Dear readers

Welcome to our winter issue of the newsletter of the Research Network on Ageing in Europe!

At the beginning of 2017 Europe is facing historic political changes inside and outside its boundaries, such as the new presidency in the United States and the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union. As researchers, who must position our work with reference to social and political change, we will continue to pursue ageing research for the benefit of older people within these tumultuous political times.

In this newsletter, Professor Kathrin Komp explains the role of stakeholders in ageing research, and discusses our PhD school to be held in Helsinki in May. In this issue we are also delighted to present an exciting research project: the IDEAL project is a five-year longitudinal study in England, Scotland and Wales, gathering information about people who are experiencing difficulties with memory. As part of our regular feature on current PhD research, an overview is provided of a project that is considering care home experience. This study sets out to understand more deeply the conceptualisation of quality of care found in national policy. Additionally, our colleague David Prendergast comments on the book he co-edited with Chiara Garattini ‘Aging and the Digital Life Course’, which reveals exciting aspects of this burgeoning topic area. Finally, upcoming events are listed to inform and update your planning.

Enjoy your reading!

Christos Pliakos

How can I join?
Visit our website and fill in the registration form online and we will do the rest!
www.ageing-in-europe.net
Dear colleagues,

I hope you've had great holidays and a relaxing break. In the name of the ESA Research Network Ageing in Europe I want to wish all members, all readers of our newsletter and all friends a happy new year and all the best for 2017!

After the organisation of two highly successful events in 2016 (the PhD workshop in Chester in April and the Midterm Conference in Frankfurt in September) in 2017 the Research Network will again be busy with the organisation of events for all those interested and involved in research on ageing.

In May 2017 another PhD students’ workshop will take place, this time in Helsinki, Finland, on the topic of “Life-course influences on retirement: Researchers’ and stakeholders’ perspectives”. You’ll find more information on this opportunity in this newsletter. The deadline for abstracts to the workshop is 1st February 2017.

In addition to the workshop, 2017 will also bring us the next general conference of the European Sociological Association. The Research Network has been organising outstandingly successful sessions at these conferences since 2001 and we thank everyone who helped to make those sessions so stimulating. As most of you will know, this year we will all meet at the 13th ESA conference, this time taking place in Athens, Greece (from 29th August to 1st September 2017). A few weeks ago the call for papers was published and I want to invite and encourage you to again make the RN1 sessions as popular, stimulating and interesting as in the past. In this issue of the newsletter you can find the call for papers for the sessions of our Research Network Ageing in Europe and some more information on the conference. If you take a look at the list of thematic areas we are proposing (which, of course, is not exclusive!), you can see that we not only want to continue those discussions we’ve been having over the last years, but also want to open new fields of enquiry, related to ageing and the life course. Topics such as Ageism, Ageing and Spirituality, Ageing and Sexuality, Ageing and Migration or Consumerism in Old Age will extend our long lasting, insightful and stimulating debates.

We are also very happy that, in addition to our ‘own’ sessions, we managed to commence and continue collaboration with other Research Networks. For the upcoming ESA conference this means that we will organize three joint sessions, each of them in cooperation with one of the following networks: the session “How do increasing childlessness and limited family support affect older adults?” together with RN13 Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives, the session “European health policy and ageing societies: Challenges and opportunities” with RN16 Sociology of Health and Illness and the session “Advanced quantitative analysis in ageing research” jointly with RN21 Quantitative Methods.

In all the Research Network’s sessions as well as our joint sessions we hope to continue providing a stimulating, exciting and productive space for exchange, cooperation and debate. More information on the conference, the location and the complete call for papers (for all RNs) can be found here: http://esa13thconference.eu/

Please note that the deadline for submissions of abstracts to the conference is the 1st February 2017.

I hope many of you will submit your abstracts to our sessions and I’m looking forward to meeting many of you (again) in Athens in August. Have a great start to 2017 and all the best with your endeavours.

Bernhard Weicht
Chair of the Research Network
Stakeholder engagement in ageing research

By professor Kathrin Komp

Ageing research recently faced many new challenges, having to cope for example with the restructuring of universities and with cuts in research funding. While many of these challenges seem demanding or worrisome, one of them may actually improve ageing research. This promising challenge is the one of stakeholder engagement.

Stakeholders are those groups that have a special interest in an issue or that are significantly affected by it. Thus, the stakeholders of ageing research are those social groups whose lives and activities we can affect with the research we do. For example, a study on informal care for older people would have the following stakeholders: older people themselves, because they receive the care; the family members, because they provide the care; social services, because they may support the family members and monitor the situation; providers of formal care, because they need to coordinate their activities with the informal caregivers; and policymakers, because they design policies that can regulate and support informal caregivers. This brief example already shows that our research is relevant for many different groups of people.

If our research is relevant for many different groups of people, then it might be a good idea to get these people involved in our research – that is at least the core idea of stakeholder engagement in research. Briefly said, stakeholder engagement means to involve those people in a project that have a vested interest in it. In ageing research, such engagement often means that we interact with representatives of interest groups and associations, with public authorities and policymakers, and with companies. The goal of such stakeholder engagement is to bring more impact and practical relevance to our research. These benefits can arise, because stakeholder engagement in the planning phase can help us to identify particularly pressing problems as research topics. Moreover, stakeholder engagement can give us better access to the data. Also, discussing our research findings with stakeholders can help us to better understand their practical implications, and it helps us to make our findings known among practitioners and all those people who could benefit from them. In other words, stakeholder engagement strengthens the link between research and society, bringing benefits to both.

Considering the benefits we can reap, it seems advisable to engage stakeholders in research. While some researchers already saw the benefits a long time ago and successfully adopted this practice, many may not yet have taken this step. However, considering the increasing pressure of funding agencies to include stakeholder engagement in grant proposals, this engagement may no longer be a matter of choice. Instead, it seems set to become a regular fixture in the everyday work of researchers. Consequently, all of us may sooner or later have to ponder who the stakeholders in our own research are, how we could best contact and involve them. To account for this development, the Research Network on Ageing in Europe included training in stakeholder engagement in its upcoming workshop for PhD students. The workshop “life-course influences on retirement: Researchers’ and stakeholders’ perspectives” will take place in Helsinki, Finland, on May 17-19, 2017. For more information, see the Call for Papers in this issue of the newsletter and the workshop homepage http://blogs.helsinki.fi/komp/?page_id=78.
The IDEAL project is a major, five-year longitudinal cohort study of people in England, Scotland and Wales who have difficulties with memory, thinking or behaviour that may have been described as dementia or an associated condition and of the family members or friends who provide support to them. The study aims to understand what ‘living well’ means, and to identify what helps people to live well with dementia or when caring for someone with dementia. The IDEAL project team draws together expertise from psychology, sociology, gerontology, medicine, public health, economics, social policy, physiology and statistics. Throughout the project, the members of the ALWAYS network (Action on Living Well: Asking You), consisting of people with dementia and carers of people with dementia, are advising on aspects of the project based on their personal experience, skills and expertise.

The IDEAL study is examining what aspects of the social situation or the psychological resources that people with dementia and their families have that help or hinder their ability to live well. The aim is to identify what changes could be made at individual and community levels to make living well more possible, and to provide recommendations for social and health care providers and planners and advice and guidance for people with dementia and those who support them. This project will be the first to create a detailed longitudinal data set in this area and the results will provide a unique resource for social science research.

The project is led by Professor Linda Clare and the Research in Ageing and Cognitive Health (REACH) group based at the University of Exeter in collaboration with Alzheimer’s Society, Brunel University, Cardiff University, Innovations in Dementia CIC, King’s College London, London School of Economics, NWORTH (North Wales Organisation for Randomised Trials in Health), University of Sussex, University of New South Wales, Newcastle University and RICE (Research Institute for the Care of Older People) in Bath.

The project started in January 2014 and it will run until December 2018. To date the study has successfully engaged with over 1500 people with dementia and 1300 key family members. The project team are preparing to disseminate findings from the first wave of study interviews in 2017.

For more information on the project visit

www.idealproject.org.uk

or follow on twitter

@IDEALStudyTweet

Send us your new research initiative on
editor@ageing-in-europe.net
A Psychosocial Study of the Care Relationship in Residential Care Homes for People with Dementia

Esther Ramsay-Jones, Faculty of Social Sciences, Open University, UK

**Background:**

64% of older adults living in a care home context in the UK have some form of dementia. Of the 17 recommendations in the National Dementia Strategy (2009), there is a focus on better care in care homes. The Prime Minister’s Challenge on Dementia 2020 demonstrated that research in care homes was increasing. The quality of the caring relationship is implicitly high on the agenda of policy makers. However, what constitutes this ‘quality’ is rarely defined in policy.

**Aims**

One of the aims of this project has been to examine the care home experience, at the micro-level of daily relating, in order to understand more deeply the conceptualisation of quality of care found in national policy. The main questions were:

A) Can anything new be learned about dementia care, on an individual and organisational level, by using psychoanalytically informed research methodology?

B) Is quality of care dependent on a carer’s awareness to both the physical and emotional states of the person with dementia and his/her own?

C) Can organisations provide a function of containment, in a Bionian sense, that supports the caring relationship?

**Methods**

The project involved conducting two long-term organisational observations of two residents living with dementia, and their keyworkers, in two care homes. Well established psychoanalytically informed organisational observation methodology (Hinshelwood & Skogstad, 2000; Davenhill, 2009 Datler, 2009), and Free Association Narrative Interviews (Hollway & Jefferson, 2000) with 17 care workers and 13 people with dementia, were used because these approaches follow an emotional logic. They also offer a way-in to examining both conscious and unconscious processes at the level of the individual and of the group. Data from the observations was analysed in seminars conducted with a pioneer in psychoanalytical observation in order to focus, in detail, on the affective flows between participants, including the researcher and interviewees; the staff and resident membership. All data gathered during the fieldwork has also been considered in relation to current UK policy, including notions such as ‘living well’ and ‘choice and control’.

**Results and discussion**

‘You get these super, super people inflict their way regardless of how that person feels. You’re getting up now, come on. Then they’ll come and say, “I’m not like you, I got six up this morning and you only managed 4.’ And I think sh** only managed 4. Didn’t hurt anybody, didn’t bully anybody, didn’t ride roughshod over anybody’s needs.’ Diane, professional carer

The observational technique allowed me, as a reflexive practitioner, to experience both what it was like to be in the care home and also to see how the organisations were making use of my presence. This offered many insights in to what aspects of the care relationship were being overlooked yet also vital to good care, and also what was being achieved. Similarly the structure of the interviews enabled interviewees to freely associate to the research question: ‘Tell me what it’s like to be here.’ At times this took people with dementia to schools, churches or other institutions, as well as family homes; some staff also spoke of family homes, of hotels, hospitals or even brutal regimes.
Latent Themes also emerged, such as the ‘time as connection or disconnection’; ‘interruption’; ‘the maternal’; ‘the need for bearing witness to emotional experience’; ‘noticing and recognition’; ‘ambivalence’ and ‘dependency and death’ often emerged. Notions such as these are not explicit in policy, yet provide helpful insights in to understanding what is meant by ‘quality of care’ and the relational. The research concluded that organisations needed to be able to provide care staff with the time and the opportunity to reflect on the emotional labour, including their internal motivations, involved in caring for people with dementia. This in turn would allow staff members to make more intimate contact with those they cared for on a daily basis.

Limitations and Impact

‘As tears fall from Daphne’s eyes, she cut a lonely figure in the middle of the lounge. Erica, her carer, walks towards her and listens. Daphne explains that she needs, “The backing from the parents. Without it, the children will be lost.” Erica gets closer. “You are one of the good ones,” says Daphne. Erica wraps her arms around her and says, “I know you have given your life to the children.” Daphne stops crying then, and asks Erica if she can help her in the kitchen.’ Observation in one care home

This was a study of two care homes, with different organisational backgrounds (one social services run, the other privately owned as part of a larger group), and the observations focused on two residents. A follow up on interviews to examine the responses to the initial interview question would have been beneficial, focusing in greater detail on the issue of Time, the Maternal and Working with Dying. Developing an action research project – introducing a reflective practice group for the care staff for instance – would be a next step to see if this could sustain good care practice.

Since the project has involved the analysis of the National Dementia Strategy (2009) and Prime Minister’s Challenge on Dementia 2020, this piece of work will feed in to the body of knowledge informing dementia care practitioners of good practice and staff support needs. Uniquely, though, this study builds on psychodynamic understandings of older people’s experiences, and brings to the fore the nuances and detail involved in relating with people who are becoming increasingly dependent. It demonstrates that intimate relations unfold through play, sensitive bodywork and touch, feeding and restoration, bearing witness to feeling and noticing in others a separate sense of subjectivity. It also provides evidence about the kinds of anxieties that can be stirred up in care workers, and points to the duty of care that organisations and policy-makers have to carers as well as people with dementia.
As an anthropologist studying ageing, I never expected to work for a global technology company. This changed in 2006 when I was invited to leave my university post and help run a co-funded industry-academic research centre focused on developing independent living technologies for older adults. From the outset we decided to pursue an ethnographically informed transdisciplinary approach that focused on problems around three core pillars: social connectedness, falls, and cognitive decline. Parallel to this, we carried out various social science research initiatives, from the Intel Global Ageing Project, which explored cultural expectations and experiences of ageing, to Irish and EU studies on pathways into health and social care, active retirement communities, loneliness, sleep and activity patterns, social entrepreneurship and the reinvention of retirement.

With each research project, it became increasingly apparent that there was a need for a book that would use case studies to illuminate and disentangle the complexities surrounding socio-technical practices encountered within the later life course. This was in part due to the recent developments in smart phones, the internet, cloud services, and online social networks’ impact on forms of community, ways of keeping in contact, of engaging in work, healthcare, retail, learning and leisure.

Chiara Garattini and I designed our edited collection ‘Aging and the Digital Life Course’ to showcase some of the most promising applied and theoretical work, from both senior and junior authors, that we had encountered in this evolving and exciting domain. The book is purposely multidisciplinary in nature and is organised into three sections. 1) ‘Connections, Networks and Interactions’ explores online civic engagement and age friendly communities, different cadences of social media, and technologies for peer and informal learning. It concludes with an ethnographic analysis of how social robots are used in practice in a Japanese nursing home. 2) ‘Health and Wellbeing’ has chapters that focus on designing and evaluating technologies in the areas of social and emotional loneliness, dementia and chronic disease management. A critical review of the mixed successes, drivers and barriers of the Telehealth Industry is complemented by an ethnographic study of telecare installers that challenges ‘plug and play’ attitudes and reveals the frictions and uncertainties over users, contacts, placement, and technology design. 3) ‘Life Course Transitions’ argues that older adults are frequently perceived as being at the margins of technological change, yet the later life course is filled with moments of intense learning, information sifting, network coordination and transition management; much of which takes place within digital landscapes and processes. Chapters in this section focus on subjects such as the role of the online technologies in the transition to caregiver and care recipient, digital storytelling among transnational retirement networks, digital games in the lives of older adults. It concludes with the important topic of data ownership across the life course and beyond.

To date the book has been received well, with positive reviews in academic journals and popular media, and a paperback edition planned for April 2017. Of course, it cannot comprehensively cover many of the excellent developments in social gerontechnology or even ambient assisted living research but instead attempts to provide a critical reflection on the existing and emergent trends across the digital life course. We must continue to resist thinking of ‘ageing in place’ merely within the context of bricks and mortar but within networks, communities and social and physical practices. Technology marches on and will continue to present both opportunities and challenges. Major developments are occurring in areas such as precision medicine, smart cities, the Internet of Things, transport systems and autonomous vehicles that will greatly affect the lives of older adults. These are not dealt with in this book but all are important topics that future research will need to address.
Call for papers for the PhD students’ workshop “Life-course influences on retirement: Researchers’ and stakeholders’ perspectives” Helsinki, Finland, May 17-19, 2017

Population ageing draws more and more attention to retirement. As the number of retirees increases, retirement becomes a prominent part of life and diverse retirement lifestyles emerge. Societies, states and markets adapt to the increasing number of retirees, for example through pension reforms. Life-course scholars underline that the situation in old age depends on what happened earlier during people’s lives: to understand retirement we need to look at people’s youth and middle-age, and effective retirement policies would need to intervene at an early age. This workshop explores life-course influences on the different aspects of retirement. Example topics are:

- how working careers influence retirement age and pensions,
- how childhood living conditions influence health and well-being after retirement,
- how cumulative (dis)advantages shape social inequalities in retirement,
- how life-course influences affect care arrangement and family structures during retirement, and
- how social policies shape life-course influences on retirement.

Workshop content

During the workshop, the PhD students present their research and get feedback from senior researchers. Some of the senior researchers acting as discussants are:

- Prof. Traute Mayer, University of Southampton, United Kingdom,
- Prof. em. Jorma Sipilä, University of Tampere, Finland,
- Prof. Dirk Hofäcker, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany, and
- Prof. Jonas Radl, University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain.

Moreover, PhD students learn about stakeholder engagement, which is a dialogue between researchers and the people who will be affected by the research findings. Such a dialogue greatly enhances the societal impact of research, an aspect that is increasingly required by research funding agencies. One workshop session trains PhD students in how to set up a stakeholder engagement. Additionally, the PhD students participate in a stakeholder dialogue with senior researchers and practitioners on the relevance of life-course influences on retirement. Some of the participants in the stakeholder dialogue are:

- Prof. Joakim Palme, Uppsala University, Sweden,
- Dr. Anna D’Addio (OECD), and
- representatives of the Finnish Center for Pensions, a Finnish trade union for higher education and a mutual pension insurance.

How to apply

The workshop is designed for PhD students and junior researchers. The participants do not need to have any prior experience with stakeholder engagement. To apply for the workshop, submit an abstract (max. 250 words) until February 01, 2017. Quantitative, qualitative and conceptual studies are welcome. Accepted participants will submit a complete manuscript by May 01, 2017. The manuscript can either be the draft for an article or a chapter from a dissertation. The participation fee is 150 Euros. This fee includes workshop material, and lunch and refreshments during the breaks.

The workshop is organized by Helsinki University, the Finnish Center for Pensions, the Research Network on Ageing in Europe, the European Social Policy Analysis Network, and the Finnish Social Policy Association.

For more information, see http://blogs.helsinki.fi/komp/?page_id=78

For inquiries and to submit your abstract, email prof. Kathrin Komp kathrin.komp@helsinki.fi.
The 13th ESA Conference will be held in Athens, Greece from 29th August to 1st September 2017

RN01 - Ageing in Europe

Coordinators: Bernhard Weicht, University of Innsbruck, Austria bernhard.weicht@uibk.ac.at, Dirk Hofäcker, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany dirk.hofaecker@uni-due.de

The Research Network has been organising outstandingly successful sessions since 2001 and we thank everyone who helped to make those sessions so stimulating. At the 13th ESA conference, the Research Network will again hold sessions that focus on empirical, theoretical and conceptual aspects of ageing. In addition to the transformations taking place in contemporary Europe, societies continue to age, creating new compositions with related challenges and opportunities. In various contexts, questions about the retirement age, the organisation of care or issues related to health care have been topics of controversial debates. At the same time older persons can themselves be agents of change: as subjects of the silver economy, participants in voluntary work, or providers of support in intergenerational relations. Population ageing, however, is not a uniform process but rather exacerbates old and creates new inequalities within and between European countries. As a consequence, international perspectives and collaborations are vital. The sessions of the RN “Ageing in Europe” will allow the continuation of discussions and the development of new themes, based within and beyond the conference topic:

"(Un)Making Europe: Capitalism, Soli-
darities, Subjectivities". Papers are invited for the following thematic areas:

- Theories of Ageing
- Work, Retirement, Post-retirement and Voluntary Work
- Environments of Ageing, Ageing in Place
- Social Networks and Intergenerational Relations
- Health, Mortality and Quality of Life
- Religion, Spirituality and Ageing
- Ageing and Technology
- Ageing Societies and the Welfare State
- Formal and Informal Care
- Active Ageing and Social Participation
- Ageing and Sexuality
- Ageing and Migration
- Ageism, Age Discrimination and Intersectional Accounts
- Silver Economy, Senior Markets and Consumerism in Older Age
- Culture, Values and Images of Ageing

We also consider papers on the topic of “Ageing in Europe” that do not fit into any of these categories. Papers with a cross-national, multi-national or comparative focus are particularly welcome. Submissions from early-career researchers are also encouraged.

Registration and abstract submissions Conference Tool: https://www.conftool.pro/esa2017/

More information can be found here: http://esa13thconference.eu/

The deadline for submissions of abstracts is the 1st February 2017.
The 13th ESA Conference will be held in Athens, Greece from 29th August to 1st September 2017

**RN01 - Joint sessions**

Additionally to our own sessions we are organizing 3 joint sessions with other research networks:

**RN01_RN13:** How do increasing childlessness and limited family support affect older adults? (Joint Session with RN13 Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives)

For many older people, the family is a crucial source of social interaction and integration. In many European countries, however, we are observing a considerable and increasing number of people entering older adulthood who have remained childless. What consequences does this development have for the experience of ageing and what strategies do older people use in order to compensate for the lack of support from offspring? And in what ways can family policies and societies respond to these overall trends?

**RN01_RN16:** European health policy and ageing societies: Challenges and opportunities (Joint Session with RN16 Sociology of Health and Illness)

Organisers: Angela Genova (University of Urbino, Italy), Edward Tolhurst (Staffordshire University, UK)

**RN01_RN21:** Advanced quantitative analysis in ageing research (Joint Session with RN21 Quantitative Methods)

This joint symposium focuses on new or underutilized techniques applied to the study of human ageing. The focus will be on the theoretical aspects of performing analyses as well as on examples of the application of these advanced techniques. Special emphasis will be on the relation of techniques used of interviewing older respondents in large scale surveys, how to deal with longitudinal research (panel) and assessing quality of obtained data for analysis.
The Centre for Innovative Ageing at Swansea University is proud to host the 46th Annual British Society of Gerontology Conference, "Do Not Go Gentle" - Gerontology and a Good Old Age, from the 5th – 7th July 2017 at the newly opened Bay Campus in Swansea. We will be welcoming delegates from around the world to celebrate in "The Art of Ageing", shining a light on the innovative and participatory research being conducted to improve the lives of older people across each continent.

BSG is at the forefront of both British and global research on ageing and is internationally renowned for academic rigour, as well as engagement and involvement with policy, practice and the Third Sector. The annual conference is the crowning jewel where research from around the world is presented to a diverse audience, reflecting both the scope of the research and the membership of the society.

Swansea University’s Centre for Innovative Ageing has compiled an interactive and engaging Social & Academic Programme giving a taste of what Wales has to offer in culture and gerontological expertise. Keynote speakers from around the world will add some detailed insight to the applied nature of the research that is being undertaken, and the special events will reflect the culture and convivial nature of Wales and the Centre for Innovative Ageing. Either side of the conference, delegates are encouraged to visit the Swansea area to explore the jaw-dropping natural beauty and award-winning local produce.

We are currently calling for abstracts for the 2017 conference, please find the Abstract Submission Form.

Please be aware that all abstracts are limited to 250 words and deadline for submission is extended to 3rd February 2017 at 23.59 (GMT).

Symposia can be submitted, grouping up to 4 papers in the same theme. Details of the individual papers are not required, however, an overall symposium abstract should be included. Symposia can be submitted using the Symposium Submission Form.

If you have any questions please contact our team.
**CALL FOR APPLICATIONS**

COST Action IS1402 ‘Ageism - a multi-national, interdisciplinary perspective’ aims to enhance scientific knowledge and attention to ageism, by bringing together and integrating the different disciplines of research, by developing national, multi-national and international collaborations with public policy officials, non-academic professionals, civil society NGOs and older persons, and by fostering a new generation of researchers. In order to meet these aims, the COST Action will organise Training Schools (TS) throughout the duration of the Action.

We are happy to announce the 2017 Training School ‘Theory and Methods in Research on Ageism and Age-discrimination’, which will take place on May 30th to June 2nd 2017 at the National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life (NISAL), Linköping University, in Norrköping, Sweden.

The Training school will concentrate on multifaceted theories of ageism, on related concepts and on the embeddedness into wider social theory. This will be done within the framework of the involved disciplines and with a focus on thematic areas and (multi)disciplinary focal points, on empirical operationalisation and research concepts, on research methods and the adequacy of current approaches. It will discuss research examples, qualify the need for future research and consider the issue of research funding.

The Training School will consist of three main modules:

A. Defining the concept: Theories of ageism and age discrimination
B. Research approaches on ageism and age discrimination
C. Tools for researching ageism and age discrimination

These modules contain keynote lectures by distinguished senior speakers and workshops which will focus on discussion and participant input. All participants will be invited to provide a brief written contribution from their field of research and to present it during one of the workshops. A detailed schedule of the TS program will be sent to the successful applicants, closer to the event. Until today, confirmed trainers are:

- Fredrik Snellman, Umeå University
- Håkan Jönson, Lund University
- Eskil Wadensjö, Stockholm University
- Clary Krekula, Karlstad University
- Kasia Karpinska, Erasmus University Rotterdam

This list of experts will be extended and in total, there will be nine distinguished scholars available as trainers. Moreover, additional support and advice will be provided by the Training School hosts:

- Annika Tagizada Larsson, Linköping University.
- Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Linköping University.

The Deadline for application is March 1st 2017
Who we are

We are an association of researchers who are interested in ageing. We aim to facilitate contacts and collaboration among these researchers, and to provide them with up-to-date information. To reach these goals, we organize conferences and workshops, edit a newsletter, and maintain an email list. Because we are part of the European Sociological Association (ESA), many of our members work in sociology. However, we also have members who work in, for example, social policy or psychology.

Visit our homepage, where you can find information on all of our activities.

http://www.ageing-in-europe.net/

If you have any questions ... do not hesitate to contact us.

info @ ageing-in-europe.net

Stay connected: