

Social exclusion (in older adults) why bother?

Marja Aartsen

NOVA, OsloMet

November 22 2018 NSA Frokostseminar

Older women are more likely to be poor, socially isolated, badly housed, unhealthy and die sooner because of a lifetime of lower pay and unequal working conditions than older men, according to a new report.



▲ A woman pushes her shopping bag past closed shops in The Fylde, Lancashire. The Centre for Ageing Better discovered severe inequalities for older people were largely a product of poverty in life. Photograph: Christopher Thomond for the Guardian

crisis









Barriers to Health Care Access Among the Elderly and Who Perceives Them

| Annette L. Fitzpatrick, PhD, MA, Neil R. Powe, MD, MPH, MBA, Lawton S. Cooper, MD, MPH, Diane G. Ives, MPH, and John A. Robbins, MD

Disparity in access to health care among nonelderly Americans has been well documented. The primary reason for this disparity is lack of health insurance, either employer-sponsored or public.¹⁻⁵ Approximately 16% of Americans aged younger than 65 years were uninsured in 2000.⁶ A large percentage of working-age Americans without coverage have histories of chronic conditions, including diabetes, heart disease, and depression.² The vast majority of these people delayed or did not receive needed care because of cost. Although the most important factor affecting the ability to use health services in the nonelderly is lack of insurance, other factors have also

Objectives. We evaluated self-perceived access to health care in a cohort of Medicare beneficiaries.

Methods. We identified patterns of use and barriers to health care from self-administered questionnaires collected during the 1993–1994 annual examination of the Cardiovascular Health Study.

Results. The questionnaires were completed by 4889 (91.1%) participants, with a mean age of 76.0 years. The most common barriers to seeing a physician were the doctor's lack of responsiveness to patient concerns, medical bills, transportation, and street safety. Low income, no supplemental insurance, older age, and female gender were independently related to perceptions of barriers. Race was not significant after adjustment for other factors.

Conclusions. Psychological and physical barriers affect access to care among the elderly; these may be influenced by poverty more than by race. (*Am J Public Health.* 2004;94:1788–1794)

Fitzpatrick, A. L., Powe, N. R., Cooper, L. S., Ives, D. G., & Robbins, J. A. (2004). Barriers to health care access among the elderly and who perceives them. *American journal of public health, 94*(10), 1788-1794.

Life course influences on social exclusion

Pathway: low status family, low education, bad working conditions, early retirement



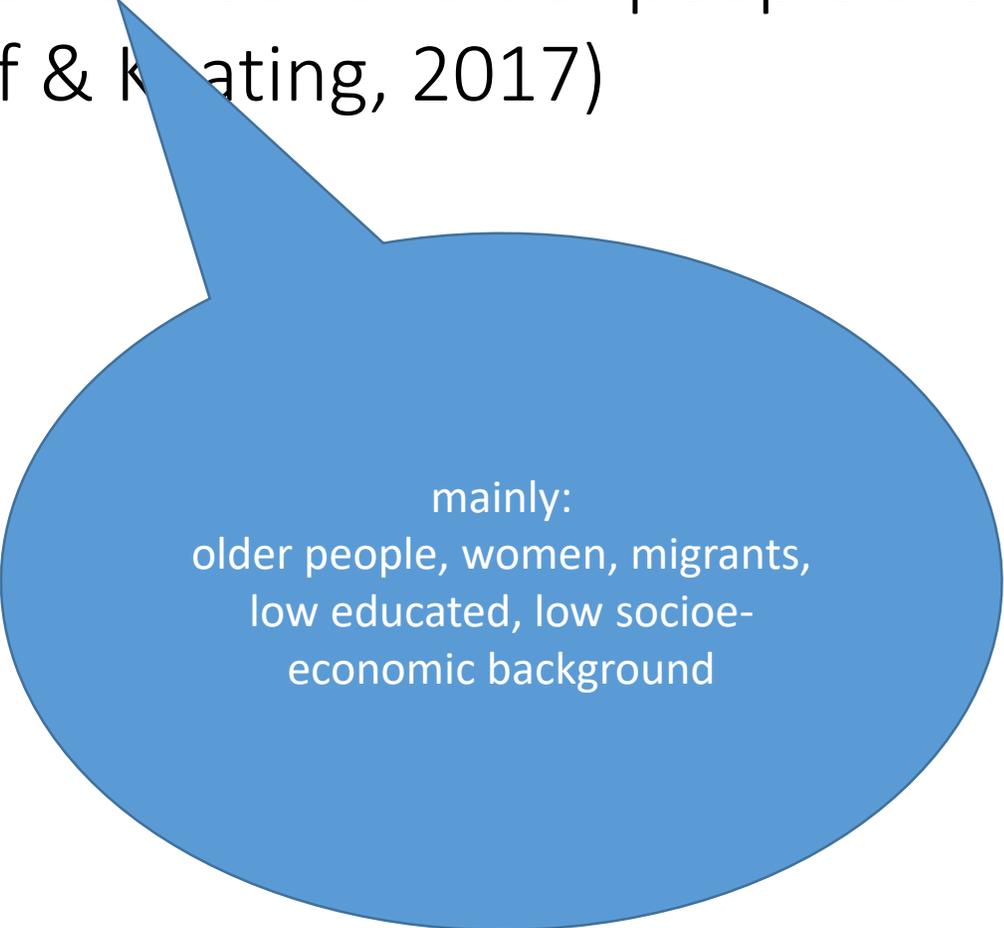
Cumulative: the longer in poverty, the poorer the outcomes in later life



Latency: a direct effect of childhood circumstances on the brain, body, personality



Being socially connected is a universal need and a fundamental human right, but a considerable number of older people are socially excluded (Walsh, Scharf & Keating, 2017)



mainly:
older people, women, migrants,
low educated, low socioe-
conomic background

Being socially connected is a universal need and a fundamental human right, but a considerable number of older people are socially excluded (Walsh, Scharf & Keating, 2017)

One of the five headline targets of the Europe 2020 indicators is to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion with at least 20 million by 2020 (EU Commission, 2010)

ROSEnet COST ACTION (CA 15122)

REDUCING OLD-AGE SOCIAL EXCLUSION: COLLABORATIONS IN RESEARCH & POLICY

ROSEnet | COST ACTION (CA 15122)

ROSEnet - Reducing Old-Age Social Exclusion: Collaborations in Research and Policy - responds to research, policy and societal challenges with respect to the social exclusion of older people in



ROSEnet main aim

- The main aim and objective of the Action is to overcome fragmentation and critical gaps in conceptual innovation on old age exclusion across the life course, in order to address the research-policy disconnect and tackle social exclusion amongst older adults in Europe



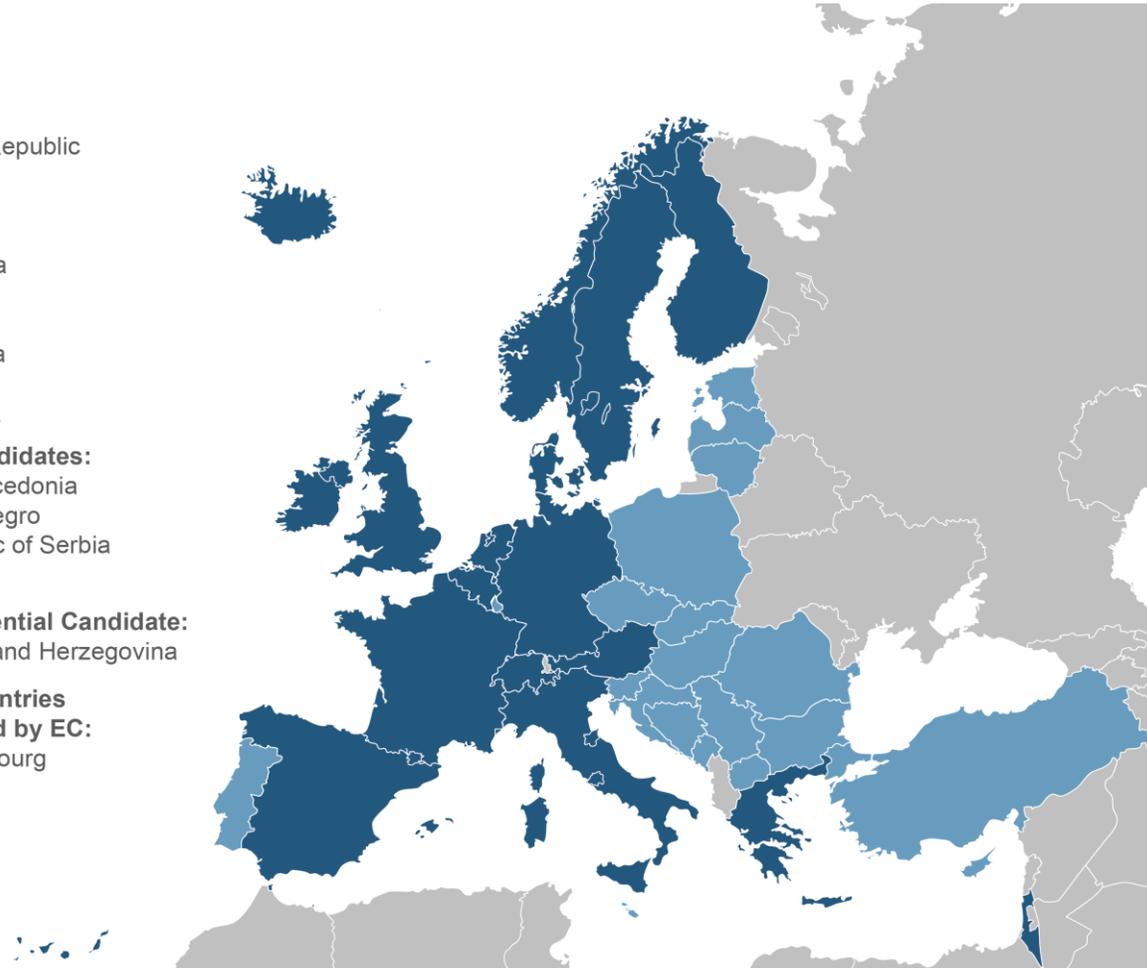
COST Countries, Inclusive Target Countries in light blue

- **EU 13:**
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Malta
Poland
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia

- EU Candidates:**
fYR Macedonia
Montenegro
Republic of Serbia
Turkey

- EU Potential Candidate:**
Bosnia and Herzegovina

- EU Countries targeted by EC:**
Luxembourg
Portugal

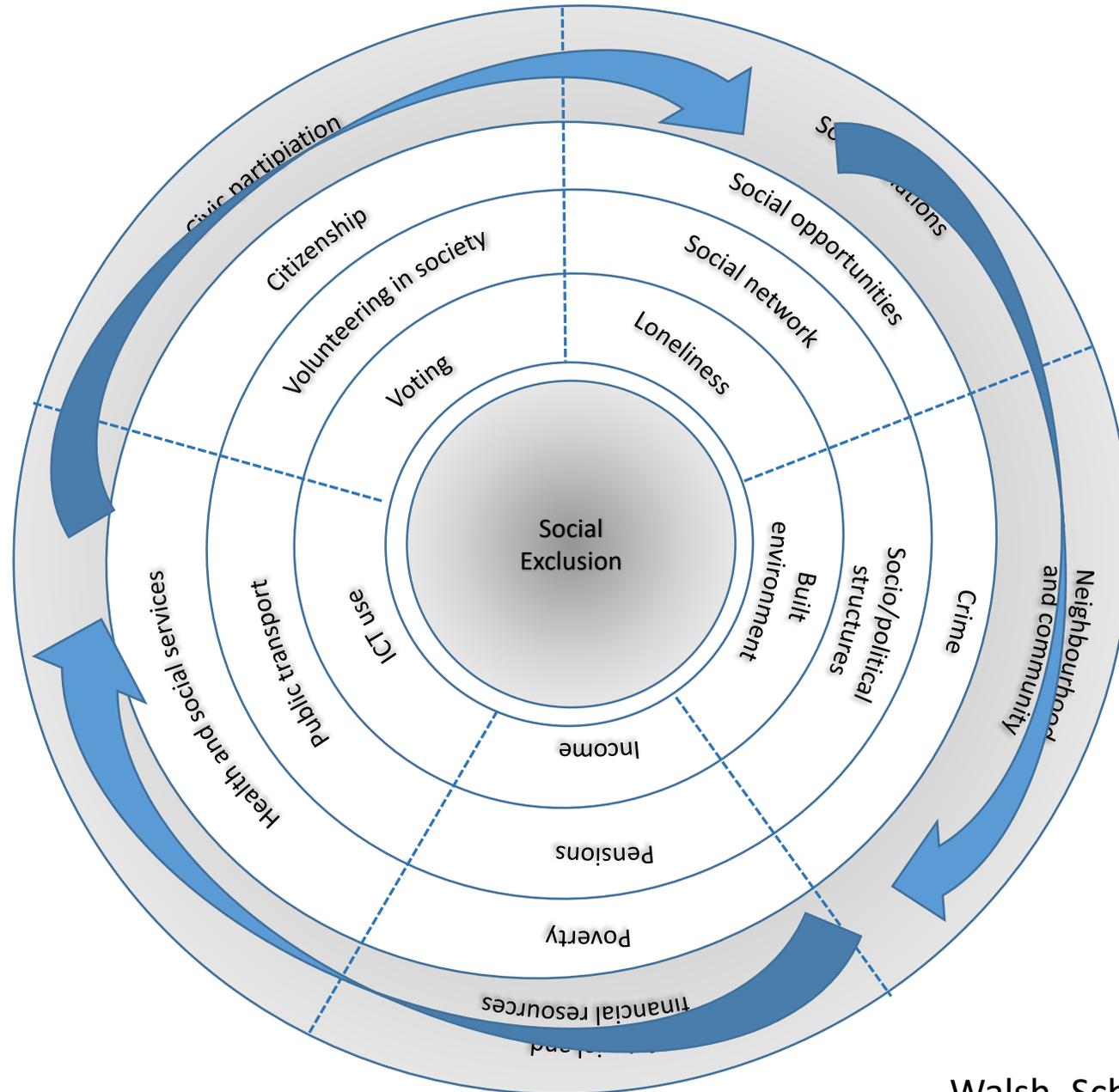


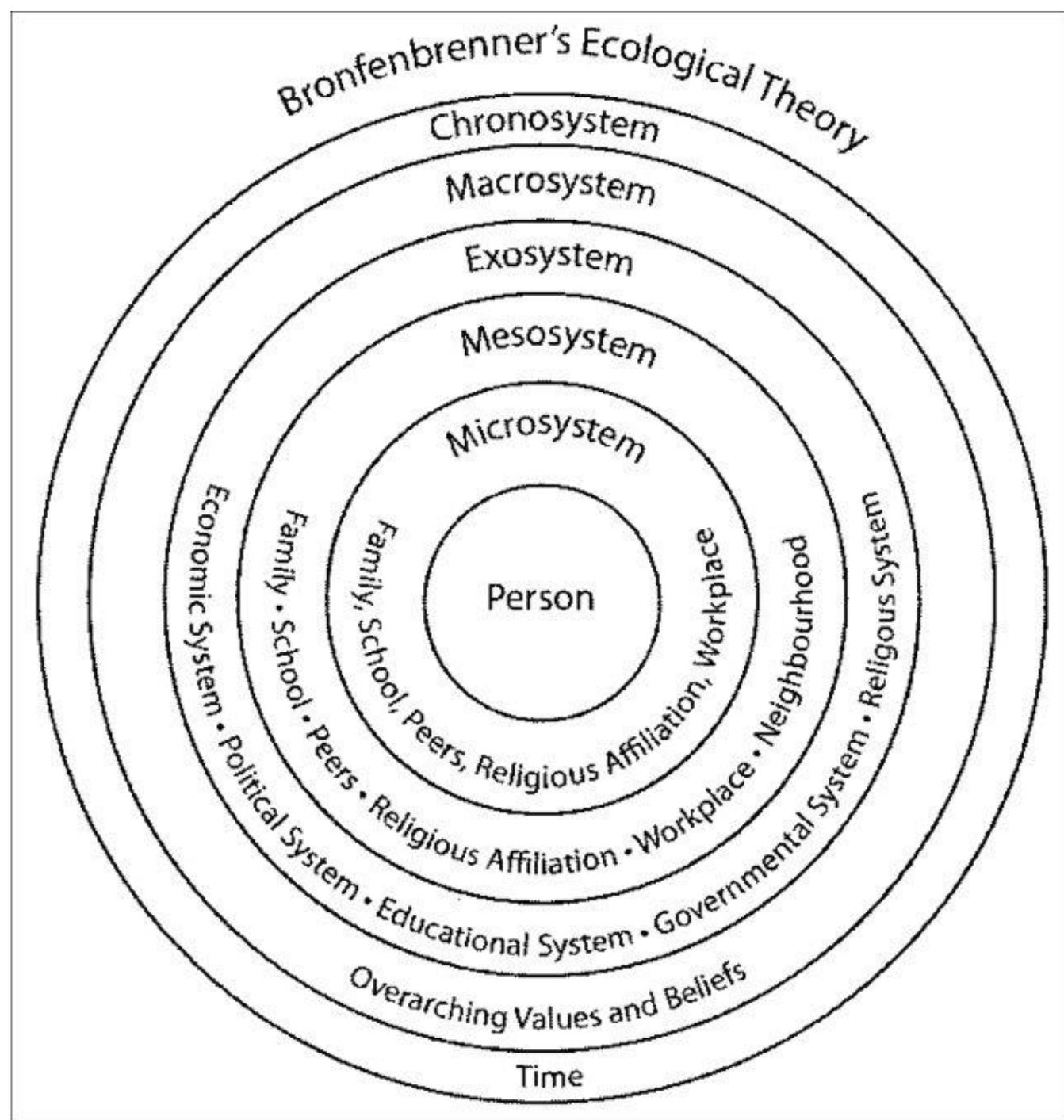
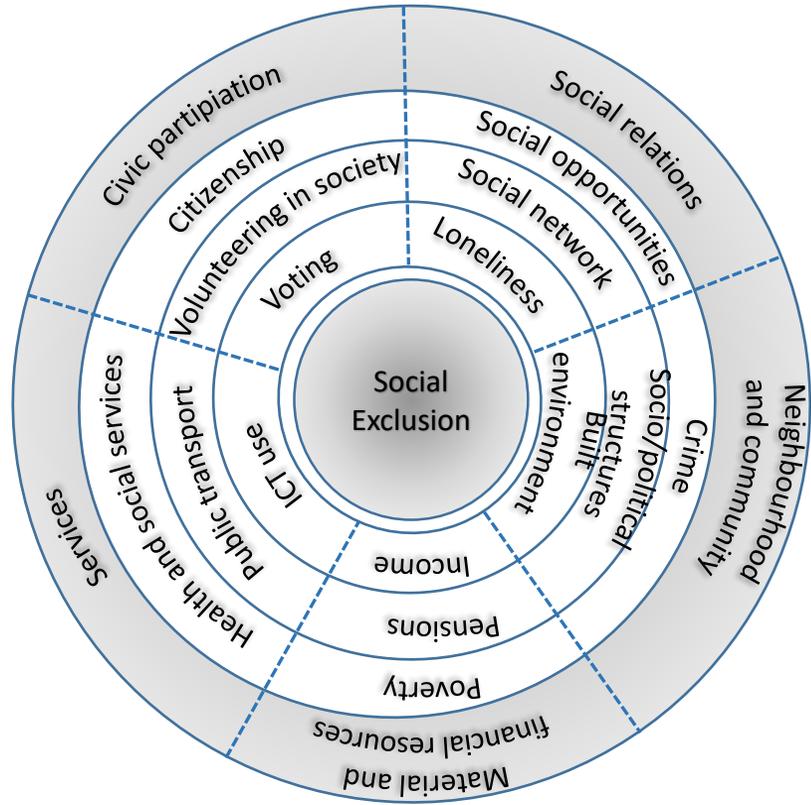


REVIEW

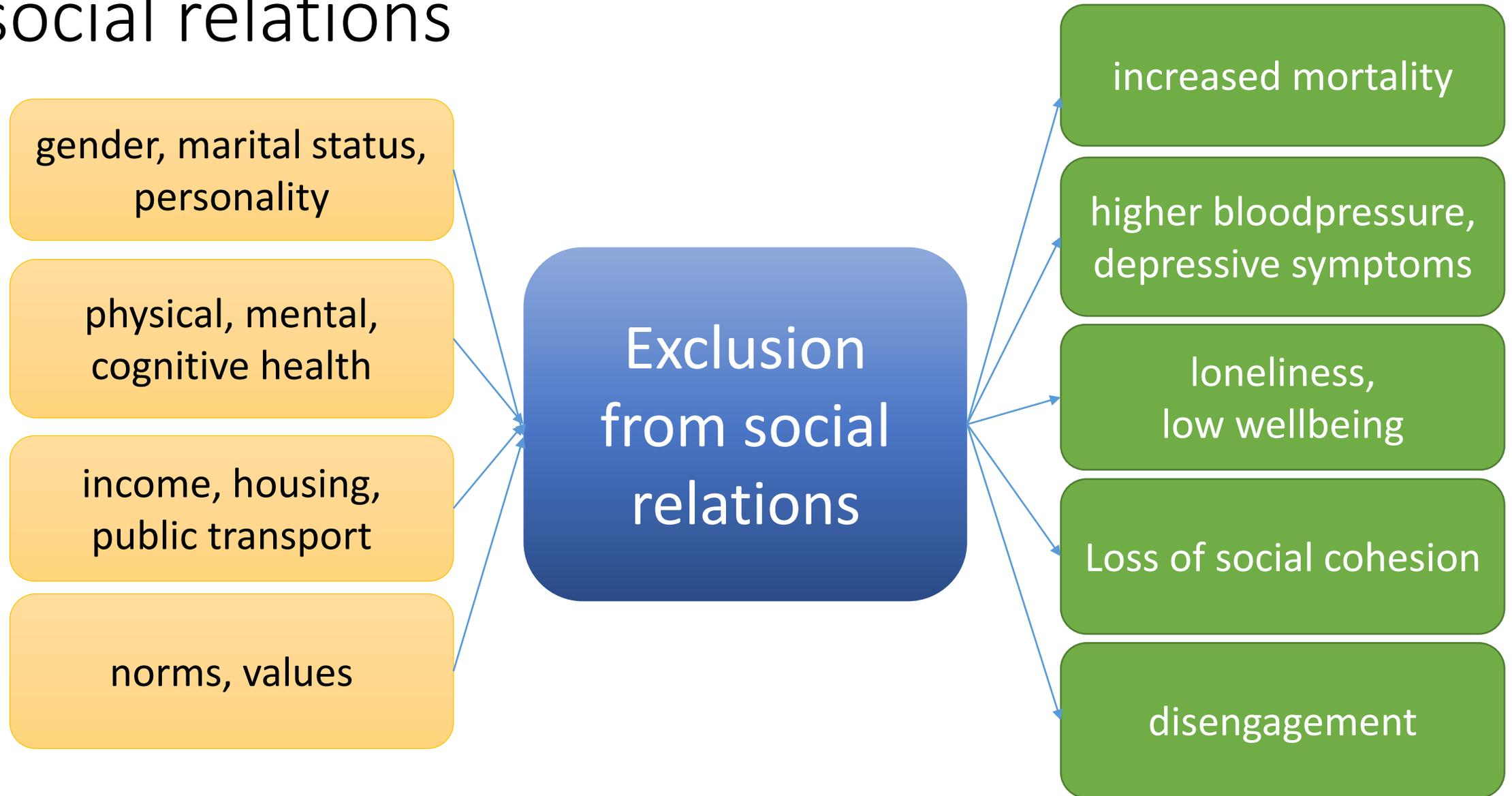
Social exclusion of older persons: a scoping review and conceptual framework

Kieran Walsh¹ · Thomas Scharf² · Norah Keating^{3,4}





causes and consequences of exclusion from social relations



Social exclusion...

... involves interchanges between multi-level risk factors, processes and outcomes. Varying in form and degree across the older adult life course, **its complexity, impact and prevalence are amplified by old-age vulnerabilities, accumulated disadvantage for some groups, and constrained opportunities to ameliorate exclusion.** Old-age exclusion leads to inequities in choice and control, resources and relationships, and power and rights in key domains of neighbourhood and community; services, amenities and mobility; material and financial resources; social relations; socio-cultural aspects of society; and civic participation. Old-age exclusion implicates states, societies, communities and individuals. (*Walsh, Scharf & Keating, 2017*)

Social exclusion...

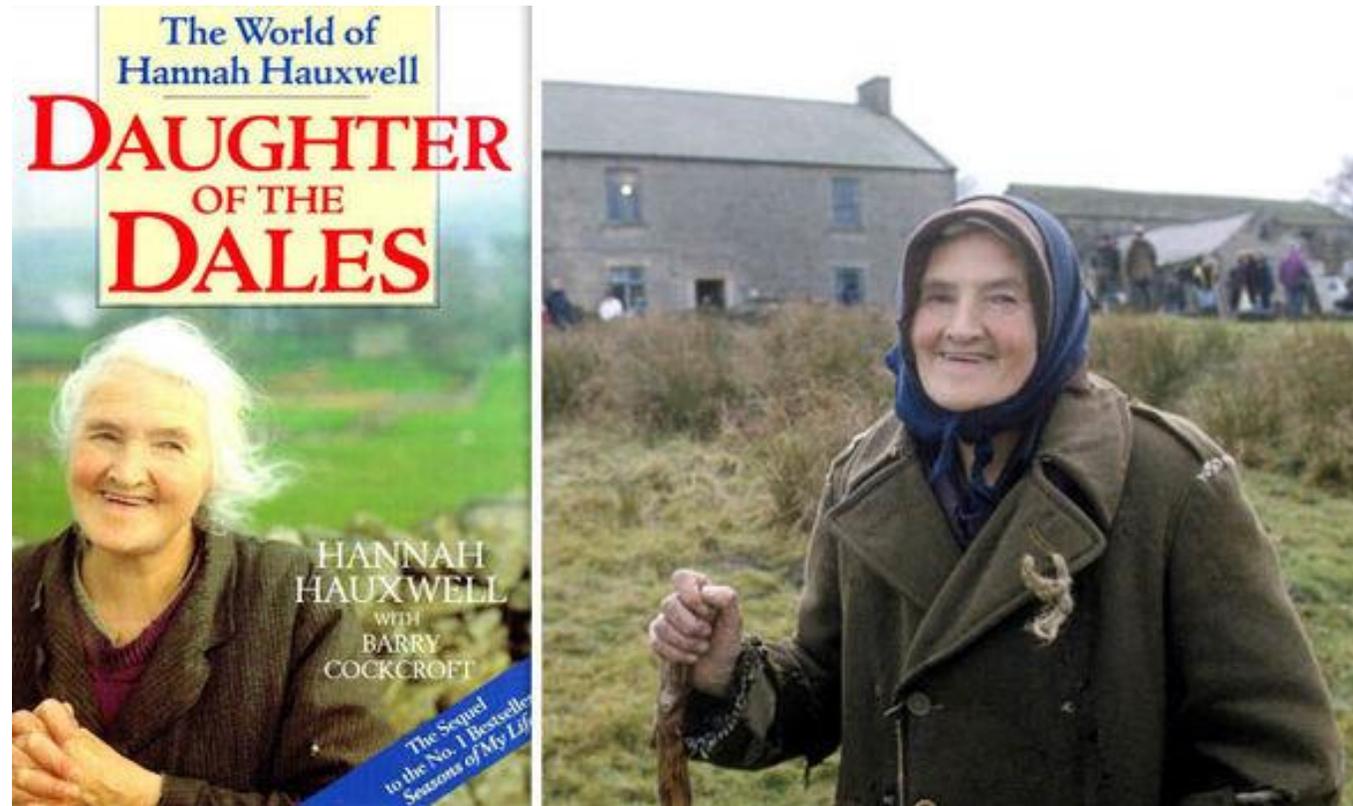
... involves interchanges between multi-level risk factors, processes and outcomes. Varying in form and degree across the older adult life course, its complexity, impact and prevalence are amplified by old-age vulnerabilities, accumulated disadvantage for some groups, and constrained opportunities to ameliorate exclusion. **Old-age exclusion leads to inequities in choice and control, resources and relationships, and power and rights** in key domains of neighbourhood and community; services, amenities and mobility; material and financial resources; social relations; socio-cultural aspects of society; and civic participation. Old-age exclusion implicates states, societies, communities and individuals (*Walsh, Scharf & Keating, 2017*)

Social exclusion...

... involves interchanges between multi-level risk factors, processes and outcomes. Varying in form and degree across the older adult life course, its complexity, impact and prevalence are amplified by old-age vulnerabilities, accumulated disadvantage for some groups, and constrained opportunities to ameliorate exclusion. Old-age exclusion leads to inequities in choice and control, resources and relationships, and power and rights in key domains of neighbourhood and community; services, amenities and mobility; material and financial resources; social relations; socio-cultural aspects of society; and civic participation. **Old-age exclusion implicates states, societies, communities and individuals.** *(Walsh, Scharf & Keating, 2017)*

Hannah Hauxwell

1 August 1926 – 30 January 2018



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4XNv0QGwdA>