OLDER PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

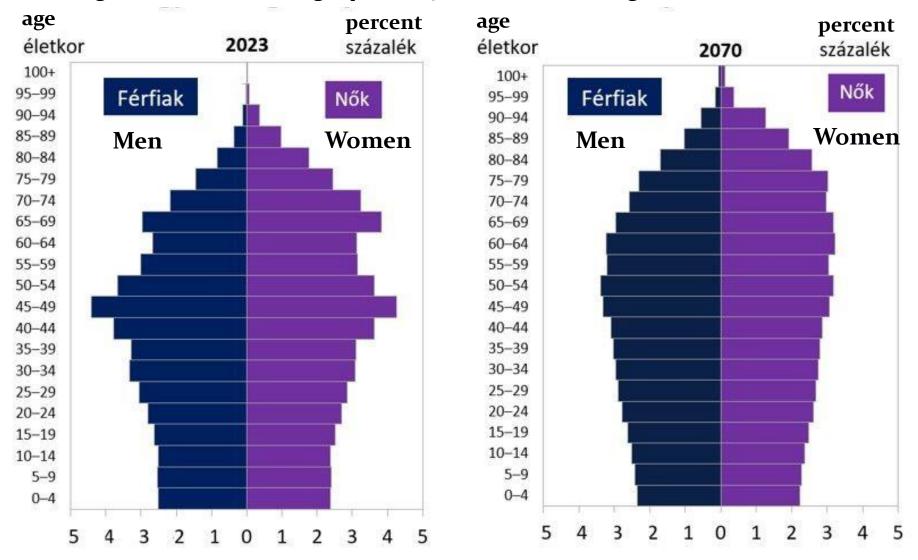
Dr. habil. Klára Bajusz Associate Professor PTE BTK HFMI, Foundation for Active Ageing



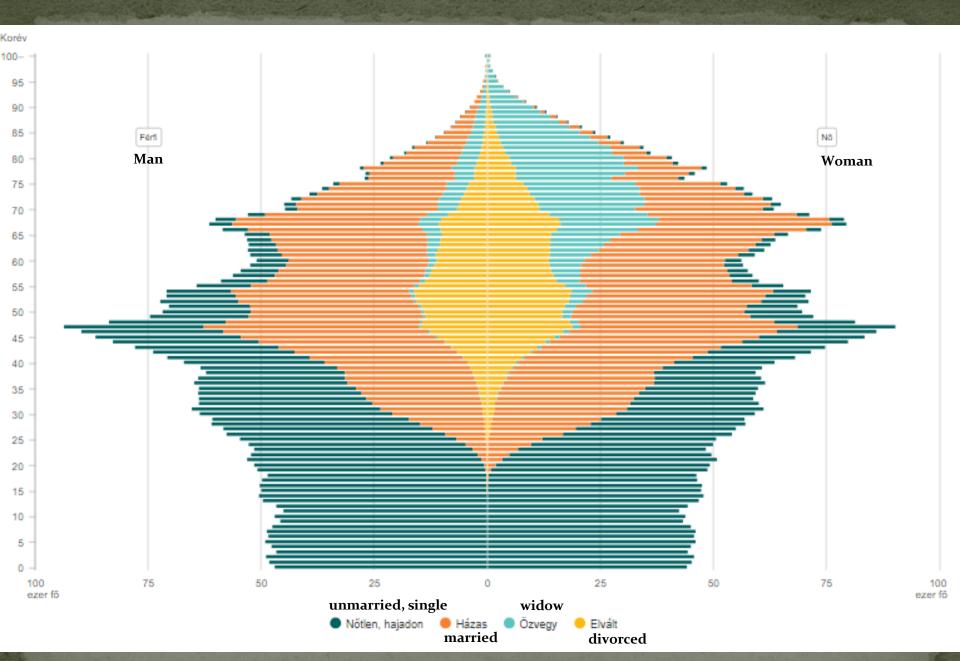
SANDWICH GENERATION

https://www.horizonhomecareandhospice.org/blog/post/sandwich-generation-problems

Age structure of Hungary in 2023 and estimated age structure in 2070.



Forrás: KSH



https://nepszamlalas2022.ksh.hu/eredmenyek/vegleges-adatok/kiadvany/

veterans ~1925-1945

baby boomers ~1946-1964

Generation X ~1965-1985

Stages of ageing (WHO)slow-gogo-go

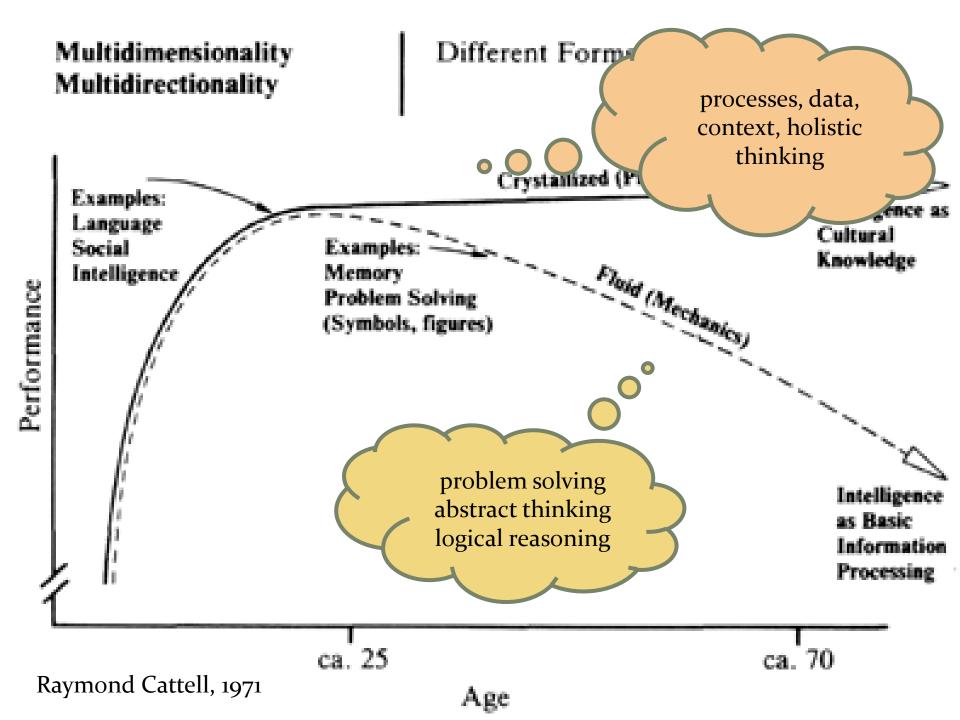
age of transition: 45/50 - 55/60 years ageing: 60 - 75 years old age: 75 - 90 years age of old age: 90 - 100 years Over 100 years: the age of Matusel

The "old" is a category that does not exist...



Ageing

 biology, psychology, social factors (functional capacity) • normal and abnormal lesions There is no uniform ageing pattern! • "sustainable health" (Iván L.): the current homeostasis maintains its balance despite ageing • the crucial role of personality



ageing processes that vary from individual to individual individual characteristics: socialisation, life path, habitus, previous experiences social inequalities poverty, loneliness, Diseases ageism

dangers

impoverishment
addictions (drugs,
alcohol, etc.)
social isolation, exclusion, loneliness
mental health problems (depression, dementia)

ageing strategies (Bromley, 1972)



Motivations in old age

need for communication, loneliness keeping up with the changing world desire to prove a useful use of leisure time common interest, profession health reasons

community activity

Tradition or change?
veterans: primarily to preserve tradition and stability

baby boomers: taking a more active part in social change

Community focus:

veterans: local community events, religious organisations, top-down initiative
baby boomers: broader social and political activism, more belief in grassroots organising

barriers to community activity

self-doubt
fear of failure, shame
lack of positive patterns
lack of time

Disease

other access difficulties (travel, money, exclusion)

lack of motivation, pessimism, depression

SENIOR VOLUNTEERING

- local specificities, problems, opportunities
- social perception as a pull-back force
- ageism
- social passivity, pointing fingers at each other
- awareness-raising

intergenerational programmes

 knowledge transfer, skills development, personality development improving mental and physical health self-confidence and self-esteem

intergenerational programmes

strengthening social cohesion breaking down prejudices and stereotypes solving community problems

