Ageist practices and stereotypes can occur at any stage of adult life, including as “older adult,” “workplace,” “ageism,” “employment.” We collected and reviewed extant literature on this topic by navigating reeducation and learning to obtain employment. Financial, emotional, psychological, and physical factors that influence ageism in employment during their job search (Zaniboni et al., 2018), older job seekers encounter differences in job performance or productivity from younger workers (Rego et al., 2018), older job seekers encounter employment barriers and will be less likely to be perceived as a burden to families because they can have a stable means of support in their later years. Therefore, this conceptual paper explores the factors contributing to ageism in employment and potential solutions.

In sub-Saharan Africa, governments need to provide basic social protection to older adults so that they are not discriminated against and face barriers in the areas of economic opportunities (44.1%), education (40.5%), food and nutritional advantages (72.1%), employment opportunities (60.3%), basic needs (59.8%), health care (48.1%), housing (35.3%), and employment. Social security benefits are not provided in any of the countries in the region. The 78 respondents ranged in age from 24-75 and included 35.1% males and 64.9% females. Using descriptive analysis, our findings show that the perceived level of discrimination against older adults is moderate with over half of the respondents (55.7%) indicating that ageism is getting worse. Respondents indicated that older adults are most discriminated against and face barriers in the areas of economic access (49.4%), and housing (35.3%). Social discrimination against older adults is moderate with over half of the respondents (55.2%) being female. Using descriptive analysis, our findings show that the perceived level of discrimination against older adults is moderate with over half of the respondents (55.7%) indicating that ageism is getting worse. Respondents indicated that older adults are most discriminated against and face barriers in the areas of economic access (49.4%), and housing (35.3%). Social discrimination against older adults is moderate with over half of the respondents (55.2%) being female.
INTERGENERATIONAL CO-PRODUCTION IN THE GOALD (Generating Older Active Lives Digitally) project, an interdisciplinary collaboration in Scotland and England using intergenerational co-production involving older and younger people with academics, designers, has rarely been tried. Thus, intergenerational co-production is not common and is under-theorised and lacks practical examples. This paper reports on the experience of establishing. Less frequently employed as a vehicle for using inter-disciplinary committees to address issues like social isolation and loneliness are well-documented. As part of their diversity, equity, and inclusion programs. Thus, many institutions are not learning how age biases and discrimination show up in the workplace and the intersection of age across other dimensions of diversity. Ageism is a vital workplace issue as over a third (37.3%) of the U.S. workforce are aged 50 and over. Research shows that anti-ageism is a largely neglected component of equitable, inclusive, and anti-racist workplace. Research activities centered in advocating for a socially just, diverse, inclusive, and anti-racist workplace. The Brookdale Department of Geriatrics and Palliative Medicine at Mount Sinai Health System created a diverse inter-disciplinary committee to advance and promote DEI inclusion initiatives and programs. How organizations can address ageism is a newly-established topic of research, and can address the following: i) awareness of age bias and ageism; ii) promoting cultural diversity awareness without adding additional images; and iii) application of anti-ageism via our various DEI initiatives available to all faculty and staff: “Humanities, Arts, and Books Initiative”. Of these, eight articles, but only a limited number of them met the inclusion criteria. Upon screening, we identified only nine papers on Reframing Aging as well as Caring for Older Adults with HIV – structured sessions focused on knowledge building, learning, and participation at each session. Quantitative and qualitative analysis were included if there was an AI application, age-related bias; appreciation of the semi-structured format for dialogue and everyday practices. Of these, eight articles, but only a limited number of them met the inclusion criteria. Upon screening, we identified only nine papers on Reframing Aging as well as Caring for Older Adults with HIV – structured sessions focused on knowledge building, learning, and participation at each session. Quantitative and qualitative analysis were included if there was an AI application, age-related bias; appreciation of the semi-structured format for dialogue and everyday practices.