

## **Summary of Social science 4-Health inequality in**

### **Gerontology**

Professors Katsunori Kondo, Chiba University and Meng-Chih Lee, Taichung Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan

For Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations in 2015., the newly-adopted Sustainable Development Goals 3 focus on good health and well-being “for all at all ages”, Goal 5 give priority attention to promoting equality and inclusion. As well, Goal 10 is to reduce inequality within and among countries. Age discrimination and age-related stigma function as a barrier to health care and result in undervaluing older adults’ lives and inequality. For long-term care workforce, negative stereotypes and ageist behaviors may lead to an unwillingness to work with older adults, meaning that they could be disadvantaged and not properly treated. On the other hand, the self-perception of aging (SPA) of older adults may also influence well-being of themselves.

The WHO has given 2009 RESOLUTIONS WHA62.14 "Reducing health inequities through action on the social determinants of health." Reducing health inequities is a global challenge. Since both socioeconomic and health inequalities tend to increase in old age because they accumulate over the life course, the importance of inequalities in health in gerontology is even greater. In this symposium, we will introduce "Health Inequality in Gerontology" in Japan and Taiwan and discuss common and different research issues and countermeasures.