

Intergenerational Healthy Communities: Exploring the Bases for a New Branch of Social Study

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Gerontology and Age-friendly communities



Moments

- Contextualization
- Main difficulties, intergenerational ethnography works in areas of high urban density.
- Questions, socio-technology and economic context that influences.



Québec

1961 : 5,8 %

2017 : 18,5 %

2031 : 25,2 %_p

2061 : 28,5 %_p

1.5 million
people aged
65 and over

the decline in the birth rate

the increase in life
expectancy after age 65

the large demographic
weight of the baby boom
cohort

improving living conditions

progress in medicine

access to education

Source: Plan d'action 2018-2023 Un Québec pour tous les âges



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Loneliness and isolation

Canada

In Canada in 2016, one-person households accounted for 28.2% of all households, the highest share since Canada Confederation. 16% of young men and 12% of young women (15 to 29 years old) reported experiencing at least one aspect of social isolation. *Source: Statistic Canada, Census profile 2016*

EU-28

Some 14.1% of households in the EU-28 in 2016 were composed of a single person aged 65 years and over. *Source: EU-SILC datasets*

How do we take account of these communicational, biological and cultural generational gaps in collaborative environments?



Theoretical construction

A healthy community has the ability to identify and build on local strengths to enhance its physical and civic infrastructure. In our study, the intergenerational healthy city concept relies on the practices, spaces and infrastructure “perceived” as necessary by participants to build generational ties with impact on collective civic engagement.





Methodological construction

- Virtual and place-based inquiry
- Participants' engagement: to create community Lab strategies, e.g., La Ruche or the art hive, Concordia professor Janis Timm-Bottos

Key points

- Generational differences
- Neoliberal economy
- Urban settlements
- Gender implications

- Social isolation
- Popular culture
- Gender gaps
- Media consumption

Some Questions

But, where is happening this social trust in the digital age?

- Both in digital and physical spaces.

What exactly we need to measure with the frame of intergenerational healthy communities?

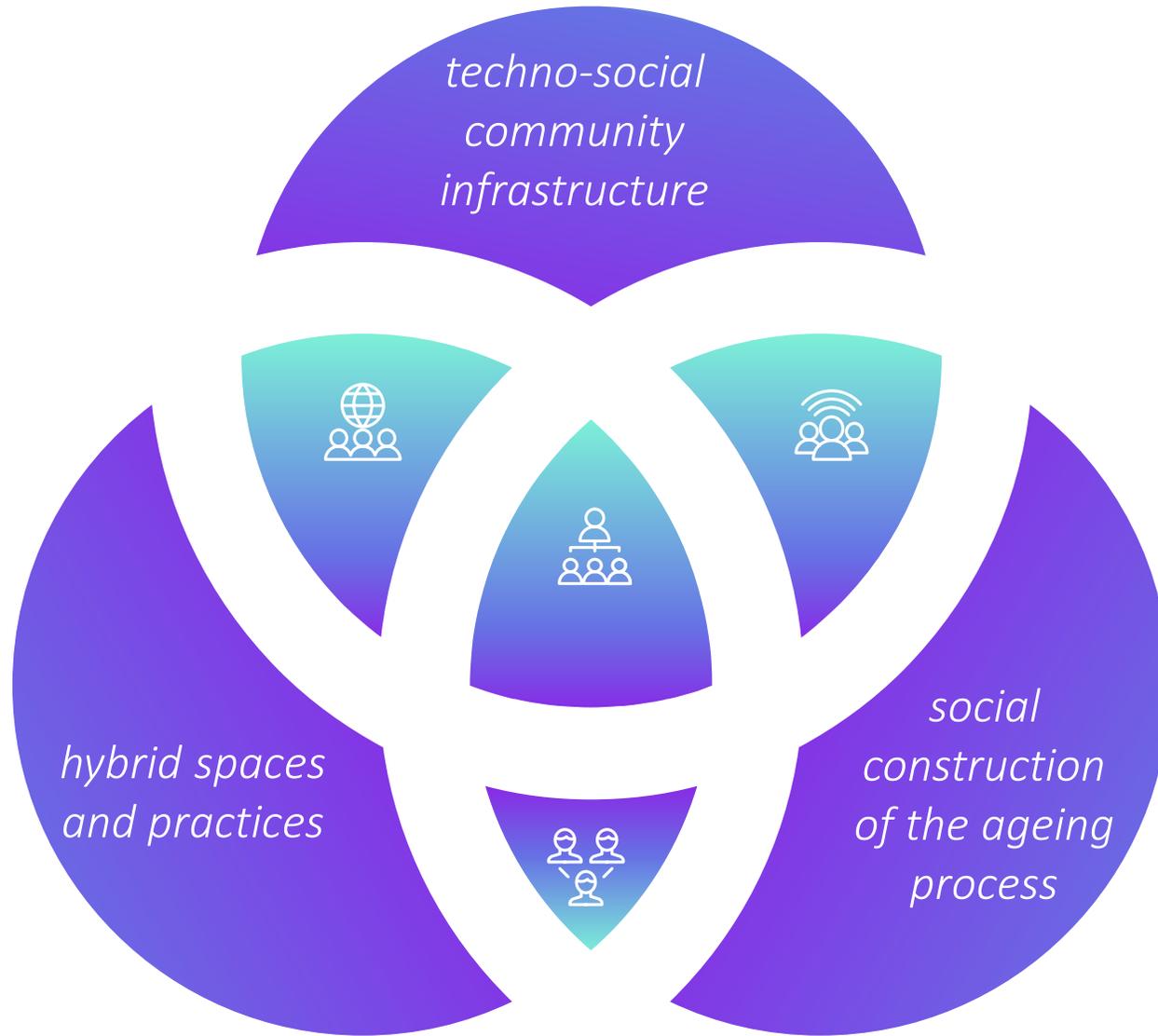
- Collective civic engagement.



Gender dimension



How identity gender constructions, impacts men and woman perceptions about generational learning, ageing stereotypes, and the practices in the communication and civic infrastructure?



age-friendly social participation in urban context

- Participants' Engagement
- Generational gaps
- Gender implications
- Spaces and practices (local level)
- Multisite ethnography

age-friendly
communities
research:

**methodological
and theoretical
tools**

*We need poetry, different voices
coming together to explore the
question of building
intergenerational healthy
communities.*

Gracias, Merci

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