

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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None declared.

The Politics of Aging and Pensioners' parties and the construction of a theoretical model that explains the rise and/or fall of pensioners' parties

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Review question / Objective: What are the main theories in the field that claim to explain the rise and fall of pensioner parties? What are the main empirical findings that exist in the field and what are their characteristics? What are the scientific aspects that cannot be answered in the current scientific literature regarding the rise, activity, and fall of pensioner parties?

Background: Pensioners' parties are an important and current interesting political-social phenomenon that relatively has not yet received much empirical research. In the current study, we propose to examine the issue of pensioner parties and concretely the reasons and factors for their rise and fall, also from the social gerontological angle and especially the critical one: from the angle of political economy and from the angle of the social construction of ageism.

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INTRODUCTION

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gerontological angle and especially the critical one: from the angle of political economy and from the angle of the social construction of ageism.

Rationale: From a perusal of the literature dealing with the field of pensioners' parties, it seems that these are few and short-lived, and even when they do operate and manage to penetrate elected houses, they do not actually improve the situation of the elderly. This begs the question: why do they fail? This becomes important, both: in light of the power approach, according to, the demographic growth was supposed to bring with it greater political success for the pensioners themselves, and in light of the representation approach, according to which, parties of pensioners led by elders themselves were supposed to succeed in the representativeness approach.

METHODS

Strategy of data synthesis: In the first stage, databases will be selected, according to which the sample will be built. To this end, three were chosen, due to their being the most comprehensive for the purpose of locating published studies in the fields relevant to this study. Gerontology and social sciences. EBSCO, AgeLine, Ageinfo. For a supplementary search we will use Google Scholar. In the second step, keywords will be chosen for the search: Gerontology of Politics; Senior parties; Older Persons; Senior Citizens; Pensioners; Elderly; Ageing; Senior political participation; Senior Representation; Social Structuring.

Eligibility criteria: Not reported.

Source of evidence screening and selection: Filtering the articles and creating the final sample: after defining the first two steps, the actual search will be performed in the selected databases based on the defined search words. Usually this stage brings up a large number of articles, some of which are not relevant to the research. Therefore, at this stage, all abstracts of all articles will be read, in order to be left exclusively with only the relevant articles.

This procedure will be carried out by the entire research team at the same time and in order to ensure conformity in the screening procedure.

Data management: After the list of articles is determined by the entire research team, they will be read in depth and analyzed in two stages: 1. A quantitative-theoretical analysis will be conducted based on established criteria. 2. A content analysis will be conducted, in the light of which the categories and sub-categories will be created and at the end the main theoretical and empirical themes will be revealed in the interpretive process. Both stages will be accompanied by a peer discussion to ensure the reliability and credibility of the research.

Language restriction: No.

Country(ies) involved: Israel.

Keywords: Gerontology of Politics; Senior parties; Older Persons; Senior Citizens; Pensioners; Elderly; Ageing; Senior political participation; Senior Representation; Social Structuring.

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