

The 12th APRU Population Ageing Virtual Conference

10 & 11 November 2022

PROGRAMME BOOKLET

**AGEING AT A TIME OF CRISIS:
UNDERSTANDING NEEDS,
NAVIGATING NEW
CHALLENGES**



Table of Contents

Welcome Message by APRU Secretary General	2
About APRU	3
Preface/Opening address by Co-Chairs	4
Conference Day 1, 10 November 2022, Thursday	7
Conference Day 2, 11 November 2022, Friday	11
Keynote Speakers	14
Chair of Symposium 1: Macro-economic and policy-related challenges	17
Abstract of Presenters	18
Chair of Symposium 2: Technology use and digital divide	25
Abstract of Presenters	26
Chair of Symposium 3: Work and Income Security	33
Abstract of Presenters	34
Chair of Symposium 4: Translating research into practice (Evidence-based research)	40
Abstract of Presenters	41
Chair of Symposium 5: Care ecosystems and caregiving responsibilities	47
Abstract of Presenters	48
Chair of Symposium 6: Physical and mental well-being including cognitive function and Dementia ...	56
Abstract of Presenters	57
Chair of Symposium 7: Social engagement and social isolation / exclusion	64
Abstract of Presenters	65
Chair of Symposium 8: Intergenerational relationships	72
Abstract of Presenters	73
Poster Winners.....	79
Conference Committee	80
Contact Us.....	80
Acknowledgement.....	81
Conference Website.....	81

Welcome Message by APRU Secretary General

Greetings everyone.

I am Dr Christopher Tremewan, Secretary General of APRU. I welcome you to the [12th APRU Population Aging Conference 2022](#), co-organized by Zhejiang University and the National University of Singapore (NUS). This conference brings over 120 international experts and scholars together to engage on global aging issues.

In a recent UN Forum, experts urged us to develop safe, secure and aging-friendly environments as the Asia-Pacific population is ageing faster than any other region (UNESCAP, 2022). Aging issues such as inequality, income security, and the digital divide are being exacerbated by climate change, digital transformation and the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is timely to address together what is clearly a global issue affecting us all.

The theme of this international conference is *Ageing at a time of crisis: understanding needs, navigating new challenges*. We are privileged to have distinguished keynote speakers, Professor John Piggott and Professor Alan Walker. In addition, presentations will range across topics such as care ecosystems, social engagement, mental well-being and many more. There is also a poster session for graduate students to present their research findings.

As APRU provides an international platform for focusing on the Asia-Pacific region, the conference will examine demographic shifts in this region and aims to provide policy makers with the evidence-based research required to develop rights-based and gender-sensitive policies.

For those of you who are hearing about APRU for the first time, we are a network of 60 leading universities linking the Americas, Asia, and Australasia. We bring together researchers and policymakers to exchange ideas and collaborate on practical solutions to the challenges of the 21st century.

National University of Singapore and Zhejiang University are active and committed APRU members engaged in many of our programs. NUS has led the Population Aging Program since 2021. I would like to thank the Population Aging Program Chair and Director, Professor Angelique Chan, for leading this important program and providing guidance in developing this conference. I also want to thank the team at the Centre for Ageing Research & Education, Duke-NUS for coordinating and running the online platform for this conference.

I thank Zhejiang University, their senior management and the international office, as well as Prof Ka Lin and Prof. Xiao Ting Liu from the School of Public Affairs who devoted time and effort to invite speakers and organize a physical event, bringing an in-person component to this important conference.

I express my appreciation to the steering committee members of the program who reviewed and selected high-quality abstracts and will chair concurrent panels to provide feedback.

I wish you all a fruitful and enjoyable conference.

~Dr. Christopher Tremewan

About APRU

As a network of leading universities linking the Americas, Asia, and Australasia, APRU (the Association of Pacific Rim Universities) brings together thought leaders, researchers, and policymakers to exchange ideas and collaborate on practical solutions to the challenges of the 21st century.

We leverage our members' collective education and research capabilities into the international public policy process. In the post-pandemic era, our strategic priorities focus on:

1. providing a neutral platform for high-level policy dialogue
2. taking actions on climate change, and
3. supporting diversity, inclusion, and minorities.

APRU's primary activities support these strategic priorities, focusing on critical areas such as population aging, global health, disaster risk reduction, women in leadership, virtual student exchange, artificial intelligence, sustainable cities & landscapes, sustainable waste management, and more.

Preface/Opening address by Co-Chairs

12th International Conference of Ageing Studies, APRU

In the contemporary world, population aging is one of the major challenges to global development. This trend creates persistent pressures for governments and is a central issue for research, policy and practice. The challenges of improving health span and the quality of life of older persons is a central topic for aging studies among academics from a wide range of social science disciplines, such as social policy, social work, sociology, nursing, and medicine. Many countries in the Asia-Pacific region confront the massive challenge of the aging populations. Currently, 58% of the world's elderly population in 2021 live in Asia. To improve the well-being of the elderly in this region, we need new collaborative research to provide evidence for policy innovations and service provisions for older adults. A central theme of this conference is to present the importance of collaboration across research, policy, and practice domains to achieve optimal outcomes for older persons.

This conference gathers scholars with expertise in research to inform policy making, practice, and evaluation from the Asia-Pacific region. Our goal is to collaborate, discuss various critical issues, and exchange opinions on developments in aging research. The speakers are from societies with diverse economic and social settings, some of them from developed countries, and others from developing economies. Together, we will evaluate the situation of ageing process and the trajectory of this development. We will learn about local research, policy, and practice experiences of various societies in the region to with the hope of mutual learning and collaboration. Certainly, these experiences may have implications beyond the Asia-Pacific region, and may also be attributed to global development irrespective of the regional differences.

Meanwhile, we have experienced a critical moment in the world's struggle against the COVID-19 pandemic, which has severely affected the health span and quality of life of older persons. In the past two years, the world has suffered from a pandemic that particularly endangered mortality of older adults. All social agents have made their efforts to fight against Covid-19, and they all appear likely to be able to escape the plight of the pandemic. By promoting public health and the quality of life for the elderly, we aim to develop a future vision of an aging society with the goals of successful aging and healthy aging. Thus, we need to highlight diverse policy practices, service provision, and administrative structures for the welfare of the older adult population.

We should also ensure the rights of older adults such that they live with dignity, honour, and respect. Previous research has shown that having purpose and meaning at older ages leads to living longer and a higher quality of life. We need to advocate for policies that encourage productive aging, leverage on the ability of older persons to continue to contribute to society. In fact, older persons are already contributing in many ways as shown in papers in this conference. We need more policies that

empower older persons by encouraging positive health behaviors, intergenerational care, employment, continuing education, and social engagement.

We anticipate that this conference will provide an excellent for researchers, policy experts and healthcare professionals to discuss research, policy and practice, in this field. The sharing of international Asian experiences will contribute to global discussions around successful ageing.

❖ **Chair: Professor Ka Lin, Zhejiang University, China**



Ka Lin, PhD in social policy and social work from University of Tampere, and was senior researcher in University of Turku, professor and director in Center of Social Policy Research in Nanjing University. He is professor of Zhejiang University (Hangzhou), guest professor of Lingnan University (Hong Kong), and Docents of Tampere University and University of Turku in Finland. He work in the fields of social policy, social work and social administration, and recently, on social quality, global development and global social policy. Research publications include several books on social policy theories, the Nordic welfare states, Social quality theory and Enviornental protection by the Chinese publishers, and a hundred articles on English and Chinese journals. In the last ten years, he engaged in the research programs on environmental protection (EU), social innovation (EU), ageing studies (WUN), and social quality issues (the Chinese national funds). He served as the vice chair of International Association of Social Quality, and the vice chairs in several professional committees for the Chinese associations of Social Security, Sociology and Social Work.

❖ **Co-Chair: Associate Professor Angelique Chan, Duke-NUS Medical School, National University of Singapore, Singapore**



Angelique Chan is the Inaugural Executive Director of the Centre for Ageing Research & Education (CARE), and is tenured Associate Professor in i the Signature Programme in Health Services & Systems Research, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore, with joint appointments in the Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore (NUS), and the Department of Internal Medicine, Duke University. She has published in leading international journals on demography, sociology, and ageing, on disability transitions, mortality, and the effects of social support on health, caregiver burden, and use of long-term care services. She co-authored a highly cited book “Ageing in Singapore: Service Needs and the State”.

Her international research includes collaborations throughout Asia, including Japan, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, as well as Europe and the US. She sits on the Board of Oversight of PRECISE, a \$25 Billion national genomics initiative, the Community Silver Trust Board that reviews funding for over \$1 Billion in funding for NGOs serving the needs of older adults in Singapore, and for 12 years was a member of the Tribunal for Maintenance for Parents Act which assessed claims of parents against children. In addition, she has consulted for various local Singapore government entities and international bodies such as the UNESCAP, The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. She is currently is chair of the International Association of Research Universities Aging, Longevity, and Health programme and also serves as Chair of the Asia Pacific Rim Universities Population Ageing Programme.

Conference Day 1, 10 November 2022, Thursday

Conference Day 1, 10 November 2022, Thursday	
08.30 – 08.35	Opening Ceremony by Organizing Chair, Professor Ka Lin , Zhejiang University
08.35 – 09.05	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Christopher Tremewan, Secretary General, Association of Pacific Rim Universities • Professor Zhirong Zhao, Dean of School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University • Professor Patrick Casey, Senior Vice-Dean of Research, Duke-NUS, National University of Singapore
09.05 – 09.20	An overview of ageing issues and challenges <i>By Associate Professor Angelique Chan, National University of Singapore Programme Director, APRU Population Ageing</i>
09.20 – 09.45	Keynote Address 1: - “Decision-making for and in old age” <i>By Professor John Piggott, University of New South Wales, Sydney</i>
	Session A
	Session B (with separate zoom link)
09.45 – 11.25	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 1 Macro-economic and policy-related challenges</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chair By: Professor John Piggott University of New South Wales, Sydney</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 2 Technology use and digital divide</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chair By: Professor Stuart Gietel-Basten Hong Kong University of Science and Technology</p> </div> </div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 09.45 – 10.00 	<p>1. Social policy or birth-stimulating policy? An analysis of the policy choices to deal with population ageing in China.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Xinping Guan</u> -Institute of Social Development and Administration, Nankai University</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.00 – 10.15 	<p>1. Barriers to Providing Internet-Based Home Care Services for Urban Older Adults in China: A Qualitative Study of the Service Providers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Caiyun Qi</u> -Shandong University</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.15 – 10.30 	<p>2. Community eldercare services and life satisfaction under the shifting social welfare regime in China.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Yi Yu</u> - East China Normal University</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.00 – 10.15 	<p>2. Digital Device Use, Cognitive Reserve and Performance among Healthy Older Adults.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Ponnusamy Subramaniam</u>, <u>Liang Carolyn</u>, and <u>Tay Kok Wai</u> -Center For Healthy Ageing & Wellness Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.15 – 10.30 	<p>3. Impact of climate change, generational divide and human migration on sustainability and future of global health development.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.15 – 10.30 	<p>3. “My Mind has No Space for Complicated Things”: A Qualitative Study of Low-Income Older Adults’ Perceptions of a Community-based Digital Learning Intervention in Singapore.</p>

Conference Day 1, 10 November 2022, Thursday		
	<i>By <u>Collins Chong Yew Keat</u> -Universiti Malaya</i>	<i>By <u>Lu Si Yinn</u> -SingHealth Community Hospitals</i>
• 10.30 – 10.45	<p>4. Alignment of Philippine Policies on Older Persons with the WHO Active Ageing Framework: A Content Analysis from the FITforFrail Research Project.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>By <u>Nicamil K. Sanchez</u>, <u>Shelley Ann F. de la Vega</u>, <u>Angely P. Garcia</u> -University of the Philippines</i></p>	<p>4. Taming a robotic pet through multiple interactions: Technology acceptance heterogeneity in singleton older adults in Hong Kong.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>By <u>Cheng Clio Yuen Man</u> -The University of Hong Kong</i></p>
• 10.45 – 11.00	<p>5. Extending Pension Policy in Emerging Asia: An Overlapping-generations Model Analysis for Indonesia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>By <u>George Kudrna</u>, <u>John Piggott</u> and <u>Phitawat Poonpolkul</u> -University of New South Wales</i></p>	<p>5. Exploring Rural-Urban Differences in the Association between Internet Use and Cognitive Functioning among Older Adults in China.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>By <u>Xinfang Yu</u> -Nanyang Technological University</i></p>
• 11.00 – 11.15	<p>6. Constructing a functionally integrated elderly care system: a theoretical framework for analyzing formal and informal care systems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>By <u>Zhan Liu</u>, <u>Jun Tang</u> - School of Public Affairs Zhejiang University</i></p>	<p>6. Navigating Technologies amidst a Global Pandemic – How did Seniors Fare?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>By <u>Gretel Jianlin Wong</u>, <u>Nik Ilya</u>, <u>Janelle Shaina Ng</u>, <u>Lina Choe</u>, <u>Liling Kwek</u>, <u>Ker-Kan Tan</u>, <u>Wee Ling Koh</u> -Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine National University of Singapore</i></p>
• 11.15 – 11.25	Symposium 1 Chair Closing Remarks	Symposium 2 Chair Closing Remarks
11.25 – 11.30	Break	
	Session A	Session B (with separate zoom link)
11.30 – 13.10	<p style="color: purple;"><u>Symposium 3</u></p> <p style="color: purple;">Work and income security</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chair By: <i>Professor Liu Tao</i> School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University</p>	<p style="color: red;"><u>Symposium 4</u></p> <p style="color: red;">Translating research into practice (Evidence-based research)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chair By: <i>Professor Liu Xiaoting</i> School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University</p>
• 11.30 – 11.45	<p>1. The elderly women in Self Help Groups (SHGs) in National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in West Bengal, India: An analysis of their work, life and income security.</p>	<p>1. Methodological quality of systematic reviews on Alzheimer’s disease treatments.</p>

Conference Day 1, 10 November 2022, Thursday

	<p>By <u>Tapas Kumar Makar, Paramita Roy</u> -Visva-Bharati University</p>	<p>By <u>Claire CW Zhong</u> -Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care -The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p>
<p>• 11.45 – 12.00</p>	<p>2. The Economic Impacts of Covid-19 Pandemic on Older Persons: Employment and Income of Older Indonesians.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Evi Nurvidya Arifin</u> -Centre for Advanced Research (CARE) Universiti Brunei Darussalam</p>	<p>2. Home Quarantine of Older Adults: Impact on Physical Health in the Age of Crisis and Beyond.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Rolando L Lopez Jr</u> -Angeles University Foundation</p>
<p>• 12.00– 12.15</p>	<p>3. Intergenerational Relationship on Older Person Working Status in Indonesia, 2018 and 2021.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Lilis Heri Mis Cicih</u> -Faculty of Economic and Business Universitas Indonesia</p>	<p>3. Hip fracture care in five global regions: using data to identify improvement opportunities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>E. Armstrong, K. Rogers, C.S. Li, and R. Ivers,</u> <i>on behalf of the INORMUS Investigators</i> -University of New South Wales Sydney School</p>
<p>• 12.15 – 12.30</p>	<p>4. Job displacement and the long-term health of the elderly: Evidence from China's economic restructuring.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Yiyang Luo, Xiaoyun Zhang</u> -School of Economics Zhejiang Gongshang University</p>	<p>4. Factors Influencing Influenza Vaccination Update Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults: A Mixed-Methods Study.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Xu Yi, See Min Ting Alicia, Fazila Aloweni,</u> <u>Koh Chun Hui, Irene Tan Cheng Giak,</u> <u>Xin Xiaohui, Gan Wee Hoe,</u> <u>Low Lian Leng, Lim Su Fee</u> -Singapore General Hospital</p>
<p>• 12.30 – 12.45</p>	<p>5. Perceived of Income Adequacy and Working Status to Life Satisfaction of Indonesian Older Person.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Annisa Febriana Ayub</u> -Faculty of Economics and Business University of Indonesia</p>	<p>5. The Development of Active Ageing Index Using Malaysia Ageing and Retirement Survey (MARS).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Tan Chin Lung, Halimah Awang, Noran Naqiah Hairi, Yamunah Devi Apalamsy,</u> <u>Norma Mansor, Nik Noor Ainoon Nik Osman,</u> <u>Azmah Othman, Rohana Jani</u> -Institute for Advanced Studies, Universiti Malaya</p>
<p>• 12.45 – 13.00</p>	<p>6. Development Light Tower: Redefining Human Security by Older Persons in times of Crisis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Diane Marie C. Bernardo</u> -University of the Philippines</p>	<p>6. Integrating public health and primary care for managing patients with diabetes and hypertension in rural Zhejiang, China.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">By <u>Xiaolin Wej and Min Yu</u> -University of Toronto</p>
<p>• 13.00 – 13.10</p>	<p>Symposium 3 Chair Closing Remarks</p>	<p>Symposium 4 Chair Closing Remarks</p>
<p>End of Day 1 Conference</p>		

Conference Day 2, 11 November 2022, Friday

Conference Day 2, 11 November 2022, Friday		
08.45 – 09.00	Welcome to Day 2 conference by Organizing Chair, Professor Ka Lin , Zhejiang University	
09.00 – 09.30	Keynote Address 2: “ Navigating the Challenges of Ageing Societies: A European Perspective ” <i>By Professor Alan Walker, University of Sheffield</i>	
	Session A	Session B (with separate zoom link)
09.30 – 11.00	<p>Symposium 5 Care ecosystems and caregiving responsibilities</p> <p>Chair By: Asst. Professor Rahul Malhotra Centre for Ageing Research and Education, Duke-NUS Medical School, National University of Singapore</p>	<p>Symposium 6 Physical and mental well-being including cognitive function and Dementia</p> <p>Chair By: Professor Indri Hapsari Susilowati University of Indonesia</p>
• 09.30 – 09.45	<p>1. Strengthen Social Governance for Elderly Care Services in China.</p> <p><i>By Yuan Ren</i> -Fudan University School of Social Development and Public Policy</p>	<p>1. Health related expectations regarding aging among middle-aged and older Japanese across the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p><i>By Michael Annear, Yasuo Shimizu Tetsuhiro Kidokoro</i> -Waseda University</p>
• 09.45 – 10.00	<p>2. Psychological well-being and meaning-making among dementia caregivers under COVID-19 pandemic: Differences and similarities between two generations.</p> <p><i>By Lou Vivian Wei Qun, Cheng Clio Yuen Man</i> -The University of Hong Kong</p>	<p>2. Long-term care insurance system design and policy simulation in the post-pandemic era — A Case Study of Zhejiang, China.</p> <p><i>By Mi Hong</i> -School of Public Administration Zhejiang University</p>
• 10.00 – 10.15	<p>3. Family Caregiving Challenges in the Care of Older Adults during the Pandemic: An Integrative Review.</p> <p><i>By Alfredo Z. Feliciano, Evelyn E. Feliciano and Joseph Michael D. Manlutac</i> -Angeles University Foundation</p>	<p>3. Association between air pollutants and stroke deaths among the top aging societies in Asia.</p> <p><i>By Ayesha Mumtaz</i> -School of Public Administration Hangzhou Normal University</p>
• 10.15 – 10.30	<p>4. A study on socio-economic factors associated with the prevalence of community-acquired pressure injuries.</p> <p><i>By Fazila Aloweni, Nanthakumahrie Gunasegaran, Beverly Leow Wen Xin,</i></p>	<p>4. Diabetes and chronic inflammation in older adults: Insights from the Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE).</p> <p><i>By Tian Walker, Alicia DeLouize, J Josh Snodgrass</i></p>

Conference Day 2, 11 November 2022, Friday		
	<i>Nur Liyana Agus, Ivy Goh Hui Qi, Ang Shin Yuh</i> -Singapore General Hospital	-Global Health Biomarker Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon
• 10.30 – 10.45	5. Burden Reduction of Caregivers after the Launch of Public Long-term Care Insurance System in China. <i>By Fu Ruolin</i> -School of Economics and Management Tohoku University	5. A Study on Well-being Maintenance among Japanese Local Government Officials: An Empirical Study on the Effectiveness of a me-fullness® Application. <i>By Junko Okuyama, Shuji Seto</i> -Tohoku University <i>Motmonori Motokawa, Tomomi Kato</i> -POLA Chemical Industries, Inc
• 10.45 – 11.00	6. Understanding the dementia caregiving ecosystem in Singapore: A systematic literature review. <i>By Chan Qiu Hua Catherine, Lu Si Yinn, Lin Jinq Wen, Janine Koh Hwee</i> -SingHealth Community Hospitals (Bright Vision Hospital)	6. Is childhood maltreatment associated with cognitive performance and decline among mid-aged and elderly? Evidence from China. <i>By Dan Cao, Zhongliang Zhou</i> -Xi'an Jiaotong University & National University of Singapore
• 11.00 – 11.10	Symposium 5 Chair Closing Remarks	Symposium 6 Chair Closing Remarks
11.10 – 11.15	Break	
	Session A	Session B (with separate zoom link)
11.15 – 12.55	<u>Symposium 7</u> Social engagement and social isolation / exclusion Chair By: Assoc. Professor Angelique Chan Centre for Ageing Research and Education, Duke-NUS Medical School, National University of Singapore	<u>Symposium 8</u> Intergenerational relationships Chair By: Assoc. Professor Lan Liu Peking University
• 11.15 – 11.30	1. Social isolation, socioeconomic status, and functional impairments in Chinese older adults aged 70 years and over – a cohort study. <i>By Eric TC Lai, Suzanne C Ho, Jean Woo</i> -The Chinese University of Hong Kong	1. Exploring the intergenerational relationship through the going-abroad stories of the Chinese migrant older parents. <i>By Yan Zhao</i> -Nord University

Conference Day 2, 11 November 2022, Friday		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11.30 – 11.45 	<p>2. Examining Poverty Dynamics Across the Life Span of Elder-headed Households: A Qualitative Study in Hong Kong.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Crystal Kwan, Ho Chung Tam</u></i> -The Hong Kong Polytechnic University</p>	<p>2. Grandchild Care and Subjective Wellbeing of Grandparents: An empirical study of inter-generational relations in China.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Hua Li</u></i> - Huzhou University</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11.45 – 12.00 	<p>3. Between Elderly Parents and Grandchildren: A Narrative Inquiry of Care Arrangements in a Four-Generation Family in China.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Yuan Dou</u></i> -Beijing Normal University</p>	<p>3. Examining Intergenerational Transfers across Three Generations in Malaysia.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Halimah Awang, Muhammad Amirul, Tan Lih Yoong, Kama Firdaus</u></i> -Social Wellbeing Research Centre, Universiti Malaya</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.00 – 12.15 	<p>4. Struggling Over the Intensity of Caregiving: Social Support and the Adaptation Process Among Elderly Internal Migrants in China.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Wangliu Yiqi</u></i> -The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p>	<p>4. Filial piety, intimacy and inter-generational contract: Understanding the family support of empty-nest elderly in rural China.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Que Chuanqi</u></i> -The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.15 – 12.30 	<p>5. Abiding, Bending, or Breaking: Seniors' Social Engagement Strategies in a Global Pandemic.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Nik Ilya, Wee Ling Koh, Janelle Shaina Ng, Gretel Jianlin Wong, Lina Choe, Liling Kwek, and Ker-Kan Tan</u></i> -Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine National University of Singapore</p>	<p>5. Filial Piety and Intergenerational Relationship in Older Parents and Adult Children: A Dyadic Analysis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Lau Man Yi & Chan Chi-Ho, Wallace</u></i> -The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.30 – 12.45 	<p>6. Being and Becoming Lonely: A gendered story.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Ad Maulod, Malcolm Sujeeth Ravindran</u></i> -Centre for Ageing Research & Education National University of Singapore</p>	<p>6. Grandparenthood and Quality of Life: Mediation by Loneliness and Social Networks.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By <u>Ha-Linh Quach, Abhijit Visaria, Rahul Malhotra</u></i> -Centre for Ageing Research and Education National University of Singapore</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.45 – 12.55 	<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 7 Chair Closing Remarks</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 8 Chair Closing Remarks</p>
<p>12.55 – 13.25</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Announcement of Poster Winners & Poster Presentations by the 5 Winners by Professor Liu Xiaoting</p> <p>1. Association between ICT devices' use and physical activity during COVID-19 in older people previously undertaking group exercise: a cross-sectional study <i>by Kento Tabira, Keio University</i></p> <p>2. “She will move her hand to the green card”: An exploration of caregivers’ experiences preparing for End-of-Life (EoL) decisions in Singapore</p>	

Conference Day 2, 11 November 2022, Friday	
	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>by Ong Min Li, National University of Singapore</i></p> <p>3. The Physical and Mental Health Among Ageing Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Hong Kong: A Descriptive Study <i>by Timothy S. Sumerlin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong</i></p> <p>4. Association of Perceived Social Isolation and Having Unmet Needs for Formal Home Care Services Among Older Adults <i>by Yuchen Xie, UNSW Ageing Futures Institute, University of New South Wales</i></p> <p>5. Sandwich generation's caregiving and cognitive health in China: intergenerational solidarity or intergenerational stake <i>by Jiaming Shi, Zhejiang University</i></p>
13.25 – 13.35	Day 2 Closing Remarks by Organising Chair, Associate Professor Angelique Chan , National University of Singapore, Programme Director, APRU Population Ageing
End of Day 2 Conference	

Keynote Speakers



Keynote Address 1 Title:

"Decision-making for and in old age"

Keynote Abstract:

This address will review recent research, from CEPAR and elsewhere, that discusses the issue of how cognitive ageing impacts decision making, and how policy can assist. As populations age, governments are retreating from universal longevity, health and aged care LTC) insurance, leaving individuals to make life decisions with which they are unfamiliar, at mature age. Often, families become involved, which can lead to conflict of interest. Research on cognitive trends, choice behaviours, and individual priorities all play into determining how best to shape policies to maximally assist decision-making around these choices.

Name: Professor John Piggott

Title: Professor

Institution: University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

Profile: John Piggott is Director of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research (CEPAR) at the University of New South Wales, where he is Scientia Professor of Economics. A former Australian Professorial Fellow, he has published widely on issues in retirement and pension economics and finance; and in public finance more generally; his research has appeared

in the leading international economics and actuarial academic journals. He is currently Associate Editor of the Journal of the Economics of Ageing.

John worked with the Japanese government for nearly a decade from 1999 on pension and population ageing issues. He has undertaken consultancies and contract research for a range of foreign governments and international organisations, including Russia, Indonesia, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and UNESCAP. From 2008- 2010 he was Visiting Scholar at the Wharton School of Business, and in 2018, was awarded a Rockefeller Residency to undertake research into ageing and inequality in Asia.

In 2019, he was appointed co-chair of the Think20 (T20) Task Force on Aging Population during Japan's G20 Presidency, and from 2019 to 2022 was a Commissioner on the US National Academy of Medicine's International Commission on Healthy Longevity. He jointly led the establishment of the International Pension Research Association (IPRA) which was launched at the OECD in Paris in 2019. At a national level, he was a member of both the Henry Tax Review (2008-9) and the Australian Ministerial Superannuation Advisory Committee for 5 years from 2007. Professor Piggott is appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) in the 2020 Australia Day Honours List for his distinguished service to education, to population ageing research and to public finance policy development.



Keynote Address 2 Title:

" Navigating the Challenges of Ageing Societies: A European Perspective "

Name: Professor Alan Walker

Title: Professor of Social Policy & Social Gerontology

Institution: University of Sheffield, UK

Profile: Alan Walker (D.Litt., CBE, FBA, FAcSS, FGSA) is Professor of Social Policy and Social Gerontology at the University of Sheffield, UK. He has been researching and writing on aspects of ageing and social policy for more than 40 years and has published more than 30 books and over 300 scientific papers. He has also directed several major national and European research programmes and projects including: MOPACT (Mobilising the Potential of Active Ageing in Europe) (<https://mopact.sites.shef.ac.uk>), INNOVAGE (<https://innovage.sites.sheffield.ac.uk>), The New Dynamics of Ageing Programme (<https://newdynamics.sites.sheffield.ac.uk/>) The Growing Older Programme (<https://growingolder.sites.sheffield.ac.uk>), The European Research Area in Ageing (<https://era-age.sites.sheffield.ac.uk>), and FUTURAGE (European Ageing Research Road Map) (<http://futurage.group.shef.ac.uk/road-map.html>). In 2007 he was given Lifetime Achievement Awards by

both the Social Policy Association and the British Society of Gerontology. In 2011 he was awarded the European Association of Gerontology's first Medal and Honorary Diploma for Advances in Gerontology and Geriatrics (Social and Behavioural Sciences). He was the Economic and Social Research Councils' first Impact Champion in 2013, was appointed CBE for Services to Social Science in 2014 and made a Fellow of the Gerontology Society of American in 2016. He is Co-founder and Co-director of the University of Sheffield's Healthy Lifespan Institute (<https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/healthy-lifespan>).

Chair of Symposium 1: Macro-economic and policy-related challenges



Name: Professor John Piggott

Title: Professor

Institution: University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

Profile: John Piggott is Director of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research (CEPAR) at the University of New South Wales, where he is Scientia Professor of Economics. A former Australian Professorial Fellow, he has published widely on issues in retirement and pension economics and finance; and in public finance more generally; his research has appeared in the leading international economics and actuarial academic journals. He is currently Associate Editor of the Journal of the Economics of Ageing.

John worked with the Japanese government for nearly a decade from 1999 on pension and population ageing issues. He has undertaken consultancies and contract research for a range of foreign governments and international organisations, including Russia, Indonesia, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and UNESCAP. From 2008- 2010 he was Visiting Scholar at the Wharton School of Business, and in 2018, was awarded a Rockefeller Residency to undertake research into ageing and inequality in Asia.

In 2019, he was appointed co-chair of the Think20 (T20) Task Force on Aging Population during Japan's G20 Presidency, and from 2019 to 2022 was a Commissioner on the US National Academy of Medicine's International Commission on Healthy Longevity. He jointly led the establishment of the International Pension Research Association (IPRA) which was launched at the OECD in Paris in 2019. At a national level, he was a member of both the Henry Tax Review (2008-9) and the Australian Ministerial Superannuation Advisory Committee for 5 years from 2007. Professor Piggott is appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) in the 2020 Australia Day Honours List for his distinguished service to education, to population ageing research and to public finance policy development.

Abstract of Presenters

	<p>Name: Xinping Guan Title: Professor & Director Institution: Institute of Social Development and Administration, Nankai University</p>	<p>Abstract Title: Social policy or birth-stimulating policy? An analysis of the policy choices to deal with population ageing in China</p>
<p>Profile: Xinping Guan, PhD in economics and MA in sociology, is now a professor at Department of Social Work & Social Policy, the Director of the Institute of Social Development and Administration, Nankai University. Prof Guan is now the Vice President of China Association of Social Work Education, Vice Director of China Academic Association of Social Work, Vice Director of China Association of Social Security, and the Director of the Research Society for the Development of People with Disability. Prof. Guan's main academic areas are in social policy, social security and social work. His researches include China's social policy transition in the background of market transition and globalization; comparative social policy, poverty and social assistance in urban and rural China, the institutional development of social work in China, etc. In recent years, he has focused more on social policy issues in the new economic and social transition in China, social policy and social work in the areas of elderly care, poverty issue and anti-poverty policies, and social policy for disability in China, etc. He has published the book "Urban Poverty in China" (1999), the textbook "Introduction to Social Policy" (2003, 2009, 2014), "Introduction to Social Policy" (2018), and more than two hundred academic papers published in Chinese or international journals.</p>		<p>Abstract: China is now experiencing a process of population ageing with fewer children, caused by the increasing life expectancy at one hand, and the decreasing birth rate at another. To deal with the increasing population ageing trend, Chinese government has loosed the birth control policy and there are suggestions from some scholars and politicians to have a birth-stimulating policy in the future. For the purpose of seeking a high-quality socioeconomic development and high quality of people's life, this paper proposes a different policy choice, i.e. a social policy approach, dealing with population ageing in China. The main points of analysis and suggestions include: Firstly, the current low birth rate is caused by young families' low birth willing, which reflect the young couples' pursuits to the high quality of their children rather than the number of children. In facing the high costs for their quality pursuits, many young families choose to have fewer but high-quality children. Therefore, a simple birth-stimulating policy will not be acceptable for the young families and thus will be ineffective. Secondly, the actual impacts of population ageing on economic and social development are not just by the statistical data of age structure, but by the actual quality and the age structure of the labor-force. There are still large policy spaces in increasing the scientific and technological quality of the labor-force and adjusting the age structure of the labor-force by postponing the starting age of retirement, which will be more effective in dealing with the problem of labor-force shortage caused by population ageing. Thirdly, since there are still many "short-boards" in people's well-being, especially in those areas related to children's quality, i.e. health care, education, child welfare, etc., it will be more effective in satisfying people's needs, increasing people's life quality, as well as</p>

	<p>increasing children's quality, and thus increasing labor-force's quality later by having better social policy, including having a higher public social expenditure, better health care services and a more equal and higher quality education, etc. For these viewpoints, the theoretical, logical and empirical analyses are provided with some policy recommendations proposed in this paper.</p>
--	--



Name: Yi Yu
Title: Associate Professor
Institution: East China Normal University

Profile:

Yi Yu is an associate professor in the school of Urban and Regional Science at East China Normal University. Her research focuses on community eldercare in urban China, biopolitics and geographies of care.

Abstract Title:

Community eldercare services and life satisfaction under China's shifting social welfare regime.

Abstract:

With rapid population aging, decreasing family size and increasing population mobility in China, family care for older adults is no longer accountable and sustainable. In response, the Chinese government has announced community care in urban and rural areas to provide care and simultaneously promote ageing in place. This study examines the development of community eldercare services and their association with older adults' life satisfaction in the last decade. 2011, 2014, and 2018 Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey and Multilevel multi nominal regression models were used to estimate how community eldercare services affect life satisfaction and its changes across years. Results show that while individual characteristics help explain self-rated life satisfaction, emotional care and physical care services play an important role in improving older adults' life satisfaction. However, medical care services were not associated with one's life satisfaction. While those who are older with unstable marriage status, poorer financial situation and living alone tend to report low life satisfaction, community-level physical care and emotional care play a certain crucial role. In addition, this paper reveals that when compares to urban areas, elderly in rural region tends to report poor life satisfaction. With the increasing of year, older adults were less likely to report fair or poor quality of life.



Name: Collins Chong Yew Keat
Title: Assistant Registrar
Institution: Universiti Malaya

Profile:

Collins Chong Yew Keat is serving in Universiti Malaya with experience and focus on strategic management, student mobility and international outreach and collaborations. As an alumnus of the same university, he has represented the university and the country in various international events and conferences on higher education and regional affairs with a distinctive student leadership profile. Areas of focus and expertise include international relations, foreign policy, international security, regionalism, ASEAN affairs, American foreign policy, strategic and defence studies and cross-cultural analysis.

He has presented papers and given talks at various seminars and conferences on international affairs and regional politics, youth leadership and emerging trends, among others. He is also a regular contributor in providing analytical op eds for both the local and international media on various contemporary global issues and interests.

Abstract Title:

Impact of climate change, generational divide and human migration on sustainability and future of global health development

Abstract:

The rising impact of non-traditional threats to the sustainability of upward healthcare revamp is the epitome of the new global sphere of human led and science based future world direction, one where lives and health of humanity have never been more institutionalised. With greater devastations to the local and regional economies, socio-development capacities and interventional resources as a result of climate induced natural disasters and anomalies, systemic immediate and long-term consequences on the strained healthcare services and early migration on health issues will be further compounded by the under investment and structural weaknesses in internal governance mechanism. Systems that are already buckling under these limitations are influenced further by the speed and depth of knowledge and human capital migration, whether induced or coerced. The unrestrained flight and mobility of talents, labour, migrants, refugees and others brought forth by chained globalisation and interdependence as well as a direct and indirect implication of global conflicts and the climate crisis will intensify both the depth of the enhancement and degradation of the health service capacities and global health development of the communities as a whole.



Name: Nicamil K. Sanchez, PhD
Title: Adjunct Research Faculty - University of the Philippines- Manila
Institution: Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines/Part-time Social Work Faculty St. Mary's College Quezon City

Profile:

Dr. Sanchez is an Adjunct Research Faculty of University of the Philippines-Manila Institute of Ageing. He is also a part-time social work faculty in St. Mary's College teaching research. Dr. Nick is a full-time CEO of his own start-up technological company, The Philippine Consortium Inc. (www.philconsortium.org). The Philippine Consortium Inc. is the leading tech and data analytics company that provides cutting-edge research training and consultancy services to universities and organizations. Dr. Sanchez research expertise is in the following: successful ageing, qualitative and mixed method analysis, social welfare, gerontological social work, active ageing, and social protection.

Abstract Title:

Alignment of Philippine Policies on Older Persons with the WHO Active Ageing Framework: A Content Analysis from the FITforFrail Research Project

Abstract:

Background: The World Health Organization's (WHO) active ageing model is based on the optimization of four key "pillars": health, lifelong learning, participation and security. The Philippine government have legislated numerous policies for Older Persons (OPs) to address various health and socio-economic challenges. The FITforFrail Research Project (2017-2019) included an analysis of Health Systems and a scoping review of Philippine policies on ageing.

Objectives: To analyze the Philippine policies on older persons and how these are aligned with the WHO active ageing framework.

Methodology: Content analysis were used in analyzing 69 policy documents related to the four pillars of Active Ageing and were inputted in Nvivo 12PLUS software for analysis.

Findings/Conclusions: Health was cited in 51 out of 69 Philippine policies on OPs, followed by security (n=35), and participation (n= 27). The least cited was lifelong learning (n= 19). Other themes included services, care, social welfare and management. Philippine policies on OPs are concerted on addressing communicable diseases while degenerative conditions like dementia and Alzheimer's disease were only cited in 3 department circulars. Philippine policies and program may need to adopt a national vision anchored towards the WHO active ageing framework as well as addressing the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Filipino older persons, Philippine policy, Active Ageing Framework



Name: George Kudrna
Title: Senior Research Fellow
Institution: University of New South Wales, Sydney

Profile:

George Kudrna is a Senior Research Fellow, located in the UNSW Business School. He completed his undergraduate studies in economics and insurance studies in the Czech Republic, and received a PhD in Economics from the University of Sydney in 2009.

His research encompasses the areas of public economics, macroeconomics, population ageing and computational economics. He develops and applies rigorous macroeconomic models to investigate the economic impacts of demographic change and retirement income policy reforms – with the ultimate aim of informing and influencing major policy decisions in this area. His research on pension and ageing related topics has been published in both national and international economics journals, with recent publications, for example, in the *European Economic Review*, *Macroeconomic Dynamics* and *Economic Record*.

George currently leads an ARC linkage grant “Policy Modelling for Ageing in Emerging Economies: The Case of Indonesia”, which involves the World Bank and Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). He is also affiliated with the Global Labour Organization (GLO), the Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis (CAMA) at ANU and UNSW Ageing Asia Research Hub.

Abstract Title:

Extending Pension Policy in Emerging Asia: An Overlapping-Generations Model Analysis for Indonesia

Abstract:

This paper examines the economy-wide effects of government policies to extend public pensions in emerging Asia - particularly pertinent given the region’s large informal sector and rapid population ageing. We first document stylized facts about Indonesia’s labor force, drawing on the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). The IFLS is then used to calibrate micro behaviors in a stochastic, overlapping-generations (OLG) model with formal and informal labor. The benchmark model is calibrated to the Indonesian economy (2000-2019), fitted to Indonesian demographic, household survey, macroeconomic and fiscal data.

The model is applied to simulate pension policy extensions targeted to (a) formal labor (contributory pension extensions to all formal workers and formal retirement age increased from 55 to 65), and to (b) informal labor (introduction of non-contributory social pensions to informal 65+). First, abstracting from population ageing, we show that: (i) the first set of pension policy extensions (that are already being implemented in Indonesia) have positive effects on consumption, labor supply and welfare (of formal workers); (ii) the introduction of social pensions targeted to informal workers at older age generates large welfare gains for current informal elderly; and (iii) the overall pension reform leads to higher welfare across the employment-skill distribution of households. We then extend the model to account for demographic transition, finding that the overall pension reform makes the contributory pension system more sustainable but the long run fiscal cost of non-contributory social pensions more than triples to 1.7% of GDP. As an alternative, we examine application of a means-tested social pension system within the overall pension reform. This counterfactual reduces the fiscal cost of social pensions and further increases the welfare for both current and future generations.



Name: Zhan Liu
Title: Doctoral Researcher
Institution: Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences ; School of Public Affairs Zhejiang University

Profile:

Liu Zhan is a doctoral researcher from the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; School of Public Affairs Zhejiang University and her research area is on International Development and Global Governance in the Nordic Welfare States.

Abstract Title:
Constructing a functionally integrated elderly care system: a theoretical framework for analyzing formal and informal care systems

Abstract:
Since the system of the elderly care consists of various factors working together, the work of improving the coordination and functional integration becomes necessary. In order to discuss the effective ways to enhance efficiency of the systems, this study exposes the relationship between those factors and their relations. The paper discusses the role of different factors of the care system for the elderly and illustrating the functions of family, community and institution as subsystem of the elderly care. As this work looks for functional integration between those factors, it takes integrated perspective to consider the structural issues of the elderly care. From this perspective, the study engages into the analysis of the problems in regard to the coordination of the system for elderly care with an intention to construct an elderly-friendly society. From this view, we should consider the value of community care and institution care, and on this basis, to expose their policy implications that cope with the challenge of the policy practices for elderly care.

Chair of Symposium 2: Technology use and digital divide



Name: Stuart Gietel-Basten

Title: Professor of Social Science and Public Policy

Institution: Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Profile: Stuart Gietel-Basten is a Professor of Social Science and Public Policy. Prior to joining HKUST in 2017, he was an Associate Professor of Social Policy at the University of Oxford. He received his PhD in historical demography from the University of Cambridge in 2008. Stuart’s research covers the interplay between changing population dynamics and public/social policy. His research is especially focussed on (a) fertility transition; (b) conceptual approaches to ageing; (c) population policy. He is the co-ordinator of the GGS-Asia project, which seeks to run the Generations and Gender Survey in Asian settings – including Hong Kong. In addition to a number of articles in leading journals in demography and related disciplines, he has written two books on population - Why Demography Matters (with Danny Dorling, Polity Press 2018) and The “Population Problem” in Pacific Asia (Oxford University Press 2019) - and co-edited a third – Family Demography in Asia (with Minja-Kim Choe and John Casterline, Elgar 2019)

Abstract of Presenters



Name: Caiyun Qi
Title: Department of Social Work
Institution: Shandong University

Profile:

Caiyun Qi is now an Associate Professor with the Department of Social Work, Shandong University. Her research interests include social policy for the elderly, social policy for persons with disabilities and welfare governance in China. Her recent research has appeared in international journals such as *Disability & Society*, *Children & Youth Services Review* and *Frontiers in Public Health*.

Abstract Title:

Barriers to Providing Internet-Based Home Care Services for Urban Older Adults in China: A Qualitative Study of the Service Providers

Abstract:

Background: To meet the home care needs of urban older adults, the Chinese government has launched Internet-Based Home Care Services (IBHCS). Although this model innovation can significantly relieve care problems, increased evidences show that there are many barriers in the process of IBHCS supply. The current literature is mostly from the perspective of the service users, and there are very few studies on the experience of service providers.

Methods: In this study we took a qualitative phenomenological approach and used semi-structured interviews to investigate service providers' daily experiences and the barriers they encounter.

Results: We identified the barriers that service providers encounter in IBHCS supply: (1) bureaucratic repression: unreasonable policy plans, harsh assessment, lots of paperwork, different preferences of government leaders and obstacles caused by COVID-19 control lead to a shift of focus in their work; (2) profitability crisis in the market: high service costs, dampened effective demand, government intervention in setting prices, and parent companies' excessively high sales targets hinder the service supply process; (3) uncooperative clients: the crisis of confidence, the dilemma of popularizing new technology, and communication barriers lead to rejection by older adults; (4) job dissatisfaction: low and unstable salary, heavy tasks, poor social acceptance of occupations, and lack of professional value reduce work enthusiasm.

Conclusion: In order to provide IBHCS better, it is necessary to improve the institutional environment and market environment, strengthen publicity and communication, target customer needs, and adjust the working conditions of front-line workers.



Name: Ponnusamy Subramaniam, PhD.,
CPsychol (BPS)
Title: Senior Lecturer
Institution: Center for Healthy Ageing &
Wellness (H-CARE), Universiti Kebangsaan
Malaysia,
Kuala Lumpur

Profile:

Dr. Subramaniam has more than 20 years of teaching experience in the psychology subjects for both undergraduate and postgraduate students. As a full member of Malaysia Society of Clinical Psychology (MSCP), he provides services and consultation for older adults especially in cognitive screening, diagnosis and management of dementia. He also active in dementia prevention programs as part of community services. Dr. Subramaniam is a Director for Dementia Prevention Program at H-CARE and work closely with Department of Welfare, Government of Malaysia.

Outcome of Dr. Subramaniam’s research has produced positive impact on community and resulted in translational outputs or education tools, for instance ‘Dementia Mini Book’©, WE-RISE – mighty mind kit© and Digitizing Personalized Memory Book for Alzheimer’s Patient through My-Mobal©. Some of his work is highly influential citations. As a researcher, he has presented his work in more than 50 conferences. He is an editor/special editor for Malaysian Journal of Psychology, Elsevier’s Asian Journal of Psychiatry and open access MDPI’s Brain Sciences Journal.

Dr. Subramaniam received a master’s degree in Clinical Psychology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and PhD in Ageing and Dementia Studies from the Dementia Services Development Centre (DSDC), University of Bangor, Wales, UK. He has completed post-doctoral research fellowship training at the Geriatric Mental Health Services, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), University of Toronto, Canada.

Abstract Title:

Digital Device Use, Cognitive Reserve and Performance among Healthy Older Adults

Abstract:

The neuroprotective factors are essential as a part of successful ageing. Digital device use was proposed to be an easily available cognitive stimulating activity to enhance brain function. However, the relationship between digital device use with cognitive reserve and performance is still not clear. This study aims to investigate the association between digital device use, cognitive reserve, and cognitive performance among healthy older adults. A quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted among 210 healthy older adults aged 60 years old and above (Mean/SD=67.22±5.24) recruited through purposive sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires (i) sociodemographic questions on the use of digital devices use such as type of device, purpose of use (e.g., communication, social media, games, etc), frequency of use (e.g., hours, how many times in a week), (ii) Addenbrooke’s Cognitive Examination-III (ACE-III) and (iii) Cognitive Reserve Scale (CRS). The results show a significant relationship between digital device use with cognitive reserve and cognitive performance. Also, the results obtained from the study revealed that there was a significant difference in cognitive reserve and cognitive performance between healthy older adults who use the digital device for communication purposes only and who use the digital device for multiple purposes. Hence, digital device use can be a good daily cognitive stimulation activity for healthy older adults to build on their cognitive reserve and improve cognitive performance. Nevertheless, relying on digital device use alone is not sufficient and other activities should be explored to enhance cognitive reserve among healthy older adults.



Name: Si Yinn Lu
Title: Doctoral Student
Institution: University of Toronto

Profile:

Si Yinn Lu seeks to apply qualitative approaches to critically examine how social and structural factors shape older adults' health behaviours, attitudes and motivations. She previously worked at the Centre for Ageing Research and Education at Duke-NUS Medical School and the Research and Translational Innovation Office at SingHealth Community Hospitals. As part of her work, she explored older adults' perceptions of health and social care interventions with a team of healthcare professionals and researchers. Through her research, she hopes to contribute to designing and implementing care practices compatible with older adults' goals, preferences, and meanings. Si Yinn is currently pursuing her PhD in the Social and Behavioural Health Sciences Division at the University of Toronto. She plans to work on understanding older adults' experiences of care and advance critical qualitative methodologies within the field of public health.

Abstract Title:

"My Mind has No Space for Complicated Things": A Qualitative Study of Low-Income Older Adults' Perceptions of a Community-based Digital Learning Intervention in Singapore

Abstract:

The Seniors Go Digital programme was launched in 2020 as part of the Singapore government's plan to increase digital uptake among older adults. It sought to ensure they remain socially engaged, informed and are not left behind in the nationwide push for digitization. Project Wire Up is a community-based digital intervention that provides subsidized smartphones and one-to-one coaching on digital skills to older adults residing in public rental neighborhoods in Singapore. This exploratory study uses a qualitative approach to examine older adults' perceptions towards Project Wire Up, particularly how their attitudes and behaviors towards learning smartphones are shaped by their experiences of aging and socio-economic disadvantages. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 19 programme participants. All interviews were coded and analysed using a reflexive thematic approach. Although older learners expressed varying levels and types of motivation to learn, most expressed ambivalence about the perceived utility and relevance of the smartphone to their present needs, routines and priorities. Participants valued the social interaction with volunteers and the personalised learning model. However, they also articulated barriers related to age-related cognitive and physical limitations, language and illiteracy that hinder their sustained use of these digital devices. The internalization of ageist stereotypes of being 'less worthy' learners further reduce self-efficacy and interest in learning. To increase the appeal of smartphones for older adults, implementers must develop ways for digital tools to be meaningful to the daily lives of older adults, such as through creating opportunities for sociality and relationship-building.



Name: Cheng Clio Yuen Man

Title: PhD Candidate, Department of Social Work and Social Administration Student Fellow, Sau Po Centre on Ageing

Institution: The University of Hong Kong

Profile:

Ms. Clio Yuen Man CHENG is a PhD candidate at the Department of Social Work & Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong. She is also a student fellow of Sau Po Centre on Ageing, The University of Hong Kong. She obtained her Master of Social Sciences in Criminology at The University of Hong Kong in 2016. She joined Sau Po Centre on Ageing in 2016 and was involved in various research projects including a large-scale multisite randomized controlled trial to support family caregivers of stroke patients, program evaluations on well-being and quality of life among older adults, projects related to mobile applications development, as well as social robots' acceptance study. Currently, she is engaging in a transdisciplinary project to develop intelligent robotics for elderly assistance. Her research focuses on gerontechnology acceptance and adoption.

Abstract Title:

Taming a robotic pet through multiple interactions: Technology acceptance heterogeneity in singleton older adults in Hong Kong

Abstract:

Background: Responding to an unprecedented population ageing striking almost every society in the world, active ageing aided by assistive technology has been advocated by international organizations. Loneliness is an alarming public health issue that can cause physical, mental, and cognitive consequences among older adults, especially those who live alone and with restricted social activities under the COVID-19 pandemic. With technological advancement, robotic pets were found to be a viable solution to provide company to singleton older adults. To utilize the untapped potential of robotic pets, it is important to understand the technology acceptance of robotic pets among older adults through multiple interactions. Specifically, robotic pets are expected to share a common feature of pets: being tamed for pleasure or companionship.

Methods: This mixed-method study examined loneliness and technology acceptance of a Japanese robotic pet, LOVOT, among singleton older adults living in Hong Kong. A total of ten participants aged between 60 and 75 were recruited in Hong Kong. They were invited to join four sessions of the study. First, they provided their views on loneliness and technology acceptance through a standardized survey. Second, they were invited to join a pre-interaction interview, interact with LOVOT for 15 minutes, and join a post-interaction interview. Third, they were invited to interact with LOVOT for 15 minutes and complete a survey. In the fourth session, participants were invited to interact with LOVOT for 15 minutes, complete a survey, and join a post-interaction interview.

Results: Singleton older adults were diversified in their level of loneliness and technology acceptance of robotic pets. Three major robotic pets' user types

were identified: (1) Practicalists who demand practical application of robotic pets and suggest sharing of housework, (2) Traditionalists who reject robotic pets and differentiate pets and robotic pets, and (3) Enthusiasts who favor the use of robotic pets and hope to show around LOVOT to others.



Name: Xinfang Yu
Title: Doctoral student
Institution: Nanyang Technological University

Profile:

I am a PhD student in the Department of sociology. My research focuses on psychosocial and psychological factors associated with cognitive aging as well as social determinants of health.

Abstract Title:

Exploring Rural-Urban Differences in the Association between Internet Use and Cognitive Functioning among Older Adults in China.

Abstract:

Objectives: This study examined the relationships between internet use and cognitive functioning among older Chinese adults and how the relationship differ for rural and urban older adults. We also explore whether perceived social support networks might account for such rural-urban differences.

Methods: Data were from the 2016 and 2018 waves of the Chinese Longitudinal Aging Social Survey ($N = 9591$). Ordinary least squares regression and mediation analyses within a structural equation modelling framework were performed to examine the hypotheses.

Results: General internet use was significantly associated with improved cognitive functioning among older adults, yet no positive impact in rural areas. Specific types of online activities were related to cognitive functioning differently in rural and urban areas. Watching shows was associated with better cognitive functioning only for urban older adults. Chatting was associated with higher cognitive functioning, whereas playing games was negatively associated with cognitive functioning only for rural older adults. Social support networks mediated the relationship between general internet use and cognitive functioning.

Discussion: The results implied that general internet use is important for maintaining cognitive functioning in later life. Rural and urban older adults may benefit from specific types of online activities differently. A potential pathway account for rural-urban differences between general internet use to cognitive functioning maybe perceived social support networks. Intervention programs aimed at narrowing rural-urban digital divide and building social opportunities for older adults, especially in rural areas.



Name: Koh Wee Ling
Title: Research Assistant
Institution: Yong Loo Lin, School of Medicine
National University of Singapore

Profile:

I received a Bachelor of Science (Hons) from National University of Singapore with a minor in Public Health. Currently, I'm working on research seeking to understand community perspectives on health issues, such as exploring the acceptability of Telemedicine among seniors. My research interest is in using community-based participatory action research to explore social determinants and social behavioural aspects of health.

Abstract Title:

Navigating Technologies amidst a Global Pandemic – How did Seniors Fare?

Abstract:

COVID-19 has highlighted the necessity of digitalisation in crisis communication, management, and coping. Particularly for seniors, a vulnerable population, their ability to access online content would grant timely access to important public health communications and continued social engagement. Nevertheless, existing technology adoption rate among seniors have been consistently low. Few local studies have qualitatively explored seniors' navigation in technology uptake. This study seeks to understand seniors' mindsets and experiences in integrating technology into their everyday lives, to identify facilitators and barriers to digital upskilling.

We conducted interviews and focus group discussions with 62 community-dwelling seniors aged between 65 to 84 years. Data was analysed using thematic analysis.

Central themes included the importance of access to key accessories and infrastructure in incentivising and facilitating technology adoption. Secondly, the usage of technologies has fulfilled seniors' personal needs, bridging their access to entertainment, social interactions and learning when in-person activities ceased. However, many seniors faced intrapersonal barriers to digital upskilling. Self-directed ageism was a notable subtheme, as seniors felt that their old age shackled their ability to learn digital skills. These challenges resulted in delays, quitting, and even opposition to digital adoption.

These findings affirm the tangible benefits felt by seniors who successfully took steps toward digital literacy and the effects of ageism towards seniors' learning. To further digital skills uptake, we recommend creating tailored curriculums prioritising seniors' aspirations for digital upskilling. Additionally, society-wide redefinition of elderhood as a time for continued growth and productive engagement will be crucial in combating self-directed ageism.

Chair of Symposium 3: Work and Income Security



Name: Liu Tao

Title: Professor

Institution: School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University

Profile: Liu Tao, a full professor and doctoral supervisor of the School of Public Affairs of Zhejiang University, he has been chosen as a 'Leading Talent' in Liberal Arts of Zhejiang University since 2020. He is the chief expert of the Academy of Social Governance at Zhejiang University and is a research fellow of the Institute for Common Prosperity and Development (ICPD) at Zhejiang University. He is a part-time research fellow of the Department of Social Sciences of the University Duisburg-Essen in Germany, the member of the board of the Institute of East Asian Studies (In-East) at the University Duisburg-Essen in Germany. He is the guest professor of Ingolstadt School of Management at the Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt in Germany, and he is an external expert of the cooperative research project 'Global Dynamics of Social Policy' of the University of Bremen in Germany. From 1998 to 2010, he completed his pre-master, master and doctoral studies at the Department of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Germany. From 2009 to February 2020 he has worked in the Department of Sociology of the Bielefeld University, SOCIUM of the Bremen University (Research Center on Inequality and Social Policy) and the Department of Social Sciences at the University Duisburg-Essen. Since 2016, he has been a member of Association of the German Professors with Chinese origin and was a professor for sociology at the University Duisburg-Essen between 2016-2020 in Germany.

Abstract of Presenters



Name: Tapas Kumar Makar
Title: PhD Scholar (part time)
Institution: Department of Social Work, Visva-bharati, Sriniketan 731236, India

Profile:

I am also working as the City Mission Manager, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Bardhaman Municipality, West Bengal, India. Earlier I have worked as Urban Planner in the Bardhaman Municipality, West Bengal, India from January 2007 to December 2015. Working in the field of Urban Development has been the primary focus of my job responsibility for the last 16 years.

Abstract Title:

The elderly women in Self Help Groups (SHGs) in National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in West Bengal, India: An analysis of their work, life and income security

Abstract:

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is a significant livelihood generation programme in India. It tries to promote self-employment through the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The authors have collected data from a Municipality in Burdwan district of West Bengal in India where there are significant active SHGs with elderly members. The main aim of the study is to understand the concerns of the elderly members and the possible interventions to support them in their old age after a very active work life. The study uses a mixed method research design including survey and case study narratives taken from elderly women who are SHG members of NULM in India. The study summarises the responses and experiences of the elderly women as a group member, their role and responsibilities as well as the effect of their association with the groups on their family and self. The analysis also throws light on the experiences of the elderly women on aspects of their involvement in the groups and also on how they look in to the future on coping with ageing. The conclusion reached is that the policy of the Indian government to increase the credit and savings capacities of the women has been successful. The self-employment aspect of the women and their income security issues have not been as successful as envisioned though there have been some success stories. There is an urgent need by the government to review the existing social security schemes present for the elderly population.



Name: Evi Nurvidya Arifin
Title: Senior Assistant Professor
Institution: Centre for Advanced Research (CARE), Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Profile:

Dr. Evi Nurvidya Arifin is a Senior Assistant Professor at the Centre for Advanced Research (CARE), UBD and an Adjunct Researcher at the Demographic Institute, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia. She earned her PhD in Social Statistics, majoring in demography, from the University of Southampton, United Kingdom, in 2001. Prior to joining UBD, she was a postdoctoral fellow at the Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis, and Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. Then, she was a visiting research fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (now called ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute). After that, she taught at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia and the Post-graduate programme on Public Health, Universitas Respati Indonesia. Her recent research interests include population ageing, disability, poverty, health, employment, financial adequacy, population mobility, ethnicity, and population dynamics.

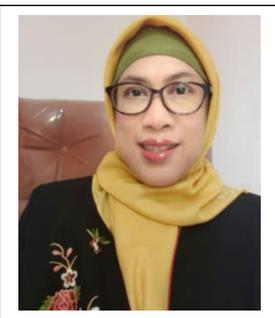
Abstract Title:

The Economic Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Older Persons: Employment and Income of Older Indonesians

Abstract:

Employment is a crucial part of active ageing. The mobility restriction, social distancing, and other policies during the Covid-19 pandemic have severely impacted employment through declining demand for goods and services, declining labour supply, and disruption of the supply chains of production, consumption, and logistics. The risk of getting severe illness due to this virus infection is higher among older ages. Older persons may experience severe impacts on their employment and income security. This paper aims to bring attention to the employment of older people in developing countries by utilising a national labour force survey conducted in Indonesia in August 2020. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square and categorical data analysis will be performed to examine to what extent older persons remain working during the pandemic and the impacts on income and hours worked by controlling for other variables. The findings show that more than half are still working with no change in hours worked, and experienced income decline. The majority did not work in a crowded place. However, they were more likely to work from their office. In conclusion, older persons in Indonesia are still active in the labour market amidst the health crisis. This also indicates their vulnerability due to limited social security coverage.

Keywords: Older persons' employment, income, hours worked, Covid-19 pandemic



Name: Lilis Heri Mis Cich

Institution: Faculty of Economic and Business,
Universitas Indonesia

Profile:

Lilis Heri Mis Cich graduated with a doctoral degree and her expertise is Public Health, Ageing, Nutrition, Health Policy, community empowerment, gender, and demography. Until now, she is an expert or consultant in WHO, UNFPA, and ERIA. Also has experienced as an expert in APO Japan, JICA, Japan Foundation, UNDP, UNESCAP, USAID, Minnesota University, Eco Health Alliance, Bappenas, Kemensos, Kemenkes, BKKBN, Kemenko PMK, KPPPA, Badan Keahlian DPR RI, and others.

As a national consultant, she also has the experience to conduct comparative studies about ageing and gender mainstreaming among 10 Asia-Pacific countries, in collaboration with APO Japan. The last report of the study with UNFPA, BKKBN, and People from Japan about “the National Study on the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Older Persons (Including those with disabilities) in Indonesia”.

She is a senior researcher and lecturer in the Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Indonesia (FEB UI), IPB university, and UMHT. Also, she is as a head of older person clusters in LDUI. She has also actively been involved in ageing health research, as well as research in health care systems, the impact of pandemics on older persons both in the institutional or community in collaboration with national and global institutions. And currently doing the background study of the RPJMN 2025-2029 in the Health Sector: “Strengthening the Health System for the Older Persons Population in Indonesia”.

Abstract Title:

Intergenerational Relationship on Older Person Working Status in Indonesia, 2018 and 2021

Abstract:

The issue of intergenerational relationships pay attention, especially related to interdependence and family care. Most research on ageing has focused on the support provided by adult children to their parents, and only a minority of older people are reliant on children or grandchildren for their daily survival including in COVID-19 pandemic. Older people are often the economic pillars of multi-generational families. The aim of this paper is to know the presence of children adult in their families with working status of older persons before and during pandemic. This study using the two cross-sectional data sources, namely the Socio-Economic Survey National (NSES) March 2018 and 2021. The unit of analysis is the older person population aged 60+ years and could be identified their household income source. The data analysis was used descriptive, and inferential (multinomial logistics). The number of samples in 2018 was 88,407 persons, and 105,831 persons in 2021. Most of older persons still work both in 2018 and 2021, and the informal more than formal sector. Young older person more lives with their dependent children, and for older old more live with their independent children. Older persons tend to work when they live alone, living with spouse, living with the dependent children, and other. There found the indication of the financial burden of the older person during the pandemic. Financial support and easy access to age friendly working environment are needed, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: older person, work status, COVID-19 pandemic, living arrangement, intergenerational relationship



Name: Xiaoyun Zhang
Title: Lecturer
Institution: School of Economics, Zhejiang Gongshang University Hangzhou, China

Profile:

Xiaoyun Zhang is a Lecturer in the School of Economics at Zhejiang Gongshang University. She obtained her doctoral degree from the School of Economics at UNSW Australia. Her research interests include labor economics and public health in population aging. Her current research investigates employment, social security, and health of the elderly in China.

Abstract Title:

Job displacement and the long-term health of the elderly: Evidence from China's economic restructuring

Abstract:

This paper investigates the long-term consequences of job displacement on health of the middle-aged and older adults in urban China. We use data from the 2011 baseline wave and the 2014 Life History wave of China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) to obtain multidimensional health markers and individuals' retrospective work and health history information. The study especially benefits from the economic restructuring reform of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) since the mid-late 1990s and use the policy as an exogenous shock for job displacements. Treatment group is defined as individuals who have experienced business closures, cancellation of positions or layoffs during 1994-2006, the critical period of the SOEs reform. We distinguish between two different control groups – one includes non-displaced workers and the other includes only those who have never experienced job loss until retirement. Confounding variables such as health and socio-economic status in the childhood and current demographic and family variables are controlled. The results show that displaced workers have worse self-reported health status, lower mental health scores, and worse cognitive abilities in the long run. These effects are robust to using both subjective and objective health measures and using either control group. The heterogeneity analyses show that those who are younger and those who have higher education suffer more from the involuntary job loss experience. Males are affected more on the mental well-being and females are affected more on the physical functioning. We argue that the negative health impacts are linked to an income loss effect which leads to less nutrition intake and less healthcare utilization. The paper contributes new findings in the literature on the long-term consequences of job displacement on health in developing countries and has important policy implications for an aging society.



Name: Annisa Febriana Ayub

Title: Statistician at National Statistic Officer

Institution: Lecturer and researcher at University of Indonesia

Profile:

Presenter is Annisa Febriana Ayub, from Indonesia. She graduated from Master Program of Population and Labor Economics, University of Indonesia, in 2022. Before going to college, she is an employee of BPS – Statistics Indonesia since 2009. She has done research for her thesis with Mrs. Lilis as her supervisor. After graduated from master degree, she returned to work as Statistician at National Statistic Officer.

Abstract Title:

Perceived of Income Adequacy and Working Status to Life Satisfaction of Indonesian Older Person

Abstract:

Ageing population in Indonesia has positive and negative impact. Generally, older person has decreased in functional capacity which could increase the possibility of losing support and social contacts, and eventually reduce the quality of life. Life satisfaction is evaluation of quality of whole life. Older person requires more healthcare costs and greater income if they are head of household. But their income tends to decrease and not sufficient to meet their daily needs, especially if they don't work, and finally vulnerable to poverty. This study aims to analyze effect of perceived of household income adequacy and working status on life satisfaction of Indonesian older person in 2021. In addition, this study uses data from 2021 Happiness Level Measurement Survey. The results of descriptive analysis show that most of older person with status of head of household or their spouse who had low life satisfaction and feel that their household income is insufficient are the one who doesn't work (67.35 percent). By using Ordinal Logistcs Regression analysis, found that perceived of household income adequacy and working status can increase tendency, each 1.6 and 5.1 times greater for older person with status of head of household or their spouse to have higher life satisfaction. It means they could feel financially secure and think positively about their lives. Based on these results, it's recommended to provide training to productive age population, in order to improve their abilities and skills so they could continue to work in old age and meet their daily needs.



Name: Diane Marie C. Bernardo
Title: Planning Officer III
Institution: University of the Philippines - Diliman; Department of Science and Technology

Profile:

Diane Marie R. Campaño-Bernardo has completed Master in Community Development (2012) and Doctor of Social Development from the University of the Philippines-Diliman (2022). She has worked for several community-based projects on coastal resource management, solid waste management, disaster risk reduction and management, development initiatives for older person organizations and public sector organizations, among others. As a social development advocate, her works have been presented at the 2nd Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Community Development (2010), at the 4th APRU Research Symposium (2011), and at the 4th World Aging and Rejuvenation Conference in Rome, Italy (2022). She has been assisting Filipino older person organizations (OPOs) since 2007 and the public sector labor unions since 2015. She is currently working at the Department of Science and Technology-Philippines as a Planning Officer for 12 years now with a professional goal to actively advocate for age and gender-responsive planning and policy development for the DOST personnel and the local communities.

Abstract Title:
Development Light Tower: Redefining Human Security by Older Persons in times of Crisis

Abstract:
The global health pandemic in early 2020 has been a game changer to most of the countries, including the Philippines which was also caught off-guard. It was a “global reset” and “back to ground zero”, as most development advocates would refer to this pandemic. The situation of the poor older persons (OPs), particularly in the remote areas in the Philippines, have aggravated given the existing human insecurities that were present prior to the pandemic. Thus, it was an opportune time to document the narratives of OPs within this context. This study has looked into the different facets of human security (social, economic, community, political, digital, and spiritual) through a survey for 60 OPs, key informant interviews, and document review. Chi-Square Test and Spearman’s Rho were used to describe the correlations of the research factors. The results showed that OPs view on being “secured” veered away from economic security, and focused on the mental and physical well-being in times of crisis. While the respondents have expressed financial insecurity, they gave high regard on social relations that served as their support systems. They have become interested to try out new ideas such as use of smart phones, digital platforms, and vegetable farming. They have embraced the insecurities, changes, and opportunities of this pandemic.

The proposed Framework places premium to OPs as the light tower of development. Their quality of life in the later years can reflect how they have been valued by their government, community, and family through development guarantees and opportunities.

Chair of Symposium 4: Translating research into practice (Evidence-based research)



Name: Xiaoting Liu

Title: Professor

Institution: School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University

Profile: Dr. Xiaoting Liu is a Professor in the School of Public Affairs of Zhejiang University in China. She is the Vice-Director of Center for Ageing & Health Study, Zhejiang University. Much of her research over the past several years has focused on the health equity in China under the background of population ageing, in addition her general research interests on health insurance, gerontology, and financing and services of informal and formal long-term care. She was also responsible for a National Social Science Fund project (2014), a National Nature Science Fund Project (2020) and Asian Development Bank project, and served as the visiting scholar in the Research Center on Aging in the University of Southampton.

Abstract of Presenters



Name: Zhong Chenwen (Claire)

Title: Hong Kong

Institution: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Profile:

Dr. Claire Chenwen Zhong obtained her Bachelor degree in Medicine (2016) and Master degree in Medicine (2019) from Sun Yat-sen University, and PhD in Public Health (2022) from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. During her PhD study, Dr. Zhong received an Ernst Mach Grant – Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for supporting her exchange to Medical University of Vienna in 2022. Dr. Zhong is currently a postdoctoral fellow at Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. She has been engaged in evidence-based medicine, health service research especially patients experience in primary care, methodological quality assessment, and implementation science in her research career. Her PhD thesis focused on establishing evidence- informed and local consensus-based complex interventions for reducing 30-day hospital readmissions using network meta-analysis and Delphi study. She is also particularly interested in the methodological quality of different types of studies, including systematic reviews, randomized controlled trials, and Delphi studies. As of 2022, she has had over 30 peer-reviewed publications in peer-reviewed international journals.

Abstract Title:

Methodological quality of systematic reviews on Alzheimer's disease treatments

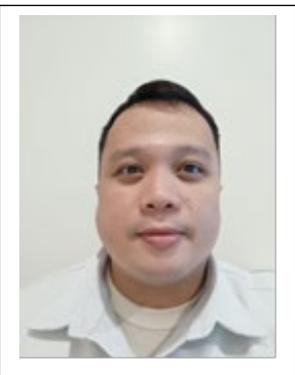
Abstract:

Objectives: Carefully-conducted systematic reviews can provide reliable evidence on the effectiveness of treatment strategies for Alzheimer's disease. Nevertheless, the reliability of SR results can be limited by methodological flaws. This study aims to appraise methodological quality of systematic reviews on Alzheimer's disease treatments, and explore factors associated with the quality.

Methods: Four international databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews were searched for systematic reviews on Alzheimer's disease treatments. Methodological quality of included studies was appraised using the Assessing the Methodological Quality of Systematic Reviews 2 instrument. Factors associated with methodological quality were investigated using multivariate regression analyses.

Results: A total of 102 systematic reviews are appraised. Four (3.90%) systematic reviews are considered as high quality; 14(13.7%), 48(47.1%), 36 (35.3%) are of moderate, low, and critically low quality, respectively. Key methodological limitations are: only 22.5% systematic reviews registered protocols *a priori*, 6.9% explained rationales of selected study designs, 21.6% provided a list of excluded studies with justifications, and 23.5% reported funding sources of primary studies. Cochrane reviews (adjusted odds ratio (AOR): 31.9, 95% confidence interval (CI): 3.81-266.9) and systematic reviews of pharmacological treatments (AOR: 3.96, 95%CI: 1.27-12.3) are associated with higher overall methodological quality of systematic reviews.

Conclusion: Methodological quality of systematic reviews on Alzheimer's disease treatments is unsatisfactory, especially among non-Cochrane reviews and systematic reviews of non-pharmacological interventions. Improvement in the following methodological domains requires particular attention due to poor performance: registering protocols *a priori*, justifying study design selection, providing a list of excluded studies, and reporting funding sources of primary studies.



Name: Rolando L. Lopez Jr Rn Mn
Title: Assistant Professor II
Institution: Angeles University Foundation

Profile:

I am ROLANDO L. LOPEZ JR. RN MN. I am currently teaching Nursing Informatics and handling related learning experience with clinical duty hours on a Tertiary Hospital in the heart of Pampanga.

Abstract Title:

Home Quarantine of Older Adults: Impact on Physical Health in the Age of Crisis and Beyond

Abstract:

This study determines the home quarantine of older adults: impact on physical health in the age of crisis and beyond through an integrative review.

Methods: A literature search was conducted using the databases, Medline, CINAHL, ScienceDirect, Web of Science and Proquest with the descriptors home quarantine of older adults, physical health, social isolation and physical health. Only English language and peer-reviewed journal articles were included and the restrictions were during the pandemic period of 2019 and onwards.

Results: Twelve articles were selected for review. Three aspects were extracted: abstinence of physical activity to avoid physical contact with other people, significant impacts on both community-living older adults. Safety protocols, adapted approaches to address the consequence of decreasing physical activity due to home quarantine restrictions.

Conclusions: The review findings provide valuable insights into this study suggesting that the COVID-19 epidemic has provided a great impact on physical activity among older adults. In addition, despite the decrease in their participation in group physical activities before the quarantine, older adults expressed the need to perform physical activity at home. There is a need to help older adults integrate simple and safe ways to stay physically active in a limited space. A national policy to support older adults for physical activity at home appears essential in this context.

Keywords: home quarantine, older adults, physical health, COVID19, safety protocols, pandemic



Name: Elizabeth Armstrong
Title: PhD Candidate
Institution: UNSW Sydney, School of Population Health

Profile:

Elizabeth Armstrong is a PhD Candidate at UNSW Sydney, focusing on the development of an adaptable model of care for hip fracture in resource limited settings. Elizabeth has a clinical background in physiotherapy and has been fortunate to develop expertise in health policy, project management, registry implementation, and administration in a variety of health sectors. Her broad research interests include the use of data for quality improvement, qualitative and mixed-methods research, and the application of theory to understand the implementation of complex health interventions, always remembering that implementation is change, and change is an emotion, not a list.

Abstract Title:

Hip fracture care in five global regions: using data to identify improvement opportunities

Abstract:

More than 80% of fall-related deaths occur in LMICs. Hip fractures are common fall-related injuries and are costly for individuals and health systems. We analysed a subset of prospectively collected hip fracture data from the International Orthopaedic Multicentre Study in Fracture Care (INORMUS) to identify improvement opportunities from injury to surgery. We describe socio-demographic characteristics of, and initial management provided to, older people admitted to hospital with a hip fracture and investigate factors influencing timely surgery. Data for participants aged 50 years and over with an isolated, fall-related hip fracture were analysed. Variables describing demographic characteristics, injury, prehospital management, and definitive stabilisation were included. Data were summarised as frequencies and percentages. Multi-variable regression analyses were used to identify risk factors for surgical delay. We used Kaplan-Meier models to visualise the distribution of time to surgery variables. Preliminary results are presented for 4363 participants from 54 hospitals in 23 countries across five global regions. The majority were from Asia (80%) with the remainder equally divided between Africa and Latin America. Participants were younger and one-third reported no health insurance. Admission delay >24 hrs was experienced by 38% of participants, and once admitted, 56% waited at least 3 days for surgery. Patients sustaining hip fracture in LMICs are delayed to timely treatment with risk factors for delay varying by region. Using data to measure baseline performance is essential for informing locally relevant quality improvement initiatives specific to the identified gap in care.



Name: Xu Yi

Title: Senior Nurse Clinician (Community Nurse)

Institution: Singapore General Hospital

Profile:

Xu Yi is the Nursing Lead for Community Nursing under the purview of SGH Population Health and Integrated Care Office. She has 14 years of nursing experience at Haematology and Medical Oncology wards, and 4 years of experience as patient navigator lead.

She had been actively involved in projects, research, education, service and protocols related to oncology nursing, palliative care, care coordination and community nursing. She is the Clinical Review Committee member for Singapore Hospice Care Association.

Since 2018, Xu Yi has worked cohesively with nursing leaders and the geographically-based community nursing team to establish the services within the SingHealth (Southeast) Communities of Care zones. The team works closely with stakeholders from hospital and community to anchor population health and facilitate the shift beyond acute care to community care.

Xu Yi's research interests include community nursing, palliative care, and population health. In 2020, she received SingHealth RHS (PULSES) Centre Grant for the research on influenza vaccination uptake as part of preventive health initiatives.

Abstract Title:

Factors Influencing Influenza Vaccination Uptake Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults: A Mixed-Methods Study

Abstract:

Aims: To explore factors influencing influenza vaccination uptake and impact of COVID-19 on vaccination uptake among community-dwelling older adults in Singapore.

Methods: A mixed-methods study (survey and interviews) was conducted from September 2020 to July 2021. Community-dwelling older adults aged ≥ 65 years were recruited. Data on socio-demographic, health condition(s), vaccination status, attitudes towards influenza infections and vaccinations, and potential enablers and barriers were collected via survey and analysed using descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, and multinomial logistic regression. Subsequent interviews were conducted with 20 respondents to understand their vaccination experiences, the enablers and barriers, and COVID-19 impact on vaccination uptake. All interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: In total, 235 participants completed the survey. Living arrangement was a significant contributing factor towards vaccination uptake ($\chi^2=9.09$, $p=0.011$). Those living alone were 62.5% less likely to vaccinate than those living with others (OR=0.375, 95% CI:0.196-0.717, $p=0.003$). Perceived risk of infection (82.5%), avoidance of transmission to others (84.7%), and advice from healthcare professionals (83.4%) were key enablers while concerns about possible side effects (41.2%), effectiveness of vaccine (42.6%), and inadequate information (48.1%) were key barriers. Interview findings were congruent with survey results. Interviewees stated COVID-19 impeded information flow and their confidence towards vaccine safety and effectiveness. Nevertheless, some participants were willing to vaccinate as a proactive measure during COVID-19.

Conclusion: Greater community and public health efforts are needed to reach out to older adults living alone and those concerned about the possible side effects and effectiveness of vaccine.



Name: Tan Chin Lung
Title: PhD Candidate
Institution: Institute for Advanced Studies,
Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Profile:

Tan Chin Lung (Alex) is a PhD student who is currently pursuing his study in Social and Behavioural Science at the Universiti Malaya and his thesis is about active ageing in Malaysia. He obtained his Master's Degree in Applied Statistics from Universiti Malaya in 2020 and a Bachelor of Sciences (Mathematics) with Education from Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia in 2018. His expertise includes statistical data analysis, time series analysis and econometrics. He is actively involved in the data collection of the Malaysia Ageing and Retirement Survey (MARS) and the data harmonization of MARS. His research interest includes mathematics education, ageing and index construction.

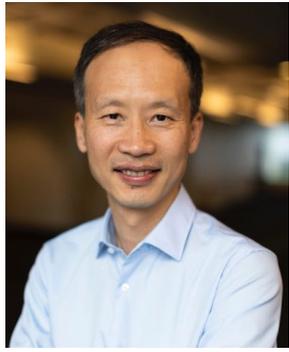
Abstract Title:

The Development of Active Ageing Index Using Malaysia Ageing and Retirement Survey (MARS)

Abstract:

Countries around the globe including Malaysia are experiencing population ageing which has triggered growing interests on various issues related to it. While ageing is associated with biological and other life transitions such as a gradual decline in physical and mental capacity, a longer life brings opportunities for older persons to continue to be active and contribute to their families and communities. The concept of active ageing emphasizes on optimizing the opportunity for health, participation, and security for enhancing quality of life as people grow older. Hence, the development of an active ageing index (AAI) enables us to measure the actual experiences and the untapped potential of older persons as well as its enabling environment. This study aimed to construct an AAI for Malaysia based on the framework of AAI developed and adapted for Asian countries. The study used the Malaysia Ageing and Retirement Survey (MARS) as the main instrument in the construction of the Malaysia AAI which consisted of four domains namely (1) Employment; (2) Participation in society; (3) Independent, healthy, and secure living; (4) Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing covering a total of twenty-two indicators. The constructed Malaysia AAI revealed that the employment domain and participation in society domain registered the lowest score. There is a need to focus on increasing labour participation of older people to recognize them as human assets and encourage them to participate in more social activities.

Keywords: Active ageing, employment, social participation, independent living, capacity and enabling environment



Name: Xiaolin Wei

Title: Professor and Dalla Lana Chair in Global Health Policy

Institution: Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Canada

Profile:

Xiaolin is a medical doctor, public health specialist, professor and the Dalla Lana Chair in Global Health Policy in the Dalla Lana School of Public Health (DLSPH), University of Toronto. He was elected as a Fellow of the Faculty of Public Health of UK in 2012, and a Fellow of Canadian Academy of Health Sciences in 2022. Xiaolin is the faculty co-lead for implementation science in DLSPH. He has led randomized trials to change clinical practice and make impacts at the policy level in areas of antimicrobial resistance, tuberculosis control and diabetes/ hypertension care. He currently leads a pragmatic trial to investigate the effect of employing telemedicine to improve care for diabetes, hypertension and COVID-19 in rural Pakistan. He has published over 140 peer reviewed research papers, and led over \$10m research funding as the principal investigator from MRC, DFID, CIHR, StopTB Partnership and HK RGC. He serves as board member and has served as the Secretary General and Vice President of the International Union of Lung Disease.

Abstract Title:

Integrating public health and primary care for managing patients with diabetes and hypertension in rural Zhejiang, China

Abstract:

This talk will give an overview of the integration of public health and primary care, and how to use implementation science theories and frameworks to design interventions to reduce cardiovascular events among patients with hypertension and/ or diabetes in rural Zhejiang China. The study was a pragmatic, cluster randomized controlled trial that followed up nearly 30,000 patients registered in township hospitals who had high risks of cardiovascular disease, aiming to evaluate the effectiveness of employing a comprehensive pharmaceutical and health lifestyle interventions in primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. We will discuss trial design, implementation, process evaluation, and how it has contributed to health policy.

Chair of Symposium 5: Care ecosystems and caregiving responsibilities



Name: Dr. Rahul Malhotra

Title: Assistant Professor, Deputy Director and Head of Research

Institution: Centre for Ageing Research and Education
Duke-NUS Medical School, National University of Singapore

Profile: Dr. Rahul Malhotra is a physician-researcher, working as Assistant Professor, Health Services and Systems Research (HSSR), and Deputy Director and Head of Research, Centre for Ageing Research and Education (CARE) at the Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore.

The primary area of his research is ageing, at the individual and the population level. The geographical focus of his research is Singapore, with some work in other Asian countries. Key research projects that he has led or is leading include **(1)** nationally representative longitudinal surveys of older Singaporeans (PHASE and THE SIGNS Study), studying the predictors and outcomes of change in physical, psychological and social health of older adults, **(2)** longitudinal quantitative and qualitative studies (TRACE and The Quali-T Study) of older Singaporean-family caregiver dyads, assessing the patterns, correlates and consequences of changes in caregiving-related outcomes over time, and **(3)** a health services research project (PROMISE), providing the evidence base for older person-centred prescription medication labels.

He has published over 180 peer-reviewed papers in the medical, public health and social science literature. He is a member of the World Health Organization's Consortium on Metrics and Evidence for Healthy Ageing, and served on the World Economic Forum's Global Future Council for Healthy Ageing and Longevity for the 2020-2021 term. He received his basic (MBBS) and advanced (MD in Community Medicine) medical training at the University of Delhi, India, and public health (MPH) training at Harvard University, USA.

Abstract of Presenters



Name: Yuan Ren

Title: Professor

Institution: Fudan University School of Social Development and Public Policy

Profile:

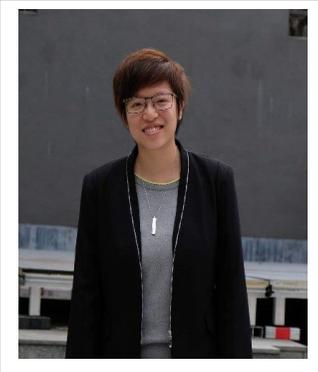
Yuan Ren, a professor at Fudan University's School of Social Development and Public Policy, a senior researcher of Institute of Population Research (IPR), previously served as Vice Director of University's Humanities and Social Sciences Research Office, Vice Director of Yangtze River Delta Research Institute, and etc. He was the recipient of the 2007 Chinese Young Demographer Award from National Population and Family Planning Committee, and 2012 New Century Scholar Award from National Ministry of Education. He was a former Fulbright recipient (2015-2016). His recent publications include China's Population Development Report 1949-2018 (2020), China's Next Urbanization (2018), Post-Demographic Transition (2016).

Abstract Title:

Strengthen Social Governance for Elderly Care Services in China

Abstract:

China is experiencing fast aging and has already entered into aged society, as the population aged 65 and above is 14.2% in 2021. Advancing synthetic elderly care services system is important component of actively facing the challenges of population aging. The speaker will illustrate basic elements of a synthetic elderly care services system, and suggest to enrich practical models of elderly care services based on concrete development background and people's demands. The talk also emphasizes enhancing social governance for elderly care, that include to strengthen joint efforts of government management, market instrument and social forces, and to well utilize roles of norms and cultural changes, legislation and technological innovations.



Name: Cheng Clio Yuen Man
Title: PhD Candidate, Department of Social Work and Social Administration
Student Fellow, Sau Po Centre on Ageing
Institution: The University of Hong Kong

Profile:

Ms. Clio Yuen Man CHENG is a PhD candidate at the Department of Social Work & Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong. She is also a student fellow of Sau Po Centre on Ageing, The University of Hong Kong. She obtained her Master of Social Sciences in Criminology at The University of Hong Kong in 2016. She joined Sau Po Centre on Ageing in 2016 and involved various research projects including a large-scale multisite randomized controlled trial to support family caregivers of stroke patients, program evaluations on well-being and quality of life among older adults, projects related to mobile applications development, as well as social robots' acceptance study. Currently, she is engaging in a transdisciplinary project to develop intelligent robotics for elderly assistance. Her research focuses on gerontechnology acceptance and adoption.

Abstract Title:

Psychological well-being and meaning-making among dementia caregivers under COVID-19 pandemic: Differences and similarities between two generations

Abstract:

Background: Adult children are important contributors in providing caregiving to their demented parents in Hong Kong. According to the latest population projection, Hong Kong will experience a much faster pace of population aging in the coming decades. In particular, the number of older adults aged 65 or above is projected to nearly double from 1.32 million (18.4%) in 2019 to 2.52 million (33.3%) in 2039. Caring for a family member with chronic illnesses such as dementia has been a daunting task that consumes a large amount of energy and time of the caregivers. Apart from acquiring social support and services, the meaning-making model suggests that individuals are instinctively searching for meanings, especially when they encounter stressful life events such as taking care of a demented family member under the threat of COVID-19.

Methods: This longitudinal study examined the impact of COVID-19 on the relationship between psychological well-being and meaning-making, among adult child dementia caregivers from two generations. A total of 601 participants were recruited from two generations in Hong Kong: Baby Boomers (born between 1946-1964) and Generation X (1965-1980). Participants were assessed on depressive symptoms (PHQ-9) and situational meaning (Finding Meaning Through Caregiving Scale-FMTC).

Results: Generation X scored higher on the sense of loss ($p=.04$) and lower on the provisional meaning of FMTC ($p=.017$). Moreover, an interaction effect ($p=.003$) between generation and COVID-19 was found. Generation X caregivers were more likely to possess a higher sense of loss/powerlessness, higher depressive symptoms, and lower provisional meaning as compared to Baby Boomers caregivers. Meaning-making is a protective factor for caregivers who are under stress in taking care of their beloved family members. It is suggested that a generation-responsive approach to support caregivers is needed urgently.



Name: Alfredo Z. Feliciano, RN, PhD
Title: Program Chair, Nursing Graduate Studies, Associate Professor
Institution: College of Nursing Angeles University Foundation, Philippines

Profile:

Dr. Alfredo Z. Feliciano completed PhD in Nursing Education and is currently in his dissertation in Doctor of Science in Nursing major in Gerontology Nursing. He has engaged in international publications and oral presentations related to gerontology nursing.

Abstract Title:

Family Caregiving Challenges in the Care of Older Adults during the Pandemic: An Integrative Review

Abstract:

Background: With a higher proportion of reported deaths caused by COVID-19 infection among older adults, the enormous impact of the pandemic triggered an array of health-related risks and vulnerability not only among older adults but also on family caregivers in charge of their care.

Objective: This study determined the understanding of family caregiving challenges in the care of older adults during the pandemic through an integrative review.

Methods: A literature search with the descriptors, care, caregivers, challenges, family, older adults, and pandemic were conducted. Peer-reviewed articles in the English language were included and the restrictions were during the pandemic period of 2019 and onwards. Following the literature search of the studies from the databases (Medline, CINAHL, ScienceDirect, Web of Science, and ProQuest), thirteen articles were selected. Search outcomes were matched with inclusion and exclusion criteria followed by quality appraisal and data synthesis.

Results: The results corresponded with the three main extracted themes: (1) salient issues on policies and guidelines during appointments and hospitalizations, (2) complexities of care compounded by caregiver isolation and fear of older adult's infection exposure, and (3) establishing constructive interventions integrated into families for in- and out-patient settings as a measure to meet the challenges of family caregiving during the pandemic.

	<p>Discussion: To an extent, family caregivers are challenged during the pandemic as they are required to follow hospital protocols concerning visitation restrictions. With the psychosocial and pragmatic concerns, the risk for anxiety and depression is evident because of the increased older adult's susceptibility to infection. Integrating telemedicine practices, communal dispensaries, and delivery of purchased medications are viable solutions to address pandemic-related fear and behavioral changes during the pandemic.</p> <p>Conclusions: Findings provide valuable insights into the family caregivers' adaptation to changing public health guidelines, care complexities, and health susceptibility of older adults, requiring efficient interventions to be integrated into families.</p>
--	---



Name: Fazila Aloweni
Title: Nurse researcher and senior nurse manager
Institution: Nursing Research Unit of Singapore General Hospital (SGH)

Profile:

Fazila is a nurse researcher and a senior nurse manager in the Nursing Research Unit of Singapore General Hospital (SGH). She holds an appointment as an Associate Research Scientist for the Centre for Population Health Research and Implementation (CPHRI) with the SingHealth Regional Health System.

She is responsible for planning and coordinating research work that advances nursing knowledge and practice in SGH. She also promotes and seeks collaboration between nurses and other healthcare professionals.

Fazila completed her Master in Science, specializing in Health Research Methodology, from McMaster University in Canada. Currently, she is pursuing her Doctor of Clinical Research at the Singapore Institute of Technology. Her research interests include informal caregiving and skin care research, specifically chronic wounds and pressure injuries. She has published over 50 peer-reviewed journal/conference papers and book chapter and holds patent/patent applications.

Abstract Title:

A study on socio-economic factors associated with the prevalence of community-acquired pressure injuries

Abstract:

Aims: (1) To report on the prevalence of CAPI in patients admitted to Singapore General Hospital from March 2021 to June 2022; (2) to examine the socio-economic and home environment associated with CAPI; (3) to understand the challenges of caring for patients with PI at home.

Method: This mixed-method, cross-sectional study recruited patients admitted with CAPI. SGH PI database was used to screen patients with CAPI (all stages) and was verified by the study team before recruitment. A home visit was done to assess the home environment. Patients' demographic data were extracted from their medical records, and caregivers were interviewed to understand the challenges of caring for patients with PI.

Results: Out of 1271 patients screened, 82% (n=1039) had CAPI. Only 70 patient and caregiver dyads agreed to participate. Mean age of patient was 84.23 (SD=10.35) years old, 68.6% (n=48) were females. Majority of the patient presented with a deep tissue injury (DTI) (37.1%; n= 26) or unstageable (31.4%; n=22) PI. The most common site was on the sacral (67.1%; n=47), followed by the heel (40%; n=28). Data from the home visit showed only 54.3% (n=38) had alternating air mattresses at home, 10% (n=7) had positioning wedges, and 10% (n=7) used a sliding sheet for turning. Chi-square test of independence was performed to assess the relationship between various socio-demographical and clinical factors, and the PI stages; showed no significant differences in gender ($p = .61$), number of PI on admission ($p = .25$), Charlson Comorbidities Index scores ($p = .05$), and use of pressure relieving aids ($p = .74$). Challenges for caring for PI at home include high financial burden and poor knowledge of CAPI management.

Conclusion: CAPI is prevalent among patients admitted to SGH. There is a need to educate and assess caregiver knowledge and follow up on PI care in the community.



Name: Fu Ruolin
Title: PhD Candidate
Institution: Graduate School of Economics and Management, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

Profile:

Fu Ruolin is from China and pursuing a PhD in the Graduate School of Economics, Tohoku University on the topic related to long-term care insurance and social security systems. She has completed bachelor's degree in Economics from School of Banking and Finance in University of International Business and Economics, and master's degree of Science in International Economics, Banking and Finance from Cardiff University.

Abstract Title:

Burden Reduction of Caregivers after the Launch of Public Long-term Care Insurance System in China

Abstract:

This study examines the effect of China's public long-term care insurance (LTCI) system on reducing the care burden of family caregivers. Using data from China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study during 2015 and 2018, this study investigates the effect of public LTCI on the probability of becoming caregivers and the spillover effect on labor force participation and fertility rate of caregivers using difference-in-difference models. The empirical findings showed that the introduction of public LTCI significantly reduces the probability of becoming caregivers either currently or in the future for both first-born and second-born children in the family. LTCI has a positive effect on the caregivers' fertility rate. The caregivers whose parents are covered by public LTCI are 17 percentage points less likely to become childless. However, LTCI has no significant effect on caregivers' labor force participation. Moreover, the impacts on spouses as caregivers are insignificant. These findings suggest that launching public LTCI pilots in China can relieve the heavy burden on caregivers, which can provide important information for expanding the pilot LTCI scheme in China. Furthermore, this study also has implications for solving the problems of the aging society in other developing countries.



Name: Lin Jing Wen
Title: Staff Nurse / Registered Nurse
Institution: National University Hospital

Profile:

Lin Jing Wen completed her Bachelor of Science in Nursing (Distinction) from the National University of Singapore in 2022. She is currently working at National University Hospital's Neonatal High Dependency Unit (NUH NHD) as a Staff Nurse.

Having found her passion for health-related research in university, Jing Wen has embarked on multiple collaborative academic projects, covering various topics of interest in healthcare. As she continues her nursing and research journey, Jing Wen is always open to working with like-minded individuals for future projects in academia and beyond.

Abstract Title:

Understanding the dementia caregiving ecosystem in Singapore: A systematic literature review

Abstract:

Introduction: In 2015, approximately 40,000 people aged 60 and above have dementia in Singapore. This number is projected to double by 2030. Caregiving and managing care for persons with dementia (PWD) remain a challenging journey for many. In recent years, Singapore has taken steps towards being a dementia-inclusive nation. However, there is no consolidated insight into Singapore's dementia care landscape.

Aim: This study explores Singapore's dementia caregiving ecosystem through multiple perspectives (PWD, caregivers, healthcare professionals, and social service providers).

Methods: A systematic literature review following narrative analysis was conducted.

Results: Seventy-eight articles from four published databases were included from inception to January 2022. Six overarching themes emerged: 1. Prevalence and risk factors; 2. Caregiver burden, cost to family and healthcare system, and other impacts; 3. Evaluation of various programs in different settings; 4. Education, training, and challenges of healthcare workers and social care providers; 5. Dementia advance care planning and end-of-life care; and 6. Application of dementia-related scales in Singapore.

Discussion: Several pertinent findings arose. Firstly, more programs and

	<p>interventions can be done for caregivers of PWD, including healthcare workers exploring technology in recent years. Secondly, there is a need for long-term evaluation of outcome measures to implement programs at a national level focusing on the cost/burden of dementia care. Thirdly, palliative care for PWD should begin early from diagnosis rather than at the later stage of the disease. Lastly, future interventions with evaluation research in these areas should be encouraged for a more dementia-inclusive Singapore.</p> <p>Conclusion: Reviewing existing dementia-related research in Singapore uncovered gaps of inquiry, which can be leveraged to inform future research directions.</p>
--	--

Chair of Symposium 6: Physical and mental well-being including cognitive function and Dementia



Name: Indri Hapsari Susilowati

Title: Associate Professor

Institution: Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia

Profile: Dr. Indri Haspsari graduated from the Faculty of Publis Health, Universitas Indonesia, majoring in Occupational Health and Safety in 1999 (Bachelor's degree) and 2008 (Master's degree). She holds her Ph.D. in Human Science Design from Kyushu University, Japan in 2012. Her research interest is in ergonomics, human factors, aging, and safe transportation.

She is a lecturer in The Occupational Health and Safety Department and is currently the Manager of Collaboration, Alumni, and Ventura in the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia. She had some publications in international and national journals, such as the Journal of Physiological Anthropology; Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health; International Journal of Occupational Health and Public Health Nursing; International Journal of Public Health and Research Development; Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Prevention; Global Pediatric Health; Heliyon; Digital health; Kesmas: National Public Health Journal; Makara Journal of Health Research; Journal of Japanese Area Studies; Current Gerontology and Geriatrics Research; Journal of Accessibility and Design for All; and Asian Journal Ergonomics.

Abstract of Presenters



Name: Michael Annear
Title: Associate Professor of Sport Science
Institution: Waseda University

Profile:

Dr Michael Annear is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Sport Sciences at Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan. His fields of teaching and research sit within the disciplines of public health and gerontology where he explores connections between human aging, physical activity, and urban environment. Dr Annear is active in international communities of practice as an associate editor with the Journal of Aging and Physical Activity, guest editor of the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health and a member of the European College of Sport Science and American College of Sports Medicine.

Abstract Title:

Health related expectations regarding aging among middle-aged and older Japanese across the COVID19 pandemic.

Abstract:

Health-related expectations regarding aging are predictive of health behaviours and outcomes in later life, yet limited research has been undertaken in Japan to determine how adults perceive their future physical, mental, and cognitive health. The present research aimed to elucidate health-related expectations regarding aging among representative populations of middle-aged and older Tokyo residents using the first Japanese translation of the Expectations Regarding Aging Scale (ERA-12-J). Survey data were collected using repeated quota samples of adults aged 45 years and older in 2021 (N = 1600). Results showed prevailing negative perceptions concerning future health, with higher sentiment regarding mental health when compared to physical or cognitive health. Significant differences were observed between middle-aged and older adults, with those aged 45-64 holding more negative perceptions about their future health relative to respondents aged 65 and older, $F(1, 1596) = 11.61, p < .001$. Female respondents also held more negative perceptions about their future health compared to males in each age cohort, $F(1, 1596) = 14.54, p < .001$. Higher ERA-12-J scores were significantly correlated with better self-reported health ($r = .30, p < .001$), lower health-related impact of the COVID-19 pandemic ($r = -.16, p < .001$), and lower levels of sedentary behavior ($r = -.10, p < .001$). Results suggest that middle-age may be a problematic time for perceptions of future health, particularly for females, with consequences for healthy transitions to retirement or the attainment of a positive work-life balance. Implications for health education and post-COVID public health interventions will be discussed.



Name: Mi Hong
Title: Professor
Institution: Zhejiang University

Profile:

Hong Mi, Professor in School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University, Executive Deputy Director in Center for Non-Traditional Security & Peaceful Development Studies (NTS-PD) of Zhejiang University, Research subject areas: Social Security, Demography and Non-traditional Security Management,

Abstract Title:

Long-term care insurance system design and policy simulation in the post-pandemic era — A Case Study of Zhejiang, China

Abstract:

Since 2022, China has entered a plateau development stage of accelerated population aging, rapid oldest-old, and longevity with disability and semi-disability, dementia and semi-dementia, which is expected to last for 40 years. As a demonstration area for high-quality development and construction of common prosperity, Zhejiang Province can provide important prior experience through the establishment of a long-term care insurance (LTCI) system that integrates urban and rural areas and operates independently. Therefore, taking Zhejiang as an example, based on the theoretical assumptions of health compression and health expansion, the DCMD model lifetable method is used to re-estimate the old-age mortality rate and forecast mortality in the next 60 years, making more accurate simulation of the number of disabled elderly people in Zhejiang from 2022 to 2080. Based on the real official benefit and contribution criteria in piloted cities, the total expenditures, balance of payments and cumulative balance of payments of LTCI system in Zhejiang are actuated. Results illustrate that total LTC expenditures, as a share of GDP in Zhejiang will rise to 0.07%-0.11% in 2050. For sustainability of the LTCI system, a 2% growth rate in contribution criteria could keep LTCI system going until 2050, while 4% would keep it going until 2080. The study calls for timely improvement of contribution criteria and optimizing the LTCI systems in China before 2027.



Name: Ayesha Mumtaz
Title: Associate Professor
Institution: School of Public Administration, Hangzhou Normal University

Profile:

The author Dr. Ayesha Mumtaz is currently working as an Associate Professor in the College of Public Affairs at Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou, China. She earned an international exchange postdoctoral fellowship for 2019-2022 and served as a postdoctoral researcher in the college of public Administration at Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China. She has her doctoral degree in Law from Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China.

Abstract Title:

Association between air pollutants and stroke deaths among the top aging societies in Asia

Abstract:

Background: The adverse impacts of air pollution on public health have been documented well worldwide. The research shows that the elderly, who are already experiencing major health issues, are more vulnerable to air pollution. It is well documented that exposure to environmental pollution can exacerbate chronic diseases among the aging population. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) entails an enormous burden in terms of mortality among the aging population, and the burden on the healthcare authorities to control CVD is projected to be rising as the estimated number of the aging population is increasing worldwide. Through increased efforts directed at CVD prevention, there is thus a huge opportunity to promote healthy aging and increase lifespan.

Objective: There is a lack of research on the specific effects of air pollutants on stroke mortality in aging communities. Therefore, this study is designed to assess the association between air pollutants; Particulate matter (PM2.5), Ground-level ozone (O3) and the number of stroke deaths in Asia.

Methods: The sample data for this study was employed from the countries having the largest aging population in Asia. Data analysis was done in two phases by using the methods of grey relational analysis and Multicriteria decision-making. Initially, the degree of proximity and the ranking among the selected variables were computed by applying grey relational modeling. Furthermore, the traditional grey-based Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (G-TOPSIS) was used to identify the potential factor affecting stroke deaths in selected samples.

Results: Our findings indicate that China is the main country raising stroke

	<p>mortality due to household PM2.5 exposure and ambient PM2.5, among the samples. Whereas Japan appeared as the most grounded contributor to stroke mortality due to ground-level ozone (O3). Additionally, the results of the decision-making analysis show that exposure to household PM2.5 is the key influencing factor for increasing stroke deaths among the top aging countries in Asia, outweighing other factors.</p> <p>Research Implications and Conclusion: To conclude, our study proposes that prioritizing measures to reduce air pollution may improve the health of the aging population in Asia. The proposed methodologies in the study are more appropriate when contrasted with other techniques for convincing outcomes and assisting with avoiding endogeneity issues. The suggested model provides a significant tool and a source of additional pragmatic insights for policymakers and decision-makers in drawing rational decisions to reduce air pollution and mortality in these regions.</p> <p>Keywords: air pollutants; aging population; stroke mortality; Asia; Gray modeling</p>
--	---



Name: Tian Walker
Title: Doctoral Student
Institution: Department of Anthropology

Profile:

Tian is a biological anthropology doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oregon. Her broad research interest is to use a mixed-methods, biocultural approach to both better understand the root cause of health disparities and improve health outcomes for people with diabetes. She is interested in biomarkers, epigenetics, developmental origins of health and disease, nutrition, disease ecology, and evolutionary medicine.

Abstract Title:

Diabetes and chronic inflammation in older adults: Insights from the Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE).

Abstract:

Diabetes and chronic inflammation often co-occur. While it is likely that inflammation is a key aspect of the physiological pathway in the development and progression of diabetes, its role has been understudied. In fact, many details regarding diabetes, including the body's arrival at the high glucose state, and how to best minimize its damage, remain elusive. Furthermore, attention to diabetes and inflammation is important during the third year of the global Covid pandemic, given Covid is particularly deadly for people with diabetes and it has been shown that severe Covid cases are often associated with high inflammation levels. The present cross-sectional study examines the role of inflammation in diabetes beyond its known correlation with high glucose among older adults (>50 years old) in China and Mexico from the WHO's Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE). While there is a known correlation between high HbA1c (glycated hemoglobin; a long-term measure of blood sugar) and C-reactive protein (CRP; an inflammatory biomarker)—and our data confirms this—we examined CRP levels among people with a prior diabetes diagnosis yet a current HbA1c below 6.5% (not indicative of diabetes). Results include comparisons between those with a prior diabetes diagnosis and those without diabetes: In China, the group with diagnosed diabetes had significantly higher CRP levels than those who did not have diabetes ($\Delta M=0.27$, 95% CI [0.15, 0.39], $t(5,593)=4.27$, $p<.001$). These results support our hypothesis that inflammation is tied to the pathways of diabetes beyond those inherently intertwined with elevated blood glucose levels.



Name: Junko Okuyama
Title: Assistant Professor
Institution: Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Tohoku University Hospital

Profile:

Licensed physician, licensed psychologist, and licensed professional investigator, as well as a board-certified psychiatrist and medical advisor from the Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, and a board-certified social medicine physician from Japan.

Abstract Title:

A Study on Well-being among Japanese Local Government Officials: An Empirical Study on the Effectiveness of me-fullness® Application

Abstract:

Asia is one of the regions most affected by natural disasters such as major typhoons. In Japan, recovery from natural disasters is said to take more than 10 years, and local government officials are primarily responsible for this recovery. In this study, we investigated the effectiveness of the me-fullness® smartphone application in maintaining the well-being of local government employees involved in recovery efforts.

We conducted a survey of 35 employees of the town of Shichigahama, one of the areas affected by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. The Chalder Fatigue Scale (CFS), Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS), and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale - 21 Items (DASS-21) were used as survey instruments. 22 of the 35 employees used the me-fullness application on their smartphones for one month. During the month the application was in use, there was a heavy rain warning and an election for the House of Councilors, which the Shichigahama town employees had to cope with in parallel with the recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

The percentage of insomnia indicated by an AIS score of 4 or higher was 53.5% (7/13) before and 30.8% (4/13) after use of the me-fullness application. The percentage of stressed was 38.5% (5/13) before and 7.7% (1/13) after the use of the me-fullness application. This study showed that the me-fullness® application could improve the sleep and stress of local government employees and maintain their wellbeing for a long period of time during the recovery efforts.



Name: Dan Cao
Title: PhD Candidate
Institution: Xi'an Jiaotong University

Profile:

Dan Cao is a PhD candidate in School of Public Policy and Administration in Xi'an Jiaotong University. Her research fields are health equity, health policy and health economics. Currently, she is studying in NUS as a visiting student. Below are some of her studies published in peer-reviewed journals:

- [1] Cao, D., Zhou, Z., Liu, G., Shen, C., Ren, Y., Zhao, D., ... & Zhai, X. (2022). Does social capital buffer or exacerbate mental health inequality? Evidence from the China Family Panel Study (CFPS). *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 21(1), 1-17.
- [2] Cao, D., Zhou, Z., Si, Y., Xiao, X., Wang, X., Shen, C., ... & Gao, J. (2019). Prevalence and income-related equity in hypertension in rural China from 1991 to 2011: differences between self-reported and tested measures. *BMC health services research*, 19(1), 1-11.
- [3] Zhou, L., Cao, D., Si, Y., Zhu, X., Du, L., Zhang, Y., & Zhou, Z. (2020). Income-related inequities of adult obesity and central obesity in China: evidence from the China Health and Nutrition Survey 1997–2011. *BMJ open*, 10(10), e034288.
- [4] Ren, Y., Zhou, Z., Cao, D., Ma, B. H., Shen, C., Lai, S., & Chen, G. (2022). Did the Integrated Urban and Rural Resident Basic Medical Insurance Improve Benefit Equity in China?. *Value in Health*

Abstract Title:

Is childhood maltreatment associated with cognitive performance and decline among elderly? Evidence from China.

Abstract:

The cognition function of elderly in China was found to be worse than that in other developed countries. From the life course perspective, childhood is key to cognition development. Childhood maltreatment (CM) is a major adverse childhood experience. Regardless of the abundant studies of CM and cognitive function, evidence of how CM would affect cognitive function and decline among elderly in China is rather limited. Therefore, this study aims to fill this research gap. Data were extracted from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) aged 60 and above at wave 1 to 3 and life course interview. Total sample size was 8108. CM, including physical abuse and emotional neglect, was extracted from CHARLS life course interview. Three parts of cognitive function were measured: Telephone Interview of Cognitive Status, word recall and figure drawing. Linear mixed-effect models with person-specific random intercepts and slopes were used, adjusted for baseline age, gender, adulthood characteristics and childhood characteristics. The results show that both physical abuse and emotional neglect was associated with lower level of cognitive performance among Chinese elderly, while neither kind of CM was related to cognitive decline. Our results highlight the long-term negative impact of CM on cognitive performance among elderly in China.

Chair of Symposium 7: Social engagement and social isolation / exclusion



Name: Angelique Chan

Title: Associate Professor

Institution: Centre for Ageing Research and Education,
Duke-NUS Medical School, National University of Singapore

Profile: Dr. Angelique Chan is the Inaugural Executive Director of the Centre for Ageing Research & Education (CARE), and is tenured Associate Professor in the Signature Programme in Health Services & Systems Research, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore, with joint appointments in the Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore (NUS), and the Department of Internal Medicine, Duke University.

Dr Chan obtained her PhD (Sociology) from UCLA under a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship as well as funding from the RAND William and Flora Hewlett Foundation Fellowship. She did her post-doctoral work at the University of Michigan Population Studies Center, funded by the US National Institute of Aging.

As the founding director of CARE, the first centre on ageing in Singapore, she established the only nationally representative longitudinal panel survey of health and social care needs of persons aged 60 years and older. This work has led to a series of innovative programs and has influenced national policy on caregiving, long-term care, and social engagement of older adults.

Dr. Chan has published in leading international journals on demography, sociology, and ageing, on disability transitions, mortality, and the effects of social support on health, caregiver burden, and use of long-term care services. She co-authored a highly cited book “Ageing in Singapore: Service Needs and the State”.

Her international research includes collaborations throughout Asia, including Japan, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, as well as Europe and the US. She sits on the Board of Oversight of PRECISE, a \$25 Billion national genomics initiative, the Community Silver Trust Board that reviews funding for over \$1 Billion in funding for NGOs serving the needs of older adults in Singapore, and for 12 years was a member of the Tribunal for Maintenance for Parents Act which assessed claims of parents against children. In addition, she has consulted for various local Singapore government entities and international bodies such as the UNESCAP, The World Bank ,and the Asian Development Bank. She is currently is chair of the International Association of Research Universities Aging, Longevity, and Health programme and also serves as Chair of the Asia Pacific Rim Universities Population Ageing Programme.

Abstract of Presenters



Name: Eric TC Lai
Title: Research Assistant Professor
Institution: Institute of Health Equity, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Profile:

Dr. Eric Lai focuses his research on social determinants of health with a specific focus on healthy ageing and life course epidemiology. He leads prospective studies to understand the relationship between social and economic factors and the trajectories of health outcomes in older people. He is also interested in applying causal methodologies in observational data. Currently, his work focuses on how social vulnerabilities modifies the impact of meteorological factors and thermal stress on health outcomes.

Abstract Title:

Social isolation, socioeconomic status, and functional impairments in Chinese older adults aged 70 years and over – a cohort study

Abstract:

Background: Social isolation in older people has been increasingly regarded as a public health issue in the face of rapid population ageing. It is not clear whether social isolation mediates the relationship between socioeconomic status and functional impairment.

Methods: We used data from a cohort of Chinese older people aged 70 or older living in community (n=1590). Socioeconomic status (SES) was operationalised as highest education attainment, monthly income at baseline and longest held occupation in lifetime. Functional abilities were measured using Barthel's Index for activities of daily living (ADL) measured at 18 and 36 months of follow-up, from which impairment was defined as score ≤ 19 . Social isolation was measured by six attributes such as marital status, living alone and social contact with others. A score of ≥ 3 was defined as being in social isolation. Causal mediation analysis using natural effect models was used to assess mediation by social isolation.

Results: We found that lower monthly income at baseline was related to higher risk of social isolation [Relative risk comparing lowest to highest income (RR) = 1.52, 95% confidence interval (95%CI): 1.01 to 2.28]. Social gradient of ADL impairment was not clearly present. The evidence for the mediating role of social isolation was not clear.

Conclusions: Older people with low SES, particularly those with lower income, were at greater risk of social isolation. Policymakers should strive to improve the current community services and pension scheme to mitigate the situation

	of social isolation in older people in Hong Kong.
--	---



Name: Dr. Crystal Kwan

Title: Assistant Professor

Institution: The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. The Department of Applied Social Sciences

Profile:

Dr Crystal Kwan is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Applied Social Sciences at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Her professional mission is to enhance the lives of marginalised and isolated older adults by working with them to address problems and realise possibilities. Prior to academia, she worked as a community social worker and co-developed a community capacity-building programme called Elder Service Corps. Her interests and experiences include practice research (including Community-Based Participatory Research) and visual methodologies; ageing, poverty, and homelessness; community and international development; social policy; green social work; livelihoods; and social work education/professional development. Qualitative research methods are her primary approach to inquiry.

Abstract Title:

Examining Poverty Dynamics Across the Life Span of Elder-headed Households: A Qualitative Study in Hong Kong

Abstract:

Why does old age poverty persist despite enhancements in overall living standards and wealth? This is the poverty paradox, and it remains unresolved in many developed economies. For instance, according to the most recent data old age poverty rates in, Japan and Korea, were 19.6%, and 43.8% respectively, while GDP per capita for these countries during the same time were relatively high. Hong Kong is an exemplar of the poverty paradox. From 2010 to 2017, Hong Kong has experienced, on average, an annual GDP per capita growth rate of 2.09%. In contrast, the proportion of older adults living in poverty in Hong Kong have significantly increased over the past three decades from 27.7% in 1991 to 44.4% in 2017. This study examined the poverty dynamics across the lifespan for an important subgroup - elder-headed households with older adults who live alone or with only their spouse. Empirical studies and theoretical literature focusing on this subgroup are rare despite the growing trend of these types of households in Hong Kong and other East Asian societies (e.g., Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan), in which the traditional valued norm are multigenerational households. The findings highlight that extreme poverty and war experiences in childhood; low skilled/precarious work and marital issues in young and middle adulthood; and “forced” retirement, public housing, social participation activities, caregiving for others and medical health expense in older adulthood implicate poverty dynamics (entry into, persistence or deepening of poverty) and wellbeing. Findings will implicate anti-old age poverty practice, policy and research.



Name: Yuan Dou
Title: PhD Student
Institution: Beijing Normal University

Profile:

Yuan Dou is a PhD student in Public Management. She obtained a MSW from Beijing Normal University and practiced as a social worker, providing clinical services for children.

Yuan is interested in social work theory and practice, child and family welfare. Particularly, she is interested in family care practices, resource allocation, intergenerational relationships, and institutional arrangements in multigenerational families in China in the context of ageing with fewer children.

Abstract Title:

Between Elderly Parents and Grandchildren: A Narrative Inquiry of Care Arrangements in a Four-Generation Family in China.

Abstract:

The demographic optimization lies in the development of two generations at developmental extremes. The ageing society with a small number of children reinforced family's care responsibility and pressure, increased the number of "linear group family", in which the "sandwich generation" has responsibility to care for both "the oldest and the youngest" in the family. This study used a narrative research approach to explore the care arrangements for the oldest and youngest in a four-generation family. The study finds that the "sandwich generation"(second generation parent) has developed a marginal-centered care pattern between elderly and children: (1) the mobility care responsibility to elderly and boundary responsibility to children; (2) the bottom-line giving to elderly and unlimited input to children in resources allocation, which expanding the consensus understanding of 'downward flow of grace' (it means that the generational center in the family shifts down to children). In contrast to the previous view of ethical lapse, the study argues that "grace flows downwards" is a balancing technique for four generation family to cope with the external squeeze form social environment and it is also a strategic arrangement for the family to achieve the goal of "living well". The care arrangements of the "sandwich generation" demonstrate the parallel characteristics of competition and collaboration, tradition and modernity of the Chinese family in a period of transition, which reflects (1) the separation and return of family structure; (2) the compromise of filial piety ethics to economic rationality; (3)the moving from intergenerational exchange to intergenerational deprivation, (4) and the continued exploitation of the female workforce. Based on the grasp of family reality, the study proposes that family policy design in the transition period should be based on the holistic family view. It should perpetuate intergenerational synergies and focus on intergenerational tensions, while incorporating gender equality into the policy perspective.



Name: Wangliu Yiqi
Title: PhD Candidate
Institution: Department of social work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Profile:

Wangliu Yiqi is interested in ageing issues, family caregiving, loss and grief. She is a Year-three PHD candidate from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She completed her master's degree in social work in Australia, having experiences working in schools and hospitals. She is good at linking the theoretical resources from gerontology and social work to the empirical study.

Abstract Title:
Struggling Over the Intensity of Caregiving: Social Support and the Adaptation Process Among Elderly Internal Migrants in China.

Abstract:
Among the growing “floating” population in China, elderly persons who choose to migrate with their children to provide caregiving have attracted scholarly attention. Based on acculturation theory, this study applies a mixed-methods approach to explore the ways in which elderly migrants struggle with adaptation and obtain social support. In the first stage of the study, semi-structured qualitative interviews (N = 29) provided nuanced account of the adaptation process and types of social support that the elderly migrants experienced in their host city. In the second stage of the study, a survey-based quantitative analysis (N = 376) showed that support from co-living children and new friends in the host city was positively associated with both sociocultural and psychological adaptation. Support from community services was positively associated only with sociocultural adaptation, while remote support from family and friends in hometown was positively associated only with psychological adaptation. Support from co-living children was the primary resource for the social adaptation of the elderly migrants in this study. Moreover, their participation in social activities was hindered by their roles as their grandchildren’s caregivers, which resulted in less diverse social support.



Name: Nik Ilya Abdul Rahman
Title: Research Assistant
Institution: National University of Singapore,
Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine

Profile:

Bachelor's in Psychology with research interests in health psychology and behavioural research. Currently working on community perspectives on health issues for studies involving obesity and telemedicine.

Abstract Title:

Abiding, Bending, or Breaking: Seniors' Social Engagement Strategies in a Global Pandemic.

Abstract:

COVID-19 regulations drastically reduced face-to-face interactions for seniors to prevent transmission. However, social engagement is equally important to wellbeing. Since seniors have smaller social networks and are more prone to social isolation, a ground-level understanding of seniors' coping with pandemic measures is necessary to understand their subjective experience of social distancing. Our study therefore qualitatively explores how seniors in Singapore navigated social engagements during the COVID-19 pandemic. In collaboration with community partners, 62 seniors aged 65 to 84 living in housing blocks were recruited for interviews and focus group discussions. Thematic analysis was applied to uncover themes relating to social engagements.

Our study found that discussion surrounding social engagement centred on the creative methods seniors used to continue social engagement and resulted in three themes. Rule-breaking involved activities that were explicitly disallowed by prevailing regulations and individuals generally disengaged when authorities were near. Rule-bending involved skirting certain prevailing regulations on social gathering sizes. Finally, rule-abiding involved seeking out opportunities such as volunteerism to achieve social engagement.

Our findings show that seniors were resilient and creative in finding ways to continue social engagement and were willing to even risk chances of infection from these engagements. This highlights that seniors regard social engagements as essential to their wellbeing. We affirm that authorities must account for social engagement as an essential activity and balance it with physical safety to avoid the pursuit of activities that may lead to greater risk and burden to the healthcare system.

Keywords: Social engagement, seniors, COVID-19, pandemic regulations



Name: Malcolm Sujeeth Ravindran
Title: Research Assistant
Institution: Duke-NUS Centre for Ageing Research & Education

Profile:

Malcolm Ravindran is a trained nurse and social worker who joined CARE in 2021 as a research assistant with the qualitative team. He has previously also worked as a research assistant with the sociology department in Nanyang Technological University (NTU), covering inequality research under A/Prof Teo You Yenn.

He currently manages a project, funded as part of the Healthy Longevity Global Grand Challenge organised by the US National Academy of Medicine (NAM), that seeks to elicit participant-led narratives of loneliness and its subjective understanding amongst older adults in Singapore. Additionally, he has also contributed to the conduct of evaluation studies spanning a national-level screening programme (Project Silver Screen), evaluation of a Service Delivery Model in a Social Service Agency, and evaluation of an integrated community care model.

Abstract Title:

Being and Becoming Lonely: A gendered story.

Abstract:

Numerous studies have established the prevalence and impact of loneliness among older persons citing it as an epidemic. However, there is more to understand about the nuanced experiences of loneliness in relation to the life course, socio-environmental contexts and individual characteristics.

Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 Singaporean men and women aged 60 and above. To understand the subjective meanings and experiences of loneliness in older adults' interview guides were structured around the three broad constructs of the UCLA 3-item loneliness scale: 'lacking companionship', 'feeling left out', and 'social isolation'. Participants described their understanding of each construct and relate it to their personal experiences across their life course.

We found that both men and women draw upon similar understandings of loneliness as social withdrawal, being physically alone, or being misunderstood and ignored by others. At the same time, men and women described their experience rather differently. Men perceived their loneliness to be attributed to factors beyond their control and often cited the lack of opportunities for social engagement. On the other hand, women described their loneliness as a consequence of their own actions and choices. How men and women regard their experiences with loneliness informs their coping strategies. Having a better grasp of these gendered nuances will facilitate the development of more targeted and personalised interventions to alleviate loneliness and/or social isolation.

Keywords: Social isolation, loneliness, social engagement, gender, healthy ageing, Singapore

Chair of Symposium 8: Intergenerational relationships



Name: Lan Liu

Title: Associate Professor and Deputy Director

Institution: Institute of Ageing Studies, Peking University

Profile: Lan Liu, PhD, Associate Professor of Gerontology, Institute of Population Research, Peking University; and Deputy Director, Institute of Ageing Studies, Peking University. Her research has been oriented towards population aging, population health, social security and social welfare. The majority of her work is devoted to understanding active aging, healthy aging and productive aging, investigating parental care and its effects on caregivers' labour supply and health status, and identifying the roles of family support on the well-being of the older people. She is currently a member of China Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics (CAGG), China Disability Research Society (CDRS), and Specialized Committee of Social Security for China Disability Research Society.

Abstract of Presenters



Name: Yan Zhao
Title: PhD in Sociology and Professor in Welfare Sociology
Institution: Nord University, Norway

Profile:

Yan Zhao holds a PhD in Sociology and is Professor in Welfare Sociology at Nord University, Norway. Her research focuses on migration, ageing, and family relations, race and ethnic relations, feminist theories, and other topics within welfare research.

Abstract Title:
Exploring the intergenerational relationship through the going-abroad stories of the Chinese migrant older parents

Abstract:

Based on semi-structured interviews with 24 Chinese older parents who live or have lived abroad (9 in Canada, 9 in Australia and 6 in the Scandinavian countries) with their migrated adult children, this paper explores how the intergenerational relationship changes in the context of transnational migration. Adopting Arthur Frank's perspective of socio-narratology (2010), it analyses how these older parents construct the meaning of migration in telling their stories of going abroad to live with their children, either permanently, periodically or temporarily. Earlier studies on Chinese migrant elderly parents in the context of internal migration shows that the migration of the elderly parents is a form of what Yan Yunxiang (2016) calls 'descending familism'. It was directly by the care need within the family, and was mainly perceived as an act of a functional intergenerational solidarity to help the younger generation with child care, which also reflects a change of norm in regulating intergenerational relationship (Zhao & Huang, 2018, 2021). In comparison, the migrating stories of the elderly parents abroad deploy multiple narratives that both include and go beyond the discourse on obligations around care, and thus shed light on multiple aspects of aging and well-being. In particular, the intergenerational company as an important aspect of well-being in the aging life and navigating different welfare systems for better medical and care services as to future elder care needs are narrated as meaningful in accounting for why they chose to live abroad with their adult children.



Name: Hua Li
Title: Lecturer
Institution: Huzhou University

Profile: Hua Li is a lecturer at Huzhou University and is interested in the areas of welfare, wellbeing, social policy and social work.

Abstract Title:

Grandchild Care and Subjective Wellbeing of Grandparents: An empirical study of inter-generational relations in China

Abstract:

Currently, the pressure of childcare has brought challenges to work-family balance. Grandparental care had become a popular way to alleviate this pressure, thus it had gained widespread concern and had formed sufficient research. The bio-sociology theory had been applied frequently abroad in the studies of grandchild care. However, the empirical research adopting the bio-social approach was greatly inadequate in China. Therefore, this study analyzed the willingness of grandchild care of the four types of grandparents who had both son(s) and daughter(s) through the perspective of bio-sociology. The study was based on the data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) in 2015 and utilized the Generalized Logistic Model and the Generalized Linear Model as the statistical tools. The results indicated that the kinship selection hypothesis cannot fully explain the differences of the willingness of grandparents looking after their grandchildren. Overall, although the female grandparents were more willing to look after their grandchildren than the male grandparents, nevertheless, the level of caring willingness of paternal grandmothers was not lower than that of maternal grandmothers as the hypothesis of kinship selection inferred. Simultaneously, the regression results of the urban and the rural areas showed that the willingness of grandchild care of the four types of grandparents in the urban area had no significant difference, nonetheless, the caring intensity of paternal grandmothers in the rural area was significantly higher than the other three types of grandparents. As a result, the theory of kinship selection could partially explain the gender difference of grandparental caregivers but could not interpret the difference between the paternal and the maternal clans. In addition, the working status, the marriage status, the level of education, the financial support of the children, the number of the children and the age of the children were all significant factors influencing the willingness of grandchild care. It should be noted that though the bio-sociology theory had its unique value, the limitation of this approach was also obvious when applied in social research. Hence, the theory still had much space for exploration and improvement.



Name: Dr. Halimah Awang
Title: Principal Research Fellow
Institution: Social Wellbeing Research Centre, Universiti Malaya

Profile:

Halimah Awang is a Principal Research Fellow at the Social Wellbeing Research Centre, Universiti Malaya. She holds a PhD in Applied Statistics from Macquarie University, Australia. Her research interest includes social protection, ageing, education, and sexual and reproductive health. Her ongoing research projects include understanding ageing and retirement, savings adequacy among EPF members, social protection programs in the ASEAN region and Return to Work Program of injured workers. She was also involved as research consultant for the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, National Population & Family Development Board (LPPKN), PLUS Expressways Berhad and Social Institute Malaysia. She was an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Administration, Universiti Malaya from 2005 to 2012. She has also served as Academic Director at Stamford College in Petaling Jaya, Malaysia. As an academician she has extensively published in various international journals.

Abstract Title:

Examining Intergenerational Transfers across Three Generations in Malaysia

Abstract:

With the demographic changes towards ageing population, the role of intergenerational support and transfers has become increasingly prominent in the family support network. Using the Malaysia Ageing and Retirement Survey (MARS) Wave 1 conducted in 2018/2019 involving individuals aged 40 years and older, this study examines the intergenerational transfers, specifically financial support across three generations, namely financial transfers from and to respondents and children as well as from and to respondents and parents. The data showed about 57 percent of respondents received financial support from their children, while 51 percent gave financial support to their children. The monthly median amount received from children is RM150, while the median amount given to children is RM100. From the perspective of respondents as children, about 65 percent gave financial support to their parents, with a monthly median amount of RM200, as opposed to only 22 percent who reported receiving financial support from their parents, with a similar monthly median amount of RM200. Further analysis will be performed to identify significant factors influencing intergenerational transfers between respondents, their children and parents. number of living children and living arrangements are key factors affecting the financial transfers between the respondent and their children, as well as their parents.

Keywords: Intergenerational relationships, intergenerational transfers, financial transfers, Malaysia



Name: Que Chuanqi
Title: PhD Candidate
Institution: Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Profile:

Chuanqi Que is a Ph.D. candidate in the social work department at CUHK. He obtained his bachelor's degree and master's degree in public administration at the department of social security at Jilin University in mainland China. His research interests include elderly care, family support, and inter-generational relationship in Chinese families. Besides, he also focuses on the research topics of the Chinese social security system, public policy process, and private health insurance. Now he is engaged in a study on family support of later-life families in rural China.

Abstract Title:

Filial piety, intimacy and inter-generational contract: Understanding the family support of empty-nest elderly in rural China

Abstract:

With the stretched family security and changing family ethics, the empty-nest elderly in rural China faces several challenges in elderly care, and encouraging children's family support may solve their problems. Using data from CGSS 2018, this study compared three approaches to achieving family support, including filial piety, intimacy, and inter-generational contract. It examined these three approaches and explored how filial obligation and family intimacy affect the inter-generational exchange between rural empty-nest elderly and their children. We found that the resource exchange in the inter-generational contract still provides family support to rural empty-nest elderly. That means parental investment in children at earlier and current stages can significantly encourage children's financial and care support. Meanwhile, children's recognition of filial obligation and family intimacy have moderating effects on this relationship and can promote inter-generational exchange in these families. Our findings suggest that family support will continue to play a significant role in providing elderly care in Chinese empty-nest families. And three approaches to achieving family support are not in conflict, but they always integrate together and inter-depend on each other when providing financial and care support. Therefore, instead of merely highlighting the moral rules of children's filial obligations, policy practices that encourage family support need to promote mutual assistance and emotional interactions between generations in Chinese families and develop formal care services that help the empty-nest elderly who can't be cared for by children.



Name: Ms LAU, Man Yi, Mandy
Title: PhD Candidate
Institution: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Profile:

Ms Mandy Lau is a PhD candidate in social welfare at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Her research interests are developing more culturally appropriate services and policies to enhance intergenerational relationships, as well as holistic care for older adults and their families.

Abstract Title:

Filial Piety and Intergenerational Relationship in Older Parents and Adult Children: A Dyadic Analysis

Abstract:

Aim: Filial piety is regarded as the pillar of ongoing eldercare support in Asian cultures. Past studies often either studied older parents' perspectives or children's views on filial piety solely rather than the integrated version. Inspired by the dyadic analysis model, this study aims to uncover the multiple realities of the experiences of filial piety and intergenerational support in Chinese families.

Methodology: The dyadic analysis model was adopted to analyze the experience of 16 dyads of older Singaporean parents and adult children on filial piety via in-depth interviews.

Results: The dyadic versions of integrating two individual perspectives uncovered the complexities of the realities of intergenerational support. First, the overlapping reality and hidden secrets reflected the types of intergenerational relationships. Most of the dyads moved to the dimension of "togetherness" which was characterized as affectionate, appreciative and satisfied rather than "separateness" which was characterized as detached and dissatisfied in the intergenerational relationship. Second, uncovering intergenerational differences in filial expectations and practices across age cohorts, which might affect both parents' and children's well-being. Third, understanding the spatial-temporal complexities on shaping the experiences of filial piety and intergenerational relationship.

Implications: The findings highlight the importance of incorporating a dyadic perspective in intergenerational studies. By understanding the multiple realities experienced by parents and children across time, place and age cohorts, it may enhance our understanding of the construction of eldercare in modern society and provide insights for more culturally appropriate family services and policy in the future.



Name: Ha-Linh Quach
Title: Senior Research Assistant
Institution: Centre for Ageing Research and Education (CARE), Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore

Profile:

Ha-Linh Quach (MPH MPhil) is a Senior Research Assistant from Centre for Ageing Research and Education (CARE). Her research interests include social epidemiology, environmental and occupational health, and infectious disease modelling.

Abstract Title:

Grandparenthood and quality of life: Mediation by loneliness and social networks.

Abstract:

Grandparenthood is an important social dynamic in later life. Our study examines the a) association of grandparenthood and cohabitation with grandchildren with older adults' quality of life (QoL), and b) mediation of this association by older adults' loneliness and social network size. We used data from 2762 participants of THE SIGNS Study-I, a national survey of older adults (≥ 60 years) in Singapore. Constructs of interest were measured using the Control, Autonomy, Self-realization, and Pleasure (CASP-12) Scale for QoL (range: 0-36), the Three-Item Loneliness Scale, and Lubben's Revised Social Network Scale. We used linear regression to determine the relationship of grandparenthood and cohabitation with grandchildren with QoL, and structural equation modelling to explore mediation by loneliness and social networks. Grandparenthood had a positive association with QoL (Coefficient: 0.53, 95% Confidence Interval: 0.05 – 1.02). Grandmothers had better QoL (1.04, 0.39 – 1.70) compared to non-grandmothers. While cohabitation with grandchildren did not have a positive relationship with QoL overall and for grandfathers, it did so for pleasure and self-realization aspect of QoL and for grandmothers. (Lower) Loneliness and (larger) social network size mediated nearly a third (30.9%) of the total effect of grandparenthood on QoL. Our findings highlight the positive link of grandparenthood with QoL of older adults, especially for grandmothers. Grandparents benefit from both expansive social network and less loneliness, leading to higher QoL.

Poster Winners

- ❖ Association between ICT devices' use and physical activity during COVID-19 in older people previously undertaking group exercise: a cross-sectional study
❖ *by Kento Tabira, Keio University*

- ❖ “She will move her hand to the green card”: An exploration of caregivers’ experiences preparing for End-of-Life (EoL) decisions in Singapore
❖ *by Ong Min Li, National University of Singapore*

- ❖ The Physical and Mental Health Among Ageing Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Hong Kong: A Descriptive Study
❖ *by Timothy S. Sumerlin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

- ❖ Association of Perceived Social Isolation and Having Unmet Needs for Formal Home Care Services Among Older Adults
❖ *by Yuchen Xie, UNSW Ageing Futures Institute, University of New South Wales*

- ❖ Sandwich generation’s caregiving and cognitive health in China: intergenerational solidarity or intergenerational stake
❖ *by Jiaming Shi, Zhejiang University*

Conference Committee

Steering / Scientific Committee

1. **Prof. Ka LIN**, Zhejiang University (Chair)
2. **Assoc. Prof. Angelique Chan**, National University of Singapore (co-Chair)
3. **Prof. Jin Nakahara**, Keio University
4. **Prof. John Piggott**, University of New South Wales, Sydney
5. **Prof. Eileen Crimmins**, University of Southern California
6. **Prof. Robert Cumming**, University of Sydney
7. **Prof. Peter McDonald**, University of Melbourne
8. **Prof. Stuart Gietel-Basten**, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
9. **Prof. Indri Hapsari Susilowati**, University of Indonesia
10. **Assoc Prof. Lan LIU**, Peking University

Organizing Committee

Zhejiang University, School of Public Affairs, CHINA

Prof. Ka Lin, Professor

Prof. Liu Xiaoting, Professor

Ms. Zhao Ting, Department Secretary

Duke-NUS Centre for Ageing Research and Education (CARE), SINGAPORE

Assoc. Prof. Angelique Chan, Executive Director

Dr. Arthur Chia, Senior Research Fellow

Dr. Pildoo Sung, Research Fellow

Ms. Cindy Chew, Associate Director, Head of Education

Ms. Siti Syazwani, Executive

APRU Secretariat

Ms. Christina Schönleber, Senior Director, Policy and Research Programs

Ms. Tina Lin, Senior Program Officer

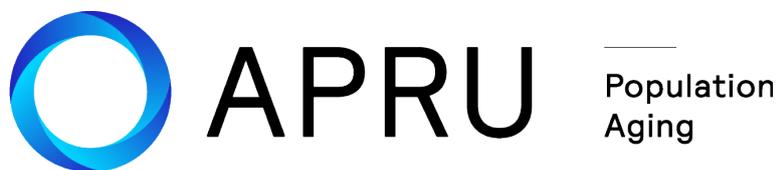
Contact Us

Email: apru.ageing.conference@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/apru1997>

Acknowledgement

Click the logos below for the organisation website.



Conference Website

[12th Population Ageing Conference \(apru2022-ageing-conference.com\)](https://apru2022-ageing-conference.com)

or <https://apru2022-ageing-conference.com/>