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AAG SCOPING REVIEW ▶ LGBTI AGEING RESEARCH

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CONTRIBUTORS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Australian Association of Gerontology (AAG) acknowledges Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognises the continuing connection to lands, waters and communities. We pay our respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures; and to Elders both past and present. For further information see AAG's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Ageing Advisory Group (ATSIAAG).



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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

LGBTI- people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and those who have intersex variations.

LGBTI ageing research- defined as research that is related to the process of growing old, the experiences of those typically categorised as older, and the delivery of services or other resources (e.g. informal care) to older people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, who have intersex variations, and those who might describe their gender and/or sexuality in different ways (e.g. gender diverse, queer or two-spirit).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The aim of this Scoping Review was to map the range of available LGBTI ageing research through systematic searches of the academic and 'grey literature' (i.e. not published in academic peer-reviewed journals). English-language publications from all countries were included in this Scoping Review. The syntheses in the results section also separately report on research from Australia and New Zealand due to its potential to be particularly relevant for Australian policy development.

By 'LGBTI ageing research' we are referring to research that is related to the process of growing old, the experiences of those typically categorised as older, and the delivery of services or other resources (e.g. informal care) to older people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, who have intersex variations, and those who might describe their gender and/or sexuality in different ways (e.g. gender diverse, queer or two-spirit).

CONCLUSIONS/KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Australia has a relatively high proportion of publications exploring LGBTI ageing relative to population size when compared to North America.
- ▶ Based on the findings of this Scoping Review, AAG has identified the following areas where there potentially may be sufficient evidence to conduct further evidence assessments and develop guidance for Australian aged care and other service providers:
 - Social connectedness of older lesbian women and gay men in later life, including: identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services; community/social support; relationships, intimacy and sexuality, and; discrimination.
 - Housing needs and preferences of older lesbian women and gay men, including residential aged care.
- ▶ There is a need for evaluations of services that aim to improve the ageing experience for LGBTI people:
 - This Scoping Review found that studies that explore and define issues faced by older LGBTI people are the most common. Service provision models and other approaches to meeting the needs of older LGBTI people must be developed and assessed.
 - For example, a 2018 systematic review on community-dwelling LGBT people's perceptions of sexuality in residential aged care identified the urgent need to further explore the actual experiences of older residents in LGBT-specific facilities and non-LGBT specific facilities.
- ▶ Future research should explore and report on findings for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people separately. Grouping all LGBTI people together fails to acknowledge or capture the diversity between and within and between each group and may lead to over-simplifications and erroneous generalisations.
 - The majority of the systematic literature reviews identified in this Scoping Review grouped findings for all older LGBTI people together, an approach that is also noted as problematic by other authors of reviews.
- ▶ Future research is needed on the specific ageing needs of, and service provision for, older transgender people and issues specific to transgender people's ageing.
 - This Scoping Review found that transgender people are underrepresented in publications when compared to men and women.
 - The three non-systematic literature reviews focussing specifically on older transgender people published in the last decade all concluded that there is an underrepresentation of older transgender people in research.

- ▶ Future research is needed on the specific ageing needs of, and service provision for, older people with intersex variations and issues specific to the ageing of people with intersex variations.

- People with intersex variations were underrepresented in the individual publications identified in this Scoping Review.
- People with intersex variations were included in none of the systematic literature reviews and only one of the non-systematic literature reviews published in the last decade that were identified in this Scoping Review.

INCLUSION/EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Publications were considered eligible for inclusion if they were about (1) LGBTI people and (2) ageing/dementia. Ageing and dementia were included with associated terms such as aged care, ageing, gerontology and older people (defined as people over the age of 50 years and/or those who the publication authors identified as being older people).

Publications were excluded if they did not meet the inclusion criteria for LGBTI ageing research and/or if they were: a book review, media article, grant proposal, meeting abstract or meeting minutes, or focussed on a comparison of different age groups (i.e. not focussed on ageing).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Search results and included publications

After screening of titles and abstracts against the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 837 publications were identified for inclusion in the summary tables. Information on the characteristics of these 837 publications was extracted and summarised in a table which is publicly available at www.aag.asn.au on AAG website. This table includes information on:

- ▶ the location of the study reported in the publication (city and country, determined by the abstract or authors' location);
- ▶ genders explored (Men, Women, Transgender);
- ▶ publications exploring people who identify as having intersex variations;
- ▶ sexualities explored (Heterosexual, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Asexual), and;
- ▶ the topics explored.

Year of publication

There has been a steady increase in the number of publications related to LGBTI people's ageing in the last decade.

Types of study by region

This Scoping Review identified 94 publications from Australia and New Zealand, which is twice the proportion of publications per million residents when compared to North America. The most common type of studies reported in the publications from Australia and New Zealand were descriptive studies where the "aim is to produce a description of a state of affairs or a particular phenomenon, and/or to document its characteristics" (e.g. qualitative analyses of surveys, case studies, studies describing frequencies of a particular trait), followed by opinion pieces (which may include reference to published research by others), frameworks, policies, guidelines and training, and explorations of relationships (e.g. studies exploring whether depression is correlated with self-reported loneliness). These were also the four most common types of studies reported in publications internationally.

Genders explored

In Australia and New Zealand, 83 (88.30 %) publications explored people who identified as men; 60 (63.83 %) women, and; 43 (45.74 %) transgender (percentages are of number of publications from Australia and New Zealand- 94). This was similar to the proportions of genders explored internationally.

Sexualities explored

In Australia and New Zealand, proportionately more publications explored the sexuality "gay" (referring to men or women who identify with this term) when compared to other regions, but otherwise the pattern was similar: heterosexual- 1 (1.06 %); lesbian- 61 (64.89 %); gay- 84 (89.36 %); bisexual- 45 (47.87 %), and; asexual- 1 (1.06 %) (percentages are of number of publications from Australia and New Zealand- 94).

Publications exploring people with intersex variations

Overall, 35 (4.18 %) of the publications included explored people with intersex variations (percentage of total number of publications included in analyses- 837). The relative percentage was higher for publications from Australia and New Zealand with 27 (28.72 %) publications exploring people with intersex variations (percentage of number of publications from Australia and New Zealand- 94).

Publications exploring "Queer" and "Questioning"

Across all regions, three publications used the term "questioning" to describe the sexuality and/or gender and 19 used the term "queer". All but two of the publications included other terms for sexuality and/or gender. As the terms "queer" and "questioning" were relatively rare and often synonymous with other terms, they were not explored further in the analyses.

Topics explored

Overall, the patterns of the relative proportions of publications that explored various topics were similar in Australia to all regions combined. Spirituality, bereavement and the media portrayal of older LGBTI people was not explored in any publications of studies from Australian and New Zealand. There were proportionately more publications of studies from Australian and New Zealand exploring aged care in the home or community when compared to all regions.

The following topics were more frequently explored in publications (specifically in more than 10 % of the publications), including in publications from Australia and New Zealand: ageing experience; identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services; physical health and access to healthcare; aged care in residential nursing homes; aged care in the home or community/social services; community/social support; relationships, intimacy and sexuality, and; discrimination.

Literature reviews located during searches

There were eight systematic literature reviews and 31 other (i.e. non-systematic) literature reviews located during searches. All eight of the systematic literature reviews were published from 2009 onwards and 14 of the other literature reviews were published from 2009 onwards.

Only two of the eight systematic literature reviews reported results for specific sexualities and genders, namely 1. older gay men and 2. older lesbian women. Of the fourteen "other" (i.e. non-systematic) literature reviews, six looked at lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people separately or in sub-groups based on gender: one focussed on older gay men; one on older lesbian women; one on older lesbian and bisexual women, and; three focussed on older transgender people.

None of the systematic reviews identified included people with intersex variations. Only one of the other literature reviews published in the last decade included people with intersex variations in its exploration of retirement accommodation and aged care issues for GLBTI people.

Topics explored in a number of systematic and other literature reviews included: the ageing experience for older LGBTI people; identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services; aged care in the home and in residential services; training of professionals working with older LGBTI people; discrimination of older LGBTI people, and; the housing needs of older LGBTI people. Topics not explored in any of the reviews were: HIV/AIDS in the context of LGBTI ageing; bereavement; finance; media portrayal of older LGBTI people; policy and legal, and; spirituality. In addition, the only "special needs group" as defined in the Australian Commonwealth Aged Care Act 1997 explored in the reviews was older LGBTI people in regional, rural and remote areas.

Appendix 1 provides a summary of the key findings as stated by the authors for each of the eight systematic literature reviews published from 2009 onwards. Appendix 1 also includes abstracts of the 14 other literature reviews published from 2009 onwards. These summaries are provided so readers can gain further insight into the reviews that have been conducted in the last decade. No attempt to compare and collate these findings in a systematic way or assess the quality of the reviews has been made.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS SCOPING REVIEW

As this Scoping Review was developed to be a precursor for further evidence assessments such as systematic literature reviews, no assessment of the risk of bias or quality of the studies reported in the included publications was performed. The location of the study was determined with by the location of the study participants as stated in the title and/or abstract, or by the location of the study authors at time of publication which may or may not reflect the true location of the study. In addition, the search results were limited to English-language publications only. Finally, this Scoping Review summarises publications and may provide an over- or under-estimate of the number of studies conducted, as one study may be reported in multiple publications or a single publication may report on more than one study, respectively.

Only in cases where eligibility and/or study type could not be determined by the abstract and/or title was the full text sought. Therefore, information on the genders, sexuality, intersex variations and topics explored in the included publications was largely based on abstracts and titles alone. It may therefore be possible that an analysis of the full text of the included publications would reveal that some or all of the characteristics were different to those identified in this Scoping Review. However, we are confident that this Scoping Review was sufficiently rigorous to provide a map of the range of publications of studies exploring LGBTI people's ageing and to provide a basis for future detailed evidence assessments including an assessment of the studies' quality.

BACKGROUND AND METHODS

BACKGROUND

The aim of this Scoping Review was to map the range of available LGBTI ageing research. Depending on this range, areas where there was sufficient research to consider a more in-depth evidence assessment to inform policy, such as a systematic literature review including an assessment of the quality of the studies reported in the publications, and/or gaps where more research is needed were identified. English-language publications from all countries were included in this Scoping Review. The syntheses in the results section also separately report on research from Australia and New Zealand due to its potential to be particularly relevant for Australian policy development.

By 'LGBTI ageing research' we are referring to research that is related to the process of growing old, the experiences of those typically categorised as older, and the delivery of services or other resources (e.g. informal care) to older people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, who have intersex variations, and those who might describe their gender and/or sexuality in different ways (e.g. gender diverse, queer or two-spirit).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted in this Scoping Review was informed by the Joanna Briggs Institute Reviewers' Manual 2015- Methodology for JBI Scoping Reviews (1), the framework of Arksey and O'Malley (2), and the work of Levac et al. (3). The aim, purpose and scope of this Scoping Review including search terms and inclusion and exclusion criteria were defined by the authors in consultation with the project steering committee before searches were conducted (3). Exclusion criteria were reviewed and further defined in consultation with the steering committee after the first 300 articles had been screened for eligibility (3). The steering committee comprised a range of researchers and service providers with an interest and expertise in LGBTI ageing.

Search strategy

The following databases were searched between 12 October 2017 and 13 November 2017 and updated 26 July 2018: Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA); The Campbell Collaboration Online Library; The Cochrane Library- Cochrane Reviews; Informit; International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS); MEDLINE (Ovid); ProQuest Family Health Database; ProQuest Health and Medical Collection; ProQuest Nursing and Allied Health Database; ProQuest Psychology Database; PsycARTICLES (Ovid); PsycBOOKS (Ovid); PsycINFO (Ovid); Social Science Database (ProQuest); Sociological Abstracts (ProQuest); Sociology Database (ProQuest), and; Web of Science Core Collection. Where possible, title fields only were searched, and search results were restricted to English language only.

The following search terms were used (with minor modifications to meet the requirements of each search platform): (Agendered OR AIS OR Asexual OR Bisexual OR BrotherBoy OR "Diverse bodies" OR "Diverse genders" OR "Diverse sexuality" OR "Diverse relationships" OR Gay OR "Gender queer" OR "Gender questioning" OR "Gender identity" OR "Gender diverse" OR GLBT OR Homophobia OR Homosexual OR Intersex OR Lesbian OR LGBT OR LGB OR LGBT+ OR LGBTI OR LGBTQI OR LGBTIQ OR LGBTIQIA OR LGBTQQ OR "Sexual Orientation" OR "Single Sex" OR SisterGirl OR Transsex OR Transgender OR "Two spirit" OR Queer OR "2 spirit") AND (Aged OR Ageing OR Aging OR dementia OR elder* OR frail OR geront* OR geriatric* OR "later life" OR mature OR "old age" OR old OR older OR "over 60s" OR senior*).

Publications that may not be captured in any of the above databases (i.e. 'grey' literature such as books, reports etc.) were also considered for inclusion in this Scoping Review. Grey literature was identified by requesting that steering group members send lists of any publications in grey literature that they were aware of.

Duplicates were removed using Endnote's (X8.1) duplicate function and manual searches of the publications.

Inclusion and exclusion of publications in summary tables

Publications identified through the searches were screened for inclusion in this Scoping Review by one of the authors by assessing titles and abstracts. If no abstract was available in the search result, an abstract, summary, full text and/or blurb was sought.

Publications were considered eligible for inclusion if they were about (1) LGBTI people and (2) ageing/dementia. Ageing and dementia were included with associated terms such as aged care, ageing, gerontology and older people (defined as people over the age of 50 years and/or those who the publication authors identified as being older people).

Publications were excluded if they did not meet the inclusion criteria for LGBTI ageing research and/or if they were: a book review, media article, grant proposal, meeting abstract or meeting minutes, or focussed on a comparison of different age groups (i.e. not focussed on ageing). Excluded publications were screened by a second author to ensure no eligible publications had been missed.

Extracting and summarising characteristics of included publications

A numerical summary of the included publications based on their titles and abstracts was conducted and summarised in tables by assessing titles and abstracts. Information was extracted by one of the authors on the: location of the study reported in the publication (city and country, determined by the abstract or authors' location), genders explored (Men, Women, Transgender), publications exploring people who identify as having intersex variations, sexualities explored (Heterosexual, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Asexual), and topics explored. Location was grouped into four categories: Australia and New Zealand, Europe, North America (Canada and the United States) and "Other" (all other countries). Publications reporting on studies in more than one location were assigned multiple location tags.

Two of the authors classified the study type categorisations of all of the included publications. The taxonomy of different study types from the EPPI-Centre Keywording Strategy for Classifying Education Research was adopted (4). The labels applied to the topics explored were developed in consultation with the steering committee and were refined and expanded during extraction of information from the included publications.

Only in cases where eligibility and/or study type could not be determined by the abstract and/or title was the full text sought. Therefore, information on the genders, sexuality and topics explored in the included publications was largely based on abstracts and titles alone. It may therefore be possible that an analysis of the full text of the included publications would reveal that some or all of the characteristics were different to those identified in this Scoping Review.

No assessment of the risk of bias or quality of the studies reported in the included publications was performed, as this Scoping Review aimed to be a precursor to more detailed evidence assessments (1).

Endnote (X8.1), Excel (Office 365 for Business) and GNU PSPP (2007, 1.0.1-g818227, Free Software Foundation Inc.) were used to compile numerical summaries and store data.

RESULTS

SEARCH RESULTS AND INCLUDED PUBLICATIONS

A total of 5,617 search results were obtained, of which 3,495 were duplicates giving a total of 2,122 publications to be considered for inclusion in the summary tables. After screening of titles and abstracts against the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 837 publications were identified for inclusion in the summary tables (Figure 1). Information on the characteristics of these 837 publications was extracted and summarised in a table which is publicly available at www.aag.asn.au on AAG website.

Flow Diagram for **LGBTI Ageing Scoping Review**
(modified from PRISMA 2009)

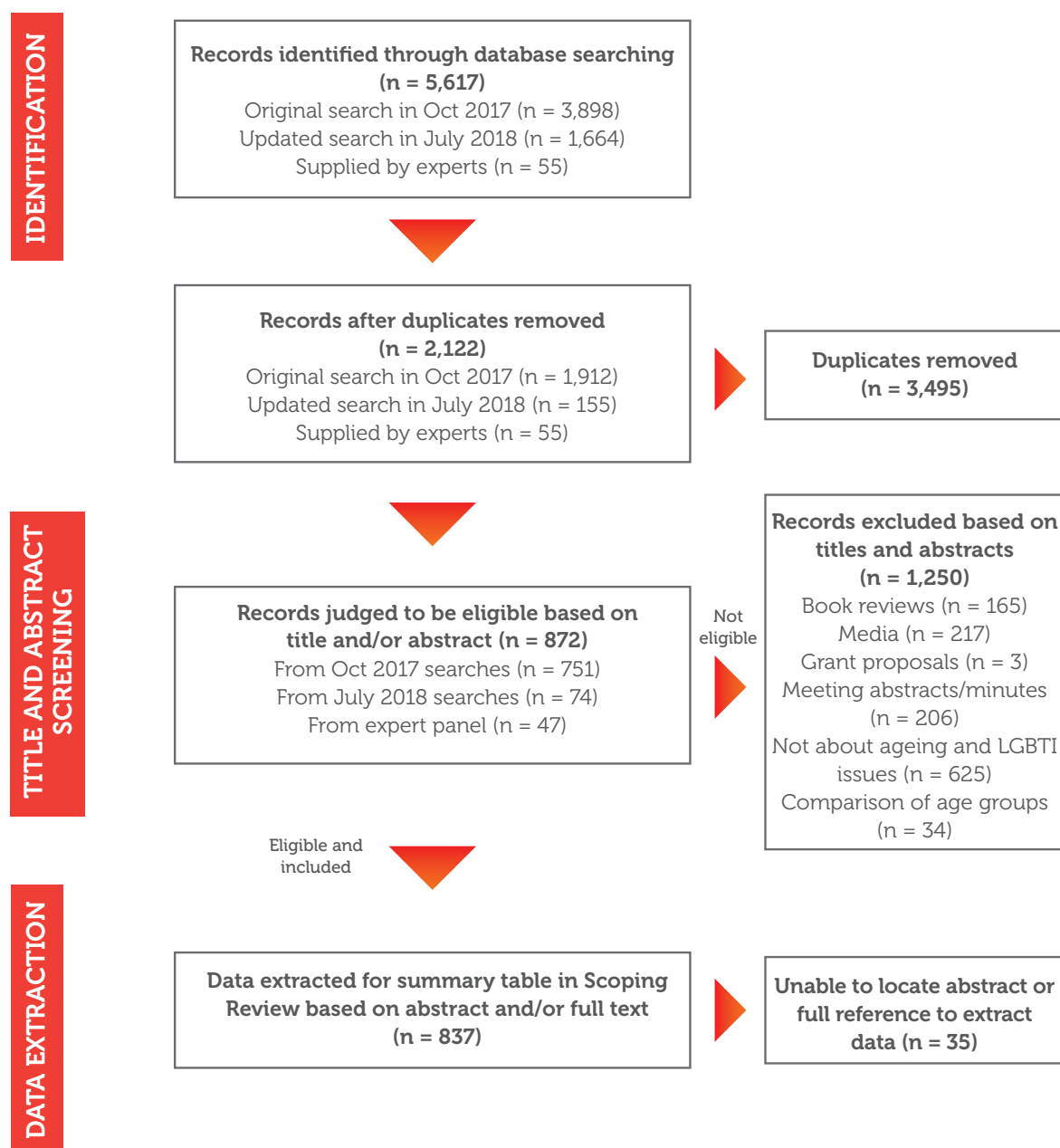


Figure 1. Flow-chart depicting search and screening strategy for inclusion of publications in this scoping review. Modified from the PRISMA Statement flow-chart (5).

YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Figure 2 shows the number of publications by year. There has been an increase in the number of publications related to LGBTI people’s ageing in the last decade.

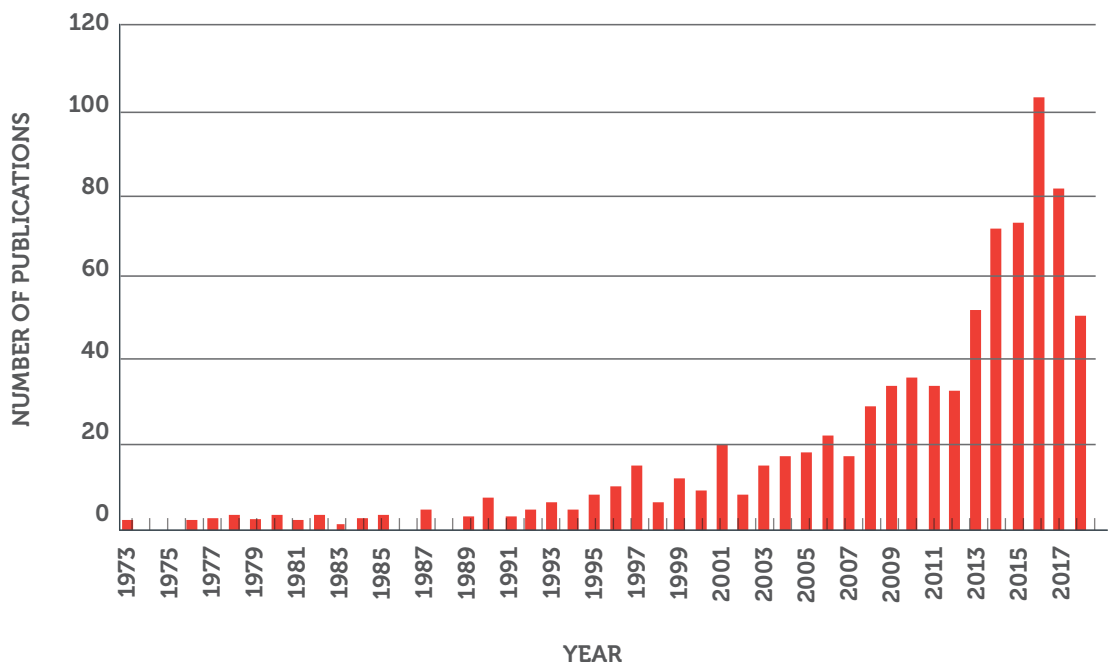


Figure 2. Publication year of 829 of the 837 included publications on LGBTI people’s ageing (8 publications did not have a publication date).

REGION OF PUBLICATION

The location of the studies reported in the publications by region for Australia and New Zealand and North America are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of publications from different regions as well as a proportion per million residents for Australia and New Zealand and North America based on 2016 population estimates (6).

Region	Number of publications	Number of residents	Proportion of publications per million residents
Australia and New Zealand (NZ)	94	Australia 24.21 million NZ 4.69 million	3.25
Europe	150		
North America	577	Canada 36.26 million United States 323.41 million	1.6
Other regions	16		

TYPES OF STUDY BY REGION

The most common type of studies reported in the publications were descriptive studies where the “aim is to produce a description of a state of affairs or a particular phenomenon, and/or to document its characteristics” (4) (e.g. qualitative analyses of surveys, case studies, studies describing frequencies of a particular trait), followed by opinion pieces (which may include reference to published research by others), explorations of relationships (e.g. studies exploring whether depression is correlated with self-reported loneliness) and frameworks, policies, guidelines and training (Table 2).

Table 2. Number of publications reporting on different study types by region. Study type classifications are based on the EPPI-Centre Keywording Strategy for Classifying Education Research (4). The study types marked with an asterisk (*) were mutually exclusive study types (i.e. each publication could only be assigned one of these types). The remaining study types were not mutually exclusive, so the totals in this table exceed the total number of publications included in this Scoping Review.

Study Type	Number of publications by region				
	Australia and NZ	Europe	North America	Other	Total
Description*	36	72	210	7	325
Exploration of relationships*	16	13	111	5	145
Prospective evaluation of naturally occurring practice*	0	0	1	0	1
Retrospective evaluation of natural practice*	3	3	10	0	16
Evaluation of researcher manipulated practice*	2	4	23	0	29
Frameworks, policies, guidelines & training	23	11	77	2	113
Opinion piece	24	51	194	2	271
Development of methodology	1	10	15	0	26
Systematic literature review	2	3	3	0	8
Other literature review	2	1	27	1	31

GENDERS EXPLORED

Across all regions, 655 (78.26 %) publications explored people who identified as men; 604 (72.16 %) women, and; 286 (34.17 %) transgender (percentages are of total number of publications included in analyses- 837). The pattern was similar for Australia and New Zealand, with 83 (88.30 %) publications exploring people who identified as men; 60 (63.83 %) women, and; 43 (45.74 %) transgender (percentages are of number of publications from Australia and New Zealand- 94).

Table 3 shows the genders explored by study type for publications of studies in Australia and New Zealand.

Table 3. Number of publications grouped by type of study and gender for publications reporting on studies from Australia and New Zealand. Note that each publication may have explored more than one gender. The study types marker with an asterisk (*) were mutually exclusive study types (i.e. each publication could only be assigned one of these types). The remaining study types were not mutually exclusive, so the totals in this table exceed the total number of publications included in this Scoping Review.

Region: Australia and New Zealand			
Study Type	Number of publications by region		
	Men	Women	Transgender
Description*	28	20	9
Exploration of relationships*	16	4	3
Prospective evaluation of naturally occurring practice*	0	0	0
Retrospective evaluation of natural practice*	2	2	3
Evaluation of researcher manipulated practice*	1	1	2
Frameworks, policies, guidelines & training	19	20	21
Opinion piece	21	17	12
Development of methodology	1	1	0
Systematic literature review	1	2	0
Other literature review	2	2	2

SEXUALITIES EXPLORED

Overall, the sexualities explored in the publications were: heterosexual- 35 (4.18 %); lesbian- 594 (70.97 %); gay- 646 (77.18 %); bisexual- 374 (44.68 %), and; asexual- 3 (0.36 %) (percentages are of total number of publications included in analyses- 837). In Australia and New Zealand, proportionately more publications explored the sexuality "gay" (referring to men or women who identify with this term), but otherwise the pattern was similar: heterosexual- 1 (1.06 %); lesbian- 61 (64.89 %); gay- 84 (89.36 %); bisexual- 45 (47.87 %), and; asexual- 1 (1.06 %) (percentages are of number of publications from Australia and New Zealand- 94).

Table 4 shows the sexualities explored by study type for publications of studies in Australia and New Zealand.

Table 4. Number of publications grouped by type of study and sexuality for publications reporting on studies from Australia and New Zealand. Note that each publication may have explored more than one sexuality. The study types marked with an asterisk (*) were mutually exclusive study types (i.e. each publication could only be assigned one of these types). The remaining study types were not mutually exclusive, so the totals in this table exceed the total number of publications included in this Scoping Review.

Region: Australia and New Zealand					
Study Type	Sexuality				
	Heterosexual	Lesbian	Gay	Bisexual	Asexual
Description*	1	21	29	12	0
Exploration of relationships*	0	4	16	3	0
Prospective evaluation of naturally occurring practice*	0	0	0	0	0
Retrospective evaluation of natural practice*	0	3	3	3	0
Evaluation of researcher manipulated practice*	0	1	1	1	0
Frameworks, policies, guidelines & training	0	20	19	18	0
Opinion piece	0	17	21	11	0
Development of methodology	0	1	1	0	0
Systematic literature review	0	2	1	1	0
Other literature review	0	2	2	2	1

PUBLICATIONS EXPLORING PEOPLE WITH INTERSEX VARIATIONS

Overall, 35 (4.18 %) of the publications included explored people with intersex variations (percentage of total number of publications included in analyses- 837). When compared to publications reporting on studies from Australia and New Zealand, the relative percentage was higher with 27 (28.72 %) publications exploring people with intersex variations (percentage of number of publications from Australia and New Zealand- 94, see Table 5).

Table 5. Number of publications exploring people with intersex variations grouped by type of study for publications reporting on studies from Australia and New Zealand. The study types marker with an asterisk (*) were mutually exclusive study types (i.e. each publication could only be assigned one of these types). The remaining study types were not mutually exclusive, so the totals in this table exceed the total number of publications included in this Scoping Review.

Region: Australia and New Zealand	
Study Type	Number of publications exploring people with intersex variations
	Intersex
Description*	4
Exploration of relationships*	2
Prospective evaluation of naturally occurring practice*	0
Retrospective evaluation of natural practice*	1
Evaluation of researcher manipulated practice*	1
Frameworks, policies, guidelines & training	14
Opinion piece	10
Development of methodology	0
Systematic literature review	0
Other literature review	1

PUBLICATIONS EXPLORING “QUEER” AND “QUESTIONING”

Across all regions, three publications used the term “questioning” to describe the sexuality and/or gender and 19 used the term “queer”. All but two of the publications included other terms for sexuality and/or gender. As the terms “queer” and “questioning” were relatively rare and often synonymous with other terms, they were not explored further in the analyses.

TOPICS EXPLORED

A summary of the topics explored in the included publications are provided in Table 6. Overall, the patterns of the relative proportions of publications that explored various topics were similar in Australia to the all regions combined.

The following topics were more frequently explored in publications (specifically in more than 10 % of the publications), including in publications from Australia and New Zealand: ageing experience; identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services;

physical health and access to healthcare; aged care in residential nursing homes; aged care in the home or community/social services; community/social support; relationships, intimacy and sexuality, and; discrimination (Table 6).

Spirituality, bereavement and the media portrayal of older LGBTI people was not explored in any publications of studies from Australian and New Zealand. There were proportionately more publications of studies from Australian and New Zealand exploring aged care in the home or community when compared to all regions.

Table 6. Topics explored for all regions and Australia and New Zealand. Percentages are of the total number of publications for all regions (N = 837) and for Australia and New Zealand (n = 94), respectively.

Topic	All regions		Australia and New Zealand	
	Number of publications	Percentage	Number of publications	Percentage
Physical and mental health				
Ageing experience	227	27.12	28	29.79
Dementia/Alzheimer's	24	2.87	6	6.38
Experience of social exclusion, loneliness and isolation (including as a result of marriage bans)	76	9.08	7	7.45
HIV/AIDS	68	8.12	8	8.51
Identity commitment, concealment and development	209	24.97	21	22.34
Mental health and mental healthcare services	265	31.66	24	25.53
Physical health and access to healthcare	208	24.85	24	25.53
Aged care services and support				
Aged care in residential nursing homes	120	14.34	40	42.55
Aged care in the home or community/ social services	189	22.58	47	50.00
End-of-life care and planning	38	4.54	4	4.26
Training professionals working with older LGBTI people	195	23.30	24	25.53

Table 6. Continued

Topic	All regions		Australia and New Zealand	
	Number of publications	Percentage	Number of publications	Percentage
Social capital and connectedness				
Bereavement	19	2.27	0	0.00
Caregiving/Carers	49	5.85	6	6.38
Community/social support	214	25.57	23	24.47
Family (biological and/or of choice)	78	9.32	7	7.45
Relationships, intimacy and sexuality	113	13.50	9	9.57
Social and institutional factors				
Discrimination	286	34.17	37	39.36
Elder abuse	12	1.43	1	1.06
Employment/unemployment	20	2.39	4	4.26
Finance	21	2.51	2	2.13
Housing	53	6.33	4	4.26
Legal and estates	33	3.94	1	1.06
Media portrayal of older LGBTI people	22	2.63	0	0.00
Policy and legal	52	6.21	5	5.32
Poverty	43	5.14	4	4.26
Spirituality	27	3.23	0	0.00
Special needs groups (as defined in the Australian Commonwealth Aged Care Act 1997)				
Care leavers	2	0.24	1	1.06
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse peoples	43	5.14	3	3.19
Homelessness	0	0.00	0	0.00
Indigenous people	1	0.12	1	1.06
Regional, rural and remote	22	2.63	2	2.13
Veterans	5	0.60	0	0.00

LITERATURE REVIEWS LOCATED DURING SEARCHES

Systematic literature reviews were defined as those with explicitly stated systematic methods for 1. Conducting searches, 2. Determining eligibility of included publications, 3. Assessment of quality, and 4. Extraction of data and collation of findings. "Other" literature reviews were defined as those with an explicitly stated systematic method for conducting searches, but that did not meet all of the requirements 2-4 for systematic reviews.

There were eight systematic literature reviews and 31 other literature reviews located during searches (see Table 2). All eight of the systematic literature reviews were published from 2009 onwards (7–14) and 14 of the other literature reviews were published from 2009 onwards (15–28). The full text of one of the other literature reviews published from 2009 onwards was unable to be located (see Appendix 1).

Only two of the eight systematic literature reviews reported results for specific sexualities and genders, namely older gay men (12) and older lesbian women (8) (Appendix 1). Of the fourteen "other" (i.e. non-systematic) literature reviews, six looked at lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people separately or in sub-groups based on gender: one focussed on older gay men (26); one on older lesbian women (25); one on older lesbian and bisexual women (20), and; three focussed on older transgender people (15,22,23) (Appendix 1).

None of the systematic reviews identified included people with intersex variations (Appendix 1). Only one of the other literature reviews published in the last decade included people with intersex variations in its exploration of retirement accommodation and aged care issues for LGBTI people (GRAI and Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute, 2010) (27) (Appendix 1).

Table 7 provides an overview of the topics explored in the reviews published from 2009 onwards, grouped by systematic literature reviews and other literature reviews. Information on the genders, sexuality and topics explored in the included publications was largely based on abstracts and titles alone. It may therefore be possible that an analysis of the full text of the included publications would reveal that some or all of the characteristics were different to those identified in this Scoping Review.

Topics explored in a number of systematic and other literature reviews included: the ageing experience for older LGBTI people; identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services; aged care in the home and in residential services; training of professionals working with older LGBTI people; discrimination of older LGBTI people, and; the housing needs of older LGBTI people. Topics not explored in any of the reviews were: HIV/AIDS in the context of LGBTI ageing; bereavement; finance; media portrayal of older LGBTI people; policy and legal, and; spirituality (Table 7). In addition, the only "special needs group" as defined in the Australian Commonwealth Aged Care Act 1997 explored in the reviews was older LGBTI people in regional, rural and remote areas (Table 7).

Appendix 1 provides a summary of the key findings as stated by the authors for each of the eight systematic literature reviews published from 2009 onwards. Appendix 1 also includes abstracts of the 14 other literature reviews published from 2009 onwards. These summaries are provided so readers can gain further insight into the reviews that have been conducted in the last decade. No attempt to compare and collate these findings in a systematic way or assess the quality of the reviews has been made.

Table 7. Topics explored in reviews published from 2009 onwards, grouped by systematic literature reviews (n = 8) and “other” literature reviews (n = 14). Systematic literature reviews were defined as those with explicitly stated systematic methods for 1. Conducting searches, 2. Determining eligibility of included publications, 3. Assessment of quality, and 4. Extraction of data and collation of findings. “Other” literature reviews were defined as those with an explicitly stated systematic method for conducting searches, but not all of requirements 2-4 for systematic reviews.

Topic	Systematic Literature Reviews		Other Literature Reviews	
	Number of publications	Reference number	Number of publications	Reference number
Physical and mental health				
Ageing experience	2	(9,13)	6	(20,22,24, 26–28)
Dementia/Alzheimer’s	0		1	(22)
Experience of social exclusion, loneliness and isolation (including as a result of marriage bans)	1	(12)	1	(21)
HIV/AIDS	0		0	
Identity commitment, concealment and development	4	(7–9,11)	2	(22,28)
Mental health and mental healthcare services	3	(8,9,12)	3	(22,27,28)
Physical health and access to healthcare	3	(9,11,14)	6	(15,16,18, 20,23,27)
Aged care services and support				
Aged care in residential nursing homes	2	(7,14)	2	(23,27)
Aged care in the home or community/ social services	2	(9,14)	4	(16,23,24,27)
End-of-life care and planning	0		3	(17,18,27)
Training professionals working with older LGBTI people	2	(8,10)	4	(16–18,23)
Social capital and connectedness				
Bereavement	0		0	
Caregiving/Carers	1	(9)	0	
Community/social support	2	(8,9)	0	
Family (biological and/or of choice)	3	(8,9,11)	0	
Relationships, intimacy and sexuality	1	(9)	1	(17)

Table 7. Continued

Topic	Systematic Literature Review		Other Literature Review	
	Number of publications	Reference number	Number of publications	Reference number
Social and institutional factors				
Discrimination	2	(9,12)	7	(18,19,22,23, 25,27,28)
Elder abuse	0		2	(19,22)
Employment/unemployment	0		1	(15)
Finance	0		0	
Housing	2	(9,14)	3	(15,22,24)
Legal and estates	0		1	(22)
Media portrayal of older LGBTI people	0		0	
Policy and legal	0		0	
Poverty	0		1	(15)
Spirituality	0		0	
Special needs groups (as defined in the Australian Commonwealth Aged Care Act 1997)				
Care leavers	0		0	
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse peoples	0		2	(19,21)
Homelessness	0		0	
Indigenous people	0		0	
Regional, rural and remote	1	(12)	0	
Veterans	0		0	

DISCUSSION OF KEY FINDINGS

There has been a steady increase in the number of publications related to LGBTI people's ageing in the last decade. Studies that are exploring and defining issues faced by older LGBTI people are the most common. There is a need for further evaluation of services that aim to improve the ageing experience for LGBTI people. For example, the 2018 systematic literature review "How do community-dwelling LGBT people perceive sexuality in residential aged care?" by Mahieu and Gastmans found an increasing number of studies on health equity for older LGBT people in residential aged care in the last 10-15 years. In addition, they noted there are several studies exploring nursing home managers', nursing staff's, and heterosexual residents' perceptions of older LGBT people. However, they identified an urgent need to further explore the actual experiences of older residents in LGBT-specific facilities and non-LGBT specific facilities.

In their 2016 systematic literature review on older lesbian women, Hayman and Wilkes (8) noted that many publications group findings for all older LGBTI people together. This approach of grouping all lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people together fails to acknowledge or explore the diversity between and within and between each group and may lead to over-simplifications and erroneous generalisations (8,10). The majority of the systematic literature reviews identified in this Scoping Review grouped findings for all older LGBTI people together. It is not possible to comment on the extent to which older LGBTI people were grouped together in the individual (i.e. non-review) studies reported in publications included in this Scoping Review as most of the information on was assessed based on the titles and/or abstracts.

The findings of this Scoping Review found that men were explored in the publications more often than women, and men were explored in almost twice as many publications as transgender people. In addition, as noted above, previous reviews have found that studies group all LGBTI people together, which may lead to an overestimate of the actual numbers of transgender people included in published studies. Indeed, the three non-systematic literature reviews focussing specifically on older transgender people published in the last decade (Morris, 2017; Witten, 2014; Ettner, 2013) all concluded that there is an underrepresentation of older transgender people in research (15,22,23). In their systematic review of the health, social care and housing needs of LGBT older people, Addis et al. (2009) also concluded that there is a lack of research on bisexual and transgender people (14).

People with intersex variations were included in only 4.18 % of the publications internationally identified in this review, with a higher percentage (28.72 %) for Australia and New Zealand. However, as mentioned above, this is likely an overestimation of the actual number of intersex people included in the studies reported in these publications as many grouped all LGBTI people together. None of the systematic reviews identified included people with intersex variations and only one of the other literature reviews published in the last decade included people with intersex variations in its exploration of retirement accommodation and aged care issues for GLBTI people (GRAI and Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute, 2010) (27).

The following topics were more frequently explored in publications (specifically in more than 10 % of the publications), including in publications from Australia and New Zealand: ageing experience; identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services; physical health and access to healthcare; aged care in residential nursing homes; aged care in the home or community/social services; community/social support; relationships, intimacy and sexuality, and; discrimination. Topics explored in a number of systematic and other literature reviews included: the ageing experience for older LGBTI people; identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services; aged care in the home and in residential services; training of professionals working with older LGBTI people; discrimination of older LGBTI people, and; the housing needs of older LGBTI people.

Based on these findings, AAG identified the following areas where there potentially may be sufficient evidence to conduct further evidence assessments and develop guidance for Australian aged care and other service providers:

- ▶ Social connectedness of older lesbian women and gay men in later life, including identity commitment, concealment and development; mental health and mental healthcare services; community/social support; relationships, intimacy and sexuality, and; discrimination.
- ▶ Housing needs and preferences of older lesbian women and gay men, including residential aged care.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS SCOPING REVIEW

As this Scoping Review was developed to be a precursor for further evidence assessments such as systematic literature reviews, no assessment of the risk of bias or quality of the studies reported in the included publications was performed (1). The taxonomy of different study types from the EPPI-Centre Keywording Strategy for Classifying Education Research was adopted (4). While this taxonomy was originally designed for studies within the field of education, it better reflects the unique context of social research than more traditional classification schemes that exclude less rigorous research methods that, while limited, contain information that might be useful for practice and policy development. The location of the study was determined with by the location of the study participants as stated in the title and/or abstract, or by the location of the study authors at time of publication which may or may not reflect the true location of the study. In addition, the search results were limited to English language publications only. Finally, this Scoping Review summarises publications and may provide an over- or under-estimate of the number of studies conducted, as one study may be reported in multiple publications or a single publication may report on more than one study, respectively.

Only in cases where eligibility and/or study type could not be determined by the abstract and/or title was the full text sought. Therefore, information on the genders, sexuality, intersex variations and topics explored in the included publications was largely based on abstracts and titles alone. It may therefore be possible that an analysis of the full text of the included publications would reveal that some or all of the characteristics were different to those identified in this Scoping Review. However, we are confident that this Scoping Review was sufficiently rigorous to provide a map of the range of publications of studies exploring LGBTI people's ageing and to provide a basis for future detailed evidence assessments including an assessment of the studies' quality (1).



APPENDIX 1- SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Table A1 Systematic reviews published from 2009 onwards that were identified in this Scoping Review (n=8). Key findings as stated by authors are provided.

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Systematic literature reviews						
Mahieu, L., Cavolo, A. and Gastmans, C.	2018	How do community-dwelling LGBT people perceive sexuality in residential aged care? A systematic literature review	Yes	(7)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	
Hayman, Brenda and Wilkes, Lesley	2016	Older lesbian women's health and healthcare: A narrative review of the literature	Yes	(8)	Lesbian, Women	

Key findings as stated by authors

- "The 18 articles reviewed indicate that the topic of health equity for older LGBT people in RAC has increasingly gained importance during the last 10–15 years." (p.9)
- "Although not part of our formal analysis, studies involving nursing home managers, nursing staff, and heterosexual residents (Addis et al., 2009; Di Napoli, Breland, & Allen, 2013; Mahieu & Gastmans, 2015; Villar, Serrat, Faba, & Celdran, 2015; Willis, Raithby, Maegusuku-Hewett, & Miles, 2017) seems to indicate that fear of discrimination is, at least partly, grounded in reality." (p.9)
- "Participants had conflicting opinions about LGBT-specific nursing homes." (p.10)
- "In addition, we found no empirical studies on the actual experiences of older residents in LGBT-specific facilities (Mahieu & Gastmans, 2015)." (p.10)
- "This review reports on the perceptions of community-dwelling LGBT people on how sexuality and sexual expression should be managed in RAC. There is an urgent need to confirm these findings with studies of actual experiences of older LGBT residents living in LGBT-specific and non-LGBT-specific RAC facilities. Taking into account these perceptions and actual experiences is crucial in order to increase the accessibility of RAC to LGBT people and to ensure that they receive person-centred care." (p.10)
- "Seven articles demonstrating three themes, were eventually included in this narrative review. Three articles generated findings about support, and two articles each represented disclosure and resilience in relation to older lesbian women." (p.3458)
- "Most significantly, this review of current literature demonstrates a remarkable deficiency of research that addresses the unique needs of older lesbian women. Notably, in the context of Australian studies, there is only one contemporary, qualitative study (Hughes & Kentlyn 2015) reported in the literature." (p.3458)
- "In contrast to the abundance of literature that focuses on the health of people from diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (e.g. gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer, questioning, intersex and transgender people), there is very little research that addresses older lesbian women exclusively (Hughes 2007, Averett et al. 2013). This is significant because it implies that the health issues and needs of older people from diverse sexual orientations and gender expressions are homogenous and that findings can be applied equally to each group." (p.3465)
- "This narrative review of the included literature illuminated three main themes: support, resilience and disclosure. Within the included studies, older lesbian women identified that they felt supported and valued when inclusive language was used, particularly in relation to their interface with healthcare providers and in their role as research participants. Further culturally competent care that acknowledged family of choice was evaluated as essential to a supportive environment.
- While experiences that were not inclusive often led to frustration, they also located participants in a position where they had to draw on and develop resilience. Participants developed a level of resilience not seen in other cohorts because of regular and anticipated exposure to homophobia, discrimination and oppression. This coping or protective mechanism was recognised as a major achievement by older lesbian women.
- Finally, participants in the included articles identified that they further protected themselves by disclosing their lesbian identity in a limited and discerning manner. Participants experienced a heightened awareness of potential homophobia and discriminatory interactions and shielded themselves by choosing to hide their sexual orientation in some circumstances that were perceived as unsafe."

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Systematic literature reviews						
Mcparland, James and Camic, Paul M.	2016	Psychosocial factors and ageing in older lesbian, gay and bisexual people: a systematic review of the literature	Yes	(9)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women	
Betts, David, Maidment, Jane and Evans, Nikki	2016	Double jeopardy: The ageing LGBT population in social work education	Yes	(10)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	

Key findings as stated by authors

"A systematic review was conducted on empirical research involving lesbian, gay and bisexual individuals aged 60 or above. [...]41 studies met inclusion criteria." (Abstract)

"The results suggest lesbian, gay and bisexual individuals mostly adjust well to ageing identities, with mediating influences including self-acceptance and connection with peers. Challenges experienced included ageism and heteronormative health and social care services; intimate friendships, social support and respectful professionals mitigated such threats and facilitated successful ageing." (Abstract)

"Although sociolegal conditions are improving for older LGB individuals, even the most recent studies indicate that challenges remain (Gardner et al. 2014, Grossman et al. 2014). Also, having disclosed their sexuality more openly throughout their lives, current and upcoming cohorts may have experienced higher levels of harassment and abuse (Jenkins Morales et al. 2014)." (p.3433)

"However, having experienced these challenges, some older people may have high levels of resilience (Orel 2004, Kushner et al. 2013); nurses in particular are often in roles to help patients draw on this existing resilience during times of emotional and physical challenges. Those who have not come out may not have had this opportunity, so struggle more in later life (D'Augelli et al. 2001)." (pp.3433-3434)

"The majority of participants experienced barriers to health and social services and felt services did not meet their specific needs (Smith et al. 2010, Orel 2014)." (p.3434)

"Research findings indicate care staff may be unsupportive or unprepared to provide services to LGB older people (Neville et al. 2015); nurses may have an important role in training organisations to provide respectful and culturally appropriate services." (p.3434)

"Also, evidence suggest those without partners or contact with relatives are a particularly vulnerable population that may lack emotional support and require more intensive help (Grossman et al. 2000)." (p.3434)

"This article reviews the literature on the extent to which social work education prepares students to work with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people and ageing individuals." (Abstract)

"Eighteen empirical studies were collected that focused on social work education and ageing. The majority of these (13) were qualitative research, with the remaining five using quantitative or mixed method research methodologies. Ten studies on social work education and sexual and gender minorities were used in this review, with six being quantitative and four qualitative." (p.92)

"As we have discussed, there is an emerging awareness of the need to generate interest and competency for social work practice with older LGBT people. In relation to gerontological content, there have been investigations into faculty perceptions and expertise, the validity of integrating gerontological course content and practice opportunities, and efforts to address negative student perceptions about age and ageing. Sexual and gender content has received less investigation, but there have still been efforts to explore how educators and students perceive LGBT+ populations. It is clear from the concerns that some older LGBT people face that social work education arguably needs to address the critical intersection between ageing and sexual identity. However, the relationship between the inclusion of specific content, student perceptions, and employment aspirations is contestable, and further research is required to explore the validity of these interventions. Research in the area of social work education and sexual and gender minorities is also needed, especially to address the lack of diversity in studies that see the LGBT community as a homogenous group." (pp.99-100)

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Systematic literature reviews						
Caceres, Billy A. and Frank, Mayu O.	2018	Successful ageing in lesbian, gay and bisexual older people: a concept analysis	Yes	(11)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women	
Trujillo, Ramiro A.	2015	Factors associated with positive mental health well-being among elderly gay men: A systematic review of the literature	Yes	(12)	Gay, Men	

Key findings as stated by authors

"[...] 20 studies met inclusion criteria" (p.186)

"What does this research add to existing knowledge in gerontology?"

- Gerontology and reducing healthcare disparities are major concerns for healthcare organisations internationally.
- Lesbian, gay and bisexual older people face significant mental and physical health disparities related to the lack of access to culturally appropriate care and fear of discrimination worldwide.
- Successful ageing has been applied to several populations; however, little is known about the meaning of successful ageing for lesbian, gay and bisexual older people.

What are the implications of this new knowledge for nursing care with older people?

- There were similar themes in the literature in relation to the antecedents, attributes and consequences of successful ageing in lesbian, gay and bisexual older people.
- Successful ageing in lesbian, gay and bisexual older people is defined as a subjective and multifactorial concept that is characterised by support from families of origin/families of choice, access to lesbian, gay and bisexual-friendly services and the development of crisis competence skills which impact the ageing experience of lesbian, gay and bisexual individuals.

How could the findings be used to influence policy or practice or research or education?

- Healthcare agencies and international organisations should address lesbian, gay and bisexual health in their initiatives.
- Nurses should utilise models of successful ageing to guide the development of culturally appropriate health promotion interventions aimed at decreasing disparities in this population.
- More research is needed on health-promoting behaviours and the ageing experience of lesbian, gay and bisexual older people worldwide." (Box on p.185)

"This meta-analysis explores many contributing risk factors and adversities in older gay men, as well as contributing factors such as coping and survival strategies to reach positive mental health wellbeing. The meta-analysis reviews 35 studies within the last 10 years and analyses these studies for content. Results in this meta-analysis indicate that discrimination, stigmatization, bullying, living away from the city, and lack of education and understanding about the LGBT population were factors that affected the lives of many older gay men throughout their lives. Older gay men faced many adversities and ways of discrimination that led to mental health disorders in their lives. Findings indicate that some older gay men were able to cope with the adversities; some were not, leading to substance abuse and risky behaviours isolating them from reality. Research shows that many older gay men have isolated themselves from society in general due to discrimination factors and even from the LGBT community due to discrimination within the LGBT population (i.e., negative dynamics and negative statements between younger and older gay men). Implications for social work and multicultural social work practice, future research, and social policy on the LGBT were also discussed." (Abstract in its entirety)

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Systematic literature reviews						
Fredriksen-Goldsen, Karen I. and Muraco, Anna	2010	Aging and sexual orientation: a 25-year review of the literature	Yes	(13)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women	
Addis, Samia, Davies, Myfanwy, Greene, Giles, Macbride-Stewart, Sara and Shepherd, Michael	2009	The health, social care and housing needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender older people: A review of the literature	Yes	(14)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	

Key findings as stated by authors

"In a review of 58 articles published between 1984 and 2008, this article synthesizes the recent state of social research on older lesbian, gay male, and bisexual adults [...]" (Abstract)

"From a life-course perspective, the interplay of the social context and historical times as well as the nature and consequences of linked and interdependent lives are the primary themes embedded in the existing research. Just as the lives of LGB older adults have changed over time, the study of LGB older adults also has changed according to the social contexts in which the research has been conducted.

Several historical trends cut across the substantive areas of research addressed. The initial research on LGB aging focused on dismantling negative stereotypes. The most common stereotype that the early research sought to dispel was that older gays and lesbians are depressed and experience accelerated or maladjustment to aging. [...]

Psychosocial adjustment to aging was the theme of the next wave of research. [...] A related development in the field, the third wave focused on identity development in the lives of older LGB adults. [...]

The most recent wave of research examines the social support and community-based needs and experiences of older LGB adults. Studies in this area identify the need for LGB-specific services in housing, health, caregiving, and other human services. This area of contemporary research examines the variation between and among individuals with respect to gender, aging bodies, relationships, family life, and social networks. One last trend in the most contemporary wave of research is the greater inclusion of bisexual and transgender experiences in studies of aging. Very few studies focus on either bisexual or transgender populations, but there exists an increase in acknowledgement of the presence of both groups and our need to know more about these individuals' experiences in the aging process." (p.402)

"This paper reports the findings of a literature review of the health, social care and housing needs of older lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) adults undertaken in 2006 for the Welsh Assembly Government. [...] A total of 187 papers or chapters were retrieved, of which 66 were included in the study; major themes were identified, and the findings synthesised using a meta-narrative approach. The main themes that emerged from the review were isolation, health behaviours, mental health and sexual health behaviours. The literature indicates that the health, social care and housing needs of LGBT older people is influenced by a number of forms of discrimination which may impact upon the provision of, access to and take up of health, social care and housing services. Understanding of the health, social care and housing needs of older LGBT people is limited and research in this area is scarce. The research which exists has been criticised for using small samples and for tending to exclude participants from less affluent backgrounds. The focus of research tends to be on gay men and lesbians; consequently, the needs of bisexual and transgender people remain largely unknown. Additionally, research which does exist tends to focus on a narrow range of health issues, often related to the health needs of younger LGBT people. Discrimination in various forms has a major impact on needs and experiences, leading to marginalisation of LGBT people both in the provision of health and social care services and neglect of these groups in public health research." (Abstract)

APPENDIX 2- OTHER REVIEWS

Table A2 Publication details and key findings as stated by authors for the 14 other (i.e. non-systematic) literature reviews including in this Scoping Review.

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Morris, Caitanya Christina	2017	Accessing Care: Transgender Aging and the Healthcare System	No	(15)	Transgender	
Cloyes, Kristin G.	2016	The Silence of Our Science: Nursing Research on LGBT Older Adult Health	Yes	(16)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	

Abstract

"Transgender seniors are an invisible population that is often overlooked in research. This critical review of the literature suggests that transgender older adults are more likely to face issues of housing discrimination, underemployment, and are less likely to be insured and living in poverty. The history between the trans-community and the medical community is strained due to cisnormative ideas and a history of injustice put upon this community. This affects cultural competency and the quality of care received by transgender individuals. This thesis reviews the obstacles faced by transgender seniors in the health care system, the quality of care received, related health outcomes, and possible interventions. Findings indicate that more research is needed in developing equitable transgender elderly care."

"Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) older adults have been largely invisible within health and aging services research, despite being disproportionately burdened by poor health and aging outcomes. The current study examines the prevalence of LGBT aging and older adult health-related studies in the 2010-2014 nursing literature, and how this topic is being addressed. Systematic CINAHL and PubMed searches were conducted and compared to (a) quantify the prevalence of LGBT older adult-related scholarship in nursing research; (b) document the appearance of relevant publications in top nursing journals; (c) identify the focus of articles with a substantive focus on LGBT older adult health or aging; and (d) compare the prevalence of LGBT older adult-related literature in nursing, gerontology, medicine, and social work. Findings indicate that research explicitly including LGBT older adults is lacking across the health sciences, particularly in nursing (where it has been largely absent). Implications for nursing research, practice, and education are discussed."

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Other literature reviews						
Griebling, Tomas L.	2016	Sexuality and aging: a focus on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) needs in palliative and end of life care	Yes	(17)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	
Henderson, Neil and Almack, Kathryn	2016	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Ageing and Care: A literature study	Yes	(18)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	
Jervis, L. L., Hamby, S., Beach, S. R., Williams, M. L., Maholmes, V. and Castille, D. M.	2016	Elder mistreatment in underserved populations: Opportunities and challenges to developing a contemporary program of research	Yes	(19)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	

Abstract

"PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Sex and sexuality are core components of the human experience. Many older adults and people with terminal illness still consider sexuality important in their lives. The palliative care experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons are unique in a number of important ways with regard to sexuality and sexual expression.

RECENT FINDINGS: To date, there has been relatively limited scholarly research on sexual health needs of people in palliative care and near end of life, and an even greater paucity of data specifically about sexual minorities. Forms of sexual expression may change with advancing age and illness. Physical intimacy and emotional connection may take on greater roles compared with more traditional concepts of sexual activity. Several recent studies have examined sexual health in palliative care, and a few have examined LGBT cohorts. Advances in public policy, including the recent US Supreme Court decision regarding marriage equality, have continued to shape the cultural landscape for LGBT people. This article reviews recent literature with considerations for future research.

SUMMARY: Sexuality and intimacy remain important for many people facing terminal illness. LGBT people face unique challenges with regard to sexuality during palliative care. Clinicians should work to avoid heteronormative stereotypes and focus on goals of care to enhance quality of life for all patients."

"There is an increasing body of research on ageing and end-of-life care (EOLC) of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) older people in the UK, USA and Australia. In contrast, in South Africa, despite progressive legislation to protect LGBT rights, there has been minimal research in this area. This article reports on a critical review of literature on ageing of the LGBT community. Key themes identified include discrimination by health care workers and health risks for LGBT older people alongside the need for training of health professionals. The article concludes with consideration of the needs of LGBT persons in South Africa."

"This article provides an overview of the status of research on elder mistreatment among underserved populations in the United States, including gaps in our current knowledge base and scientific and structural barriers to growing research on the exploitation, neglect, and abuse of older people from diverse and disadvantaged ethnic/racial, geographic, sexual identity, and socioeconomic groups. High-priority areas in need of new elder mistreatment research with underserved populations are identified, and suggestions are given for how this research can be facilitated by researchers, university institutional review boards, and funding agencies."

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Other literature reviews						
Garbers, Samantha, McDonnell, Cheryl, Fogel, Sarah C., Eliason, Michele, Ingraham, Natalie, McElroy, Jane A., Radix, Anita and Haynes, Suzanne G.	2015	Aging, Weight, and Health Among Adult Lesbian and Bisexual Women: A Metasynthesis of the Multisite "Healthy Weight Initiative" Focus Groups	Yes	(20)	Lesbian, Bisexual, Women	
Van Sluytman, Laurens G. and Torres, Denise	2014	Hidden or Uninvited? A Content Analysis of Elder LGBT of Color Literature in Gerontology	Yes	(21)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	

Abstract

PURPOSE: Adult lesbian and bisexual (LB) women are more likely to be obese than adult heterosexual women. Achieving a healthy weight reduces health risks and improves quality of life, but the evidence based on successful weight interventions is limited. To inform a national initiative, a metasynthesis (a form of qualitative meta-analysis) of focus group data was conducted to gather lesbian and bisexual women's perspectives.

METHODS: Analysis used de-identified transcripts and narrative reports from 11 focus groups guided by different semi-structured discussion guides with 65 participants from five locations. A literature search was conducted to identify existing themes in published literature and unpublished reports.

RESULTS: Six key themes were identified: aging; physical and mental health status; community norms; subgroup differences; family and partner support; and awareness and tracking of diet and physical activity. Participants expressed feeling unprepared for age-related changes to their health and voiced interest in interventions addressing these issues. Their perspectives on community acceptance of body size shifted as they aged. Participants cited age, class, race, ethnicity, sexual identity, and gender expression as potential characteristics that may influence participation in interventions. Families were both a barrier to and a facilitator of health behaviours. Awareness and tracking of dietary habits, stressors, and physical activity levels emerged as a theme in more than half of the groups.

CONCLUSION: An unsolicited, overarching theme was aging and its influence on the participants' perspectives on health and weight. Interventions should be tailored to the needs, goals, and community norms of LB women.

"As longevity increases and marginalized communities achieve greater visibility in the United States, a content analysis of 64 articles in social work, health, medicine and nursing, and gerontology/psychology examined the extent to which the literature examines the needs and concerns of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) seniors of color (SOC). We found recognition of the distinct cultural needs of sexual orientation and gender minorities. However, the distinctive needs of LGBT SOC remain underexplored and poorly documented. Gerontologists, social workers, policymakers, and advocates must support research that values the experience and multiple vulnerabilities of LGBT seniors and questions the structures preventing inclusion and participation."

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Other literature reviews						
Witten, Tarynn M.	2014	It's not all darkness: Robustness, resilience, and successful transgender aging	Yes	(22)	Transgender	
Ettner, Randi	2013	Care of the elderly transgender patient	Yes	(23)	Transgender	

Abstract

"We review the recent psychosocial literature on transgender aging. We also report relevant in-press results from the Trans MetLife Survey on Later-Life Preparedness and Perceptions in Transgender-Identified Individuals (TMLS) on end-of-life and later-life trans-aging. To obtain relevant literature, we employed the search engines Google Scholar, Stanford Highwire, and PubMed/Medline. Databases searched included Web of Science, Cinhal, PsyINFO, Gender Studies Database, Sociological Abstracts, and Social Services Abstracts. Keyword searches included "transgender" and "transsexual." Key phrases included "transgender aging," "transsexual aging," and "LGBT aging." Years searched were from January 1, 2011, through April 26, 2013. We found two types of articles: LGBT aging-related (or lumped aging) articles and articles that focused specifically on transgender aging, or trans-aging. We found that the articles spoke of concerns and fears regarding discrimination, potential abuse at the hands of caregivers, inability to live out their lives in their true identities, risk of becoming homeless, loss of independence, and dementia, among other concerns. We note that the elder trans-identified population is significantly ill-prepared for the major legal issues that arise and events that occur in the later-life to end-of-life time periods. Despite these difficulties, a few articles spoke of resilience and successful aging in the population. Some TMLS respondents indicated that they were considering either "detransitioning," that is, changing social presentation to the pretransition gender identity, or suicide (which some referred to as euthanasia) as means of managing the severe problems they expected to encounter later in the aging process. A number of potentially modifiable risk factors exist within this population. Modification strategies include increasing the population awareness of the need for end-of-life legal preparations for members of the trans-identified community as well as those who serve it. There is a continued need to reduce stigma and to include gender identity/gender presentation in non-discrimination and hate crime statutes. Despite these difficulties, there is a resilience and robustness that can be found in many individuals within the community of transgender older adults. There is a need to investigate this further."

"PURPOSE OF REVIEW: This review examines recent developments regarding the care of the elderly transgender patient. There is scant clinical or other relevant information related to this topic, as the phenomenon of gender incongruity has been largely misunderstood and underreported. It is important that guidelines for appropriate and sensitive care be established, as this population is proliferating due to media attention and greater access to care.

RECENT FINDINGS: A preponderance of evidence exists establishing that gender nonconforming elders are subject to discriminatory healthcare treatment. Agencies that serve the elderly are rife with policies and practices that resist acknowledging the needs of this population. Most health care and service providers have little experience with this group and limited understanding of non-normative gender identification. Barriers to treatment amplify the challenges of ageing for the transgender person and can lead to nondisclosure of clinically relevant personal information.

SUMMARY: Increasing numbers of ageing transgender individuals will be interfacing with health and care providers. Many of these individuals will require medical and surgical interventions for gender dysphoria. Therefore, a concise enunciation of guidelines and standards of care applicable to these elderly, and training of primary care and specialists to provide such care are necessary. Education for nurses, social workers, administrators and others who comprise the comprehensive care system must be mandatory. Finally, institutions and agencies must adapt and become inclusive of the spectrum of diverse individuals found across the changing social landscape."

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Other literature reviews						
Ranahan, Molly Elizabeth	2013	Planning for the social, community and house needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer older adults	Yes	(24)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender	
Averett, Paige and Jenkins, Carol	2012	Review of the Literature on Older Lesbians: Implications for Education, Practice, and Research	Yes	(25)	Lesbian, Women	

Abstract

“Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) older adults make up a substantial and increasing segment of both the total population of LGBTQ people and overall population of adult Americans aged 65+. However, LGBTQ elders remain largely invisible within both of these groups. This is problematic because this population of LGBTQ elders face a variety of obstacles and disparities—historical and current social stigma and prejudice, reliance on families of choice for social connections and unequal treatment under laws, programs and services—that are unique to their demographic and can make it more difficult for them to age in a healthy, successful manner. These obstacles have influenced the prevalence of social isolation, found to be higher among LGBTQ elders than in the broader population of older adults. To improve successful aging for this population, it is critical to support LGBTQ older adults in overcoming social isolation. Agencies and service providers who work with this population have begun to develop community-based initiatives and housing solutions to help mitigate the barriers and prejudices faced by LGBTQ elders and ultimately reduce the occurrence of social isolation. Furthermore, these initiatives and housing solutions are being developed and implemented on a local level. To date, however, there have been no comprehensive examination of these initiatives and/or exploration of their impetuses, practices or impacts. How do existing community-based initiatives address the prevalence of social isolation and other aging related challenges faced by LGBTQ older adults? The current absence of project guidelines and/or practice standards for community-based initiatives serving LGBTQ elders suggested the need for an exploratory research approach to examine this situation. This study utilized a comprehensive literature review of existing LGBTQ aging literature and semi-structured phone interviews with individuals from a sample of community-based initiatives and residential projects that serve LGBTQ elders. The primary purpose of the study was to examine how community-based initiatives address the prevalence of social isolation and other aging related challenges of the LGBTQ elders that they serve. The study findings provide:

- a description of the distinct needs and unique challenges of a sample of the current cohort of LGBTQ elders;
- a snapshot of a spectrum of existing community-based initiatives;
- a discussion of program models, impacts on participants and residents and ongoing challenges faced LGBTQ elders.

The final goals of the study are to better understand the strategies and impacts of existing interventions that address the social, community and housing challenges faced by LGBTQ older adults, and to identify opportunities for involvement of the planning field in these initiatives.”

“This article reviews the academic literature from 1997 to 2010 on older lesbians (n = 28) and provides implications for education, practice, and research. While there is an ongoing lack of research focused solely on older lesbians, we found a growing interest in this population. Importantly, there was an increase in empirical studies and, in particular, those using qualitative methods: 9 articles reported results of interviews with a total of 159 older lesbians. Overall, the research reviewed here indicates that older lesbians evidence a great deal of adaptive capacity to deal with the challenges they face, including societal marginalization and discrimination. There remains a great need for research focused solely on older lesbians, especially studies that are more inclusive in terms of diversity in age, race, and ethnicity.”

Authors	Year	Title	Full text located	Reference list number	Sexualities, genders and intersex variations included	
Other literature reviews						
Fenkl, Eric A.	2012	Aging Gay Men: A Review of the Literature	Yes	(26)	Gay, Men	
GRAI and Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute, Curtin University	2010	Retirement accommodation and aged care issues for non-heterosexual populations: Literature Review	Yes	(27)	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Men, Women, Transgender, Intersex variations	
Meisner, Brad A. and Hynie, Michaela	2009		Yes	(28)	Gay, Lesbian, Men, Women	

Abstract

"The population of older Americans is growing, as is the population of older Americans who identify as gay or lesbian. It has been estimated that by 2030, one in five Americans will be age 65 or older, with approximately four million of those individuals identifying themselves as gay or lesbian. Even by the most conservative estimates, this indicates that approximately 1.2 to 1.4 million of those individuals will be older gay men. Despite these significant shifts in population, reports show that a more contemporary appraisal of the needs of older gay men is warranted. Additional inquiry into the needs of older gay men was further validated in 2011 by the landmark report released by the Institute of Medicine that called attention to health disparities often encountered by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals. In an effort to more fully understand the state of the science related to aging among older gay men, an integrated literature review was conducted. The purpose of this article is to present this literature review of aging among gay men within an established framework that can facilitate and guide further research inquiry."

No abstract available. Full text can be accessed here: http://ceriph.curtin.edu.au/local/docs/reports/Report_RetirementAccommodationLitReview.pdf

"The proportion of older adults in the population is increasing. Accompanying this demographic trend is a growing interest in the antecedents of optimal ageing; however, there is a paucity of research investigating how the ageing process differs as a function of sexual orientation. It has been suggested that compared to heterosexual older adults, gay and lesbian older individuals may be at an increased risk for psychological maladjustment to ageing due to the combined effects of ageism with heterosexism. The purpose of this review is to critically appraise the literature on homosexual orientation, internalised homonegativity, ageing adjustment, and psychological well-being in later life. Published findings to date suggest important differences in psychological adaptation to ageing between and within gay and lesbian groups; in fact, two themes emerged from the literature; 1) crisis competence (the experience of one form of discrimination facilitates coping with another) and 2) accelerated ageing (the negative outcome of experiencing multiple forms of discrimination). These phenomena appear to be moderated by sexual orientation and gender. Some current theoretical and methodological limitations in the field are considered in an attempt to support future research."

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NOTES





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