Thinking Outside the Body: Environmental Approaches for Promoting Healthy Aging

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Creating Aging-Friendly Communities



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OXFORD



- 1. A new perspective on "healthy aging"
- 2. Implications for healthy aging environments
- 3. Creating aging-friendly communities

Conceptualizing "Healthy Aging"

Perspectives on "Healthy Aging"

- Functional
- Phenomenological
- Developmental

Functional Perspectives

- "Successful Aging" (Rowe & Kahn, 1998)
 avoidance of disease and disability
 maintenance of high physical and cognitive functioning
 active engagement in social and productive activities
- "Healthy Aging" (Ryff & Singer, 2009)
 "the maximal delay of illness, disease, disability, and hence mortality"

"Successful aging"? Fauja Singh, age 100





Who ages "successfully"?

- 10.9% of 65+ in US (McLaughlin et al., 2010)
- 8.5% of 65+ in Europe and Israel (Hank, 2011)
- Who doesn't fit? (Hank, 2011; Strawbridge et al., 2002)
 Older
 - Less educated
 - Less well-off
 - o African Americans
 - Health problems
 - (35.5% of persons with disabilities say they are "aging successfully")

Phenomenological Perspectives

- Health and well-being
- Keeping active
- Positive outlook
- Helping others
- Harmonious interpersonal relationships
- Deserving of respect
- Autonomy, self-determination
- Life satisfaction

(*CF*: Duay & Bryam, 2006; Havighurst, 1961; Laditka et al., 2009; Strawbridge et al., 2002; WHCoA, 1995)

Integrated Developmental Model

[and Environmental Implications]

- Continuity
 - Minimal Age Barriers
- Compensation
 - Accommodations/Supports
 - Basic Safety and Security
- Control
 - Efficacy Opportunities
 - Consumer-Directed Care
- Connection
 - Social Engagement Opportunities
 - Intergenerational and Age-Cohort Activities
- Contribution
 - Civic Engagement
 - Meaningful Family Roles
- Challenge
 - New Opportunities for Fulfillment

Aging-Friendly Environments

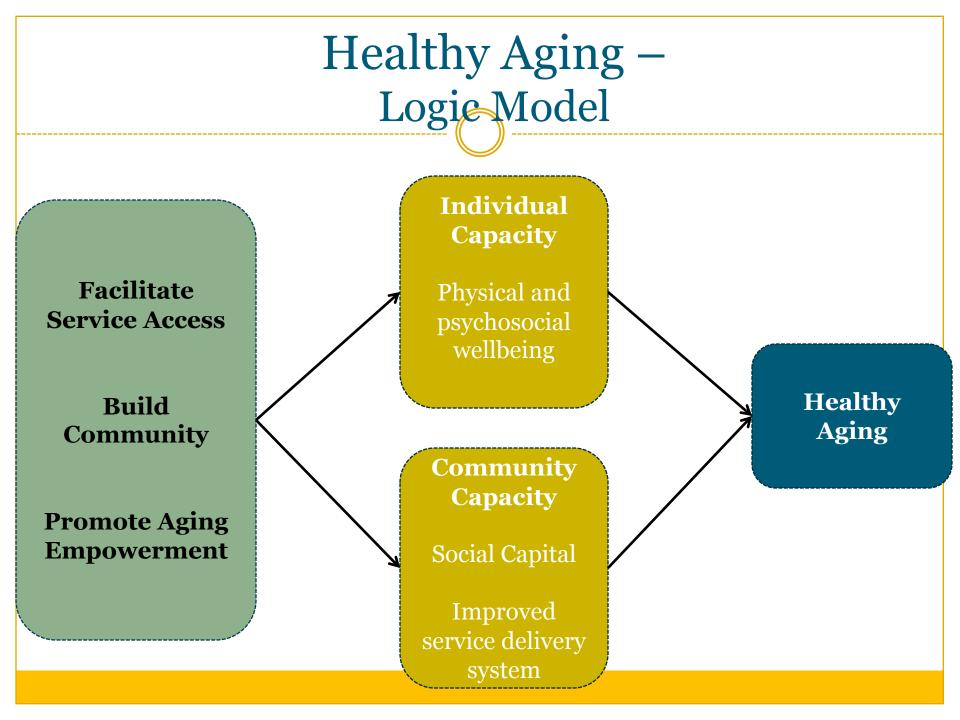
Context Matters

"Optimal aging refers to... aging under development-enhancing and age-friendly environmental conditions"

(Baltes & Baltes, 1990, p. 8)

Components of "Aging Friendliness"

- Environmental fit and accessibility
 - Built environment
 - Transportation/mobility
- Social engagement
 - Social inclusion
 - Social environment
- Multi-dimensional health and wellbeing
 - Health/independence
 - Safety/security



Creating Aging-Friendly Communities

Models and Promising Initiatives

World Health WHO Age-Friendly Cities & Communities

AMERICAS

Argentina, La Plata Brazil, Rio de Janeiro Canada, Halifax Canada, Portage La Prairie Canada, Saanich Canada, Sherbrooke QB Costa Rica, San Jose Jamaica, Kingston Jamaica, Kingston Jamaica, Montego Bay Mexico, Cancun Mexico, Cancun Mexico, Mexico City Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Puerto Rico, Ponce USA, Portland

AFRICA Kenya, Nairobi

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

J<mark>ordan, Amman</mark> Lebanon, Tripoli Pakistan, Islamabad

EUROPE

Germany, Ruhr Ireland, Dundalk Italy, Udine Russia, Moscow Russia, Tuymazy Switzerland, Geneva Turkey, Istanbul UK, Edinburgh UK, London

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

India, Delhi India, Udaipur

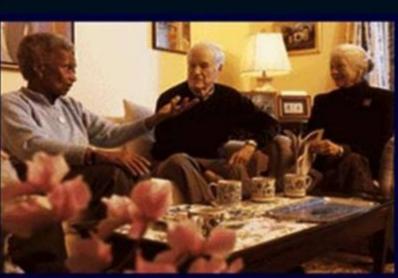
WESTERN PACIFIC

Australia, Melbourne Australia, Melville China, Shanghai Japan, Himeji Japan, Tokyo

Figure 6. Age-friendly city topic areas



The "Village" Concept: Senior Support Associations





Beacon Hill Village Boston, MA



Villages \rightarrow Healthy Aging

- Facilitating Service Access
 - Personalized advice and referrals ("concierge")
 - Care coordination
 - Transportation
 - Reduced service cost
- Building Community
 - Social engagement
 - Social support
- Promoting Elder Empowerment
 Participation in meaningful roles

Conclusion

Thank you!

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