British Society of
Gerontology

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Communities in Later Life: Engaging with Diversity

45th Annual BSG Conference
Stirling

Wednesday 06 – Friday 08 July 2016

6	7	8	9	10	11
Quality of Life	Health & Social Care	Health & Social Care	Health & Social Care	Environment & Housing	Quality of Life
Gemma Carney	Alison Bowes	Miriam Bernard	Hannah Zeilig	Grant Gibson	Tinie Kardol
C2B76	C2B84	C2B85	C2B86	C2B87	C2B88
Oral Presentations	Oral Presentations	Oral Presentations	Oral Presentations	Oral Presentations	Symposium
(149) A life-course approach to the study of paid and unpaid activities in mid to late life in Britain. *Lawrence B. Sacco, Laurie Corna, Debora Price, and Karen Glaser*	(113) 'Friends you can be honest with': the importance of the peer group experience in self-management programmes for people with early stage dementia. *Naomi Smith, Flis Henwood and Diane Walker*	(219) Visualising carer networks: combining social network analysis, diaries and interviews to elucidate carer support. *Jane Say*	(213) Patterns of movement in care home settings: understanding the role of the care environment in shaping residents' daily routines. *Rebecca Hawkins, Mary Godfrey, Arvin Prashar, Adelaide Lusambili and Anne Forster*	(145) Everyday life and older people's well-being in local high streets. *Luca Brunelli, Ryan Woolrych and Harry Smith*	(183) International perspectives on active ageing.
(197) The extent to which occupational social class in mid-life disguises intra-cohort differences in a 'baby-boomer' birth cohort: a mixed-methods study. *Josephine Wildman, Suzanne Moffatt and Mark Pearce*	(141) 'Once you've counted the tiles on the ceiling a few times, it gets really boring life': exploring quality of life and peer advocacy for older adults with intellectual disabilities. *Ruth Bartlett and Andrew Power*	202) Supporting informal caregivers: evaluation of an integrated caregiver support intervention. *Jeroen Knaeps, Liesbet Lommelen, Robbie Dumoulin and Leen Heylen*	(200) "Moving a little bit more"; is it possible to increase activity in care homes? *Alan Wright, Mary Godfrey, Carolyn McCrorie, Arvin Prashar, Jennifer Airlie and Anne Forster*	(93) Village life: independence, loneliness, and quality of life in retirement villages with extra care. *Brian Beach*	Does active ageing contribute to life satisfaction of older people in Spain? *Sara Marsillas, Liesbeth De Donder, An-Sofie Smetcoren, Sofie Van Regenmortel, Renfeng Wang, Deborah Lambotte, Teresa Brana, Antonio Rial and Jesus Varela*
(188) The life course and life dimensions approach to life planning. *Anthony Chiva, Peter Hanley and Mark Reeve*	(224) Improving diagnosis and support for older people with sight loss: a preliminary study. *Surinder Bangar, Peter Cudd and Jennifer Read*	(157) Developing needs-led questionnaire items to assess dementia carers' quality of life: emerging findings from the first phases of the Dementia Carers' Instrument Development (DECIDE) study. *Jan Oyebode, Penny Wright, Emma Ingelson and Simon Pini*	(232) Personalised physical activity for people with dementia in care homes: some findings. *Alison Dawson, Alison Bowes, Corinne Greasley-Adams and Louise McCabe*	(172) Side by Side: can volunteer support help people with dementia to increase social inclusion and independence and help to build dementia friendly communities? *Zoe Campbell*	Work, education and civic participation in the life course as lever for active ageing and social inclusion in Belgium. *Sofie Van Rengenmortel, Liesbeth DeDonder, Sara Marsillas, Deborah Lambotte, Renfeng Wang, An-Sofie Smetcoren, Sarah Dury and Nico De Witte*
(176) Life-long learning and the activism of everyday life - beyond the Kilburn Debates. *John Miles*	(17) The role of local support networks for people with sight loss from minority ethnic groups. *Jeanne Katz, Sheila Peace, Caroline Holland and Rebecca Jones*	(150) "From a mental and emotional point of view that support helps tremendously; it just gives you that bit more strength." Support worker roles for people with dementia, carers and family. *Emma Renehan, Dianne Goeman and Susan Koch*	(209) Active Residents in Care Homes (ARCH) intervention. *Julia Wood, Fiona Jones, Bernadette Kennedy, Liezl Anderson, Sian Koskela and Michael Hurley*	(102) Is there a home within online place branding for dementia-friendly communities? *Aled Singleton*	Social contacts and active ageing: the role of social networks in the sport participation of divorced older adults. D*eborah Lambotte, Tinie Kardol, Liesbeth De Donder, Sofie Van Rengenmortel, An-Sofie Smetcoren, Sara Marsillas, Renfeng Wang, Eva Vonck, Nico De Witte and Dominique Verte*
					Active ageing, active learning and quality of life: an empirical investigation in mainland China. *Renfeng Wang, Liesbeth De Donder, An-Sofie Smetcoren, Sofie Van Rengenmortel, Tao He, Sara Marsillas, Deborah Lambotte and Koen Lombaerts*

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[Catherine Degnen, Pete Wright]

The Shaping of a Dementia Friendly Cinema

There is an increased focus on the challenges of including people with dementia in everyday life, which can be seen in The Prime Minister's challenge, supported by the Alzheimer's Society, of creating dementia friendly communities. The vision within this is a move to tackle the exclusion that people living with dementia experience; and yet, what actually constitutes a dementia friendly community is still very difficult to determine. What is evident however, is that where care and support for people with dementia takes place, and the nature of those places is important and that people's individual needs vary. Drawing upon recent theoretical perspectives in the anthropology of material culture and design anthropology, this paper explores what makes a public space dementia friendly. We draw on qualitative research (focus groups, interviews and observations) from an evaluation of a dementia friendly cinema pilot within the North East of England to highlight the lessons learnt within such a scheme.

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[Gemma Stringer, Iracema Leroi, Alistair Sutcliffe, Daniela Montaldi, Ellen Poliakoff, Kathryn McDonald, Jonathan Rust, Jennifer Thompson, Davide Bruno, Laura Brown]

Identifying computer-use behaviours that could indicate cognitive decline: insights from an expert reference group

Early diagnosis of dementia is critical to aid planning and ensure timely therapeutic interventions. However, current methods for detecting cognitive decline are costly due to specialist time and equipment, and not all people will complete these assessments at the early stages of disease progression. Given the increasing number of older adult computer users, there is an opportunity to improve early disease detection through unobtrusive and continuous measurement of computer-use behaviour.

However, a key challenge in analysing computer-use is the extensive range of behaviours that could be captured. As part of the 'Software Architecture for Mental Health Self-management (SAMS)' project, we convened a reference group of experts from clinical and cognitive neurosciences to gain consensus on a) which computer use behaviours are most likely to be sensitive and specific to detecting early cognitive decline, and b) which domains of cognitive function each of these behaviours would be dependent on. The expert reference group first participated in two workshops focussed on identifying which computer-use behaviours (e.g. mistakes or slowed functioning) are most likely to indicate early cognitive decline. They then completed a follow-up survey to indicate the extent to which each of the twenty-two shortlisted computer-use behaviours could indicate impairment in six cognitive domains. There was strong agreement between experts as to which aspects of memory, perception, language and executive function underlie computer-use behaviours. The results of this study have therefore produced an expertise-driven list of candidate computer-use behaviours which can be measured for detecting cognitive decline.

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[Ryan Woolrych, Harry Smith]

Everyday life and Older People's Well-being in Local High Streets

Policy on ageing-in-place has identified the role of the urban environment in supporting social interaction and providing access to

services and amenities. In the UK local high streets have traditionally been at the core of everyday life in towns and cities. They afford a setting to access shops and facilities, and a focal point for community and social participation that offers opportunities to support ageing-in-place. Although the role of high street has featured in policy on the creation of vibrant and sustainable communities, there has been little attempt to articulate this with the everyday lives of the elderly, and as a result we have limited understanding of how these settings can be designed and managed to better support older people. In addressing this gap, the research aims to understand how local high streets can foster the well-being of older adults, and how this learning can inform their improvement for an ageing-in-place agenda. The research adopted an ethnographic research approach: field observations in three different locations in Edinburgh are combined with the data elicited from walking interviews, sit-in interviews and focus groups with 84 retired people, between 61 and 97 years old. Key facets of well-being, from social and community dimensions to personal autonomy, independence, restorative experiences and sense of place, emerged from this study. The paper will argue that this multi-dimensional experience of well-being should inform the design and management of local high streets in order to make them more supportive for an ageing population.

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[Nigel Bruce, Louise Lafortune, Calum Mattocks, Daniel Pope]

Developing age-friendly cities and communities: A tool to guide efforts to promote healthy ageing

In the context of rapid population ageing and urbanisation, there is a growing recognition of the need to ensure that urban environments foster healthy ageing and a good quality of life in older age. The WHO has been playing a leading role in supporting relevant endeavours through its Age-friendly Cities initiative (1).

This paper presents an evidence-based tool specifically designed to guide efforts to make urban environments better suited to a diverse ageing population. Its development was informed by fieldwork in Liverpool/UK as a city with a commitment to an age-friendly agenda. This involved interviews and focus groups with older residents and stakeholders in policy and practice, a quantitative analysis of secondary health data, and a review of the literature.

Designed to be adaptable to different contexts, the tool identifies ten key areas where evidence is required to assess initiatives intended to make urban settings more age-friendly. These include leadership and governance, resource commitments, evidence-based working, involvement of older residents, and monitoring and evaluation. It offers a recording facility for the evidence gathered, and a way of synthesising and presenting this to enable the identification of strengths as well as areas for improvement.

Findings from the application of the tool in Liverpool are presented, together with insights from its pilot-testing in other urban settings. The aim is to demonstrate the use of the tool in relation to initiatives at differing scales and stages of implementation to support cities' efforts to become more age-friendly.