

CLSA Presentations at CAG 2025

Friday, October 24 / Vendredi 24 octobre

SYMPOSIUM: Advancing Health Equity in Aging: Mental Health, Cognitive Risk, and Inclusive Care for 2SLGBTQ+ Older Adults

Time: 2:00pm to 3:30pm

Chair: **Arne Stinchcombe**

S49: Evaluating cognitive risk in LGB populations using the ANU-ADRI: Findings from the CLSA

Alexandra Grady, Arne Stinchcombe

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals face unique stressors that may contribute to cognitive health disparities. The purpose of this study was to leverage existing data from the CLSA to compute cognitive risk scores using the Australian National University - Alzheimer's Disease Risk Index Scoring System in order to examine the relationship between cognitive risk and objective cognition by sexual orientation.

CLSA Presentations at CAG 2025

Saturday October 25 / Samedi 25 octobre

SESSION: Intersections of harm / Recoupements entre les préjudices

Time: 8:00am to 9:30am

O100: Is Elder Abuse More Prevalent Among Canadian Veterans Than Non-Veterans? An Evidence-Based Exploration Using CLSA Data

Sanjit Roy, Donn Feir, Robert Beringer, Theone Paterson

Elder abuse affects at least one in ten Canadians, making it a significant public health issue and conferring major health and psychosocial challenges. Canada's veterans report a higher prevalence of many adverse health conditions compared to non-veterans, which places them at higher risk of being abused. Applying three Propensity Score Analysis techniques, this study compares the extensiveness of elder abuse among Canadian veterans and non-veterans within the CLSA.

CLSA Poster Presentations at CAG 2025

Friday, October 24 / Vendredi 24 octobre

Poster Session II: Student Posters / Séance d'affiches II : affiches d'étudiants

Time: 11:15am to 12:45pm

P34: The Validity of the Life-Space Assessment among Canadians in the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Selina Malouka, Marla Beauchamp, Julie Richardson, Bruce Newbold, Ayse Kuspinar

Life-space mobility refers to community mobility and is commonly measured using the Life-Space Assessment (LSA). The LSA asks participants which areas they have visited, how often, and whether assistance was required. Prior to using the LSA, it is important to ensure its validity in the population being used. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to assess the construct validity (i.e., convergent, divergent, and known-groups) of the LSA in community-dwelling adults using data from the CLSA.

P35: Reference Values for the Life-Space Assessment in the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging: The Effect of Geographical Location and Seasonal Change

Selina Malouka, Marla Beauchamp, Julie Richardson, Bruce Newbold, Ayse Kuspinar

Life-space mobility refers to the way individuals maneuver themselves in their home and community and is commonly measured using the Life-Space Assessment (LSA). Previous research has generated sex-stratified reference values in community-dwelling Canadians; however, the impact of geographical location and seasonal changes were not considered. Therefore, this study aimed to establish reference values for the LSA among Canadians for different geographical locations and seasons.

Poster Session III: CIHR-IA Student Poster Competition (Doctoral & Post-Doctoral) / Concours d'affiches pour étudiants de l'Institut du vieillissement des IRSC (doctorat et postdoctorat)

Time: 2:00pm to 3:30pm

P107: Longitudinal influence of personality traits and health behaviors on falls among community-dwelling older adults: findings from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Chiedozie Alumona, Henrietha Adandom, Israel Adandom, Adesola Odole, Lisa Cook, Gongbing Shan, Oluwagbohunmi Awosoga

We explored whether changes in personality traits and health behaviors predict falls among community-dwelling older adults while controlling baseline characteristics and sociodemographic factors.

P123: The Moderating Role of Frailty in Sensory Loss and Cognitive Decline over Six Years: Insights from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Fereshteh Mehrabi, Paul Mick, M. Kathleen Pichora-Fuller, Walter Wittich, Natalie A. Phillips

This study investigated whether frailty moderated the longitudinal associations between sensory loss and cognitive function among adults aged 45 and older, and whether these associations differed by sex.

P127: An analysis of bidirectional associations between hearing loss and loneliness: Findings from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Julie Beadle, John Best, Mathieu Hotton, Lorientne Jenstad, Mélanie Levasseur, Paul Mick, Kathy Pichora-Fuller, Andrew Wister

The current study examined the longitudinal associations between self-reported hearing loss and loneliness, and explored how these associations may vary by biological sex and across middle and older age.

Poster Session IV: Student Posters / Séance d'affiches IV : affiches d'étudiants

Time: 4:00pm to 5:30pm

P202: Sexuality, Health, and Aging: A study of health disparities among lesbian, gay, and bisexual older adults in the CLSA

Alexandra Grady, Nicole Hammond, Arne Stinchcombe

Health disparities among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) Canadian adults are well-documented, but little is known about how these disparities evolve in mid to later life. This study examined whether LGB adults experience poorer health outcomes over time and whether they face greater risk of developing new health issues as they age.

CLSA Poster Presentations at CAG 2025

Saturday, October 25 / Samedi 25 octobre

Poster Session V: Student Posters / Séance d'affiches V : affiches d'étudiants

Time: 8:00am to 9:30am

P267: Evaluating cognitive risk in LGB populations using the ANU-ADRI: Findings from the CLSA

Alexandra Grady, Arne Stinchcombe

LGB individuals face unique stressors that may contribute to cognitive health disparities. The purpose of this study was to leverage existing data from the CLSA to compute cognitive risk scores using the Australian National University - Alzheimer's Disease Risk Index Scoring System in order to examine the relationship between cognitive risk and objective cognition by sexual orientation.

P303: Health Status of Older Immigrants Compared to Canadian-Born Adults: Evidence from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Arezoo Mojibafan, Elaine Moody, Lori Weeks, Caitlin McArthur, Liesl Gambold

As Canada's older population becomes more culturally and linguistically diverse, there is an urgent need to understand how immigration status influences health in later life. This study aims to examine disparities in physical health and mental health, and social well-being between older immigrants and Canadian-born adults and identify the role of immigration status and sociodemographic factors in contributing to or mediating these differences.

Poster Session VIII: Latebreaker Posters / Séance d'affiches VIII : Affiches portant sur des résultats de dernière heure

Time: 3:15pm to 4:45pm

LB5: Who's isolated? Applying an intersectional lens to understand the prevalence and predicted probability of social isolation among older Canadian adults using the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Camryn Kabir-Bahk, Stephanie A. Chamberlain, Joanna McHugh Power, Wei Wu, Kristina Fernando, Christina Yu, Susan Bronskill, Hilary K. Brown, Lauren E. Griffith, Andrea Gruneir, Paula Rochon, Rachel D. Savage

Social isolation (SI) is a major public health concern experienced by over 40% of older Canadians and associated with an increased risk of mortality. Effective strategies are needed to reduce SI for older adults. This study aimed to measure prevalence and probability of SI among older Canadian adults using an intersectional approach.

LB50: Life stage at migration and later life social wellbeing: Findings from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Lun Li

Based on life course theory, this study examines the different social wellbeing trajectories among older immigrants in Canada based on their life stage at migration.

LB59: Social Disparities in Mental Health Impacts of Informal Caregiving in Canada: Evidence from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Zilin Li, Isabelle Vedel, Amélie Quesnel-Vallée

Assessing the impacts of informal caregiving on caregivers' mental health has become increasingly crucial in light of demographic shifts. Based on the Stress Process Model, this study examines how caregiving intensity interacts with social determinants of health, guided by the PROGRESS-Plus framework, to influence the mental health of informal caregivers.