


ARTICLE

(Non-)Stereotypical representations of older people in Swedish authority-managed social media

Wenqian Xu^{1*} 

¹Division of Ageing and Social Change, Department of Culture and Society, Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden

*Corresponding author. Email: wenqian.xu@liu.se

(Accepted 23 July 2020; first published online 11 August 2020)

Abstract

Social media facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts and information about older people and later life through online networks and communities in contemporary society. Social media content about older people has become important for understanding media representations of older people, but it has not been sufficiently studied. Recent studies suggest that older people are predominantly represented as a disempowered, vulnerable and homogeneous group on social media sites, such as Facebook and Twitter. Because local authorities in many countries have begun using Facebook to reach out to and interact with citizens, they are seen as a significant producer of media content about older people and later life. The purpose of this study is to examine the ways in which Swedish local authorities have visually portrayed older people in their use of Facebook compared with other age groups. This research performed a visual content analysis of 1,000 Facebook posts posted by 33 Swedish local authorities, employing ten analytical aspects to describe and interpret the signs, activities and contexts associated with older people and other age groups (infants, children, adolescents and adults). The study found that the representations of older people on the Facebook pages of local authorities appeared to be not very diverse; specifically, older people (including those in residential care homes) were mainly portrayed as remaining socially engaged and moderately physically capable. This media representation destabilised the prevalent negative stereotypes of older people as being out of touch and dependent; however, it collided with the reality of older individuals with care needs. Additionally, this study argues that older people are represented as inferior to the young in terms of physical and technological competence, based on the connotations of the signs. Given that local authorities have progressively incorporated social media into their daily work, it is expected that this study will contribute to a greater understanding of the ways in which local authorities produce (non-)stereotypical representations of older people on social media.

Keywords: Facebook; life-stage groups; media portrayal; photographs; stereotypes of older people

Introduction

The mass media is one of many institutions that contribute to shaping stereotypical representations of older people, while also serving to consolidate social constructions of old age (Iversen and Wilinska, 2020). It has been suggested that the mass media may even be the dominant constructor and diffuser of age stereotypes, through presenting, duplicating and circulating representations of older people (Rožanova *et al.*, 2006; Vidovičová and Honelová, 2018). Media portrayals of older people have remained one of the core research themes in the developing field of media and ageing (Barton and Schreiber, 1978); hence, the existing body of research examining representations of older people in mass media is abundant. However, the extensive range of social media has attracted limited research endeavours on how older people and later life are represented, from social networking sites to microblogs, photograph- or video-sharing networks, social news and discussion forums, to mention but a few.

Previous studies examining social media representations of older people have presented seemingly contradictory results concerning the role of social media in reinforcing or destabilising stereotypes of older people. For example, according to Oró-Piqueras and Marques (2017), YouTube videos under the labels of 'old age', 'older age' and 'senior citizens' produce a counter-stereotypical representation of older people and accordingly destabilise old-age stereotypes. Likewise, another study suggested that older adult bloggers advocate various and individualised viewpoints about old age and thereby challenge stereotypical notions (Lazar *et al.*, 2017). On the other hand, Levy *et al.* (2014) considered Facebook to be a site for negative age stereotypes, finding that the descriptions of Facebook groups focusing on older individuals significantly excoriated older people. Similarly, Makita *et al.* (2021) argued that Twitter appears to be a platform for reproducing and strengthening discourses about older people as a disempowered, vulnerable and homogeneous group. These studies are important for focusing on the individual contributions to constructing social media representations of older people. However, prior research has not dealt with the social media depictions of older people produced by organisations or social institutions (*e.g.* businesses, the authorities), which engage in social media to a steadily increasing extent.

Recently, local authorities in many countries have started to use social media to establish connections with citizens and external stakeholders, as well as to strengthen transparency, accountability and citizens' trust (Bonsón *et al.*, 2012, 2015; Feeney and Welch, 2016). Through their use of social media, local authorities have worked on promoting the accessibility of information and e-services and achieving greater interaction with citizens. Additionally, they are expected to publish informative content on social media and to include materials from their own websites (Bonsón *et al.*, 2012). Given that the Nordic countries are at the cutting edge of digitalisation in the European context (Randall and Berlina, 2019), there is evidence suggesting that local authorities in these countries are becoming particularly active in their use of social media. For instance, Swedish local authorities have taken up social media (*i.e.* Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Flickr) at a steady pace and are substantively performing online activities (Larsson, 2013). In this study, the use of social media by Swedish local authorities serves as a research

context for advancing our knowledge about media representations of older people and the role of local authorities in reinforcing and challenging stereotypes of older people.

Because local authorities are bound by specific institutional regulations and rules, their responsibility for the social media representation of older people is distinctively different from those of other content producers. Swedish municipalities were given the mandate to develop social media regulations under national legislation and to perform social media activities that clearly conform to these regulations (Klang and Nolin, 2011). Since the passage of the Discrimination Act (2008:567) in Sweden, municipalities and joint local authorities have been obliged to abide by anti-discrimination legislation, which aims to combat discrimination and promote equal opportunities regardless of age, disability, ethnicity or other social characteristics in various work domains, including institutional communication. As a consequence, local authorities have the potential to impact upon the ways in which older people are represented on social media, given the tactics they have developed for reaching out to and engaging with citizens.

Studying older people together with other age groups and making comparisons between and within age groups allows researchers to develop theoretical arguments that are relevant to the entire lifecourse and can enhance our understanding of the ageing process (Närvänen, 2004). Thus, the present study examined social media representations of older people constructed by local authorities and compared them to other age groups. This was accomplished through an analysis of 1,000 Facebook posts published by 33 Swedish local authorities. In this study, local authorities refer to the organisations responsible for the provision of public amenities, facilities and services in a particular area, including schools, museums, libraries, recreation centres, and so forth. This study made use of a collection of Facebook posts to analyse the signs, activities and contexts assigned to older people, in relation to ten well-defined aspects, aiming to shed light on the ways in which older people are visually portrayed in the photos compared to other age groups. The questions that this study aims to answer are:

- What social media representations of older people can be identified?
- What signs, activities and contexts are associated with older people compared with other age groups?

Previous studies

Media representations of older people

Most European societies exhibit a gradually ageing demographic, which we can expect to be reflected in the media through increasing visibility given to older people, as the media simultaneously reflect and construct societal changes (Amaral *et al.*, 2019). In this way, the salience of certain issues (*e.g.* successful ageing) in the media may act to perpetuate and normalise certain assumptions. It has been found that older people have been commonly underrepresented in the media across different societies (Hiemstra *et al.*, 1983; Miller *et al.*, 1999; Lee *et al.*, 2007; Kessler *et al.*, 2010; Prieler *et al.*, 2015). Other studies have expressed great concern about the exclusion of certain groups of older adults from the mass media, such as older

women (Simcock and Lynn, 2006; Zhang *et al.*, 2006; Edström, 2018), ethnic minority older people (Roy and Harwood, 1997), those in certain occupations (Signorielli, 2004) and the oldest members of society (Bonnesen and Burgess, 2004; Miller *et al.*, 2004). Previous studies, however, have not examined media representations of older people in comparison to representations of other age groups. This study is based on a conception of old age as an advanced lifecourse phase and compares the Facebook poses of older people to those of younger age groups.

There is a sizeable body of work in support of the argument that older adults have been portrayed in an over-simplified and over-generalised manner according to the frequency of stereotypical representations. Loos and Ivan (2018) found that, since the 1990s, visual media representations of older people in the advertising and television industries on both sides of the Atlantic have been shifting towards depictions that are more favourable. This has led to media representations of older people who may be considered successful, whether in terms of physical and mental health status (Robinson and Callister, 2008), or in social engagement and economic status (Kessler *et al.*, 2004). With a focus on the gender-related patterns seen in stereotypes of older people, Clarke *et al.* (2014) found that older men were represented in magazines as being influential celebrities or healthy and happy people. Additionally, Williams *et al.* (2007) found that older women were featured in advertising campaigns as being the perfect grandparents.

Given that the producers of media content have become adaptive to local cultural norms in order to communicate their messages effectively (Raman *et al.*, 2008), local content producers and audiences can be seen as active contributors to producing particular media portrayals of older people. Yläne (2015) argued that it is important to take into account the contexts in which older people are represented, since impersonal agents help to define the conceptions of old age in varying ways. To date, previous studies focusing on the Swedish mass media have primarily discussed the representation of older people in the context of social care provision and distribution. For example, Lundgren and Ljuslinder (2011) found that Swedish news media depicted the country's ageing population within the discourse of political economy and constructed it as a threat to the welfare system. Similarly, Agren (2017) argued that the news media used political-economic discourses to amplify deficiencies in elder-care within the welfare state, with a focus on newspaper articles detailing loneliness among older people. These studies reveal the relevance of local authorities as organisers of social welfare for examining media representations of older people.

Stereotypes of older people in the media and the ideology of ageing

Previous research analysing media content about older people identified a variety of categories of media representation, which are largely in alignment with the stereotypes of older people (Hummert *et al.*, 1994) held by all members of society. So, for instance, magazine advertisements have been examined to develop and validate a typology of media representations of older people, resulting in some descriptive types of portrayal that correspond to multiple stereotypes of older people (Miller *et al.*, 1999; Williams *et al.*, 2010a, 2010b; Yläne, 2015). Specifically, the major

advertising representations of older people characterising them as the 'golden ager', the 'perfect grandparent', the 'mentor', the 'coper', the 'celebrity endorser' and the 'comedian' promoted the image of 'successful ageing' that was associated with positive traits among older people, such as being happy, active, wise and family-oriented; conversely, other advertisements represented older people as 'despondent', 'reclusive', 'severely impaired' or 'shrewish/curmudgeonly', which echo negative traits of frailty, dependency and incompetence.

When society is considered as a repository of knowledge, these widely held stereotypes are socio-cultural and group-level phenomena that can be (re-)produced and conveyed in the mass media (Stangor and Schaller, 2000). Research examining media content about older people can thus offer socio-cultural insights into the construction and maintenance of stereotypes of older people. Two strands of analysis of stereotyped content featuring older people can be seen in prior studies. On the one hand, there is the Stereotype Content Model proposed by Fiske *et al.* (2002), which has been adopted to analyse media content about older people along the dimensions of warmth and competence (Lepianka, 2015; Kroon *et al.*, 2018). On the other hand, several studies have used content analysis techniques to document the frequency of media representations of older people conveying messages about what are considered to be stereotypical thoughts and roles for older persons (Loos and Ivan, 2018). This paper is intended to contribute to this burgeoning area of scholarship on stereotypical media representations of older people.

van Dijk (1989) argued that the media play an important role in the reproduction of ideologies, as they (re-)interpret, (re-)construct and (re-)present opinions. Repeated stereotypical representations have ideological effects on justifying and promoting the interests of particular social groups, given that those in a dominant social position have the power to establish and popularise their own understandings and thus make these seem natural (Gorham, 1999). There have been extensive discussions within the literature on the political economy of ageing about the ideology of ageing, which serves to establish and perpetuate understandings of the devaluation, marginalisation and oppression of older people in economic, social and cultural terms (Salter and Salter, 2018). This ideology rests on a recognition of individuals as inevitably experiencing a decline towards death during the latter phases of the lifecourse (Higgs and Gilleard, 2020). This ideology is potentially undergirded by, and results in, stereotypical media representations of older people. In answering the question of who benefits from this decline ideology, Salter and Salter (2018) argued that a network consisting of the pharmaceutical industry, the medical profession and the state worked on the legitimisation of advantageous benefits and relational power in the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States of America (USA), because they profit from increasing drug consumption by people of advanced years. Social understandings of ageing in favour of these beneficiaries can be partially constructed, propagated and sustained by stereotyped content about older people, *e.g.* those representing older people as frail and in need of social care.

Researchers have presumed that greater exposure to particular media content has an impact on people, modifying age-appropriate beliefs, attitudes and behaviours towards older people (Prieler *et al.*, 2017). Donlon *et al.* (2005) proved that greater television exposure predicted more negative images of ageing among older

individuals. Additionally, Mastro (2009) argued that media exposure contributes to forming stereotypes of social groups at the individual level, given mass media's role in socialisation and priming. The recurring media depictions of older people increases the likelihood of audiences encountering them. This highlights the importance of studies examining the presence of specific messages and the extent to which these messages appear in the media.

Analytical aspects of documenting visual portrayals of older people

Gorham (1999) argued that stereotypical media representations link social-level myths with individual-level cognition and suggested an interpretive framework for analysing media texts in descriptive and evaluative manners. This study draws attention to the signs in media texts which function as myth-consistent cues for perceivers who are cognitively processing the information about social groups. Documenting and translating the frequency of occurrence of certain signs in media texts is considered a technique for identifying stereotypical media portrayals and signified stereotypes. Since stereotypes of older people (e.g. vulnerability) are shaped contextually, concretely and spatially (Krekula, 2010), the present study contextualises these signs on the basis of previous research examining visual images of older people.

A variety of analytical aspects have been defined and focused on in previous studies examining media depictions of older people. Researchers in this field have performed the analysis of these aspects both in single-case studies of specific media coverage and in cross-cultural comparative analyses of representations of older people. Zhang *et al.* (2006) reviewed previous analyses of media portrayals of older adults and defined several analytical aspects when examining advertisements, including the presence of older adults, role prominence, traits or characteristics, social contexts and physical settings, thematic analysis and products. Similarly, Chen (2015) defined four aspects for analysing representations of older people in advertising: the degree of presence, role prominence, product association and social context. The present study established an assemblage of ten analytical aspects for assessing visual content about age groups by drawing upon six aspects mentioned in previous studies and suggesting four additional analytical aspects.

Degree of presence

Degree of presence is frequently used as an analytical concept in quantitative content analysis to investigate the frequency of appearances by older people. Chronological age has been employed as a constructor to divide people into age groups. For instance, 50+, 55+ and 60+ were used as age cut-offs to refer to the older population (Hiemstra *et al.*, 1983; Lee *et al.*, 2007). It should be noted that this approach overlooks social and cultural constructions of old age, which this study seeks to address by considering old age to be a life phase and acknowledging that the social meanings of old age are developed in relation to other life phases. In this regard, *Presence of Age Groups* is used to identify the visibility of different age groups and to investigate the contextual features associated with each group. The scheme of this concept consists of five lifestage groups (infants, children, adolescents, adults and older adults).

Role

In order to pursue an in-depth analysis of the presence of older people, previous studies have examined the roles in which older people have been cast from a visual perspective (Atkins *et al.*, 1990; Lee *et al.*, 2007; Prieler *et al.*, 2015); for instance, older people may appear in the background or in minor roles. Considering that there is little available research analysing social roles, this study investigates the social roles that older people perform in specific settings. As argued by Wallander (2013), people may take on multiple roles, with an emphasis on the increasing lack of attention paid by dominant roles to minor roles. This study focuses on the aspects of *Roles in Activity* and *Roles in Context* to identify the social roles assigned to people at different lifestages in two settings.

Setting and social integration

Setting is a commonly used concept for describing the physical places where older people appear. Roy and Harwood (1997) designed a scheme for this concept, consisting of 'being pictured at home', 'outdoors', 'in a business', 'in a hospital' and 'others'. While this approach has proved effective, the present study suggests specifying recognisable settings to improve the validity of this concept. Additionally, social integration has proven effective for characterising the multigenerational setting of older people presented in visual images (Roy and Harwood, 1997; Prieler *et al.*, 2015). This study deepens the level of analysis in this regard by including *Physical Settings*, *Multiple Age Groups* and *Other People* in the assemblage for analysing the representation of age groups.

Products and services

This concept has often been used in previous studies to describe commercial goods shown in advertising representations of older people (B Lee *et al.*, 2006; Simcock and Lynn, 2006; MM Lee *et al.*, 2007; Prieler *et al.*, 2015). For instance, advertising representations of older people were associated with certain recurring commercial products, such as daily necessities, financial insurance, medications, and so forth. When it comes to broader analyses of media representations of older people (not only in advertising), the present study suggests a more inclusive concept of *Objects* to also include more mundane items that may assign value to social groups. For example, objects such as walking aids serve to generate the representation of older people being weak, frail and infirm (Lepianka, 2015).

Stereotypes and traits

Drawing upon the stereotypes of older people identified by Hummert *et al.* (1994), Miller *et al.* (1999) invited three judges to evaluate whether the portrayals of older people in magazine advertisements resonated with specific stereotypes. Considering that the activity of participants captured in the photos can be used as a vital sign for interpreting what stereotype(s) the activity of older people connotes, the present study sets forth the concept of *Activity* to describe and understand the depicted activities in which older people take part.

Themes

Among the examples of a thematic analysis of visual representations of older people, Williams *et al.* (2010a) developed a thematic typology of older people consisting of: the 'golden ager', 'perfect grandparents', 'gravitas', 'comedic', 'celebrity endorsers' and others; additionally, Clarke *et al.* (2014) recognised six themes covering the range of portrayals of older men in magazines: wealthy, politically influential, civically engaged, physically active, sexually engaged and healthy. Despite the value of this research, few of these studies have been able to draw upon the contextual themes associated with local authority services. The present study uses *Themes* to highlight the specific context in which older people were depicted.

In summary, this study established an assemblage of ten analytical aspects for content analysis, consisting of: *Presence of Age Groups, Multiple Age Groups, Other People, Activities, Roles in Activity, Objects, Physical Settings, Organisational Contexts, Roles in Context* and *Themes*.

Materials and method

Swedish municipalities and joint local authorities have increasingly used social media tools as a prominent method of institutional communication. This study focuses on the Facebook posts published by local authorities in the municipality of Norrköping, which is one of the largest municipalities in Sweden, with a population of about 143,000 inhabitants in 2019. The administration of this municipality is relatively advanced in social media management and visual language use. It attaches importance to the use of visual images and the representation of lifestage groups on social media (Xu, 2019). Consequently, this municipality appears to be a suitable research context for examining social media depictions of older people produced by local authorities.

Swedish local authorities are responsible for providing public services in a particular area, such as education, museums, library, youth work, elder-care, support for people with disabilities, health care and environmental issues. In this respect, older people are represented as care recipients, local authority workers and activity participants on authority-managed social media. Given that Facebook is the most frequently used platform among municipalities (Larsson, 2013), the present analysis includes all the Facebook pages managed by the local authorities in the municipality of Norrköping.

Materials

This study used Facebook posts produced by local authorities in 2018, with a dataset of 1,000 posts established using the following criteria:

- (1) Duration: This study extracted Facebook posts published in 2018. As a special case, it excluded 101 photos from the Facebook album *Cultural Night 2017*, although these photos were posted in 2018. The Cultural Night in Norrköping is a significant annual event and it is expected that photos will be published on Facebook by the event organisers. This study aims to evaluate the annual media performance of local authorities during a

normalised one-year period; hence, the 2017 album was considered an overdue media release and was therefore excluded from the data-set.

- (2) Human figures: In terms of the presence of human figures, several types of photos were identified, including portraits, group shots and body parts pictures.
- (3) Compositional posts: A set of photos of the same scene taken from multiple perspectives allows viewers to appreciate the spatial configuration of the occasion. Thus, this study assembled these photos into one compositional post for the analysis, because viewers often cognitively perceive them as one post through the visual sense.
- (4) Ruled-out images: Blurred photos, duplicates and infographics were ruled out due to the coding process being unfeasible. Additionally, movie scenes and posters were excluded, as this study focuses on the citizens of Norrköping.

Method

Bell (2001) showed that visual content analysis is a systematic observational method for investigating the ways in which people are represented in the media; additionally, it allows researchers to describe media representations in terms of well-defined aspects. Hence, this study analysed the visual content of 1,000 posts through coding and interpretation to identify the recurring signs, contexts and activities assigned to each age group, as well as the symbols visualising age stereotypes. The unit of analysis consists of a Facebook photo and its caption. As described in the previous section, the assemblage of analytical aspects was used for content analysis by coding the available information embedded in the Facebook posts. Specifically, the analyst coded the photos in relation to seven aspects (*Presence of Age Groups, Multiple Age Groups, Other People, Activities, Roles in Activity, Objects, Physical Settings*) and the captions in relation to three aspects (*Organisational Contexts, Roles in Context, Themes*). A coding scheme was created and developed to guide coder decision-making during the content analysis (as shown in Table 1). The author of this scheme manually performed the coding process following the coding scheme over a two-month period. In order to ensure intra-coder reliability, 92 posts were coded on all variables in a pilot study and re-coded after two weeks, and again at four weeks, resulting in consistency across results. A Word/Phrase Frequency Counter was used to calculate the salience of frequently appearing signs.

Findings

A visual content analysis of Facebook posts published by local authorities was performed to investigate what social media representations of older people can be seen, compared with other lifestage groups. The study's findings are given in the following.

Presence of Age Groups

Presence of Age Groups refers to the degree to which particular age groups were portrayed in the material. Findings show that a small number of photos do not indicate the lifestage of citizens. These were mostly published by the central administration,

Table 1. Descriptions of analytical aspects and coding instructions

Aspects	Description of coding process
<i>Presence of Age Groups</i>	This concept was used to investigate the visibility of each age group. Coding was performed based on the leading actor(s) in photos. In line with prior studies (Miller <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Robinson and Callister, 2008), coding complied with two criteria: (a) physical features (e.g. grey/white hair, wrinkles); (b) social constructs (e.g. chronological age group for admission to schools and youth centres)
<i>Multiple Age Groups</i>	This concept was coded as the (multi-)generational setting in which individuals were observed. The coding scheme includes 'yes', 'no' and 'not obvious'
<i>Activities</i>	This concept was coded as the actions or practices of the observed individual(s), such as skiing and preparing food
<i>Roles in Activity</i>	This concept was coded as the position attributed to the observed individual(s) in activities, such as skier, lecturer and painter
<i>Other People</i>	This concept was coded as the subject's interaction with observed individual(s)
<i>Objects</i>	This concept was coded as the items, signs and symbols shown in the photos
<i>Physical Settings</i>	This concept was coded as the specific place indicated in the photos, such as meeting room, playground and greenhouse
<i>Organisational Contexts</i>	This concept was coded as the type of local authorities published and mentioned in Facebook captions
<i>Roles in Context</i>	This concept was coded as the position attributed to the observed individual(s) in Facebook captions
<i>Themes</i>	This concept was coded as the topics conveyed in Facebook depictions under the framework of the municipality's working areas

the public housing company and the tourist information office. Infants were mainly portrayed by family centres and preschools; children and adolescents were mostly captured by recreation centres and schools; adults were presented by a wide range of local authorities. Yet, media representations of older people were largely generated by particular authorities (e.g. the art museum, cultural nights, the municipality's central administration and the city library). With a focus on assessing the (in) visibility of minorities among older people on these Facebook pages, this study found that only four out of 37 photos depicted older people in wheelchairs, denoting those with physical disabilities. Few photos showed older people from minority ethnic groups or living with severe illnesses. Thus, it was observed that certain groups in later life were insufficiently depicted on Facebook, despite the fact that Swedish public authorities endeavour to promote an inclusive media representation of senior citizens in an intersectional manner.

Multiple Age Groups

The aspect *Multiple Age Groups* was designed to reveal the extent to which the leading actor was depicted together with individuals at other lifestyles. Infants were

mostly presented in multigenerational settings (with middle-aged care-givers), whereas other age groups were frequently shown only with their age peers. Older people were presented to a great extent with either middle-aged care-givers or senior friends, but rarely with young people. These depictions contribute to the representation of insufficient interactions occurring between age groups, failing to establish an imaginary of intergenerational relations across the wider society considering the provision of welfare.

Other People

Through the aspect of *Other People*, this study identified any other individuals interacting with the leading actor(s) in the photos. Findings reveal that local authorities mostly presented citizens with similar-age peers and in interactive relationships; *e.g.* they mainly depicted adolescents actively interacting with friends close in age. In pondering what types of people can be recognised, the findings suggest that juveniles and older people are depicted with someone offering (in-)formal care to them, which implies dependency. However, there is not enough material to characterise the major groups of other people frequently accompanying older people, due to the number of Facebook posts being limited.

Activities and Roles in Activity

Activities and Roles in Activity reveal that posing is the most common activity in the photos depicting almost all age groups (as shown in [Table 2](#)). The Facebook photos predominantly portrayed children and adolescents engaged in activities that are pertinent to the physical, intellectual and social developments when moving from childhood to adulthood; in addition, they mostly presented adults participating in work-related events. Meanwhile, older people were represented in leisure-based or care-based social gatherings, for instance coffee breaks or footcare. The limited photos of older people do not allow us to pinpoint the specific activities in which older people were overwhelmingly portrayed.

The findings suggest that the photos depicted young people undertaking a variety of active roles in exercising autonomy while presenting older people in less-agentic roles. The tripartite division of the lifecourse into three segments was also represented in the photos: preparation for work (*e.g.* vocational education and training for teenagers), working years (*e.g.* giving a speech/presentation, having a business meeting) and retirement (*e.g.* coffee breaks, foot bathing).

Objects

Some recurring objects were found to correspond to lifestage groups (as shown in [Table 3](#)). The findings revealed six kinds of objects: brand logos, household necessities, recreational stuff, business-related objects, natural entities and identifiable objects. Based on the presence of some of the objects shown in the photos, this study identified the typical representation of each age group in the media: infants with baby necessities, children with paintings and footballs, adolescents with Swedish student caps and adults with musical instruments. Older people were

Table 2. Activities and roles in activity

Age groups	Activities (frequency)	Roles in activity (frequency)
Infants	Under parental guidance (5)	Care recipient (5), player (3)
Children	Physical activity (17), painting (8)	Sports player (38)
Adolescents	Physical activity (50), taking a course (24), vocational training (15)	Sports player (37), student (25), graduate (22)
Adults	Musical performance (19), giving a speech (18), having a business meeting (7)	Performer (30), lecturer (27), athlete (6)
Older people	Coffee break (3), not obvious (3), foot bathing (2)	Friend (2), audience (2)
Not obvious	Preparing food (6), not obvious (5)	Designer (10), sportsman (7)

Table 3. Objects

Age groups	Objects (frequency)
Infants	Baby necessities (17)
Children	Painting (18), football (18), brand logo (16)
Adolescents	Brand logo (45), graduation hat (31), screen projector (23), painting (22), laptop (16), ski equipment (11), football (10)
Adults	Musical instrument (38), projector screen (23), painting (22), spotlight (19), uniform (15), laptop (13)
Older people	Coffee and cakes (11), wheelchairs (4), foot tub (3), painting (2), life vest (1)
Not obvious	Spotlight (4), ski equipment (4), handicraft (3), desserts (3)

mostly presented with coffee and cakes (11 out of 37 photos), which potentially results in media representations of older people that stress them being sociable. Considering the social perceptions of older people found in empirical studies, coffee and cakes signify the sociable trait of the 'golden ager' as coffee breaks are often seen as an important occasion for socialising with others.

With the support of a comparative methodology, the findings suggest that young age groups shown in these Facebook posts were depicted with a diversity of visual symbols identifying commercial corporations, primarily relating to sports (e.g. Nike's Swoosh logo) and technology (e.g. Apple's silver logo); however, older people were not related to any of these brand logos. The greater presence of particular logos in the photos of young people could communicate a sense of young people being active consumers of athletic and technological products, especially in the market, which often values young people's preferences and expectations. As a special category of signs, brand logos carry rich connotations assigning particular attributes to brand consumers (or the target audience). Brand logos have the capability of reflecting and defining some parts of consumers' identities, such as their beliefs and desired (or actual) lifestyles (Park *et al.*, 2013); additionally, these logos can inspire people in public rituals of social bonding (Bishop, 2001). In this study, the presentation of brand logos contributes to the representation of young people as athletically and technologically competent, superior to older people. Moreover, young people were given a variety of roles that exercise agency (e.g. independent mechanical engineers and creative musicians); conversely, older people were less often depicted as the agents of their activities. This representation resonates with ingrained social perceptions of older people as having relatively low social status in terms of power, prestige and influence, compared to other age groups.

Physical Settings

Findings show that children and adolescents were significantly often depicted in recreation or sports centres, and adults were diversely portrayed in different work venues. These age groups were frequently depicted in open areas, which can make people feel energetic and comfortable about exercise. Yet, one of the main portrayals of older people cast later life as taking place in indoor space, which may resonate with, and even reinforce, stereotypical views of older people being unproductive at work and at risk of losing social contact. Additionally, a large number of the photos of older people could not be interpreted as illustrating any concrete surroundings or communicating specific meanings, which could be interpreted as an underrepresentation of older people.

Organisational Contexts and Roles in Context

The aspects *Organisational Contexts* and *Roles in Context* were set up to identify which local authorities were explicitly mentioned in Facebook captions and which roles were undertaken by the depicted people. This study found that Facebook posts of children and adolescents mentioned different recreation centres in most of the captions, which suggests that their municipal life takes place primarily in a leisure environment where boys and girls can develop confidence,

leadership and self-discipline. Additionally, Facebook posts of older people noted two other kinds of organisations in the captions: cultural organisations working on spreading knowledge about art and literature, and residential homes offering social care. The explicit mention of these authorities in the captions indicates that older people are important beneficiaries of cultural heritage and social care.

Similarly to *Roles in Activity*, the findings under the aspect of *Roles in Context* indicated that minors and adults were depicted as active and agentic characters (e.g. artist, sportsman), whilst older people were shown in free-agency roles in the organisational context (e.g. care recipient, care home resident). This reflects empowerment and agency varying throughout the phases of the lifecourse: teenagers have agency in the transition to adulthood; older people withdraw from public roles and society. In this respect, the portrayals may help to maintain the notions of children as 'beings and becomings' (Uprichard, 2008) and older people as 'has-beens' (Krekula *et al.*, 2005).

Themes

Themes was suggested in order to investigate the themes that are embedded in the depictions of each age group. Although each age group was associated with particular themes, adults were correlated with heterogeneous themes. As the most prominent themes identified in the depictions of most age groups, 'Culture and Leisure' represents children's and teenagers' involvement in music, sports and design, as well as older people's meetings with friends and participation in cultural organisations. 'School and Preschool' refers to play-based learning programmes for infants, school education or vocational training for children and young people, and informal learning in later life. 'Support and Care' concerns nursery care for babies, family care for children and young people, care-giving by middle-aged people and social care for older people. 'Work and Business' represents the professional life of the workforce and later-life employment in the creative industries (crafts and publishing). 'Accommodation' refers to young people's participation in community gardening, the home life of adults and senior housing for people aged 65 years or over. 'Civic Engagement' represents group activities undertaken by citizens promoting the sustainable development of society, such as campaigns and international co-operation. Most of the themes embedded in the Facebook posts featuring young people could be conceived of as domains in which older people might feasibly and acceptably take part.

Older people were predominantly depicted in a particular way in two themes ('Culture and Leisure', 'Support and Care'). Under the theme 'Culture and Leisure', Facebook captions mainly described older people as active participants in cultural programmes and entertainment activities. The representation of retirement leisure was manifested as older people engaging in artwork design and musical performances, which mirrors positive stereotypes of older people (e.g. a golden period of leisure, youthfulness). Facebook captions under the theme of 'Support and Care' predominantly depicted older people receiving social care services; however, the corresponding photos portrayed senior care recipients as physically capable and socially involved to a moderate extent, given the marginalisation of walking aids in the photo frame. This media representation of older people indicates local authorities' efforts to construct a relatively superior status for senior care

recipients and to challenge negative stereotypical views of the oldest-old as 'burdensome'.

This study found that older people were portrayed in a less-diversified manner in all respects (activity, roles within an activity, other people, objects, physical setting and organisational context) than other age groups (children, adolescents and adults), who were depicted across a much broader range of each aspect. Local authorities tended to depict older people having coffee indoors, in most cases accompanied by age peers or care-givers. Additionally, the Facebook captions often depicted older people as recipients of social care services and participants in leisure activities. However, these depictions produced a less-diversified representation of older people, which enables citizens to perceive them as a homogeneous group, while also not being fully aware of different ageing experiences and outcomes. This representation contributes to a post-work identity of older people engaging in leisure activities and care homes, given that newly retired people would reflect upon how they should live.

Since repeated representations of social groups in particular ways by the media can be conceived of as the construction of stereotypical media representations, the present study attempted to identify what aspects of media portrayals of older people identified on the Facebook pages of local authorities can be seen as dominant, and how extensive such portrayals are. Based on the findings described above, social media depictions of older people were predominantly found in the aspects *Objects* and *Themes*, whereas they seemed much less prominent within other aspects due to the numbers of photos of older people being limited. Based on the evidence exclusively derived from these Facebook posts, the dominant social media representation of the lifecourse can be described as: newborns were accompanied by their parents and received services from family centres; children were engaged in a wide range of leisure activities prearranged by youth recreation centres, together with friends and leisure managers; teenagers were depicted pursuing their education and developing collaborative leadership skills; after finishing school, citizens tended to perform work duties mainly in the public sector; and older people were provided with residential care and engaged in planned activities.

Discussion

The present study examined social media representations of older people through a visual content analysis of the signs, activities and contexts depicted in a set of Facebook posts. Given that signs are seen as elemental units for conveying meaning (Fiske, 2002: 40), audiences can make sense of the content relating to older people and later life by using these signs and connotations. This study identified the repeated signs, activities and contexts that serve to represent older people as remaining socially engaged and moderately physically capable. This representation of older people on the Facebook pages mostly reflects the positive stereotype of older people as 'golden agers', which contrasts with a previous study (Levy *et al.*, 2014) arguing that Facebook might be a social networking site for negative stereotypes of older people.

Drawing upon the theoretical conceptions of old age, this life phase has been refined as two new stages of life, the 'third age' and the 'fourth age', highlighting

the distinction between the young-old and oldest-old (Laslett, 1994; Neugarten, 1968). The young-old (aged 60–79 years) are seen as those in active retirement who exhibit choice, autonomy, self-expression and pleasure, while the oldest-old (aged 80 years and over) are considered to be ‘the others’ and are associated with narratives of loss of autonomy, dependency, frailty, decline and death (Gilleard and Higgs, 2010, 2014). These distinctions between phases of later life might be represented on social media, because the media can function as both informing and reflecting society. The present study’s findings confirmed the distinction between the young-old and oldest-old in social media representations. Specifically, the young-old were depicted as third agers enjoying active lives; the oldest-old members of society were portrayed as less agentic but sociable and relatively physically capable.

Gilleard and Higgs (2008) have argued that the cultural capital of the third age mostly flows from the effective use of individual leisure time rather than from contributions in working life, given the logic of consumption and the individualisation of society’s surplus for defining the third age. However, the present study’s findings deconstructed this cultural construction of the third age. Older people were mainly shown engaged in a limited number of leisure-based and low-consumption social activities (e.g. coffee breaks and footbaths). Additionally, the Facebook posts published by cultural organisations working on spreading knowledge about literature and art mostly depicted older people remaining in the workforce, for instance as authors or art workers. Pickard (2019) has argued that the dominant representation of third agers appears problematic, because it homogenises older people and masks the inequalities stratified by class, race, gender and others. In the present study, this homogenised representation of older people was established through dominant depictions of sociable third agers and reinforced by insufficient portrayals of much older people or certain sub-groups.

Based on a literature review of studies examining the image of ageing, Bai (2014) found that older people were predominately portrayed as a dependent, vulnerable, frail, incompetent and disempowered group. However, this prevailing representation of older people differs even from social media representations of the oldest-old found in the present study. On the Facebook pages analysed, the oldest-old people were represented in an overly optimistic light. Specifically, while senior care recipients were mostly portrayed as employing good self-management but with caregivers shown on the side, their walking aids were often shown at the edge of the photo frame, thus becoming unnoticeable and failing to communicate the ‘reality’ of these people. Considering that the older people who receive social care services in Sweden generally have extensive care needs (Schön *et al.*, 2016), this paper argues that the social media representation of the oldest-old collides with the ‘fourth age’ reality of senior care recipients, in this area at least. This can be interpreted as evidence of distancing older people from the ageist stereotypes (e.g. dependence, loss of agency and dignity) that are seemingly associated with the fourth age. Kydd *et al.* (2018) believe that the notion of distancing has taken root in the social fear of unpredictable ageing and entering the fourth age with increasing dependency. Media images can convey particular claims and define what are appropriate thoughts, actions and roles for members of society (Gorham, 1999). In this respect, the overly optimistic depictions of senior care recipients are presumably

problematic, because such misinformation about the oldest-old might lead their relatives and care-givers to mistakenly assess the physical functioning of older people.

Since local authorities have gradually become engaged in social media, their media practices could be one of the factors accountable for representing the active social lives of third agers prominently but the fragile and dependent lives of fourth agers only marginally on their Facebook pages. As Hjarvard (2008) noted, the media has emerged as an independent institution with its own logic and has simultaneously become an integrated part of other institutions. This is defined as the mediatisation of society. Recent evidence suggests that this mediatisation has begun within Swedish local authorities in the ways in which these organisations have become adaptive to the institutional and technological *modus operandi* of the media (Fredriksson and Pallas, 2016; Olsson and Eriksson, 2016). Specifically, the administrations are inclined to communicate the message that their organisations are well run and rational, to value their media reputations and attempt to avert the negative impacts of media coverage (Boon *et al.*, 2019). In this regard, the authorities presumably favour media depictions of older people who remain agentic with the intention of showing that local authority services are of good quality and well organised.

Social media replaces the traditional one-way institutional communication with multi-dimensional communications, enabling local authorities to recognise the importance of social media users' engagement and to adjust their practices of social media use accordingly. For instance, the Swedish authorities have considered their audience to consist of specified segments of the citizenry and have adopted a communicative tone of 'friendliness' (Olsson and Eriksson, 2016). As a special segment of the social media audience, older media users have turned out to be a growing group on social media platforms, especially on Facebook. It has been reported that 4 per cent of older people aged between 65 and 79 in Sweden used social media as of 2009, rising sharply to 39 per cent by 2018 (Nordicom, 2019). Facebook has been experiencing a loss of its youngest users, while seeing growth in older age groups in the UK and the USA (Saul, 2014; Schaffel, 2018; Sweney, 2018). Since many older people do not want to be seen as the 'burdensome' oldest-old (Kydd *et al.*, 2018), local authorities might support depictions of active older people, which appears to be a more favourable social imaginary. Additionally, older people's relatives seem to be an important group of social media users (or audiences) whom it is worthwhile for local authorities to be informed by and connected with. Carlstedt and Jönson (2020) found that Swedish nursing homes represented senior residents as sociable in order to satisfy the unrealistic expectations of relatives. This helps us to understand the present study's findings showing that fragile and critically ill older people were invisible on the Facebook pages of local authorities.

Conclusion

The present study has identified the recurring signs, activities and contexts of older people shown in the Facebook posts published by local authorities. These favourably but stereotypically depicted older people as remaining socially engaged and

moderately physically capable. It also found that the young-old were represented in active and agentic life, while the oldest-old were represented as being less agentic but still sociable and modestly physically competent. When compared with other age groups, older people were represented as inferior and in a less-diversified manner.

It is expected that this study will contribute to an improved understanding of social media representations of older people in the following respects. The present analysis has extended our knowledge of the extent to which, and in which aspects, older people were depicted in a particular way. The identified Facebook representations of older people mirrored and maintained positive social perceptions, which contrasted with many previous findings of social media representations of older people as mostly frail, infirm and incompetent. Additionally, the comparative methodology used in this study can be applied to other studies examining media content about older people or other groups.

Local authorities in many countries are increasingly engaging in social media and such media have become an institution with strong image-building power. Since recurring media presentations may serve as stimuli for the social membership categorisation of older people in the minds of the wider public, this paper recommends that communication officers aiming to achieve non-stereotypical media representations of older people (or other groups) reduce the frequency of stereotypical signs and advocate using a diversity of signs in the photos they choose.

Acknowledgements. The author would like to thank the editor and two anonymous reviewers for their suggestions. The author would also like to thank Annika Taghizadeh Larsson and Lars-Christer Hydén for valuable comments on earlier drafts of this article. This study was accomplished within the context of the Swedish National Graduate School for Competitive Science on Ageing and Health (SWEAH) funded by the Swedish Research Council.

Financial support. This work was supported by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie (grant number 764632).

Conflict of interest. The author declares no conflicts of interest.

References

- Agren A** (2017) What are we talking about? Constructions of loneliness among older people in the Swedish news-press. *Journal of Aging Studies* **41**, 18–27.
- Amaral I, Santos SJ, Daniel F and Filipe F** (2019) (In)visibilities of men and aging in the media: discourses from Germany and Portugal. In Zhou J and Salvendy G (eds), *Human Aspects of IT for the Aged Population. Social Media, Games and Assistive Environments*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 20–32.
- Atkins T, Jenkins MC and Perkins MH** (1990) Portrayal of persons in television commercials age 50 and older. *Psychology: A Journal of Human Behavior* **27**, 30–37.
- Bai X** (2014) Images of ageing in society: a literature review. *Journal of Population Ageing* **7**, 231–253.
- Barton RL and Schreiber E** (1978) Media and aging: a critical review of an expanding field of communication research. *Central States Speech Journal* **29**, 173–186.
- Bell P** (2001) Content analysis of visual images. In Van Leeuwen T and Jewitt C (eds), *The Handbook of Visual Analysis*. London: Sage, pp. 10–34.
- Bishop R** (2001) Stealing the signs: a semiotic analysis of the changing nature of professional sports logos. *Social Semiotics* **11**, 23–41.
- Bonnesen JL and Burgess EO** (2004) Senior moments: the acceptability of an ageist phrase. *Journal of Aging Studies* **18**, 123–142.

- Bonsón E, Torres L, Royo S and Flores F** (2012) Local e-government 2.0: social media and corporate transparency in municipalities. *Government Information Quarterly* **29**, 123–132.
- Bonsón E, Royo S and Ratkai M** (2015) Citizens' engagement on local governments' Facebook sites. An empirical analysis: the impact of different media and content types in Western Europe. *Government Information Quarterly* **32**, 52–62.
- Boon J, Salomonsen HH, Verhoest K and Pedersen MØ** (2019) Media and bureaucratic reputation: exploring media biases in the coverage of public agencies. In Bach T and Wegrich K (eds), *The Blind Spots of Public Bureaucracy and the Politics of Non-coordination*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 171–192.
- Carlstedt E and Jönson H** (2020) Online representations of nursing-home life in Sweden: perspectives from staff on content, purpose and audience. *Ageing & Society* **40**, 2754–2770.
- Chen C-H** (2015) Advertising representations of older people in the United Kingdom and Taiwan. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* **80**, 140–183.
- Clarke LH, Bennett EV and Liu C** (2014) Aging and masculinity: portrayals in men's magazines. *Journal of Aging Studies* **31**, 26–33.
- Donlon MM, Ashman O and Levy BR** (2005) Re-vision of older television characters: a stereotype-awareness intervention. *Journal of Social Issues* **61**, 307–319.
- Edström M** (2018) Visibility patterns of gendered ageism in the media buzz: a study of the representation of gender and age over three decades. *Feminist Media Studies* **18**, 77–93.
- Feeny MK and Welch EW** (2016) Technology–task coupling: exploring social media use and managerial perceptions of e-government. *American Review of Public Administration* **46**, 162–179.
- Fiske J** (2002) *Introduction to Communication Studies*, 2nd Edn. London: Routledge.
- Fiske ST, Cuddy AJC, Glick P and Xu J** (2002) A model of (often mixed) stereotype content: competence and warmth respectively follow from perceived status and competition. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* **82**, 878–902.
- Fredriksson M and Pallas J** (2016) Much ado about media: public relations in public agencies in the wake of managerialism. *Public Relations Review* **42**, 600–606.
- Gilleard C and Higgs P** (2008) The Third Age and the Baby Boomers. *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life* **2**, 13–30.
- Gilleard C and Higgs P** (2010) Aging without agency: theorizing the fourth age. *Ageing & Mental Health* **14**, 121–128.
- Gilleard C and Higgs P** (2014) Third and Fourth Ages. In Green EC, Murphy E and Model HB (eds), *The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Health, Illness, Behavior, and Society*. Chichester, UK: John Wiley and Sons, pp. 2442–2448.
- Gorham BW** (1999) Stereotypes in the media: so what? *Howard Journal of Communications* **10**, 229–247.
- Hiemstra R, Goodman M, Middlemiss MA, Vosco R and Ziegler N** (1983) How older persons are portrayed in television advertising: implications for educators. *Educational Gerontology* **9**, 111–122.
- Higgs P and Gilleard C** (2020) The ideology of ageism versus the social imaginary of the fourth age: two differing approaches to the negative contexts of old age. *Ageing & Society* **40**, 1617–1630.
- Hjarvard S** (2008) The mediatization of society. *Nordicom Review* **29**, 102–131.
- Hummert ML, Garstka TA, Shaner JL and Strahm S** (1994) Stereotypes of the elderly held by young, middle-aged, and elderly adults. *Journal of Gerontology* **49**, 240–249.
- Iversen SM and Wilinska M** (2020) Ageing, old age and media: critical appraisal of knowledge practices in academic research. *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life* **14**, 1–29.
- Kessler E-M, Rakoczy K and Staudinger UM** (2004) The portrayal of older people in prime time television series: the match with gerontological evidence. *Ageing & Society* **24**, 531–552.
- Kessler E-M, Schwender C and Bowen CE** (2010) The portrayal of older people's social participation on German prime-time TV advertisements. *Journals of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences* **65B**, 97–106.
- Klang M and Nolin J** (2011) Disciplining social media: an analysis of social media policies in 26 Swedish municipalities. *First Monday* **16**. Available at <https://doi.org/10.5210/firstmonday.v16i8.3490>.
- Krekula C** (2010) Age coding: on age-based practices of distinction. *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life* **4**, 7–31.
- Krekula C, Närvänen A-L and Näsman E** (2005) Ålder i intersektionell analys [Age in intersectional analysis]. *Kvinnovetenskaplig Tidskrift* **2–3**, 81–94.

- Kroon AC, Van Selm M, Ter Hoeven CL and Vliegenthart R** (2018) Reliable and unproductive? Stereotypes of older employees in corporate and news media. *Ageing & Society* **38**, 166–191.
- Kydd A, Fleming A, Gardner S and Hafford-Letchfield T** (2018) Ageism in the Third Age. In Ayalon L and Tesch-Römer C (eds), *Contemporary Perspectives on Ageism. International Perspectives on Aging*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 115–130.
- Larsson AO** (2013) Bringing it all back home? Social media practices by Swedish municipalities. *European Journal of Communication* **28**, 681–695.
- Laslett P** (1994) The third age, the fourth age and the future. *Ageing & Society* **14**, 436–447.
- Lazar A, Diaz M, Brewer R, Kim C and Piper AM** (2017) Going gray, failure to hire, and the ick factor. In *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work and Social Computing – CSCW '17*. New York, NY: Association for Computing Machinery, pp. 655–668.
- Lee B, Kim B-C and Han S** (2006) The portrayal of older people in television advertisements: a cross-cultural content analysis of the United States and South Korea. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* **63**, 279–297.
- Lee MM, Carpenter B and Meyers LS** (2007) Representations of older adults in television advertisements. *Journal of Aging Studies* **21**, 23–30.
- Lepianka D** (2015) How similar, how different? On Dutch media depictions of older and younger people. *Ageing & Society* **35**, 1095–1113.
- Levy BR, Chung PH, Bedford T and Navrazhina K** (2014) Facebook as a site for negative age stereotypes. *The Gerontologist* **54**, 172–176.
- Loos E and Ivan L** (2018) Visual ageism in the media. In Ayalon L and Tesch-Römer C (eds), *Contemporary Perspectives on Ageism*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 163–176.
- Lundgren AS and Ljuslinder K** (2011) Problematic demography: representations of population ageing in the Swedish daily press. *Journal of Population Ageing* **4**, 165–183.
- Makita M, Mas-Bleda A, Stuart E and Thelwall M** (2021) Ageing, old age and older adults: a social media analysis of dominant topics and discourses. *Ageing & Society* **41**, 247–272.
- Mastro D** (2009) Racial/ethnic stereotyping and the media. In Nabi RL and Oliver MB (eds), *The Sage Handbook of Media Processes and Effects*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage, pp. 377–391.
- Miller PN, Miller DW, McKibbin EM and Pettys GL** (1999) Stereotypes of the elderly in magazine advertisements 1956–1996. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* **49**, 319–337.
- Miller DW, Leyell TS and Mazachek J** (2004) Stereotypes of the elderly in U.S. television commercials from the 1950s to the 1990s. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* **58**, 315–340.
- Närvänen A-L** (2004) Age, ageing and the life course. In Öberg B-M, Närvänen A-L, Näsman E and Olsson E (eds), *Changing Worlds and the Ageing Subject: Dimensions in the Study of Ageing and Later Life*. Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing, pp. 87–102.
- Neugarten B** (1968) *Middle Age and Aging*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Nordicom** (2019) *The Media Barometer 2018: Some Basic Tables*. Available at https://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/bilder/Mediefakta/Mediebarometern/english_mbar_2018_5_2.pdf.
- Olsson E-K and Eriksson M** (2016) The logic of public organizations' social media use: toward a theory of 'social mediatization'. *Public Relations Inquiry* **5**, 187–204.
- Oró-Piqueras M and Marques S** (2017) Images of old age in YouTube: destabilizing stereotypes. *Continuum* **31**, 257–265.
- Park CW, Eisingerich AB, Pol G and Park JW** (2013) The role of brand logos in firm performance. *Journal of Business Research* **66**, 180–187.
- Pickard S** (2019) Age war as the new class war? Contemporary representations of intergenerational inequity. *Journal of Social Policy* **48**, 369–386.
- Prieler M, Kohlbacher F, Hagiwara S and Arima A** (2015) The representation of older people in television advertisements and social change: the case of Japan. *Ageing & Society* **35**, 865–887.
- Prieler M, Ivanov A and Hagiwara S** (2017) The representation of older people in East Asian television advertisements. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* **85**, 67–89.
- Raman P, Harwood J, Weis D, Anderson JL and Miller G** (2008) Portrayals of older adults in U.S. and Indian magazine advertisements: a cross-cultural comparison. *Howard Journal of Communications* **19**, 221–240.
- Randall L and Berlina A** (2019) *Governing the Digital Transition in Nordic Regions: The Human Element*. Available at <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1295022/FULLTEXT01.pdf>.

- Robinson T and Callister M** (2008) Body image of older adults in magazine advertisements: a content analysis of their body shape and portrayal. *Journal of Magazine and New Media Research* **10**, 1–16.
- Roy A and Harwood J** (1997) Underrepresented, positively portrayed: older adults in television commercials. *Journal of Applied Communication Research* **25**, 39–56.
- Rozanova J, Northcott HC and McDaniel SA** (2006) Seniors and portrayals of intra-generational and inter-generational inequality in the Globe and Mail. *Canadian Journal on Aging/La Revue Canadienne Du Vieillessement* **25**, 373–386.
- Salter B and Salter C** (2018) The politics of ageing: health consumers, markets and hegemonic challenge. *Sociology of Health & Illness* **40**, 1069–1086.
- Saul DJ** (2014) *3 Million Teens Leave Facebook in 3 Years: The 2014 Facebook Demographic Report*. IStrategyLabs. Available at <http://istrategylabs.com/2014/01/3-million-teens-leave-facebook-in-3-years-the-2014-facebook-demographic-report/>.
- Schaffel G** (2018) *It's Official: Facebook is Becoming the Platform for You*. American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). Available at <https://www.aarp.org/home-family/personal-technology/info-2018/facebook-users-age-fd.html>.
- Schön P, Lagergren M and Kåreholt I** (2016) Rapid decrease in length of stay in institutional care for older people in Sweden between 2006 and 2012: results from a population-based study. *Health & Social Care in the Community* **24**, 631–638.
- Signorielli N** (2004) Aging on television: messages relating to gender, race, and occupation in prime time. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media* **48**, 279–301.
- Simcock P and Lynn S** (2006) The invisible majority? Older models in UK television advertising. *International Journal of Advertising* **25**, 87–106.
- Stangor C and Schaller M** (2000) Stereotypes as individual and collective representations. In Stangor C (ed.), *Stereotypes and Prejudice: Essential Readings*. Philadelphia, PA: Psychology Press, pp. 64–82.
- Sweney M** (2018) Is Facebook for old people? Over-55s flock in as the young leave. *The Guardian*, February 12. Available at <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/feb/12/is-facebook-for-old-people-over-55s-flock-in-as-the-young-leave>.
- Uprichard E** (2008) Children as 'being and becomings': children, childhood and temporality. *Children & Society* **22**, 303–313.
- van Dijk TA** (1989) Mediating racism: the role of the media in the reproduction of racism. In Wodak R (ed.), *Language, Power and Ideology: Studies in Political Discourse*, Vol. 7. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, pp. 199–226.
- Vidovičová I and Honelová M** (2018) A case study of ageism in political debates: are social media a latent source of generational hatred? *Slovak Ethnology/Slovensky Narodopis* **66**, 203–220.
- Wallander K** (2013) Successful images of successful ageing? *Nordicom Review* **34**, 91–103.
- Williams A, Ylänne V and Wadleigh PM** (2007) Selling the 'elixir of life': images of the elderly in an Olivio advertising campaign. *Journal of Aging Studies* **21**, 1–21.
- Williams A, Wadleigh PM and Ylänne V** (2010a) Images of older people in UK magazine advertising: toward a typology. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* **71**, 83–114.
- Williams A, Ylänne V, Wadleigh PM and Chen C-H** (2010b) Portrayals of older adults in UK magazine advertisements: relevance of target audience. *Communications* **35**, 1–27.
- Xu W** (2019) Portrayal of life stages on Swedish municipal media: a life course perspective. *Vista – Revista de Cultura Visual* **4**, 93–115.
- Ylänne V** (2015) Representations of ageing in the media. In Twigg J and Martin W (eds), *Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology*. London: Routledge, pp. 369–376.
- Zhang YB, Harwood J, Williams A, Ylänne-McEwen V, Wadleigh PM and Thimm C** (2006) The portrayal of older adults in advertising. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology* **25**, 264–282.

Cite this article: Xu W (2022). (Non-)Stereotypical representations of older people in Swedish authority-managed social media. *Ageing & Society* **42**, 719–740. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0144686X20001075>