AGen2022 Draft Schedule

The 8th Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2022)

Online from Tokyo, Japan
March 29-31, 2022

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm
Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct and notify us at support@iafor.org if there is any error.
Please notify us of any corrections by Monday, March 7 17:00 (UTC+9).

Please note that all abstracts are printed as submitted. Any errors, typographical or otherwise, are the authors'.

Final Schedule
After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the final schedule.

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule. This, along with details on how to access the online sessions, will be available on Friday, March 18.
AGen2022 Draft Schedule

Tuesday at a Glance
March 29, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Use our time converter tool to show times in your timezone.

15:00-15:10: Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners, Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

15:10-16:10: Keynote Presentation
*The Rehabilitation of a Buddhist Heretic*
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom

16:10-16:20: Break

16:20-17:20: Keynote Presentation
*Religion and COVID-19 in the United States: The Good, the Bad, and the Shocking*
Frank Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, United States

17:20-17:30: Break

17:30-18:30: Keynote Presentation
*Successful Prophecy? Jehovah’s Witnesses and COVID-19*
George Chryssides, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

18:30-18:40: Break

18:40-19:40: Moderated Discussion Panel
*Ethical, Religious and Philosophical Dilemmas in Responding to COVID*
George Chryssides, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom
Frank Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, United States
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom
Joseph Haldane, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), Japan (Moderator)

The International Academic Forum
AGen2022 Draft Schedule

Wednesday at a Glance
March 30, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
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12:00-13:40: Live-Stream Presentation Session 1
Room A: International Religion / Spirituality
Room B: General Psychology

13:40-13:50: Break

13:50-15:05: Live-Stream Presentation Session 2
Room A: Philosophy - Philosophy and Religion
Room B: Mental Health

15:05-15:15: Break

15:15-16:30: Live-Stream Presentation Session 3
Room A: Ethics
Room B: General Psychology

16:30-16:40: Break

16:40-17:55: Live-Stream Presentation Session 4
Room A: International Ethics / Philosophy
Room B: Linguistics / Language & Psychology / Behavioral Science
Thursday at a Glance
March 31, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Use our time converter tool to show times in your timezone.

09:00-09:10: Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners, Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

09:10-10:10: Panel Presentation
Helping Hands – Robotic Assistance in Supporting and Maintaining Social Interactions with Elders
Hee Rin Lee, Michigan State University, United States
James W. McNally, University of Michigan & NACDA Program on Aging, United States
Keith W. Miller, University of Missouri – St. Louis, United States
Ryuji Yamazaki-Skov, Osaka University, Japan

10:10-10:20: Break

10:20-11:20: Panel Presentation
Missing You – Resilience, Renewal and Rebuilding Intergenerational Contact Within Families
Debbie Howard, Aging Matters International, Japan
James W. McNally, University of Michigan & NACDA Program on Aging, United States
Lowell Sheppard, Never Too Late Academy, Japan

11:20-11:30: Break

11:30-12:30: Workshop Presentation
NACDA: Data on Aging Resources from Research Ideation to Long-Term Preservation and Sharing
James W. McNally, University of Michigan & NACDA Program on Aging, United States
Kathryn Lavender, National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), United States

12:30-12:50: Break
Room A: Aging and Gerontology

12:50-14:30: Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: Aging and Gerontology: Social Integration and Engagement

14:30-14:40: Break


15:55-16:05: Break

16:05-17:20: Live-Stream Presentation Session 3: Aging and Gerontology: Policy and Response

17:20-17:30: Conference Closing Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

Room B: Psychology and Education

12:50-13:50: Featured Presentation
Perceived Stress of Students During Online Learning
Roswiyani Roswiyani, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

13:50-14:00: Break

14:00-15:40: Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: Psychology and Education
Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 12:50-14:05
Room A
Session Topic: Aging and Gerontology: Social Integration and Engagement
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

61733 12:50-13:15
National Service for Seniors over Age 55 Leads to Significant Positive Health Outcomes
Elizabeth Kimberly Sellon, Fordham University, United States
Gregory Stewart, Miami University, United States

Of the 98 million Americans over-55, only 1 million of those volunteer, even though research has proven it improves longevity and quality of life (Zedlewski, 2006). The American government has invested funding in various volunteer programs through a program called AmeriCorps. Over 40,000 communities across the country are serviced by 270,000 volunteers whose combined volunteering accounts for 1.6 billion service hours yearly. Established in 1965, AmeriCorps mission is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering. One of their programs, the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), specifically gives 22,000 seniors the opportunity to be a volunteer yearly. FGP seeks to increase the physical, emotional, and economic well-being of this population, and it has had remarkable success. Per AmeriCorps data, 84% of senior volunteers report an increase in positive health outcomes after one year of service. This program's design is worthy of replication by other countries and social service organizations for a number of reasons. It is one of the few volunteer programs for seniors that offers an annual stipend. The program appeals to funders because not only do seniors benefit, but there are benefits for multiple generations; it is a tutoring program for low-income students, and seeks to address a host of other social issues affecting infants, children, teenagers, and young-mothers. The intergenerational component of this program significantly impacts seniors and is a unique solution to loneliness, which significantly impacts seniors' health.

62867 13:15-13:40
Does Intergenerational Support Affect Older People’s Social Participation? An Empirical Test from Chinese Elderly Population
Yiqi Wangliu, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

As social participation is one of the keys to successful aging, how to promote older people’s social participation has become an essential task around the globe. This study examined the association between various kinds of intergenerational support older people received and their social participation. The dataset of China Survey of Elderly Health Influencing Factors (CLHLS), which is a long-term household follow-up survey of adults aged 65 years old and above was utilized in this study. It was indicated that in addition to caring support, financial support and emotional support were all positively associated with older people’s social participation. We observed rural-urban and gender differences in the impacts of financial support and emotional support on social participation and these impacts were significant in urban group. Although the effect of emotional support is significant in both groups, financial support is only obvious in female group. As for mediating effect, financial support was likely to improve older people’s self-rated health and the improvement of self-rated health was likely to enhance their social participation. At the same time, emotional support increased older people’s life satisfaction and the enhancement of life satisfaction resulted in higher levels of social participation. We supplemented the impact of a kind of support on older people’s social participation, namely intergenerational support and tested the evidence of urban-rural differences, gender differences and the mediating effect of self-rated health and life satisfaction in this relationship within the context of Chinese culture.

62946 13:40-14:05
The Importance of Social Integration and Engagement in Ensuring Older Adult Preparedness for an Endemic COVID-19
Paulin Tay Straughter, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Grace Li Ling Cheong, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Mindy Eiko Tadai, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Micah Chongsheng Tan, Singapore Management University, Singapore

The International Academic Forum
COVID-19 has revealed itself to be a prolonged issue leading most countries to adopt an ‘endemic’ approach to the disease. It has thus become prudent to identify the factors that would enable vulnerable populations such as older adults to both cope with the current COVID-19 pandemic and adapt to treating COVID-19 as an endemic disease. As such, this paper examines the importance of social integration in helping older adults to both live with COVID-19 and adapt to the endemic. Drawing on data from the Singapore Life Panel (SLP), a monthly panel survey of adults aged between 57-76 (in 2022) in Singapore that has been running since 2015, this study draws relations using cross-sectional analyses of the data between social integration and engagement (measured using an adaption of Keyes’ social well-being instrument) and several indicators of pandemic and endemic preparedness such as mental preparedness for living with the endemic, and willingness to vaccinate against COVID-19. Ultimately, we present preliminary evidence that social integration is an important factor that reinforces older adults’ confidence to live alongside COVID-19. Longer-term interventions should also work to increase the social engagement of older adults in their communities. More specifically, initiatives should go beyond merely interacting with older adults to prevent their social isolation by also ensuring that older adults have socially meaningful roles to play in their communities. This is essential as society adapts both to the prospect of living with an endemic COVID-19, as well as the demographic trend of an ageing population.

62664  14:05-14:30
Explore Daily Dyadic Conversation Between Typical Older Adults and Partners in Community in Taiwan
Meng-ju Tsai, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Taiwan is projected into a super-aged society in 2025. Older adults connect surrounding environment (i.e., family and communities) and make friendship development through having conversation among people in everyday life. The purpose of the current study was to explore patterns of contributed conversation between two typical older adults. Contributions of conversation turns and speaking roles, were quantitatively and qualitatively compared and contrasted. The qualitative analysis of conversation turns and speaking roles were detailed documented in several extracts to document the co-constructions of the conversation processes and meanings. There were 20 typical older adults aged 65 and over recruited, including 10 males and 10 females, from local community groups. The first 10 typical male older adults were recruited, and then each of them was requested to recommend one typical female older adult (e.g., spouses, siblings, relatives, caregivers) from their family members. Each typical male older adult conversed with his recommended familiar typical female old adult for a 10-minute, once a week, five times in total. There were 50 dyadic conversation sessions (i.e., 10 male-female dyads) collected. Five steps of data analysis were completed, including: transcribing dyadic conversation sessions; coding conversation turns; coding speaking roles (i.e., animator, author, and principal); calculating inter-coder and intra-coder reliability. Asymmetrical contributions of conversation turns and coding speaking roles were found. Implications were discussed.
Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2: 14:40-15:55
Room A
Session Topic: Aging and Gerontology: Wellbeing
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

61750  14:40-15:05
Grandparent’s Role as a Caregiver: The Impact on Life Satisfaction and Perceived Health Status of Grandparents in India
Sruthi Anilkumar Hemalatha, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

In most societies, older adults in the family have been known to provide informal care to their grandchildren either as a primary caregiver or in a supplementary role. Grandparents are often tasked with many household responsibilities and this may have an impact on their well-being. The main objective of the study is to examine grandparental caregiving in India and the factors that influence it using data from Longitudinal Ageing Study in India, Wave 1 (2017-18). Additionally, the study also examines the effect of caregiving on life satisfaction and perceived health status of grandparents. Bivariate and multivariate analyses have been used to examine the factors affecting caregiving and to understand the impact of caregiving on life satisfaction and health status of grandparents. Results show that most grandparents in India are relatively young (40-59 years), falling in the 40-59 years age group (59.3%). Among them, 22.3% actively care for their grandchildren while 18.8 % of grandparents above 60 years care for their grandchildren. Living arrangements, sex, age and limitations in activities of daily living have a significant effect on caregiving. Life satisfaction among grandparents is also greatly influenced by grandparents parenting their grandchildren. Grandparents who don’t provide care to their grandchildren have lower odds of being satisfied with their lives and have a lesser likelihood to have reported better health status as compared to those who care for their grandchildren. There exists a need for extensive research on grandparenting, focusing on their well-being to better understand their situation and provide necessary assistance.

62035  15:05-15:30
The Happy and the Not-so-happy: Discriminant Analysis of Retirees’ Wellbeing in Abu Dhabi
Masood Badri, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development and UAE University, United Arab Emirates
Mugheer Alkhaili, Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates
Hamad Aldhaheri, Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates
Guang Yang, Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates
Asma Al rashdi, Department of Community Development, Abu Dhabi

We examine a wide range of wellbeing determinants of retirees in Abu Dhabi. Using data from the second Abu Dhabi Quality of Life survey. A total of 1036 retired persons responded. The retirees were classified as (happy) and (not-so-happy) using the sample mean as the breaking point. Discriminant analysis was used to examine 20 wellbeing predictors. Results produced highly acceptable measurements and statistics. It identified a total of 12 significant predictors (life satisfaction, relations, services for vulnerable groups, income, trust in public services, self-rated mental health, satisfaction with environmental surroundings, feeling of safety and security, social investment, and housing, satisfaction with education and health services, and satisfaction with public health). The model produced a canonical correlation of (0.792) with a highly significant Wilks’ Lambda (0.001); and could accurately predict 92.6% of the happy ones, and 83.6% of the not-so-happy ones. A final Canonical Discriminant Function is produced for easy calculations and group predictions. Limitation and practical implications are discussed.

62864  15:30-15:55
The Memory Lounge Project: Combatting Loneliness in Rural Queensland Through Intergenerational Connections and the Sharing of Memories
Catherine Dhavernas, Griffith University, Australia

This presentation will provide an overview of The Memory Lounge Project, an interdisciplinary initiative involving a team of researchers at Griffith University (Australia) working in partnership with the Queensland
State Archives and the rural community of Kilkivan in Queensland Australia. As a fieldwork component of a medical humanities course on the "Challenges of Aging", the Memory Lounge Project provides second year medical students with an opportunity to apply knowledge acquired in class about aging, directly observe the issues studied in class and actively address the specific challenges of loneliness and isolation experienced by many older persons living in rural communities that have been intensified by COVID over the past two years. The project simultaneously provides older persons living in rural settings an opportunity to form new and meaningful connections with one another by allowing them to share anecdotes and common memories that are prompted by archival images while also actively facilitating intergenerational connections through discussion and the sharing of life experiences across the different age groups involved. In our discussion of the project, we will focus on how the Memory Lounge Project came about, how it works and the impact it has had so far by addressing feedback collected from participating students and older adults who have been involved in Memory Lounge sessions over the past two years.
Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3: 16:05-17:20
Room A

Session Topic: Aging and Gerontology: Policy and Response
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

61747  16:05-16:30
Ageing in a Multicultural Society: A Qualitative Study of Quality of Life Among the South Asian Older Adults in Hong Kong
Terence Shum, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Because the population of Hong Kong is aging, new social and public policies must be developed to ensure sustainable healthcare and social welfare services for these older individuals. In response to the continuous growth of its elderly population, the Hong Kong government has directed resources to build an age-friendly community in the hope of improving the quality of life among older adults. While there has been growing interest in promoting “active aging” in Hong Kong, the existing policy framework is not fully suited to address the particular conditions of ethnic minority older adults. South Asians (Indian, Pakistani, and Nepalese) comprise a dominant minority population in Hong Kong, and they too face the challenge of aging among the members of their community. These elderly individuals experience a variety of obstacles to optimizing the opportunities that are crucial to their quality of life. Drawing from individual in-depth interviews with South Asian older adults in Hong Kong, this qualitative research will explore their subjective perspectives on their life conditions in four domains: physical and functional well-being, psychological well-being, social well-being, and economic well-being. It will also investigate how their family obligations, ethnic communities, and return migration aspirations, if any, may produce life satisfaction and expectations that are different from those of ethnic Chinese older adults, and whether they exercise different choices in old age. By focusing on the old age experiences among South Asian ethnic minorities, this research will have implications for active aging policy development and implementation in this multicultural, age-friendly city.

62714  16:30-16:55
Being Taken Care by Foreign Caregivers: Perspectives From Elderly Stroke Survivors in Taiwan
Feng-Hang Chang, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Yu Su, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Shan Shan Chen, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Background and Objectives: The changing social and economic structures of an aging society have increased the demand for foreign caregivers (paid migrant workers who provide in-home help to aging adults) among families in many developed countries including Taiwan. However, the values, beliefs, and experiences of foreign caregivers are not completely understood. This study explored the lived experiences of Indonesian foreign caregivers, the largest migrant working population in Taiwan, who reside with and provide support to older adults with stroke and their families. Research Design and Methods: By adopting a phenomenological approach, we conducted in-depth interviews with 22 Indonesian caregivers (mean age: 36 years) who were caring for community-dwelling older stroke survivors (aged ≥65 years) in Taiwan. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and interpreted by the research team by performing thematic analysis. Methodological rigor was achieved through member checking, triangulation, and audit trials. Results: Six themes were constructed from the interviews: (1) foreign caregiver’s background, (2) foreign caregiver’s perception of the health and functional status of stroke survivors, (3) foreign caregiver’s values and preferences, (4) consequences of caregiving, (5) skills/abilities/knowledge of foreign caregivers to provide the required care to stroke survivors, and (6) potential resources that foreign caregivers could choose to use. Discussion and Implications: This study sheds light on foreign caregivers’ lived experiences of providing care to stroke survivors. The results of this study can be used to inform the development of policies and practices to more effectively support foreign caregivers in caring for the aging population.

61871  16:55-17:20
NCDs Risk Factors Among Nepalese Elders: How Prepared We Are?
Bhim Prasad Sapkota, Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal
Global NCDs burden is high and increased from 68% in 2012 to 71% of the global death in 2016. Almost three-quarters of all NCDs deaths and the majority (82%) of premature deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Estimated deaths attributed to NCDs in Nepal are in increasing from 60% in 2014 to 66% in 2016. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 66.6 years in 2011 to 71 years in 2019 with 8.56% of the elder population. Prevalence of common NCDs among elders is higher compared to the adults. The study is based on the qualitative methods; policy review, in-depth interview (IDI) and focus group discussion (FGD) with the objective to assess the preparedness and response of health sector against the NCDs-risk factors among Nepalese elders. The study was performed during August-December, 2020 in Nepal. Out of 182 policy documents screened, 28 policy documents were reviewed. Eight FGDs were organized with different cadres of health workers. Twelve IDIs were conducted with program managers. The analysis was based on WHO-six building blocks of health system. Existing health services are focused more towards the curative services concentrated on tertiary hospitals. Services are not designed targeting the risk factors. Primary health workers are less trained on NCDs. Retention of clinicians and specialists is always questionable. Almost one third of the out-of-pocket expenditure in health care is due to NCDs. More than half of health care spending is dedicated to NCDs. Health services targeting the needs of old aged people are negligible.
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Agen2022 Virtual Poster Presentations

61937
From Standard Retirement Age to Standard Retirement Wealth: A Multi-Modal Discourse Analysis of Retirement Narratives in Facebook Advertisements
Jasmon Wan Ting Hoh, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Si Yu Lee, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Once an age-normative life event, the face of retirement has been changing with the growth of lifestyle movements such as Financial Independence, Retire Early (FIRE). Accordingly, expectations of the ideal retirement can be vastly different depending on one’s age, outlook, and life circumstances. Advertising messages can provide a window into these changing expectations people may hold about retirement. As a form of marketing communication that emphasizes how people’s needs and wants can be gained by consumption, advertising messages simultaneously mirror and shape the ideals and norms different groups of people hold about retirement. This study, therefore, aims to shed light on the current face of retirement in Singapore by using multimodal discourse analysis to investigate Facebook advertisements about retirement. Facebook was chosen as the medium of inquiry because of its uniqueness in allowing advertisers to specify their target demographics and set their intended advertising spend. Unlike analyses of print or broadcast advertisements, this study can incorporate rich advertising metrics such as advertising impression counts, advertising spends, and target demographics to provide insights on the retirement narratives that best resonate in Singapore and how, if any, do retirement narratives differ among advertisements targeted at people of different age groups and gender. 183 Facebook advertisements published in Singapore from January 2019 to September 2021 containing keywords around retirement have been collected using the Facebook Ad Library API. Findings are expected to contribute to literature and policies about retirement by providing empirical evidence on retirement narratives as constructed in Facebook advertisements.

62083
Relationship Between Self-Perception Towards Ageing and Subjective Well-Being of Older Adults
Emmy Ingaiza, Maseno University, Kenya
Margaret Disiye, Maseno University, Kenya
Peter Omae, Maseno University, Kenya

The older adults of the 21st century are experiencing a longer life expectancy that is viewed as an achievement as well as a challenge to the individual and society as a whole. These global ageing phenomena comes about with physical, psychosocial, emotional, cognitive, behavioural and environmental changes. In the process, the older adults form beliefs, attitudes, feelings and perform behaviours that influence their perception towards ageing and well-being. Research into self-perception towards ageing and subjective well-being of older adults is at an advanced stage the world over. Most of the available information is found from studies conducted in the West. However, most studies done in Kenya have used younger populations as respondents, thus lack self-reporting by the older adults themselves. This causal-comparative study aimed at determining the relationship between self-perception towards ageing and subjective well-being of older adults. Data was collected from older persons (n=140, >65yrs) participating in the Older Person’s Cash Transfer programme that serves the non-pensionable and aged Kenyans. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis. The study instrument had a reliability of α = .65. Findings revealed a weak, negative correlation between self-perception towards ageing and subjective well-being of older adults. The relative absence of negative affect, positive affect and satisfaction with life emerged as the strongest predictor’s of subjective well-being among older adults. These findings may help the government to develop more targeted interventions, strategies and policy programs of understanding older adult’s wellness.
Ageism is a complex prejudice involving positive (e.g., perfect grandparent) and negative (e.g., severely impaired) stereotypes of older adults. Several scales have been developed to measure various forms of ageism. However, most have been written in English and created for Western contexts. An exception is the Fraboni Scale (FSA), which was developed in 1970 and translated into Japanese in 2004, and since then it has been used in many studies of ageism. Still, the FSA is based on hostile expressions of ageism and may otherwise be outdated. A newer scale called the Ambivalent Ageism Scale (AAS) was developed in 2017. It incorporates both benevolent and hostile facets of ageism. However, no Japanese translation of the AAS exists yet. To this end, we translated the AAS with two Japanese native speakers and an English native speaker, all of whom were competent in the other language. We then ran an online study with Japanese adults to evaluate the resulting AAS-JP in an ecologically valid questionnaire. We examined the factor structure and internal consistency of the AAS-JP to ensure that it matched the original English version of the AAS. We report on our results and discuss challenges related to localizing research instruments developed in different languages and cultural contexts.

**62911**

**Discrimination of Elderly Patients in Health Care: A Case Study in Lithuania**

Kristina Selli, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania  
Snieguolė Kaselienė, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania  
Skirmantė Sauliūnė, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania  
Ramunė Kalėdienė, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania  
Mindaugas Stankūnas, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

**Objective:** The aim of the study was to analyse opinions and experiences of elderly persons in discrimination in health care due to their age.  
**Method:** A random selection was performed among 60-84 year old citizens of Kaunas city. The information was gathered via sending questionnaires to the respondents in the second half of 2019. Sample size was 492 people. The data were analysed using the IBM SPSS Statistics (version 27.0). Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analyses were used to evaluate participants’ attitudes toward older people age discrimination and examine factors associated with it.  
**Results:** This study identified that the majority of the respondents (74.8%) believe that the assurance of their rights is not consistently being improved by the government. Almost half of the respondents (42.5%) think that young and old people are not provided with health care services equally. Nearly half of the respondents (41.1%) have experienced discrimination by age themselves (marking 3 of 9 statements affirmatively). More than half of the respondents (64.0%) think that the inner culture of doctors influences their discriminatory behaviour towards older patients. Poor self-reported health and financial status were the main risk factors for age discrimination in health care, with OR of 4.02 and 1.94, respectively (P < 0.05).  
**Conclusion:** In consequence this study has disclosed the need to prepare a public policy to improve the assurance of rights of the elderly. Moreover, the education of health specialist on equity is imperative and should be implemented in their training, qualifying and upskilling.

**62434**

**Loneliness Experience Among Cognitively-intact Elderly Nursing Home Residents in Singapore – An Exploratory Mixed Methods Study**

Sin Yee Chew, National University Health System, Singapore

Loneliness is associated with poorer cognitive functions, lower quality of life, with increased mortality and healthcare utilization. Despite an estimated 2-5% of elderly residing in nursing homes, there is limited knowledge on their loneliness experience. This study seeks to obtain an indicative prevalence of loneliness among nursing home residents in Singapore, explore associations of loneliness with different variables, and better understand their loneliness experience. A cross-sectional mixed methods study was conducted between May to July 2018. Loneliness was determined by the UCLA three-item loneliness scale, with other information collected on health statuses and social contacts. 57 cognitively-intact nursing home residents above 65 years old were recruited for the quantitative strand, and prevalence ratios were estimated using
modified Poisson model with robust estimator. Eight participants were recruited for the qualitative strand, where analysis was conducted using a line-by-line inductive approach with grounded theory techniques. 59.6% of study participants experienced loneliness. After statistical adjustment, significant associations were detected between frailty and loneliness, and history of falls and loneliness. The estimated prevalence ratio of loneliness among frail elderly is 1.37 times that of those pre-frail (p=0.018), and estimated prevalence ratio of loneliness among elderly with history of falls is 1.35 times that of those without (p<0.0001). The loneliness experience may be amplified by deficiencies in health, social contact, and engagement, and mitigated through reminiscence and anticipation. Individuals’ perspective of circumstances and autonomy may amplify or mitigate loneliness. With older and frailer residents, the observed loneliness experience may be unique to nursing homes.
It is widely known that older adults are less likely to use information and communication technologies including the internet than younger people. However, knowledge around the digital divide has been focused on explaining the phenomenon rather than offering practical suggestions to reduce the internet utilization gap between generations. In response, the current study contributes to an in-depth understanding of older adults’ internet use based on findings from an online/offline cross-sectional survey. The survey responses have been collected by 216 participants aged 65 or older in the US since February 2021. A descriptive analysis of the responses revealed specific patterns of internet use among the participants. When asked about the main purposes of internet use, the three most prevalent responses were information search, communication, and entertainment resources. In contrast, the three least prevalent responses were helping others, meeting new people, and engagement in advocacy activities. As for the digital competence expressed by a 5-point Likert scale, the three most competent activities among the participants were online shopping, information search, and writing emails. Creating contents such as Youtube clips, booking (e.g., seats for concert or flight), and making video calls were reported as the three least competent activities. In addition, a multiple linear regression showed that older adults’ internet use was associated with higher social connection, more human resources to teach digital skills, and poorer age-friendly environment for internet use. The findings indicate that older adults need enhanced support and public resources for internet use, especially for performing more sophisticated activities.

The impact of demographic characteristics on self-perception towards ageing is well documented in the West. However, there exists little evidence on such studies in Kenya. The goal of this causal-comparative study was to determine the influence of selected demographic characteristics on self-perception towards ageing of older adults. Data was collected from older persons (n=140, >65yrs) enrolled into Older Person’s Cash Transfer program that serves the non-pensionable and aged Kenyans. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient, the ANOVA followed by post hoc Tukey HSD tests. The study instrument had a reliability of α = .65. Findings revealed that the older adults experienced a neutral level self-perception towards ageing. Seven of the selected demographic characteristics; age, sex, marital status, living arrangement, monthly income and other sources of income showed insignificant influence on self-perception towards ageing among the older adults. The findings further revealed that employment status and poor self-perceived health had a significant influence on self-perception towards ageing. These findings highlight the importance of wellness and having a source of income in enhancing self-perception towards ageing.

Due to COVID-19, the world is experiencing various changes. People were suffered from fear and anxiety about the contagion. Accordingly, the need for policy attention to care for people’s negative emotions was raised. In particular, the elderly is more vulnerable to infectious diseases, requiring special attention. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the changes in the daily life and quality of life of the elderly after outbreak of COVID-19, and to discuss ways to improve the quality of life of the elderly after the pandemic. Survey on the elderly in Korea which is a legal nationwide survey collected every three years was analyzed. The data from 2017 and 2020 were compared to clarify the difference between before and after outbreak of COVID-19.
Frequency analysis, t-test, ANCOVA, and regression analysis were performed. As a result, social network was weakened, the frequency of exercise decreased. The number of electronic devices activity and TV/radio viewing time were increased. Finally, it was found that the overall quality of life of the elderly in Korea has increased even after the pandemic. Multiple regression analysis was performed to find out why the quality of life of the elderly in Korea improved after the pandemic. It was found that the frequency of visits with family and the level of government service awareness affect the quality of life of the elderly in Korea. Through these results, policy measures to prevent the deterioration of the quality of life of the elderly in a pandemic situation were discussed.

62757
Is Precarious Work for Middle-aged and Elderly People Divided by Gender in Korea?
Ye Ji Jeon, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea
Bo Young Lee, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

Typical retirement age in Korea is 51 for men and 48 for women, but this age is still too young for receiving public pensions. Since public pension is insufficient to earn a living, continuing work after retirement is considered "essential" for middle-aged and elderly people, not a "choice." Their employment rate has steadily increased since 2015 and the response "to earn money" ranked as the highest reason for working even after retirement. However, since precarious work was separated according to age and gender, the elderly and women were classified as higher-risk for precarious work in several studies. The purpose of this study is to categorize precarious work experienced by middle-aged and elderly men and women respectively in the labor market and to examine the heterogeneous changes in the gender division of precarious work.

Data are employed from the 1st(2006) wave to the 7th(2018) wave of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing(KLoSA) and the group-based trajectory analysis is conducted. As a result of the analysis, five trajectories are derived respectively for men and women. Men are continuously exposed to the danger of precarious work or show a deepening pattern toward danger. On the other hand, women continued to work with higher uncertainty than men, but 9.1% of them were out of the risk of precarious work. The results of this study suggest that customized policies need to be implemented to resolve the risk of gender division of precarious work in the labor market.

62958
Towards Successful Aging and Well-being in Later Life: Lay Perspectives From Chinese Elders
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The notion of successful aging (SA) indicates elders could sustain physical health and socially active during the aging process, and achieving optimal aging could enhance happiness and vitality. However, perceptions of SA have not been reached consistently. Extant literature reveals aging successfully is culturally specific, and values of SA vary from Western and non-Western societies. Moreover, understandings of SA present discourses between self-assessed and researcher-defined SA. Given that existing studies on SA in the Chinese cultural realm is under-represented, this research deploys an ‘emic approach’ for exploring lay perspectives about SA among Chinese elders. This qualitative research recruited 19 seniors within two communities, and semi-structured interviews, focused groups were conducted for data collection. Through thematic analysis, results suggest perspectives of SA from laypersons are multidimensional. Participants suppose SA constitutes 10 elements which could be classified into 4 primary aspects: physical well-being (mobility, cognition maintenance), economic well-being (financial security, self-reliance), psychosocial well-being (harmonized relationship, social connectedness, self-esteem, acceptance and adaptation), and social welfare (affordability and accessibility of healthcare, government support). Especially, these viewpoints present some unique features. Compared with Western counterparts, financial security and affordability of healthcare were highly valued. Additionally, participants underscored harmonized family relationships but placed less emphasis on reciprocal care, which implies filial tradition may change. Finally, by contrast with previous studies, participants view acceptance and adaptation as important elements, especially in facing adversity and uncertainty during the pandemic. Overall, this research illustrates multifaceted perspectives about SA, which could provide valuable information for policymakers when planning age-friendly services.
Preparedness of Health Facilities to Provide Ischemic Heart Disease and Stroke Management to the Growing Elderly Population Living in Bangladesh
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Global populations are ageing, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are growing fast. In Bangladesh, Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) especially, Ischaemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Stroke are the major killers. Ageing is a strong determining factor for NCDs development. On current trends, the population aged over sixty-years is projected to rise from 11.3 million in 2016 to 44.1 million in 2051 in Bangladesh. Therefore, the country will face an increase in age-related health issues especially, NCDs. This burden will cause major problems to the existing health system of Bangladesh. The current study aims to evaluate the preparedness of the healthcare system to provide IHD and Stroke management to the growing elderly population in Bangladesh. This is a mixed method study. Selective public hospitals from all three tier of the healthcare delivery system of Bangladesh; primary, secondary and tertiary levels of care at Dhaka and Mymensingh division have been included. This study involves health facility survey, structured questionnaire survey and qualitative study. Preparedness of the health facilities to provide IHD and Stroke management will be assessed through the survey using 'service availability and readiness assessment' (SARA) tools of the World Health Organization (WHO). Formal caregivers will take part in interviews and focus group discussion to share their perspectives on preparedness of health system to manage IHD and Stroke. Also, service users or their family members will participate in interviews and focus group discussion to share their experiences on receiving IHD and Stroke related services from hospitals.

62998
Prevalence of Associated Factors of Disability Among Older Adults With Hypertension in Southeast Asia: A Scoping Review
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Background: The prevalence of chronic disease and disability is expected to increase when age increases. This study aims to investigate the published articles related to disability among elderly living with hypertension in Southeast Asia. Study Design: A scoping review Data source: Web of science, Pubmed, CINAHL, Cochrane and a google search from 2000 to 2021. Results: There were five observational studies from Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia met our inclusion criteria. Studies mainly focus on investigating the prevalence and factors associated with disabilities among the elderly. Conclusion: Our scoping review has shown studies on disability among older adults with hypertension in the Southeast Asia. Aging, low education, unemployment status, BMI were main factors of disability among older adults with hypertension. More research required from countries in region of Southeast Asia in order to prepare an intervention or program for aged society.
Foot Care Intervention for Older People With Dementia: A Scoping Review
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Background: Foot care is important for maintaining walking function in the older people with dementia. However, the effect of foot care intervention on older people with dementia has not been fully clarified.

Method: A scoping review was conducted according to the Japanese version of PRISMA-ScR. The eligibility criteria were (1) targeting elderly people with dementia, (2) foot intervention, and the exclusion criteria were (1) case reports and (2) conference presentations. From PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, Cochrane, Central Medical Journal, search terms "# 1 (foot care) etc., # 2 (dementia) etc." were searched. Accepted English and Japanese papers. Result: 7 documents were analyzed. The implementation countries were Japan 5 cases and Australia 2 cases. There were 3 and 2 studies with multiple reports in the same participants. Foot care interventions were foot assessment, foot bath, and foot massage. Intervention outcomes reported confirmation of foot lesions, reduction of edema, emotional response to foot care decreased systolic blood pressure, and decreased alertness. Conclusion: Foot lesions were also found in people with dementia, and it was speculated that foot care intervention would be effective. Moreover, it is expected to have an effect not only on the physical aspect but also on the psychological well-being. On the other hand, there are few studies that intervened in people with dementia as foot care, and it is necessary to continue to pursue it in order to build evidence.

Chinese Family Caregivers of Older Adults: A Mismatch of Their Needs and Services in the Community
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Background: Aging in place, an option of staying in one’s home as one ages, is assumed to meet the preferences of older persons; however, few studies report on the assessment of older persons’ quality of life and involvement of family caregivers that enables it. This raises questions about the agency of family caregivers, and more specifically of those who are immigrants or identify as ethnic minorities. Purpose: Our study explored how Chinese family caregivers’ (CFCs) access health and social services in their community. Methods: This qualitative study used a critical realism lens to analyze the data generated from the individual interviews conducted with a sample of 28 CFCs between August 2020 to June 2021 in the Greater Toronto Area, Canada. Results: A mismatch for available resources meeting CFCs and older adults' needs exist, which was most prominent when CFCs were responsible for the care of their older loved ones who resided in the same households. Further, access to health and social services were dependent on policies that matched their financial circumstances, and to availability of culturally acceptable care.
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Discussion: We posited that a mismatch of culturally appropriate services situated CFCs to tolerate increasing caregiving burdens as their older loved ones transitioned in their illness trajectories. To extend the agency of CFCs, we recommend training interprofessional teams to ideas of cultural reflexivity. Conclusions: We advocate for better interprofessional care, which extend CFCs’ agency beyond their households to levels encompassing the community, policy, and society.