

ESF Exploratory Workshop on

**RETHINKING OLDER AGE:
TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION,
HOME AND CULTURES OF CARE**

Helsinki (Finland), August 22nd-25th 2012

Convened by:
Lena Näre and Katie Walsh

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

1. Executive summary

The workshop was held at the University of Helsinki, Finland, in the Department of Social Research at the Swedish School for Social Science. The workshop sessions took place on August 23rd and 24th 2012 in Swedish School for Social Science, with an informal get-together to welcome participants in the early evening of Wednesday 22nd August and a workshop collective dinner the following evening. Participants were accommodated at the Töölö Towers University Guesthouse a short tram-ride away from the University buildings.

Participation numbered seventeen, including the co-convenors and the ESF representative Dr Balázs Kiss. Eight European countries were represented, with participants affiliated with institutions in Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Sweden. The programme was organised such that each group of two or three paper presentations (20 minutes each) subsequently had at least 40 minutes of discussion time in which the audience could ask questions to individual presenters or the 'panel'. There was an additional discussion session at the end of the workshop to discuss over-arching themes and potential outputs from the workshop. More informal opportunities for discussion were frequent, including breakfast in the Guesthouse, refreshment breaks throughout the workshop, collective lunches in the excellent canteen, and the workshop dinner at Restaurant Ateljé Finne.

Critical understanding of older people's lives is still limited and tends to focus on service provision, health, and functional capacities, so participants were encouraged here to instead explore how various migration movements are transforming a rapidly ageing Europe. Highlighted sub-themes were the emerging cultures of care and home in this context. Migrations affecting Europe's ageing societies and discussed in the papers include the employment of migrant elderly care workers, the increasing popularity of seasonal or transnational retirement migration from northern to southern Europe, the return migration of European lifestyle migrants, and the ageing of labour migrants in Europe. The workshop enabled us to examine some of the complex relations between older age, transnational migration, home, and cultures of care in contemporary Europe.

The general atmosphere was highly conducive to the presentation of research findings and the exchange of ideas. Participants were fully engaged with the thematic concerns of the workshop and there was a supportive consensus that the aim of the workshop was appropriate. The agenda for the workshop was to provide a space for interdisciplinary theoretical perspectives, methodologies, and research findings to be shared in order to advance the understanding and study of older age. Among the participants there were numerous social science disciplines and sub-fields represented, including Human Geography, International Relations, Migration Studies, Philosophy, Political Science, Social Anthropology, Social Gerontology, Sociology, and Social Work. This led to productive discussions about the key conceptual frameworks of migration and ageing, as well as a healthy diversity in respect to methodological expertise. The potential for exchange across disciplines was noted by all as an unusual opportunity: something that is rarely possible in academic networking and unique to the ESF workshop format.

The theme of the workshop and its exploratory purpose means that firm conclusions were not established. Ageing and migration are both examples of social transformations affecting societies across Europe, making it essential to examine their intersections in more depth. However, the following issues were highlighted through the workshop as being of significance in this area of research:

1. Ageing and migration is an interdisciplinary topic of study, yet researchers must negotiate the boundaries of disciplinary knowledge to be effective in understanding it fully.
2. Societies across Europe are experiencing rapid ageing and we can therefore identify commonalities in their experiences that the papers highlighted, for example the increasing employment of elderly care migrant workers was explored by contributors in both Southern Europe (Spain and Italy) and Northern Europe (Finland and Denmark).
3. Yet national borders, institutions and citizenship legislation are still extremely important in shaping the multiplicity of experiences of ageing and migration in evidence across Europe. For example, the impact of national recruitment policy and particular postcolonial migration histories has an impact on, for instance, the racialization of migrant elderly care workers.
4. In conceptualizing the impact of migration on the kin and familial relationships of older people, our assumptions about distance and intimacy, as well as the directions and nature of intergenerational care, need to be rethought.
5. Migration focuses our attention on the geographies of home and, since home is often critical to our sense of wellbeing, it is important to know more about how older people's experiences of home are being transformed in a mobile Europe.

The convenors are currently working on the following outputs from the workshop:

1. A Special Issue journal on 'Rethinking Ageing in Mobile Europe'. A proposal is being submitted to European Societies for a themed issue edited by Lena Nare, Katie Walsh and Loretta Baldassar. The proposed issue will explore how various migration movements are transforming a rapidly ageing Europe, resulting in the cultural meanings attached to ageing and older age being reconfigured. Papers will include research on migrant care workers and the impact of their employment on cultures of care in Europe; the way in which retirement migrants are reorganising their social and caring practices across transnational space; the experiences of labour migrants in Europe as they negotiate ageing; the perspectives of non-migrant older people whose children have migrated for work or lifestyle reasons and who now face ageing alone; the experiences of return migrants negotiating later life after retiring back to their national 'homelands' in Europe; and the methodological challenges involved in researching ageing and mobility. The issue will therefore offer a broad picture of ageing in Europe which is increasingly affected by different forms of mobilities.
2. An edited volume on 'home and transnationalism in older age'. A publisher has been approached and a proposal is being developed for a volume edited by the convenors which examines the impact of migration on 'home' for older people. This volume picks up a sub-theme from the workshop to explore in more depth and will include invited participants from beyond the workshop in addition.
3. With ESF follow-up funding now inaccessible for this subject area in the form of either a Research Network or Research Conference, an application to COST for a network on 'Ageing and Migration' is being considered by the convenors. It is anticipated that this, in turn, will lead to an action for collaborative research being proposed under the Framework Programme.

2. Scientific content of the event

In this brief account we cannot possibly do justice to the excellent presentations and lively discussion sessions that characterised the workshop, but what follows is an attempt to present a broad picture of the scientific content of our meeting, highlighting some of the key debates, questions, and issues raised in response to the papers collectively. The abstracts are attached and can be published on the ESF website.

Session A: Transnationalism and caring across borders

Presentation 1 “Ageing in middle class transnational families: cultures of care and home-making across distance”

Loretta Baldassar (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Loretta presented the findings of her research on Italian migrants in Australia and their global family care practices, highlighting the reciprocal and circular flows of care within family networks and the way in which ageing can cause these to be renegotiated. She urged us to challenge the assumption that proximity is necessary for care and discussed the need to normalise this transnational family form and the caring enacted across distance.

Presentation 2 “Transnationalism: implications for gerontological research, policy and practice”

Sandra Torres (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Sandra’s presentation examined how practitioners, researchers and policy-makers might develop new approaches to the care of older migrants in response to theories of transnationalism. She used examples from her collaborative projects interviewing Need Assessors and Palliative Care Staff on their understanding of migrants, and argued that national policy needs to stop taking for granted the permanence of presence in understanding care.

Presentation 3 “A national care deficit as a biopolitical crisis: Theorising care as a corporeal relation”

Tiina Vaitinen (University of Tampere, Finland)

Tiina’s presentation argued for the importance to consider the care-receiver’s perspective and the need for care as signalling active agency. Tiina argued that although feminist theorisation has concentrated on the relational aspect of care, the corporeality of needs is lacking in literature. Drawing on the empirical case of recruitment of Filipino nurses to Finland in elderly care, Tiina argued that older age is not a passive mode of life but an active trigger of social change. In her rethinking of the corporeality of caring needs Tiina drew on the biopolitics as theorised by Giorgio Agamben.

Discussion

A lively debate began as to what counts as transnationalism and who counts as a transnational migrant, with Sandra’s paper outlining a relatively narrow conceptualisation in contrast to the looser definition preferred by some of the other workshop attendees including Katie. There was also a productive debate sparked by the (accidental) conversation between Loretta’s and Tiina’s paper on the necessity, or not, of corporeal presence in care relations, drawing attention to the differential care needs among older people in different stages of ageing. Another issue that was raised collectively by the papers was the disciplinary assumptions around care (intersecting with cultural assumptions of our participants) when we research these practices.

Session B: Migration and transforming cultures of care in Northern Europe

Presentation 4 “Congruent and incongruent cultures of care: migrant care workers caring for older people in Ireland”

Kieran Walsh (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)

In Ireland migrant workers represent almost a third of all care workers in older adult care and Kieran’s paper analysed the needs and preferences of older care users. His more positive findings suggest that affective dimensions of care (e.g. kindness) were valued over skill in older people’s evaluations of migrant care workers and that there was evidence of the migration history of Ireland leading to some shared understandings of experience.

Presentation 5 “Instant Nurses and Flexible Hands: How Migrant-Oriented Recruitment Policies Script Care Work Organisation in the Local Welfare State”

Sirpa Wrede (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Contrary to the presentations in the session A which focused on informal caregiving, Sirpa’s presentation (like Kieran’s) focused on formalised care: caring as a formal occupation. According to Sirpa’s analysis of policy documents concerning the recruitment of migrant care workers in the Metropolitan Helsinki, a discursive shift has occurred. In the new discourse Helsinki is imagined as a Multicultural Metropolis where innovation policy needs to accompany service development and in which migrant workers are perceived to have complementary roles as assisting staff or as labour buffer. Sirpa argued that migrant workers are perceived to require specific occupational scripts based on subalternity.

Presentation 6 “Solving much more than the shortage of care workers – multiple strategies behind the recruitment of migrant care workers in Denmark”

Tine Rostgaard (University of Aalborg, Denmark)

Tine Rostgaard’s presentation also dealt with the employment of migrant care workers. Tine’s presentation discussed problems of Danish elderly care provision and the policy answers given to this: the increasing recruitment of migrant workers. Tine’s presentation brought multiple data to the table, including interviews with care managers and care staff of both migrant and ethnic Danish background, and survey data. Her discussion revealed interesting discrepancies, e.g. between stereotypical assumptions on migrant workers’ natural care ethos and their own approaches to care work.

Discussion

The grouping of these papers highlighted the importance of indepth contextual knowledge when discussing care practices, since it becomes evident how national policy and migration histories shape the employment and occupations of migrant workers. Questions were raised about the informal sector of care and the regulations surrounding care in respect to the rights of both care workers and older people. Whether it is team or solitary care work, and the potential vulnerability of both migrants and older people, lead to complex articulations of power in both institutional and domestic settings. The absence of the voices of either migrants or older people in research on this topic more broadly was also noted.

Session C: Migration and transforming cultures of care in Southern Europe

Presentation 7: “Transforming conceptions of care at home” **Angeles Escrivá** (University of Huelva, Spain)

Angeles used the findings of her ethnographic research with Peruvian and Moroccan older migrants in Spain, as well as ageing Spaniards who employ migrant care workers, to examine our assumptions about cultures of migration and care. Angeles finding’s suggest that family reunification is often more about grand-parents being involved in childcare and domestic care work of home than being in need of care themselves; and that some older people argue that suitable care is not about home or family, but about familiarity and feeling cared for by an employed person.

Presentation 8: “Transnational migration of care workforce to Italy: Social changes, opportunities and challenges of employing migrant care workers in our ageing society”

Francesco Barbarella, Carlos Chiatti and Giovanni Lamura (National Institute of Health and Science on Aging, INRCA, Italy)

In this presentation, Francesco provided a broad over-view of the increasing use of migrant care workers in the context of Italy’s ageing society. He suggested Italy’s traditional family-based care model was being transformed into a ‘migrant-in-the-family’ model. He also argued that we must highlight the transformations in care cultures that results in the countries migrant care workers leave behind, however temporarily.

Discussion

Both Italy and Spain are countries where the traditional model of caring within the family home is being transformed by the increasing need to employ migrant workers, so the discussion raised the issue of needing to make these changes more sustainable over the long-term through lobbying for migrant’s rights and the need for regulation of quality and safety with regards to in-home care.

Session D: Changing Practices of Elderly Care

Presentation 9: “Times and Cultures of Care in an Elderly Care Home: Notes from a Dementia Ward in Helsinki, Finland”

Lena Näre (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Lena’s presentation discussed ethnographic observation data collected in a big municipal nursing home where a third of the staff are of migrant background. Lena’s work analysed how the cultural conceptions of care predominant in the elderly care as based on hegemonic Finnish culture on the one hand and allochronic representations and stereotypes of the old people as stuck in the past, visible in the everyday practices of the ward and in the physical decorum. She argued that a hegemonic care culture leaves little room for diverse care staff.

Presentation 10 “Whose terms, whose homes? Running a public elderly care home in the intersection of contradicting expectations – a case study from Finland”

Antero Olakivi (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Antero’s presentation discussed the debate on how managerialism is transforming expectations for ward nurses as ‘middle managers’ in elderly care work. Drawing on interviews with ward nurses Antero analysed how the nurses negotiate their position and their relationship with their subordinates. His findings concluded that they have nurses do not perceive themselves as managers as they have little interest in budgetary control and they use measuring for their own purposes, but they act as enterprising human resource managers who feel the need to activate staff members and govern them from distance.

Discussion

The lively debate that arose from these presentations touched upon both methodological questions and the actual elderly care reforms. The discussion raised the issue of whether the depicted care cultures were in fact related to the specific sites of study, the dementia wards. The discussion also highlighted the need to further analyse the new public management reforms in care work, especially the issue of standardising and the increasing need to measure care that can easily turn into a bureaucratic tool.

Session E: Migrant home-making in older age

Presentation 11 “The home making of older Britons - domesticity, diaspora and belonging” **Katie Walsh** (University of Sussex, UK)

Katie presented some preliminary findings from her ongoing research project on the domestic home-making practices of (white) British return migrants in their 70s and 80s living in the UK. She argued that the materialities of home possessions are used by older people to remember transnational dwelling in expatriate working life and help constitute current performances of classed, racialised and gendered identities.

Presentation 12 “Masculine emotional geographies: home, ageing and later life” **Eilidh Reid** (Queen Mary, University of London, UK)

Eilidh’s presentation examined the meaning of home in older age for retired men living alone in London. Tracing the multiple moves between different homes across the life-course, her findings suggest home can be understood in multiple ways after retirement, including in financial terms as a burden or asset, as well as in terms of ageing, illness, and decline. The men were dismissive of home as a social space and often distinguished it, with a resilience, from a homely ideal.

Discussion

Highlights of the discussion centred on the methodological approaches of the two presenters, including the difficulties of working within the home and of accessing older people’s practices of home. The links between the domestic site of home with broader notions of home as, for example, attachment to place, community or neighbourhood, or relationships with family members, were also discussed.

Session E: Transnationalism in older age

Presentation 13 “Multi-local lives of transnational retirement migrants: from voluntary to vulnerable?” **Claudia Kaiser** (German Federal Association of Older Citizens’ Organisations, Germany)

Claudia provided an over-view of her empirical research on German retirement migrants in Majorca. She focused on the consequences of transnational living arrangements, often not fully anticipated by those migrating, such as the different eligibility to health and long-term care entitlements in Germany and Spain.

Presentation 14 “The Motive ‘Health’: Transnational Lifestyles of Retired Germans between Germany and Spain” **Melanie Hühn** (European University Viadrina, Germany)

Melanie’s presentation revealed that one of the dominant discourses among retired Germans initiating a transnational lifestyle by moving to Spain was that of health. This was closely linked to the warm climate being perceived as enabling a different lifestyle.

Discussion

Together the papers reminded us of the importance of not generalizing from single-sited studies and the potential influence of methodologies, since place-specific findings emerged from these in-depth ethnographies. The discussion also highlighted differences in experiences of ageing by cohort of arrival and ‘stage’ of the ageing process.

Session F: Ageing in transnationalism

Presentation 15 “Ageing between two places – Family relations, mobility and lived transnationality among retirement migrants in Spain” **Heiko Haas** (Centre of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish National Research Council, Spain)

Heiko’s presentation revealed how extremely active some of the older people participating in his study are, challenging popular perceptions of older age. He focused on the way in which migration can be understood as a self-realization project that is managed positively downplaying potential conflicts in terms of obligations towards family and friends in Germany.

Presentation 16 “Ageing in mobile contexts - contesting meanings of place and home in retirement migrants’ daily lives” **Stefan Kordel** (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Stefan adopted a theoretical frame of ‘critical geographies of home’ (Blunt and Dowling 2006) and shared the findings of a reflexive photography method in the analysis of German retirees in Spain. His findings suggested that participants often felt that owning a home in Spain was the materialisation of an idealised home in a project of self-idealisation and independence.

Discussion

Together the papers highlighted the way in which relatively privileged lifestyle migrants are changing the meaning of ageing in their lives through self-realization projects of migration which afford them the opportunities to stay highly active in daily life, independent from the obligations of family, and materialize their dreams of home.

Final Session: Discussion of over-arching workshop themes and follow-up activities

The final discussion was an extremely productive end to the exploratory workshop. After the workshop convenors presented two (of many more) over-arching themes that had stood out to them, those of the relationship between intimacy and home, and the intersections of identities at play. Break-out groups gave the participants an opportunity to discuss and report what for them had been some of the most interesting debates and issues raised. It was agreed that meeting together had been an unusual and extremely useful opportunity to talk to those working in other disciplines on what is, after all, an interdisciplinary area of study. The follow-up activities were also presented by the convenors and initial responses welcomed. More details of both the over-arching findings of the workshop and the follow-up activities can be found below (Section 3).

3. Assessment of the results, contribution to the future direction of the field, outcome

Ageing and migration are both examples of social transformations affecting societies across Europe, making it essential to examine their intersections in more depth. This is clearly a subject that demands interdisciplinary research and the workshop revealed that the social sciences in Europe are well placed to develop this understanding. However, the diversity of disciplinary training, backgrounds and affiliations of those researching these issues is currently a challenge to individual researchers as they negotiate the somewhat disjunct literatures, theoretical approaches, terminology, and methodologies. The workshop highlighted that in order to fully extend our knowledge of the impact of migration on ageing in Europe, more needs to be done to foster dialogue across disciplines, as well as to disseminate it in an accessible way to a wider audience involved in governance and policy-making and practitioners working with both older people and migrants.

Societies across Europe are experiencing rapid ageing and we can therefore identify commonalities in their experiences that the workshop papers highlighted, for example the increasing employment of elderly care migrant workers was explored by contributors in both Southern Europe (Spain and Italy) and Northern Europe (Finland and Denmark). However, the papers demonstrated the necessity of detailed empirical work in national settings which can fully understand the impact of national policies and particular migration histories on, for instance, the racialization of migrant elderly care workers in older people's discourses. At the same time, the breadth of the papers achieved by having participants from a wide range of European countries was suggestive of the potential significance of comparative work in drawing out these variations and understanding the relations of countries to others within and beyond Europe. Borders, national institutions and citizenship are still extremely important in shaping the multiplicity of experiences of ageing and migration in evidence across Europe.

Across many of the papers there was a sub-theme of intimacy. Together they remind us that in conceptualizing the impact of migration on the caring, kin and social relationships of older people, our assumptions about distance and intimacy need to be rethought. Baldassar suggested that transnational families need to be normalized and that caring practices do not always need proximity of relations. Haas' presentation reminded us that grandparenting obligations might be easier to sustain between Spain and Germany if close to the airports, than between different parts of Germany. Similarly our assumptions about caring need to be challenged – Escriva's research showed that family reunification is about intergenerational caring in both directions.

The impact of migration on the meaning of home in the lives of older people was also evident in many of the workshop papers. Home was conceptualized in various ways including as a site of care provision, as a domestic site of home-making, as a sense of community, as familiarity, and as a homeland left behind. Since migration brings to the fore questions about home and home is something so vital to our sense of wellbeing, more needs to be understood about older people's experiences of home in a mobile Europe.

One of the more surprising findings of the workshop was that few of the presentations highlighted the voices of older people or migrant care workers. The papers that were exceptions in this regard tended to be those where the older people were migrants themselves and relatively privileged in terms of being in control of that mobility. Both migrant care workers and older people in need of care (whether from employees or family members) are potentially vulnerable to marginalization. It is important that future research addresses the impact of the intersections of gender, class and race on their experiences of these

transforming patterns of care in transnational spaces. One way of achieving this would be to critically adopt methodologies advanced recently in the social sciences, including by those working with older people, such as participatory action research.

Finally, we recommend that future research takes a more critical theoretical approach to both ageing and migration. In part this can be addressed by more effective dialogue across disciplines (see first point above), but it also requires the ongoing development of expertise among researchers in this emerging subject area.

The outputs and follow-up activities from this workshop include the following concrete actions:

- a) A themed Special Issue of an international journal on 'Rethinking Ageing in Mobile Europe'. A full proposal is currently under consideration with *European Societies*.
- b) An edited volume on 'Home and Transnationalism in Older Age' that follows-up some of the more specific questions raised by the initial workshop proposal which were touched on by many of the papers presented in various ways. Although it was often quietly at the background of presentations, 'home' is considered by the convenors to be one of the thematic and conceptual threads that gave the workshop its coherency and the volume will provide an opportunity to explore this more fully.
- c) A review paper by the convenors.
- d) With ESF follow-up funding now inaccessible for this subject area in the form of either a Research Network or Research Conference, an application to COST for a network on 'Ageing and Migration' is being considered by the convenors. It is anticipated that this, in turn, will lead to an action for collaborative research being proposed under the Framework Programme.

4. Final programme

Wednesday, 22nd August 2012

17.00-20.00 *Informal get-together with a light meal. Venue: Personnel room at the Swedish School of Social Science (2nd floor), Entrance from Yrjö-Koskisen katu 3, Helsinki 00170.*

Thursday, 23rd August 2012

Venue: Swedish School of Social Science, Yrjö-Koskisen katu 3, (2nd floor), room 234

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| 09.00-09.15 | Welcome by Convenors
Lena Näre and Katie Walsh |
| 09.15-09.30 | Presentation of the European Science Foundation (ESF)
Dr Balázs Kiss Standing Committee for Social Sciences (SCSS) |
| 09.30-11.00 | Session A: Transnationalism and caring across borders |
| 09.30-09.50 | Presentation 1 "Ageing in middle class transnational families: cultures of care and home-making across distance"
Loretta Baldassar (University of Western Australia, Australia) |

09.50-10.10	Presentation 2 "Transnationalism: implications for gerontological research, policy and practice" Sandra Torres (Uppsala University, Sweden)
10.10-10.30	Presentation 3 "A national care deficit as a biopolitical crisis: Theorising care as a corporeal relation" Tiina Vaittinen (University of Tampere, Finland)
10.30-11.10	Discussion
11.10 -11.30	<i>Coffee / Tea Break</i>
11.30-13.00	Session B: Migration and transforming cultures of care in Northern Europe
11.20-11. 40	Presentation 4 "Congruent and incongruent cultures of care: migrant care workers caring for older people in Ireland" Kieran Walsh (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)
11.40-12.00	Presentation 5 "Instant Nurses and Flexible Hands: How Migrant-Oriented Recruitment Policies Script Care Work Organisation in the Local Welfare State" Sirpa Wrede (University of Helsinki, Finland)
12.00-12.20	Presentation 6 "Solving much more than the shortage of care workers – multiple strategies behind the recruitment of migrant care workers in Denmark" Tine Rostgaard (University of Aalborg, Denmark)
12.20-13.00	Discussion
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch Cafeteria, ground floor</i>
14.00-15.30	Session C: Migration and transforming cultures of care in Southern Europe
14.00-14.20	Presentation 7: "Transforming conceptions of care at home" Angeles Escrivá (University of Huelva, Spain)
14.20-14.40	Presentation 8: "Transnational migration of care workforce to Italy: Social changes, opportunities and challenges of employing migrant care workers in our ageing society" Francesco Barbabella, Carlos Chiatti and Giovanni Lamura (National Institute of Health and Science on Aging, INRCA, Italy)
14.40-15.20	Discussion
15.20-15.40	<i>Coffee / tea break</i>
15.40-17.30	Session D: Changing Practices of Elderly Care
15.40-16.00	Presentation 9: "Times and Cultures of Care in an Elderly Care Home: Notes from a Dementia Ward in Helsinki, Finland" Lena Näre (University of Helsinki, Finland)
16.00-16.20	Presentation 10 "Whose terms, whose homes? Running a public elderly care home in the intersection of contradicting expectations – a case study from Finland" Antero Olakivi (University of Helsinki, Finland)
16.20-17.30	Discussion
19.00	<i>Dinner at Restaurant Ateljé Finne (Arkadiankatu 14, 00100 Helsinki)</i>

Friday 24th August 2012 (Venue: room 234)

Venue: Swedish School of Social Science (2nd floor), room 234

09.30-10.00 **Session E: Migrant home-making in older age**

09.30-09.50 **Presentation 11 "The home making of older Britons - domesticity, diaspora and belonging"**

Katie Walsh (University of Sussex, UK)

09.50-10.10 **Presentation 12 "Masculine emotional geographies: home, ageing and later life"**

Eilidh Reid (Queen Mary, University of London, UK)

10.10-10.50 **Discussion**

10.50-11.10 *Coffee / Tea Break*

11.10-13:00 **Session E: Transnationalism in older age**

11.10-11.30 **Presentation 13 "Multi-local lives of transnational retirement migrants: from voluntary to vulnerable?"**

Claudia Kaiser (German Federal Association of Older Citizens' Organisations, Germany)

11.30-11.50 **Presentation 14 "The Motive 'Health': Transnational Lifestyles of Retired Germans between Germany and Spain"**

Melanie Hühn (European University Viadrina, Germany)

11.50-12.30 **Discussion**

12.30-13.30 *Lunch Cafeteria, ground floor*

13.30-15:00 **Session F: Ageing in transnationalism**

13.30-13.50 **Presentation 15 "Ageing between two places – Family relations, mobility and lived transnationality among retirement migrants in Spain"**

Heiko Haas (Centre of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish National Research Council, Spain)

13.50-14.10 **Presentation 16 "Ageing in mobile contexts - contesting meanings of place and home in retirement migrants' daily lives"**

Stefan Kordel (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

14.10-14.50 **Discussion**

14.50-15.10 *Coffee / Tea Break*

15.10-17.00 **Discussion of follow-up activities: network and publishing**

17.00 *End of Workshop*

5. Final list of participants

Convenor:

Lena NÄRE

University of Helsinki, Finland

Co-Convenor:

Katie WALSH

University of Sussex, UK

ESF Representative:

Balázs KISS

European Science Foundation

Participants:

Loretta BALDASSAR

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Francesco BARBARELLA

National Institute of Health and Science on Aging (INRCA), Italy

Angeles ESCRIVA

University of Huelva, Spain

Heiko HAAS

Spanish National Research Council, Spain

Melanie HÜHN

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Claudia KAISER

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Antero OLAKIVI

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Eilidh REID

Queen Mary University of London, UK

Tine ROSTGAARD

University of Aalborg, Denmark

Sandra TORRES

Uppsala University, Sweden

Kieran WALSH

NUI Galway, Ireland

Sirpa WREDE

University of Helsinki, Finland

Tiina VAITTINEN

University of Tampere, Finland

6. Statistical information on participants

Convenors:

Female

Age bracket: 30-40

Countries of origin: Finland and UK

Gender repartition: 9 female, 5 male

Age structure: 5 participants in the 20-30 age bracket, 4 participants in the 30-40 age bracket and 5 participants in the 40-50 age brackets.

Countries of origin of participants (incl. convenors):

Finland (4), Germany (4), UK (2), Ireland (1), Italy (1), Spain (1), Sweden (1), Denmark (1) & Australia (1).