Ageism

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Talk Outline



- □ Definition of Ageism
- Revalence of Ageism
- Ageism in Healthcare settings
- **Combating Ageism**

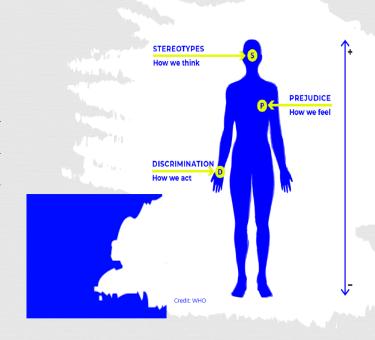


Definition of Ageism

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The term ageism was first used in 1969 by Robert N. Butler.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO): Ageism refers to how we think (stereotypes), feel (prejudice) and act (discrimination) towards others or ourselves based on age



Components of Ageism

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The triple view of ageism suggests that ageism consists of a **cognitive component** (stereotyping), an **affective component** (prejudice), and a **behavioral component** (discrimination).

Since there is little agreement on the age at which people think you become an "older person." Therefore, people's **vulnerability to experiencing ageism** is likely to vary depending on the **country and the context**.

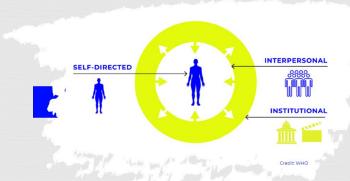
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- Ageism affects people of all ages when they are considered 'too young' or 'too old' to do something. However, much of the research on ageism have focused on old age.
- Both younger and older people suffer from ageism across many areas, such as employment, health, housing and politics.
- Ageism represents discrimination by the **middle-aged group** against the younger and older groups in society, because the middle-aged group is responsible for the welfare of the younger and older age groups, which are seen as dependent.

Types of Ageism



- Self ageism(self-directed)
 - exposure to a culture's age stereotypes, older individuals direct these age stereotypes inward



Types of Ageism



- Ageism is rooted in stereotypes, both positive and negative (result in negative consequences)
 - Rositive ageism (kind, cute, wise)

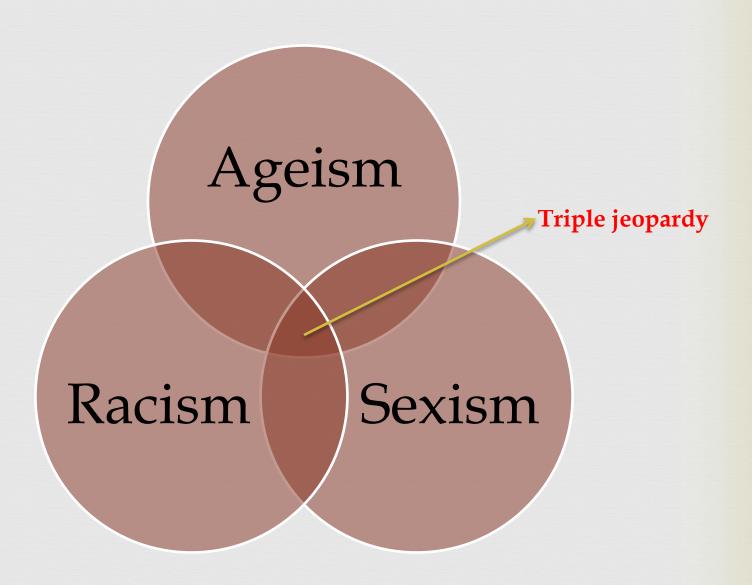
- Resplicit ageism (conscious aspect)

Target of ageism



The forms of discrimination

- Racism (ethnicity-based discrimination)
 - Treating someone unfairly because of their race, colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins
- Sexism (gender-based discrimination)
- **Ageism**



Prevalence of Ageism



- Ageism is prevalent in different domains of life: at work, in public spaces, in shops, and in doctors' offices.
- □ 1 in 2 people are ageist towards older people
- **Q** United States
 - 29.1% of adults 52 years and older (receiving worse medical services, based on their age).
- - about a quarter of adults 62 years and older (treated badly because of their advanced age)

Impacts of Ageism



- Ageism can have negative impacts on our health. For example, it can have long-term effects on mental health
- slower recovery from disability
- reduce life expectancy
- Representing social integration
- care inequalities in the health care system
- Roor health outcomes

Ageism in Healthcare settings



Ageism among physicians

- In diagnostic procedures, treatment of older patients, and interactions with older patients
- Dismiss a treatable pathology as a feature of old age
- Treat the natural effect of aging as a disease

○ Ageism in Medication Use

- Medications and doses are often similarly prescribed to older and younger adult patients without respecting agespecific needs (medications act differently in older and younger people)
- Inappropriate Prescribing

Ageism in Healthcare settings



○ Ageism among nurses

- Higher levels of anxiety about aging
- Low tendency to work in geriatric nursing
- More negative attitudes
- speak to older patients in a patronizing tone
- Share ageist jokes

™ Ageism among social workers

- Spending less time in meetings with older patients
- Believe in that recovery from an illness is much lower for older adults than for younger people with the same illness
- Perceiving older adults as a vulnerable and group
- Expressing ageist perceptions

