



Next Age Institute
Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences



Next Age
Institute

OLDER ADULTS IN COMMUNITY: CAPACITIES AND ENGAGEMENT FOR AGEING-IN-PLACE

23 & 24 FEBRUARY 2015 | UNIVERSITY TOWN AUDITORIUM 1

CARE ENVIRONMENT |
SOCIAL SUPPORT & SOCIAL SERVICES FOR AGEING IN PLACE |
FAMILY CAREGIVING | SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF OLDER ADULTS

Organised in collaboration with the Department of Social Work, National University of Singapore

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CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

DAY 1: 23 FEBRUARY 2015

11:30 AM **Conference Opening Address**

Rosaleen Ow
National University of Singapore

11:40 AM **Plenary Session**

Moderator: Gerald Koh
National University of Singapore

Ageing in Place: U.S. Perspective

Nancy Morrow-Howell
Washington University in St. Louis

Successful Ageing in Singapore

Ong Yunn Shing
Ministry of Health

1:15 PM **Lunch**

2:30 PM - 4:30 PM **Conference Session 1: Care Environment**

Moderator: Stephanie Herbers
Washington University in St. Louis

Designing Ageing: Urban Design for Healthy Lifelong & Age-Integrated Communities

John Hoal
Washington University in St. Louis

Understanding the Functionally Limited Older Adults' Adaptive Strategies: Use of Assistive Devices

Hong Song-lee
National University of Singapore

Supportive Healthful Environment for Ageing in Place – Housing Development Board Experiences and Potentials for Improvement

Ruzica Bozovic Stamenovic
University of Belgrade

The Changing Face of Stroke: Implications for Planning Services for Older Adult

Carolyn Baum
Washington University in St. Louis

DAY 2: 24 FEBRUARY 2015

9:00 AM **Plenary Session: China's Older Adults in Community**

Du Peng
Renmin University of China

Moderator: Zou Li
Washington University in St. Louis

10:00 AM **Tea Break**

10:30 AM - 12:30 PM **Conference Session 2: Social Support and Social Services for Ageing in Place**

Moderator: Chia Ngee Choon
National University of Singapore

Improving Mental Health by Using Community Capital Strategy for the Elderly

Yang Peishan
National Taiwan University

Social Support and Services for Older Persons in India - The Implications of 'Demographic Dividend and Demographic Window' in BRICS Context

Ilango Ponnuswami
Bharathidasan University

Social Support and Social Services for Older Adults in Malaysia

Tengku Aizan Hamid
Universiti Putra Malaysia

A Lesson Learnt from Community-based Integrated Long-Term Care in Thailand

Vipan Prachuabmoh
Chulalongkorn University

DAY 2: 24 FEBRUARY 2015

12:30 PM **Lunch**

1:30 PM - 3:30 PM **Conference Session 3: Family Caregiving**
 Moderator: Angelique Chan
National University of Singapore

Legal Initiatives in the U.S. to Support Community-Based Caregiving and Caregivers

Peggie Smith
Washington University in St. Louis

Impact of Informal Caregiving for Older Adults in Singapore: Role of Foreign Domestic Workers

Rahul Malhotra
National University of Singapore

A First Line of Support? Examining the Impact of the Maintenance of Parents Act of 1995 on Older Adults' Efforts to Age in Place

Philip Rozario
Adelphi University

Elder Abuse and Family Caregiving

Srinivasan Chokkanathan
National University of Singapore

3:30 PM **Tea Break**

4:00 PM - 6:00 PM **Conference Session 4: Social Engagement of Older Adults**

Moderator: Feng Qiushi
National University of Singapore

Ageing in Place in Studio Apartments in Singapore: Maintaining Engagements in Independent Living

Thang Leng Leng
National University of Singapore

Successful Ageing - A Cross-Cultural Comparison of 3 Asian Cities

Paulin Tay Straughan
National University of Singapore

Overview and Challenges of Long Term Care Insurance in Korea

Yoon Hyunsook
Hallym University

From Recipient Societies to Participant Societies: Social Policy Agenda for Ageing Societies in Asia

Terry Lum
University of Hong Kong

6:00 PM **Closing Address**

Michael Sherraden
Washington University in St. Louis

CONFERENCE OPENING ADDRESS



Rosaleen Ow

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Dr Rosaleen Ow completed her PhD and Bachelor degrees in Social Work at the National University of Singapore (NUS) and a Master degree in Social Work from University College, Cardiff, Wales. Dr Ow had experience working with low-income families in Singapore and also as the Deputy Superintendent of a children's family group home in Cardiff, Wales. Besides her academic commitments at NUS, she has served as a Founder Member of the Children's Cancer Foundation of Singapore and the Club Rainbow for Chronically Ill Children in Singapore and helps both organisations with the review and service provision for the vulnerable community. She is also a member of various local and international committees in research and service development such as the Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region (CIFA).

Her research interests include multi-cultural perspectives on end-of-life issues and palliative care; psycho-social impact on families of divorce and re-marriage; resilience in children from dysfunctional/troubled families.

PLENARY SESSION

MODERATOR



Gerald Koh

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Dr Gerald Koh is currently an Associate Professor and Director of Medical Undergraduate Education at Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, and Joint Associate Professor at Dean's Office, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, National University Health System. A medical doctor, he obtained his Masters in Family Medicine in 2000 and Fellowship in Family Medicine in 2003. He developed an interest in community geriatrics and geriatric rehabilitation, and obtained a Graduate Diploma in Geriatric Medicine from National University of Singapore in 2002, a Masters in Gerontology and Geriatrics from the European Institute of Gerontology at the University of Malta in 2009, and his PhD in Family Medicine from Western University, Canada in 2012.

His current research interests include stroke and geriatric rehabilitation, tele-rehabilitation and medical education. To date, he has published 72 original research articles and 33 shorter articles in journals. He also has obtained research grants amounting to over S\$2 million as Principal Investigator and S\$5.9 million as Co-Investigator.

He is currently Senior Consultant for Agency for Integrated Care, Consultant for Ministry of Health's Policy Research and Economics Office and Visiting Consultant for Ang Mo Kio Thye Hua Kwan Hospital.

AGEING IN PLACE: U.S. PERSPECTIVE



Nancy Morrow - Howell

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Dr Nancy Morrow-Howell is on the faculty at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University and holds the Bettie Bofinger Brown Distinguished Professorship. She is also the Director of the Harvey A. Friedman Center for Aging at Washington University. Dr Morrow-Howell is a leader in gerontology, widely known for her work on productive and civic engagement of older adults. She is editor of the book **Productive Aging**, published by Johns Hopkins University Press. With support from private foundations and the National Institute on Aging, she explores strategies to maximise the engagement of older adults in productive roles.

She has organised international conferences on productive ageing and continues to collaborate with gerontology colleagues in Asia. She was recently elected as President of the Gerontological Society of America.

ABSTRACT

Like the rest of the world, the U.S. population is ageing. However, there are certain features of the older American population that are relevant to the topic of Ageing-in-Place. For example, most older adults live in suburban neighborhoods with a large segment in rural areas. A substantial majority of older women live alone; and although homeownership is highest among older adults in the U.S., this population tends to be overhoused and live in old housing stock. The dominant mode of transportation in the U.S. is the automobile; and most older Americans outlive the ability to drive. This paper begins with a brief review of the demographics as they relate to the topic of ageing-in-place; and then reviews the history of the ageing-in-place movement, which has been developing for more than three decades. In the face of factors like increased longevity, smaller families, and women in the workplace, nursing homes emerged as the first form of service for older adults needing on-going assistance. At this time, there were few alternatives to nursing home care; yet over the next several decades, a wide range of community-based services have been developed. From home care, to day care, to a myriad of alternative living arrangements – a full array of services, along the continuum of care, now exist in most U.S. cities. Older adults in need and families have many more options to support ageing-in-place.

However, many challenges exist, and this paper will focus on: underutilisation, unequal access, high costs, inadequate workforce, and low quality of care. There are new ideas and demonstration projects to address these issues; and the most promising will be reviewed. The relationship of family care and formal community services is critically important. The concept of ageing-in-place is being challenged with the reality of ‘stuck in place’ for too many people, and new visions support the idea of ‘ageing in the right place’. The paper will conclude with future directions for research to support programme and policy development.

SUCCESSFUL AGEING IN SINGAPORE



Ong Yunn Shing

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Ong Yunn Shing is a Director in the Ageing Planning Office which oversees the planning and implementation of strategies to address the needs of Singapore's ageing population. The Ageing Planning Office staffs the Ministerial Committee on Ageing which drives the strategies to keep seniors active and healthy for as long as possible, as well as enhance the capacity and capability of the aged care sector to better serve seniors with care needs.

The Ageing Planning Office also oversees the City for All Ages project, which involves working with grassroots organisations in various precincts to survey the needs of seniors in those precincts and developing local strategies and initiatives to meet the needs on the ground. Within the Ageing Planning Office, Yunn Shing oversees the development of aged care services to meet the changing needs of our ageing population.

■ ABSTRACT

Singapore's population is rapidly ageing with the number of seniors aged 65 and above expected to grow to more than 900,000 in 2030. Our vision is to enable our seniors to age-in-place gracefully and continue to enjoy a high quality of life as they age. The Ministerial Committee on Ageing aims to achieve this in two ways - first, to keep seniors healthy, active and safe in the community through initiatives such as the National Wellness Programme and the City for All Ages project, and second, to enhance aged care services in terms of better accessibility, quality and affordability.

To address the challenges of ageing in a more holistic manner, we are also now working on an action plan that aims to (a) maximise productivity from longevity by enabling Singaporeans to stay healthy, economically, cognitively and socially active for as long as possible; and (b) to enable Singaporeans to still be able to live autonomously, age actively and with dignity even when they become physically more frail, while enhancing the productivity of care delivery leveraging on technological advances. The action plan serves to address wide-ranging areas that include Health and Wellness; Lifelong Employability; Lifelong Learning; Social Engagement and Volunteerism; Aged Care Services; Senior-Friendly Homes and Transport; Requirement Adequacy; to Research in Ageing.

CONFERENCE SESSION 1: CARE ENVIRONMENT

MODERATOR



Stephanie Herbers

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Stephanie Herbers, MPH, MSW, is the center manager of the Harvey A. Friedman Center for Aging at the Institute for Public Health at Washington University. She oversees the implementation of the center's key initiatives and events, including the center's Global Aging Initiative and several pilot research projects. Prior to joining the center, Ms. Herbers' career focused on the evaluation of public health programmes and policies throughout the United States. Her current research interests are in social engagement of older adults and strategies for promoting ageing-friendly communities. She also serves on advisory taskforces for ageing-friendly community initiatives in the St. Louis region.

DESIGNING AGEING: URBAN DESIGN FOR HEALTHY LIFELONG & AGE-INTEGRATED COMMUNITIES



John Hoal

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John Hoal is the Chair of the Urban Design & Sustainable Urbanism Programs, and an Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Design at Washington University in St. Louis, USA. He holds faculty fellowships at the Institute for Public Health for his research and advocacy of walkable urbanism and healthy + active living, and previously in the Center for the Study of Ethics & Human Values for his advocacy in social and environmental justice. In addition, Dr Hoal founding partner of H3 Studio Inc., a planning, design and research firm in St. Louis, USA and Johannesburg, South Africa. He practices and teaches architecture, urban design and community-based planning in the United States, Latin America, Asia and Southern Africa, and lectures nationally and internationally on the design and development sustainable livable cities. Dr Hoal is a registered architect and certified planner and the projects he has led have been extensively published and received over 60 design and planning awards including 10 national and international awards.

■ ABSTRACT

Around the globe cities are faced with unprecedented growth of an ageing population and the current city design approach restricts the capacity of our seniors to live an active and healthy life. A contributing factor has been and remains that fact that our modern city planning theories, regulations and laws are geared to make cities for the 'nuclei family' as an ideal – a city of single-use mono-cultural neighborhoods with a single house typology. These types of neighbourhoods do not positively impact the implications of biological, emotional and social ageing; in fact, they have the possibility to contribute to the social isolation, financial and emotional stresses, and non-productivity of seniors. This implies that the RE-DESIGN of the physical environment of our communities and cities is a core requirement for facilitating and improving wellness, healthy activity, social engagement, attachment to place, and the self-reliance of the ageing population.

The design of cities to meet the needs of our older and less mobile population raises challenging questions about the design of our cities. What does an 'age-integrated' city look like? How should our cities, neighbourhoods and new developments respond to the different dimensions and rates of biological, emotional and social ageing? How do cities respond to the different phases of ageing over a lifetime? How does the physical design of the environment contribute to the financial cost effectiveness of ageing in place, the provision of necessary services, the extension of productive lives, and ultimately the longevity dividend for society?

This presentation will discuss various transferable urban design strategies to assist in developing high-quality age-integrated communities based upon projects and studies in the neighborhoods adjacent to Washington University in St. Louis, USA. Overall, city planning and urban design must be re-calibrated to promote a nurturing and empowering environment for healthy and independent ageing, and a great sense of belonging to a multi-generational community.

UNDERSTANDING THE FUNCTIONALLY LIMITED OLDER ADULTS' ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES: USE OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES



Hong Song-lee

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Dr Hong Song-lee (PhD) is a social gerontologist who studied in the discipline of social work. She is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore. Her research interests concentrate on older adults' capacity to enhance their well-being, including their health, productivity, life satisfaction, and independence in the face of age-related obstacles that may require them to adapt. Specific research agenda comprises three areas of older adult experience: (a) long-term care for those with chronic illnesses, (b) ageing policies and programmes for productive ageing, and (c) environmental gerontology for ageing-in-place. She is the Principal Investigator of 'Home Safety Issues for Older Adults Living Alone,' 'Multi-Ethnic Caregivers' Help-Seeking Behaviors,' 'Ageing Simulation Games for Gerontological Social Work Students,' and 'Impact of Older Adults' Activity Patterns on Their Health and Family.' She has published journal articles in top peer-reviewed gerontological journals such as *Gerontologist*, *Journals of Gerontology*, and *Ageing & Society*. She is currently serving as an Executive Editor of *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development* and also is on the editorial board of *Advanced Aging Research* and *Journal of the Korea Gerontological Society*.

■ ABSTRACT

The parental study on home visits at Studio Apartments [SAs] specially designed for public senior housing in Singapore identified various environmental hazards. Based on the findings from these home visits, the social survey was designed to investigate which adaptive strategies older adults are using to perform their daily tasks. Focusing on older adults' low utilisation of assistive devices, the current study examined to what extent their attitude toward assistive devices influence the actual utilisation of assistive devices. Face to face interviews with a structured questionnaire were conducted for one and half hours with studio apartment (SA) residents (n=925). To include all three ethnicities (Chinese, Malay, and Indian), the English questionnaire was translated into each dialects (Mandarin, Malay, and Tamil). Of total 925 subjects, 481 had functional limitations. Using this subsample of functionally limited, adaptive strategy was captured with four categories: assistive device users, personal care users, those who use both assistive devices and personal care (both users), and those who use neither assistive device nor personal care (none). Attitude towards assistive devices was measured with eight items in the aspects of substitution of care, financial affordability, and perceived privacy and stigma on disability. Socio-demographics, self-rated health and physical function were also measured. Latent profile analysis (LPA) was used to estimate overall patterns of older adults' attitudes

toward assistive devices. Multinomial logistic regression analysed the impact of older adults' attitude toward assistive devices on the polychotomous outcome of adaptive strategies. The LPA finding showed that all eight items were significant to distinguish three distinctive classes: (1) Positive attitude group; (2) Unwilling to pay; and (3) Negative attitude group. Non-Chinese group was more likely to be classified as Negative attitude group. Unwilling to pay group showed the lowest income levels among three groups. Attitude toward assistive devices differentiated older adults' adaptive strategies. As compared to those who used neither assistive devices nor personal care, Unwilling to pay group was less likely to use assistive devices than Negative attitude group. In contrast, Positive attitude group was more likely to use assistive devices than Negative attitude group. Attitude toward assistive devices was not related to the use of personal care. The empirical findings on the psychosocial factors related to older adults' use of assistive devices increase understanding of adaptive behaviors to adjust the bad-fit between environmental hazards and personal competency. Such tips offer practical implications in designing social services/programmes which can ensure equal distribution of technical resources for the physically limited to facilitate ageing-in-place in Singapore contexts.

SUPPORTIVE HEALTHFUL ENVIRONMENT FOR AGEING IN PLACE – HOUSING DEVELOPMENT BOARD EXPERIENCES AND POTENTIALS FOR IMPROVEMENT



Ruzica Bozovic Stamenovic

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Dr Ruzica Bozovic Stamenovic is an Associate Professor concurrently teaching at the University of Belgrade (1989 - on) and National University of Singapore (2000 - on). She is Faculty Fellow of The Center for Health Systems and Design, Texas A&M University and Executive Board Member of the UIA Public Health Group.

Her work is focused on the relationship between design and context. She is researching, lecturing and publishing on topics related to human ecology, healthy cities, ageing in healthful environments, housing and spaces for wellbeing. As a practicing architect Dr Bozovic Stamenovic (with D. Stamenovic) won major national architectural awards and a number of national and international competition prizes. She participated in over thirty exhibitions including “The Biennale of Venice”, Italy (1985, 2002).

■ ABSTRACT

The Housing Development Board (HDB) model of social housing in Singapore is a recognised phenomenon praised for achievements on different levels, from economic, social and environmental sustainability to the more complex developments of the design paradigm and housing typology. However, with the anticipated radical demographic changes and the modified profile of older baby-boomers further adjustments of the social housing environments are essential. In this paper we critically assess HDB environments by applying the criteria for healthy places. We argue that moving beyond accessibility and universal design and achieving the fully supportive healthful housing environments requires a more structured trans-disciplinary approach. The linear model leading from needs to design solutions should be upgraded to a more comprehensive network model showcasing the fulfilment of aspirations through environmental choices and opportunities. Desire for comfort and convenience and affective basis for environmental satisfaction of older adults is recognised as effective and beneficial. The synergy between social sciences and architecture is essential as our proposed contextual network model encompasses values shaped by microsystems, exosystems and macrosystems alike. In this regard the exemplary HDB housing estates are critically reviewed as an untapped resource of possibilities for improvement. Traces of affective behaviour triggered by spatial characteristics are presented as both illustrative and instructional. The conclusion is that design of Supportive Healthful Environments for ageing in place requires changes in design approach, application of inclusive design methods and execution in an atmosphere of constant interchange of ideas with other disciplines. Instead of imposing new paradigms we propose the more effective upgrade and re-use of huge HDB resources by bridging the gap between the existing sanitary physical model of healthy space and the prospective healthful environment for ageing in place.

THE CHANGING FACE OF STROKE: IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING SERVICES FOR OLDER ADULTS



Carolyn Baum

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Dr Carolyn Baum is the Director of the Occupational Therapy at Washington University and Professor of Occupational Therapy, Neurology and Social Work. Her work focuses on building a link between biomedical and socio-cultural care to inform interventions that improve the everyday lives of people with stroke. She has led the Cognitive Rehabilitation Research Group for over 15 years where the objective has been to link neuroscience to everyday life. Over 18,000 patients diagnosed with stroke have been entered into a registry with clinical, lesion, behavioral, and outcome data. She is involved in two clinical trials, a self-management programme to support home, work, and community activities following stroke and a cognitive rehabilitation approach to enhance acute rehabilitation outcomes. Dr Baum has developed measures to identify capabilities of people to perform tasks and activities that are important for recovery and management of chronic neurological conditions.

■ ABSTRACT

Since 1996 all patients admitted to Barnes Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri USA with the diagnosis of ischemic stroke (n=18,000) have been entered into a registry. The registry data will be presented to reveal an increase in the number of persons with mild stroke with nearly 50% under the age of 65 who will age with additional service needs. Traditionally stroke has been thought to be a condition resulting in physical and language limitations, data reveals that cognitive impairments require attention in rehabilitation and community service planning. A specific study of 109 persons with mild to moderate stroke reveal strategies for identifying mild cognitive impairment during the acute hospital stay, the importance of performance-based testing, the relationship of cognitive impairment and depression and the how mild cognitive impairment alters home and community activities. Additionally, two funded clinical trials will be introduced that have been designed to address these problems, both can be delivered in the community and one can involve consumer peers. The study and the clinical trials will be presented to stress the critical relationship between rehabilitation and community programming in avoiding excess disabilities and building a link between and medical and sociocultural systems of care as communities build the service models to serve the next age of older adults, many of whom will have mild cognitive impairment due to stroke and other chronic conditions.

PLENARY SESSION: CHINA'S OLDER ADULTS IN COMMUNITY

MODERATOR



Zou Li

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Zou Li, MSW, MBA serves as International Director at Center for Social Development (CSD), Washington University in St. Louis (WUSTL) and on the staff of the Next Age Institute (NAI), a partnership between WUSTL and National University of Singapore. At CSD, she directs international asset-building work, including the YouthSave Project, and contributes to CSD's research efforts and policy consultation for governments worldwide. She recently co-edited two NAI books: *Asset Building: Strategies and Policies in Asia* (Peking University Press, 2014, in Chinese) and *Asset-Building Policies and Innovations in Asia* (Routledge, 2014, in English). She previously worked for the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor at the World Bank.

PLENARY SESSION: CHINA'S OLDER ADULTS IN COMMUNITY



Du Peng

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Prof Du Peng is Director and Professor of the Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University of China. His academic titles include Vice-President, Gerontological Society of China, President of Beijing Gerontological Society. He has been the member of Experts Committee, the Ministry of Civil Affairs (since 2006), board member of HelpAge International (since 2008) and board member of United Nations International Institute on Ageing (since 2008). He also served as the chair of International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics Asia/Oceania Region from 2009 to 2013.

His research interests are population ageing and ageing policies. His publications include **The Process of Population Ageing in China, The Older Persons in China, Social Gerontology, Who will support the Older Persons, Ageing Issues and Policies in EU Countries, Population Ageing and Ageing Issues, Population Ageing: Changes and Challenges, Disabled Persons and Their Social Protection in Rural China, China's Population in the 21st Century, Ageing Society and Harmonious Society.**

■ ABSTRACT

Although China has a long history for family support for the older adults, community has been a relatively new concept in China. Therefore it is a challenge for the government to provide the community services for the older adults as well as the role of the older adults in community. The rapidly changing demographics in China force the government and society to redesign the policies for care provision for the older adults and to promote the social engagement of the older adults. China has more than 210 million older adults aged 60 and over by now and it is projected to increase to 487 million by 2050, about 30 million older adults need care but mainly provided by family members; 33 per cent older adults are living separately from their children, the proportion is even much higher in rural areas due to the migration of the young people. Base on the above situation, China has been implementing the policies to develop the community services for the older adults and help their family care givers; the national goal is to enable 7 per cent older adults getting care services in the communities, and 3 per cent in the nursing homes. The presentation will introduce the rational and impact of these community services, the need of older adults in the community and the policy development in China.

On the other hand, the rapid increasing older adults are often regarded as social and economic burden in the media, it is necessary to take concrete actions for the country to foster a new culture to change the stereotypes on the older adults. In fact the new generation older adults has very different characteristics comparing with the previous one, they have been changing the composition of the older adults in China

continued on next page >

and need more diversified policies and programmes to enable them on capacity building and getting opportunities on social engagement in community. For the first time in history, China's older adults has more than 77 per cent are educated, comparing with 50 per cent illiterate in 2000; only 17 per cent of them need care services either in community or institutions, but 83 per cent of the older adults are healthy, therefore they are willing to contribute in the family and community and they are more capable to participate in community. The presentation will introduce the new law and policies on building the age-friendly enabling environment in community for the older adults, the activities of the older volunteers in community and the movement of older persons associations in rural communities, their achievements and existing issues.

CONFERENCE SESSION 2: SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR AGEING IN PLACE

MODERATOR



Chia Ngee Choon

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Chia Ngee-Choon is an Associate Professor of Economics at the National University of Singapore. She received her PhD from the University of Western Ontario in Canada. Her research interests lie in pension economics, health economics and public finance. She is the co-editor of the Singapore Economic Review.

As an expert on social security issues in Singapore, she has provided consultancy service to the Civil Service College, Central Provident Fund Board and the Ministry of Manpower. She was a member of the National Longevity Insurance Committee which helped formulate the mandatory life annuity scheme for the payout phase of Central Provident Fund, a social security savings plan for Singaporeans in their old age.

She has been a consultant on tax reforms and social security issues to the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), ADB Institute, Canadian IDRC and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

IMPROVING MENTAL HEALTH BY USING COMMUNITY CAPITAL STRATEGY FOR THE ELDERLY



Yang Peishan

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Dr Yang Pei Shan is a Professor at the National Taiwan University (NTU), Department of Social Work. Dr Yang is also former Director of Social Policy Research Center at National Taiwan University, College of Social Sciences. She graduated with a BA degree from NTU, and then got MSW and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University, School of Social Work. Before she returned to Taiwan and started teaching at NTUSW in 1997, Dr Yang had acquired extensive practice experiences in the USA as a social worker at Jewish Home Life Care System. Dr Yang has specialised in gerontology. Her research topics include productive ageing, care and work, dementia care, Taiwan Centenarian Study, and most recently, ageing parents of intellectually challenged people. She sits in many national and local government committees on senior social welfare or long term care. Dr Yang is also very active in developing innovative programmes of elder care and services.

■ ABSTRACT

The increase in life expectancy and ongoing growth of the older adult population has led to new models of ageing. Improving mental health and reducing suicide rate are critical issues for older people. This paper aims to describe an outcome evaluation of a mental health promotion programme in Taiwan, and to explore the relationship between community characteristics and elderly mental health. This project is part of an ongoing effort to evaluate elderly suicide trends, potential causes of these trends, and the efficacy of the community-based suicide prevention programmes. A community-based participatory action research (CBPR) applying social capital theory was designed by the researchers in a Community Care Site. CBPR is a mechanism for improving community health, affecting social change and ameliorating health disparities within disadvantaged communities. A 'promotion of psychological health' project was carried out at a community near the Hsinchu Science Part, Taiwan. The researchers got involved with the community as trainers and advisors to enhance capacity of community leaders and volunteers starting in 2007. A community needs assessment survey was commissioned by the Community Development Association. Other secondary data included community documents such as community newsletters, annual reports, official evaluation records, and household data over the years. For this paper, one-to-one interviews were done twice with the Director of the Community Development Association about two hours each time. In sum, the researchers functioned as long term partners of the community and assisted the community to synthesise the knowledge and actions using CBPR. This project was a coordinated community work, which identified the high-risk groups and achieved the effective activities of community engagement. The study results revealed that suicide rate of older people was reduced due to united efforts by both public and private partners in the community. The project helped link the multi-dimensional resources and improved the social participation of older people. Success factors of the community project included: (1) a strong bottom-up community partnership; (2) renewed construction of community environment to be age friendly; (3) development and consolidation of

multi-professional resource networks; and (4) prioritising and targeting the high-risk groups for preventive services. However, the study also found that the administrative procedures as a measure of accountability required by government funding, especially the accounting requirements and reports, may wear out the time and energy of volunteers spent in real community action and services. The success story of the study community may not be generalised to a system-wide practice model due to lack of committed key persons. Some communities may even face fierce conflicts among community sub-groups. Government policies are not always in accord with community interests or conditions. Furthermore, community-based research is limited by the time intensive nature of developing and maintaining community trust within the context of short study period and funding cycles.

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SERVICES FOR OLDER PERSONS IN INDIA - THE IMPLICATIONS OF 'DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND AND DEMOGRAPHIC WINDOW' IN BRICS CONTEXT



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Dr Ilango Ponnuswami is currently Professor, Department of Social Work at Bharathidasan University in South India. With a Fellowship from the UNFPA and the UN International Institute on Ageing, Malta, he successfully pursued a Post Graduate Diploma in Gerontology and Geriatrics at the Institute of Gerontology, University of Malta in 1996. He also attended a Short Term Training Course in Income Security for the Elderly in Developing Countries conducted by the United Nations International Institute on Ageing, Malta with a UNFPA Fellowship during May-June 1995. Dr Ilango Ponnuswami was a Cairns Institute Visiting Scholar at the James Cook University, Australia during March -May, 2012.

He is also a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Transformative Education* published by SAGE. Besides, he has participated in several international ageing and social work conferences and more recently, represented India at the BRICS Forum on Ageing in Seoul.

■ ABSTRACT

Demographic transition has led to a demographic window of opportunity, a period in which the working-age population is growing and the young cohort decreasing, while the old cohort is still small. Population growth is expected to slow down in all BRICS nations except India. The demographic transition in all BRICS nations except Russia which has already seen the closing of the demographic window period has resulted in a temporary 'bulge' in the population which in turn, will lead to an enlarged working-age population which will positively affect the economy by adding to employee numbers and savings. However, social support for older persons, both formal and informal, seem to be major concerns in India where traditional family support systems for older persons have been declining owing to a number of reasons while on the other hand, formal support services offered by state and non-state players to older persons have been rather inadequate and deficient, again due to a number of reasons. India and China were the least affected during the worldwide economic slowdown and even managed to show an appreciable rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In Brazil, India and South Africa the working age population continues to expand until the middle of the current century, hence the possibility of reaping demographic dividend is present while in China it may decline after 2015 and in Russia it is already declining.

India's older population will increase dramatically over the next four decades. The proportion of India's older population is likely to increase from 8 per cent in 2010 to 19 per cent in 2050, according to United Nations Population Division (UN, 2011). By mid-century, India's older population is expected to encompass 323 million people, a number greater than the total population in the US in 2012. This major shift in the demographic trend is happening with the backdrop of changing family relationships, living arrangements, severely limited old-age income support, declining fertility leaving fewer children to care for older persons, rural to urban migration for employment that separates families, and changing social expectations regarding intra-family obligations. The author of this paper has made an attempt to compare the ageing trends among the BRICS nations and to examine the social, economic and health care policy challenges which these nations have to deal with in the context of their more or less similar situation concerning demographic dividend and demographic window, however, with a specific focus on specific achievements made and challenges faced by India with reference to social support and services for its population of older persons. With the recent fillip given to the multipronged agenda of the BRICS and with establishment of the BRICS Bank and regular coming together and partnership among this league of nations considered to be fast growing economies, it becomes imperative for researchers in the field of ageing to draw the attention of policy makers and planners of BRICS to the need and importance of addressing the issues of social support and services for older persons taking advantage of the demographic dividend and demographic window of opportunity.

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR OLDER ADULTS IN MALAYSIA



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Professor Dr Tengku Aizan Hamid is the founding and current Director of the Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia since 2002. A distinguished gerontologist, she joined UPM in 1983 and has published over 50 papers in the area with extensive research work on the socioeconomic, health, psychosocial and cognitive aspects of ageing - focusing on the quality of later life, lifelong learning, social protection in old age, elder abuse, family support, as well as aged care services in Malaysia. She is a member of the National Advisory and Consultative Council for Older Persons (MWFCD), the Technical Committee on the Health of Older Persons (MOH) and the National Task Force on Social Safety Net (PMO).

Prof Dr Tengku has been instrumental in the development of gerontological policy, research and education in the country. She has twice served as President of the Gerontological Association of Malaysia (GEM, 1996-2000; 2002-2004) and is an International Tutor of the United Nations International Institute on Ageing (UN-INIA). She is currently leading a capacity building project for the financial empowerment of mature women in Malaysia with the support of United Way Worldwide via Citibank Foundation.

ABSTRACT

Elderly access to health and social care services is a growing concern in a rapidly ageing society like Malaysia. Traditionally, the family has been the primary provider of care and support for older Malaysians but this is changing due to increasing female participation in the labour force. This paper will focus on the social support and social services for older Malaysians which enable them to age in their own home and community. Past studies have shown that co-residence with adult children is still the norm and caregiving responsibilities tend to fall on wives and daughters. A majority of the elderly cited cash transfers from adult children as a source of income but the amount is small. The Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Malaysia provides financial assistance and institutionalisation services to older persons. In 2013, 142,124 older persons received RM300 per month under the means-tested Bantuan Orang Tua (BOT) scheme which costs RM540.1 million. The nine (9) federal-funded old folks' homes (Rumah Seri Kenangan) recorded 1,631 residents (59.6% males) in the same year. Residential aged care services by private or civil society providers are inadequately regulated and monitored, but the DSW statistics showed that there are 5,168 older persons residing in registered care centers. Home help services were recently introduced by the Department but like a majority of other civil society-based initiatives, its coverage and impact are largely unknown. The Central Welfare Council of Malaysia (MPKSM) operates homes and shelters (Rumah / Pondok Sejahtera) as well as day care / activity centres (Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas) for older persons with government funding support. Most of the social services are targeted low income or the disadvantaged elderly, resulting in a narrow

welfarist approach to population ageing. Tax relief is provided for medical treatment, special needs and carer expenses for parents, but the family in general do not get much help in caring for the elderly. Senior citizens are entitled to public transport (e.g. bus, train and rail) concession fares depending on the travel operator. Community-based care and support for the aged, such as personal, domestic, transport, recreational and other general services, are underdeveloped and in any case are found mostly in urban areas only. Affordable long-term care services are limited, although the public-funded health care system is performing well within its reasonable constraints. The government and other interested party have to rethink their approach in addressing the needs of a changing older population. An inter-dependence approach, rooted in a mix of individual responsibility, family obligations, active civil society and state provisions will enable a more broad-based and sustainable solution to the issues and challenges of population ageing. A greater cooperation between public, private and civil society stakeholders is needed to develop smart partnerships in building accessible and seamless home-based or community-based social services for the elderly.

A LESSON LEARNT FROM COMMUNITY-BASED INTEGRATED LONG-TERM CARE IN THAILAND



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Associate Professor Vipana Prachuabmoh, is a faculty member and former Dean of the College of Population Studies at Chulalongkorn University. Vipana Prachuabmoh received her Ph.D. in Sociology from University of Chicago, USA. She was awarded the University of Chicago Unendowed and Hewlett Fund Fellowship from 1987-1990 and the Population Council Fellowship from 1990-1991.

Vipana Prachuabmoh is a demographer whose main research interests lie in the fields of fertility, ageing, and population policy. She has published many articles on these subjects. In 2009, she and her research team on the project of Setting-Up the System for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Second National Plan for Older Persons (2002-2021) received the National Research Council of Thailand's Award for the best research in Sociology.

■ ABSTRACT

Thailand is the second most rapidly ageing in ASEAN countries. Population ageing in Thailand will become far more pronounced in the coming decades. Not only the share of older persons among total population has been increasing, but the share of the oldest old population (80 years+) is also increasing. Such trend would be significant for health care given the substantially higher rate of degenerative diseases and disability among the oldest old. In the light of decreasing availability of family assistance due to a smaller number of living children and extensive migration of adult children, the long term care becomes a vital system for retaining the well-being of older persons. This paper attempts to synthesise the needs of long term care, the government policy responses on this issue, and the development of the community-based integrated long-term care, and its challenges. Thailand's experience in developing community-based integrated long-term care can provide a lesson to other developing countries.

CONFERENCE SESSION 3: FAMILY CAREGIVING

MODERATOR



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Dr Angelique Chan holds joint appointments as Associate Professor in the Signature Program in Health Services & Systems Research, Duke-NUS and the Department of Sociology, NUS. She is also Director of the NUS-Tsao Ageing Research Initiative at the Dean's Office, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore. Dr Chan received her PhD in Sociology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1995 and was a US National Institute of Aging Post-Doctoral Fellow at the University of Michigan.

She has published widely on ageing issues in leading international journals such as the *Journal of American Geriatrics Society*, *International Sociology*, *Journal of Aging and Health*, and *Journal of Gerontology Series B: Social Sciences* and book chapters. She is co-author of a book titled **Ageing in Singapore: Service Needs & the State** (Routledge 2006) and Co-editor of **Ultra-low Fertility in Pacific Asia: Trends, Causes and Policy Issues** (Routledge 2009). Her current research investigates the relationship between ageing and various physical and mental health outcomes. Thematically, her work examines disability transitions, mortality, and the effects of social support on health, caregiver burden, and use of long term care services. Her work involves the development and analyses of large national databases. She has conducted two randomised control trials; (1) to evaluate a self-care chronic disease management programme for low income community-dwelling Singaporeans, and (2) to evaluate a programme to maintain frail elders living in the community by providing all inclusive medical and social care, and (3) to evaluate a home based falls prevention programme for older Singaporeans recently discharged from hospital for a fall. In addition to survey research and RCT studies, Dr Chan also conducts qualitative studies on older persons and their integration into the community.

Her international work includes working with collaborators from China, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, the UK and USA on caregiving, long term health financing, and disability transitions. She has performed consultancy work for government organisations such as the Ministry of Social and Family Development, Agency for Integrated Health, Ministry of Health, the United Nations, Temasek Foundation and the World Bank. Dr Chan is also Director (Research) for the Singapore Mental Health Association and a member of the Taskforce on Ageing for the Singapore National Research Foundation.

LEGAL INITIATIVES IN THE U.S. TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY-BASED CAREGIVING AND CAREGIVERS



Peggie Smith

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Professor Peggie Smith is the Vice Dean and the Charles Nagel Professor of Employment & Labor Law at Washington University School of Law. She is a leading scholar in the regulation of care work that occurs both inside and outside the home, including domestic work, child care and home care. She has published widely on these and other issues such as work and family balance and elder care.

After earning her J.D. degree from Harvard Law School, Professor Smith began her academic career at Chicago-Kent College of Law and later taught at the College of Law at University of Iowa. Professor Smith teaches primarily in the areas of employment and labour law. She is a past chair of the Association of American Law Schools Section on Labor Relations and Employment Law and a member of the editorial board of the *Employee Rights and Employment Policy Journal*.

■ ABSTRACT

As the United States population continues to age rapidly, the social and economic costs of elder care have skyrocketed and governments are struggling to ensure adequate care while at the same time containing the cost of care. Although family members provide the majority of elder care on an informal, unpaid basis, the last decade has seen a dramatic growth in the use of paid home-care services. Home care, when compared with institutional care, offers a more cost-effective response to the growing demand for elder care and it also responds to the desire of most elderly individuals to age in place within their own homes. My presentation will examine key legal developments and initiatives in the United States to support community-based caregiving of older adults and their caregivers including the 1999 Supreme Court decision opinion in *Olmstead v. L.C. ex rel. Zimring*. *Olmstead* requires states to eliminate unnecessary segregation of persons with disabilities, including the elderly, and to ensure that they receive services in community-based settings where appropriate. The presentation will also discuss the legislative response to the Supreme Court's 2007 decision in *Long Island Care at Home, Ltd. v. Coke*. In *Long Island Care*, the Court held that home care workers were not entitled to coverage under the law that requires payment of minimum wage and overtime. I will discuss the importance of both of these cases to highlight the promise and pitfalls of efforts in the United States to improve the ability of caregivers to assist elderly people who need help in order to remain in their homes and to participate in family and community life.

IMPACT OF INFORMAL CAREGIVING FOR OLDER ADULTS IN SINGAPORE: ROLE OF FOREIGN DOMESTIC WORKERS



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Rahul Malhotra MBBS MD MPH is an Assistant Professor in Health Services and Systems Research at Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School in Singapore. A physician, specialising in community medicine, and a public health researcher, his research interests include diseases of the elderly, obesity, maternal and child health, and global health.

His current research in Singapore includes studies of physical, mental and social facets of care giving for older Singaporeans, health and lifestyles of elderly Singaporeans, social determinants of health, occupational health, including health of foreign domestic workers, and evaluation of health promotion programmes.

■ ABSTRACT

In Singapore, most of the older persons in need of care reside at home, with family members serving as their primary informal caregivers. Employment of live-in full-time foreign domestic workers to help in elder care is common. The role played by foreign domestic workers in easing or enhancing the negative or positive impact of care provision on informal caregivers is not known. This talk will utilise data from a national survey of informal caregivers of older Singaporeans with disability, the Singapore Survey on Informal Caregiving, to answer this question. It will focus on determining if support from foreign domestic workers mitigates caregiving-related outcomes, assessed using the locally validated version of the Caregiver Reaction Assessment, among informal caregivers of older Singaporeans with disability. Research and policy implications of the findings will be discussed.

A FIRST LINE OF SUPPORT? EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF THE MAINTENANCE OF PARENTS ACT OF 1995 ON OLDER ADULTS' EFFORTS TO AGE IN PLACE



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Philip Rozario is a Professor and the Director of PhD programme at the Adelphi University School of Social Work. Professor Rozario's scholarly interest focuses on late-life well-being of frail individuals and their families. Before getting his doctorate, he practiced social work in a community housing programme for seniors, case management agency and a public education programme in Singapore and Washington, DC. He has published in the areas of service use by depressed older adults, meaning in the face of chronic illnesses, African American women family caregivers' wellbeing, and productive engagement in later life. He was awarded the Hartford Geriatric Social Work Faculty Scholar award in 2003. In 2010, with a visiting scholarship award from the National University of Singapore, he examined the impact of the Maintenance of Parents Act on social work practice and the status of indigent older adults. He serves on the editorial boards of three peer-reviewed journals and is a Fellow of the Gerontological Society of America.

■ ABSTRACT

Families have long played an essential role in ensuring that their frail older relatives remain in the community for as they possibly can. Indeed, their role is reinforced by the Singapore government policy of Many Helping Hands, which explicitly identifies families as the first line of support for their ageing relatives. This policy promotes self-reliance as a way to circumvent the development of a Western-style welfare state in Singapore. Further, ageing in place has gained salience both as a policy and practical option because of its cost efficiency and what the home represents for us. For example, the Housing and Development Board, which provides affordable housing for more than 80% of Singaporeans, has undertaken measures to create barrier free accessibility within and outside each housing unit. While the focus on the built environment is important to enable older adults to age in place, an individual's ability to remain at home depends on a dynamic and changing mix of the fit between his or her competency and personal and familial resources available.

In this presentation, I will focus on the Maintenance of Parents Act (MPA) of Singapore as a means to ensure that ageing individuals are supported in their efforts to age in place. First enacted in 1995, proponents of the Maintenance of Parents Act argued that the newly passed law would ensure that indigent older parents are financially provided for by their adult children when they are able to do so.

In this paper, I rely on archival data [including parliamentary debates, official government reports, speeches by elected officials, and media coverage] as well as in-depth interview data with helping professionals in the social service and health sectors. My paper will include historical and contemporary background, a comparison with filial responsibility laws that were enacted in the West, as well as socio-political events that led to the legislation of the MPA of 1995. In addition, I will examine the cultural values that underpin this law and the implementation of the MPA, which may have ramifications on how helping professionals serve their older clients. While response to the MPA continues to be mixed, policymakers and government officials were initially surprised by the demand from older parents and their proxies.

Despite its effectiveness, the quantum of maintenance ordered is often small, in 1996 the monthly amount ordered ranged from S\$20 to \$2,700. Within this context, I explore the potentially dampening effect of the MPA in enabling older adults who face financial insecurity to age in place.

ELDER ABUSE AND FAMILY CAREGIVING



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Dr Srinivasan Chokkanathan conducts research on ageing and mental health. Specific interests include elder mistreatment, resources and stressors associated with wellbeing of older adults. He is currently an Assistant Professor at the Department of Social Work, National University of Singapore.

■ ABSTRACT

Family support and elder mistreatment in India.

An empirical understanding of the aetiology of elder mistreatment remains elusive, despite a growing body of literature. The risk factors are numerous and differ across studies. Attributing the inconsistent findings to conceptual and methodological differences, does not provide a satisfactory explanation. Although studies indicate that mistreatment is associated with stressors it does not answer a vital question as to why only some older adults with stressors report mistreatment? Therefore there is a need to explore variables that moderate the relation between psychosocial stressors and mistreatment. This study examined the complex relations between stressors and familial support in influencing elder mistreatment. Face-to-face interviews were conducted among 897 randomly selected elderly persons from rural areas in India. Using complex data analysis in stata, hierarchical regression was conducted. Results showed that familial support moderated some, but not all of the stressors' effect on elder mistreatment. Effective prevention strategies should aim to create environments that heighten the ability of families to protect their elderly members.

CONFERENCE SESSION 4: SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF OLDER ADULTS

MODERATOR



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Dr Feng Qiushi received his PhD degree at Duke University in 2009, and is currently working in the Department of Sociology at the National University of Singapore as an Assistant Professor. His research fields include ageing and health, population study, and economic sociology. His research applies both qualitative and quantitative methods. He serves on the editorial board for *Research on Aging*, *BMC Geriatrics* and *BMC Public Health*. He is currently funded on a project of comparing successful ageing in Singapore, Shanghai and Seoul, and a project of forecasting changes of household structure and eldercare cost in China and India for the next forty years.

AGEING IN PLACE IN STUDIO APARTMENTS IN SINGAPORE: MAINTAINING ENGAGEMENTS IN INDEPENDENT LIVING



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Dr Thang Leng Leng is a socio-cultural anthropologist with research interests on ageing, intergenerational approaches and relationships, gender and family. She has numerous publications relating to Asia, especially Japan and Singapore. Among her latest publications is an edited volume titled “**Experiencing Grandparenthood: An Asian Perspective**” (co-edited with Kalyani Mehta, Springer Publishing, 2012).

Dr Thang is also co-editor of the *Journal of Intergenerational Relationships* (Taylor and Francis, USA). She is currently an Associate Professor at the Department of Japanese Studies, Deputy Director of the Centre for Family and Population Research at Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and Honorary Fellow with the College of Alice and Peter Tan, National University of Singapore.

■ ABSTRACT

In Singapore, although living with the family remains a widely accepted norm among the seniors, in the recent years, we are beginning to witness a slow shift in the trend towards independent living among the seniors (National Survey of Senior Citizens 2011). The availability of studio apartments in public housing catered especially to those age 55 and above launched since the end of 1990s has further made more viable the choice for independent living among seniors in the community.

This paper focuses on seniors who are either living alone or with spouses in such studio apartments in an attempt to understand their patterns of social support in this form of living arrangement and environment. The data for this paper is derived from a large scale social survey of residents age 55 and above living in studio apartments. We approached all units of studio apartments available in Singapore, and out of 1,861 households, 925 subjects responded. The survey was conducted face-to-face with each respondent using a structured questionnaire. The survey lasted for about 90 minutes each; where there was more than one person over aged 55 in the household, we selected to interview the one who have at least one functional limitation.

In line with the concept of ageing-in-place, where the seniors are expected to continue to maintain independent living in the community for as long as possible, many of these studio apartment blocks also provide drop-in centres below the apartment blocks to enhance their social network and wellbeing through various activities and interactions. How do form help in the form of drop-in centres assist in enriching the engagements of senior apartment residents? Besides informal and formal patterns of social support, how does the availability of gerontechnology in the form of assistive devices and home modifications further impact on their mobility and hence their social engagements? What gender and ethnic difference can be observed in engagements? Finally, we will discuss how the findings implicate on the reality of ageing-in-place.

SUCCESSFUL AGEING – A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF 3 ASIAN CITIES



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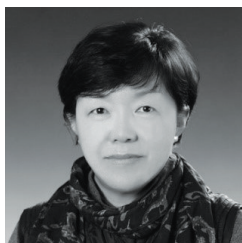
Paulin Tay Straughan is an Associate Professor and Deputy Head of the Department of Sociology, and Vice-Dean in charge of International Relations and Special Duties at Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore.

Her research interests centre around sociology of family and medical sociology. She served as the Principal Investigator of recently concluded project on Successful Ageing in Singapore, Seoul and Shanghai which involved multiple institutions and a multidisciplinary team. Straughan was also the Principal Consultant for the Marriage and Parenthood Study 2012 commissioned by National Population and Talent Division. She has published in both sociology and medical journals, such as *Social Science and Medicine*, *Cancer*, and *Cancer Causes and Control*. Her books include **Marriage Dissolution in Singapore: Revisiting Family Values and Ideology in Marriage**, and **Ultra-Low Fertility in Pacific Asia: Trends, Causes and Policy Issue** (with Gavin Jones and Angelique Chan).

■ ABSTRACT

This paper discusses ageing as a social construct, and the influence of culture on how we view ageing. Using data from a recently concluded study, we compared how older adults in Singapore, Seoul and Shanghai view successful ageing. The similarities and differences will be discussed, as will challenges that these fast-greying cities face in managing the transformation of inter-generational relations. Of significance is the observed shift in inter-generational familial relations and its implications on the appreciation of what constitutes filial piety. We will look at how the three cities prepare for the rapid greying of their respective communities in light of the transformation of social expectations of family.

OVERVIEW AND CHALLENGES OF LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE IN KOREA



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Dr Yoon Hyunsook received a graduate degree from the School of Social Work, University of Washington, and a doctoral degree in the field of gerontology at Ewha Women's University (Seoul, Korea). Starting her professional career as a medical social worker working with older persons with physical and mental health problems, Yoon now teaches social work and gerontology at Hallym University and directs the gerontology graduate programme and Hallym Aging Research Institute there. The Hallym University was designated by the Korean government as a university specialising studies on ageing. The University developed the first time in Korea both undergraduate and graduate programme for gerontology, and now developing longitudinal data on the quality of life of the elderly in Korea. Yoon has published widely in the United States and in Asia on ageing families, social support and caregiving burden, and published a book entitled **Handbook of Asian Aging** and recently published an article entitled "**Korea: Balancing Economic Growth and Social Protection for Older Adults**", *The Gerontologist*, 53(3), 2014.

■ ABSTRACT

The long-term care services and supports are characterised as one that promotes community living over institutionalisation, integration over segregation, and full participation over isolation. In July 2008, Korea introduced a new social insurance scheme for long-term care (LTC). Several important demographic and social changes have contributed to the introduction of LTC insurance, including the rapid ageing of the population. Approximately 12.2% of the Korean population is aged over 65 (OECD average 16%) with 2.4% of the population over 80 (OECD average 4%). Korea, with a population of 52 million, faces an extraordinary challenge, as its population is ageing much faster than other OECD countries. In 2000, about 7% of Korea's population was over 65 with projections that in 2050, this will rise to approximately 37% due to dramatic increase in life expectancy and a sharp decrease in birth rates. There has been a weakening of three generation household in Korea. In 2011, elderly persons living alone or with a spouse accounted for 68% of households with an elderly person, compared with only 27% of elderly persons living with one of their children. The availability of informal or family caregivers is diminishing, given that female labour participation is increasing and thus they are less willing to provide care.

In 2013, 1.7% of Korea's population over the age of 65 received long-term care in an institution while 2.5% of this population received care at home. Korea spent 0.3% of its GDP on LTC in 2011, of which 0.2% was for health-related LTC, and 0.1% for social services of LTC. LTC expenditure includes not only expenditure for LTC insurance services in the long-term care facilities but expenditure for National Health Insurance services in the long-term care hospitals. There are 4.7 long-term care workers per population over the age of 65 providing formal care in Korea. The study introduces an overview of Korean LTC insurance system and explores policy and practice issues regarding LTC services and supports, including benefits and eligibility criteria, needs assessment and care planning, support for family caregiver, qualification and certification of workforce, and monitoring of LTC services. In the process, it discusses the difficult challenges facing Korea as it attempts to improve LTC services and supports by shifting from institutional to community-based services.

FROM RECIPIENT SOCIETIES TO PARTICIPANT SOCIETIES: SOCIAL POLICY AGENDA FOR AGEING SOCIETIES IN ASIA



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Dr Terry Lum is an Associate Professor of Social Work and the Director of the Sau Po Centre on Ageing at the University of Hong Kong. Dr Lum is an expert in ageing policy, particularly in productive ageing and health and social care of frail elders. He has served in leadership roles in several national organisations in the United States that shaped the development of long term care services and social work education in the United States.

He was a member of the National Advisory Committees of the Cash and Counseling Programme, the Institute of Geriatric Social Work, and the Hartford Geriatric Social Work Doctoral Fellows Program. Dr Lum is an elected Fellow of the Gerontological Society of America (GSA) and is a co-convenor of the Chinese Gerontological Studies Interest Group at the GSA. Since he returned to Hong Kong in 2011, he has been advising the Hong Kong Government to develop its long term care infrastructure, including the evaluation of the community care voucher and carer allowance and the development of resources utilisation groups and casemix system for Hong Kong.

Dr Lum received an undergraduate degree in Economics and a Master of Social Work degree from the University of Hong Kong and his doctoral degree in social work from the Washington University in St. Louis.

■ ABSTRACT

Asia is home for more than half of the world's people aged 60 or older. In fact, in 2009, three of the world's five largest elderly populations were in Asian countries. The dramatic increase in the number of senior citizens, coupled with the low fertility rates, has led to a sharp increase in the elderly dependency ratios in these places. While many Asian governments are planning to deal with the increase in demand for health and social care, very few have thought about the impacts of population ageing on the supply of elder care work force. Using Hong Kong as an example, by 2041, the ratio of elderly people in the population will increase to about 1/3. There will not be enough working age people to provide elder care. We believe Asian societies need to move from recipient societies to participant societies in order to make their rapidly ageing societies more sustainable. Using Hong Kong as an example, this presentation will describe the recent efforts of the HKSAR government to incorporate 'participant choice' in its long term care policy to promote the development of a shared care mentality and eventually a participant society.

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Michael Sherraden is the George Warren Brown Distinguished University Professor, and founder and director of the Center for Social Development (CSD) at Washington University in St. Louis. Sherraden's research has received widespread recognition for testing innovations and impacts on public policy. He is a leading scholar in asset building, with books including **Assets and the Poor** (1991), **Inclusion in the American Dream** (2005), **Can the Poor Save?** (with Mark Schreiner, 2007), and **Asset Building and Low-Income Families** (edited with Signe-Mary McKernan, 2008). He is also engaged in research on civic service and engagement, with books including **National Service** (with Donald J. Eberly, 1982), **The Moral Equivalent of War** (with Donald J. Eberly, 1990), **Productive Aging** (with Nancy Morrow-Howell and James Hinterlong, 2001), and **Civic Service Worldwide** (with Amanda Moore-McBride, 2007). Sherraden has advised heads of state and policy leaders in the United States and many other countries. In 2010, Time Magazine named him among the 100 most influential people in the world. He earned his AB at Harvard University, and his MSW and PhD at University of Michigan.

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