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Age Friendly urban planning

Age-friendly cities and communities: a manifesto for change

Editor Chris Phillipson

Editor Sophie Handler

Editor Tine Buffel

Author Tine Buffel

Author Sophie Handler

Author Chris Phillipson

Abstract IntroductionThe aim of this book has been to provide a comprehensive assessment of progress around the issue of developing age-friendly cities and communities (AFCC). Part 1 examined the origins and implementation of age-friendly policies linking these to questions surrounding changes in the nature of community life in the 21st century. A key argument in this section concerned the need to incorporate issues relating to social inequalities and exclusion as an integral part of the debate around developing AFCC. Part 2 presented empirical research drawn from case studies demonstrating the challenges and opportunities for developing age-friendly policies in communities undergoing pressures from gentrification, transnational migration and related forms of change. Part 3 identified a range of design strategies and policy initiatives aimed at improving the environments in which older people live. Drawing on insights from the chapters in this book, this final chapter presents a ‘manifesto for change’, aimed at raising the aspirations of what is now a worldwide movement for improving the quality of life of older citizens. Despite the expansion of the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities (GNAFCC), challenges remain in responding to the growth of inequality and the impact of economic austerity on policies targeted at older people. Given this context, it becomes especially important to develop a framework for action that strengthens commitment to the primary goal of making environments responsive to the diverse needs of people as they age. To assist this work, this chapter presents a 10-point manifesto for change, drawing on arguments and perspectives developed by the contributors to this book. The aim of the manifesto is to sharpen debate in the agefriendly field as well as encourage new approaches among the various stakeholders, including urban planners, community developers, health and social care professionals, policymakers, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), voluntary workers, and not least, older people themselves. Acknowledging urban complexityThe first issue concerns applying ‘age-friendliness’ in a way that recognises the complexity of the global urban environment. The techniques for ensuring an age-friendly approach will vary considerably depending on the characteristics of urban change and development.

Date 2018

Library Catalog Cambridge University Press

URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/agefriendly-cities-andcommunities/agefriendly-cities-and-communities-a-manifesto-forchange/770900274A1FAB4ADCEAE403F176C136>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:12:26

Extra DOI: 10.46692/9781447331322.015

Publisher Bristol University Press

Book Title Age-Friendly Cities and Communities: A Global Perspective

Age-friendly cities and environments: an investigation of the living environment of older people in England based on the MRC Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II

Author Yu-Tzu Wu

Author A Matthew Prina

Author Carol Brayne

Abstract Background With trends in population ageing, the idea of age-friendly cities has been proposed with a focus on built and social environmental features related to active ageing. We aimed to describe the living environment of older people at small area level using data from the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II (CFAS II), a representative sample of 7505 people aged 65 years and over in England. Methods Living environment was described at the community and street level. At community level, postcodes of the CFAS II participants were mapped onto 557 Lower Layer Super Output Areas and linked to environmental data in Neighbourhoods Statistics including area deprivation, crime, distance to services, land use, and green space. Street level assessment was based on an observational instrument designed for UK postcodes, the Residential Environmental Assessment Tool, by use of visual streetscape images of Google Street View. The measurement method was validated and showed acceptable intermethod reliability of physical and visual image audits. Three rural and urban categories (urban conurbation, urban city and town, rural areas) were defined by the 2011 rural-urban classification. Findings Two-thirds (n=4905) of the older population lived in an urban conurbation. More of the younger old (aged 65-79 years) than older old (≥ 80 years) lived in rural areas (1158vs396). In the overall population, we found moderate associations between area deprivation and crime (Spearman correlation=0.6), distance to services (-0.2), land use mix (0.5), and green space (-0.3), but they were weaker in rural areas. In addition to rural-urban and area deprivation differences, substantial variations in built and social environmental features were found at community and street levels: communities in urban conurbations generally had high crime, shorter distance to services, high heterogeneity of land use, and low proportion of green space with worse quality of street level conditions than did communities in rural areas. Interpretation Older people in England live in a wide variety of environments with potential effect on health and wellbeing. Use of new technology can help to observe and explore variations in living environments at the small area level systematically and comprehensively; this provides opportunities to identify important environmental features related to healthy ageing and develop practical guidelines for policy planning to create age-friendly cities and environments through an evidencebased approach. Funding There is no specific funding contributing to this study. Medical Research Council Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II (MRC CFAS II) was funded by the Medical Research Council (grant number G0601022).

Date 2014 Nov 19

Archive British Nursing Index; Health Research Premium Collection

Loc. in Archive 1625968920

URL <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/age-friendly-cities-environmentsinvestigation/docview/1625968920/se-2?accountid=47749>

Extra Place: London Publisher: Elsevier Limited

Volume 384

Publication The Lancet

DOI 10.1016/S0140-6736(14)62215-7

Age-friendly cities, knowledge and urban restructuring

Author Brendan Murtagh

Abstract Age-friendly cities and communities have emerged as a significant policy, participative and governance response to ageing and its spatial effects. This paper argues that it has important benefits in mobilizing older people, placing age on the urban agenda and building recognition across politicians, policy makers and programme managers. Based on the experience of Belfast (UK), the analysis suggests, however, that it needs to be understood within wider urban restructuring processes, the importance of the property economy and how planning practices favour particular groups and modes of development. Drawing on demographic data, policy documents and in-depth interviews, it evaluates the relationship between age and urban regeneration, research-based advocacy and central-local relations in health and placebased care. The paper concludes by highlighting the importance of knowledge in competitive policy arenas and the need to focus on the most excluded and isolated old and where and how they live.

Library Catalog Zotero

Building age-friendly cities: A manifesto for change – Urban Transformations

URL <https://www.urbantransformations.ox.ac.uk/blog/2018/building-age-friendly-cities-amanifesto-for-change/> **Accessed** 15/12/2022, 16:10:03

Creating age-friendly cities | Feature from King's College London

Abstract Research highlights importance of an age-friendly capital

URL <https://www.kcl.ac.uk/creating-age-friendly-cities> **Accessed** 15/12/2022, 15:52:25

Cross-National Perspectives on Aging and Place: Implications for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities.

Author Ryan Woolrych

Author Judith Sixsmith

Author Jamuna Duvvuru

Author Adriana Portella

Author Mei Lan Fang

Author Deborah Menezes

Author James Henderson

Author Jenny Fisher

Author Rebecca Lawthom

Abstract BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: The age-friendly cities and communities (AFCC) agenda has led to a range of policy initiatives aimed at supporting aging in place for older people. While there is case study evidence of how people age across urban contexts, there has been little research exploring cross-national understandings of age-friendly places among older people. The objective of this article is to identify the place experiences of older people living across cities and communities in India, Brazil, and the United Kingdom and to discuss implications for the AFCC agenda.,

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS: A total of 300 semistructured interviews were undertaken with older people across 9 cities and 27 communities in India, Brazil, and the United Kingdom. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis undertaken by each national team and then discussed and revised at collaborative workshops with researchers from each of the 3 country teams., **RESULTS:** The data capture the ways in which place is constructed from the perspective of older people drawing upon social, community, and cultural dimensions of aging across diverse urban environments. We explore how older people negotiate place in the context of their everyday life and identify the relational and interconnected ways in which place attachment, belonging, and identity are constructed., **DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS:** Age-friendly interventions need to attend to the changing physical, social and cultural dimensions of aging and place. Integrated place-making practices are required to support older people to age in the right place across rapidly transforming urban contexts globally. Copyright © The Author(s) 2021. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of The Gerontological Society of America. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com.

Date 2022

Extra Place: United States Woolrych, Ryan. The Urban Institute, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK. Sixsmith, Judith. School of Nursing and Health Science, University of Dundee, Dundee, UK. Duvvuru, Jamuna. Department of Psychology, Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's University), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India. Portella, Adriana. School of Architecture and Urbanism, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil. Fang, Mei Lan. School of Nursing and Health Science, University of Dundee, Dundee, UK. Menezes, Deborah. The Urban Institute, HeriotWatt University, Edinburgh, UK. Henderson, James. The Urban Institute, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK. Fisher, Jenny. Department of Health, Psychology and Communities, Manchester Metropolitan University Manchester, UK. Lawthom, Rebecca. School of Education, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK.

Volume 62

Publication The Gerontologist

DOI 10.1093/geront/gnab170

Issue 1

Journal Abbr Gerontologist

Demographic shifts: how an increasing “active Third Age” could come to shape the future of our cities

Author James Parkinson

Abstract Purpose This paper is adapted from a Royal Institute of British Architects Building Futures project and is intended to stimulate discussion around the impact that the ageing population could have on the way cities of the near future are designed (and lived in); specifically the positive contribution that an active, older generation could make to both society and the economy in the UK. The paper aims to discuss these issues. Design/methodology/approach Following a public debate and a series of roundtable discussions with experts across a wide range of disciplines from architecture and urban design to gerontology, in both academia and practice, the project team developed a series of potential future scenarios; speculations that draw out the potential positive contribution that an active Third Age could make, both socially and economically. Findings The author has made a series of practical recommendations for architecture and design professions related to the speculative

scenarios presented that they believe would begin to harness the potential of an active Third Age whilst mitigating some of the likely challenges. It is imperative that ageing becomes part of the mainstream debate on city design and planning. Research limitations/implications Whilst the scenarios presented respond directly to trends – key drivers of change – identified and evidenced, they remain speculations to stimulate debate and are not themselves grounded in rigour. Practical implications The practice of architecture, urban design and planning must better recognise the implications of an ageing population and look for ways of harnessing the opportunities that this presents, whilst addressing the clear challenges. Urban policy must also better reflect a shifting demographic landscape and adapt appropriately to encourage the necessary innovation in this area if they are to make a successful transition to an older population in the coming decades. Social implications The author hopes that this work begins to reposition ageing – and particularly active ageing – as a positive opportunity for both society and the national economy, shifting the debate from one currently focused on challenges and the potential public sector burden. Originality/value There is little in the way of progressive thought as to how architecture, planning and urban policy can better accommodate an older population and ensure that cities embrace the whole population for the duration of their lifetime, whatever that may be.

Date 2014-01-01
Library Catalog Emerald Insight
URL <https://doi.org/10.1108/WWOP-03-2014-0008>
Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:23:09
Extra Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited
Volume 18
Publication Working with Older People
DOI 10.1108/WWOP-03-2014-0008
Issue 2

Do changes to the local street environment alter behaviour and quality of life of older adults? The 'DIY Streets' intervention.

Author Catharine Ward Thompson

Author Angela Curl

Author Peter Aspinall

Author Susana Alves

Author Affonso Zuin

Abstract **BACKGROUND:** The burden of ill-health due to inactivity has recently been highlighted. Better studies on environments that support physical activity are called for, including longitudinal studies of environmental interventions. A programme of residential street improvements in the UK (Sustrans 'DIY Streets') allowed a rare opportunity for a prospective, longitudinal study of the effect of such changes on older adults' activities, health and quality of life., **METHODS:** Pre-post, cross-sectional surveys were carried out in locations across England, Wales and Scotland; participants were aged 65+ living in intervention or comparison streets. A questionnaire covered health and quality of life, frequency of outdoor trips, time outdoors in different activities and a 38-item scale on neighbourhood open space. A cohort study explored changes in self-report activity and well-being postintervention. Activity levels were also measured by accelerometer and accompanying diary records., **RESULTS:** The cross-sectional surveys showed outdoor activity predicted by having a clean, nuisance-free local park, attractive, barrier-free routes to it and other natural environments nearby. Being able to park one's car outside the house also predicted time outdoors. The environmental changes had an impact on perceptions of street walkability and safety at night, but not on overall activity levels, health or quality of life. Participants' moderate-to-vigorous activity levels rarely met UK health recommendations., **CONCLUSIONS:** Our study contributes to methodology in a longitudinal, pre-post design and points to factors in the built environment that support active ageing. We include an example of knowledge exchange guidance on age-friendly built environments for policy-makers and planners. Copyright Published by the BMJ Publishing Group Limited. For permission to use (where not already granted under a licence) please go to <http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>.

Date 2014

Extra Place: England Ward Thompson, Catharine. OPENspace Research Centre, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. Curl, Angela. OPENspace Research Centre, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. Aspinall, Peter. School of the Built Environment, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK. Alves, Susana. Department of Architecture, Okan Universitesi, Istanbul, Turkey. Zuin, Affonso. Federal University of Vicosa, Departamento de Fitotecnica, Vicosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Volume 48

Publication British journal of sports medicine

DOI 10.1136/bjsports-2012-091718

Issue 13

Journal Abbr BJSM online

Investigating associations between the built environment and physical activity among older people in 20 UK towns.

Author Sophie Hawkesworth

Author Richard J Silverwood

Author Ben Armstrong

Author Triantafyllos Pliakas

Author Kiran Nanchalal

Author Barbara J Jefferis

Author Claudio Sartini

Author Antoinette A Amuzu

Author S Goya Wannamethee

Author Sheena E Ramsay

Author Juan-Pablo Casas

Author Richard W Morris

Author Peter H Whincup

Author Karen Lock

Abstract BACKGROUND: Policy initiatives such as WHO Age Friendly Cities recognise the importance of the urban environment for improving health of older people, who have both low physical activity (PA) levels and greater dependence on local neighbourhoods. Previous research in this age group is limited and rarely uses objective measures of either PA or the environment., METHODS: We investigated the association between objectively measured PA (Actigraph GT3x accelerometers) and multiple dimensions of the built environment, using a cross-sectional multilevel linear regression analysis. Exposures were captured by a novel foot-based audit tool that recorded fine-detail neighbourhood features relevant to PA in older adults, and routine data., RESULTS: 795 men and 638 women aged 69-92 years from two national cohorts, covering 20 British towns, were included in the analysis. Median time in moderate to vigorous PA (MVPA) was 27.9 (lower quartile: 13.8, upper quartile: 50.4) minutes per day. There was little

Author Judith Phillips

Author Nigel Walford

Author Ann Hockey

Author Nigel Foreman

Author Michael Lewis

Abstract A limited number of studies look at older people's use of space outside the 'home' environment, particularly unfamiliar, public urban space. Such unfamiliarity can be created through older people travelling as tourists to new areas; as a consequence of

urban regeneration; or as a result of cognitive decline, where the familiar becomes unfamiliar. This paper explores the experiences of older people as pedestrians in

evidence of associations between any of the physical environmental domains (eg, road and path quality defined by latent class analysis; number of bus stops; area aesthetics; density of shops and services; amount of green space) and MVPA. However, analysis of area-level income deprivation suggests that the social environment may be associated with PA in this age group., CONCLUSIONS: Although small effect sizes cannot be discounted, this study suggests that older individuals are less affected by their local physical environment and more by social environmental factors, reflecting both the functional heterogeneity of this age group and the varying nature of their activity spaces. Copyright © Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2018. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

Date 2018

Extra Place: England Hawkesworth, Sophie. Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK. Silverwood, Richard J. Faculty of Epidemiology and Population Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK. Armstrong, Ben. Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK. Pliakas, Triantafyllos. Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK. Nanchalal, Kiran. Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK. Jefferis, Barbara J. UCL Department of Primary Care & Population Health, UCL Medical School, London, UK. Jefferis, Barbara J. UCL Physical Activity Research Group, London, UK. Sartini, Claudio. UCL Department of Primary Care & Population Health, UCL Medical School, London, UK. Sartini, Claudio. UCL Physical Activity Research Group, London, UK. Amuzu, Antoinette A. Farr Institute of Health Informatics, Faculty of Population Health Sciences, London, UK. Wannamethee, S Goya. UCL Department of Primary Care & Population Health, UCL Medical School, London, UK. Ramsay, Sheena E. UCL Department of Primary Care & Population Health, UCL Medical School, London, UK. Casas, Juan-Pablo. Farr Institute of Health Informatics, Faculty of Population Health Sciences, London, UK. Morris, Richard W. School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK. Whincup, Peter H. Population Health Research Institute, St George's, University of London, London, UK. Lock, Karen. Faculty of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK.

Volume 72

Publication Journal of epidemiology and community health

DOI 10.1136/jech-2017-209440

Issue 2

Journal Abbr J Epidemiol Community Health

Older people and outdoor environments: Pedestrian anxieties and barriers in the use of familiar and unfamiliar spaces

unfamiliar urban spaces. In looks at two aspects: older people's spatial anxieties and the barriers (physical, psychological, spatial and social) they perceive and encounter in unfamiliar surroundings. Forty-four participants who took part in a reality cave exercise and a sub group of 10 people who visited an unfamiliar area as pedestrians

describe their experience of walking a predetermined route. Given increasing urbanisation and population ageing this is an area of importance to geographers and gerontologists. Our study showed that there are a number of barriers that are a concern for older people in new environments; these include poor signage, confusing spaces, poor paving and 'sensory overload' i.e. noise and complexity of the environment. Landmarks and distinctive buildings were more important to participants than signage in navigating unfamiliar areas. Such experiences can contribute to practice implications for planners in designing neighbourhoods to support older people. Small changes such as placing distance on clearly marked signage; giving further information about particular areas beyond the key tourist points and using landmarks as clear navigational aids are important. This paper also adds to the growing literature on geographical gerontology.

Date 2013-06-01
Library Catalog ScienceDirect
URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718513000742>
Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:31:03
Volume 47
Publication Geoforum
DOI 10.1016/j.geoforum.2013.04.002
Journal Abbr Geoforum

Planning for an Ageing Society: Voices from the Planning Profession

Author Ann Hockey
Author Judith Phillips
Author Nigel Walford

Abstract The population of the United Kingdom is ageing inexorably, a trend which requires policy-makers, including spatial planners, to be creative and innovative in meeting the needs of older people. The significance of place in the lives of older people has been demonstrated by many researchers (see for example Peace et al., 2006; Gilroy, 2008) and underlines that spatial planners must be age aware. This paper uses qualitative research with planning practitioners to explore the extent of their age awareness and the means by which the opportunities and challenges of an ageing population are factored into their work. This is examined in the context of the wide-ranging multidisciplinary literature on the spatial experience of older people, and concludes that a clearer articulation of the elements of older people's relationships with place would assist planners in unpicking this complex subject and building locally appropriate age-integrated solutions for our ageing population which reach beyond predominantly physical dimensions of the environment.

Date 2013-10-01
Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM
URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/02697459.2013.820039>
Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:18:34
Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02697459.2013.820039>
Volume 28
Publication Planning Practice & Research
DOI 10.1080/02697459.2013.820039
Issue 5

Ten questions concerning age-friendly cities and communities and the built environment

Author J. van Hoof

Author H. R. Marston

Author J. K. Kazak

Author T. Buffel

Abstract The development of 'age-friendly cities' has become a major area of work in the field of ageing and the built environment. This movement is driven by the observation that cities are home to an ever-increasing ageing population. Over the past decade, a multitude of age-friendly initiatives have been developed with the aim of making physical and social environments more favourable for older people's well-being, health and ability to live in the community. This article explores ten key questions associated with the age-friendly cities and communities' movement, with a particular focus on the built environment. It provides an overview of the history of the agefriendly cities' movement and the underlying models, the aspects of the built environment that are relevant for age-friendly cities, the ways age-friendliness can be evaluated, and the interactions between age-friendly cities initiatives and other strategic agendas such as smart cities. The paper concludes by discussing future perspectives and possible directions for further development of the age-friendly movement.

Date 2021-07-15

Library Catalog ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360132321003267>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:41:13

Volume 199

Publication Building and Environment

DOI 10.1016/j.buildenv.2021.107922

Journal Abbr Building and Environment

What would an age-friendly city look like?

Author Alice Grahame

Abstract As the world's population grows older and more urban, cities around the world must decide how to adapt

Date 2018-10-10T06:30:41.000Z

Library Catalog The Guardian

URL <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/oct/10/what-would-an-age-friendly-citylook-like>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:54:30

Section Cities

Publication The Guardian

"Who Doesn't Think about Technology When Designing Urban Environments for Older People?" A Case Study Approach to a Proposed Extension of the WHO's Age-Friendly Cities Model

Author Hannah R. Marston

Author Joost van Hoof

Abstract The World Health Organization (WHO) strives to assist and inspire cities to become more "age-friendly", and the fundamentals are included in the Global Age-Friendly Cities Guide. An age-friendly city enables residents to grow older actively within their families, neighbourhoods and civil society, and offers extensive opportunities for the participation of older people in the community. Over the decades, technology has become essential for contemporary and future societies, and even more imperative as the decades move on, given we are nearly in our third decade of the twenty-first century. Yet, technology is not explicitly considered in the 8-domain model by the WHO, which describes an age-friendly city. This paper discusses the gaps in the WHO's age-friendly cities model in the field of technology and provides insights and recommendations for expansion of the model for application in the context of countries with a high human development index that wish to be fully age-friendly. This work is distinctive because of the proposed new age-friendly framework, and the work presented in this paper contributes to the fields of gerontology, geography urban and development, computer science, and gerontechnology.

Date 2019-09-20

Library Catalog PubMed

Extra PMID: 31547204 PMCID: PMC6801806

Volume 16

Publication International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

DOI 10.3390/ijerph16193525

Issue 19

Journal Abbr Int J Environ Res Public Health

Age Friendly communities

Age friendly neighbourhoods - School of Social Sciences - The University of Manchester

URL <https://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/research/impact/age-friendlyneighbourhoods/>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:05:17

Aligning age-friendly and dementia-friendly communities in the UK

Author Natalie Turner

Author Stacy Cannon

Abstract PurposeThe purpose of this paper is to set out the history and origins of dementiafriendly communities (DFCs) and age-friendly communities (AFCs) in the UK, the differing frameworks and how they compare, and set out some key messages about how they might learn from each other.Design/methodology/approachThis paper is a summary piece written by leaders in the two fields.FindingsIt aims to reduce potential confusion around AFCs and DFCs, and provides some practical ways that the two initiatives might work together and find common ground. By learning from each other, both age-friendly and DFCs can grow their reach and their impact as complementary, and not competing, programmes.Originality/valueThe original development of some of the ideas in this paper comes from a paper Natalie Turner co-wrote with Lydia Morken at AARP (www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/livable-communities/documents-2016/Better-Together-Research-Report.pdf). For this paper, the authors reviewed the approach within the UK context and have furthered and added to the original insights.

Date 2018

Archive British Nursing Index; Health Research Premium Collection

Loc. in Archive 2532592734

URL <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/aligning-age-friendly-dementiacommunities-uk/docview/2532592734/se-2?accountid=47749>

Extra Place: Brighton Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Volume 22

Publication Working With Older People

DOI 10.1108/WWOP-12-2017-0036

Issue 1

centre-for-ageing-better-age-friendly-communities.pdf

URL <https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/2069/centre-for-ageing-better-age-friendlycommunities>

Accessed 05/01/2023, 13:08:11

Constructing and negotiating social participation in old age: Experiences of older adults living in urban environments in the United Kingdom

Author Ryan Woolrych

Author Judith Sixsmith

Author Jenny Fisher

Author Meiko Makita

Author Rebecca Lawthom

Author Michael Murray

Abstract The age-friendly cities and communities movement has focused on how to better support older adults to age well within urban environments. Central to 'ageing well' and 'active ageing' agendas is ensuring that older adults can participate in meaningful forms of social participation. The benefits of social participation in old age have been well documented, and research amongst community-dwelling older adults has explored some of the neighbourhood qualities that facilitate or impede such forms of engagement. However, understandings of how older adults construct and negotiate social participation within everyday urban environments have been largely unexplored. To address this gap, we present results from 104 interviews conducted with older adults living in three cities and nine neighbourhoods in the United Kingdom (UK). The findings explore three themes generated from the research: 'constructing meaningful social participation in old age', 'negotiating access to social participation' and 'navigating home and community'. Across these themes, the paper describes how experiences of social participation in old age involve a number of inter-connected physical, psychological and social processes experienced by individuals across a range of environmental settings including the home, outdoor spaces and community facilities. The paper concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for practice, specifically in the delivery of age-friendly communities. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved) (Source: journal abstract)

Date Jun 2021

Archive APA PsycInfo®

Loc. in Archive 2693958745; 2021-45395-010

URL <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/constructing-negotiating-socialparticipation-old/docview/2693958745/se-2?accountid=47749>

Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Volume 41

Publication Ageing & Society

DOI 10.1017/S0144686X19001569

Issue 6

Digitalising the Age-Friendly City: Insights from Participatory Action Research.

Author Arlind Reuter

Author Jennifer Liddle

Author Thomas Scharf

Abstract The World Health Organization's age-friendly city initiative emerged as a response to the intersecting global trends of population ageing and urbanisation. However, a third global trend-digitalisation-has largely been overlooked in research and policy making relating to age-friendly cities and communities. Within the context of a general shift towards online civic participatory activities, this article explores older adults' digital citizenship in an age-friendly city in the North of England. Drawing on interviews, observations and field notes from design workshops as part of an ongoing participatory action research project, we consider two key questions. First, how does an age-friendly city stakeholder organisation of older adults make use of digital technologies in order to provide digital information and communications? Second, what is the potential of digital audio to increase civic participation in later life and local engagement with age-friendly

issues? Our analysis focuses on two domains of the World Health Organization's agefriendly city framework: Communication and information and civic participation. First, we report on the stakeholder organisation's efforts to re-design their digital newsletter in order to provide information and communications to older residents about local work on ageing projects. We then outline the organisation's efforts, in a public setting, to engage with digital audio as a way to increase the participation of older residents with agefriendly topics. We conclude by suggesting the need to re-frame the role of digital technologies within the age-friendly city, broadening the scope from accessibility towards enhancing digital citizenship opportunities.

Date 2020

Extra Place: Switzerland Reuter, Arlind. Open Lab, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 5TG, UK. Liddle, Jennifer. Open Lab, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 5TG, UK. Liddle, Jennifer. Population Health Sciences Institute, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4AX, UK. Scharf, Thomas. Population Health Sciences Institute, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4AX, UK.

Volume 17

Publication International journal of environmental research and public health

DOI 10.3390/ijerph17218281

Issue 21

Journal Abbr Int J Environ Res Public Health

Health and social exclusion in older age: evidence from Understanding Society, the UK household longitudinal study

Author Amanda Sacker

Author Andy Ross

Author Catherine A. MacLeod

Author Gopal Netuveli

Author Gill Windle

Abstract **BACKGROUND:** Social exclusion of the elderly is a key policy focus but evidence on the processes linking health and social exclusion is hampered by the variety of ways that health is used in social exclusion research. We investigated longitudinal associations between health and social exclusion using an analytical framework that did not conflate them. **METHODS:** Data employed in this study came from 4 waves of Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study 2009-2013. The sample comprised all adults who took part in all 4 waves, were 65 years or more in Wave 3, and had complete data on our variables of interest for each analysis. We used linear regression to model the relationship between Wave 2/3 social exclusion and Wave 1-2 health transitions (N=4312) and logistic regression to model the relationship between Wave 2/3 social exclusion and Wave 4 health states, conditional on Wave 3 health (N=4244). **RESULTS:** There was a dose-response relationship between poor health in Waves 1 and 2 and later social exclusion. Use of a car, mobile phone and the internet moderated the association between poor health and social exclusion. Given the health status in Wave 3, those who were more socially excluded had poorer outcomes on each of the three domains of health in Wave 4. **CONCLUSIONS:** Use of the internet and technology protected older adults in poor health from social exclusion. Age-friendly hardware and software design might have public health benefits.

Date 2017-07

Library Catalog PubMed

Extra PMID: 28228466 PMCID: PMC5485754

Volume 71

Publication Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health

DOI 10.1136/jech-2016-208037

Issue 7

Journal Abbr J Epidemiol Community Health

Involving Socially Excluded Groups in Age-Friendly Programs: The Role of a Spatial Lens and Co-Production Approaches.

Author Sophie Yarker

Author Tine Buffel

Abstract Despite the identification of social inclusion as a key objective of age-friendly policies and programs, there is limited research evidence as to either the extent to which this has been achieved or how it might be realized. Gaps remain in our understanding of how age-friendly programs might involve different groups of older people and the possible barriers that might be encountered. This paper seeks to address this gap by drawing on evidence from the Ambition for Aging program in Greater Manchester, UK, which implemented a range of projects designed to tackle social isolation in later life. The paper argues that due to its co-production approach and spatial lens, Ambition for Aging was able to involve sections of the older population that otherwise might have remained excluded. In providing further insights relevant to age-friendly programs, the paper also considers some of the barriers experienced by the Ambition for Aging program and builds a case that taking a spatial justice perspective to age-friendly work may help identify and overcome obstacles to achieving social inclusion.

Date 2022

Extra Place: England Yarker, Sophie. School of Social Sciences-Sociology, Manchester Institute for Collaborative Research on Ageing, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK. Buffel, Tine. School of Social Sciences-Sociology, Manchester Institute for Collaborative Research on Ageing, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK.

Volume 34

Publication Journal of aging & social policy

DOI 10.1080/08959420.2022.2049571

Issue 2

Journal Abbr J Aging Soc Policy

Researching Age-friendly Neighbourhoods

Abstract Collaborating with older people to explore, research and address issues relating to the age friendliness of their neighbourhoods in Manchester.

Date 2018-01-16T11:33:00+00:00

URL <https://www.publicengagement.ac.uk/do-engagement/inspire-me/casestudies/researching-age-friendly-neighbourhoods>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 15:30:48

Website Title NCCPE

Social research and co-production with older people: Developing age-friendly communities.

Author Tine Buffel

Abstract The aging of the population, together with the need for more inclusive and responsive policies and services, has contributed to a burgeoning interest in co-production and coresearch with older people. To date, however, only a limited number of studies have addressed how the participation of older persons as research partners can be practically realized in community-based research. The purpose of this article is to provide insights into the process of co-producing a research project with older residents living in low-income neighborhoods in Manchester, United Kingdom. The project was unique in involving and training eighteen older people as co-researchers who took a leading role in all phases of a study aimed at developing “age-friendly” communities. The co-researchers also completed 68 interviews with residents aged 60 and over who were experiencing social isolation within their neighborhood. This paper describes the methodological approach developed for the study together with a description of the recruitment and training of co-researchers. It then presents findings based upon four reflection meetings with the co-researchers, focusing on their motivations for working on the project and their relationship with the interviewees. The article concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings for developing co-production work with older people in age-friendly research, policy and practice. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Date 2018-03

Archive Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection

Library Catalog EBSCOhost

URL <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=athens&db=pbh&AN=128278791&site=ehost-live>

Volume 44

Publication Journal of Aging Studies

Journal Abbr Journal of Aging Studies

The State of Ageing 2022 | Centre for Ageing Better

Abstract Our online, interactive report captures a snapshot of how people in the UK are ageing today, while looking at past trends and our prospects if action isn't taken. **URL** <https://ageing-better.org.uk/state-of-ageing>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 15:49:53

Age Friendly shopping

Age UK Age Friendly Business

URL https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/reports-andpublications/reports-and-briefings/activecommunities/rb_feb17_age_friendly_business.pdf **Accessed** 05/01/2023, 13:47:07

Automated checkouts 'miserable' for elderly shoppers

Abstract "Intimidating" checkouts and a lack of seating are "shutting out" the elderly from shops, a charity says.

Date 2017-11-21

Library Catalog www.bbc.co.uk

URL <https://www.bbc.com/news/education-42052234>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:55:37

Section Family & Education

Publication BBC News

How might shopping contribute to healthy ageing?

Author lizzieaeavans

Abstract Shopping is unique in being an instrumental activity that is both essential and potentially involves key areas associated with successful ageing, i.e. cognitive activity, physical activity and soci...

Date 2017-02-01T09:46:47+00:00

URL <https://ageingissues.wordpress.com/2017/02/01/how-might-shopping-contribute-tohealthy-ageing/>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 13:46:46

Blog Title Ageing Issues

It's not how old you are but how you are old: A review on aging and consumer behavior

Author Robert Zniva

Author Wolfgang Weitzl

Abstract The paper presents a review of 128 studies on the behavior of older consumers published in the last 35 years (from 1980 to 2014) in 35 peer-reviewed journals. The purpose of the procedure is twofold: First, we aim to summarize results on age-related changes in consumer research. Second, by doing so, we evaluate the relative importance of age-related factors (chronological, biological, psychological, and social age as wells as life events and life circumstances) in research on older consumers. Results of the review show that research on older consumers is still dominated by investigations using chronological age. Influences of other aspects of the aging process, although recommended by previous research reviews and providing valuable insights, are still playing a minor role in the investigation of consumer behavior.

Research with alternative age measures is still in an early, exploratory stage and future studies should include specific aspects as well as multitheoretical models of aging.

Date 2016-12-01
Library Catalog Springer Link
URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-016-0121-z>
Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:36:02
Volume 66
Publication Management Review Quarterly
DOI 10.1007/s11301-016-0121-z
Issue 4
Journal Abbr Manag Rev Q

Older People, Town Centres and the Revival of the ‘High Street’

Author Judith Phillips
Author Nigel Walford
Author Ann Hockey
Author Leigh Sparks

Abstract Concern for the future of town centres and their retail cores, the ‘high street’, is not new. Responses to this have often been somewhat one dimensional, focusing on their role as places of consumption, employment, leisure and heritage. We consider the potential multiple roles of older people in helping revive and rejuvenate town centres given the centrality of place for healthy supportive living, community and social participation and ‘ageing in place’. Taking an environmental gerontology perspective, we ask whether the WHO age friendly cities/communities’ framework should be considered further in approaches to reviving town centres in a post-Covid-19 world.

Date 2021-01-01
Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM
URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649357.2021.1875030>
Accessed 15/12/2022, 14:10:17
Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649357.2021.1875030>
Volume 22
Publication Planning Theory & Practice
DOI 10.1080/14649357.2021.1875030
Issue 1

Older-generations-to-rescue-the-high-street-21.11.17lowres.pdf

URL <https://anchorv3dev.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/documents-pdfs/within-mediasection/Older-generations-to-rescue-the-high-street-21.11.17lowres.pdf> **Accessed** 15/12/2022, 14:14:22

The city centre as an age-friendly shopping environment: a consumer perspective

Author Anna-Maija Kohijoki

Author Katri Koistinen

Abstract Urban population ageing has significant implications for city centres catering for an increasing number of older consumers. To guide world cities on taking action in response to population ageing, the World Health Organization (WHO) has addressed the universal features of the age-friendly city. This study applies the WHO guideline to the context of shopping. With an emphasis on older consumers, the perceptions of the city centre as a physical and social shopping environment are studied. Using a qualitative content analysis, older consumers' perceptions (focus-group participants aged 64–94) are analysed based on the age-friendly city features. The perceptions are compared with those of younger consumers (qualitative-survey respondents aged 21–41). The study confirms the significance of older city shoppers, and suggests their needs and wants should be taken into account in urban development projects. The older consumers differ from younger consumers in their city-shopping behaviour and perceptions in many respects. The age groups highlighted the same themes, but mainly with dissimilar content. This indicates that measures to develop a city centre friendlier to older consumers also benefit their younger counterparts, but for different reasons. It is necessary to understand this disparity to create a city-centre shopping environment that is friendly for different ages. The study offers new perspectives on responding to the challenges that consumer ageing poses to Western cities.

Date 2022/12

Library Catalog Cambridge University Press

URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ageing-and-society/article/abs/city-centre-as-an-agefriendly-shopping-environment-a-consumerperspective/30D2AAF632F255F8D0A8E59B1E5B1F2A#>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 13:42:58

Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Volume 42

Publication Ageing & Society

DOI 10.1017/S0144686X21000295

Issue 12

Age Friendly business resources

Age Friendly London Network - Business Resource Guide

Type Attachment

URL https://www.informationlondon.ca/uploads/contentdocuments/afb%20resource%20guide_final.pdf

Accessed 05/01/2023, 12:31:05

Date Added 05/01/2023, 12:31:05

Modified 05/01/2023, 15:35:12

Age-Friendly-checklist.pdf

Type Attachment

URL <https://www.agefriendlycheshirewest.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Age-Friendly-checklist.pdf>

Accessed 05/01/2023, 12:23:17

Date Added 05/01/2023, 12:23:17

Modified 05/01/2023, 12:23:17

Age-Friendly-Toolkit-2.pdf

Type Attachment

URL <https://www.agelessthanet.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Age-Friendly-Toolkit-2.pdf>

Accessed 15/12/2022, 15:40:33

Date Added 15/12/2022, 15:40:33

Modified 15/12/2022, 15:40:33

Ageing-Better-Age-Friendly.pdf

Type Attachment

URL <https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk/media/documents/ageing-better/Ageing-Better-Age-Friendly.pdf?mtime=20211213095106&focal=none>

Accessed 05/01/2023, 12:21:11

Date Added 05/01/2023, 12:21:11

Modified 05/01/2023, 12:21:11

Workstream 1 - Age Friendly Business toolkit.pdf

Type Attachment

URL <https://www.syha.co.uk/toolkit/theme04-co-production-with-coastal-and-rural-settings/tools/Workstream%201%20-%20Age%20Friendly%20Business%20toolkit.pdf>

Accessed 05/01/2023, 12:24:49

Date Added 05/01/2023, 12:24:49

Modified 05/01/2023, 12:24:49

YMCA Lincolnshire Age Friendly Business Award

Type Attachment

URL <https://www.lincs-chamber.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CRF-leaflet.pdf>

Accessed 05/01/2023, 13:05:56

Date Added 05/01/2023, 13:05:56

Modified 05/01/2023, 15:31:40

Age Friendly transport

Public transport policy, social engagement and mental health in older age: A quasi-experimental evaluation of free bus passes in England

Author Erica Reinhard

Author Emilie Courtin

Author Frank J. van Lenthe

Author Mauricio Avendano

Abstract Background: Social engagement and social isolation are key determinants of mental health in older age, yet there is limited evidence on how public policies may contribute to reducing isolation, promoting social engagement and improving mental health among older people. This study examines the impact of the introduction of an agefriendly transportation policy, free bus passes, on the mental health of older people in England. Methods: We use an instrumental variable (IV) approach that exploits eligibility criteria for free bus passes to estimate the impact of increased public transportation use on depressive symptoms, loneliness, social isolation and social engagement. Results: Eligibility for the free bus travel pass was associated with an 8% (95% CI 6.4% to 9.6%) increase in the use of public transportation among older people. The IV model suggests that using public transport reduces depressive symptoms by 0.952 points (95% CI -1.712 to -0.192) on the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. IV models also suggest that using public transport reduces feelings of loneliness (β -0.794, 95% CI -1.528 to -0.061), increases volunteering at least monthly (β 0.237, 95% CI 0.059 to 0.414) and increases having regular contact with children (β 0.480, 95% CI 0.208 to 0.752) and friends (β 0.311, 95% CI 0.109 to 0.513). Conclusion: Free bus travel is associated with reductions in depressive symptoms and feelings of loneliness among older people. Transportation policies may increase older people's social engagement and consequently deliver significant benefits to mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2019 APA, all rights reserved) (Source: journal abstract)

Date May 2018

Archive APA PsycInfo®

Loc. in Archive 2201382778; 2018-44230-001

URL <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/public-transport-policy-socialengagement-mental/docview/2201382778/se-2>

Extra Publisher: BMJ Publishing Group

Volume 72

Publication Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health

DOI 10.1136/jech-2017-210038

Issue 5

Public Transportation Use and Cognitive Function in Older Age: A Quasiexperimental Evaluation of the Free Bus Pass Policy in the United Kingdom

Author Erica Reinhard

Author Ludovico Carrino**Author** Emilie Courtin**Author** Frank J. van Lenthe**Author** Mauricio Avendano**Abstract** In this quasiexperimental study, we examined whether the introduction of an age-
jasonpriem.org/projects/report_cleaner.php 1/2 12/01/2023, 10:07

friendly transportation policy-free bus passes for older adults-increased public transport use and in turn affected cognitive function among older people in England. Data came from 7 waves (2002-2014) of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (n = 17,953), which measured total cognitive function, memory, executive function, and processing speed before and after the bus pass was introduced in 2006. The analytical strategy was an instrumental-variable approach with fixed effects, which made use of the age-eligibility criteria for free bus passes and addressed bias due to reverse causality, measurement error, and time-invariant confounding. Eligibility for the bus pass was associated with a 7% increase in public transport use. The increase in public transportation use was associated with a 0.346 (95% confidence interval: 0.017, 0.674) increase in the total cognitive function z score and with a 0.546 (95% confidence interval: 0.111, 0.982) increase in memory z score. Free bus passes were associated with an increase in public transport use and, in turn, benefits to cognitive function in older age. Public transport use might promote cognitive health through encouraging intellectually, socially, and physically active lifestyles. Transport policies could serve as public health tools to promote cognitive health in aging populations.

Date 2019-10-01**Library Catalog** PubMed**Extra** PMID: 31251811**Volume** 188**Publication** American Journal of Epidemiology**DOI** 10.1093/aje/kwz149**Issue** 10**Journal Abbr** Am J Epidemiol

Age Friendly social isolation

12/01/2023, 10:04

6.4882_DCMS_Loneliness_Strategy_web_Update_V2.pdf

URL https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936725/6.4882_DCMS_Loneliness_Strategy_web_Updated.pdf
Accessed 15/12/2022, 15:58:31

Age Friendly Sheffield

URL <https://agefriendlysheffield.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ABiS-Guide-Report-6-DIGITAL.pdf> **Accessed**
15/12/2022, 15:41:37

House of Commons Library - Tackling Loneliness

URL <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-8514/CBP-8514.pdf> **Accessed**
15/12/2022, 15:56:24

Isolation / Loneliness and Older People People Scrutiny Commission 8 March 202

Author Carol Watson

Author Kay Libby

Library Catalog Zotero

Publication Age UK Bristol

Kent County Council SELECT COMMITTEE - LONELINESS AND SOCIAL ISOLATION

Author Mr K Pugh

Author Mr D L Brazier

Author S Hamilton

Library Catalog Zotero

Age Friendly evaluation tools

Age-friendliness of living environments from the older person's viewpoint: development of the Age-Friendly Environment Assessment Tool

Author Ian W. Garner

Author Carol A. Holland

Abstract **BACKGROUND:** according to the World Health Organisation, the role of the environment for older adults is to maintain and facilitate independence and promote quality of life. However, measures that examine the environment in terms of its potential impact on older people are either oriented towards specific aspects of the environment, specifically designed for community-level assessment rather than individually oriented, or are unwieldy for everyday use. **OBJECTIVES:** this article describes the development and validation of the Age-Friendly Environment Assessment Tool (AFEAT), assessing whether individual function and frailty impact on perceptions of environmental age-friendliness. The extent to which such perceptions may have moderate impacts of frailty on outcomes such as need for care support, quality of life and loneliness is examined. **METHODS:** a total of 132 participants aged 58-96 were recruited from retirement villages and local communities in the Midlands of the UK. Participants completed the AFEAT, and a series of measures designed to assess frailty and assessments of quality of life, loneliness and perceptions of functional limitations. **RESULTS:** internal reliability assessment indicated that the AFEAT possesses a Cronbach's Alpha score of 0.745. The AFEAT significantly predicted quality of life and loneliness, accounting for 17.1% and 5.8% of variance respectively, indicating high concurrent and predictive validity. Furthermore, the AFEAT moderated the predictive strength of frailty in predicting the amount of formal care an individual receives, but not quality of life or loneliness. **DISCUSSION:** the AFEAT is a valid and reliable tool, and analyses highlight the need for an individual-oriented Age-Friendly environment tool.

Date 2020-02-27

Library Catalog PubMed

Extra PMID: 31790132

Volume 49

Publication Age and Ageing

DOI 10.1093/ageing/afz146

Issue 2

Journal Abbr Age Ageing

Age-friendly towns and cities: a mixed methods approach to developing an evaluation instrument for public health interventions

Author Nigel Bruce

Author Cherie McCracken

Author Stefanie Buckner

Author Mukesh Dherani

Author Rory McGill

Author Sara Ronzi

Author Daniel Pope

Author Louise Lafortune

Author Karen Lock

Author Martin White

Abstract Background In the context of population ageing and urbanisation, a growing number of cities are adopting the WHO's Age-Friendly Cities (AFC) framework, which incorporates eight interlinking domains. This study set out to design an evidence-based instrument to assess interventions intended to make urban settings more age-friendly. Methods Fieldwork is taking place in Liverpool, UK. A needs assessment used census, Hospital Episode Statistics, and Ambulance Service data and highlighted falls as a local health priority for older people (65 years or older). Health, environmental, and social science databases (including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science) were systematically searched to identify systematic reviews from Jan 1, 2000, to July 31, 2014, in English that described effective falls-related interventions. Examples of keywords for age were old* people* OR old person* OR age* 65* OR elder*. Examples for review were systematic review* OR narrative review* OR integrated review* OR review*. Examples for falls were fall* OR outdoor safety OR trip hazard*. Interviews with key informants (n=12) from different sectors as well as interviews (n=20) and focus groups (n=2, 10 participants each) with older people on falls-related provision are proceeding. The research is informing the development of an evidencebased evaluation instrument that can be applied to settings and interventions more widely. The instrument will be pilot-tested for usability, with in-depth validation planned for a further project phase. Findings Analysis of available data has shown a high incidence of and case fatality from falls, and it has revealed common causes and locations of falls in Liverpool. The effective falls-related interventions

identified were mapped onto the WHO domains to highlight important areas of provision. Strongly represented were interventions that relate well to the domains of Community Support and Health Services and Housing (eg, home modifications). The domains of Outdoor Spaces and Buildings and Transportation were identified as important areas for provision, although the evidence base was more limited. Analysis of qualitative data is exploring whether this pattern is reflected in Liverpool's falls-related provision. The evidence mapping, together with the primary data, allows presentation of a picture of strengths and gaps in falls-related provision in Liverpool in relation to the AFC domains. Interpretation Data collection has highlighted key dimensions to be incorporated in the evaluation instrument. These dimensions include consideration of the extent to which AFC initiatives are informed by a needs assessment and robust research evidence, political will, availability of resources, attention to target group perspectives, and plans for evaluation. Funding This project is funded by the National Institute for Health Research School for Public Health Research (SPHR) as part of SPHR's Ageing Well programme of research.

Date 2014 Nov 19

Archive British Nursing Index; Health Research Premium Collection

Loc. in Archive 1625968805

URL <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/age-friendly-towns-cities-mixedmethods-approach/docview/1625968805/se-2?accountid=47749>

Extra Place: London Publisher: Elsevier Limited

Volume 384

Publication The Lancet

DOI 10.1016/S0140-6736(14)62148-6

An evaluation tool for Age-Friendly and Dementia Friendly Communities.

Author Stefanie Buckner

Author Calum Mattocks

Author Melanie Rimmer

Author Louise Lafortune

Abstract **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this paper is to report how an evaluation tool originally developed for Age-Friendly Cities was pilot-tested in the context of the Dementia Friendly Community (DFC) initiative of the city of Sheffield/UK. It presents finding and outputs on which other communities with dementia friendly agendas can draw., **DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH:** The original evaluation tool was adapted to a focus on dementia friendliness. Data collection involved scoping conversations, documentary analysis, interviews and group discussions. Following evidence appraisal, Sheffield's approach to dementia friendliness was assessed. A local steering group was central to the study., **FINDINGS:** The evidence indicates areas of strength in Sheffield's approach to dementia friendliness: involvement of older people; service provision; collaboration; monitoring and evaluation. Scope for improvement was identified around resource allocation, and use of existing guidance on dementia friendliness. Recommendations for policy and practice include enhancing pooling of resources, more detailed recording of resources allocated to dementia-related activity, and collection of evidence on how people affected by dementia have shaped the city's DFC initiative. Key research outputs are an adaptable logic model and an emerging evaluation framework for DFCs., **RESEARCH LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS:** The study was a short pilot with limited resources. Its findings and outputs must be considered preliminary., **ORIGINALITY/VALUE:** The findings and outputs provide a basis for further research. The study has suggested key components of an evaluation framework for DFCs. It is informing ongoing work to develop such a framework.

Date 2018

Extra Place: England Buckner, Stefanie. Cambridge Institute of Public Health, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK. Mattocks, Calum. Cambridge Institute of Public Health, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK. Rimmer, Melanie. School of Health and Related Research (ScHARR), University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK. Lafortune, Louise. Cambridge Institute of Public Health, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK.

Volume 22

Publication Working with older people (Brighton, England)

DOI 10.1108/WWOP-11-2017-0032

Issue 1

Journal Abbr WORK OLDER PEOPLE

Using photovoice methods to explore older people's perceptions of respect and social inclusion in cities: Opportunities, challenges and solutions.

Author Sara Ronzi

Author Daniel Pope

Author Lois Orton

Author Nigel Bruce

Abstract Urbanisation and population ageing have contributed to recognise cities as important settings for healthy ageing. This paper considers opportunities, challenges and solutions of using photovoice methods for exploring how individuals perceive their cities and the contribution this makes to their health. It focuses on one aspect of older people's experiences - respect and social inclusion, in the context of a community-based participatory research. Drawing on selected findings (participants' photographs, associated quotes and researchers' field notes), we provide an assessment of the suitability of photovoice methodology for the intended purpose. Four groups of older people (n=26; aged 60 years or more) from four contrasting geographical areas in Liverpool, UK, were recruited purposively. Participants photographed perceived positive and negative aspects of respect and social inclusion in the city, reflecting on the meanings of the photographs in individual (n=23) and group interviews (n=9). Thematic and content analysis was conducted using NVivo 10 software. The work reported here provides insights into how participants engage with the photovoice process; factors preventing taking photos of interest; and how photographs complement interviews and focus groups. The findings demonstrate that photovoice both facilitated the dissemination of personalised relevant knowledge, and encouraged critical dialogue between participants, and city stakeholders. Reported difficulties included photography of negative and social concepts, and anxiety when taking photographs due to (i) expectations of what is a 'proper' photograph, and (ii) the need to obtain consent from subjects. With preparation, training, and discussion of participants' ideas not expressed through photographs, photovoice was well-suited to this topic, providing insights complementing other research methods. Through analysing the application of photovoice for exploring perceptions of respect and social inclusion in cities, our paper has identified potential issues and provides important recommendations for researchers on how photovoice methodology can be strengthened in exploring conditions for better health in the urban environment.

Date 2016

Extra Place: England Ronzi, Sara. Department of Public Health and Policy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB, United Kingdom. Pope, Daniel. Department of Public Health and Policy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB, United Kingdom. Orton, Lois. Department of Public Health and Policy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB, United Kingdom. Bruce, Nigel. Department of Public Health and Policy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB, United Kingdom.

Volume 2

Publication SSM - population health

DOI 10.1016/j.ssmph.2016.09.004

Issue 101678841

Journal Abbr SSM Popul Health