d'être vieux, *Gérontologie et société* 102(3) : 237-252. DOI : 10.3917/gs.102.0237
Wadewitz, A., A. E. Geller & J. Baisley-Murray. User:Wadewitz/TeachingEssay: Wiki-hacking: Opening up the academy with Wikipedia. Online: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User%3AWadewitz/TeachingEssay?oldid=634159627
Walker, A. (2007). Why involve older people in research? *Age and Ageing, 36*(5): 481–483.
Wallach I. (2012), Internet et santé chez les aînés: fracture numérique ou présupposés âgistes?, in Thoër-Fabre C. et Lévy J.J. (Eds), *Internet et santé,* Presses de l'Université du Québec.
Woodward, K. (1999). *Figuring Age: Women, Bodies, Generations*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
Wray, S. (2004). What constitutes agency and empowerment for women in later life? *The Sociological Review* : 33-38.
Yin, R. K. (2014). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. California: Sage.
Zimmer, M. (2009). *Renvois* of the past, present and future: hyperlinks and the structuring of knowledge from the *Encyclopédie* to Web 2.0. *New Media & Society* 11: 95-114.

Newspapers and Online Sources

Bulik, B. S. (2010, October 11). Boomers -- Yes, Boomers -- Spend the Most on Tech. *Advertising Age*. Retrieved from http://adage.com/article/digital/consumer-electronics-baby-boomers-spend-tech/146391/
Collard, N. (22 March 2015). Où sont les femmes dans Wikipédia? La Presse +, Actualités.
Filipacchi, A. (24 April 2013). Wikipedia's Sexism Toward Female Novelists, New York Times, Sunday Review, Op-Ed Contributor. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/28/opinion/sunday/wikipedias-sexism-toward-female-novelists.html?_r=0
Gardner, S. (19 Feb. 2011). Nine reasons women don't edit Wikipedia (in their own words). Retrieved from http://suegardner.org/2011/02/19/nine-reasons-why-women-dont-edit-wikipedia-in-their-own-words/
Gauthier, M & Sawchuk, K. Perpetuating exclusion in Wikipedia : the case of WAM or the Centre for Women Ageing and Media. Retrieved from http://actproject.ca/perpetuating-exclusion-in-wikipedia-the-case-of-wam-or-the-centre-for-women-ageing-and-media/.
Mitchell, C. (2010, June 8). The grey tsunami. *The Mark News*. Canada. Retrieved from http://www.themarknews.com/articles/1653-the-grey-tsunami/#.URoqiR1PjSg
Pappas, S. (3 December 2014). Wikipedia's Gender Problem Gets a Closer Look. Live Science. Retrieved from http://www.livescience.com/48985-wikipedia-editing-gender-gap.html
Peacock, Tom. Does Academia Have a Place on Wikipedia? From activist ageing to feminist edit-a-thons, four new Concordia initiatives highlight the website's importance as a learning tool. Retrieved from http://www.concordia.ca/news/news/stories/cunews/main/stories/2015/04/29/wikipedia-important-learning-tool.html

Reports

Allen, M. K. (2013). *Consumption of culture by older Canadians on the Internet* (No. 75 006 X). Statistics Canada. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75-006-x/2013001/article/11768-eng.htm
European Commission. (2010). Commission staff working document ex-ante evaluation: Accompanying document to the decision of the European parliament and of the council on the European year for active ageing (2012). Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved from http://europa.eu/ey2012/BlobServlet?docId=6780&langId=en
International Telecommunication Union. (2012). *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2012* (16th ed.). Geneva, Switzerland.
Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés. (2012). *Veillir et vivre ensemble* : *Chez soi dans sa communauté au Québec*. Retrieved from http://.www.vieilliretvivreensemble.gouv.qc.ca
Quorus Consulting Group. (2012). *2012 Cell phone consumer attitudes study*. Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association. Retrieved from http://cwta.ca/wordpress/wpcontent/uploads/2011/08/CWTA-2012ConsumerAttitudes.pdf
Special Senate Committee on Aging. (2009). *Canada's aging population: Seizing the opportunity*. Ottawa, Canada: The Senate. Retrieved from http://www.parl.gc.ca/40/2/parlbus/commbus/senate/come/agei-e/rep-e/

AgingFinalReport-e.pdf
Standing Senate Committee on Transport and Communications. (2010). *Plan for a digital Canada*. Ottawa, Canada: The Senate. Retrieved from http://www.planpouruncanadanumerique.com/images/stories/pdf/report.pdf
Statistics Canada. (2012) *Individual Internet use and e-commerce*. Ottawa, Canada. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/131028/dq131028a-eng.htm
Statistics Canada. (2007). *A portrait of seniors in Canada 2006* (No. 89-519). Ottawa, Canada. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-519-x/89-519-x2006001-eng.pdf
UNESCO. (2006). Active ageing. *International Social Science Journal*, (190). Retrieved from http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/resources/periodicals/issj-social-science/pastissues/issj-n-190/
UNU-MERIT (authors R. Glott, P. Schmidt, R. Ghosh). (2010). Wikipedia Survey – Overview of Results.
Wikipedia Editors Study, Results from the Editor Survey, April 2011. Retrieved from https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Editor_Survey_2011
WHO. (2002). *Active ageing: A policy framework*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved from http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2002/WHO_NMH_NPH_02.8.pdf

Summary of contributions /Sommaire des contributions

Created/ Créées

English

- Activist Ageing: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Activist_ageing Done by Maude Gauthier
- Respecting Elders: communities against elder abuse: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respecting_elders:_Communities_against_elder_abuse Done by Maude Gauthier
- Kim Sawchuk: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kim_Sawchuk Done by Maude Gauthier
- Ageing Studies: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ageing_studies Done by Maude Gauthier
- Centre for Women, Ageing and Media (got deleted)
- LGBTQ ageing: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_ageing Initial draft by an unknown Wikipedian, modified by Maude Gauthier
- The Silver Tsunami: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Silver_Tsunami Done by Andrea Charise and Jacikka Premakumar
- The Coming of Age (book): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Coming_of_Age_(book) Done by Carolina Mainardi
- Kathleen Woodward: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kathleen_Woodward Done by Laura Ye
- European Network in Aging Studies: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Network_in_Aging_Studies Done by Maude Gauthier

Portuguese

- Estudo de Evelhecimento: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estudo_de_Envelhecimento Marcela Costa and Carolina Mainardi
- A Velhice (livro): https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Velhice_(livro) Done by Carolina Mainardi

Français

- Cultures du vieillissement : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultures_du_vieillissement Fait par Fannie Valois-Nadeau
- Centre for Women, Ageing and Media : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_for_Women,_Ageing_and_Media Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Centre de recherche et d'expertise en gérontologie sociale : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_de_recherche_et_d%27expertise_en_g%C3%A9rontologie_sociale Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Vieillissement activiste: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieillissement_activiste Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Mémés déchaînées : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A9m%C3%A9s_d%C3%A9cha%C3%AEn%C3%A9es Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Sexualité des personnes âgées : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexualit%C3%A9_des_personnes_%C3%A2g%C3%A9es Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Technologies et vieillissement : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technologies_et_vieillissement Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Vieillissement réussi : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieillissement_r%C3%A9ussi Fait par Myriam Durocher
- Genre et médias : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genre_et_m%C3%A9dias Fait par Maude Gauthier et Myriam Durocher
-

Changes made to existing entries/Changements aux entrées existantes

English

- Active ageing: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_ageing Done by Maude Gauthier
- Ageism: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ageism Done by Maude Gauthier and WAM Summer School participants Hannah Grist and Kate Latham
- Aging and society: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aging_and_society Done by Maude Gauthier
- Media and gender: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_and_gender Done by Maude Gauthier and Myriam Durocher
- Mediatization (media): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediatization_(media) Done by Maude Gauthier and Myriam Durocher
- Media studies: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_studies Done by Maude Gauthier
- Atwater Library: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atwater_Library Done by Maude Gauthier
- CARP (Canada): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CARP_(Canada) Done by Maude Gauthier
- Digital literacy: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_literacy Done by Maude Gauthier
- Elder abuse: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elder_abuse Done by Maude Gauthier
- Information processing technology and aging: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_processing_technology_and_aging Done by Maude Gauthier
- Leisure: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leisure Done by Maude Gauthier and Shannon Hebblethwaite.
- Old age: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_age Done by Maude Gauthier
- Population aging: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_ageing Done by Maude Gauthier and Gladys Marfo
- Raging Grannies: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raging_Grannies Done by Maude Gauthier
- Sexuality in older age: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexuality_in_older_age Done by Maude Gauthier and WAM Summer School participants Linda Hess, Elena Fronk, Eva Krainitzki and Ieva Stončikaitė
- Successful aging: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Successful_aging Done by Maude Gauthier and WAM Summer School participants Barbara Marshall, Caroline Coyle, Ioana Schiau and Maricel Oro Piqueras
- Social capital: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_capital Done by Kelly Leonard
- Gerontology: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerontology Done by Mary-Jane Kwok-Choon

Français

- Âgisme : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%82gisme Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Personne âgée : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personne_%C3%A2g%C3%A9e Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Fracture numérique (générationnelle) : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fracture_num%C3%A9rique_(g%C3%A9n%C3%A9rationnelle) Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Sociologie de la vieillesse et du vieillissement : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociologie_de_la_vieillesse_et_du_vieillissement Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Vieillesse : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieillesse Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Vieillissement : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieillissement Fait par Maude Gauthier
- Vieillissement démographique : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieillissement_d%C3%A9mographique Fait par Maude Gauthier

German

- Altersdiskriminierung: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altersdiskriminierung Done by members of the C.IAS