

7th SHARE USER CONFERENCE

Ageing Societies Facing Health,
Social and Economic Crises

5-7 October 2022 | Bled Rose Hotel
Cesta svobode 8, 4240 Bled, Slovenia



IMPRINT

The conference is organized by the Institute for Economic Research in Ljubljana in cooperation with SHARE-ERIC.

Published in September 2022 by

Institute for Economic Research | Ljubljana
Kardeljeva ploščad 17, 1000 Ljubljana | Slovenia
dr. Boris Majcen, director

Picture Credits:

Nikola Jurišič | www.slovenia.info (p. 1, 40)

Design & Layout:

Maja Jakša | Unikrea | Ljubljana

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1. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONFERENCE

Thank you for accepting our invitation and participating in the 7th SHARE User Conference in Bled, Slovenia!

SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) is a unique research infrastructure to analyse ageing societies. SHARE's design, content, spread and methodology make it ideally suited to study complex phenomena and challenges that unroll over time in many different countries simultaneously. Such complex phenomena have been abundant in recent years: to the original focus of longevity and demographic change have been added the financial crisis and Great Recession, the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and biodiversity loss. The SHARE survey data can help explore, describe, and understand social processes such as ageing at a time of global crisis from an international perspective and by involving researchers from different scientific fields. One of the solutions to the advancement of our societies is artificial intelligence and machine learning and we encourage researchers to discuss the use of such methodologies with SHARE data and their potential implications for research and policies in the future. The 7th SHARE User Conference addresses these topics with invited speakers, contributed talks, posters and workshops for users of SHARE data.

We would like to thank the Scientific Committee for their thorough reviews and engagement: Michael Bergmann, Anikó Biró, Ella Cohn-Schwartz, Valentina Hlebec, Anne Laferrère, Valentina Prevolnik Rupel, Andrej Srakar, Platon Tinios, Arthur van Soest and Guglielmo Weber.

Special thanks go to our sponsors: the European Commission, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), the Max Planck Society, many national ministries and research councils, and the US National Institute on Aging.

We hope you will enjoy the SHARE User Conference, hear and discuss important and challenging research work, and enjoy your stay in beautiful Bled!

Replication of resilient, overcontrolled and undercontrolled personality types using SHARE data

Antanas Kairys, Olga Zamalijeva and Jekaterina Navickė (Vilnius University)

The history of personality psychology has been marked by a long-standing debate between proponents and critics of the typology approach. Probably the best-known modern typology proposes three personality types: resilient, overcontrolled, and undercontrolled. These types, identified by Robbins et al. (1996) were replicated in many different samples after the initial study (e.g., Asendorpf et al., 2001; Bohane et al., 2017), however, this was done mostly in adolescent and young adult samples. The aim of the current study is to replicate three personality types in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) older adult sample. The data from SHARE Wave 7 was used to perform the analysis. 41 930 respondents aged 65 and older (mean age=74,03, SD=6,79) residing in 27 European countries and Israel were included in the analysis. A 10-item version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI-10) was used to measure five personality traits. The clustering procedure proposed by Asendorpf and colleagues (2001) was used: the initial clustering was performed separately in each country using hierarchical clustering with Ward's procedure, followed by K-means clustering. To assess the replicability of the cluster solution the same procedure was performed using two randomly split samples for each country. Cohen's Kappa coefficients were calculated to assess the agreement between these two classifications. The results showed that only in 13 of 27 countries the agreement was above $\text{Kappa} = 0.6$. Further analysis showed that clusters, that were successfully replicated, partially resemble resilient, overcontrolled and undercontrolled personality types. These results may provide additional insights into the understanding of personality development however should be considered with caution since this analysis used a very short and therefore limited personality assessment tool.