CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON AGING AND CARE (CIRAC)
Inaugural Conference

Age and Care Graz 2023:

Aging in a Caring Society? Theories in Conversation

September 20–22, 2023
RESOWI (Building C), University of Graz, Austria

KEYNOTES BY
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Aging in a Caring Society?
Theories in Conversation

UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ
Center for Interdisciplinary Research on
Aging and Care

IMPRINT: Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC), Stefan Schweigler
Photo: Vanessa Scharrer

Contents

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Care Age Graz 2023 Logo by Luana Bechstein. She is a scholar in cultural studies and art, and an artist herself. She was co-initiator of the CIRAC symposia series "Interdisciplinary Doctoral Symposium on Aging and Care" and has since crafted two designs to be used for CIRAC conferences in which she creatively approaches the intersections of aging and care research through her handwriting and the use of colors.

Special thanks: Ronja Hodschar is CIRAC's summer intern and a high school student at Klusemann Extern High School (KLEX) in Graz. During her work at CIRAC in August, she got to learn about academic work and research and conference organizations, and has tremendously supported the conference preparations. We would hereby like to thank Ronja for all her contributions and excellent work she has put into making this conference a success!

We would like to thank the **Botanical Gardens and Arboretum** of the University of Graz for their efforts in supporting our regional, sustainable, and 'green' conference design with decorations from their greenhouses.

This conference is generously supported by: City of Graz, Dimensions of Europe: In/Equalities in Societal Transformation Processes (focusing on South Eastern and Central Europe), European Network in Aging Studies (ENAS), U.S. Embassy Vienna, Heterogeneity and Cohesion: Aging, Demography & Care, North American Network in Aging Studies (NANAS), Post-Doc Office Uni Graz, Research Management and Service, Faculty of Theology and Association for the Promotion of Theology, University of Graz.

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ENAS European Network in Aging Studies

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U.S. EMBASSY VIENNA

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Timetable

DAY 1

Wednesday, September 20th

RESOWI, Uni Graz (Building C)

11:00-14:00	**Registration**
12:00-13:15	**Conference Opening**
13:15-13:30	*Break*
13:30-15:00	**Parallel Sessions (1)**
15:00-15:30	*Coffee Break*
15:30-17:00	**Opening of the Exhibitions**
17:00-17:30	*Coffee Break*
17:30-19:00	**Keynote 1: Joan Tronto**
19:15-21:00	*Conference Dinner*

DAY 2

Thursday, September 21st

RESOWI, Uni Graz (Building C)

08:00-09:30	**Registration**
09:30-11:00	**Parallel Sessions (2)**
11:00-11:15	*Break*
11:15-12:45	**Keynote 2: Kelli Stajduhar**
12:45-14:15	*Catered Lunch &* **Poster Presentation**
14:15-15:45	**Parallel Sessions (3)**
15:45-16:15	*Coffee Break*
16:15-17:45	**Keynote 3: Stephen Katz**
17:45-19:45	*Conference Dinner*

DAY 3

Friday, September 22nd

RESOWI, Uni Graz (Building C)

09:00-10:30	**Parallel Sessions (4)**
10:30-11:00	*Coffee Break*
11:00-12:30	**Keynote 4: Amelia DeFalco**
12:30-14:00	*Catered Lunch &* **Book Table**
14:00-15:30	**Parallel Sessions (5)**
15:45-16:30	**Closing Remarks**

Age and Care 2023:
Aging in a Caring Society? Theories in Conversation

Welcome to Graz, Austria, and to the *Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care* (CIRAC) at the University of Graz!

We are delighted to have esteemed guests, distinguished researchers, and valued participants join us for *Age and Care 2023: Aging in a Caring Society? Theories in Conversation*. As the inaugural conference of our newly established Center, this event holds great significance in our pursuit of advancing knowledge and understanding in the fields of aging and care research.

Founded in November 2020, CIRAC strives to address socially relevant questions surrounding aging, old age, and the cultures of care through critically informed research, education, and community engagement. It is our goal to challenge existing paradigms, shape policies, practices, and interventions that contest ageism, and create a more inclusive and caring society for people of all ages.

The aim of this interdisciplinary conference is to create a space where theories, ideas, and perspectives related to aging and care can come together in meaningful dialogue. By fostering conversations that transcend disciplinary boundaries, we aspire to enhance our understanding of the complexities surrounding aging within the context of a caring society.

Over the course of three days, this conference will serve as a meeting space for academics, researchers, and professionals working on topics related to aging and care. The program has been designed to encompass a wide range of themes, spanning theoretical perspectives, empirical research, and innovative practices. We invite you to immerse yourselves in the diverse array of presentations, panel discussions, posters, and art exhibitions as they offer new insights and fresh perspectives on the challenges and opportunities associated with aging and care.

In addition to the academic program, we are honored to welcome partners from local organizations and institutions who play a pivotal role in the field. Their presence reflects our commitment to forging strong connections between research, policy, and practice. By creating a space for inclusive conversations and sharing our perspectives, we seek to foster innovative approaches that address the diverse needs of individuals and communities.

We believe that the power of this conference lies not only in the ideas presented but also in the connections we make with one another. By fostering a supportive and collaborative community, we can create a network that extends beyond these three days, facilitating ongoing dialogue and collaboration in the realm of aging and care. As you engage in thought-provoking discussions and collaborative sessions, we also encourage you to take a moment to explore the university campus and its blend of cultural heritage and modernity, and take time to look at our two conference exhibitions. We also hope that you will enjoy the historical city center of Graz.

On behalf of the organizing committee, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to all the participants, speakers, sponsors, and individuals who have contributed to making this conference a reality. Your presence and contributions are invaluable, and we are honored to have you join us in this important conversation.

Once again, welcome to *Age and Care 2023: Aging in a Caring Society? Theories in Conversation*. May this conference be a catalyst for new insights, fruitful collaborations, and transformative actions.

Thank you, and enjoy the conference!

Prof. Dr. Ulla Kriebernegg
Conference Chair

A Warm Welcome from the Co-Chairs!

As we come together here in Graz, we invite you to connect, share ideas, and learn from fellow attendees. Amidst the backdrop of our beautiful university campus and the vibrant and historic city center, we hope you‘ll find inspiration and valuable interactions that leave a lasting impact. Thank you for being a part of this experience, and we look forward to the conversations and presentations that await us.

Klaus
Wegleitner
Conference Co-Chair

Eva-Maria
Trinkaus
Conference Co-Chair

Anna-Christina
Kainradl
Conference Co-Chair

Helen
Kohlen
Conference Co-Chair

Conference Board Members:
Dzenana Pupic, Stefanie Rieger, Unmil Karadkar, Stefan Schweigler & Alekszandra Rokvity

Associate Conference Colleagues:
Sarah Bindar, Regina Brunnhofer, Ursa Marinsek

CIRAC

The Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care

The Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) at the University of Graz was established in November 2020. As Austria’s pioneering research institution in Aging and Care Studies based in the humanities, our focus is on addressing pertinent societal inquiries concerning aging and old age, care, and caregiving structures and -cultures through the lenses of humanities and social sciences.

CIRAC centers its efforts around five core research areas that underpin its endeavors. Guided by a commitment to exploring interdisciplinary aspects of aging and care, these focal areas encompass Ethics & Politics, Care Ecologies, Human-Technology Interactions, Cultural Representations, as well as Health Humanities and Narrative Medicine. Our purpose is to enrich the fields of Aging and Care Studies by fostering collaborative relationships across disciplines and providing support to emerging scholars.

To fully unleash its potential, CIRAC extends its reach beyond Graz through diverse partnerships and affiliations. Notable collaborations include ENAS, NANAS, the GSA, AgeCap Gothenburg, the Trent Centre for Aging & Society, and the Gilbrea Centre for Studies in Aging at McMaster University in Canada. Additionally, CIRAC coordinates the Age and Care Research Group Graz, a collaborative initiative encompassing all four Graz-based universities, enabling cooperation with academic institutions and practical stakeholders nationally as well as internationally.

Learn more about CIRAC: http://cirac.uni-graz.at

About the Conference

3 Conference Days

4 International Keynote Speakers

100+ National & International Experts

20 Parallel Panels

1 Poster Session

2 Exhibitions on Aging and Care

Thinking aging and care research together can harbor potentials for both fields, enhancing our understanding and fostering critical considerations of aging and caring intergenerationally and interpersonally. In both fields, theories, approaches, models, and methodologies have been developed to discuss different aspects of what it means to live and to age, to give and receive care, and, ultimately, to seek answers to the question of how to live a good and meaningful life until the very end.

Researchers engaging in inter- and transdisciplinary aging and care scholarship are rooted in multiple epistemologies and scientific cultures. They engage in discussions of interpersonal, intergenerational, and environmental justice and equality on social and political levels, and are invested in critical examinations of power relations related to capitalist, neoliberal, and other hegemonic structures. They analyze cultural discourses, representations, practices, and political regimes, looking at individuality, subjectivity, relationality, embodiment and materiality as well as sociopolitical, and environmental concerns. It is research interested in social transformation contributing to a more just and democratic ageing and caring in a heterogeneous society.

In teasing out significant interactions between aging and care research and calling attention to how and where their interdisciplinary paths have led to new ways and genres of understanding, representing, expressing, contesting, and imagining the meanings, practices and cultures of aging, old age, and care, this conference addresses critical questions: How can aging and care research benefit from each other? What blind spots in the respective discourses become visible by merging them? How do theoretical aspects of aging research relate to care theory and practice, and vice versa? How do lived environments shape the processes of aging and care, and how, in return, do aging and care processes and relations shape our natural as well as imagined surroundings? What contributions to social change can they make in new and existing collaborations with each other?

Conference Program

DAY ONE
Wednesday, September 20th
RESOWI, Uni Graz (Building C)

11:00-14:00	**Registration**
12:00-13:15	**Conference Opening: HS 15.03 - Words of Welcome from Prof. Dr. Ulla Kriebernegg & Prof. Dr. Klaus Wegleitner (Director and Co-Director of CIRAC), Prof. Dr. Rafael Schögler (Chairperson of the Faculty Committee, School of Humanities), Prof. DDr. Pablo Argárate (Dean of the School of Theology), Dr. Peter Riedler (Rector of the University of Graz), Philipp Ulrich (Municipal Council of the City of Graz), Prof. Dr. Sandra Holasek (Member of the Styrian Parliament)** We are delighted to welcome you to Graz with a musical performance by the Austrian **Duo Soyka Stirner** on the first conference day. http://www.soykastirner.com/
13:15-13:30	*Break*
13:30-15:00	**Parallel Sessions (1) - Wednesday, Sept. 20, 13.30-15.00**

Panel 1: LS 15.01 / Histories, Politics, and Aesthetics (Chair: Stefan Schweigler)

Karin Schönpflug: “Aging Queer Bodies – And the Drag of Austria’s Recent History”

Christiane Feuerstein: “Caring in the Field of Housing”

Galit Nimrod: “Aging Hippies’ Narratives of Care for the Wellbeing of Future Generations”

Andrea Tremblay: “Acts of Noticing in an Immersive Urban Garden that Promotes Intergenerational Community Care and Resilience”

Panel 2: LS 15.02 / Narratives, Ethics, and Politics of Dementia and Care (Chair: Stefanie Rieger)

Valerie Keller: “Relational Autonomy in Living with Dementia”

Jonas Metzger & Reimer Gronemeyer: “Centering the Lived Experience of Dementia Within Policy, Practice, and Community Development”

Anna-Eva Nebowsky, Milena von Kutzleben, Mark Schweda & Merle Weßel: “Aging in Foreign Company: A Care and Family Ethical Analysis of Moral Conflicts in the Home Care of People with Dementia by a Live-In Carer”

Christiane Kreyer & Magdalena Flatscher-Thöni: “Professional Caring During the COVID-19 Pandemic – Empirical Findings on Ethical Challenges”

Panel 3: HS 15.12 / Technofutures, Data, and Care-Work (Chair: Eva-Maria Trinkaus)

Brigitte Aulenbacher & Anna Pillinger: “Towards Decent Care and Care-Work? Reflections on the Contested Digitalization of Senior Care”

Juliane Jarke & Helen Manchester: “Technofutures of Aging and their Monsters: Care and Connectivity in Later Life”

Unmil Karadkar: “How do Aging Studies Scholars Care for Their Data?”

Nicole Dalmer: “Mapping Family Caregivers’ Everyday Data Work”

Panel 4: HS 15.02 / Social Participation of Older Adults in Precarious Life Situations on Living and Care Issues in Communities (Chair: Anna-Christina Kainradl)

Dzenana Pupic & Klaus Wegleitner: “Aging and Participation in Caring Communities: Dimensions of Exclusion and Inclusion”

Klaus Wegleitner & Anna-Christina Kainradl: “The Caring Communities Approach as a CoCreation Space for Older People with Migration Biographies? Between Idealization and a Chance for the Future”

Brigitte Kukovetz & Annette Sprung: “Participatory Spaces for Older Adults’ Civic Learning. Potentials and Limits Under Conditions of Precarity”

15:00-15:30 *Coffee Break*

15:30-17:00 **Opening of the Exhibitions: HS 15.03 - *HILFSLINIEN/LINES OF HELP: A Contribution in a Society with Limited Care Provision* (C. Braunersreuther & D. Kranzelbinder) & HALT: *Keine Gewalt! Welcoming words by Sarah Heinze (MedUni Graz); (Chair: Helen Kohlen)***

17:00-17:30 *Coffee Break*

17:30-19:00 **Keynote 1: HS 15.03 - Joan Tronto - "Layers of Responsibilitiy: Thinking Democratically About Caring for Elders" (Chair: Helen Kohlen)**

19:15-21:00 *Conference Dinner*

DAY TWO
Thursday, September 21st
RESOWI, Uni Graz (Building C)

08:00-09:30 **Registration**

09:30-11:00 **Parallel Sessions (2) - Thursday, Sept. 21, 9.30-11.00**

Panel 5: LS 15.01 / International Literary Perspectives on Aging and Caring (Chair: Sarah Bindar)

Yanquian Xu: "Physical Touch in Care and the Aging Body in American Fiction Since the 1970s"

Katsura Sako & Sarah Falcus: "Aging, Care, and Death in Children's Picture Books from Japan and the UK"

Urša Marinšek: "Looking Through a Window – Literary Representations of Old Age, Aging, and Care in the Slovenian Novel Dom Dom (Home Home)"

Siobhán McIlvanney: "The Architecture of Institutionalized Care in Recent French Women's Writing"

Panel 6: LS 15.02 / Creative and Art Based Approaches to Later Life (Chair: Alekszandra Rokvity)

Maria Edström: "Rich in Years – Communicating Science Through Dialogue"

Helen Manchester & Alice Willatt: "Exploring the Ethics, Politics and Embodied Practices of Care-Full Co-Design"

Victoria Vorraber: "The Value of Music in Forming Intergenerational Relationships - An Ethnographic Music Pedagogical View on Intergenerational Learning"

Susan van Hees & Carla Greubel: "Co-Creation Learnings as a Form of Care: Reflecting on Comparative Co-Creation in Health and Aging Innovation Projects"

Panel 7: HS 15.12 / Older People Living Alone Without Kin Nearby – Results From the OPLA Research Program (Chairs: Sabine Pleschberger & Elisabeth Reitinger)

Paulina Wosko: "Care Arrangements of Older People Living Alone in the Community"

Barbara Pichler & Elisabeth Reitinger: "The Relevance of Gender in Older People Living Alone and Their Non-Kin Carers' Support"

Paulina Wosko, Johanna Pfabigan & Sabine Pleschberger: "Meeting the Rising Challenges of Living Alone Towards Old Age Over Time"

Sabine Pleschberger: "An Ongoing Effort – Methodological Reflections on Doing Research on OPLA in the Community"

Panel 8: HS 15.02 / Technologization and Digitalization of Aging and Care (Chair: Unmil Karadkar)

Katerina Sidiropulu-Janku, Daniela Elisabeth Ströckl & Christine Pichler: "Ethical Aspects of Technological Assistance of Care Regarding the Social Well-Being of the Older Population"

Albert Luger, Julia Himmelsbach, Birgit Aigner-Walder, Stephanie Putz & Johannes Oberzaucher: "International Disparities in Implementing Active Assisted Living (AAL)"

Carla Greubel, Daniel Lópes Gómez & Alexander Peine: "Valuing Use and Non-Use in a Digital Care Service Initiative: What It Does to 'Good Aging'"

11:00-11:15	*Break*
11:15-12:45	**Keynote 2: HS 15.03 - Kelli Stajduhar - “Caring in the Context of Inequities: Reflections on Care Work at the End-of-Life” (Chair: Klaus Wegleitner)**
12:45-14:15	*Catered Lunch* & **Poster Presentations -Thursday, Sept. 21, 12.45-14.15**

Zavera Basrai, Eleonor Seo, Kezia Scales, Heather Burkhardt, Sandi Lane, Erin Carson, Nathan A. Boucher: “Using the Collective Impact Approach to Realign Community-Based Care for Older Adults and People Living with Disabilities” (Poster 01)

Kathrin Deisenhofer & Mirjam Stein: “Possibilities of Influence of Municipal Bodies on the Design and Control of Local Supply Structures Under Consideration of Digitalization” (Poster 02)

Stefanie Lentner & Jessie Janssen: “Home-Based Occupational Therapy With Stroke Survivors from the Perspective of Formal Caregivers” (Poster 03)

Kathy Black: “Aligning Older Adults’ Perspectives on What Matters Most and the Practice of Caring” (Poster 04)

Rinat Lifshitz, Yaacov G. Bachner, Galit Nimrod: “Risk Perception in Later Life and Care Practices” (Poster 05)

Karin Ondas: “Information Policy and Entry Points to the Care Sector in Austria: Challenging Prevalent Notions of a “One-Stop-Shop” in the Austrian Long-Term Care-Sector: Implementation Experiences from the EaSI-Funded Project InCARE” (Poster 06)

Aline Dragosits, Bente Martinsen, Ann Hemingway, Annelise Norlyk: “Being Well? Description of Existential Well-Being and Suffering in the Transition from Hospital to Home Care in Older Patients and Their Relatives: A Meta-Ethnography” (Poster 07)

Alekszandra Rokvity: “Endometriosis and Menopause: The Missing Stories” (Poster 08)

Dzenana Pupic: “Measuring Elder Abuse and Gender-Based Violence: What has Violence Severity Got to Do With It?” (Poster 09)

The program of day two (thursday, Sept. 21) continues on the next page.

14:15-15:45 **Parallel Sessions (3) - Thursday, Sept. 21, 14.15-15.45**

Panel 9: LS 15.01 / Aesthetics, Performance and the Performativity of Care (Chair: Julia Henderson)

Julia Henderson: “Care, Caring, Care-Full Performance in How I Met Your Mother”

Kim Sawchuk, Samuel Thulin: “Zoom Zoom: Careful Listening, Affective Responses and Digital Care Work”

Heunjung Lee: “Dancing Relational Bodyhood: Older Disabled Artist-Activist Tuuly Helkky Helle (1933–2018)” (virtual)

Sarah Wagner: “Digital Storytelling and Communicative Justice in Long-Term Care”

Panel 10: LS 15.02 / Narratives and Cultures of Later Life and Palliative Care (Chair: Klaus Wegleitner)

Natashe Lemos Dekker: “Refusing to Foreclose the Future: Narratives of Loss, Hope, and Potentiality in Aging”

Katharina Heimerl, Evelyn Hutter, Barbara Pichler, Gert Dressel & Elisabeth Reitinger: “Narratives About Care Cultures at the End of Life”

Stefanie Rieger, Patrick Schuchter, Klaus Wegleitner, & Sandra Radinger: “Contributions of Philosophical Practice in Palliative Care and Hospice Work for Age(-ing) and Care”

Dennis Rosenberg, Sharon Shiovitz-Ezra & Liat Ayalon: “Helps You, Helps Me? Provisions of Instrumental and Personal Care and Loneliness in Older Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic”

Panel 11: HS 15.12 / Cultural Representations of Kinship, Generations, and Care (Chair: Alekszandra Rokvity)

Laura Cayrol Bernardo: “Historicizing Aging and Care. Premodern Views on Contemporary Challenges”

Torben Hanhart: “Maternal Masculinities and Gendered Notions of Care in Early Modern Catholicism”

Jade Elizabeth French: “Government Grannies and Grandpas’: Emotional Representations of Healthcare and Aging in Muriel Sparks’ Memento Mori”

Maricel Oró-Piqueras & Núria Casado-Gual: “When Children Become Carers: Aging, Intergenerational Relationships and the Crisis of Care in Blake Morrison’s And When Did You Last See Your Father? and Victoria Spunzberg’s The Weight of a Body”

Panel 12: HS 15.02 / Intersectionality Matters: Aging, Care, and Migration (Chair: Ulla Kriebernegg)

Anna-Christina Kainradl: “Autonomy, Justice and Older Migrants. Perspectives from Aging Studies for an Intersectional Analysis”

Stefan Schweigler: “Recent Perspectives of Queer Studies on Concepts of Care”

Helen Kohlen: “How Can We Trace Needs of Older Migrants? A Narrative Care-Ethical Perspective”

Merle Weßel: “Doing Intersectional Care with Aging Persons”

15:45-16:15 *Coffee Break*

16:15-17:45 **Keynote 3: HS 15.03 - Stephen Katz - “Dementia Care and the Dilemmas of Personhood” (Chair: Anna-Christina Kainradl)**

17:45-19:45 *Conference Dinner*

DAY THREE

Friday, September 22nd

RESOWI, Uni Graz (Building C)

09:00-10:30 **Parallel Sessions (4) - Friday, Sept. 22, 9.00-10.30**

Panel 13: HS 15.12 / Going Public: Re-Locating Practices of Care (Chair: Kim Sawchuk)

Nicole Dalmer & Saara Greene: "Caring Technologies as Care Work: Engaging in Participatory Research with Older Women in the Digital Age"

Loredana Ivan & Michele Bertani: "Age-Friendly Communities: National Initiatives and Older People's Views in Italy and Romania"

Meghan Joy & Kim Sawchuk: "Community Organizations and Invisible Care Work in Pandemic Times"

Constance Lafontaine: "Art Museums as Spaces for Care: The Experiences of Older Adults in Montreal"

Panel 14: HS 15.02 / Caring Encounters and Ecologies of Aging (Chair: Ulla Kriebernegg & Nassim Balestrini)

Julia Hoydis: "Encounters Between Aging Studies and Ecocriticism: Futures of Care and Intergenerational Justice in Contemporary Drama"

Albert Banerjee: "Learning to Live Well Within Limits: Exploring the Existential Lessons of Climate Change and an Aging Population"

Constance Dupuis: "Aging With Her Garden: Mutual Care Across Generations and Species"

Michaela Schrage-Früh: "Time Travel, Age/ing and Ecology in the German Netflix Series Dark (2017-2020)"

Panel 15: LS 15.01 / "Care Shadow Work:" Exploring the Role and Importance of Invisible and Hidden Carers (Chair: Liesbeth DeDonder)

Bert Quintiens: "Compassionate Communities: Is Everyone a Carer? Exploring the Discomfort with Suffering and Dying, a Cross-Sectional Survey of the General Public"

Sylvia Hoens: "Live-In Migrant Care Workers in Elder Care: Invisible, Unrecognized, and Unprotected"

Liesbeth De Donder: "Caring Neighborhoods in Belgium: The Role of So-Called 'Connecting Figures' in Weaving the Care Infrastructure"

Octavia Kint: "Developing Caring Neighborhoods: Public and Green Space as an Invisible Carer"

Panel 16: LS 15.02 / Anthropological Perspectives on Caring and Aging (Chair: Margret Jäger & Erwin Schweitzer)

Margret Jäger: "The Anthropology of Care: A Scoping Review of Paid Care Work in Health Care Contexts"

Monika Palmberger & Barbara Götsch: "Anthropological Perspectives on Aging in Times of the Pandemic: Narrating the Pandemic in Care Institutions"

Nina Zischka: "Experiences of Internships of Home Care Work Students: Doing Applied Anthropology in a Home Care Training Institution in Vienna, Austria"

Erwin Schweitzer, Yvonne Schaffler & Brigitte Schigl: "Gendered Capital in Psychotherapy Care: Patients' Experience of the Therapists' Gender"

10:30-11:00 *Coffee Break*

11:00-12:30 **Keynote 4: HS 15.03 - Amelia DeFalco - "Imagining Mycorrhizal Aging and Care" (Chair: Eva-Maria Trinkaus)**

12:30-14:00 *Catered Lunch* & **Book Table**

Join our book table to learn about presenters' recent publications. The book table is hosted by the ***European Network of Aging Studies (ENAS)*** *and the* ***North American Network in Aging Studies (NANAS)****. If you are interested in joining ENAS and NANAS, a representative will be there to tell you about the two networks and how we collaborate.*

14:00-15:30 **Parallel Sessions (5) - Friday, Sept. 22, 14.00-15.30**

Panel 17: LS 15.01 / Narratives of Caring Relationships (Chair: Unmil Karadkar)

Fiona Rupprecht, Christina Ristl & Jana Nikitin: "As an Old Person, I Feel Like I Have Nothing to Give – Negative Views on Aging, Generativity, and Care"

Melanie Lalani: "Exploring Caring Through Story: Relationships Between Young Children and People Living With Dementia in Long-Term Care"

Nathan A. Boucher: "Feasibility of a Community-Based Navigator Support Program for Care Partners of Seriously Ill Older Veterans"

Marilena von Köppen: "Ethics of Care as a Framework for Reflecting on Participatory Research Practices with Nursing Home Residents"

Panel 18: LS 15.02 / Narratives and Representations of Aging and Care in Southeast Europe (Chairs: Dagmar Gramshammer-Hohl & Galina Goncharova)

Julia Boros, Attila Melegh, Judit Monostori, Orsolya Udvari: "Toward a Population Aging Panic? The Hungarian Case"

Nejra Nuna Cengic: "The Sound of the Clock in Around-the-Clock Home Care for Older People: Perspectives from Southeastern and Western Europe

Galina Goncharova & Aurelia Borzin: "Caring Society 'Under Construction?' Post-Socialist Biographical Narratives of Care and Aging with Dignity in Bulgaria and Romania"

Oana Hergenröther & Dagmar Gramshammer-Hohl: "Cultural Representations of Age and Care: Two Examples from Post-Socialist Southeastern Europe"

Panel 19: HS 15.12 / Relationships, Emotions, and Attitudes of Caring (Chair: Dzenana Pupic)

Lena Maria Lampersberger, Gerhilde Schüttengruber, Christa Lohrmann & Franziska Großschädl: "Nurses and Older Adults – A Biased Relationship? Results from a Cross-Sectional Study and Qualitative Content Analysis in Austria"

Evelyn Haberl, Stefanie Lentner, Larisa Baciu & Hanna Köttl: "Occupational Balance in Informal Caregivers: A Focus Group Study With Experts"

Elisabeth Langmann: "Vulnerability, Agism, and Health: Is It Helpful to Label Older Adults as a Vulnerable Group in Health Care?"

Elisabeth Reitinger, Katharina Heimerl & Helen Kohlen: "Age and Care: Vulnerability and Marginalization"

Panel 20: HS 15.02 / Globalization and the Commodification of Care Work (Chair: Stefan Schweigler)

Nichole Fernández, John Vines & Heather Wilkinson: "What Does Care Look Like? Researching Images of Care in Later Life Both in UK Mainstream News Media and in the Lives of Older Adults"

Florian Pimminger & Valentin Fröhlich: "Contested Narratives and Imaginations of Care and Care Work in Marketized and Communitized Senior Care Arrangements"

Anna Avdeeva: "'I Thought It Should Be Some Kind Of A Hospice': Conflicting Perceptions of Care and Homes for Older People Among Russian-Speaking Care Workers and the Finnish Social Care Service Providers"

Shivangi Patel: "Who Cares? The Shifting Contours of Care for Older Persons Living Alone in India"

15:45-16:30 **Closing Remarks: HS 15.03**

Keynote Speaker Biographies

Joan C. Tronto is professor emerita of political science at the City University of New York and the University of Minnesota. Educated at Oberlin College and Princeton University, she is the author of many works on care ethics, including over 50 articles and several books, including *Moral Boundaries: A Political Argument for an Ethics of Care* (Routledge, 1993) *Caring Democracy: Markets, Equality and Justice* (NYU Press, 2013). She served as a Fulbright Fellow in Italy and has been awarded two honorary doctorates from the University for Humanistic Studies in the Netherlands and Louvain University in Belgium. Her work has been translated into ten languages.

Kelli Stajduhar is a Professor in the School of Nursing and Institute on Aging & Lifelong Health at the University of Victoria. She has worked in oncology, palliative care, and gerontology for 30 years as a practicing nurse, educator, and researcher. Her clinical work and research has focused on health service needs for those at the end-of-life and their families, and on the needs of people who experience structural inequities at the end of life. She is lead investigator on multiple research projects including national and international research collaborations on equity-oriented palliative care, family caregiving, integration of a palliative approach to care across health sectors and studies on access to end-of-life care for people facing structural vulnerabilities. Dr. Stajduhar is the recipient of numerous awards including the Craigdarroch Award of Excellence for Knowledge Mobilization, the Award of Excellence for Nursing Research from the College of Registered Nurses of BC and the Canadian Association of University School of Nursing, and Academic of the Year from the Confederation of University Faculty Associations. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Academy of Health Sciences and the Canadian Academy of Nursing and is the Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Palliative Approaches to Care in Aging and Community Health.

Stephen Katz is Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Distinguished Research Award recipient at Trent University in Peterborough, Canada. He is a founding member of Trent's Centre for Aging and Society. Professor Katz is author of books *Disciplining Old Age: The Formation of Gerontological Knowledge* (1996), *Cultural Aging: Lifecourse, Lifestyle and Senior Worlds* (2005) and *Ageing in Everyday Life: Materialities and Embodiments* (ed., 2018), as well as numerous publications on critical gerontology, aging bodies, health technologies, memory culture, cognitive impairment and quantified aging. He has been a co-investigator in several major funded projects in his areas of expertise and is currently working on a new book project, *Mind, Self and Body in Later Life: Essays and Collaborations*. Professor Katz is also known for his commitment to public service, board memberships, student mentorship, media participation and community advocacy.

Amelia DeFalco is Professor of Contemporary Literature at the University of Leeds. Her research focuses on contemporary cultural depictions of aging, vulnerability and care. Her most recent book is *Curious Kin in Fictions of Posthuman Care* (Oxford University Press 2023). Previous publications include *Uncanny Subjects: Aging in Contemporary Narrative* (Ohio State University Press 2010), *Imagining Care: Responsibility, Dependency, and Canadian Literature* (University of Toronto Press 2016), a co-edited special issue of the journal *Senses and Society* on the topic of 'Affective Technotouch' (2023), and the co-edited collection *Ethics and Affects in the Fiction of Alice Munro* (Palgrave 2018).

Keynote Lectures

Joan Tronto

Chair: Helen Kohlen

Layers of Responsibility: Thinking Democratically About Caring for Elders

Although we frequently hear that eldercare in modern societies is "in crisis," some crises seem to have passed into the status of being permanently in crisis. Sadly, the crises that seem to matter the least are the long-term crises that involve the least powerful, and most vulnerable, people. They are the after-thoughts, and their situation of crisis becomes chronic. There is no simple solution. This burden of chronic crisis affects older adults, but also is gendered and racialized.

When some attention is paid to these crises, the proposed action is often an inadequate "quick fix." Such "quick fixes" make it seem as if someone is taking responsibility, when in reality they only offer a thin response to mitigate the loudest complaints about the chronic crisis, as political scientists have long argued. Such forms of bad care are unjust because they fail to consider deeper levels of responsibility. For example, currently Germany is organizing to import care workers from Mexico and Brazil to cope with the demands for eldercare–what does such an action mean, globally, for conditions for justice and care?

The only real way to address chronic issues of lack of care for older people is to start from the needs and wishes and conditions of the older people themselves. We become more frail as we age, and, as Sara Ruddick noted, vulnerability invites either a response of care or aggression. How do we make sure that our response is the proper one? What would it mean to care for old people in a way that maintains their senses of human dignity and avoids their fear of becoming a "burden" on others?

Such a re-envisioning of care requires that we rethink what it means to grow older, the ways in which care is still rooted in an outdated conception of family, etc. And we need to be able to think differently about our notions of responsibility for and to each other. If we cannot address the layers of responsibility that surround the chronic crises of health, older adults, social and economic inequality, then nothing more than bad-care quick fixes will ever occur to us.

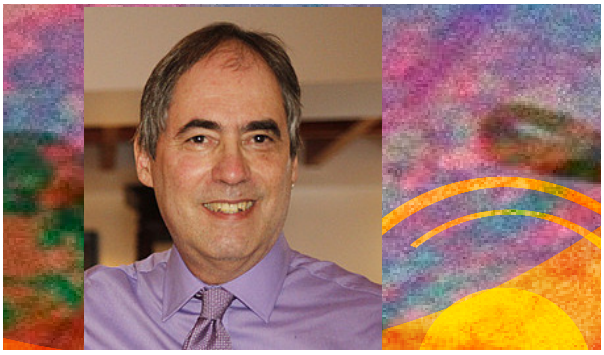
Changing how we think starts with thinking differently about ourselves as democratic citizens.

Kelly Stajduhar

Chair: Klaus Wegleitner

Caring In the Context of Inequities: Reflections On Care Work at the End-of-Life

Living with a life-limiting condition brings many challenges, not the least of which are considerations of how one is cared for as their health declines. For many older adults in the Global North, the majority of care work involved in palliative and end-of-life care is provided by bio-legal family or close friends and relatives. Normative assumptions associated with care work, however, can obscure the very important, yet sometimes invisible, contributions made by others in the name of care. Drawing on research from studies of older people positioned as structurally vulnerable and who are at the end-of-life, I will argue for a more expansive definition and/or consideration of family care work, highlighting how essential this is to promote equitable policy and practices for care at the end-of-life.



Stephen Katz

Chair: Anna-Christina Kainradl

Dementia Care and the Dilemmas of Personhood

The history of dementia is a complex story of medicine, culture, ethics, aging and care, with the status of personhood as central due to fears of its loss associated with dementia. This presentation, tracing four phases of care research, explores how dementia and personhood have confounded each other, beginning with Euro-Western ideals of rationality, agency, memory and individuality. First, since the 1960s, the sciences of aging became optimistic that Alzheimer disease, no longer tied to obsolete ideas about senile dementia, could be isolated and managed by medical research, clinical technologies and pharmaceutical promise. A second phase grew from a critique of this medical model based on a philosophy of person-centred care inspired by Tom Kitwood (1937–1998) advocating more humane and dignified dementia care practices that rejected images of bleak helplessness, subjective loss and biographical discontinuity. A third increasingly interdisciplinary phase saw the expansion of creative approaches that looked to the dynamics of relationality, the politics of citizenship, the phenomenology of embodiment and the imaginative interventions of dance and the arts. Fourth, dementia researchers are embracing a new phase advancing post-human, more-than-human, de-colonial and materialist frameworks to transcend neuro- and anthropo-centric conceptions of personhood. Here the trend to de-center personhood brings into view assemblages of multiple, environmental, temporal, sensorial and mobile aspects of dementia experience. In reviewing these overlapping phases of dementia theory, culture and research, each with their own limitations, this presentation asks what kinds of relationships between personhood and dementia should we pursue today, where might critical dementia studies better benefit the care for and inclusion of persons living with dementia and how does thinking about aging and dementia tap into a deep and reflecting well of ethical meaning about human identity, suffering and sociality.

Amelia DeFalco

Chair: Eva-Maria Trinkaus

Imagining Mycorrhizal Aging and Care

This presentation explores mycorrhizal frameworks for imagining posthuman aging and care. ‘Mycorrhiza’ refers to the symbiotic association between plant roots and fungal mycelia in which the two organisms are conjoined in a mutually beneficial arrangement, exchanging nutrients and chemical messages. ‘Mycorrhizal networks’ reflects material and symbolic manifestations of interdependence that model more-than-human ways of relational being. This presentation analyzes Hiromi Goto’s 1994 novel *Chorus of Mushrooms*, which imagines the mycorrhizal dimensions of human life and conveys the networked capacities of aging bodies as relational organisms. Goto’s novel positions human beings mycorrhizomically and organismically, as entangled and interdependent, depicting her characters as both material entities and narrative subjects enmeshed in dense, vital worlds teeming with more-than-human life. As Goto’s novel demonstrates, the theorization of aging and care can benefit from posthumanist approaches that engage the vicissitudes of embodied vulnerability in their modeling of relational being. Attending to ‘mycorrhizal networks’ assists in the interrogation and dismantling of ‘the human’ as a discrete, autonomous individual, and highlights the ubiquity and integrity of care across the life course.

Parallel Sessions

Panel 1: LS 15.01, September 20, 13:30–15:00
Histories, Politics, and Aesthetics (Chair: Stefan Schweigler)

■ Aging Queer Bodies – and the Drag of Austria's Recent History

Schönpflug, Karin

Based on qualitative interviews with LGBTQI+ people aged 60 plus, this paper explores the expectations, foreseeable adversities, and desires for possible queer living arrangements in retirement and (very) old age. The study differentiates between the subgroups in the LGBTQI+ universe, and also employs an intersectional perspective, considering a diversity of situations based on race, class, and family/social capital and networks. Next to the perspectives of the aging queer community, the study also includes interviews with (queer) old age care personnel, social security providers, and community experts in Austria, Germany, and Sweden talking about their perspectives on specific needs and public and private provisions for this segment of an aging population.

On a meta-level, the findings are linked to a timeline of significant events and periods for the different living cohorts of Austria's queer community, showing how a rapidly changing historical background (ranging from the total ban of homosexuality until 1971, the AIDS-crisis of the 1980s, the "second" women's movement, the first (trans-inclusive) pride march in 1996, gay marriage in 2019 and the ongoing genital mutilation of intersex children) leads to very different positions when it comes to imagining life as an old(er) queer person.

■ Caring in the Field of Housing

Feuerstein, Christiane

The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to an intensified discussion about the manifold aspects of care. With the normalization of 'home-office' and 'home-schooling', certain activities associated with work-life and paid labor migrated to the home sphere. Because of that, these activities became associated with our understanding of 'private life'. The boundaries between work and private life became more fluid. The apartment turned into a place for a wide range of activities and became a place of increased residence for people of all ages.

Taking into consideration the transformation process triggered by digitalization, new spatial-temporal structures are currently emerging. The new arrangements of activities and their spatial organization are questioning the allocation of functions – like sleeping, bathing, eating, cooking, etc. - and rooms (as practiced in the past). From the perspective of architectural history, this paper describes the long shared history of care and household - beginning in the Middle Ages, when living, care, and the organization of (domestic) work were closely linked socio-spatially ("Das ganze Hause"). With increasing differentiation and specification – as a result of industrialization and urbanization – they moved spatially away from each other and are now converging again in new formations. The focus on the contribution is on the complex and reciprocal relationships between the (caring) activities of different actors, the organization of (domestic) work, the development of overarching social formations, and urban infrastructures as well as the functional zoning within dwellings.

■ Aging Hippies' Narratives of Care for the Wellbeing of Future Generations

Nimrod, Galit

Caring for the next generations is central to 'generativity'—an idea introduced by Erikson as the seventh stage of development unfolding over one's lifespan. Typically, the peak of generativity appears in later life, and it may persist as a developmental task into the latest period of the life course. Some studies demonstrated generativity in younger cohorts. However, no study thus far explored what happens when people, who exhibited intense generative efforts at a young age get older. The visionary hippies of the 1960s counterculture make a perfect case for such a study. As young people, they truly believed that by opposing the mainstream and posing an alternative lifestyle, they could create a new, superior society. More than 50 years later, however, they still live in a world that allows conflict, violence, hate, inequality, racism, materialism, and many other social ailments to exist. Based on forty in-depth interviews with lifelong, returning, and past residents of The Farm, an intentional community in Tennessee that was founded in 1971 and still exists today, this study explores what is left, if anything, from the generativity the hippies demonstrated in young age. The analysis indicates that they differentiate between the hippies as a collective, The Farm as a distinct community, and the individual level. Recognizing their past failures and limitations, their aspiration to change the world remained intact. Moreover, the behavior that their care for future generations yields and the appraisal of its consequences offer them a significant source of meaning and satisfaction with life.

■ Acts of Noticing in an Immersive Urban Garden that Promotes Intergenerational Community Care and Resilience

Tremblay, Andrea

Reaching beyond anthropocentrism and seeking meaningful collaborations for social transformation, my research and creative practices coalesce in environmental humanities and are both inter and transdisciplinary as they bridge communication and education studies, socially engaged practices, sensory and food studies, and urban human geography to cast a critical lens on environmental injustices and inequalities in times of social, health, economic, and ecological crises. Using a mixed methodology of research-creation and iterative and participatory practices, I have created a replicable intergenerational vegetable garden to contemplate embodied, embedded, relational, and affective interactions with the materiality of urban ecology and multispecies ethnography with a focus on the parallels between subjective individual and cultural disconnectedness within and to the community, the natural world, and food production.

This innovative project has been devoted to fighting food injustices while synergistically empowering socially marginalized vulnerable individuals and providing empowering opportunities of becoming through learning together and participating in community care and life. Working with New Hope, a community organization serving a population living with poverty, food insecurity, social isolation, and health challenges, we engage in garden activities with Concordia University students against the effects of a capitalist, neoliberal hegemonic society where older adults are often left behind. Through storytelling based in observation and interviews, this paper presents my activist participatory work through which academic research and social responsibility merge by exploring ways to build intergenerational community care and resilience, share adequate learning, and promote social transformation by developing and supporting alternative, just, and inclusive social care models.

Panel 2: LS 15.02, September 20, 13:30–15:00

Narratives, Ethics, and Politics of Dementia and Care (Chair: Stefanie Rieger)

Relational Autonomy in Living with Dementia

Keller, Valerie

Based on interviews with people with dementia, it will be shown which challenges dementia may bring when living together with other people. Emphasis is placed on new dependencies, feelings of guilt, status changes and shifts in power balances, as well as social positioning that people affected cannot reconcile the image of their selves with. Against this backdrop, it will be elaborated how people with dementia care about their relationships and what they specifically do to relieve problematic structures. First, how people with dementia establish independence to specifically avoid or reduce dependencies will be examined. Secondly, how people affected by dementia can nevertheless accept existing dependencies and still experience the relationship as coherent will be explained. A key role in the conscious acceptance of dependency is played by relational autonomy: it is about developing assistance that does not impede independence in the person's central areas of life.

Centering the Lived Experience of Dementia Within Policy, Practice, and Community Development

Metzger, Jonas; Gronemeyer, Reimer

In dementia, questions of aging and care are closely linked. At both the individual and societal level, questions of care have so far dominated: how to organize nursing care, how to design living-spaces, what medications are needed, etc. This is not surprising, since these questions have everyday urgency. However, it is now also clear that for the well-being and aging-well with dementia, questions of inclusion and participation are of central importance. In the LivEDem research project, researchers from the University of British Columbia and Lakehead University, Canada, the University of Sterling and the University of Salford, Great Britain and the Justus-Liebig-University, Germany have joined to investigate how dementia-friendly-communities and initiatives (DFCIs) can tackle exclusion while supporting people living with dementia to have their say within their communities. The focus is on how people with dementia can be involved in policy-making, planning, and commissioning at the community level with the aim of ensuring that communities are inclusive of people with conditions such as dementia.The methodological approach is based on participatory-action-research (PRA). In this paper, research results from the field sites in Germany will be presented and questions of approach via PAR will be discussed. The PRA approach, which begins with the lived experience of people with dementia, promises insights into arrangements of care as well as the embeddedness of people living with dementia within their communities, and so sheds light on the expectations and possibilities of aging with dementia.

AGING IN FOREIGN COMPANY: A CARE AND FAMILY ETHICAL ANALYSIS OF MORAL CONFLICTS IN THE HOME CARE OF PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA BY A LIVE-IN CARER

Nebowsky, Anna-Eva; Von Kutzleben Milena; Schweda, Mark; Weßel, Merle

The increasing demand for care capacities for people with dementia (*pwd*) cannot be sufficiently met by professional caregivers and cannot be provided by family caregivers alone. So-called live-in care arrangements (*lca*) are intended to fill this care gap. These refer to care arrangements in which the family caregiver (*fc*) is supported by a so-called ‚24-hour carer' from eastern European countries. In addition to general social and legal problems, lca lead to challenges in the immediate home environment that manifest themselves as (*moral*) *conflicts*.

In our study we conduct individual and *triad* interviews (n=30) with all participants in the care setting – the *fc*, the live-ins and the *pwd*. The qualitative interviews address the perspectives on the arrangement, conflicts within the triad and with other family members, and each participant's role in the arrangement. Some conflicts derive from role expectations of the *fc* of the *pwd*. The *fc*, in most our cases children of the *pwd*, are not only concerned with the well-being of their parent, but also with their own need to preserve a certain image of their parent they want to maintain. As the children age themselves, their image of their parent with dementia becomes somehow immutable – contrasting the disease's progredient nature. The live-ins do not just conserve the parents in their home but also change the settings. In our presentation we would like to elaborate on aging with dementia in this setting and on the implications of the described role expectations on care decisions and practices in general.

PROFESSIONAL CARING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC – EMPIRICAL FINDINGS ON ETHICAL CHALLENGES

Kreyer, Christiane; Flatscher-Thöni, Magdalena

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, professional care changed significantly and ethical challenges in the relationship between nurses and those in need of care intensified, especially in nursing homes, whose structures and processes were significantly challenged by protective measures. Nurses were confronted with situations that require complex decisions, also leading to ethical conflicts and dilemmas. Our study aimed at describing how nurses experienced professional caring during the COVID-19 pandemic in nursing homes, and at identifying ethical challenges.

We conducted an explorative qualitative study in Tyrolean nursing homes and included nurses in direct contact with residents. Data collection was performed between October 2020 and February 2021, a time affected by societal restrictions and two lockdowns. Semi-structured interviews were conducted personally or by phone or video-call and analyzed using content-analysis. 18 interviews with nurses with various backgrounds concerning age, gender, and professional experience were conducted. Four central themes emerged: nurses experienced ethical challenges concerning (1) the preservation of the nursing home as a living space for the residents; (2) professional roles and relationships with the residents; (3) quality of nursing care, and (4) their own lives and private relationships.

While interpreting our findings against the background of care ethics it has become evident that nurses showed great willingness to take responsibility and put their own needs and emotions in the background with the aim of caring for the vulnerable. However, good caring for the nursing home residents in challenging times requires better legal and organizational conditions, as well as more solidarity with the caregivers.

Panel 3: HS 15.12, September 20, 13:30–15:00
Technofutures, Data, and Care-Work (Chair: Eva-Maria Trinkaus)

Towards Decent Care and Care-Work?
Reflections on the Contested Digitalization of Senior Care

Aulenbacher, Brigitte; Pillinger, Anna

With respect to the demographic change and the envisioned and manifest care gaps, digital technologies are being promoted. From their proponents' perspective, they seem to be appropriate means to cope with the care crisis by reorganizing and improving care and care-work. Skeptic voices, however, do not expect a proper technological solution for the problems of an aging society in the face of the unique quality of care and caring as a human activity. Drawing from our research project "Digitalization and Work Organization: Narratives, Practices and Opportunities for Participation", funded by the Vienna Chamber of Labor, we scrutinize the narratives and practices of digitalization in senior care along the lines of two technologies: digital documentation and robotics. This is done by analyzing episodic interviews with care-workers and people from R&D and technology companies, as well as documents on the respective technologies. As the first step, we draw on the sociology of care and the respective state-of-the-art research on digitalization to show why and how digital technologies are contested. In the second step, we present narratives about the digitalization of senior care for digital documentation and robotics, and reflect on their promises of decent care and care-work. In the third step, we zoom into the practices with digital technologies in care and care-work, showing how digital technologies such as digital documentation and robotics impact their care practices. We conclude by bringing the results of the three steps together by reflecting on the promises, compatibilities, contradictions, and ambivalences in the digitalization of care and care-work.

Technofutures of Aging and Their Monsters: Care and Connectivity in Later Life

Jarke, Juliane; Manchester, Helen

Who or what is able to claim the future is an exercise of power and a matter of social justice. Current imaginaries circulating around technofutures of aging are often determined by powerful social actors such as technology companies or states. In this paper, we explore how their imaginaries of aging are predominantly framed as a socio-economic problem that needs to be fixed, foregrounding discourses that are at the center of the so-called 'crisis of care' and social isolation. We argue that in order to bring about shifts in how technofutures of aging are imagined, we should pay more attention to 'little', everyday futures as they are constantly being made by individuals, families, communities, and organizations, and the tensions between these everyday sociodigital futures and big future claims.

To do so, we present an analysis of 'big futures' claims in policy documents, business pitches, and media articles with a focus on three technofutures: (a) aging bodies in relation to care and health technologies; (b) smart city and assistive living technologies, and (c) technofixes for social isolation and intergenerational conflict. Based on feminist post-human approaches to care and the ANT-notion of the othered or monstrous, our contribution reflects on how concepts of care and connectivity are imagined, what kinds of assumptions around older adults and technologies are being claimed, who or what stands to gain power and influence, and who or what is othered and framed as monstrous.

■ How Do Aging Studies Scholars Care for Their Data?

Karadkar, Unmil

Aging studies scholars use data in various forms to support their research. From published materials such as books, reports, articles, and policy documents to self-collected materials such as survey responses, interview data, personal recollections, and notes. The data also vary in form: numerical census and statistical data, textual information such as transcripts and notes, photographs and visual representations, audio recordings, moving images, and instrument data such as step counts and heartrates, each of which bring their own set of interpretive capabilities and challenges.

As these data are critical for the study of aging and care, we are exploring how researchers care for these data. Such care can come in the form of naming files systematically, storing them in locations where they can be found when necessary, developing personal yet sustainable structures and semantics for note-taking. For published materials, the care may take other forms, such as recording the locations where the documents can be retrieved. In addition to personal storage and backup cloud services, data repositories offer additional protection for storing and sharing data. Which of these amenities have aging studies researchers adopted and adapted to assist them in their scholarly work and how? We report the survey results of aging studies scholars focusing on their data care practices, training that they receive for caring for their data, and how their data care practices affect their scholarship. We use these results to assess the current state and emerging needs for data repository services in the context of aging studies.

■ Mapping Family Caregivers' Everyday Data Work

Dalmer, Nicole

Information is a key tool that enables care providers to be involved in the health and wellbeing of older adults in their care. While recognizing care providers' information practices as work has slowly received scholarly attention (e.g., Dalmer, 2020; Hogan & Palmer, 2005; Souden, 2008), there has been little corresponding scholarly effort to frame family caregivers' data practices as work. Drawing on interviews with 13 family caregivers of older adults living with dementia, this study seeks to make makes visible the data work that permeates caregivers' everyday care work, including the constant decisions and judgements care providers make as they gather, filter, and translate what they perceive to be useful and pertinent data for themselves, the older adult care partner, family members, and other care partners. The prevailing expectation that carers will use data in order to meet the complex and evolving needs of older adult care partners was contrasted by families' sharing of their lingering unmet data needs. Good care, then, is not necessarily the by-product of the widespread availability of 'good' data, despite what government and policy espouse (Barnes & Henwood, 2015; Barnes, Henwood, & Smith, 2016). This study reveals the labor that data require in familial care relationships and also considers the utility of bringing a lens of work to familial care in order to shape our understandings of data and its entry into our everyday lives.

Panel 4: HS 15.02, September 20, 13:30–15:00

Social Participation of Older Adults in Precarious Life Situations on Living and Care Issues in Communities (Chair: Anna-Christina Kainradl)

Precarious living situations, which are often intersectionally interwoven, make social participation in old age more difficult. When ideas for regional services and structures are developed in the sense of a healthy and active "aging in place", the focus is rarely on people in precarious living situations. *Caring-Living-Labs Graz*, a project of the University of Graz in cooperation with regional partners, focuses on the direct involvement of older people being at risk of poverty and exclusion, and the conditions for accessible settings of mutual care and solidarity.

Initial findings and insights in framework conditions presented in this panel also allow conclusions to be drawn for theoretical and methodological foundations in the field of aging and care. Moreover, conclusions for a further development of intersectionality-sensitive methods in the field of active urban citizenship and caring communities will be discussed.

■ Aging and Social Participation in Caring Communities: Dimensions of Exclusion and Inclusion

Pupic, Dzenana; Wegleitner, Klaus

Socio-spatial support structures are seen as crucial for the participation of isolated and lonely older people with few or no social and financial resources. Caring communities, understood as social spaces in which people care for and take responsibility for each other, aim to strengthen everyday solidarity and mindfulness as well as socio-spatial support structures that are networked with communal service provision. In this research, we examine the social participation of marginalized older people in communities in Graz, Austria. Using mini-narratives from the qualitative data we collected as part of a community-based participatory research project, and against the backdrop of concepts of social exclusion in old age/later life, we outline dimensions and components of social participation and patterns of exclusion in communities and neighborhoods. Consideration of perspectives of intersectionality and deliberate avoidance of reproducing a narrative of aging and decline are important. The interim findings show that caring communities initiatives are partially successful in strengthening social participation and solidarity in the immediate living environment, but that underlying structural, social, and sociopolitical barriers for social participation can hardly be overcome.

■ The Caring Communities Approach as a Co-Creation Space for Older People with Migration Biographies? Between Idealization and a Chance for the Future

Wegleitner, Klaus; Kainradl; Anna-Christina

The future vision of Caring Societies, according to Knobloch et al. in their 2022 work *Caring Societies–Sorgende Gesellschaften*, is the crystallization point of the diverse initiatives of Caring Communities. Societies in which care is democratized and becomes relevant in all policy areas; from care-centered social and labor market policies to economy. In this sense, in Caring Communities marginalized groups and/or structurally vulnerable people are - ideally - not seen as objects of care, but as actors and co-creators of care on eye level, with whom a shared lack of care for oneself and others in a local living space and a network of relationships and institutions is addressed and reshaped.

But what does this mean for the design of collaboration and the conceptualization of community based participatory research projects? How must social processes in caring communities be moderated so that engagement is not dependent on resources such as education, income, and health? What framework factors are necessary to rethink and develop social cohesion with different, even marginalized groups? In the light of our experiences in an ongoing Caring Communities project, we critically reflect a) in which way and under which conditions the intended culture of participation has succeeded, b) to what extent we have (not) succeeded in relating the conceptual reference discourses of Active Urban Citizenship, Caring Communities, and societal images of agiing to each other, c) where we have methodologically reached the limits of co-creation and d) which conclusions we draw from this for future Caring Communities research projects.

■ Participatory Spaces for Older Adults' Civic Learning. Potentials and Limits Under Conditions of Precarity

Kukovetz, Brigitte; Sprung; Annette

The project Caring Living Labs Graz aims at strengthening the social participation of marginalized older adults (with a focus on migrants). We are developing settings in which participatory processes are to be facilitated – these processes can also be reflected and analyzed as learning opportunities. Our approach to the question of social participation is connected to the perspective of active citizenship, consequently we are looking at the learning dimension in terms of civic learning. Active citizenship is understood as a lived experience in which rights, responsibilities, affiliations, participation as well as social, cultural, and material conditions are negotiated.

Older adults in disadvantaged living conditions face particular challenges and often participate in educational activities only to a limited extent. Participatory design of educational measures and consistent orientation towards the concept of lifeworld orientation according to Alfred Schütz are possible ways to better reach this target group and to initiate civic learning processes in local communities.

In the presentation, the theoretical approach of lifeworld orientation and selected aspects of civic learning will be discussed and exemplified by experiences and critical reflections of the project "Caring-Living-Labs Graz."

Panel 5: LS 15.01, September 21, 09:30–11:00

International Literary Perspectives on Aging and Caring (Chair: Sarah Bindar)

■ Physical Touch in Care and the Aging Body in American Fiction Since the 1970s

Xu, Yaqian

This paper considers the relationship between physical touch in caring and the aging care-recipient's negotiation of physical vulnerability as represented in American fiction. The literary texts it draws on include *Rabbit at Rest* by John Updike, *Middle Age: A Romance* by Joyce Carol Oates, and *Breathing Lessons* by Ann Tyler. Drawing on texts written after the 1970s, the decade when anti-aging medicine and products start to gain popularity in social discourse and physical touch as a theme in care and nursing theories starts to attract more and more scholarly attention, this paper will focus on the influence of physical touch on the aging care-recipients' embodied experience of medical treatment, physical vulnerability, and self-identity in later life, and how cultural and social discourses of aging and caring mediate this whole process. Specifically, it will test the relationship between the interpersonal connection and power relations shaped by physical touch in care and the aging individuals' understanding of the aging body being in the world. It will concentrate on the relationship between physical touch in informal care provided by friends and family members and the aging individuals' negotiation of changes in their social roles resulting from the aging of the body. Furthermore, it will concentrate on the tension between physical touch in professional care and medical discourses that are usually mechanic and impersonal. It will then examine how physical touch in both informal and professional care influences the aging care-recipients' negotiation of the aging body suffering from illness and self-identities related to the aging body, especially in relation to gender identity and personal history. The paper will argue that physical touch opens the aging individual to the materiality and mortality of the aging body.

■ Aging, Care and Death in Children's Picture Books from Japan and the UK

Sako, Katsura; Falcus, Sarah

Until recently a taboo issue in children's literature, death has emerged as the subject of a variety of recent children's picture books, across a range of cultural and national contexts. These picture books draw on intergenerational relationships (often that of grandparent and child) to explore mortality, situating the end of life in relation to both aging and care. They therefore introduce young children both to caring about and for older people, and to mortality. Drawing on studies of children's literature and age studies, in this paper we explore the representation of care and death in contemporary picture books from the UK and Japan. Inflected by the social, cultural and economic discourses of aging and care in these two countries, the picture books offer insightful explorations of the ways in which we position young children in relation to aging, care and the temporality of human life.

■ Looking Through a Window – Literary Representations of Old Age, Aging, and Care in a Slovenian Novel Dom Dom (Home Home)

Marinšek, Urša

An eighth grader is tasked with observing her surroundings and writing down what she sees in an essay. She looks through a window and immediately focuses on a care home. What she sees are three buildings where old people live; a care home in three different units: one for active people, one for people with dementia, and one for those who are immobile. She also observes people who work there: doctors, nurses, carers, even cooks and cleaners. Looking through a window with the girl offers the reader an interesting perspective; a distant look from a child's point of view. The novel also provides an inside look in the care home where the reader gets to know the residents and their stories in detail. This paper addresses literary representations of age and aging in a Slovenian novel: *Dom Dom* (*Home Home*) written by Tone Partljič. In addition, the paper also touches on representations of care and discusses various perspectives in the novel. One of the perspectives of old age in the book is the decline narrative. The care home smells, people are quietly sitting on benches, seemingly without purpose, always discussing the same topics, complaining about food and bodily functions, and so on. Another perspective places the girl in opposition to the older people. Her future is promising, the residents' future seems not. The residents are present in her life and they still need to be acknowledged, respected, and kept safe.

The Architecture of Institutionalized Care in Recent French Women's Writing

McIlvanney, Siobhán

My paper looks at representations of crises in care homes in recent French women's writing. The COVID-19 pandemic has put the social spotlight on the living and dying conditions of older people in care homes across the globe. This paper will analyze representations of institutionalized care – both fictionalized and real – as experienced by those being cared for in care homes as well as by those allocated the task of caring for older people in EHPADs and private residences in France. It looks at three very different works within the genre of care literature, two focusing mainly on the experiences of the cared for and one on the life of a professional carer - a growing narrative subsection of care home literature in France: Régine Détambel's *Le long séjour* [The Long Stay] (1991); Christie Ravenne's *Gagatorium* (2013); and EHPAD, *Une honte française: Maltraitance, Le témoignage choc d'une soignante* [*A French Scandal: Mistreatment, the Shocking Account of a Carer*](2019), by Anne-Sophie Pelletier. The paper will focus specifically on the architecture of care, examining the intersection of the spatial/geographical with the ethical and practical provision of care. By giving voice to stories of crisis from within the care home, these authors demonstrate the key role the humanities can play in revealing the behind-the-scenes reality of many care homes, thereby injecting empathy and sensitivity into the institutionalized care we provide older adults – and providing them and us with a form of narrative power. These texts all seek to manage effectively and humanely the crises in care through literature, and thereby to help us all age better.

Panel 6: LS 15.02, September 21, 09:30–11:00

Creative and Art-Based Approaches to Later Life (Chair: Alekszandra Rokvity)

Rich in Years - Communicating Science Through Dialogue

Edström, Maria

Older persons have experiences and knowledge that is often not valued in societies marked by agism. Aging researchers also have knowledge that others may benefit from, but often it is difficult to reach out with research, especially to those who might need it the most. This paper presents a joint effort by the Centre for Aging and Health at the University of Gothenburg and more than 30 partners in the city, to create an ongoing conversation between researchers, individuals, civil society, and to build knowledge and courage in all citizens. The project especially targets the aging population which, according to studies from the City Council of Gothenburg, tends to feel left out.

From January to September 2023 more than 50 events have been organized in a "Årsrika Festival for all ages", as a part of the 400-year celebration of the city of Gothenburg. "Årsrika" means "rich in years". The project offers "a palette of knowledge about aging in the past and now, how you can live a longer and healthier life, agism, digitization, dementia and other cognitive diseases, what it can be like to age as an LGBTQ person in Gothenburg, loneliness and mental health, and much more" (Quote from the City website). In addition to seminars, the Årsrika festival offers theatre, film, museums, music, and speed-dating, as well as many opportunities to participate and create intergenerational generational meetings. During the first two months of the festival, almost 1500 persons participated.

■ EXPLORING THE ETHICS, POLITICS AND EMBODIED PRACTICES OF CARE-FULL CO-DESIGN

Manchester, Helen; Willatt, Alice

This paper explores how we can cultivate and embody a care-full approach to co-design. The paper is informed by the *Connecting Through Culture as we Age* project. This is a 3-year co-produced project that explores how participation in all forms of arts and culture, particularly those accessed digitally, can influence our wellbeing and feelings of social connection as we age. A participatory digital innovation process was developed with 18 minoritized older people at the heart of a co-design process. The group worked in collaboration with community partners, artists, and creative technologists, to design digital cultural experiences that support social connection and wellbeing in later life.

We take the learnings we made by working with minoritized older adults as a starting point, reflecting on the ethical challenges and tensions we have encountered along the way, to explore what it might mean to practice a care-full approach to co-design. We bring our learnings together with politicized accounts of feminist care ethics, Design Justice approaches and Participatory Action Research to flesh out some touchstones for care-full co-design. We position a relational ontology as the foundations of this approach, and highlight the need for attentiveness and responsiveness to the everyday lives of older adults, and the systemic injustices that perpetuate their exclusion and oppression.

We argue care-full co-design necessitates reflexive engagement and responsiveness to the asymmetries of power, felt in bodies, in moments and across time, that underly co-design, alongside practices that foreground the agency, voice, expertise and lived, life course experiences of the older adults involved.

■ THE VALUE OF MUSIC IN FORMING INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS – AN ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSIC PEDAGOGICAL VIEW ON INTERGENERATIONAL LEARNING

Vorraber, Victoria

As a young practitioner and researcher in the field of older adult music learning I have to navigate through discourses in the broad fields of music pedagogy, intergenerational learning, and aging studies. While carrying out research in a private music school for older people in Graz, I encounter different narratives and representations of what is 'old' or 'young' and try to understand how people are dealing with them in a musical learning context.

As one out of ten early career teachers in the music school project I have recognized the constitution of a strong and close relationship between the younger teacher and the older learner, and observed intergenerational learning processes on both sides. In my PhD-project I investigate these processes and their contribution to the participants' lives. Therefore, I have chosen an ethnographically inspired research approach and collected data from three early career teachers and their pupils who differ in ages, backgrounds, instruments, genres, and gender identities. The data includes participant interviews, selected videotaped instrumental lessons as well as field notes from participatory observations, and is analyzed with a mix of different coding strategies used in common qualitative research approaches. So far, I can tell that there is indeed a very strong relationship built between the younger teachers and their older learners and that the musical context provides a fertile ground for intergenerational learning processes which in turn has a huge effect on how people see themselves and the world. Thus, I would argue the importance of music and musical learning in future models of aging and care.

■ Co-Creation Learnings as a Form of Care: Reflecting on Comparative Co-Creation in Health and Aging Innovation Projects

Van Hees, Susan; Greubel, Carla

Participatory and (co-)productionist turns have affected aging and care technology studies and innovations in recent decades. In this paper, we reflect on evolving co-creation and public engagement conceptualizations in aging and care literature and compare how this relates to our research experiences. While inducing a lot of attention towards participation and interventionist-oriented practices, public engagement is a continuous topic of debate: is such engagement constructed meaningfully, and how does it relate to representing (older) citizens' genuine voices in practice? Representativeness, conceptual vagueness, and a tokenistic use of participation or co-creation with older citizens are at the center of some of its criticism, for one, as they tend to exclude the unknown and uncertain by (unconsciously) ignoring the voices of those with less access or eagerness to participate.

In this contribution, we draw on insights from the emerging field of Sociogerontechnology, including how aging and technology are co-constituted. We compare and discuss learning by stakeholders and ourselves on co-creation in different (inter)national qualitative research projects in the field of aging and care innovations. Co-creation is often framed as a tool towards responsible long-term innovation, but what makes such co-creation meaningful? We introduce reflecting on learning as a form of care, where across-reflections can become part of the processes of care, as it can help to attend to or even create co-creation skills. Simultaneously we reflect on the (non-)mediating role of innovation contexts and how learning and co-creation co-constitute new processes of care.

Panel 7: HS 15.12, September 21, 09:30–11:00

Older People Living Alone Without Kin Nearby: Results from the OPLA Research Program (Chairs: Sabine Pleschberger & Elisabeth Reitinger)

With increased age the number of older people living alone (OPLA) is growing, at least in most countries of the Global North. As care needs increase due to illness and functional decline in the progress of aging, very old people (+85) without kin nearby are particularly vulnerable when it comes to remaining at home. In addition to formal services, friends and neighbors are important resources for support. A better understanding of the characteristics of OPLA and their care arrangements seems to be vital for developing caring communities and meeting the care needs in an aging society. In this panel, results from the research program on Older People Living Alone (OPLA) will be presented and future research perspectives shall be discussed.

■ Care Arrangements of Older People Living Alone in the Community

Wosko, Paulina; Pfabigan, Johanna; Pichler, Barbara;
Reitinger, Elisabeth; Pleschberger, Sabine

To gain fundamental knowledge on the care arrangements of older people living alone (OPLA) with a specific focus on the contribution of non-kin carers, the baseline-dataset was analyzed specifically as part of the longitudinal research study. At baseline we conducted semi-structured interviews with 32 OPLA aged between 67 and 99 (Ø 84.2 years) in urban and rural areas of

Austria, 23 of them women. The interviews were analyzed by applying a coding strategy based on grounded theory. In addition, sociograms were created to illustrate relevant relations in each care arrangement.

We identified three groups of non-kins involved in care arrangements of OPLA: (1) friends, (2) neighbors, and (3) acquaintances or members of various communities. We worked out the specifics of each group regarding roles and tasks. The analyses revealed three types of arrangements with non-kin involvement, namely arrangements with manifold, scattered, and little non-kin involvement.

Our study highlights the diversity of non-kin support in the care arrangements of OPLA that should be considered by policymakers when promoting informal care and designing policy measures. Therefore, alongside future research on policy in the highly relevant area of care arrangements for OPLA, our work can serve as a conceptual framework to establish sustainable and needs-orientated non-kin engagement.

■ The Relevance of Gender in Older People Living Alone and Their Non-Kin Carers' Support

Pichler, Barbara; Reitinger, Elisabeth

As the relevance of gender tends to be neglected in literature, a critical feminist perspective will be introduced to the discussion within this panel based on a scoping review. The purpose of the scoping review was to take stock of the current knowledge as to the ways in which gender matters with respect to older people living alone and about the extent of non-kin care. The literature search was conducted across eight databases. A total of 26 publications were selected for a full-text review. The findings show a clear gender difference in the non-kin care of older people living alone. Women mostly have larger non-kin networks than men from which they receive emotional and practical support. Non-kin relationships between men frequently do not go on to become care relationships as they age. Low-income older women living alone, in particular – of which there are a large number - become increasingly dependent on informal networks to meet their independent-living needs. Studies demonstrate that kin care is of special importance for LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) people. Gender differences are less rigid in these communities compared to non-heterosexual relationships. It is important for social scientists to include a critical feminist perspective in their work and to use their findings on gender to inform both professionals and health and social care politics.

■ Meeting the Rising Challenges of Living Alone Towards Old Age

Wosko, Paulina; Pfabigan, Johanna; Pleschberger, Sabine

Following the design of a qualitative longitudinal study, up to four serial interviews were conducted with a sample of 13 older people living alone (OPLA) without family in the local area (67-95 years, Ø 82 years) over a period of 1.5 years. Data collection covered urban and rural areas in Austria. Analysis of these datasets was conducted according to the grounded theory methodology from a longitudinal perspective following constant comparison procedures within and across cases.

OPLA face numerous challenges due to the simple fact that they are living in a single household: Any “loss of function” associated with aging and/or health decline requires an immediate response from the older person; this affects household chores, activities of daily living, financial matters, and health issues. As a main category we identified “keep going”; to face the challenges mentioned above, OPLA apply the following key strategies: looking ahead and facing risks (reassessment), balancing needs, and rearranging support. Gendered differences were evident across all themes.

■ An Ongoing Effort – Methodological Reflections on Doing Research on OPLA in the Community

Pleschberger, Sabine; Wosko, Paulina; Pfabigan, Johanna; Pichler, Barbara; Reitinger, Elisabeth; Trukeschitz, Birgit

Longitudinal qualitative designs have been proven as a good choice for capturing the challenges which go along with aging, as well as the strategies and resources of older people who are facing these over time. However, the conduct of such research in the field of gerontology is linked to a variety of pitfalls and challenges as apparent from our study on older people living alone (OPLA) and their non-kin care networks. The design was based on six-monthly serial interviews (over 18 months) with OPLA and their non-kin-carers in four Austrian regions.

Our reflections on the methodological issues were informed by serial meetings with the interdisciplinary research team and one workshop with interviewers, complemented by comprehensive field notes collected during the conduct of the study. Key issues identified were challenges of the recruitment process, attrition at follow-up as, well as ethical concerns, e.g., by attempting to interview OPLA and their non-kin-carers separately. Issues concerning research relationships contained the high emotional involvement of researchers, reciprocity, and the challenge of ending the relationships.

Panel 8: HS 15.02, September 21, 09:30–11:00

Technologization and Digitalization of Aging and Care (Chair: Unmil Karadkar)

■ Ethical Aspects of Technological Assistance of Care Regarding the Social Well-Being of The Senior Population

Sidiropulu-Janků, Kateřina; Ströckl, Daniela Elisabeth; Pichler, Christine

Our paper elaborates on the ethical aspects of technological assistance when it comes to caring for the older population, with a special focus on social well-being. Based on two recent research projects, HANNAH (smart speaker matchmaking algorithm that aims to widen the social networks of older people) and HEROES (the co-creation of a recruiting platform for trustworthy caregivers that supports building self-sustainable learning communities) we discuss selected ethical aspects of technological assistance of care in the area of fostering social relations within and across generations.

Using the Model for the Ethical Evaluation of Socio-Technical Arrangements (MEESTAR), we more closely examine the topics of surveillance and autonomy, which have legal aspects (GDPR), but also non-legal based ethical aspects, such as cultural nuances of creating social ties and the pre-selection of social ties based on the input given by users, user competence and sensitivity regarding sharing personal data through technical devices and online platforms, and more complex development of new social relationships. Regarding fostering the intragenerational relations, we consider technological assistance in care as a field with great potential, shall it be facilitated by the relevant methodology of User Acceptance evaluation, MEESTAR assessment and other tools of facilitated co-creation. Yet, the technological assistance in social well-being opens new sensitive aspects of power relations and may strengthen the already existing dynamic in the situations of care.

■ INTERNATIONAL DISPARITIES IN IMPLEMENTING ACTIVE ASSISTED LIVING (AAL)

Luger, Albert; Himmelsbach, Julia; Aigner-Walder, Birgit; Putz, Stephanie; Oberzaucher, Johannes

Background: Maintaining or increasing the quality of life, sustainable health, and care systems are of special interest in aging societies. In the past, innovations enabled ICT-based products and services in the health and care sector, i.e., Active Assisted Living (AAL) solutions, enabling prolonged autonomous life.

Method: *EvAALuation* project series developed reactive and nonreactive procedures analyzing the effects of AAL, amongst others, with a special focus on care. The instruments were generated through iterative processes, including stakeholder workshops, expert interviews, and qualitative and quantitative pre-tests for validation and reliability examination. Methods applied also considered differing social structures, and health and care systems in European countries of the *AAL Program*.

Findings: Non-reactive approaches were applied exemplarily in selected countries, and the main findings are: (1) highly developed countries are more likely to benefit because hardware costs are comparably low but personnel costs are higher than in emerging economies, (2) respective health and care schemes influence the implementation of AAL solutions, and (3) the higher the digital skills in a society the higher the expected level of adoption.

Discussion: Various obstacles to implementation were found: stakeholder groups (e.g., older adults, social insurance agencies, and companies) might be affected by innovative technologies in diverse ways and therefore pursue contrasting goals. This finding also holds for the cross-country analysis competing for skilled workforce in the health and care sector, alleviating the situation in one country at the expense of the other (e.g., migrant care workers).

■ VALUING USE AND NON-USE IN A DIGITAL CARE SERVICE INITIATIVE: WHAT IT DOES TO ‘GOOD AGING’

Greubel, Carla; López Gómez, Daniel; Peine, Alexander

In care research, questions of ‘good care’ have received attention in both empirical and theoretical work. Science and Technology Studies (STS) scholars working in empirical ethics of care, for instance, argue that there is not one ‘good care’ but multiple ‘goods’, and that making explicit the various goods in and across contexts, comparing them and teasing out their interrelations can open ways for a situated evaluation of ‘good care’.

Also in aging research, ‘good aging’ – as an interrelated but different question from ‘good care’ – has been studied from different angels, including work that discusses political ideals of the ‘good later life’ inscribed in active aging as a policy tool, or in work that critically analyzes the shift in responsibility for maintaining health towards the individual, expressed in DIY technologies and fitness trackers.

Drawing on both strands of research, this presentation discusses insights from ethnographic fieldwork conducted in a social and digital care service of the city of Barcelona. The service addresses loneliness in older age, and by doing so aims to contribute to good or better aging. The presentation highlights the parallel and sometimes conflicting ideas about ‘good aging’ that are part of the different ways of valuing use and non-use that we observed during our ethnographic fieldwork with older adults, social care workers, and managers implicated in the service. In doing so, we highlight how theories and approaches from STS studies on care can fruitfully be brought to bear on our understanding of old age and care.

Panel 9: LS 15.01, September 21, 14:15–15:45
Aesthetics, Performance, and the Performativity of Care (Chair: Julia Henderson)

In *Towards an Aesthetics of Care*, James Thompson argues that care is connected to "affective solidarity and felt sense of justice, and ultimately might be fundamental to the ethics and aesthetics of a theatre and arts practice that seeks to engage with communities". Further, in *Performing the Aesthetics of Care*, Thompson argues that "projects that enable well-crafted sensory, mutually supportive artistic experiences can become interventions that prefigure a fairer society". By care, we refer to the interdependent, inter-relational, and mutually supportive practices and principles incorporated into creative work. Framing our arguments around aesthetics and practices of care, this panel seeks to foreground the possibilities of performance and other collaborative creative work to provide glimpses of a more care-*full* society. By connecting our arts-based projects to theories of care, we analyze and reflect upon performance practices, dramaturgies, and aesthetics in a range of performance forms including community-based audio capsules, digital storytelling, theatre, and dance. We ask how these performances both instantiate and reimagine representations of aging, old(er) age, intergenerational relationships, long-term care, and systems of social support as we age. Through doing so, we expand discussions around practices and aesthetics of care within age-critical performances and arts-based, research-creation practices, and illuminate how care-based creation processes may challenge age-related stigma and celebrate the interdependency between beings. More importantly, by highlighting the teaching, guiding, and care practiced by older adults, community workers, and performance-makers, we challenge agist and ableist assumptions of care as unidirectional.

■ Care, Caring, Care-full Performance in How I Met My Mother

Henderson, Julia

How I Met My Mother is a play written and performed by Canadian actor Jon Paterson about his experience caring for his mother who lived with and eventually died of Alzheimer's Disease. He performed it throughout the North American Fringe Circuit in 2022, gaining positive reviews and being chosen amongst the top shows at two festivals. The play's narrative offers a story about how, for the playwright, caring for his mother led to his self-discovery and feelings of redemption. This paper uses performance analysis to comment on the care ethics, aesthetics, and practices encompassed in the play. Key to the play's construction of care is its reciprocal quality. Paterson's mother, who had shown continuity as a deeply caring individual throughout her life, continues to offer acts of care even in the late stages of her dementia, challenging more common constructions of a 'disabled dementia identity' as one who is a receiver of care. In addition, Paterson's performance of care for self and audience throughout the play further challenges more common notions of caregiving as unidirectional and reliant on normativity. As Maurice Hamington writes in *Care Ethics and Improvisation: Can Performance Care* (2020), "To care is not only to improvise what to do, it is to determine the moral parameters that unfold in the given situation". In *How I Met My Mother*, the playwright acknowledges his neurodiversity (telling us he has ADHD), is transparent in the moment about contextual factors that challenge him, and attends to his needs as a performer improvisationally, while also offering care to his audience in meaningful ways.

ZOOM ZOOM: CAREFUL LISTENING, AFFECTIVE RESPONSES AND DIGITAL CARE WORK

Sawchuk, Kim; Thulin, Samuel

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2022) Montreal's non-profit sector quickly found themselves providing a variety of services to older adults, including providing digital care work to stay connected to their members through online platforms, such as Zoom. Zoom Zoom is a 15-minute experimental audio-video capsule that attends to the affective qualities of the voices of service providers, older adults and policy makers on the challenges of staying digitally connected during COVID-19. Drawing on the tradition of "research-creation", Zoom Zoom highlights how community organizations adapted and innovated using this platform. As Natalie Loveless suggests in her 2019 work *How to Make Art at the End of the World: A Manifesto for Research-Creation*, "research-creation, at its best, has the capacity to impact our social and material conditions, not by offering more facts, differently figured, but by finding ways, through aesthetic encounters and events, to persuade us to care and to care *differently*". We hear of the ingenuity of organizations offering "knitting online" and bingo by telephone. We hear of the desire to be together and, in some instances, to abandon Zoom. A recurrent subtheme is the high cost of access to the Internet in Canada. The capsules include voices in English and (Quebecois) French. There is no voice-over narrative. The affective pitch, rhythm and the sound of the voices is used to create a sonic bridge between the audio fragments to weave the voices together, gently. In this presentation, we will present the capsule to raise discussions of the politics of representation of aging with and in Zoom, the themes presented by our interlocutors, and the import of care-filled listening.

DANCING RELATIONAL BODYHOOD: OLDER DISABLED ARTIST-ACTIVIST TUULI HELKKY HELLE (1933-2018)

Lee, Heunjung

In contrast to the idea of disability-free aging as 'positive' and 'successful' aging, ill, impaired, older persons who are 'dependent' (physically, socially, economically) are often devalued and stigmatized in agist and ableist societies. Tracing the extraordinary life course and artistic practices of Tuuli Helkky Helle (1933-2018), an older Finnish dancer who lived with cerebral palsy, this paper highlights how she reclaimed 'dependency' as a positive term and visualized the beauty and power of the interconnected, interrelated, and caring relationships in her arts and life. From her 60s until her 80s, as an artist and activist, she participated in various dance pieces, radical nude photography series, and activist performances for older adults with disabilities. This article is the first academic article that documents her remarkable works and examines her dancing body. Drawing on the theoretical perspective of Ann Cooper Bright (2017; 2019) about gravity, interconnectedness, and disabled and aged bodies and Pia Kontos's notion of "relational citizenship" (2017), this paper illuminates the alternative danceability of the aged-disabled body.

DIGITAL STORYTELLING AND COMMUNICATIVE JUSTICE IN LONG-TERM CARE

Wagner, Sarah

Long-term care sites in British Columbia, Canada typically are large institutional facilities with average lengths of stay of 2 to 3 years where many residents lack effective access to information or sufficient opportunities to make connections beyond the care home. This paper discusses a virtual digital storytelling project with 11 long-term care residents in British Columbia and explores the aesthetics of care in and through these workshops and the implications this has for resident empowerment. The Digital Storytelling workshops were based on a collaborative method designed by Ogawa and colleagues in 2010 and 2017, that weaves together the participant's story through a series of ice-breaking and discussion sessions. Each workshop was conducted individually between a resident and a University of Victoria social sciences and humanities student in a flexible format which allowed residents to have input on the workshop procedure and communication modes. This paper draws on the facilitators' participant observation notes and resident, staff, and facilitator reflections at the preview events to examine the conditions and contexts that generated opportunities and challenges for the workshops to confront and reimagine stereotypes about care home residents and re-direct the flow of knowledge between facilitators, staff, and residents.

Panel 10: LS 15.02, September 21, 14:15–15:45

Narratives and Cultures of Later Life and Palliative Care (Chair: Klaus Wegleitner)

■ Refusing to Foreclose the Future: Narratives of Loss, Hope and Potentiality in Aging

Lemos Dekker, Natashe

The continuation of everyday life following a disruptive event at old age, such as an accident, stroke, or illness, is a major challenge for many older adults. Based on ethnographic fieldwork among older adults in Brazil, I explore in this paper how moments that cause a rupture in the everyday, when life halts and turns upside down, become points of reference from which my interlocutors reconfigure their lives and orientations to the future. I show that this often involves a process of letting go of specific aspects of life and making their worlds smaller. For example, many of my interlocutors no longer engage in specific (habitual) activities such as cooking, driving a car, or going outside unaccompanied, thus taking precautions out of fear of the event repeating itself. At the same time, they keep the future open by emphasizing the possibility to, once again, take up the activities they have suspended. These ruptures then reverberate in everyday life as a loss of confidence in one's own abilities and sense of safety. They form, in other words, a confrontation with aging, and specifically one's own vulnerability and changing capacities—a confrontation that also brings into view the potential nearness of the end of life. Yet, in analyzing how my interlocutors refuse to foreclose the future by narrating possibility and aspiration, I show how older adults may both embody and resist a scenario of frailty. In so doing, this paper offers a reflection on anxiety and hope at old age.

■ Narratives About Care Cultures at the End of Life

Heimerl, Katharina; Hutter, Evelyn; Pichler, Barbara; Dressel, Gert; Reitinger, Elisabeth

Background: Care cultures encompass a diversity of mindful caring attitudes and activities as well as social practices in families, teams, organizations, communities or the society as a whole. Many students entering nursing education encounter dying people for the first time during their first internships. They are not always well prepared for the emotional impact a death can have on them. The project aims to open up a space for them to share and reflect on their experiences through narratives.

Aim: The project aims at generating knowledge about cultures of care at the end of life and about dying as a multidimensional process with the participation of students and Citizen Scientists in an exchange between different age groups and different cultural groups, including the category of gender.

Research design and process: The participatory research project brings together nursing students and old people with and without dementia. They tell each other about their end-of-life experiences in 15 storytelling cafés. The storytelling cafés take place in public organizations such as libraries and museums, but also in nursing homes.

Findings: We started with three story telling cafés with three groups of nursing students. By the time of the conference, 6 - 7 more cafés will have taken place. The students engaged voluntarily in the narrative research. Those who did not want to speak acted as observers. The cafés made it clear that all students had (more or less) experience with dying, death and mourning, whether in their private or professional lives. The cafés offered an opportunity to share and reflect on the experiences in a trustful and empathic atmosphere.

■ Contributions of Philosophical Practice in Palliative Care and Hospice Work for Age(-ing) and Care

Rieger Stefanie; Wegleitner, Klaus; Radinger, Sandra Schuchter, Patrick

Philosophical practice is talking about specific life topics in a philosophical way. Philosophical practitioners experience how accessible philosophical conversations are for participants, as well as the ease with which these talks give certain topics the opportunity to enter conversations with other people.

The aim of hospice work and palliative care is to improve the life quality of dying people and those who care for and about them. "Hospice" stands for an attitude. Wherever people grow old, die, mourn, and care for each other, a hospice culture of care is needed. With our research, we try to answer the following question: what does philosophical practice contribute to the development of hospice care culture in our society? Firstly, we explore the activities and experiences of philosophical practitioners in relation to the mentioned topics. We develop models of philosophical practice with a participatory approach. Secondly, we explore philosophical practice in public contexts to raise awareness about dying, death, and bereavement. Through this approach of participatory action research, we want to understand the benefits and limitations of philosophical practice. Our research will allow us to establish concrete methods, which are practical and ready for application in the practice of palliative care and caring society.

■ Helps You, Helps Me? Provision of Instrumental and Personal Care and Loneliness in Older Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Rosenberg, Dennis; Shiovitz-Ezra, Sharon; Ayalon, Liat

The goal of this study was to examine the association between provision of instrumental care (i.e., helping others from social networks obtain necessities, such as food or medications) and personal care (i.e. helping others from social networks with daily life activities and providing social support), and loneliness in older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic. Social capital theory (claiming that care provision decreases loneliness) and caregiver stress theory (claiming that care provision increases loneliness) served as the study‘s theoretical framework. The data were obtained from the two COVID-19 waves of the Survey of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) conducted in 2020 and 2021. The data were analyzed using logistic regression models. The analytical sample consisted of 48,722 older adults residing in Europe and Israel.

The results of the analysis show that providing instrumental care negatively related to loneliness. Providing instrumental care to a single category of people negatively related to loneliness whereas providing personal care to multiple categories of people positively related to it. Providing personal care to children positively related to loneliness. The results suggest that different dimensions of care provision correspond differently to loneliness while partially supporting both theoretical frameworks. The results imply that for a better understanding of the link between care provision and loneliness in later life, various parameters of instrumental and personal care should be examined.

Panel 11: HS 15.12, September 21, 14:15–15:45

Cultural Representations of Kinship, Generations, and Care (Chair: Alekszandra Rokvity)

■ HISTORICIZING AGING AND CARE: PREMODERN VIEWS ON CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

Cayrol-Bernardo, Laura

This paper aims to enrich contemporary discussions on aging and care with new perspectives by anchoring present and future experiences in historical precedents. My starting point will be the forthcoming multi-authored volume *Aging and Care in the Middle Ages*, which I am co-editing with Dr. Ninon Dubourg (University of Liège). The contributions in this book address questions of aging and the organization of various care structures within and beyond the domestic sphere during the Late Middle Ages in Western Europe. The volume explores topics such as gendered experiences of providing care for older adults, concepts of healing and care in service of longevity, communities and networks, late life agency in the face of vulnerability, connections between late life health and demographic or socioeconomic questions, disability and institutional care, or self-care in older age.

By approaching premodern aging and care from an intersectional and cross-disciplinary perspective, we aim to reveal the nuances and contradictions of past categories of senescence, setting cultural repertoire against documented lived experience and looking at topics that are still under-communicated or tabooed.

The first part of my presentation will be an overview of this collective work. I will then focus on a selection of case studies drawn from my own research on gender and aging in premodern healthcare. My ultimate goal is to inscribe pre-modern ideas about aging in the *longue durée* and evaluate their impact in contemporary culture.

■ MATERNAL MASCULINITIES AND GENDERED NOTIONS OF CARE IN EARLY MODERN CATHOLICISM

Hanhart, Torben

This paper investigates gendered notions of care from a historical perspective. It introduces and contextualizes the case of the Italian cleric Camillo of Lellis (1550-1614) who was the founder of the Ministeri Infirmaribus (M.I.) - an order dedicated to the care of the incurably sick. In 1584 a set of rules for their activity at the Roman hospital San Giacomo degli Incurabili were issued. The twenty-seventh article urges care givers to act “with that affect which only a loving mother (has) towards her sick son.” This motto gave rise to numerous subsequent evocations of maternal care given by male actors in the Camillian order. But these evocations also relate to a wider cultural practice beyond the order, which can be traced both in visual and textual sources.

Presenting this material, my paper will discuss why it was attractive for male actors to construct and then appropriate care as a specifically maternal trait. First, I will introduce their contemporary visual culture, in which caring mothers were omni-present, while the caring father was virtually absent. Second, I will view the maternal masculinities evoked by Lellis and others in relation to contemporary sources that speak of God as a maternal care giver. Viewing these aspects together will highlight the proto- and stereotypes inherent in this tradition, which shall allow for a concluding reflection upon their significance for today's debates on care giving and its supposed derision from the role of the mother.

‘Government Grannies and Grandpas’: Emotional Representations of Healthcare and Aging in Muriel Spark’s Memento Mori (1959)

French, Jade Elizabeth

In 1948, the founding of a National Health Service in Britain promised care ‘from the cradle to the grave’ and saw former workhouses transformed into hospitals. Policymakers and reformers hoped that the negative associations of Britain's Poor Laws would be replaced by optimism of a new, caring society – but despite ostensibly positive statutory reforms apprehensions lingered. In this paper, I suggest that Muriel Spark's novel *Memento Mori* (1959) can be read to examine the conflicting emotions of anxiety and aspiration evoked by the changes to geriatric medicine. The paper draws on oral histories by NHS doctors and nurses, held at the British Library archives, alongside Spark's own gerontological research, held at National Library of Scotland. Presenting findings from Spark's novel and archival sources, the paper addresses how the lived environment of the hospital ward is imagined as an emotional space – paying particular attention to the relationship between caregiver and care recipient. Using methods drawn from the sociology of emotions, I ask: what emotions were recorded in both fictional sources and primary sources regarding reforms to geriatric care? And what can be learned from comparing these two types of sources? Overall, I suggest that examining the cultural construction of care for older adults in post-war Britain offers insights into conflicting emotions, care ethics and continuing concerns that are still alive today.

When Children Become Carers: Aging, Intergenerational Relationships and the Crisis of Care in Blake Morrison’s And When Did You Last See Your Father? and Victoria Spunzberg’s The Weight of a Body

Oró-Piqueras, Maricel; Casado-Gual, Núria

In a world that continues to regard old age as a taboo despite the increasingly aging population, the moment in which adult children become aware of their parents' aging (and, eventually, dying) processes often leads to a personal crisis. Mirroring the deeply ingrained disdain towards age of our youth-centered societies, the new reality created by a parent becoming dependent tends to awaken the adult child not only towards their own mortality, but also towards the fallacies of our success-oriented culture. In this paper, we intend to analyze two fictional texts in which adult children in their middle age face the crisis of aging and care when confronted with the last stages of their parents' lives. Whereas in Blake Morrison's memoir *And When Did You Last See Your Father?* (1993) the author reflects on the last months of his father's life, whom he looked after as his body degenerated due to cancer, in Victoria Spunzberg's play, *El pes d'un cos* (*The Weight of a Body*, 2022), the protagonist (an alter ego of the author) enters the alienating worlds of medical and institutional care once her parent remains in a permanent vegetative state after suffering a stroke. Through their different genres, the two texts offer deep insights into the complexities of caring for the older generation within important social and cultural limitations that have rendered old age practically invisible. At the same time, both narratives demonstrate that taking caring of aging parents offers a unique life review experience that enlightens our most immediate future, when an age-friendly, interdependent society is really at stake.

Panel 12: HS 15.02, September 21, 14:15–15:45

Intersectionality Matters: Aging, Care, and Migration (Chair: Ulla Kriebernegg)

What does an intersectional perspective on age, care, and migration mean for a better understanding of the narratives of older migrant women? Which and how are narratives of older migrant women reflected in theoretical discourses, methods, and practices, and how do these discourses influence notions, infrastructures, practices, and politics of care? This panel presents first insights of an interdisciplinary project that aims to further develop methods and theories so the narratives of older migrants are better captured.

Autonomy, Justice and Older Migrants. Perspectives from Aging Studies for an Intersectional Analysis

Kainradl, Anna-Christina

The lives of older migrants are shaped in many ways by intersectional patterns of injustice. In order to reduce barriers for migrants in the health systems of the European Union, it is essential to take perspectives of people with migrant biographies more into account. In my contribution, I discuss the preliminary results of an intersectional ethics analysis of care narratives of older migrants in the light of insights from the field of aging studies. Narratives of autonomy and justice determine the patterns of older migrants in relation to their own health and illness, care experiences, and strategies for dealing with care practices in the health system. The way in which these values are negotiated reveals the interactions of the inequality markers of age and migration and thus illustrates the potentials of an intersectional ethics analysis. Feminist-ethical and care-ethical dimensions of analysis enable a deeper understanding of the care experiences of older migrants.

Recent Perspectives of Queer Studies on Concepts of Care

Schweigler, Stefan

My dissertation in the field of media cultural studies is looking at contemporary media practices from an intersectional viewpoint. Influenced by new digital ways of distribution and participation, since around 2010, a significant increase of a specific form of LGBTIQA+ media practices can be globally identified. These kinds of popular, activist, and artistic media practices are politicizing notions of care, caring, involvement and interdependence. In doing so, they might be examples of what Lauren Berlant proposed as a critical politics of "queer worldbuilding" (2020). My paper aims at analyzing these phenomena from the perspective of the inherent Care Ethics that can be found within the work of Queer Theorist, such as Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, Sarah Ahmed, Marty Fink, and Johanna Hedva, as well as within the diverse media practices itself. This paper will especially point out intersections of aging, care, housing, and Queerness.

■ How Can We Trace Needs of Older Migrants? A Narrative Care-Ethical Perspective

Kohlen, Helen

Dealing with patients' needs is part of the everyday work of nursing and medicine. Attentiveness is required when the needs of others are unknown and not easily understood, for example because of language barriers or because they cannot be categorized in familiar ways of thinking and acting. To do justice to the complexity of diversity and the needs of others, an intersectional approach and diversity-friendliness is necessary. The theoretical approaches of Joan Tronto and Seyla Benhabib are fruitful to fulfil this requirement. While Benhabib (1995, 1989) focuses on the needs of the "concrete other" instead of the "generalized other", Tronto (1993) offers in her care-ethical approach a process in which attentiveness, responsibility, competence and resonance can shape caring activities. These feminist approaches that make questions of power relationships matter, provide the analytical framework for the selected two examples from an empirical research project in German hospitals (TONGUE 2018-2021) in which a lack of care towards the needs of female older migrant patients becomes apparent.

■ Doing Intersectional Care with Aging Persons

Weßel, Merle

Our societies do not only age rapidly, but they also become more diverse through migration, open lived non-heteronormative sexuality and plural approaches to life. In addition, diversity among older people due to migration, gender, sexuality, race, or class will be more present in our societies and demand equality, equity, and justice. Yet, in the context of care, a homogenous understanding of aging and older people prevails that is based on traditional and heteronormative views. Older people are first and foremost seen as "old." Other social categories which define their identity and life course, such as their gender, race, migration or class, are not considered when assessing their care needs and wishes. This leads to socially unjust care for older diverse people.

The Black feminist theory of intersectionality addresses multidimensional structural injustice based on unequal power structures. In this presentation I will use an intersectional approach to address multidimensional, structural discrimination of older diverse people in context of care. My main question is: how can care needs and wishes of older diverse people be adequately addressed to prevent discrimination and increase their wellbeing?

With the help of intersectional and feminist theories of social justice, I will firstly demonstrate how older diverse people currently experience discrimination in context of care. Then I will use approaches from queer studies to introduce alternative approaches to care. Finally, I suggest that a multidimensional and intersectional understanding of care is required to meet the needs and wishes of diverse older people and ensure just care.

Panel 13: HS 15.12, September 22, 09:00–10:30

Going Public: Re-Locating Practices of Care (Chair: Kim Sawchuk)

This panel highlights *public* forms of care work that re-locate practices of care in relation to age and aging. In her writings on the ethics of care, Joan Tronto reframes care as “beyond familial relationships such as child care and elder care”. She consistently advises shifting the moral boundaries of care from the exclusive realm of the private sphere to the broader politics of care. “Attentiveness, responsibility, nurturance, compassion, meeting others, needs” are named as core values for public consideration in her 1993 work. Care is “a species activity that includes everything we do to maintain, continue, and repair our ‘world’ so that we can live in it as well as possible”, Tronto writes (1990). Ironically, Tronto frequently mentions a consideration of care beyond the “needs” of “the elderly”. However, as COVID-19 indicates, the relationship between care and aging must be reconsidered if societies desire a “more democratic, more pluralistic politics… in which power is more evenly distributed”. The four papers in this panel are inspired by Tronto’s scholarship on the politics of care as it becomes rendered a public issue. Dalmer and Greene examine the care work involved in the use of technologies to support a cannabis-using community of older women in central Canada. Joy and Sawchuk analyze the ofttimes invisible care work done by non-profit community organizations in Montreal during the COVID-19 pandemic. Ivan and Bertani consider care in the context of the views of older Romanians and Italians on the quality of life in their cities. Finally, Lafontaine foregrounds the experience of older Montrealers in on-site and virtual museum visits as a means to question the role of art museums in defining practices of care in society, as well as the potential of technology for creating a sense of “connectedness”.

■ Caring Technologies as Care Work: Engaging in Participatory Research with Older Women in the Digital Age

Dalmer, Nicole; Greene, Saara

Older adults are now the fastest growing group of cannabis consumers since the 2018 legalization of cannabis in Canada. Few studies, however, explore the social dimensions of cannabis consumption among older adults. It is unclear how and where older adults access cannabis-related information and community (both virtually and in-person).

Accordingly, this pilot project collaboratively created a virtual research community, engaging 6 older women in developing their own Cellphilm, a video created using a cellphone or tablet. Grounded in a feminist participatory arts-based research approach that infuses feminist perspectives with participatory and action-oriented research processes, we document our work with six participants who identify as older or aging women and who consume cannabis to participate in a hybrid (virtual and in-person), intensive Cellphilm workshop. As we explore the technological possibilities for supporting older women who consume cannabis, we document and highlight the care work (including attentiveness, responsibility, and compassion) from both participants and researchers to not only create and sustain an online community, but to also support participants’ technology use, both in navigating Zoom as well as the particulars of Cellphilm creation. Participants’ Cellphilms uniquely tell a story about the complexities of cannabis use in relation to the facilitators and barriers in seeking out cannabis related information, support, and community. The participants’ Cellphilms will be knowledge dissemination tools to be screened to participants and more publicly for greater interrogation of this key social justice issue.

ART MUSEUMS AS SPACES FOR CARE: THE EXPERIENCES OF OLDER ADULTS IN MONTREAL

Lafontaine, Constance

This paper presents the findings of a study conducted across three sequential three-month cycles of virtual and in-person visits to museums by older adults. Developed in collaboration with the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and local community organizations, these visits occurred between 2019 and 2023. The museum visits were designed for older adults who were experiencing social and/or linguistic isolation, and included many participants who had never visited a fine arts museum. Initially conducted in person, the visits transitioned to a virtual format in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This paper delves into the potential of museums becoming what Morse (2020) refers to as "spaces of social care", a process that entails, in part, the development of intimate practices of cultural, artistic and social mediation deployed to promote wellbeing of individuals in a community. We draw on our close observation of the visits, along with interviews with participants, guides, and community workers, to better understand practices of care within the museum visit context. We also seek to understand the impact of these practices and of the museum visits on the older participants. Our findings underscore that a substantial aspect of the older adults' meaningful experiences in the museum revolved around forging "connections". These connections encompassed engagement with art, culture and language, and, for some participants, the establishment of social connections within the community. Finally, we investigate how transitioning to virtual platforms impacted the connections experienced by the participants, and reflect on how the concepts of care, accessibility, and age intersect in the context of developing virtual programming.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND INVISIBLE CARE WORK IN PANDEMIC TIMES

Joy, Meghan; Sawchuk, Kim

The repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on older adults have been documented by many researchers, from biomedicine to age studies. The pandemic hit older adults in numbers, but it also affected community organizations who provide services to older adults. Many such organizations are themselves staffed by volunteers who are older. Discussions of care often address the difference between formal sectors of care and informal care work carried out by family or friends. This binary framing invisibilizes care work provided by non-profit organizations, which often involves state intervention as well as paid and voluntary labour (Joy and Shields, 2020). As community-engaged age studies researchers, we witnessed the heroic efforts of community organizations and workers to provide services to older people during the pandemic. In collaboration with sector advisors, we conducted semi-structured interviews on the impact of the pandemic on community organizations who work with older people in Montreal. Methodologically, we draw on the legacy of "collaborative reflexive research" (Eubanks, 2013): we spoke to non-profit workers, older adults, and policymakers about their experiences during the pandemic. Care emerged as a key word and theme in the transcripts, highlighting the centrality and complexity of invisible care work during pandemic times. This includes the myriad ways the sector pivoted to provide new services, invisible support, and labour - from phone calls and food delivery to internet assistance - beyond formal organizational mandates. The study also highlights how the sector fills gaps in essential services for older adults, such as in transportation and medical accompaniment.

AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES: NATIONAL INITIATIVES AND OLDER PEOPLE'S VIEWS IN ITALY AND ROMANIA

Ivan, Loredana; Bertani, Michele

In a time of aging populations, cities are experiencing a demographic shift towards an increasingly older population (Eurostat, 2023). Over 1100 cities all over the world have joined the Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities of the World Health Organization (WHO), which was founded after 2007 when *Global Age-Friendly Cities: A Guide* was published. Domains such as health care and community support, social environment, outdoor places, and transportation are integral parts of the age-friendly agenda. In the current work, we investigate national initiatives – in Italy and Romania - to promote the idea of age-friendly communities.

When it comes to Romania, we describe older adults' views on the quality of life in their cities, resulting from three co-creation sessions over a period of three months, with people 65 years of age and above. These sessions were part of the City & Co project. The goal was to develop a creative tool, a geoportal that would allow people to contribute to the age-friendliness of their cities. In Italy, the focus is on the data emerging from the national research project *Redesign – Frail Elderly, Intergenerational Solidarity and Aging Friendly Communities*, a participatory research project with the aim of co-building knowledge on the transition to old age in vulnerable situations, to develop and implement new community networks of care for the promotion of health and well-being, active aging and solidarity between generations.

Panel 14: HS 15.02, September 22, 09:00–10:30

Caring Encounters and Ecologies of Aging (Chair: Ulla Kriebernegg & Nassim Balestrini)

ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN AGING STUDIES AND ECOCRITICISM: FUTURES OF CARE AND INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE IN CONTEMPORARY DRAMA

Hoydis, Julia

Taking its cue from the rise in British plays about climate change that coincides with a boom of plays about aging from 2010 onwards, this talk explores links between aging studies and ecocriticism in contemporary drama. It argues that intergenerational justice emerges as a key theme in texts that engage with discourses of environmental and demographic crises, as well as with narratives of decline and loss. Plays like Tamsin Oglesby's *Really Old, Like Forty Five* (2010), Red Cape Theatre's *1 Beach Road* (2011), or Lucy Kirkwood's *The Children* (2016) depict different risk narratives of loss of health and habitats, while also raising urgent questions about futures of care and caring about (in)just futures. While the (post)apocalyptic and the dystopian remain dominant narrative templates, along with the use of dark humor, the plays also experiment with other modes, such as elegy. A recurring trope is the paralleling of the 'slow violence' of environmental degradation with illness and physical decline, for example the link established between Alzheimer's and coastal erosion in *1 Beach Road*. Negotiating ethical conflicts around intergenerational justice, 'survivor's guilt', blame and responsibility, the plays still seek ways to assert the agency of the aging characters and, however tentatively, signal hope for the future.

■ Learning to Live Well Within Limits: Exploring the Existential Lessons of Climate Change and an Aging Population

Banerjee, Albert

This paper is based on a chapter in the forthcoming book "*Aging Studies and Ecocriticism: Interdisciplinary Encounters*".

In this paper, I suggest that the challenges of caring for an aging population and for the planet are partially rooted in the dominance of narratives of mastery that have shaped western cultural and economic aspirations. Attention to these shared existential roots opens possibilities for new ways of being, ones that center care and the challenge of learning to live well within limits. Climate change, for instance, demonstrates that we are not separate from nature, deigned with the power to control it. Rather the climate crisis reminds those who have forgotten that humans have always been part of nature and must learn to live within its limits. This is a key dimension of a caring worldview. Similarly, while gerontologists like myself may balk at the representation of the aging population as a "crisis," engaging the fears underlying such notions enables a more sustainable and caring research agenda. Rather than promoting a vision of autonomous individuals mastering aging, gerontologists have a role to play in enabling more caring interpretations that support people in living well with limitations, such as mortality, finitude and vulnerability. In our work with aging, gerontologists are well poised to explore forms of agency beyond control. Such an agenda will require deep transformations in the values and assumptions that have oriented the field, as well as new ways of knowing, being, and doing. By grappling more honestly with limitation, gerontologists may contribute to the cultivation of more caring and sustainable ways of living in the world, as mortal beings who are part of nature.

■ Aging With Her Garden: Mutual Care Across Generations and Species

Dupuis, Constance

This paper explores the contested meanings and practices of care in the context of aging, and intergenerational and interspecies relations. I share the outcomes of researching and living with my godmother, Lauretta, and her garden in Toronto, Canada. Through storytelling, photovoice, and autoethnography, I delve into Lauretta's perspectives on relational care and aging well, to understand the role her garden plays in her wellbeing as she approaches her 90th birthday. Within the context of my PhD research exploring where care across generations intersects care for place/environment, the isolation and uncertainty brought on by COVID-19 allowed me the time to think deeply about how Lauretta, her garden, and I care for, and are cared for by, each other. By accompanying Lauretta and her garden through their cycles over the course of two years, I have centered relational and embodied learning through an open research process. Two pairs of interconnected themes emerged in this research: relationality and more-than-human care, and generativity and caring across generations. Weaving together theoretical insights from aging studies with feminist thinking on interspecies care and knowledge politics, I set out to nuance how care is practiced and understood in these contexts, while also highlighting the tensions and challenges inherent in care practices. This paper invites readers to engage in a critical reflection on care and to consider how intergenerational and interspecies relations can offer new insights into the complexities of care practices and their ethical implications.

■ TIME TRAVEL, AGE/ING AND ECOLOGY IN THE GERMAN NETFLIX SERIES DARK (2017-2020)

Schrage-Früh, Michaela

In view of ecological challenges such as climate change, environmental pollution, and the threat of nuclear disaster, Baby Boomers are routinely blamed for carelessly having deprived younger generations of their future. A linear, chronological concept of time and aging underlying such a binary construction of *young* versus *old* is challenged by the dystopian world presented in the Netflix series *Dark*. By means of time travel facilitated by a wormhole in a cave below the nuclear power plant situated in the fictitious town of Winden, chronological time is revealed to be a construct: past, present and future are simultaneously intertwined. As inhabitants of Winden travel back and forward in time seeking to change, prevent, or ensure past or future events leading to a nuclear apocalypse, they are repeatedly confronted with past and future versions of themselves as well as others. In doing so they are also burdened with the responsibility of reconsidering choices made over their life-course and required to reposition themselves within their community. This paper explores intersections of age and environmental responsibility as presented in the series through the double lens of literary age studies and ecocriticism. It is based on the book chapter of the same title co-authored with Tina-Karen Pusse (University of Galway).

Panel 15: LS 15.01, September 22, 09:00–10:30

"Care Shadow Work:" Exploring the Role and Importance of Invisible and Hidden Carers (Chair: Liesbeth DeDonder)

The term "shadow work" generally refers to work that is done behind the scenes, often supporting more visible or recognized work. In the context of care, "care shadow work" might refer to the hidden care practices done by neighbors, welfare workers, local merchants, or other hidden care workers. This type of work is often undervalued or not recognized as care work. This panel focuses on this hidden, often unpaid or undervalued work that is required to sustain or disrupt our care systems in an aging society.

Bert Quintiens sets the stage with a large-scale survey in four Belgian cities, exploring the general public's discomfort towards end-of-life situations which may impact their willingness to providing care. Sylvia Hoens examines the invisible, unrecognized, and unprotected care work of live-in migrant care workers. Liesbeth De Donder delves into the role and professional approach of "connecting figures" in weaving the care infrastructure in Caring Neighborhoods. Octavia Kint examines the often-unrecognized role of public and green space in constructing a caring neighborhood, creating opportunities for connection while also reinforcing mechanisms of power and exclusion within neighborhoods. After the presentation of empirical results, the panel will go into discussion with each other and the audience, drawing out considerations that enhance the relevance of related policy and practice for care in an aging society.

Compassionate Communities: Is Everyone a Carer? Exploring the Discomfort with Suffering and Dying, a Cross-Sectional Survey of the General Public

Quintiens, Bert; Smets, Tinne; Chambaere, Kenneth; Van den Block, Lieve; Deliens, Luc; Sallnow, Libby; Cohen, Joachim

Background: Although death and dying have become increasingly medicalized and professionalized, within Western societies, the potential of care provision is more and more sought within local communities. However, the care willingness and capacity of these “hidden carers” to act in end-of-life situations may be impacted by how comfortable they feel about death and dying. Increasing how comfortable we feel may strengthen care and social support for seriously ill people. This study examines the general public’s discomfort with suffering and dying, and whether these feelings are associated with specific personal characteristics or experiences.

Methods: Cross-sectional survey in four municipalities in Belgium (N=4,400). We used a Dutch adaptation of a subscale from the Collett-Lester Fear of Death scale.

Results: 2,008 questionnaires were returned. Average discomfort with someone’s suffering and dying was 3.74 on a scale from 1 to 5 (SD = 0.89). Being female or currently mourning a loss was associated with more discomfort. Not being religious, having better knowledge about palliative care, having worked in healthcare, having been with someone else at the time of their death, and having been culturally exposed to death and dying were associated with less discomfort.

Conclusions: A substantial level of discomfort is present within the general public about the suffering and dying of others. Our findings suggest that interventions may help shift the societal discomfort if they focus on cultural and experiential exposure, and increasing knowledge about palliative care. These strategies might increase the comfort and willingness of people to care for others in times of caregiving, dying and grieving.

Live-In Migrant Care Workers in Elder Care: Invisible, Unrecognized and Unprotected

Hoens, Sylvia; Smetcoren, An-Sofie; De Donder, Liesbeth

The older population in Belgium is highly heterogeneous in terms of age, ethnicity and health, and has diverse care needs. These needs are currently not addressed in the formal care offering, leading to an increasing number of people hiring live-in migrant care workers. Despite the critical role these workers play in providing care, their care remains invisible and unrecognized due to their cumulative disadvantaged positions: live-in, migrant, and care worker. Using a narrative approach underpinned by collective vignettes, this research collected stories from 10 live-in migrant care workers through serial individual interviews.

The study findings reveal that external recognition and self-recognition of live-in migrant care workers is influenced by negative connotations associated with live-in care, recognition of live-in carers’ family, and recognition of care receivers and their family. Furthermore, due to their unrecognized professional role, their often-precarious migrant status is perpetuated, leaving them vulnerable to employer demands while isolating them from organizational sources of support and information. The discussion section critically reflects on the societal and political recognition of live-in migrant care workers, highlighting the need for increased recognition of their contributions to society.

■ Caring Neighborhoods in Belgium: The Role of So-Called 'Connecting Figures' in Weaving the Care Infrastructure

De Donder, Liesbeth

In 2018 and 2019, the Fund Dr. Daniël De Coninck supported 35 local projects that aimed to build Caring Neighborhoods (i.e., neighborhoods where people who need care, receive care and are able to live with good quality of life). A multi-method design was used to understand the outcomes and mechanisms of these projects. The project coordinators completed an online survey and together with volunteer/community members participated in ten focus groups, using participant-generated photo-elicitation. The analysis revealed that fostering connections was a central objective for building Caring Neighborhoods, which manifested in various forms such as connections between residents, between residents and care, and among care services. Although the projects included a wide range of actions, the connection was generally created in three ways: through connecting activities, connecting figures, and connecting places. This presentation will focus on the "connecting figures" who are embedded in the neighborhood and who facilitate local collaborations between different actors in the Caring Neighborhood landscape. Labelled as "care ambassador", "neighborhood matchmaker", "neighborhood coach", or "neighborhood talent scout", these people have extensive networks and establish connections in the neighborhood. They connected neighbors with each other or contributed to detection and referral to care services. Respondents emphasized the importance of such actors in weaving a neighborhood care infrastructure, while adopting a professional approach, distinct to that classically known in social and health care. The discussion will critically reflect on the findings from the perspective of sustainability and systemic change, highlighting the importance of these connecting figures in building Caring Neighborhoods.

■ Developing Caring Neighborhoods: Public and Green Space as an Invisible Carer

Kint, Octavia; Smetcoren, An-Sofie; De Donder, Liesbeth

While previous studies and projects in Flanders and Brussels on "Caring Neighborhoods" have emphasized the role of local residents, recent research has highlighted the importance of "not-evident carers" such as shopkeepers, pharmacists, and hairdressers in caring for older and vulnerable residents. The co-creative research project MaN'Aige has taken this idea one step further by exploring how neighborhood users, including large companies, institutions, commuters, and passersby, can be involved in developing two Caring Neighborhoods in Brussels, Belgium. This contribution is part of the Man'Aige project and focuses on the role of green space in creating a caring environment. Twelve walk-along interviews were conducted, with local residents and neighborhood users (i.e., primarily employees working in the area).

As hypothesized, green spaces served as "inclusive and caring arenas", promoting social connections through opportunities for encounters and interactions, such as benches and community garden boxes. However, our research also uncovered that green spaces are often contested spaces with competing interests. Our participants noted how green space was "nibbled away" by real estate projects and was (on purpose) not always usable or welcoming. Finally, while green spaces are necessary for promoting the well-being of living entities in the neighborhood, such as countering ecological problems, they can also be used for greenwashing by entrepreneurs. The discussion delves into the role of public and green spaces as invisible actors in Caring Neighborhoods. On one hand, they create opportunities for connection between neighborhood actors. On the other hand, they expose mechanisms of power and exclusion within neighborhoods.

Panel 16: LS 15.02, September 22, 09:00–10:30

Anthropological Perspectives on Caring and Aging (Chair: Margret Jäger & Erwin Schweitzer)

From the perspective of anthropology, care and caring are the foundation of every human society. However, the specifics of care practices and structures vary greatly depending on the context. Care work, both formal carried out by health professionals and informal non-paid carried out by family members and friends is done every day, everywhere worldwide, but under very different conditions and frameworks.

Our panel focuses on the intersection between the anthropology of care and the anthropology of aging. Currently, we are witnessing major global transformations, including the nonlinearization of welfare state structures, the economization of health care, the rise of chronic diseases, pandemics, and aging populations. These developments have fueled the interest of anthropologists in care and aging. In turn this interest has led to an enormous increase in the research on the intersections of these two social phenomena.

Anthropology presents a fertile ground for the critiques on the biomedical reductionism that disregards the moral and symbolic dimension of processes of aging and caring. Through ethnographic fieldwork, global samples as well as theory development, anthropology might contribute to the field of care and aging studies by making aspects of care visible which often remain concealed otherwise. Our presenters show the diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches, settings, interlocutors, and analysis of anthropological research on care and aging. The presentations range from theoretical discussions of the anthropology of care to empirical research on residents of retirement homes, students of home care work to psychotherapy patients.

The Anthropology of Care: A Scoping Review of Paid Care Work in Health Care Contexts

Jäger, Margret

Current societal transformations in health care and other fields of care have led to an enormous increase in the number of publications in the anthropology of care. Yet, the field turns out to be fragmented and complex. To provide orientation we present results of a scoping review on anthropological research on paid care work in health care settings.

Rather than providing a complete picture, the method of the scoping review allows us to capture the diversity of the field. Since we are interested in current developments, we included research published in the five-year period between 2017 and 2021. The publications considered also deal with themes related to aging such as care practices in retirement homes. We ask two basic questions: (1) what is the research within the field of anthropology of paid care work in health care settings about, and (2) who are the scholars publishing within this field? We structure our findings according to whether the authors tend to focus on "good," "bad," or "grey" areas of care.

The grey area seems to have become one focus of scholars working within the field of the anthropology of paid care work in health care settings. And this perspective might be a valuable contribution to the field of care studies because it makes facets of care visible which often remain unseen. However, this perspective doesn't make other perspectives obsolete, but rather contributes to a completer and more complex picture of care phenomena.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON AGING IN TIMES OF THE PANDEMIC: NARRATING THE PANDEMIC IN CARE INSTITUTIONS

Palmberger, Monika; Götsch, Barbara

The older persons we spoke to in a narrative-ethnographic study in two retirement homes in Vienna, Austria, consistently maintained that they were not afraid of the COVID-19 pandemic. Crises, we were told, happen. They will pass. And if not, 'we have had a good life', residents would declare. These unanimous declarations were contrasted by different views of the residents about the measures taken. While some welcomed the measures and accepted them as inconvenient but necessary, others saw restrictions on movement and the surveillance of their activities as 'stealing their lifetime'.

In our contribution, we reflect on the narrative constructions of identity and presentations of self we witnessed in two different homes for older adults in Vienna. We approached residents through two different avenues: first, through participant observation in communal activities, where we, among others, examined the way residents interacted among each other. Second, through narrative interviews on a one-to-one basis. We encountered a diversity of reflective life stories and experiences and strategies in dealing with adverse life situations such as illness. When talking about hard times, narratives of personal experience that referred to WWII emerged as prominent, often put in relation to thoughts on the current war in Ukraine. Strikingly, older people's efforts of meaning-making and agency in times of adversity showed important connections to early life experiences and their embeddedness in social relations in the present. We consider the residents' existential observations in two care institutions in light of work in phenomenological anthropology and sociological work on generation and social relations.

EXPERIENCES OF INTERNSHIPS OF HOME CARE WORK STUDENTS: DOING APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY IN A HOME CARE TRAINING INSTITUTION IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Zischka, Nina

Home care work ("Heimhilfe" in German) is an important pillar of the Austrian health and social care system. It contributes to the self-determined life of elders, people with disabilities, and people with chronic illnesses at their private homes and inpatient care institutions. Home care workers assist their clients with "instrumental activities of daily living" (IADLs). These activities include for example help with cooking, cleaning, bathing, and shopping. In Austria students do three months of fulltime training to become a home care worker.

A central aspect of this training presents internships in mobile and inpatient care contexts. These internships can be very difficult for the students for various reasons including limited time resources for supervising interns, language barriers, and emotionally charged situations. Our research focuses on experiences of the interns. We conducted fieldwork in a home care training institution in Vienna, Austria, and analyzed documents on the reflection of the internship experience by students. We want to learn more about positive as well as negative experiences, the interns' interactions with clients during the internship as well as coping strategies in difficult situations. Since we are doing applied anthropological research, we are moreover interested in possibilities of improvement of the experiences of interns. In our presentation we will discuss first results of the ongoing research project. Particularly we will present methodological challenges of doing research in training institutions where the time of teachers and students turns out to be very limited.

GENDERED CAPITAL IN PSYCHOTHERAPY CARE: PATIENTS' EXPERIENCE OF THE THERAPISTS' GENDER

Schweitzer, Erwin; Schaffler, Yvonne; Schigl, Brigitte

Psychotherapy research has paid little attention to the significance of gender relations in psychotherapy. This presentation focuses on the patients' experience of the therapists' gender in psychotherapy. To study this phenomenon, semi-structured interviews were conducted with patients treated by psychotherapists in private practice in Austria. Subsequently, the collected data was qualitatively analyzed according to the procedures of thematic analysis. We analyze the results against the background of feminist Bourdieusian practice theory and anthropological care studies to show that the patients experience female psychotherapists as having a set of resources at their disposal which male psychotherapists don't have. On the one hand, according to these patients the resources include knowledge, skills, and traits that patients perceive as specifically "female." On the other hand, patients refer to assumed shared body and life experiences. We conceptualize the resources described by patients as female gender capital. This gendered capital leads many female and some male patients in this study to prefer female over male psychotherapists. Moreover, I discuss which role age might play in the perception of gendered capital.

Finally, the dominant biomedical model in psychotherapy research makes it difficult to understand the role of gender in psychotherapy because of its focus on cure and therapy outcome. In contrast, care as perspective allows one to broaden the analysis to include the societal context of gender in psychotherapy.

Panel 17: LS 15.01, September 22, 14:00–15:30

Narratives of Caring Relationships (Chair: Unmil Karadkar)

AS AN OLD PERSON, I FEEL LIKE I HAVE NOTHING TO GIVE – NEGATIVE VIEWS ON AGING, GENERATIVITY, AND CARE

Rupprecht, Fiona S.; Ristl, Christina; Nikitin, Jana

Generativity is understood as the interest in establishing, guiding, and caring for future generations. It can be expressed in thought and concern, as well as clear actions and commitment. However, feelings of obsolescence and overall negative and derogatory views on aging and older adults may hold individuals back from caring for future generations. In two quantitative studies conducted in six countries (Austria, Germany, USA, Czechia, Hong Kong, and Taiwan), we investigated this association between negative views on aging and decreased generativity. We found that individuals who see aging and older adults more negatively, indeed express less generativity and care for future generations. Negative views on old age thus seem to undermine individuals' efforts to care, may come with the feeling that they—as older adults—have little to give, or that their care will not be appreciated. Crucially, this association was strongest in late middle age, a period that is pivotal for building and enacting generative concern. Results are discussed against the background of theories on care, cross-cultural differences and commonalities, and the harmful consequences of societies` unfavorable views on older adults and their capacity to care.

Exploring Caring Through Story: Relationships Between Young Children and People Living with Dementia in Long-Term Care

Lalani, Melanie

The COVID-19 pandemic brought strict visitation protocols to long-term care (LTC) homes as part of infection prevention and control policies. In Ontario, Canada, such protocols continue to evolve, but remain restrictive to children under the age of sixteen during outbreak conditions. Entering the third year of visiting restrictions, outbreaks of COVID-19, acute respiratory infections and influenza have formed a 'tripledemic", resulting in prolonged periods when children are unable to visit loved ones in LTC, many of whom live with dementia. The perspectives that may underlie the rationales for the restrictions that constrain relationships between our oldest and youngest members of society have yet to be investigated. Additionally, the rendering of these intergenerational relationships as invisible has resulted in extraordinarily limited understandings of their possibilities. In this paper, I propose relational caring and lived childhoods theories as a way to examine and challenge assumptions underlying visitation restrictions affecting young children and loved ones living with dementia in LTC. Providing insights from narrative inquiry, I then explore opportunities for intergenerational relationships to flourish when visits are permitted. Stories drawn from this approach enable us to see a complexity and richness of caring that challenge taken-for-granted assumptions about people living with dementia in LTC and young children. To this end, exploring experiences of intergenerational caring through stories offers a powerful resource to challenge prevalent perspectives, potentially transform the dominant culture of LTC, and contribute new understandings of the very nature of caring.

Feasibility of a Community-Based Navigator Support Program for Care Partners of Seriously Ill Older Veterans

Boucher, Nathan A.

Research Objective: We examined the feasibility of a virtual support intervention delivered by navigators trained in health and aging concerns to help family care partners of military veterans. Study Design: Single-arm interventional cohort feasibility study of a telephone-based navigation intervention. We measured satisfaction for care partners as well as confidence and self-assessed effectiveness among navigators along with PHQ-2, Zarit, Caregiver Exhaustion, and Caregiving Needs.

Population Studied: a) Nine community members with no prior experience trained as navigators and b) 30 care partners of community-dwelling veterans with Stage IIIb-IV cancer, congestive heart failure, dementia, or COPD. Principal Findings: All navigators (9 female; 1 male) and 17% of care partners were African-American (83% were Caucasian or other). Care partners were 90% female and 10% male; age range 41 to 80. Care partners were very satisfied (x̄=4.69 out of 5, *sd* =.77) with their navigator's responsiveness and social support throughout the 12-week course of the study. Navigators' confidence increased over time (x̄=8.2 out of 10 (*sd*=1.14) to x̄=8.78 (*sd*=.97)), while their self-assessed effectiveness ratings lowered over time as they encountered real-life scenarios in aging and health (x̄=8.5 (sd=1.43) to x̄=7.89 (sd=.93)). While not powered to detect statistical differences, we found that the care partners' mean PHQ-2, Zarit, Caregiver Exhaustion, and Caregiving Needs Assessment decreased over time.

Conclusions: Using community-based navigators with minimal but standard training is a feasible and acceptable model of care partner support in the context of aging and multiple sources of care.

■ Ethics of Care as a Framework for Reflecting on Participatory Research Practices with Nursing Home Residents

Von Köppen, Marilena

From 2017-2020, we used a participatory action research (PAR) design to collaboratively explore possibilities for the participation of residents in nursing homes (PaStA - Partizipation in der stationären Altenpflege, gefördert durch das BMBF). The methodological and ethical imperative in PAR for equal collaboration between academic researchers and researchers with lived experience presented us with complex challenges. These included: dynamics in the research group that led to epistemic injustice; ambivalence in the behavior of academic researchers which alternated between paternalism and care; and institutional circumstances that blocked opportunities for participation.

Relational research based on an ethics of care has commonalities with the methodology and ethics found in PAR. In particular, the authors draw on the elements of care and the moral implications identified in previous work by Joan Tronto and Berenice Fisher: 1. caring about (attentiveness); 2. taking care of (responsibility); 3. care-giving (competence); 4. care-receiving (responsiveness), and 5. caring with (solidarity). In my paper, I will explore how a perspective based on the ethics of care can address the challenges encountered in PaStA and similar research projects. The aim is to develop a framework for reflecting on participatory research practices with nursing home residents based on a synthesis of the methodology and ethics in PAR and the ethics of care. The framework will draw on the theoretical foundation and the empirical findings in the PaStA project.

Panel 18: LS 15.02, September 22, 14:00–15:30

Narratives and Representations of Aging and Care in Southeastern Europe (Chair: Dagmar Gramshammer-Hohl & Galina Goncharova)

This panel focuses on narratives and representations of aging and care in a specific region: Southeastern Europe. Three of the four presentations are based on research carried out within the framework of the project “Transforming Anxieties of Aging in Southeastern Europe: Political, Social, and Cultural Narratives of Demographic Change,” funded by the Volkswagen Foundation (2023–2027).

Demographic developments are a matter of public debate in Southeastern Europe to an extent rarely seen anywhere else in Europe. Southeastern Europe’s population trends (the “greying” of the population, mainly due to massive out-migration and low fertility) are conspicuously framed in terms of “catastrophe,” which gives rise to demographic nationalism. Through large-scale migration, not least of care workers, the region is also intimately connected with the rest of Europe. The four papers of the panel will explore how aging, intergenerational relationships, and intergenerational care are narrated and represented in Southeast European contexts, with case studies from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Serbia. The presenters approach the topic from multi-disciplinary perspectives: sociology, ethnology, and literary and cultural studies. In our analyses, we aim to relate narratives, discourses, and cultural representations to social processes and, not least, political agendas.

■ Toward a Population Aging Panic? The Hungarian Case

Boros, Julia; Melegh, Attila; Monostori, Judit; Udvari, Orsolya

The media coverage of the preliminary results of the latest Hungarian census in 2022, in addition to highlighting a number of other aspects, also focused on the problem of an aging society. The census data shows that the share of the 65+ population is already 21 percent in Hungary and it indicates an increasing trend. This demographic shift has raised concerns about the country's economic and social redistribution systems, as well as the care of older people. Our paper aims at providing a preliminary typology of discourses on aging and population development based on the press debate following the publication of preliminary census results. It will discuss how population decline is presented and contextualized with discourses on aging. It will look at the possible co-occurrences of discourses and discursive formations and what dynamic outcome can be established. In our analysis we examine articles in the printed and online press from this perspective.

Our preliminary results show that the press tends to focus on the material-discursive aspect of aging, highlighting the problems of the sustainability of the pension system and care. As related elements, questions of immigration pressure and demographic decline are raised, while the topic of the wellbeing of older people is marginalized. There is little discussion on the issue of new social models for the aging process. However, the discourses around aging in Hungary are complex and multifaceted, reflecting a massive social change.

■ The Sound of the Clock in Around-the-Clock Home Care for Older People: Perspectives from Southeastern and Western Europe

Čengić, Nejra Nuna

The proposed paper addresses in-home elder care work in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Western Europe. If we take Thelen's interpretation and conceive of care as central to political organization and belonging, to visions of a 'good life' and 'a good society', care allows us to thematize broader structures that converge in care work. The organization of care sheds light on labor, gender regimes, aging, class inequalities, ethnic relations, migration patterns, etc. Questions around care–such as who performs it, for whom, why, under which conditions and expectations, as part of which life trajectories–allow us to address care as a dynamic relational activity at the heart of social organization. It enables us to examine not only tensions and negotiations about multiple 'goods' created by care work in a given context, but also how a specific 'good' is constituted. This presentation tries to tackle these issues focusing on the role of maintaining daily routines for an old age life, and for the elder care work. The presentation builds on my ethnographic investigation of female in-home care work with children and older persons as a socially re/productive relational activity in a dialectic relationship with broader social transformations in BiH. It focusses on two connected sites–Sarajevo (primary site) and Western Europe (auxiliary site, a destination for BiH labor migration).

■ Caring Society 'Under Construction'? Post-socialist Biographical Narratives of Care and Aging with Dignity in Bulgaria and Romania

Goncharova, Galina; Borzin, Aurelia

In post-transition Bulgaria and Romania, there is a lack of sufficient social and community support for older people. On the one hand, the incoherent reforms of the pension and health care systems in post-socialist countries, the expansion of the grey economy and the increase in crime exposed many older people to poverty, inequality, disempowerment, and violence. On the other hand, joining the EU brought plenty of projects under the framework of the deinstitutionalization which promote social citizenship and community services. However, in spite of the widening opportunities for social participation and care interactions, there still is a persistent belief that living and staying at home under the care of their children is best for the oldest-old.

In this paper, questions will be raised such as: How did the post-socialist transition reshape personal attitudes towards and popular stereotypes about old age and care for older people? How are notions of "aging with dignity" and "proper care" (pre)defined and (re)negotiated in the interaction between the formal and informal caregivers, in the residential and the assisted living facilities? What kind of narratives and representations mediate the social policies/services and the quest for agency that emerges from (inter)personal expectations in a caring society "under construction" or/and transformation? The paper will be based on recent biographical interviews with and narratives of retirees, formal and informal caregivers, conducted in Bulgaria and Romania. It will focus not only on the (inter)personal but also on the societal level of shared reminiscence work, communication and interaction in care contexts.

Cultural Representations of Age and Care: Two Examples from Post-Socialist Southeastern Europe

Hergenröther, Oana; Gramshammer-Hohl, Dagmar

Contemporary cultural representations of age/ing in Southeastern Europe have been shaped by the radical changes which the region has been experiencing since the late 1980s: the collapse of socialist systems and ideology; the post-Yugoslav wars; ongoing transition to market economy; massive westward emigration; EU integration. This is reflected in works of art—fiction and film—in which representations of age/ing and intergenerational relationships are often overtly or covertly politicized.

In this co-authored paper, two examples from different Southeast European contexts will be discussed: *Tango Argentino* (Goran Paskaljević, Yugoslavia, 1992) is a film that reflects the already-crushed clarity of normative postulates at the beginning of the 1990s. The 10-year-old Nikola visits old and lonely people, bringing a new gentleness and energy into their lives, and simultaneously winning the time and affection from these inter-generational experiences that is absent from his family home. The film is an illustration of an insular time and insular spaces of alternative family structures and alternative care models, and a study in what it means to grow, to age, and to care in and with trauma.

In the novel *Time Shelter* (2020) by Bulgarian writer Georgi Gospodinov, therapist Gaustine founds a clinic for people with dementia that recreates the pasts in which the patients felt most secure. Due to the clinic's success, the idea of recreating the past spreads beyond the confines of the clinic. In this text, dementia serves as a means to speak about something else, namely a nation's politics of remembrance.

Panel 19: HS 15.12, September 22, 14:00–15:30

Relationships, Emotions, and Attitudes of Caring (Chair: Dzenana Pupic)

Nurses and Older Adults – A Biased Relationship?

Results from a Cross-Sectional Study and Qualitative Content Analysis in Austria

Lampersberger, Lena Maria; Schüttengruber, Gerhilde;
Lohrmann, Christa; Großschädl, Franziska

The need of care often grows with increasing age. Especially at the age of 80+. Therefore, older adults constitute the largest group of care receivers. Nurses' attitudes towards older adults can influence the willingness to work in geriatric care. The aim of this study was to assess nurses' attitudes, opinions, and perspectives of care towards adults aged 80+ years.

Between May and October 2021, a cross-sectional study using an online questionnaire was performed with a convenience sample (N = 1,179). The attitude and the perspective of care of Austrian nurses towards older adults was measured using the psychometrically tested aging sematic differential (ASD) scale and the perspectives on caring for older people (PCOP) scale. Participants were able to submit final statements on the topic (N = 149), which were assessed through a qualitative content analysis.

Nurses showed neutral attitudes towards older adults and considered working with this population as e.g., challenging but rewarding. In the qualitative content analysis, three main themes emerged: (1) opinions about adults in need of care, (2) reputation of the nursing profession, and (3) criticism of current working conditions. Although nurses consider older adults and working with them as positive, they criticized the circumstances under which they perform the work (e.g., lack of education and time). The results conclude that further educational possibilities for geriatric nurses and interventions to improve time processes are needed to enhance working conditions in geriatric settings.

Occupational Balance in Informal Caregivers: A Focus Group Study with Experts

Haberl, Evelyn; Lentner, Stefanie; Baciu, Larisa; Köttl, Hanna

Introduction: Due to demographic changes, the number of older persons with care needs is rising across the European Union. In many countries, informal care forms the backbone of long-term care provision. A remarkably neglected challenge experienced by informal caregivers is the difficulty to balance caregiving roles/tasks and other meaningful everyday activities, such as self-care, formal work, or leisure time. Although earlier research has extensively addressed the burden of informal care, the potential impact of low occupational balance on caregivers' health and wellbeing remains underexplored. Thus, this critical exploratory study aims to examine experts' perceptions regarding structural and individual barriers and facilitators towards a healthy occupational balance in informal caregivers.

Methods: To recruit experts in the field of occupational balance and informal care, a purposive sampling strategy was followed. Three focus groups, including international and national policy and advocacy experts in the field of informal care (n=8), occupational scientists (n=8) as well as informal caregivers (n=8), were performed. Data was transcribed verbatim and analyzed using content analysis methods.

Results: Results were classified into barriers and facilitators, while further subthemes distinguishing between structural, environmental, interpersonal, and intrapersonal elements evolved.

Discussion: Considering the results through a critical gerontology and occupational therapy lens, the authors shed light on various power relations in the context of informal care and reveal disempowering structural and environmental barriers impeding informal caregivers' occupational balance. The findings enable a better understanding of occupational balance in informal caregivers and form the basis for the development of multifaceted occupational balance interventions.

■ Vulnerability, Agism, and Health: Is It Helpful to Label Older Adults as a Vulnerable Group in Health Care?

Langmann, Elisabeth

Despite the diversity of aging, society and academics often describe and label older persons as a vulnerable group. As the term vulnerability is frequently interchangeably used with frailty, dependence, or loss of autonomy, a connection between older age and deficits is promoted. Concerning this, the question arises to what extent it may be helpful to refer to older persons as vulnerable, specifically in the context of health care. After analyzing different notions of vulnerability, I argue that it is illegitimate to conclude that older age is related to increased vulnerability. Moreover, identifying older adults as a vulnerable group is closely related to agism and can be associated with paternalistic benevolence and a tendency toward overprotection, especially within health care. Additionally, even though older adults are more often in situations of increased vulnerability due to their potentially higher need for health care, I argue further that older adults mainly become a vulnerable group due to agism. In this way, it can be concluded that the vulnerability of older adults does not originate from certain attributes of the group, but arises from a characteristic of society and, in turn, health personnel, namely agism. Labeling older adults as vulnerable therefore is only helpful when it is used to raise awareness of the widespread agism in society, in this context, especially in the setting of health care, and the negative consequences thereof for older adults.

■ Age and Care: Vulnerability and Marginalization

Reitinger, Elisabeth; Heimerl, Katharina; Kohlen, Helen

Background: Vulnerability is an essential part of the human condition and is closely connected to our lived experience as human beings. Besides the general human vulnerability that we all share, there are people who are extraordinarily vulnerable. Experiences of dementia, old age, cultural or sexual diversity that lead to marginalization produce such an extraordinary vulnerability. Although vulnerability is shared by all humans, it is not equally distributed throughout the globe. Vulnerability requires care, and care alleviates vulnerability. Care and vulnerability cannot be separated from power issues.

Research Design: A meta-analysis of the authors' empirical research projects will be presented. They are situated in the field of dementia care, palliative care, and cultural diversity. New questions of the research field on vulnerability arise.

Findings: Data generation with vulnerable persons such as interviews or focus groups opens a reflective space and give marginalized persons a voice. Furthermore, the meta-analysis shows that the most burdensome experiences are those relating to small-scale everyday work and questions with regard to life issues. Sharing experiences and feelings in communicative spaces provide relief. Emotions are important facilitators to give insight into vulnerability. Gender issues play a key role when it comes to particular care situations and the organizational structure of care institutions. Structural problems surmount in conflicts with regard to cultural diversity. Thus, the findings reveal the demand for an intersectional perspective.

Panel 20: HS 15.02, September 22, 14:00–15:30

Globalization and the Commodification of Care-Work (Chair: Stefan Schweigler)

What Does Care Look Like? Researching Images of Care in Later Life Both in UK Mainstream News Media and in the Lives of Older Adults

Fernández, Nichole; Vines, John; Wilkinson, Heather

Research on representations of older adults in the media shows how older adults are rarely visible and when they are, it is often around discussions of health, presenting an overall anti-aging narrative. While this previous research refers to the topic of care indirectly, there is a gap in the literature on the role of care in the way we represent older adults and aging. Our research explores how care is visually represented in the news media and by older adults. Over 1,000 images from UK news media were quantitatively analyzed and qualitatively co-analyzed in workshops with older adults. Additionally, our research used participatory photography methods where older adults captured images of care in their daily lives. Overall, this research shows that media images of older adults erase the reality of care that exists within the margins of people's lives by representing care as unidirectional, lacking significant relational interactions, and often existing in a medicalized setting. In contrast, images produced by older adults focus on the emotional importance and crucial role of mundane care in people's lives. Overall, this research not only shows the gaps between media representations of care and lived experiences, but it also examines alternative visions of how care can be conceptualized visually to give value to later life.

Contested Narratives and Imaginations of Care and Care Work in Marketized and Communitized Senior Care Arrangements

Fröhlich, Valentin; Pimminger, Florian

Intergenerational relationships and, connectedly, the provisioning of care for older adults have become controversial issues in European societies, and it remains politically contentious who should provide care for whom. In response to care crises, different narratives and representations of care for older people are occurring. In this context, market-based as well as community-based care arrangements (such as agency-brokered live-in care and caring communities) gain importance. They are accompanied by changing practices and responsibilities of states, markets, communities, the third sector, and families. On the one hand, agencies depict crucial actors in structuring care markets, organizing supply and demand; on the other hand, one can perceive multiple attempts to organize care within (local) communities, establishing participation and awareness.

First, the presentation analyzes live-in care and caring communities in Austria, Hungary, and the Netherlands as emblematic examples of market- and community-based care. Drawing on a research project (www.contestedcareandhousing.com), its socio-political embedding in the respective care regimes will be outlined. For this purpose, regime- and policy-analyses focusing on differences and similarities are compared.

Against this background, the second part discusses transformations of narratives, meanings and rationalities in marketization and communitization of care, by employing Polanyian, neo-institutionalist, and Foucauldian theoretical perspectives. Polanyi is used for revealing hybrid interplays of economic principles; the perspective of Institutional Logics illuminates (conflictive) interactions of orientations; and Foucault‘s analytics provide inspections of involved power relations. To this effect, focus lies on questions of which imageries of (good) care for older people are associated with marketization and communitization, and what possible lines of interconnection exist.

■ "I Thought It Should Be Some Kind of a Hospice": Conflicting Perceptions of Care and Homes for Older People Among Russian-Speaking Care Workers and the Finnish Social Care Service Providers

Avdeeva, Anna

This presentation discusses the intermediate findings of my longitude qualitative research of the Russian-speaking care workers working in the Finnish social care services for older people provided in Swedish. Drawing on the analysis of the semi-structured interviews with the Russian-speaking care workers and the Swedish-speaking managers of the non-governmental enterprise providing residential care for older people, I reveal how different culture-specific perceptions of care, aging, and older people impact care work in retirement homes in Finland.

The perceptions of care and care work specific for Finnish institutions providing care for older people and Russian-speaking care workers coming from the post-Soviet countries differ significantly. In the countries of the former Soviet Union, care work remains non-prestigious and low-paid, while the major responsibility for care is ascribed to family. This enormously confronts the Finnish idea of the state's responsibility for social care, and the principle of universalism. Yet, the striking shortage of the Swedish-speaking care workers and the prevalence of the post-Soviet countries' descendants among foreign-background residents of Finland make the institutions consider Russian-speakers as a potential labor pool. Meanwhile, the Russian-speaking residents, who are often unable to gain high social standing, are forced by their circumstances to consider take care work as a profession. All this causes actual and potential conflicts, and at the same time makes both groups of actors negotiate and adjust their ideas and expectations over care, care work, and older people within the framework of the working process.

■ Who Cares? The Shifting Contours of Care for Older Persons Living Alone in India

Patel, Shivangi

The proposed paper examines the shifting contours and experiences of aging and care provision amongst urban Indian older persons residing alone. India is currently witnessing a massive shift in demographic and developmental processes. On the one hand, increased life longevity and decreasing fertility rates are resulting in a rising proportion of aging populations. On the other hand, post liberalization and globalization of the Indian economy, transnational migration for work in the service and information technology sectors in particular has seen a phenomenal rise. In a country where care for the older population was largely embedded in the patriarchal joint family, these developments are complicating family-based care arrangements for older adults. Situated within this context, this paper illuminates the experiences of aging in absence of care for older persons living alone and whose adult children have migrated transnationally, and illustrates the shifting understandings of aging as a ‘lethargic experience’, ‘debilitating process’ to ‘an active and engaged phase’. Further, the paper argues that despite the demographic and developmental transformations, the Indian state’s stance on older population care has largely been that of upholding the family-household unit as the main care-providing institution, thus evading questions of state-sponsored geriatric care facilities, old age pensions and health services. To fill this vacuum, several market-driven mechanisms of caring for older persons ranging from Antara, Age Venture India, Avaza, Emoha, Epoch, Elcare etc. have sprung up in India promising to offer ‘family like care’ or ‘home based care’. However, access to these remains complicated and differentiated by class, gender, spatial locations etc.

Poster Presentations

DAY TWO

Poster Presentation Chair: Unmil Karadkar

[1] Using the Collective Impact Approach to Realign Community-Based Care for Older Adults and People Living with Disabilities

Basrai, Zavera; Seo, Eleonor; Scales, Kezia; Burkhardt, Heather; Lane, Sandi; Carson, Erin; Boucher, Nathan A.

Research Objective: WECARE (Workforce Engagement with Care Workers to Assist, Recognize, and Educate) team used Collective Impact to bring multiple aging, health care, and social care resources together to evolve a new model of care/support in North Carolina, USA.

Study Design: Collective Impact (i.e., shared goals, measurement, and accountability coordinated by “backbone” support) was used by the WECARE team to define the problems of direct care worker training and support by engaging health organizations, social care agencies, community members, and workers themselves. Five workgroups with multidisciplinary, community representation, and community listening sessions contributed to findings.

Population Studied: Direct care workers in aging/health services. Care recipients identifying as older adults and/or those living with disabilities.

Principal Findings: Structural inequities exist across direct care worker training/support. A realignment of available training for multiple types of direct care workers is needed. Components of this realignment include mapping core competencies in aging and dementia care to all types of training, involvement of family care partners in direct care and support decisions, and integration of state agency oversight in direct care to maintain quality across populations. Additionally, tiers of direct care worker training should not only comport with wage increases but be recognized across direct care work agencies to allow job transitions.

Conclusions: American social structures necessitate a direct care workforce, which has experienced severe shortages and disparate training standards. We now have data to design and test a new model to improve community-based care and support for our aging and disability communities.

[2] Possibilities of Influence of Municipal Bodies on the Design and Control of Local Supply Structures Under Consideration of Digitalization

Deisenhofer, Kathrin; Stein, Mirjam

Various laws provide a legal framework for the individual design of local care structures. This framework provides for regionally structured, local and coordinated care as well as the further development of existing care structures in the sense of regional networks with the involvement of volunteers in order to enable needs-oriented care in the community. The municipality must therefore have strategies for influencing and controlling the development and design of the care infrastructure in the sense of regional care networks. The long-term goal must be to establish a care structure for those in need of care in the sense of a local "caring community".

This article therefore deals with the possibilities for municipal bodies to influence the design of the care structure in the sense of stakeholder networks, such as care round tables and care conferences, and their requirements for digitization. The study also examines the measures taken by the municipality to promote the networking of the individual service providers.

The methodological approach follows a two-stage mixed-methods procedure, influenced by an iterative-cyclical process. Based on the approach of social space analysis, the municipal bodies are first surveyed in the sense of actor networks. This is followed by an interview study with identified key players on the possibilities of influencing the design and management of supply structures with the help of digitization.

The result is a visualized network map of the social infrastructure and the existing care structures. At the same time, the municipal bodies in the sense of actor networks as well as the identified key persons are mapped and future networking potentials are shown. In the process, recommendations for action are formulated for establishing a local care community, taking into account digitization potential.

[3] Home-Based Occupational Therapy With Stroke Survivors from the Perspective of Formal Caregivers

Lentner, Stefanie; Janssen, Jessie

Introduction: After returning home from rehabilitation, stroke survivors often require therapy and care. Nurses play key roles in changing routines at this stage, especially through implementing therapy successes in the daily lives of stroke survivors. Literature exploring multi-professional collaboration in working with stroke survivors in the extramural setting is sparse. This master project aimed to examine formal caregivers' perspectives of the home-based occupational therapy with stroke survivors, focusing on interfaces between their and occupational therapists' activities concerning the patients' autonomy.

Methods: In a qualitative approach, 12 semi-structured expert interviews with nurses (n=10) and nursing assistants (n=2), who provide home care for stroke survivors, were conducted. Data was analyzed using deductive content analysis. Theory-based categories were formed due to occupational therapists' and formal carers' interfacing activities.

Results: Key findings were lack of knowledge of the occupational therapists' field of work, lack of communication, and low availability of therapists. Furthermore, caregivers' reduced workload due to enhanced stroke survivors' performance of activities of daily living when occupational therapy was commenced early was mentioned.

Discussion: The findings enabled a better understanding of formal caregiver's perspectives of occupational therapy and mutual collaboration. Home-based occupational therapy has the potential to support formal caregivers' work when caring for stroke survivors. Better interprofessional communication in regard of the patients' treatment, information concerning occupational therapies field of work and the promotion of extramural teams is essential to enlarge the benefit of collaboration. Therefore, an integration of this topic into both nurses' and therapists' education and further research is needed.

[4] Aligning Older Adults' Perspectives on What Matters Most and the Practice of Caring

Black, Kathy

Societal aging has led to increased interests in better meeting the care needs and preferences of older adults. This study utilized multiple methods of qualitative inquiry to explore 'what matters most' to older adults aging in a community in the southeastern United States where more than one-third of the residents are age 65 or older. The study utilized seven focus groups (n=51) and open-ended survey responses (n=216), yielding a total sample of 267. Findings suggest five key themes: (1) preserving and promoting health and well-being; (2) continuing living arrangement and lifestyle; (3) maintaining autonomy and independence; (4) engaging in meaningful social opportunities; and (5) accommodating community assets. Subthemes provide further illumination of older adult perspectives on what matters most, identifying opportunities for care considerations in practice. For example, multidimensional views on health and wellbeing can be incorporated into existing programs and services; the primacy placed on aging in place center care within the home setting; autonomy and independence can be upheld by incorporating choice and aspects of self-preservation; social interactions can be optimized to enhance connection and meaning; and aspects of the natural, built, and service environment can be adapted to better meet the care needs and preferences of older adults. Implications for care providers and provisions are discussed.

[5] Risk Perception in Later Life and Care Practices

Lifshitz, Rinat; Bachner, Yaacov G.; Nimrod, Galit

Risk perception refers to people's subjective judgments about the possibility of negative occurrences and the extent to which they are concerned with them. Previous studies found that older adults who were exposed to ongoing terror threats developed later-life and terror risk perceptions with negative psychological and physiological consequences, thus emphasizing the need for clinicians to adjust care practices.

This study aimed to identify the factors associated with risk perceptions in later life. Data were collected via an online survey with 306 individuals aged 50 years and over. The Perceived Risk Scale, measures of depressive symptoms, life satisfaction, social support, spirituality, internet use, and personal background were applied. The analysis indicated that low self-rated health was associated with risk perceptions, regardless of the level of risk at the residence zone. In addition, after controlling for all background variables, only depressive symptoms significantly correlated with high-risk perceptions. These findings offer an initial outlook on a troubling situation, whereby older adults may be prone to develop risk perception when their wellbeing weakens. We suggest new directions for care clinicians to improve resilience by encouraging older adults to identify and embrace psychological, social, and cognitive resources that will enhance adjustment to late-life stressors and may ensure positive health-promoting behaviors, especially in times of stress and age-related losses. Moreover, we recommend care experts to develop and implement more innovative interventions (e.g., mindfulness) for older adults to strengthen their resilience while facing risks and, consequently, improve their quality of life.

[6] INFORMATION POLICY AND ENTRY POINTS TO THE CARE SECTOR IN AUSTRIA: CHALLENGING THE PREVALENT NOTION OF A "ONE-STOP-SHOP" FOR INFORMATION THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES IN THE EASI-FUNDED PROJECT INCARE

Ondas, Karin

InCARE is a 3-year project in the field of social innovation in the long-term care sector, largely funded by the EU (EaSI fund). The Austrian national part is co-funded by Fonds Gesundes Österreich. InCARE is a combination of research and action. While national research focuses on the situational analysis, policy papers, and prognosed scenarios, the local implementation partners take action based on the findings and carry out interventions in the local setting.

In our contribution, we want to focus on underlying concepts which influence the local political discourses and discuss their relevance in alleviating or inhibiting transformations. We do so by using the example of the notion of a "One-Stop-Shop." With this example, we want to show how underlying concepts of care management can widely diverge, even when using the same terms; and that this divergence matters, in fact. Our insights are based on the reflections of the local implementation team that the underlying concepts based on the local political discourse strongly influence the decisions of the local stakeholders, and thus lead to a specific way of structuring the landscape of long-term-care. In the course of project implementation, and when addressing practical issues, we are often met with a lack of understanding. It took a while to realize that is mainly caused by differing concepts, notions, and images that inform the actions and reactions of stakeholders.

[7] BEING WELL? DESCRIPTION OF EXISTENTIAL WELL-BEING AND SUFFERING IN THE TRANSITION FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME CARE IN OLDER PATIENTS AND THEIR RELATIVES: A META-ETHNOGRAPHY

Dragosits, Aline; Martinsen, Bente; Hemingway, Ann; Norlyk; Annelise

Background: Previous studies indicate that the transition from hospital to home care has severe impact on the lives and well-being of older patients (65 years and older) and their relatives. However, research is lacking about their intertwined experiences of suffering and well-being during this process.

Aim: This study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of older patients and their relatives' descriptions of well-being and suffering in relation to the transition from hospital to home care.

Method: The study follows a meta-ethnographic approach, which synthesizes qualitative primary research in order to reinterpret the primary findings. A systematic literature search in scientific databases was conducted. Inclusion criteria were empirical phenomenological studies focusing on older patients and their relative's experiences of hospital to home transition, published in English, Danish, or German within the last ten years. Ten studies were analyzed.

Results: Three intertwined themes were identified: 'Being excluded vs. being included in the transition process', 'Being a team: a call for support and a call to support', and 'Riding on an emotional rollercoaster'. The last theme was unfolded by the two subthemes 'Taking on the new role as a caregiver: between struggling and accepting' and 'Getting back to normal: oscillating between uncertainty and hope'.

Conclusion: Given the increasing tendency towards early hospital discharges and the resulting increase in the demand for support from relatives during the transition from hospital to home care for older patients, the findings guide patient centered care to well-being by showing its dynamics with suffering in this process.

[8] Endometriosis and Menopause: The Missing Stories

Rokvity, Alekszandra

Medically, menopause is associated with the end of reproductive age. Culturally, it is associated with old age. Endometriosis, a chronic inflammatory illness that affects an estimate of 1 in 10 women, questions these prevailing ideas of menopause. One of the available treatments for endometriosis is a hysterectomy with oophorectomy, which effectively marks the start of medical menopause. When the patient is still chronologically young, the cultural associations with menopause (old age, end of womanhood) can cause an identity crisis. However, women who enter menopause naturally are known to still suffer from active endometriosis. Still being affected by an illness that is commonly represented as affecting only women of reproductive age adds a particular layer of inner struggle.

The societal equalization of fertility with a woman's essence and worth is particularly highlighted in the case of endometriosis. A whole-body disease that a person is born with and suffers with through their entire lifespan, endometriosis has a myriad of symptoms, but (in)fertility is the one most spoken about and most researched in medicine. Other age groups, such as adolescents and (post)menopausal women, are largely ignored in both medical research and cultural representation, with (post)menopausal women receiving the least attention in all spheres of life and research. This poster summarizes the main implications of the (post)menopausal experience with endometriosis that I have gathered while researching endometriosis within a health humanities framework as part of my doctoral dissertation.

[9] Measuring Elder Abuse and Gender-Based Violence: What Does Violence Severity Got to Do With It?

Pupić, Dženana

Representative data on elder abuse and gender-based violence are rare. Additionally, in Austria violent acts typical for these forms of violence are not recorded separately by the official crime statistics. Also, there is no differentiation between more or less severe acts of violence. For example, sexual abuse of vulnerable or mentally impaired persons as defined by §205 of Austrian Criminal Code may entail acts of sexual abuse of low, middle, or high severity level, but this is not taken into account when recorded. Instead, absolute numbers on yearly basis regardless of the severity of the acts are reported and used to make statements about changes in violence over time. This may lead to implausible claims about increases or decreases of violence which may result in misallocation of resources for forms of violence that may be increasing, like elder abuse and gender-based violence. The research presented here illustrates how by introducing severity considerations we can improve our ways of thinking about violence measurement and reveal potentials for underrepresented forms of violence.

Presenters’ Bios

Anna Avdeeva, has a PhD in Gender Studies (University of Helsinki, 2020) and is a postdoc researcher in Minority Studies at Åbo Akademi. Her current research “Care work at cultural and linguistic crossroads: Culture-specific understandings of social care and barriers related to minority language in social care services provided to/by language minorities” explores institutional and interactional language barriers, as well as mismatches between different perceptions of social care, considering the efforts of different stakeholders in reconciling diverse and potentially conflicting interests, images, and experiences.

Brigitte Aulenbacher is a Professor of Sociological Theory and Social Analysis at the Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria. Her research areas are analysis of contemporary capitalism, sociology of care, labor, and gender studies. She co-edited, among others, the following publications: *Global Sociology of Care and Care Work*, Current Sociology Monograph (2018), *Care and Care Work – A Question of Economy, Justice and Democracy*, Special Issue, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (2018), *Gute Sorge ohne gute Arbeit? Live-in-Care in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz* (2021), and *Home Care for Sale, the Transnational Brokering of Senior Care in Europe* (forthcoming, 2024).

Liat Ayalon is a Professor in the School of Social Work, at Bar Ilan University, Israel. Prof. Ayalon was the Israeli PI of the EU funded MascAge program to study aging masculinities in literature and cinema. She was also the coordinator of an international EU funded PhD program on the topic of ageism (EuroAgeism.eu; 2017–2022). Between 2014 and 2018, Prof. Ayalon has led an international research network on the topic of ageism, funded through COST (Cooperation in Science and Technology; COST IS1402, notoageism.com). She consults both national and international organizations concerning the development and evaluation of programs and services for older adults. In recognition of her work, Prof. Ayalon was selected by the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing as one of 50 world leaders working to transform the world to be a better place in which to grow older.

Yaacov Bachner received a PhD in Sociology of Health from Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. He completed a research internship in the Gerontology Research Center at Simon Fraser University Vancouver, Canada and was a visiting scholar at Columbia University, Department of Socio-Medical studies, USA. His area of primary research interests pertains to formal and informal caregiving of chronic/terminal illnesses among the older people, from the perspectives of the patients and of the primary caregivers. Dr. Bachner published more than 100 articles in peer-review journals and is a member of the editorial boards of the journals BMC Psychiatry and Gerontology & Geriatrics (Hebrew). Currently he is a professor in the M.A. program in Gerontology at the Public Health school, Ben-Gurion University, Israel.

Larisa Baciu graduated as an occupational therapist in 2008 and worked with persons with neurological and geriatric conditions. In the context of her master’s thesis, her research focused on the safe mobility of older persons. Since 2014 she works at the IMC Krems as lecturer and researcher on the CROB project.

Presenters' Bios

Albert Banerjee is the NB Research in Community Health and Aging and Associate Professor of Gerontology at St. Thomas University in Fredericton, Canada. His research focuses on the existential assumptions that have shaped the Western approach to healthy living. With the aim of contributing to a more compassionate, equitable and sustainable society, his current research explores alternatives to the social imaginary of mastery. He is investigating, on the one hand, the logic of care and its application to nursing homes and, on the other hand, Eastern contemplative traditions and the unique relationships they enable to living and dying.

Michele Bertani is an Assistant Professor at the Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Department of Economics, Italy. He has a PhD in Sociology and Social Research. Between 2016 and 2021, he was a member of the Scientific Board of the Social Policy sector of the Italian Association of Sociology (AIS). Since 2023, he has been a member of the steering committee "Learning, Education and Active Ageing," established under the three-year Program "AGE-IT Ageing Well in an Ageing Society." His areas of interest include European welfare systems, governance and social policies at national and European level, with particular attention to the issues of older people, family, and migrants. He has published some articles on aging, social policies, and informal care.

Kathy Black is a Professor of Aging Studies at the University of South Florida. Dr. Black obtained her PhD from the State University of New York Albany and Master's Degrees in Social Work and Gerontology from the University of Southern California and a Master's Degree in Public Health from the University of California, Los Angeles. Dr. Black is a Next Avenue Top 50 National Influencer in Aging, a Hartford Geriatric Faculty Scholar, a fellow in the Gerontological Society of America and led Age-Friendly Sarasota – Florida's first community to join the global age-friendly community network. Dr. Black has 40+ years of experience in the field of aging as practitioner (nursing and social work), educator, and researcher.

Aurelia Borzin is a sociologist, photographer, and poet. She earned her PhD at the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iasi, Romania (2020) with research on the social experience of patients in the Psychiatric Hospital in Chisinau. She is the author of the book *A Sociology of the Psychiatric Hospital from the Patients' Perspective* (2022, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University Press, Romania). Aurelia is passionate about poetry, photography, and life stories.

Nathan Boucher is a Health Services Research Scientist at Durham (North Carolina, USA) Veterans Administration Health System's Center of Innovation to Accelerate Discovery and Practice Transformation (ADAPT) and faculty at Duke University's Sanford School of Public Policy, Medical School, and Nursing School. His research has been funded by the Veterans Administration, National Institutes of Health, Centers for Medicare/Medicaid Services, foundations, and Duke University. His recent research includes: 1) describing care partners' social/health needs related to caring for older adults re-entering community from prison; 2) designing/testing navigation programs focused on care partner/recipient outcomes; 3) characterizing concerns care partners and people living with dementia have regarding quality of care settings, emerging technologies; and 4) defining/realigning credentialing for North Carolina direct care workers serving in home- and community-based services.

Núria Casado-Gual is Full Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures of the Universitat de Lleida, where she teaches literature and theatre in English. As a member of the research group Dedal-Lit-CELCA, she has conducted research on theatrical, literary, and cinematic representations of aging for two decades. As the group's Principal Investigator between 2013 and 2022, she led three competitive projects on the intersection between age, gender, and creativity in narrative expressions of later life. She has co-edited three volumes of essays on literature and aging with Maria Vidal (2004), Emma Domínguez and Brian Worsfold (2016), and Emma Domínguez and Maricel Oró (2019), as well as a special issue on age and performance for *Theatre Research in Canada* with Julia Henderson and Ben Gillespie (2021).

Laura Cayrol-Bernardo is a cultural historian with a background in Art History and Medieval Studies. Since 2021, she has been a Marie Skłodowska-Curie postdoctoral fellow at the University of Bergen (Norway). Her PhD dissertation, which she carried out at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (Paris), focused on ideas, materializations, and lived practices regarding older women in Late Medieval Iberia. The results will be published in a forthcoming monograph. She is currently working on her second book, which explores the aging female body in 14th–15th c. Florence at the intersection of art, art theory, and medicine. Laura has taught internationally (France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, UK) and won several research grants and awards.

Nejra Nuna Čengić is a Marie Curie Postdoctoral fellow at the University of Graz, Centre for Southeast European Studies. She holds a PhD in the Anthropology of Everyday Life from AMEU-ISH Ljubljana, Slovenia. Her doctoral thesis dealt with the relationship between war violence and speech, exploring narrative strategies that citizens of Sarajevo employ in their war accounts. Her second major research project dealt with transformation of labor and international intervention in BiH (focusing on project-based labor), while her current research focuses on another form of precarious labor: female domestic paid care work. She is the author of a co-authored book, book chapters, academic articles, book reviews, and a member of numerous professional and activist networks.

Nicole Dalmer is an Assistant Professor with the Department of Health, Aging & Society at McMaster University and is an Associate Director of the Gilbrea Centre for Studies in Aging. Dr. Dalmer's current work examines the impact of social and digital infrastructures on feelings of connectedness in later life while reflecting on questions of social status and social inequality that surround and shape aging and technology debates. In recognition of her research excellence, Nicole was awarded the Canadian Association on Gerontology's New Investigator Award and McMaster University's Faculty of Social Science Early Career Researcher Award, both in 2022.

Kathrin Deisenhofer is a research associate at the Bavarian Center for Digital Health at the University of Applied Sciences Kempten. Her work there includes the analysis of networking structures and networks at the municipal level to ensure the health and nursing care infrastructure. In particular, the networking mechanisms between the actors as well as between the municipality and the actors are the focus of the analysis. Aspects of the design and management of networks and interconnections between the various actors and the municipality are also examined.

Aline Dragosits, a Master in Public Health, is presently engaged in her PhD research at the Research Unit for Nursing and Healthcare, located at Aarhus University, Denmark. As part of her doctoral studies, she holds a prestigious Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellowship within the InnovateDignity Program which focuses on exploring various aspects of dignity and well-being in aged care. Aline's research revolves around investigating the lived experiences of older patients and their relatives in relation to early discharge from hospitals to their homes with a focus on well-being. This subject is of great significance to her, and she is passionately dedicated to shedding light on this aspect of healthcare to enhance the understanding and support for individuals going through this transitional period.

Gert Dressel is a historian and biographical researcher with expertise in storytelling cafés. He works at the Department of Nursing Science, University of Vienna and Association "Sorgenetz." His research focus is on participatory research, oral history, biography research, and caring community.

Constance Dupuis is completing her doctorate at Erasmus University Rotterdam's International Institute for Social Studies and workings as a post-doctoral fellow at McMaster University's Gilbrea Centre for Studies in Aging. Drawing on her background in feminist political ecology, her doctoral research focused on aging and where care across generations intersects with care for place/environment. With a passion for community-based research, she is keen to learn from/with hopeful possibilities for radical care. In her postdoc, she has continued to explore wellbeing in later life through projects exploring intergenerational bridgebuilding and nature-based supports for older adults living with dementia and their care partners.

Maria Edström is Associate Professor at the Department of Journalism, Media and Communication (JMG), University of Gothenburg. She has a background in journalism and her research focus is on freedom of expression, voice and representation, primarily regarding gender and aging in the media. Since 2016 she has been an active member of AgeCap, Centre for Ageing and Health, at the University of Gothenburg. AgeCap is multidisciplinary research center hosting over 160 researchers from five faculties and more than 25 disciplines, making it the is the largest research center for aging and health in Sweden. The common goal is to increase the quality of life and societal participation for older persons through research, educational activities, and collaborations with civil society.

Sarah Falcus is a Reader in Contemporary Literature at the University of Huddersfield. She is interested in the intersection of aging studies and literary studies, and is the co-author of *Contemporary Narratives of Dementia: Ethics, Ageing, Politics* (2019) and co-editor of *Contemporary Narratives of Ageing, Illness, Care* (2022) – both with Katsura Sako. Her current work centers on two main areas: children's literature and aging; and aging/the life course in science and speculative fiction.

Nichole Fernández is a research fellow in the Advanced Care Research Centre (ACRC) at the University of Edinburgh on the *Images of Care* project. This research seeks to gain a greater understanding of care later in life by exploring how care is represented through news images and visually communicated by those experiencing later in life care. With a background in visual sociology and media studies, her experience has been largely in creative and visual methodologies covering topics in digital sociology, mental health, migration, nationalism, and environment. Prior to working for the ACRC, Dr. Fernández was a Lecturer in Sociology at UCSD and an Assistant Professor at Hiram College. Her PhD was conducted at the University of Edinburgh in sociology.

Christiane Feuerstein is an architect, urban researcher, and lecturer living in Vienna. In her practice she combines design and knowledge transfer in different formats, with a focus on urban transformation, public space, housing in different geographical and socio-demographic contexts, and living for older people. Her office is specialized on small interventions, urban renewal projects, exhibitions as well as research and publications. She had been teaching at the University of Applied Arts Vienna, the Technical University Graz, and the Technical University Braunschweig, and was the Head of the Department of Design in the urban context at the University of Kassel in the winter semester 2021/22. Since 2004 she has been a lecturer at the FH Joanneum Graz.

Magdalena Flatscher-Thöni is an Assistant Professor at the Institute of Public Health, Medical Decision Making and HTA, Department of Public Health, Health Services Research and HTA at UMIT TIROL – Private University for Health Sciences and Health Technology. She is the head of the Program "Health Policy, Administration, Economics and Law."

Valentin Fröhlich is a PhD student in Social Sciences and Humanities, fellow of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) at the Institute of Sociology (Department for the Theory of Society and Social Analyses) of the Johannes Kepler University Linz, and student research assistant at the Institute of the History of Philosophy of the Catholic Private University Linz. As part of the ÖAW DOC-team 114 "The Contested Provisioning of Care and Housing," he is currently researching the societal organization of care between marketization and communitisation in the care regimes of Austria, Hungary, and the Netherlands.

Galina Goncharova has a PhD in Cultural Studies from Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski, where she is currently an Associate Professor at the Department of History and Theory of Culture. Her research interests are in the fields of cultural and social history, oral history, death studies, culture of care, age and culture. She has published texts on generational discourses, death and dying, and care for people with disabilities. Recently she has been working on the topic of cross-cultural patterns of aging and care under the project "Transforming Anxieties of Ageing in Southeastern Europe," funded by Volkswagen Stiftung. Together with Ina Dimitrova, Goncharova is co-editor of the thematic issue "Disability, Care, Postsocialism," Critique & Humanism Journal 55(3), 2022.

Dagmar Gramshammer-Hohl is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Graz. She specializes in literary and cultural studies with a focus on twentieth- and twenty-first-century Russian as well as post-Yugoslav fiction and age/aging studies. In her PhD thesis, she analyzed representations of women's aging in Russian literature. Her current research project focuses on narratives of homecoming in literatures of exile. She is co-editor (with Oana Hergenröther) of the essay collection *Foreign Countries of Old Age: East and Southeast European Perspectives on Aging* (Bielefeld, 2021) and a team member of the research project "Transforming Anxieties of Aging in Southeastern Europe: Political, Social, and Cultural Narratives of Demographic Change," funded by the Volkswagen Foundation (2023–2027).

Saara Greene is a Professor and Director of School of Social Work at McMaster University. Her research focuses on reproductive and maternal justice, and barriers to care for women who experience marginalization along multiple axis of identity and across the lifespan. She has been leading arts-based participatory research on women and cannabis since 2018 including the needs and experiences of mothers who consume cannabis during pregnancy and breastfeeding, and older women who use cannabis. She grounds her research in feminist participatory action and arts based research approaches. Her strong record of research and publications shed light on important social and legal issues faced by women-identified individuals who experience stigma and marginalization along multiple axes of identity.

Presenters' Bios

Carla Greubel is a PhD candidate at the Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University, and secretary of the Socio-gerontechnology network. Drawing on STS, Age Studies, and empirical ethics of care, she studies enactments of "good aging" in a large-scale European pilot study on smart living environments for older adults. Her interest lies in understanding how some enactments of "good aging" come to matter more than others, across contexts and over time.

Barbara Götsch is a postdoc researcher in the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology at Vienna University. She holds a PhD in Cultural and Social Anthropology and an MA in Modern Languages from the University of Vienna, and an MSc in Social Anthropology from the London School of Economics and Political Science. She is a psychological anthropologist with focus on anthropology of mind ("theories of mind," practices of mentalizing), human sociality and narrative, increasingly also drawing on work in psychoanalysis and mental health. As collaborator in the project "Talking about crises – making sense of multiple crisis," she currently studies narratives of sense-making in reflections on ageing and adverse life events (the COVID-pandemic and other current crises).

Evelyn Haberl is part of the research project Collaborative Research on Occupational Balance (CROB) at the IMC Krems University of Applied Sciences. She is also working as an occupational therapist in an interdisciplinary group practice. Prior to working in the healthcare field, she gained experience in accessibility and universal design as an interior designer. Her research interests include health promotion and enabling participation and range from school-based occupational therapy to occupational balance and informal care.

Torben Hanhart studied History of Art and Theatre Studies at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich (B.A.) and the University of Oxford (MSt). During his undergraduate studies, he also read Musicology and was a visiting student at St Catherine's College, Oxford. Torben received multiple scholarships from the Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes and the DAAD, and in 2018–19 held a curatorial fellowship at the Gropius Bau, Berlin. As of 2021, he is a doctoral student at the University of Bern, where he examines Reformation-Era depictions of the Trinitarian Persons whose gestural repertoires evoke maternal imagery. His project is supervised by Prof. Dr. Urte Krass and has been awarded a two-year Scherbarth Fellowship at the Bibliotheca Hertziana—Max Planck Institute for Art History, Rome.

Susan van Hees works as an assistant professor in Innovation Studies at the Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development of Utrecht University. In her work she explores how aging and health innovations and polies are developed and work out in practice, studying them in different contexts. She studies how these practices and the specific places in which they are situated impact innovations and involved actors. This includes unravelling different stakeholders' perspectives on particular technologies or innovations, and enabling dialogues between them, often focusing on imagined future scenarios.

Katharina Heimerl is Associate Professor at the Department of Nursing Science, University of Vienna. Her research focus includes participatory research, palliative and community care, dementia care, palliative geriatrics, and research with vulnerable people.

Presenters' Bios

Sarah Heinze was born in Braunschweig, Germany, in 1978. She is a board certified forensic pathologist and radiologist. She studied medicine and started her career at the University Hospital of Hamburg-Eppendorf. She worked as senior physician at the Institute of Forensic and Legal Medicine at the Charité in Berlin, various other renowned forensic medical and radiological centers, and has been the deputy director of the Institute of Forensic Medicine of the University Hospital of Heidelberg before she became the head of the Institute of Forensic Medicine at the Medical University in Graz. Due through her double board certification her main research focusses are new methods and quality in clinical and postmortem forensic radiology as well as clinical forensic medicine.

Julia Henderson is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy at the University of British Columbia, Canada. A registered Occupational Therapist, she holds a PhD in Theatre, and completed a postdoctoral fellowship in communication studies with Concordia University's Aging + Communication + Technologies Lab. She is an investigator with UBC's Edwin S. H. Leong Centre for Healthy Aging, and Chair of the North American Network in Aging Studies. Her research uses arts-based methods, especially theatre, to work with older adults on projects that seek to redress cultural ageism and promote citizenship. Julia's work is published in *Journal of American Drama and Theatre, Theatre Research in Canada, Age Culture Humanities, Leisure/Loisir*, and *RiDE: The Journal of Applied Theatre and Performance*.

Oana Hergenröther is a post-doctoral researcher in literature and cultural studies at the University of Graz, Austria, with interests in age/ing studies, literatures in plurilingual and minority contexts, contemporary American literature and culture, and intermediality studies. She is the author of a monograph about Paul Auster's work (Mediterran Publishing, Novi Sad, 2019) and the co-editor (with Dagmar Gramshammer-Hohl) of the essay collection *Foreign Countries of Old Age: East and Southeast European Perspectives on Aging* ([transcript], 2021), a pioneer publication on the topic. She is an active literary translator between English, Serbian and Romanian, and, recently, the translator and editor of an anthology of contemporary Romanian short fiction (Arhipelag, Belgrade, 2022).

Julia Hoydis is Full Professor of English Literature at the University of Klagenfurt. Previously, she taught at the Universities of Cologne, Graz, Duisburg-Essen, and Cambridge. Her research areas include the English novel, literature and science, posthumanism and digital narratives, and ecocriticism/environmental humanities. Among her book publications are *Risk and the English Novel* (De Gruyter, 2019) and *Climate Change Literacy* (co-authored with Roman Bartosch and Jens M. Gurr, Cambridge UP, 2023). Currently, she is a PI of the FWF-Project "Just Futures? An Interdisciplinary Approach to Cultural Climate Models" (2023–2026, with project partners in the UK and Germany, funded by AHRC/DFG). She is general editor of *Anglistik: International Journal of English Studies* and vice-president of the German Association for the Study of English.

Evelyn Hutter is an educational scientist at the Department of Nursing Science, University of Vienna. Her research focus is on qualitative research, long term care, biographical experiences with death and dying.

Loredana Ivan is an Associate Professor at the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Communication Department, Bucharest, Romania. She has a PhD in Sociology and a post-doctorate in Social Psychology. Between 2019–2022, she was the chair of the European

Network of Aging Studies (ENAS). Her areas of interest include interpersonal communication mediated by technology, fake news & generations, and family communication. She has (co-) edited some special issues in the area of aging and communication technology ("Fighting Fake News: A Generational Approach," *Societies*, 2021; "Ageing and Interpersonal Communication," *Societies*, 2020; "Ageing and Digital Communication," *ESSACHESS – Journal for Communication Studies*). She is the author and co-author of several book chapters that draw on ageism and digital communication later in life.

Juliane Jarke is a Professor of Digital Society at the University of Graz. Her research attends to the increasing importance of digital data and algorithmic systems in the public sector, education, and for aging populations. Theoretically and conceptually, her research is situated in data studies, participatory (design) research, and feminist STS. Prior to Graz, she worked as a postdoctoral researcher and interim professor at the University of Bremen, Germany. Juliane is a co-organizer of the Data Power Conference. Based on the 2019 conference, she co-edited the open access volume New *Perspectives in Critical Data Studies* (published in 2022). In 2021 she published the open access monograph *Co-creating Digital Public Services for an Ageing Society*, which explores how older populations can be engaged in the design and delivery of digital public services.

Margret Jäger is an Austrian medical anthropologist with extensive experience in health education worldwide. Her research interests include diversity and structural competency, health promotion, pediatric emergency simulation, violence against health workers, preceptor experience, nurse education etc. She is a co-founder of "Medical Anthropology for Health Professionals in the Arab World" (since 2018), a member of SIG-HPE (SMA), MAE-EASA network, Apply Club Health (AAN-EASA), and Solar Plexus Austria.

Meghan Joy is an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at Concordia University. Their research interests in social gerontology include understanding trends towards place-based policy in the field of aging studies and political practice, including aging-in-place and Age-friendly cities (AFCs). Meghan's research projects and publications are focused on the role of local governments in designing and implementing AFC strategies and programs, how they are supported by other levels of governments in this work, how they partner with the non-profit community sector, and how age-friendly policies are informed by the needs and desires of older adults. Recent publications include their book *The Right to an Age Friendly City: Redistribution, Recognition, and Senior Citizen Rights in Urban Spaces* (MQUP, 2020).

Anna-Christina Kainradl is a pre-doctoral researcher at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) at the University of Graz, Austria. She is junior fellow in the Elisabeth-List-Fellowship Project "Gender matters: Aging, Care and Migration" and works in the project "Caring-Living-Labs Graz. Shaping Urban Caring Spaces Equitably, in Solidarity and Diversity." Her dissertation focuses on old age and migration in the context of the Austrian healthcare system, analyzing the sensitivity of medical-ethical theories to intersectional discrimination. She also teaches Medical Ethics at the Medical University of Graz, Austria, and is involved in projects dealing with age, autonomy, knowledge, health literacy, and migration. She is member of the Advisory Board of the European Network in Aging Studies (ENAS) and a member of the Age and Care Research Group Graz (ACRGG). Her publications discuss age(ing) in the context of health, care, and climate change.

Presenters’ Bios

Unmil Karadkar works as a Scientist at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) at the University of Graz, Austria. Blending techniques from Social, Information, and Computer Sciences his research on creation, management, and use of digital data contributes to areas such as Sociogerontechnology, human-data interaction, and digital humanities. He leads data governance activities for the Aging in Data project through his service on its governing board and is also involved in initiatives such as RDA-Austria and EOSC-Austria. Unmil holds a PhD in Computer Science from Texas A&M University, USA and a courtesy appointment as a Research Associate at the University of Texas at Austin, USA.

Valerie Keller studied Popular Culture Studies, Film Studies and Chinese at the University of Zurich and completed her BA in 2012 with the work “*Funny Games und die Spannung der Schuld*.” From 2015 to 2020 she was co-directing the artist-run-space “Milieu” in Bern (CH), where she realized about 30 exhibitions. In 2017 Keller finished her MA in Popular Culture Studies and Film Studies at the University of Zurich with the thesis *Mächtige Schieflage. Chirurgische Körperpraktiken als Techniken der Selbst- und Fremdbestimmung*. From 2018 to 2021, she worked as a PhD researcher with Prof. Dr. Harm-Peer Zimmermann at the Institute of Social Anthropology and Empirical Cultural Studies at the University of Zurich, where she completed her dissertation entitled *Selbstsorge im Leben mit Demenz. Potenziale einer relationalen Praxis* published by Transcript Verlag. In 2019, Keller was an editorial board member for “Schweizer Volkskunde.” Since 2021, Keller has worked as a lecturer in Popular Culture Studies and as a post-doctoral researcher at ISEK, University of Zurich. In addition, Keller is founder of the exhibition space for contemporary art “For” where she has been working as co-director and editor of the magazine series since 2021.

Octavia Kint is a PhD researcher on the topic of caring neighborhoods and was involved in co-creative research (2019–2022) in Brussels. With a group of co-researchers, they examined how a caring neighborhood could take shape in two neighborhoods including different types of “users,” e.g., theatres, schools, companies, but also individual workers and commuters. Her PhD builds on the insights from the project and aims to offer a view on the way caring neighborhoods are implemented in real-life practices. It focuses on the tensions that emerge, while also offering a different vision on care that includes the neighborhood space. The methodology is based on a collection of various participatory methods, such as walk-along interviews, creative workshops, and collective analysis.

Helen Kohlen is professor of ethics in health care and palliative care. Currently she holds the Elisabeth-List-Fellowship at the University of Graz. She does empirical research in clinical ethics and has lead research projects on institutional racism in health care.

Marilena von Köppen holds an M.Sc. in Public Health and is doctoral candidate at the Promotionszentrum Public Health at Fulda University of Applied Sciences and research assistant at the Institute for Social Medicine and Health Systems Research (ISMG) at Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg. Her work focuses on participatory social research and participatory action research, ethics of care, applied research ethics, topics in the field of age and participation, and qualitative methods. She is an active member of the Ethics Working Group of the International Collaboration of Participatory Health Research (ICPHR) and co-founding member of PartGroup, a working group for PhD students and early career researchers in PartNet (Network for Participatory Health Research in Germany).

Presenters' Bios

Hanna Köttl currently works as program director and researcher at the IMC Krems, leading the CROB research project. During her PhD studies as part of the EU H2020 ITN EuroAgeism project, she gained in-depth research and policy experience, collaborating with international universities and high-level policy organizations. Her research focuses on social determinants of health in later life, health inequalities, informal care, and cognitive impairments.
Christiane Kreyer is a nursing researcher. She works as an assistant professor and head of the Palliative Care and Qualitative Methods Research Unit at the Institute of Nursing Science of the UMIT TIROL – Private University for Health Sciences and Health Technology in Hall in Tirol. Her main research interests are Palliative Care from a nursing perspective, family caregiving, and the professional experiences of nurses in these settings. Together with colleagues, she conducted interdisciplinary research on ethical challenges of nurses in nursing homes during the Corona pandemic.

Ulla Kriebernegg is director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) and full professor in cultural aging and care studies at the University of Graz. She is also an adjunct at the Medical University of Graz. Her current research focuses on aging and care in contemporary literature and film, and on health humanities. Ulla is chair of the Age and Care Research Group Graz and is a founding member and past president of the European Network of Aging Studies (ENAS). She co-edits the Aging Studies book series (Transcript) and is associate editor of The Gerontologist. Ulla has taught internationally (USA, Trinidad & Tobago, Cuba, Uruguay) and has won several teaching and research awards.

Melanie Lalani is a PhD student in the Social & Behavioural Health Sciences program at the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Canada. Her research, which explores the relationships between people living with dementia in long-term care and young children, is inspired by her family's experiences as care partners on her mother's journey with dementia. Melanie's participation in community-based dementia care programs that focus on creating connections through creativity and engagement with the arts has fostered her passion for using the arts in challenging stigma, supporting relationships, and promoting well-being for all who are touched by dementia, especially in long-term care homes.

Lena Lampersberger has been working as a university assistant at the Institute of Nursing Science at the Medical University of Graz since 2021, after working for several years as a nurse in acute care settings. In 2021, she began her doctoral studies in nursing science at the Institute of Nursing Science, where she is working on the topic of nursing and age with a focus on age discrimination in the health care sector.

Elisabeth Langmann is a medical ethicist with an interdisciplinary background in nursing science, pedagogy, and applied ethics. Her research is dedicated to exploring critical ethical issues within the realm of health care and well-being, with a specific focus on older age and the impact of digitalization on health. She is currently working on her PhD on ethical aspects of ageism in health care for older adults, focusing on understanding its influence on autonomy from a relational perspective. As she is currently working as a research associate at the University of Tübingen, her main research interests lie in addressing relational ageism from an intersectional perspective in gerontechnologies.

Presenters' Bios

Heunjung Lee is a PhD Candidate in Performance Studies and an instructor in the Department of Drama at the University of Alberta. Bridging Performance Studies, Age Studies, and Critical Disability Studies, her SSHRC-funded research "Performing (Ab)normal: Reframing Ageing, Dementia, and Temporality" (2023) investigates how performance practices and theories can challenge ageism and stigma around dementia. Her works on theatre and aging/dementia are published in academic journals such as Theatre Research in Canada (TRiC) and European Journal of Theatre and Performance (EJTP). Her article on Florian Zeller's play The Father is forthcoming in Contemporary Theatre Review (CTR). Furthermore, she has created a research-based artwork "A Cross Time through Dementia" (2021) as an homage to her husband's grandfather who inspired her doctoral research, and the art piece was awarded and invited to exhibitions.

Natashe Lemos Dekker is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Development Sociology at Leiden University in the Netherlands. Her work focuses on death and dying, palliative care, and aging, both in the Netherlands and Brazil. She was awarded her PhD from the University of Amsterdam, in which she studied time and value at the end of life with dementia in the Netherlands. Her work has been published in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Death Studies, and Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, among others. She was a visiting scholar at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) and the Université de Montréal and is a board member of the Medical Anthropology Europe Network (MAE).

Stefanie Lentner has been an occupational therapist since 2009 and working on the research project CROB at the IMC Krems. During her master studies she focused on stroke survivor's engagement in leisure activities. Her research interests are stroke rehabilitation, home care, interprofessional collaboration with formal and informal caregivers, and occupational balance.

Rinat Lifshitz is a senior lecturer in the M.A. program of Community Gerontology at the Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel in Israel and in the M.B.A program at the Department of Management and Economics, at the Open University of Israel. Her field of research falls into the broad category of sociology and psychology of old age. Her research reflects interdisciplinary integration and focuses on coping strategies applied by older adults when facing stressful life situations that threaten their sense of wellbeing. Dr. Lifshitz has published several articles in peer-review journals and presented her studies at international conferences. As a PI, she is involved in a cross-national panel in Israel on Age Friendly Cities for older adults.

Albert Luger is a senior researcher at the Institute for Applied Research on Ageing (IARA) and a lecturer at the School of Management (SoM) at Carinthia University of Applied Sciences (CUAS). Luger graduated in Economics from the University of Graz. Previously, he worked as a researcher for the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS) Carinthia. His research primarily focuses on demographics, labor markets, and energy economics.

Helen Manchester is a Professor of Participatory Sociodigital Futures at the University of Bristol. She is currently running an UKRI Healthy Ageing funded research project "Connecting through Culture as we Age." She is a co-investigator on the ESRC Centre for Sociodigital Futures. Helen is particularly interested in feminist and post human approaches to researching aging and digital technologies, just futures, and participatory methods. She develops methodologically innovative approaches to researching with minoritized communities, often working in collaboration with artists, technologists, civil society organizations and policy-makers. She has published widely in the field of aging and technologies, in particular on participatory methods and co-designing technologies with minoritized communities.

Urša Marinšek studied English Language and Literature and Sociology at the University of Maribor, Slovenia. She is currently employed at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) at the University of Graz, Austria. She has collaborated in many interdisciplinary and international research projects connected to aging and digital learning (App-solute News Project, Age and Care Research Group Graz, Ageing + Communication + Technologies, and Aging in Data). Her research focus includes aging studies, literary narratives, drama, stylistics, translations, and adaptations of Shakespeare's plays.

Siobhán McIlvanney is Professor of French and Francophone Women's Writing at King's College London. She has published extensively on contemporary women's writing in French and on the origins of the French women's press. Her current area of research focuses on representations of the female body and on paradigms of aging. Her most recent publications include: *Miroir, Mouroir: (Dis)figuring the Ageing Woman in Simone de Beauvoir's La Vieillesse* published in French Studies (September 2023) and *Working Through Maternal Ambivalence: The Wake-up Call of Chanson douce*, published in Modern & Contemporary France in March 2023. Along with Professor Shirley Jordan from Newcastle University, U.K., she is co-editor of the new De Gruyter book series, *Cultures of Ageing and Care*.

Jonas Metzger and Professor Reimer Gronemeyer work together at the Institute of Sociology at the Justus Liebig University of Gießen. There they have conducted research in different projects ranging from the social dimensions of seeds in African societies to malnutrition in Malawi to dementia experiences among people with migration experiences and hospice work. A unifying element in the various research projects was which local, community-based answers were found to global social challenges.

Attila Melegh studied economics and sociology at Karl Marx University of Economics and social history at Oxford University. He has a PhD in history from Debrecen University. He is habilitated associate professor at Corvinus University, Budapest, and a senior researcher at the Demographic Research Institute. He is editor of Eszmélet and Demográfia English Edition journal. He was the founding director of Karl Polányi Research Center at Corvinus University between 2104–22. He has participated and conducted more than 12 major international research projects. For Spring 2024 he has been selected as a Vienna Karl Polanyi Visiting Professor at Vienna University of Economics and Business. Beside 120 publications, he is the author of the book *On the East/West Slope, Globalization, Nationalism, Racism and Discourses on Central and Eastern Europe*, published at CEU Press. His new book at Palgrave-Macmillan is *The Migration Turn and Eastern Europe: A Global Historical Sociological Analysis* (2023).

Anna-Eva Nebowsky studied Social Science (B.A.) and Culture and Person (M.A.) in Germany and Finland. Meanwhile, she conducted research at the German Centre for Neurodegenerative Diseases on the interaction of married couples in which one partner has received a diagnosis of frontotemporal dementia. Subsequently she became a research fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities in Essen (Germany) in the DFG project "Communication and Dementia." She is writing her doctoral thesis entitled *The Communicative Construction of Couplehood in Dementia* at the Technical University of Berlin. Currently she is a research associate in the Department of Ethics in Medicine in Oldenburg where she focuses on moral conflicts in migrant live-in care in Germany and Israel.

Galit Nimrod is a professor at the Department of Communication Studies and a research fellow at the Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. Aiming to contribute to the understanding of well-being in later life, Dr. Nimrod studies psychological and sociological aspects of leisure, media, and technology use among older adults. She has published over 100 articles in leading scientific journals and collective volumes and presented her studies at numerous international conferences. Her recent book, *The Aging of Aquarius: The Hippies of the 60s in Their 60s and Beyond*, was published by Cambridge University Press. Professor Nimrod's significant contributions have been acknowledged, among others, by the Academy of Leisure Studies and Academia Europea.

Karin Ondas is currently working in implementing the EU-funded InCARE project in the region of Eastern Styria, Austria. She has long-standing experience working in the social sector, especially at the intersection between politics, policy and practice and expertise in change management, organizational development, and facilitation. Her academic background is in social sciences, with a focus on Human Rights and equal opportunities. She holds a master's degree in political science from the University of Vienna.

Maricel Oró-Piqueras is Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Universitat de Lleida. She has been working on the representation of aging and old age in contemporary literature, film and TV series since 2002. She is currently the PI of research group Dedal-Lit-CELCA and is co-directing a research project on Narrative, Intergenerational Relanships and Ageism funded by the Spanish Ministry of Research. She is co-editor of *Serializing Age: Ageing and Old Age in TV Series* (2016) with A. Wohlmann, *Re-Discovering Age(ing): Narratives of Mentorship* (2019) with N. Casado-Gual and E. Domínguez-Rué, and *Age and Ageing in Contemporary Speculative and Science Fiction* (2023) with S. Falcus.

Monika Palmberger is senior research fellow and lecturer at the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology at the University of Vienna and associate research fellow at the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology at the University of Leuven. She has extensive research and teaching experience in the fields of (forced) migration, aging, memory, and digital anthropology. She is currently a PI of the project "Talking about crises – Making sense of multiple crises." She is the author of the book *How Generations Remember* (2016) and co-editor of the books *Care across Distance* (2018) and *Memories on the Move* (2016).

Shivangi Patel is a PhD candidate in the Sociology department of the Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi, India. She has completed her post-graduation and M.Phil. in Sociology from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and Delhi School of Economics respectively. She is currently working on aging and care circulation in the context of Indian transnational migration. She has been working dedicatedly in the field of "Ageing and Elderly Care" by being a part of Indian Sociological Association, special interest group of the British Society of Gerontology Global South, European Association of Social Anthropologists, and International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. With this, she also claims herself as an artist and has training in dancing and painting.

Presenters' Bios

Johanna Pfabigan holds a BSc and an MSc, and is a health expert at the Austrian Public Health Institute (GÖG), Department of Health Professions and Long-Term Care. Her areas of research are social participation of older people, gerontechnology, and gender, and women's health.

Barbara Pichler studied pedagogy, sociology, and nursing science after her activity as a nursing professional. Currently she is working as a researcher for the CAREWEB (Association for the promotion of societal care culture. Life, old age, dementia, and dying) and is a lecturer at the Department of Education at the University of Vienna. Her main fields of work and research are dementia/palliative and community care, critical gerontology, intersectionality, feminist care ethics, qualitative and participatory research.

Christine Pichler is a sociology professor at the Disability and Diversity Studies Department at Carinthia University of Applied Sciences. She gained a PhD in sociology and focuses on the social aspects of aging, interdisciplinary research, qualitative methods, and social inclusion. Her background lies in sociology and social work. Her recent research includes challenges of social inclusion in the old age, age-specific needs of the social environment and Austrian community nursing.

Anna Pillinger is a research assistant and doctoral candidate in Sociology at the Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria. In her PhD thesis she is investigating the social shaping of technology and how this is shaping care and care work. Her current research includes the study of digital infrastructures in the European Union, the digitalization of care and care work, and platform mediated labor.

Florian Pimminger is a PhD student in Social Sciences, Economics and Business, and a fellow of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) at the Institute of Sociology (Department for the Theory of Society and Social Analyses) of the Johannes Kepler University Linz. As part of the ÖAW DOC-team 114 "The Contested Provisioning of Care and Housing," he is currently conducting a project on the societal organization of care between marketization and communitisation in the care regimes of Austria, Hungary, and the Netherlands.

Sabine Pleschberger holds a PhD, an RN and an MPH degree. She is a professor at the Institute of Nursing Science, Faculty for Social Sciences at the University of Vienna and senior health expert at the Austrian Public Health Institute (GÖG). With interdisciplinary academic background with a focus on gerontology, nursing and public health, her areas of research are care for older people, the formal-informal-care interface, palliative and end-of-life care, including ethical issues and professional aspects of nursing.

Dženana Pupić is a postdoctoral researcher at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) and the Department of Pastoral Theology and Psychology at the University of Graz. Trained in economics and social sciences, her research is currently located at the intersections of aging and care, aging, gender and violence, and caring communities and urban citizenship. The research project she currently works on, deals with questions of needs and potentials of aging citizens living in precarious circumstances with respect to their health literacy, social participation, and caring arrangements. Dženana was a junior research fellow at the Department of Public Economics at the University of Graz and taught courses on game theory, public economics, and identity & violence.

Presenters' Bios

Bert Quintiens is a doctoral researcher at the End-of-Life Care Research Group based in Brussels, Belgium. He has experience working as a nurse and as a study coordinator in clinical trials. He has a master's degree in healthcare management and policy. His research revolves around a process and outcome evaluation of Belgium's first two Compassionate Cities under supervision of professor Tinne Smets and professor Joachim Cohen.

Elisabeth Reitinger works at the Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Vienna. She is vice program director of the Master's program in Nursing Science. She holds degrees in psychology, social sciences and economics, and a habilitation in palliative care and organizational research. Her main areas of research and teaching are: palliative care in old age, social participation of people with dementia, feminist care ethics, and participatory qualitative social research.

Stefanie V. Rieger worked as a social worker for more than 10 years. In addition, she completed a Bachelor's and Master's degree in Philosophy at the Munich School of Philosophy, as well as training as a systemic counsellor (SG-certified) and a university course in Philosophical Practice at the University of Vienna. Since 2022 she has been a researcher in the FWF-funded project "Philosophical Practice in Palliative Care and Hospice Work" at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC). She is a doctoral student at the Department of Philosophy, University of Graz, researching the role of trust in Philosophical Practice on and in the topics of dying and death.

Christina Ristl studied psychology at the University of Vienna, Austria with a focus on developmental psychology. She worked as a research fellow at the Austrian Interdisciplinary Platform on Ageing (ÖPIA), where she contributed to the European research project *SUSTAIN – Sustainable Tailored Integrated Care for Older People in Europe*, which aimed to improve integrated care for older people living at home with multiple health and social care needs. She is currently working at the Faculty of Psychology at the University of Vienna, where she is pursuing her PhD in Aging Psychology. Her research centers on subjective views of aging and their impact on social relationships and societal participation in middle and older adulthood.

Alekszandra Rokvity is a doctoral candidate writing her dissertation on endometriosis in the health humanities framework. She is currently the project assistant for the Elisabeth-List-Fellowship project "In/Visible Endometriosis: Menstruation, Menopause, and Narrative Medicine" at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) at the University of Graz. She has previously conducted a doctoral fellowship at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, and worked as a student assistant in the fields of cultural studies and literature at the Department for American Studies at the University of Graz.

Dennis Rosenberg holds a PhD degree in Sociology from the University of Haifa (2019). He completed his previous postdoctoral fellowships in Israel and in Finland. Nowadays, Dr. Dennis Rosenberg is a postdoctoral fellow at the Israel Gerontological Data Center, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The research by Dr. Dennis Rosenberg mainly refers to the use of new technology for social, health-related, and governmental purposes in older as well as in general population. He is currently involved in the project designed for understanding the relationship between the older adults' attitudes towards digital surveillance and their online privacy behaviors. The articles he wrote were published in leading journals including Ageing & Society, Computers in Human

Behavior, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, and New Media & Society.

Fiona Rupprecht studied psychology at the University of Heidelberg (Germany), where her early studies focused on self-perceptions of aging. She completed her doctoral studies at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (Germany) and holds a PhD in Psychology on the topic of ideal life expectancy and the determinants, processes, and consequences of the wish to live a long life. During this time, she worked in the international and interdisciplinary "Ageing as Future" project, which concentrated on the way aging individuals envision, plan, and prepare for their future. She is now working in a postdoctoral position for Aging Psychology at the University of Vienna (Austria), where she researches contextual aspects of aging with a focus on everyday life experiences, solitude and loneliness, as well as aging in close relationships.

Katsura Sako is Professor of English, Keio University, Japan. She has research interests in literary and cultural studies of aging, gender and children's books. She has published on these topics in journals and edited volumes. She has also written and edited, with Sarah Falcus, *Contemporary Narratives of Dementia: Ethics, Politics, Ageing* (2019) and *Contemporary Narratives of Ageing, Illness, Care* (2022).

Kim Sawchuk is a Professor in the Department of Communication Studies at Concordia University, the Director of engAGE: Concordia Centre for Research on Aging and the Aging + Communication + Technologies Lab. Sawchuk holds the Concordia University Research Chair in Mobile Media Studies Tier I, in recognition of her groundbreaking work on aging with mobile media. She was the editor of the Canadian Journal of Communication, has published numerous co-edited collections and has over 90 peer-reviewed articles to her name, including recent work on aging with mobile technologies, digital ageism, and creative digital practices. Kim has produced reports to federal and provincial governments how media policies impact older adults. She often works with community organizations in Montreal, developing participatory action research and research creation projects. She recently taught a seminar on Aging in Data at the Graz International Summer School Seggau.

Michaela Schrage-Früh is Associate Professor (Senior Lecturer) of German Studies and Director of the Centre for European Studies at the University of Limerick, Ireland. She is the author of *Emerging Identities: Myth, Nation and Gender in the Poetry of Eavan Boland, Nuala Ní Dhomhnaill and Medhbh McGuckian* (WVT, 2004) and *Philosophy, Dreaming and the Literary Imagination* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016). She has published widely on literary and cultural representations of gender and aging and has co-edited five edited collections on the theme, including *Ageing Women in Literature and Visual Culture: Reflections, Refractions, Reimaginings* (Palgrave, 2017) and *Ageing Masculinities in Contemporary European and Anglophone Cinema* (Routledge, 2023). She is co-founder of the Women and Ageing Research Network and Principal Investigator of the IRC-funded project "Restorying Ageing: Older Women and Life Writing."

Karin Schönpflug works as an economist at Vienna's Institute for Higher Studies and at Vienna's University of Applied sciences. She has been teaching economics, gender and transdisciplinary studies at Universities in Austria, the US, and New Zealand. Her work is focusing on the social costs of violence and discrimination for women, children and the LGBTI community as well as the socio-economic inclusion and exclusion of queer and marginalized people, most recently on the intersection with aging. She has been connecting feminist economics with utopian approaches, histories and ongoings of coloniality and has recently gotten interested in central banking.

Presenters' Bios

Stefan Schweigler is incoming junior researcher of the Elisabeth-List-Fellowship Project "Gender Matters: Aging, Care, and Migration" at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) at the University of Graz and a PhD candidate at the Department of Theatre, Film- and Media Studies (tfm) at the University of Vienna. His PhD thesis explores recent LGBTIQA+ media practices from viewpoints of intersectionality, Affect Studies, and Care-Ethics. He has taught at the Universities of Klagenfurt and Vienna. Teaching focusses included Media, Queer, Dis/Ability, Housing, and Affect Studies, as well as Care-Ethics. He recently co-edited an anthology on media practices and infrastructures of pride parades.

Erwin Schweitzer is a senior scientist at the Vienna Social Fund Education Centre. He obtained a master's degree at the University of Vienna and PhD at the University of Hamburg, both, in Social Anthropology. He later qualified as a psychotherapist at the University of Further Education, Krems. His main research interests are in medical and psychological anthropology, psychotherapy research, and phenomenology. He conducted fieldwork on land reform, identity economy and resource management in Southern Africa. More recently, his research focused on health care in Austria. He is currently working on projects on the significance of gender in psychotherapy as well as on challenges and resources of home care interns. Additionally, he works in private psychotherapy practice in Vienna.

Kateřina Sidiropulu-Janků is a senior researcher in the Institute for Applied Research on Aging at Carinthia University of Applied Sciences. She gained PhD in sociology and focuses on qualitative research, ethical aspects of health assistive technology development, and spatial aspects of social innovations. Her background lies in sociology, social anthropology, and architecture. Her recent research includes transdisciplinary aging research and social innovation development within the small cities range.

Annette Sprung studied social work and education. She is currently a professor of migration and education at the University of Graz and head of the research group Migration – Diversity – Education at the Department of Educational Science. She is the co-coordinator of several networks such as the *Network on Migration, Transnationalism and Racisms* within the European Society of Research on the Education of Adults (ESREA). She has many years of practical experience in social work and adult education. Her work focuses on migration, diversity, racisms, adult education, civic learning, active citizenship, and participatory research.

Mirjam Stein is a student assistant at the Bavarian Center for Digital Health at the University of Applied Sciences Kempten. Here she supports Kathrin Deisenhofer in the topic area of "Networking structures and networks at the municipal level to ensure the health and nursing care infrastructure." In addition to this work, she is studying health management in the seventh semester at the Kempten University of Applied Sciences. She is currently writing her Bachelor's thesis on the topic of municipal health promotion in Germany.

Daniela Elisabeth Ströckl is a senior researcher and professor in the Institute for Applied Research on Aging at Carinthia University of Applied Sciences. She gained PhD in software engineering/ user experience and focuses on the UX research and co-creative development of health assistive technology. Her background lies in software development and engineering. Her recent research includes climatic aspects of social health and e-wellbeing, including mental health and green e-health.

Samuel Thulin is an artist, researcher, and educator interested in the particularities of spaces and places, and in the movements and resonances of bodies, data, and sounds. His research is situated at the intersection of communication and media studies, sound studies, mobilities research, and critical disability studies. Through his artworks and publications he has explored: locative media and contested senses of place; confluences of cartography and auditory culture; self-tracking, chronic illness, and datafication; and creative and emergent research methodologies. Based in Tiohtià:ke/Montréal, he holds a PhD in Communication Studies from Concordia University. He is currently a research associate with the "Aging in Data" project (ACT Lab, Concordia University) and a Knowledge Connector with the Independent Media Arts Alliance.

Andréa Tremblay is a PhD student in the Individualized Program at Concordia University, supervised by Professor Kim Sawchuck. Reaching beyond anthropocentrism and seeking meaningful collaborations for social transformation, Andrea's research and creative practices coalesce in environmental humanities and are both inter and transdisciplinary, bridging communication and education studies, socially engaged practices, sensory and food studies, and human geography to cast a critical lens on environmental injustices and inequalities in times of social, health, economic and ecological crises. Through research-creation and iterative participatory practices, Andrea created the mind.mouth.heart garden on the Loyola campus. This intergenerational vegetable garden is at the center of her research to contemplate embodied, embedded, relational and affective interactions with the materiality of urban ecology and multispecies ethnography.

Eva-Maria Trinkaus is an assistant professor (non-tenure) at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) and teaching faculty at the Department of American Studies at the University of Graz in Austria. She is the former manager and a current member of the Age and Care Research Group Graz, serves on the executive board of the European Network in Aging Studies (ENAS), and the Arts, Humanities, and Cultural Gerontology Advisory Panel of the Gerontological Society of America, in which she has been actively serving in other capacities as well. Her research focuses on literary and cultural representations of aging aides, maids, and carers in American culture, as well as food as literary and cultural practice throughout the life course. With a literary and cultural studies approach, she investigates images of age and aging that have a potential of shaping and co-creating social policies and practices, countering ageism, and imagining diverse and alternative futures.

Victoria Vorraber studied music education and mathematics in Graz and is currently working at the University of Music and Performing Arts Graz (department of music pedagogy). She is funded by a scholarship of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) and is also co-leading a private music school in Graz for people over 60 (*Klangwelt* 60+). Her previous research was in the field of music and older people and she is writing her PhD thesis about intergenerational learning and teaching in instrumental lessons. With her work she wants to contribute to the debate of new audiences and innovative practice in music and the arts in times of a continuously aging society.

Sarah Wagner is senior researcher at the Centre for Living Sustainability, University of the Highlands and Islands, Scotland and recently was a SSHRC postdoctoral fellow at the University of Victoria, Canada. Since 2019, Sarah's research has been addressing communication inequalities in long-term care. Sarah employs creative, critical, and collaborative methods to examine the factors that shape individuals' civic positioning in increasingly digitalized and datafied societies.

Presenters’ Bios

Klaus Wegleitner is an Associate Professor (Public Health & End-of-Life-Care) and he is Deputy Director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Aging and Care (CIRAC) at the University of Graz and chairperson of the civil society association SORGENETZ (“Careweb”) in Vienna. His research interests are addressing the need for developing and transforming health care systems and societal care networks in care for older people and end-of-life care, interlinking palliative care and public health perspectives, care ethics, questions about social justice, and the democratization of care. A major aspect of his research and consulting is to promote and develop Caring/Compassionate Communities.

Merle Weßel is a postdoctoral researcher at the Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany. Her main research focus is on medical ethics, intersectionality, and feminist theory. She published about intersectional ageism in medicine and health care, racism in medicine as well as digitalization in medicine. She is interested in topics of care, diversity, and discrimination.

Alice Willatt is a senior research associate based in the School of Education at the University of Bristol in the UK. She currently works on the UKRI Healthy Ageing Challenge project, “Connecting Through Culture as We Age.” Her research brings together feminist theories of care and materiality with participatory research practice to explore themes around aging, care, community wellbeing, creativity, digital cultures and design. Her research is grounded in participatory approaches that value the experiences and knowledge of the people and organizations with whom she researches, and their ability to use this knowledge to create social change.

Paulina Wosko is a nursing scientist, health expert at the Austrian Public Health Institute (GÖG), Department of Health Professions and Long-Term Care. Her areas of research include care for older people, the formal-informal-care interface, social participation of older people, caring communities, engagement in the neighborhood, and living with HIV/AIDS.

Yaqian Xu is a PhD student in the Department of English and Comparative Literary Studies at the University of Warwick. She specializes in aging studies and contemporary American fiction. Her PhD project focuses on the embodied experience of aging characters in American fiction. Her research explores the relationship between the social discourses of aging and aging sexuality, masculinity, femininity, and other bodily dimensions in later life. Her research intends to discover the diversity of embodied experiences of aging individuals, the alternative discourses of aging that go beyond the decline narrative and successful aging, and finally ways to breach the binary of youth/age and body/mind in later life.

Nina Zischka is an educational scientist and clinical social worker. She is currently working as a junior researcher at the Vienna Social Fund Educational Centre. Her research focuses on care studies within the context nursing, social care, and home care education. Her current research project concentrates on the experiences of home care interns in Austria.

Exhibitions

Opening on DAY ONE
15:30–17:00

We are delighted
to present two excellent exhibitions
in cooperation with UniGraz@Museum

HALT: Keine Gewalt!

Stop Violence Against Older People.

Pro Senectute Österreich in Collaboration with the Minsitry of Social Affairs, Health, Care, and Consumer Protection

The nationwide traveling exhibition serves as an accessible campaign with dual objectives. It seeks to enhance awareness across all segments of society regarding the issue of violence against older people while also highlighting possibilities for support and prevention. Spanning a two-year duration, the traveling exhibition will make several week-long to month-long stops in numerous districts within each federal state of Austria. Organized by the „Pro Senectute Österreich" association, in collaboration with support from the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care, and Consumer Protection, this project engages relevant stakeholders throughout the country.

The exhibition is centered around the themes of physical, psychological, and financial violence. These three categories of violence are depicted within the context of locations where such offenses might occur: be it within homes, institutions, or public spaces.

Get more information here: https://www.halt-keine-gewalt.at/

HILFSLINIEN/LINES OF HELP:

A Contribution in a Society with Limited Care Provision

Braunersreuther, Christine; Kranzelbinder, David

The exhibition focuses on the work of legally contracted carers from Slovenia. It traces the lines of their migratory journeys and shows what help from the 24/7 carer entails. It gives insight into job responsibilities, sheds light on working conditions and addresses problems of the home care system.

Curator and exhibition author: Christine Braunersreuther. Producer: David Kranzelbinder