Aging & Society:
Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference

"Aging, Health, Well-being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change"

18–19 September 2018 | Toyo University | Tokyo, Japan

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Aging & Society:
Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference

Aging, Health, Well-being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

18–19 SEPTEMBER 2018 | TOYO UNIVERSITY | TOKYO, JAPAN | AGINGANDSOCIALCHANGE.COM

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Aging & Social Change

Aging & Social Change: Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference
www.agingandsocialchange.com

First published in 2018 in Champaign, USA
by Common Ground Research Networks, NFP
www.cgnetworks.org

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Designed by Ebony Jackson and Brittani Musgrove

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Dear Aging & Society Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Tokyo and to Aging & Society: Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference. We are pleased you have joined us for this year's event.

Over the last eight years, we have seen the Research Network grow from strength to strength. This year's conference is our largest ever. The journal and the book imprint continue to publish intellectually rigorous, socially relevant, and scientifically impactful content for researchers and practitioners.

To promote this tremendous development, and to sharpen the focus, in 2018 we decided to rename the Research Network and journal.

The Aging & Society Research Network is now known as the Aging & Social Change Research Network; *The International Journal of Aging and Society* has been renamed *The Journal of Aging and Social Change*.

The new names will ensure our scientific distinctiveness and reflect the increasing aspirations of the journal and the Network. We are sure that this shift will contribute to future quality and impact.

Over the course of more than three decades, Common Ground Research Networks has given voice to many thousands of creative and scholarly speakers and authors—people with things to say about the world and who are saying them to change the world. As a media innovator, we are creating the spaces and technical conditions in which, collectively, we can discuss the role of aging in society.

We are grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference.

Additionally, we thank our Aging & Social Change Research Network colleagues Sara Hoke, Rae-Anne Montague, and McCall Macomber, who have helped organize and produce this meeting with great dedication and expertise.

We also warmly thank our hosts: Hiromi Wantanabe, Dan Kayama, Mika Yamamoto, and all members of the Local Committee.

Wishing you all the best for this conference, and we hope it will provide you every opportunity for dialogue with colleagues from around the corner and around the globe.

Best wishes,

Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel
Editor, *The Journal of Aging and Social Change*
Chair, Aging & Social Change Research Network
Professor, Department for Social and Welfare Studies,
Linköping University, Sweden

Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope
Chief Social Scientist,
Common Ground Research Networks

Dear Aging & Society Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Toyo University and to the Aging & Society: Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference. On behalf of the local organizing committee, I would like to say how pleased we are that you have joined us for the 2018 Aging & Society Conference.

We are very proud to have organized the 2018 Aging & Society Conference. However, we could not have done it without all the members of our local organizing committee and our wonderful student volunteers. I would especially like to thank Dr. Kyohei Saito, Dean of the Faculty of Human Life Design, and Professor in the Department of Health Care and Sport, here at Toyo University.

Toyo University was established by the philosopher Enryo Inoue in 1887. The university began as a private institute of philosophy, the "Philosophy Academy," which changed its name to Toyo University in 1906. Toyo University is a comprehensive university with thirteen faculties, forty-six departments, and fifteen Graduate Schools. Additionally, the university includes five campuses: Hakusan, Kawagoe, Asaka, Itakura, and Akabane. Its current enrolllment is 31,339 students.

Around the world, many countries are experiencing an increasingly ageing population.The demographic pyramid is gradually shifting, such that there are more elderly people than children due to longer life expectancies, changing family structures, and lower birth rates. Japan is, of course, an extreme example of this trend. As of 2017, the elderly accounted for a full 27.7% of Japan's population, numbering 35,150,000 out of a total population of 126,710,000 (Japanese Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication in Japan, 2017).

In Japan, Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI) was established in 2000 and is managed by local governments as a public care service insurance system covering elderly people over 65 years of age (in some cases 40-64 years).The LTCI care system has been updated, but other fundamental changes still need to be made in order to accommodate increasing future demand. For example, home help services are divided into multiple separate services, resulting in different providers delivering services at different times, creating the problem of fragmented service. Many are calling for a more "people-centered" system of integrated health, and social care.

We hope this conference will provide you with inspiration, stimulate your future research, and expand the global network of those working on these issues.

HIROMI WATANABE

Dr. Hiromi Watanabe
Chair, Local Committee, Aging & Society: Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference
Professor, Department of Life Design, Toyo University, Japan

COMMON GROUND

Founded in 1984, we are committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities, innovative in their media and forward thinking in their messages.

Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations—of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks which cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge, the changing role of the university—these are deeply important questions of our time which require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations.

Common Ground Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect—differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

Common Ground Research Networks offer integrated programs of action: international conferences, scholarly journals, book imprints, and online dialogue spaces using our path-breaking social knowledge software, *CGScholar.com*

Aging & Social Change Research Network

The Arts in Society Research Network

Books, Publishing & Libraries Research Network

Climate Change: Impacts & Responses Research Network

Communication and Media Studies Research Network

Constructed Environment Research Network

Design Principles & Practices Research Network

Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations Research Network

e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies Research Network

Food Studies Research Network

Global Studies Research Network

Health, Wellness & Society Research Network

The Image Research Network

The Inclusive Museum Research Network

Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network

The Learner Research Network

New Directions in the Humanities Research Network

On Sustainability Research Network

Organization Studies Research Network

Religion in Society Research Network

Spaces & Flows Research Network

Sports & Society Research Network

Technology, Knowledge & Society Research Network

Tourism and Leisure Research Network

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Aging & Social Change Research Network

Exploring the changing social dynamics of aging

Founded in 2011, the Aging & Social Change Research Network is dedicated to the concept of independent, peer-led scholars, researchers, and practitioners, working together to build democratic bodies of knowledge, related to topics of critical importance to society at large. Focusing on the intersection of academia and social impact, its members are brought together by a common concern for dramatic changes in the world's population, amongst which one of the most important is the growing length of the average lifespan.

Present

The Aging & Society Conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, and Inclusiveness. Delegates include leaders in the field, as well as emerging scholars, who come from all corners of the globe and represent a range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines. You have already begun your engagement in the research network by attending this conference, presenting your work, and interacting face-to-face with other members. We hope this experience provides a valuable source of feedback for your current work and the possible seeds for future individual and collaborative projects, as well as the start of a conversation with network colleagues that will continue well into the future.

Publish

The Aging & Social Change Research Network enables members to publish through two media. First, network members can enter a world of journal publication, unlike the traditional academic publishing forums—a result of the responsive, non-hierarchical, and constructive nature of our member based peer review process. *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* provides a framework for member based double-blind peer review, enabling authors to publish into an academic journal of the highest standard, but also to participate in the validation of knowledge that is produced by the research network. The second publication medium is through the book imprint, where we publishing cutting edge books in print and electronic formats.

We encourage you to submit an article for review and possible publication in the journal. Book proposal and manuscript submissions are also welcome.

Participate

As an Aging & Social Change Research Network member you have access to a broad range of tools and resources to use in your own work:

- Digital subscription to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* for one year.
- Digital subscription to the book imprint for one year.
- One article publication per year (pending peer review).
- Participation as a reviewer in the peer review process, with the opportunity to be listed as a Reviewer.
- Subscription to the community e-newsletter, providing access to news and announcements for and from the research network.
- Option to add a video presentation to the research network YouTube channel.
- Free access to the Scholar social knowledge platform, including:
    ◊ Personal profile and publication portfolio page
    ◊ Ability to interact and form communities with peers away from the clutter and commercialism of other social media
    ◊ Optional feeds to Facebook and Twitter
    ◊ Complimentary use of Scholar in your classes—for class interactions in its Community space, multimodal student writing in its Creator space, and managing student peer review, assessment, and sharing of published work.

Changing demographic profile of populations around the world will have significant economic impacts, at the community, regional, national, or international level

Theme 1: Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

- The economic impacts of aging communities
- Working into older age; changes in productivity; attracting and managing an older workforce
- Changes in consumption, income, and assets
- Government economic policies, including taxation, welfare, social security
- Increase in the demand and cost of health care
- Economic status and the well-being of the elderly

The aging of populations is going to require changes in the public discourse regarding government policy and community support for the aged

Theme 2: Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

- Public policies may be related to legal rights, economic provision of health care, or guarantees of access to housing and social services
- Community support may be related to policies and programs that enable civic engagement, provide continuing education, or support diversity
- Public health policies related to the aged
- Defining and protecting the human rights of older people across populations and groups
- Legal issues for older people—policy and practice
- Age-friendly design for accessibility—initiatives for the public built environment, houses, retirement, and care facilities
- Civic engagement and volunteerism for the aged
- Community programs for maintaining physical health, social well-being, and mental cognition into older age
- Epidemiology of aging

The growing proportion of people living longer has significant implications for the provision of health services, and for strategies to maintain health and well-being into old age

Theme 3: Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

- Medical developments in a variety of areas impact the ways in which aging is viewed and managed from individual and societal perspectives
- The biology and physiology of aging
- Food and nutrition needs for the aging population
- Brain function and cognition in the aged
- Management of chronic and/or age-related disease
- Identification and management of disease in specific populations
- Regenerative and anti-aging medical interventions
- Aging and sexual expression
- Genetics and aging
- Medications, dietary supplements, and regulatory oversight

An aging population will also have significant social and cultural impacts—on all age groups, as well as the aged themselves

Theme 4: Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

- Increased demands on family and community resources are viewed--and managed--differently across cultures, as is end-of-life care
- For the aging individual, changes in social relationships, living arrangements, and levels of independence must be navigated
- The societal impact of population aging
- Social support and networks
- Family structure, relationships, and responsibilities
- Spirituality, religious involvement, and mortality
- Cultures of end-of-life care
- Qualities of life for older people living in developing and developed countries
- Historical and anthropological perspectives on social response to aging
- Lifestyles of the aged
- Culturally specific responses to the aging
- Media representations of the aged

The Economic Outlook of an Aging Society

The growth in the older population is a relatively new phenomenon that began during the second half of the twentieth century, first in developed countries and more recently across developing countries as well. It is grounded in two recent developments: a reduction in birthrate, and developments in medical science that have significantly increased life expectancy.

Generally, men aged 65 and women aged 60 are classified as older people. In the richer, more developed countries, by 2050 about 30 percent of the population will be over the age of 60 years. A declining working population will have to create the income, wealth, and tax revenues needed to support the economic needs of the rising number of retired people, and this is likely to have enormous financial and political consequences. By 2050, the ratio of working people to those over age 65 in the United States will be about 3:1. This will have major implications for Social Security taxes and retirement planning. As a consequence of the large numbers retiring from the labor force, Social Security and other retirement systems will require re-organization. Key challenges include the financing of public pensions, health care costs of the aged, and long term care. Other significant issues include changes in labor, immigration, and family policies. There will be also a rising risk of retiree poverty for millions of people, especially for those who have been unable to save enough through their pension and retirement plans

Economic growth, taxation, consumption, investments, and the welfare system will all impact society across all age groups. The public sector will undergo new stresses, as will free market systems and economic growth. In this context, the world economy will demand increased cooperation of governments to resolve socioeconomic and political problems and to assist state and local communities in providing adequate services for the older citizens.

Public Health, Public Policy, and Government and Community Practices

Even with all the changes the aging population will bring, the aging phenomenon can be seen as a success for current public health policies – policies that are increasing the physical health, psychological and social well-being, and the cognitive and functional abilities of older people.

Opportunities for active aging abound, grounded in better health and longer work participation and security. Active aging programs are allowing people to realize their potential for extended physical, social, and mental well-being throughout their life course. These developments may significantly enhance the quality of life for people as they age. For continued success, our future public health policies and institutions will have to assume a leadership role, creating initiatives for the aged that apply both to individuals and population groups. Education programs must be initiated, work policies regarding age must adapt, and health promotion must be at the forefront. Such programs will position the growing, global aged community to continue to be productive, independent participants in life and the new world demographics. There is much knowledge about aging that can be applied, but societies have a record of responding slowly to crisis. Now is the time to prepare for the changes that will face all global societies in the coming decades.

Health, Wellness, and Aging

Health promotes productivity, and the opportunity to be productive encourages good health. A productive aged society would be a positive gain for society as a whole, as well as for the aged individuals.

The health of older people is improving over time. Recent generations have a lower disease occurrence and fewer health problems. Older people can live vigorous and more active lives until a much older age than in the past. Current intensive biomedical anti-aging interventions are helping to extend the health and productivity of human life. For instance, research has shown that a daily active fitness program will not only maintain physical health and cognitive abilities but can enhance physical and mental abilities. With encouragement and the need to be productive, older people can continue to be economic contributors, to the advantage of both the individual and the larger community and society.

Population aging also poses a great challenge for health care systems world-wide. As the proportion of the aged populations of nations increase, so can the occurrence of disability, frailty, and chronic diseases including Alzheimer's, cancer, and cardiovascular, and cerebral diseases. The demand for health services increases as people age. It has been estimated that nearly 60% of a person's health costs occur in the year before their death. As the population ages, the expenses of health care will increase, especially for the care of those with chronic ailments and diseases. Planning for these future demographics and the demands on both individuals and society needs to be proactive—not retroactive—when the situation reaches crisis proportions.

Social and Cultural Aspects of Aging

There is a societal obligation to understand how the needs and abilities of individuals can change with age and create programs, strategies, and sensibilities to aid this growing segment of population and society.

More people than ever are spending a significant amount of their lives in a non-work environment. These numbers will grow at a quickening pace. Living in a society where social lives are structured around work and its organization, how can we cope with a situation in which a large and now ever-growing segment of the population is leaving the domain of formally organized work? Will this new paradigm create a new structure of social inequality? Will we witness the grown of a new affluence divide, between age-defined welfare classes and production-based classes. Will age become an increasingly acute differentiator of poverty juxtaposed with productivity and achievement for the producer class?

With the current retirement structure, large shifts from the working population into retirement can be anticipated, often at the expense of the potential contributions of the aged to social well-being. Not only is the ratio of the older to younger adults increasing, but also the proportion of well-educated, healthy, and economically secure adults who are entering old age and who have the ability to continue to make significant contributions, but whose opportunities to do so may be limited. Concern over this growing disconnect between aged abilities and the roles they are expected to fill suggest we need urgent social policy reform. How can social policy increase the productivity of the aged and reduce the social and financial burden of supporting a growing older population? We need to develop better methods and strategies to integrate and keep aged citizens members of productive society. This leads to a key question: how will the large population of aged be able to live and function independently, carrying out activities and tasks essential to an acceptable quality of life?

Aging is marked by changes in physiology and psychological functioning, accompanied by difficulties in adjusting to new social conditions and everyday technologies. It also involves lost abilities such as visual acuity or physical impairment. There is a societal obligation to understand how the needs and abilities of individuals can change with age and create programs, strategies and sensibilities to aid this growing segment of population and society. To maintain a positive self-image, the aged person must develop new interests, roles, and relationships to replace those that have become diminished or lost. Society should not demand declining involvement of its aging members. Rather, we should take measures to avoid the injustices of aging by continuing to apply the same norms to old age as it does to other ages in the negotiation of variables such as ethnicity, gender, lifestyle, and socioeconomic status.

Aging & Social Change | Advisory Board

The principal role of the Advisory Board is to drive the overall intellectual direction of the Aging & Social Change Research Network and to consult on our foundational themes as they evolve along with the currents of the field. Board members are invited to attend the annual conference and provide important insights on conference development, including suggestions for speakers, venues, and special themes. We also encourage board members to submit articles for publication consideration to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* as well as proposals or completed manuscripts to the Aging & Social Change Book Imprint.

We are grateful for the continued service and support of the following world-class scholars and practitioners.

Scholar

A Social Knowledge Platform

Create Your Academic Profile and Connect to Peers

Developed by our brilliant Common Ground software team, **Scholar** connects academic peers from around the world in a space that is modulated for serious discourse and the presentation of knowledge works.
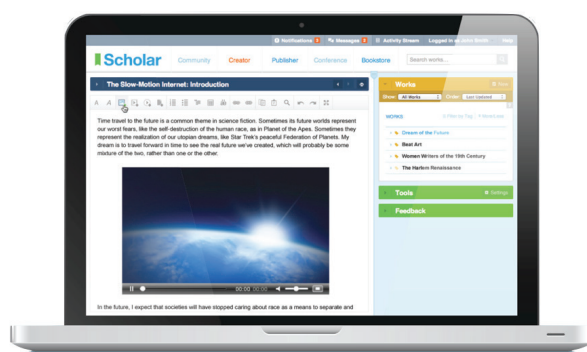
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- Joining a community with a *thematic or disciplinary focus.*
- Establishing a new knowledge community *relevant to your field.*
- Creating *new academic work* in our innovative publishing space.
- Building a *peer review network* around your work or courses.

Scholar Quick Start Guide

1. Navigate to http://cgscholar.com. Select [**Sign Up**] below 'Create an Account'.
2. Enter a "**blip**" (a very brief one-sentence description of yourself).
3. Click on the "**Find and join communities**" link located under the YOUR COMMUNITIES heading (On the left hand navigation bar).
4. Search for a community to join or create your own.

Scholar Next Steps – Build Your Academic Profile

- **About**: Include information about yourself, including a linked CV in the top, dark blue bar.
- **Interests**: Create searchable information so others with similar interests can locate you.
- **Peers**: Invite others to connect as a peer and keep up with their work.
- **Shares**: Make your page a comprehensive portfolio of your work by adding publications in the Shares area - be these full text copies of works in cases where you have permission, or a link to a bookstore, library or publisher listing. If you choose Common Ground's hybrid open access option, you may post the final version of your work here, available to anyone on the web if you select the 'make my site public' option.
- **Image**: Add a photograph of yourself to this page; hover over the avatar and click the pencil/edit icon to select.
- **Publisher**: All Common Ground community members have free access to our peer review space for their courses. Here they can arrange for students to write multimodal essays or reports in the Creator space (including image, video, audio, dataset or any other file), manage student peer review, co-ordinate assessments, and share students' works by publishing them to the Community space.

Scholar

A Digital Learning Platform
Use **Scholar** to Support Your Teaching

Scholar is a social knowledge platform that *transforms the patterns of interaction in learning by putting students first,* positioning them as knowledge producers instead of passive knowledge consumers. **Scholar** provides scaffolding to encourage making and sharing knowledge drawing from multiple sources rather than memorizing knowledge that has been presented to them.

Scholar also answers one of the most fundamental questions students and instructors have of their performance, "How am I doing?" Typical modes of assessment often answer this question either too late to matter or in a way that is not clear or comprehensive enough to meaningfully contribute to better performance.

A collaborative research and development project between Common Ground and the College of Education at the University of Illinois, **Scholar** contains a knowledge community space, a multimedia web writing space, a formative assessment environment that facilitates peer review, and a dashboard with aggregated machine and human formative and summative writing assessment data.

The following **Scholar** features are only available to Common Ground Knowledge Community members as part of their membership. Please email us at *support@cgscholar.com* if you would like the complimentary educator account that comes with participation in a Common Ground conference.

- Create projects for groups of students, involving draft, peer review, revision, and publication.
- Publish student works to each student's personal portfolio space, accessible through the web for class discussion.
- Create and distribute surveys.
- Evaluate student work using a variety of measures in the assessment dashboard.

The Scholar Learning and Feedback Ecology
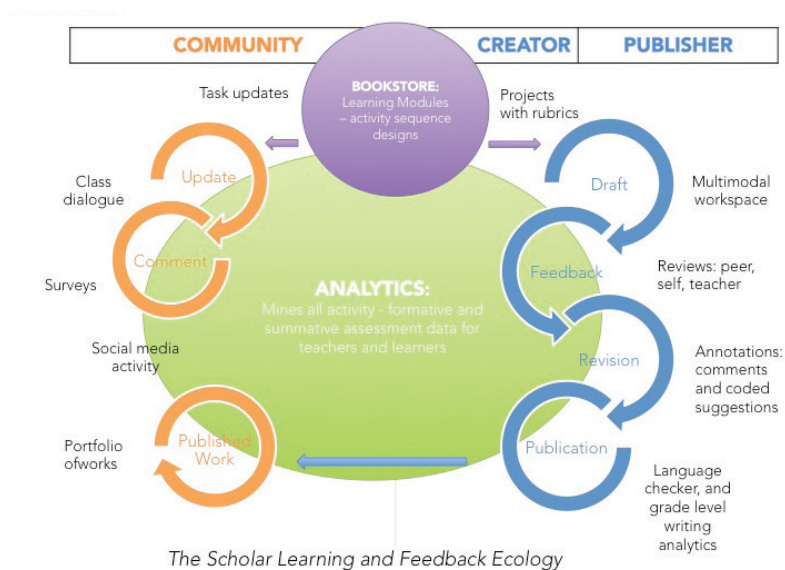
Scholar is a generation beyond learning management systems. It is what we term a *Digital Learning Platform*—it transforms learning by engaging students in powerfully horizontal "social knowledge" relationships. **For more information, visit: http://knowledge.cgscholar.com.**

Aging & Social Change Journal

A forum for the discussion of a rapidly growing segment of the population, in developed countries as well as in developing countries

About

The Journal of Aging and Social Change provides an international forum for the discussion of a rapidly growing segment of the population, in developed countries as well as in developing countries. Contributions range from broad theoretical and global policy explorations to detailed studies of the specific human physiological, health, economic, and social dynamics of aging in today's global society. The journal is a focal point for interdisciplinary research involving psychology, neuroscience, economics, sociology, anthropology, demography, nursing, biology, medicine, public health, epidemiology, gerontology, pharmacology, dentistry, health behavior and health education, "third age" education, management, marketing, and communications. Articles cover a range from big picture questions of public policy to the fine detail of research and practice-based discussion.

The Journal of Aging and Social Change is peer-reviewed, supported by rigorous processes of criterion-referenced article ranking and qualitative commentary, ensuring that only intellectual work of the greatest substance and highest significance is published.

Editor

Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden

Reviewers

Articles published in *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* are peer reviewed by scholars who are active members of the Aging & Social Change Research Network. Reviewers may be past or present conference delegates, fellow submitters to the collection, or scholars who have volunteered to review papers (and have been screened by Common Ground's editorial team). This engagement with the knowledge community, as well as Common Ground's synergistic and criterion-based evaluation system, distinguishes *The Journal of Aging and Social Change's* peer review process from journals that have a more top-down approach to refereeing. Reviewers are assigned to papers based on their academic interests and scholarly expertise. In recognition of the valuable feedback and publication recommendations that they provide, reviewers are acknowledged as Reviewers in the volume that includes the paper(s) they reviewed. Thus, in addition to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* Editors and Advisory Board, the Reviewers contribute significantly to the overall editorial quality and content of the journal.

The Publication Process

Our long-time authors are no-doubt familiar with using our CGPublisher system to submit and track the progress of articles for publication. After fifteen years of dependable service, we are making preparations to give CGPublisher a well-deserved retirement. As we preparing for this exciting change, some of the familiar processes will be changing. Authors will still receive messages throughout each phase of the publication process and can contact support@cgnetworks.org with any questions or concerns.

Step 1: Review the Requirements

All article submissions must meet the Article Requirements listed on our Author Guidelines page: http://cgnetworks.org/support/author-guidelines. Before submitting your article, please thoroughly review these requirements, and revise your article to follow these rules. Initial submissions that do not meet these requirements will be returned to the author(s) for revision.

Step 2: Upload the Submission

Once you have revised your initial submission to meet the article requirements, please visit our Article Submission page: http://cgnetworks.org/support/submit.

Step 3: Checking Progress

Once your article is received, you will receive updates on the status of its progress. During this time, legacy submissions will continue to be managed in CGPublisher while newer submissions will be managed internally by the editorial staff. Authors of both newer and legacy submissions will continue to receive status updates on the progress of their article.

- CGPublisher users can see the status an article by logging into CGPublisher at www.cgpublisher.com and status updates will be sent via email from cgpublisher.com.
- Authors of newer submissions can learn the status an article by contacting articlestatus@cgnetworks.org and status updates will be sent via email from articlestatus@cgnetworks.org.

Step 4: Initial Submission Accepted for Peer Review

Submitted articles are then verified against the Article Requirements (listed in the Author Guidelines). If your article satisfies these requirements, your identity and contact details are then removed, and the article is matched to two appropriate referees and sent for review. Please note, during this time authors are eligible to be selected as a reviewer for other articles in this same stage. Full details regarding the rules, expectations, and policies on peer review can be found on our Publication Ethics page listed under the Peer Review Policies section and our Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement section: http://cgnetworks.org/journals/publication-ethics.

Step 5: Peer Review Decision

When both referee reports are returned, and after the referees' identities have been removed, you will be notified by email and provided with the reviewer reports. Articles that have been rejected once in the peer review process are allowed a second opportunity to be reviewed by two new reviewers. To be reviewed by two new reviewers, you will need to make revisions based on the comments and feedback of the first round of review, and these changes must be detailed using a change note: http://cgnetworks.org/support/change-note-journal-article. If an article is not accepted by peer review after this second opportunity, it will be withdrawn from consideration.

Step 6: Membership Confirmation

If your article has been accepted or accepted with revisions, it will enter the membership confirmation stage. We require at least one author associated with the article to have a unique Network Membership or Conference registration: http://cgnetworks.org/support/register-for-a-membership. Please note, a paid conference registration includes a complimentary Research Network Membership, which will allow you to skip this step.

Step 7: Publication Agreement

Next you will be asked to accept the Publishing Agreement. If you are interested in Hybrid Open Access, this step is the best time to register for Open Access Publication: http://cgnetworks.org/journals/hybrid-open-access.

Step 8: Prepare the Final Submission

After the publication agreement is final, you will have thirty days to complete any revisions to your final submission and return your article. Please ensure your final submission meets the Final Submission Requirements before returning your article: http://cgnetworks.org/support/final-submission-downloads-and-guides. This includes such criteria as the correct the use of the Chicago Manual of Style (seventeenth edition) and the other listed requirements: http://cgnetworks.org/support/chicago-manual-of-style-citations-quick-guide. Articles that have been accepted with revisions will require a change note to be included with the final submission. Articles that do not meet these requirements will be returned for revision until these requirements are satisfied.

Step 9: Final Checks ("Ready for Typesetting" in CGPublisher)

Once we have received the final submission of your article, our Publishing Department will give your article a final review. During this step, CGPublisher users will see a workflow status listed as "Ready for Typesetting," indicating that the final submission is ready for inspection.

Step 10: Copy Editing and Proof Inspection

If the final submission meets the Final Submission Requirements, the article will enter Copy Editing. During Copy Editing, our editorial staff will note minor problems with citations, references, grammar, spelling, or formatting. The author(s) will be responsible for correcting these noted problems. Careful adherence to the article template and the citation style guide will greatly minimize the need for corrections. After all copy editing notes have been resolved, we will create a typeset proof for the author(s) to inspect.

Step 11: Article Publication

Individual articles are published "Web First" to our CG Scholar DOI: https://cgscholar.com/bookstore. After web-first publication, complete journal issues follow annually, biannually, or quarterly depending on the journal. Web-first published articles include a full citation and a registered DOI permalink. Be sure to keep your CG Scholar profile up-to-date (https://cgscholar.com/identity) and add your ORCID iD (https://orcid.org/register) to maximize your article visibility.

Submission Timeline

You may submit your article for publication to the journal at any time throughout the year. The rolling submission deadlines are as follows:

- Submission Round One – 15 January
- Submission Round Two – 15 April
- Submission Round Three – 15 July
- Submission Round Four – 15 October

Note: If your article is submitted after the final deadline for the volume, it will be considered for the following year's volume. The sooner you submit, the sooner your article will begin the peer review process. Also, because we publish "Web First," early submission means that your article will published with a full citation as soon as it is ready, even if that is before the full issue is published.

Hybrid Open Access

All Common Ground Journals are Hybrid Open Access. Hybrid Open Access is an option increasingly offered by both university presses and well-known commercial publishers.

Hybrid Open Access means some articles are available only to subscribers, while others are made available at no charge to anyone searching the web. Authors pay an additional fee for the open access option. Authors may do this because open access is a requirement of their research-funding agency, or they may do this so non-subscribers can access their article for free.

Common Ground's open access charge is $250 per article—a very reasonable price compared to our hybrid open access competitors and purely open access journals resourced with an author publication fee. Digital articles are normally only available through individual or institutional subscriptions or for purchase at $5 per article. However, if you choose to make your article Open Access, this means anyone on the web may download it for free.

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Common Ground is proud to announce an exciting new model of scholarly publishing called Institutional Open Access.

Institutional Open Access allows faculty and graduate students to submit articles to Common Ground journals for unrestricted open access publication. These articles will be freely and publicly available to the whole world through our hybrid open access infrastructure. With Institutional Open Access, instead of the author paying a per-article open access fee, institutions pay a set annual fee that entitles their students and faculty to publish a given number of open access articles each year.

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International Award for Excellence

The Journal of Aging and Social Change presents an annual International Award for Excellence for new research or thinking in the area of the changing social dynamics of aging. All articles submitted for publication in *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* are entered into consideration for this award. The review committee for the award is selected from the International Advisory Board for the journal and the annual Aging & Society Conference. The committee selects the winning article from the ten highest-ranked articles emerging from the review process and according to the selection criteria outlined in the reviewer guidelines.

Award Winner, Volume No. 7

Patrick Burden, LCSW, Program Coordinator, Mount Sinai Health Partners, New York City, USA

For the Article

"Seeing Healthcare through a Social Work Lens: Tackling Disparities and Inequalities for the Elder African American Male," *The International Journal of Aging and Society*, Volume 7, Issue 4

Abstract

Health disparities between whites and people of color are shrinking but are far from eliminated. Specifically, elderly African American men continue to have poorer health outcomes than their white counterparts. Disparities are present across several metrics, including mortality rates from common diseases and overall life expectancy, as well as lower rates of healthcare utilization. Several factors contribute to these inequities: discrimination and lack of access to the healthcare system, mistrust in the healthcare system, and an underutilization of preventive services. As healthcare moves toward population management, it is crucial that these disparities are lessened. This article aims to individually and collectively examine the factors above from a social work perspective and propose ideas for change based on data from a transitional care program that aims to prevent hospital readmissions by engaging patients and empowering them to manage their own healthcare. This article underscores the need for top-down changes to make healthcare delivery more effective for underserved populations while simultaneously addressing ways to shift perspectives in communities of color to stimulate enhanced engagement with the healthcare system.

Community Membership and Personal Subscriptions

As part of each conference registration, all conference participants (both virtual and in-person) have a one-year digital subscription to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change*. This complimentary personal subscription grants access to the current volume as well as the entire backlist. The period of complimentary access begins at the time of registration and ends one year after the close of the conference. After that time, delegates may purchase a personal subscription.

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Common Ground offers print and digital subscriptions to all of its journals. Subscriptions are available to *The Journal of Aging and Social Change* and to custom suites based on a given institution's unique content needs. Subscription prices are based on a tiered scale that corresponds to the full-time enrollment (FTE) of the subscribing institution.

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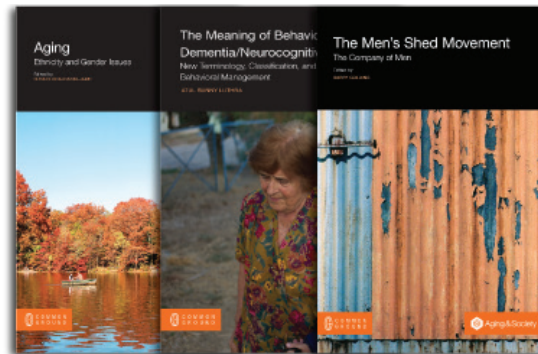
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- Collections of articles published in our journals
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Books should be between 30,000 and 150,000 words in length. They are published simultaneously in print and electronic formats and are available through Amazon and as Kindle editions. To publish a book, please send us a proposal including:

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- Author(s)/editor(s)
- Draft back-cover blurb
- Author bio note(s)
- Table of contents
- Intended audience and significance of contribution
- Sample chapters or complete manuscript
- Manuscript submission date

Proposals can be submitted by email to books@cgnetworks.org. Please note the book imprint to which you are submitting in the subject line.

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Common Ground Research Networks is seeking distinguished peer reviewers to evaluate book manuscripts.

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Common Ground recognizes the important role of reviewers by acknowledging book reviewers as members of the Editorial Review Board for a period of at least one year. The list of members of the Editorial Review Board will be posted on our website.

If you would like to review book manuscripts, please send an email to books@cgnetworks.org with:

- A brief description of your professional credentials
- A list of your areas of interest and expertise
- A copy of your CV with current contact details

If we feel that you are qualified and we require refereeing for manuscripts within your purview, we will contact you.

Men's Stories for a Change: Ageing Men Remember

The Older Men's Memory Work Group:
Randy Barber, Vic Blake, Jeff Hearn, David Jackson, Richard Johnson, Zbyszek Luczynski, and Dan McEwan
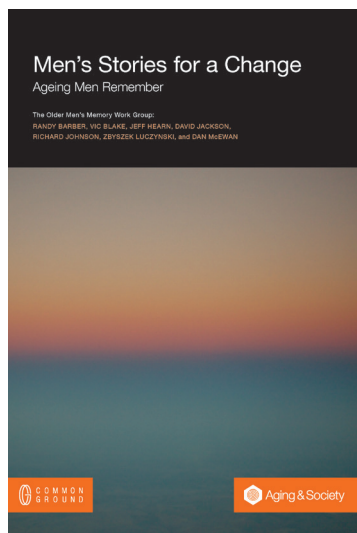
Men's Stories for a Change records and analyses stories written by a group of older men who met over thirteen years to share memories about ageing and masculinity. So here there are stories of love and sex, bodily change, crisis and disturbance, politics and power, struggles with violent feelings and action, work, sport, clothes, peeing, hair, and hairlessness. These men share a view of manhood, gender, and ageing that, while critical of dominant frames and inspired by feminist politics, is optimistic without underestimating the challenges of older age and old age, including the approach to the end of life. They see ageing as an opportunity for personal and social and, indeed, political change, for dealing with longstanding issues, especially around gender and power, and as a time of innovating too. This project aims to help, if only in some small way, in opening up these issues, freeing up in a profeminist direction the voices of other men individually or collectively, ageing or otherwise.

The authors have all been involved in some kind of men's anti-sexist, profeminist politics, and/or men's personal development work, along with other personal and political activism in such arenas as anti-nuclear, anti-racism, green, left, socialist, and peace politics over the years. Using the methods of memory work, the writers are both subjects and objects; the text cuts across that division too. Similarly, this volume can be located in various traditions, genres, and forms of writing. This is a project that is both finished and unfinished.

Author Bios:

The Older Men's Memory Work Group ran for thirteen years from 2002 to 2015, and in the final phases comprised Randy Barber, Vic Blake, Jeff Hearn, David Jackson, Richard Johnson, Zbyszek Luczynski, and Dan McEwan; in addition, Jean-Pierre Boulé, Harry Ferguson, Ray Marshall, David Morgan, Rob Pattman, and Linn Sandberg attended at different times. The authors, in the core group, are white, though with different ethnic backgrounds, gender and sexual identities, and educational pathways even with various forms of higher education. Several members of the group have been involved with writing and publishing on men, masculinities, gender, and politics.

The Men's Shed Movement: The Company of Men

Barry Golding (ed.)

Invented in Australia, the remarkable men's shed movement has spread from the back blocks of Australia to reach a total of more than 1,400 Men's Sheds in diverse countries on opposite sides of the world.

This book provides a fascinating, carefully evidenced, and definitive story of men's sheds for the first time. It is a book and movement whose time has come. Many nations are struggling to meet the needs and interests of men beyond the workplace. Over two decades, the men's shed movement has mushroomed from the ground up to become a strongly networked international movement, not only in Australia, but now Ireland, the UK, New Zealand, and continental Europe.

How and why this has happened and what the evidence and research means for service providers, communities, and the men in the men's sheds movement is thoroughly explored. Lead author, Professor Barry Golding, Federation University Australia, is the respected world expert in the field, being a patron of the Australian Men's Shed Association and the winner of the coveted *Ted Donnelly Award* in 2013 for his "outstanding contribution to the men's shed movement."

Editor Bio:

Barry Golding is an adjunct professor of education in the Faculty of Education and Arts, Federation University Australia, Ballarat. Barry has extensive research experience in all adult learning sectors. In the past 25 years, his research has focused mainly on equity and access in adult and community education, with a recent emphasis on learning experienced by men informally through participation in community organizations. He has completed many national and international studies of men's learning and well-being through community participation including men's sheds. Barry is honorary patron of the Australian Men's Sheds Association and a board member of Adult Learning Australia.

The Meaning of Behaviors in Dementia/ Neurocognitive Disorders: New Terminology, Classification, and Behavioral Management

Sunny Atul Luthra

Understanding the *meaning* of behaviors in dementia/major neurocognitive disorder (D/NCD) is proposed as an essential step to make substantive progress in developing pharmacological and behavioral interventions. This book encompasses the synopsis of the direction sought from behavioral and developmental psychology and dementia literature to achieve the aforementioned goal.

This book will provide a historical overview of the literature on the existing terminology and classification of behaviors in D/NCD, identification of limitations and gaps, and proposed future direction in this area of dementia care.

The first essential step in attaining this goal was to develop a comprehensive biopsychosocial model for the occurrence of behaviors in D/NCD, as all existing models are dichotomized along biological and psychosocial paradigms. The second step was identification of criteria to develop a reliable and valid classification system for this BPS model.

This process involved aggregation of individual behavioral symptoms into:
1. Clinically meaningful behavioral categories
2. Defining the *meaning* portrayed by each of these individual behavioral categories
3. Identification of the *specification of the theoretical constructs*, which justified the aggregation of individual behavioral symptoms into clinically meaningful categories

In clinical practice, identification of individual behavioral symptoms under each of the identified behavioral category will provide the clinician with a theoretical framework to ascribe the meaning or the purpose for its presence in the patient. This added understanding for the presence of behaviors should assist the clinician in developing behavioral interventions that are sustainable and affordable, thereby optimizing the use of medications.

Author Bio:

Dr. Sunny Luthra is presently an associate clinical professor at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in the faculty of health sciences, Department of Behavioural Neuroscience. He is also affiliated as a research scientist with the Research Institute for Aging, Schlegel, University of Waterloo, Ontario. He is currently working in the capacity of medical coordinator in the Program for Older Adults at Homewood Health Centre in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. He is also affiliated in the same capacity with the St. Peter's site of Hamilton Health Science in Hamilton, Ontario. His clinical and research focus is on developing safe pharmacological and affordable non-pharmacological treatment interventions for behaviors in moderate to advanced dementia.

Aging: Ethnicity and Gender Issues

Elvia Krajewski-Jaime (ed.)
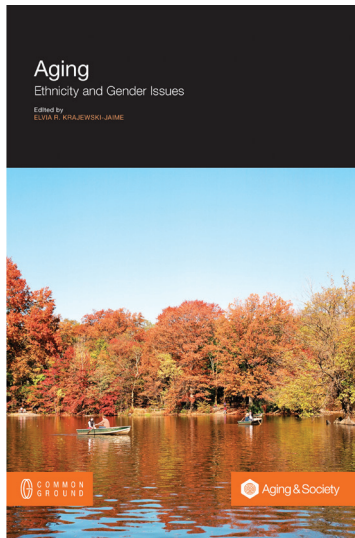
This book is ideal for students in the health and human service professions. It focuses on the field of aging and it examines ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation, areas that are recognized by gerontologists as critical in understanding the social and behavioral factors that influence the life course of individuals as they age. The book addresses five major ethnic groups: Asian American, African American, Arab American, Hispanic/Latino American, and Native American, and it provides a broad knowledge base of the issues, needs, concerns, and strengths of these rapidly growing older populations. This book was written by scholars from different universities, of different ages, different ethnicities, and of different disciplines, such as the fields of sociology, social work, social welfare, anthropology, criminology, and nursing.

Author Bio:

Elvia R. Krajewski-Jaime, PhD, is a professor of social work at Eastern Michigan University. Her teaching, scholarship, and practice efforts have been focused in the area of aging, particularly with culturally diverse populations. She holds a baccalaureate degree in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania, a master's degree in social administration from Temple University, and a PhD in social work from the University of Texas at Austin.

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Scholar

Aging & Society Conference

Curating global interdisciplinary spaces, supporting professionally rewarding relationships

Conference History

Founded in 2011, Aging & Society Conference provides an international forum for the discussion of: processes of aging, accompanying individual, family, community, national, and international impacts, and social and cultural ramifications or aging on societies.

Aging & Society Conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, Inclusiveness, and Interaction. Conference delegates include leaders in the field as well as emerging scholars, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

Past Conferences

- 2011—University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, USA
- 2012—University of British Columbia-Robson Square, Vancouver, Canada
- 2013—University Center, Chicago, USA
- 2014—Manchester, UK
- 2015—Catholic University of America, Washington DC, USA
- 2016—Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden
- 2017—Unviersity of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, USA

Plenary Speaker Highlights

Aging & Society Conference has a rich history of featuring leading and emerging voices from the field, including:

- **John L. Graham**, Director of Centre for Global Leadership, Paul Merage School of Business, University of California, Irvine, USA (2011)
- **Kata Heinemann**, Project Co-Director, The Greying of AIDS, New York City, USA (2013)
- **Susanne Iwarsson**, Professor & Director, Centre for Ageing and Supportive Environments, Lund University, Lund, Sweden (2016)
- **Teresa Liu-Ambrose**, Director, Aging, Mobility, & Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada (2012)
- **James Nazroo**, Honorary Professor, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK (2014)
- **Joakim Palme**, Professor, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden (2016)
- **John M. Thompson**, Executive Director, Midlands Community Development Corporation, Columbia, USA (2015)
- **Kieran Walsh**, Acting Director, Irish Centre for Social Gerontology; Director, Project Lifecourse, Institute for Lifecourse and Society (2017)
- **Sharon Wray**, Reader in Sociology, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, UK (2012)

Past Partners

Over the years, Aging & Society Conference has had the pleasure of working with the following organizations:

Alzheimer Society of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada (2012)

The Greying of AIDS
New York City, USA (2013)

National Institute for the Study
of Ageing and Later Life (NISAL),
Linköping University
Linköping, Sweden (2016)

Somali Women and Children's
Support Network
Toronto, Canada (2012)

Become a Partner

Common Ground Research Networks has a long history of meaningful and substantive partnerships with universities, research institutes, government bodies, and non-governmental organizations. Developing these partnerships is a pillar of our Research Network agenda. There are a number of ways you can partner with a Common Ground Research Networks. Contact us at support@agingandsocialchange.com to become a partner.

Conference Principles and Features

The structure of the conference is based on four core principles that pervade all aspects of the research network:

International

This conference travels around the world to provide opportunities for delegates to see and experience different countries and locations. But more importantly, the Aging & Society Conference offers a tangible and meaningful opportunity to engage with scholars from a diversity of cultures and perspectives. This year, delegates from over 28 countries are in attendance, offering a unique and unparalleled opportunity to engage directly with colleagues from all corners of the globe.

Interdisciplinary

Unlike association conferences attended by delegates with similar backgrounds and specialties, this conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a shared interest in the themes and concerns of this network. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applauded, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged.

Inclusive

Anyone whose scholarly work is sound and relevant is welcome to participate in this network and conference, regardless of discipline, culture, institution, or career path. Whether an emeritus professor, graduate student, researcher, teacher, policymaker, practitioner, or administrator, your work and your voice can contribute to the collective body of knowledge that is created and shared by this network.

Interactive

To take full advantage of the rich diversity of cultures, backgrounds, and perspectives represented at the conference, there must be ample opportunities to speak, listen, engage, and interact. A variety of session formats, from more to less structured, are offered throughout the conference to provide these opportunities.

Plenary

Plenary speakers, chosen from among the world's leading thinkers, offer formal presentations on topics of broad interest to the community and conference delegation. One or more speakers are scheduled into a plenary session, most often the first session of the day. As a general rule, there are no questions or discussion during these sessions. Instead, plenary speakers answer questions and participate in informal, extended discussions during their Garden Sessions.

Garden Conversation

Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.

Talking Circles

Held on the first day of the conference, Talking Circles offer an early opportunity to meet other delegates with similar interests and concerns. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and then engage in extended discussion about the issues and concerns they feel are of utmost importance to that segment of the community. Questions like "Who are we?", "What is our common ground?", "What are the current challenges facing society in this area?", "What challenges do we face in constructing knowledge and effecting meaningful change in this area?" may guide the conversation. When possible, a second Talking Circle is held on the final day of the conference, for the original group to reconvene and discuss changes in their perspectives and understandings as a result of the conference experience. Reports from the Talking Circles provide a framework for the delegates' final discussions during the Closing Session.

Themed Paper Presentations

Paper presentations are grouped by general themes or topics into sessions comprised of three or four presentations followed by group discussion. Each presenter in the session makes a formal twenty-minute presentation of their work; Q&A and group discussion follow after all have presented. Session Chairs introduce the speakers, keep time on the presentations, and facilitate the discussion. Each presenter's formal, written paper will be available to participants if accepted to the journal.

Colloquium

Colloquium sessions are organized by a group of colleagues who wish to present various dimensions of a project or perspectives on an issue. Four or five short formal presentations are followed by a moderator. A single article or multiple articles may be submitted to the journal based on the content of a colloquium session.

Focused Discussion

For work that is best discussed or debated, rather than reported on through a formal presentation, these sessions provide a forum for an extended "roundtable" conversation between an author and a small group of interested colleagues. Several such discussions occur simultaneously in a specified area, with each author's table designated by a number corresponding to the title and topic listed in the program schedule. Summaries of the author's key ideas, or points of discussion, are used to stimulate and guide the discourse. A single article, based on the scholarly work and informed by the focused discussion as appropriate, may be submitted to the journal.

Workshop/Interactive Session

Workshop sessions involve extensive interaction between presenters and participants around an idea or hands-on experience of a practice. These sessions may also take the form of a crafted panel, staged conversation, dialogue or debate—all involving substantial interaction with the audience. A single article (jointly authored, if appropriate) may be submitted to the journal based on a workshop session.

Poster Sessions

Poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. These sessions allow for engagement in informal discussions about the work with interested delegates throughout the session.

Virtual Lightning Talk

Lightning talks are 5-minute "flash" video presentations. Authors present summaries or overviews of their work, describing the essential features (related to purpose, procedures, outcomes, or product). Like Paper Presentations, Lightning Talks are grouped according to topic or perspective into themed sessions. Authors are welcome to submit traditional "lecture style" videos or videos that use visual supports like PowerPoint. Final videos must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. After the conference, videos are then presented on the community YouTube channel. Full papers can based in the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.

Virtual Poster

This format is ideal for presenting preliminary results of work in progress or for projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. Each poster should include a brief abstract of the purpose and procedures of the work. After acceptance, presenters are provided with a template, and Virtual Posters are submitted as a PDF or in PowerPoint. Final posters must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. Full papers can based in the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.

Tuesday, 18 September

8:00–8:45	Conference Registration Desk Open
8:45–9:15	Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States Dr. Edward Drott, Associate Professor, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan Dr. Hiromi Wantanabe, Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden, and Editor, *The Journal of Aging and Social Change*, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States
9:15–10:05	Plenary Session—Dr. Robin Miller, Deputy Director, Health Services Management Centre, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, and Senior Associate, International Foundation for Integrated Care *"Collaborative Competence: What are the Skills, Values, and Behaviours That We Need for Integrated Care?"*
10:05–10:35	Garden Conversation (Q&A) and Coffee Break
10:35–12:05	Symposium - "Current Issues: Community Base of Social Welfare in Japan" Dr. Morihisa Furuichi, Representative Director, Goyokiki Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan Dr. Daisuke Iida, Chief Director, Social Welfare Juridical Person, Fukushi-Gakudan, Chiba, Japan Dr. Ai Urata, Community Social Worker, Bunkyo-ku Council of Social Welfare, Tokyo, Japan Dr. Mika Yamamoto, Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan Dr. Dan Kayama (moderator), Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan
12:05–12:20	Garden Conversation (Q&A)
12:20–13:10	Lunch
13:10–13:55	Talking Circles Room 1 (1701) - Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging Room 2 (1702) - Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging Room 3 (1710) - Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness Room 4 (1709) - Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging Room 7 (1608) - 2018 Special Focus: *Aging, Health, Well-being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*
13:55–15:10	Parallel Sessions
15:10–15:25	Coffee Break
15:25–17:05	Parallel Sessions
17:05–17:15	Transition Break
17:15–18:45	Welcome Reception

Wednesday, 19 September

8:00–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:15	Daily Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States
9:15–10:05	Plenary Session—Dr. Yoshinori Fujiwara, Team Leader, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan *"Win-win-win Strategy: Promoting Intergenerational Interactions and Relationships in Japanese Communities"*
10:05–10:35	Garden Conversation (Q&A) and Coffee Break
10:35–11:25	Joint Plenary Session—Dr. Gerhard Naegele, Professor, The Technical University of Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany Dr. Franz Waldenberger, Professor, The German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tokyo, Japan *"Long-Term Care Provision in Times of Demographic Change – Japan-Germany Compared"*
11:25–11:55	Garden Conversation (Q&A)
11:55–12:45	Lunch
12:45–13:30	Parallel Sessions
13:30–13:40	Transition Break
13:40–14:55	Parallel Sessions
14:55–15:10	Coffee Break
15:10–16:25	Parallel Sessions
16:25–16:35	Transition Break
16:35–17:20	Closing Session and Award Ceremony

Special Events

Pre-Conference Tour: Walking Tour of Rikugien Garden

Monday, 17 September | Time: 9:30-11:30 | Duration: 2 hours
Meeting Location: JR "Komagome" Station, North Exit | Cost: US$10

All participants and attendees are welcome to join an informal walking tour of a traditional Japanese garden, the Rikugien. Rikugien is a traditional Japanese-style garden located in the midst of Tokyo. The garden was created in 1702 for Yanagisawa Yoshiyasu, a feudal lord (daimyō) who served as an official in the Tokugawa government.

Let's have a quiet time and relax in the megalopolis. This event is hosted by student volunteers.

Bonus events: tea ceremony, origami

Conference Welcome Reception

Tuesday, 18 September | Time: Directly following the last session of the day
Location: Sky Hall at Toyo University (building 2, floor 16) | Cost: Complimentary to all conference delegates

Common Ground Research Networks and the Aging & Society Conference will be hosting a welcome reception in Sky Hall at Toyo University. The reception will be held directly following the last sessions of the day on Tuesday, 18 September. Join other conference delegates and plenary speakers for drinks, light hors d'oeuvres, and a chance to converse.

Conference Dinner: Tyoujuan

Tuesday, 18 September | Time: 19:30 (7:30 PM) | Location: Tyoujuan | Cost: US$80

Tyoujuan is a traditional Japanese soba (buckwheat noodle) restaurant, which uses fresh, hand-made soba.
Dinner will include an aperitif, seasonal appetizer, soup, raw fish, a grilled dish, tempura, soba, and dessert, as well as sake.

Closing Session and Award Ceremony

Thursday, 19 September | Time: Directly following the last session of the day
Location: Toyo University, Plenary Room - 8B11 (building 8, basement level) | Cost: Complimentary to all conference delegates

Come join the plenary speakers and your fellow delegates for the Aging & Society Conference Closing Session and Award Ceremony, where there will be special recognition given to those who have helped at the conference as well as announcements for next year's conference. The ceremony will be held in the plenary room at Toyo University directly following the last session of the day.

Building 8, Basement Level

To Building No. 1

Barrier-free Route

Restrooms

EV

EV EV

EV

Registratiton Desk

Poster Presentation/
Lunch/Coffee

Main Venue

8B11

Accessible/Family Restroom

WC

Kitchen

WC
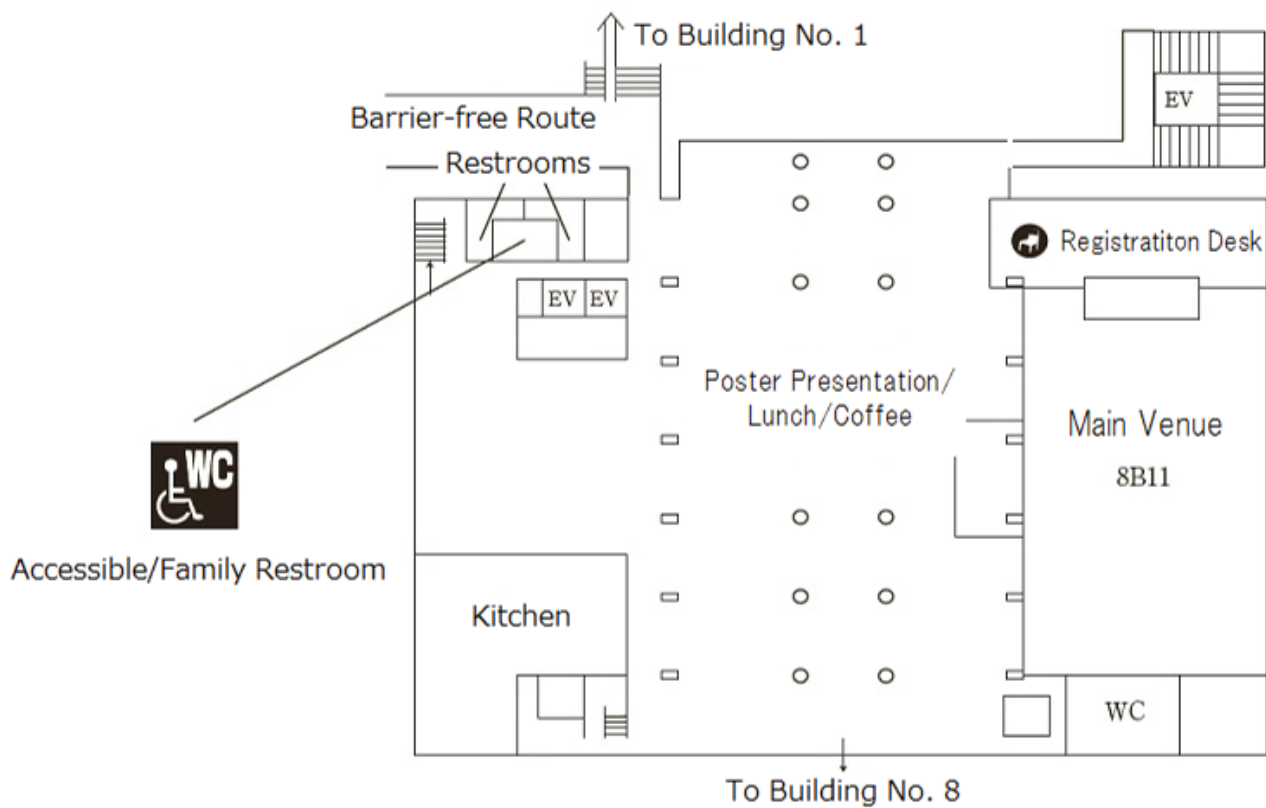
To Building No. 8

1st Basement Floor

Building 1, Floor 7

Restrooms

Parallel Sessions
Room #1～#4

Room #1

EV

1701

1702

Room #2

1703

1704

1705

1710

Room #3

1709

Room #4

1707

1706

7th Floor

Building 1, Floor 6

Restrooms

Parallel Sessions
Room #5～#9

Room #9

1601

Room #5

EV

1603

Room #6

1604

1602

1608

Room #7

1607

1606

1605

Room #8
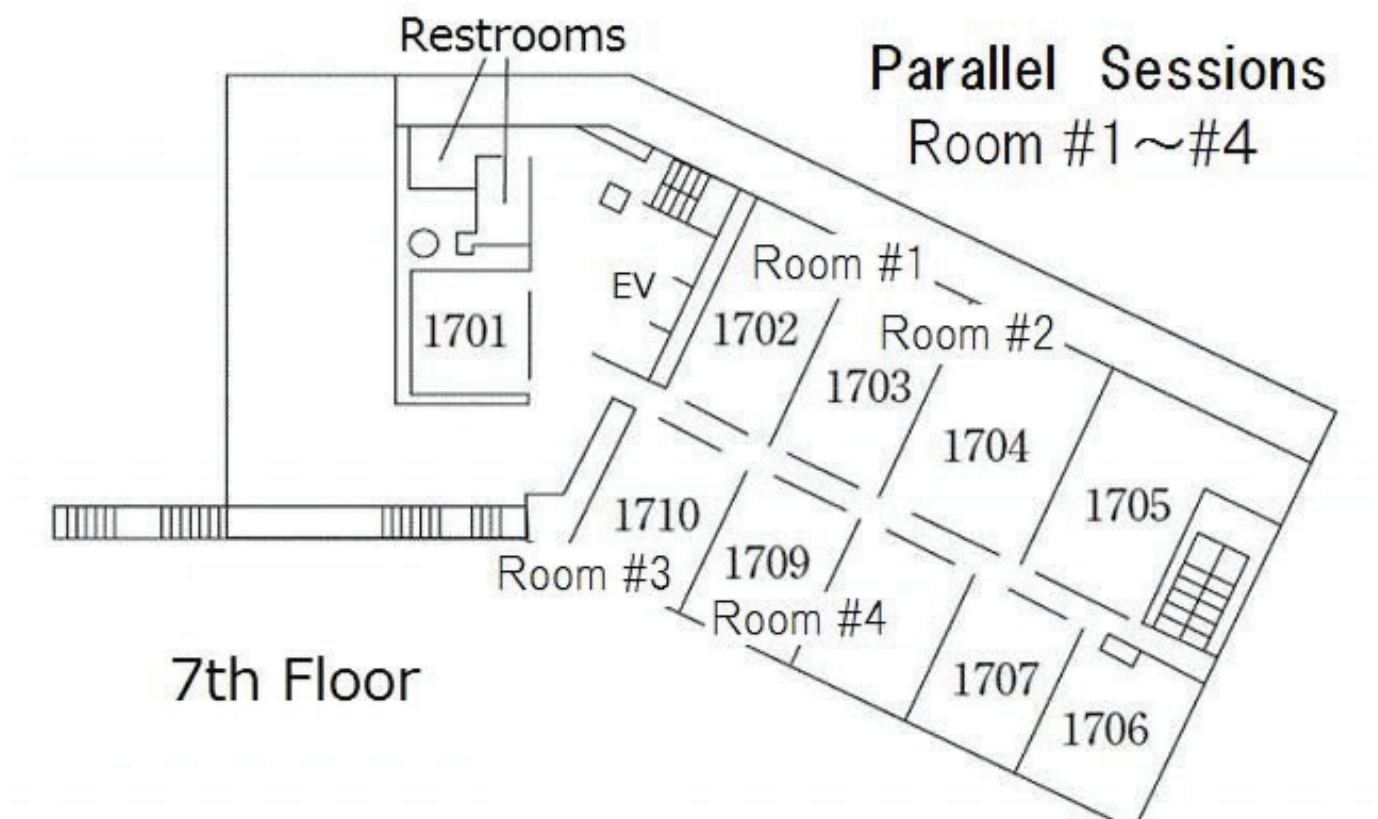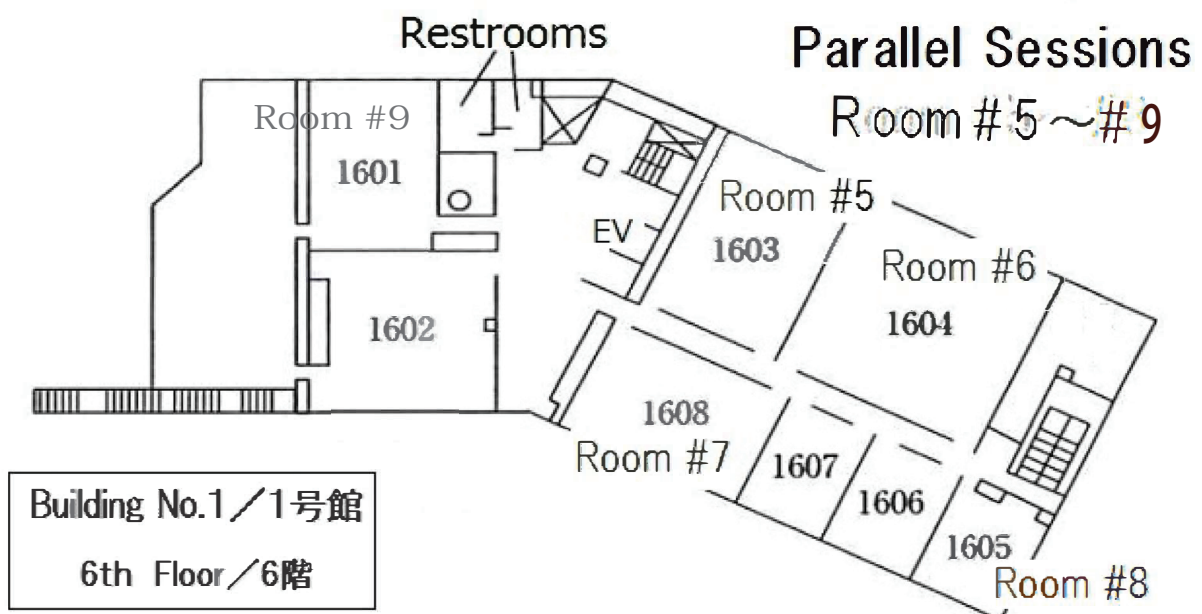
Building No.1／1号館

6th Floor／6階

Building 2, Floor 16
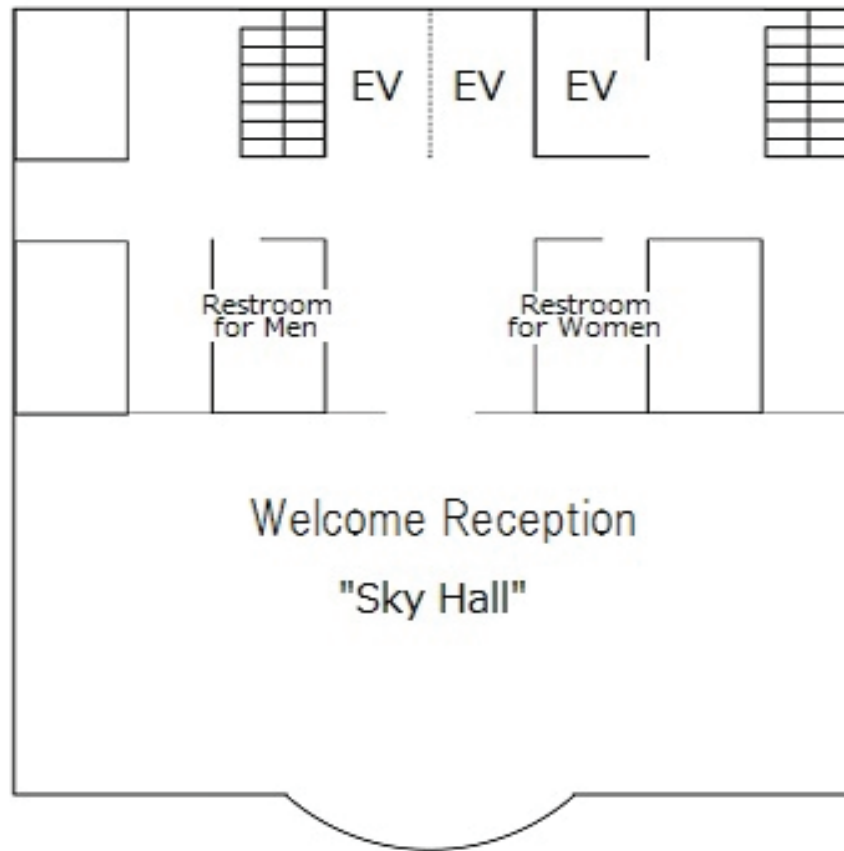
EV EV EV

Restroom
for Men

Restroom
for Women

Welcome Reception

"Sky Hall"

16th Floor

Yoshinori Fujiwara, Team Leader, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan

"Win-win-win Strategy: Promoting Intergenerational Interactions and Relationships in Japanese Communities"

Yoshinori Fujiwara graduated from the school of medicine at Hokkaido University and received his graduate degree from Kyoto University. He is team-leader of the Research Team for Social Participation and Community Health at Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology. He has been developing an intergenerational program, REPRINTS, at public elementary schools since 2004. Based on the findings of the program, he has demonstrated long-term effects of the intergenerational programs on functional capacity among senior volunteers and social capital. Also, he has conducted several community-based longitudinal studies and promoted prevention programs for social isolation and cognitive decline among older adults. He is vice-president of the Japan Society for Intergenerational Studies and NPO Japan Intergenerational Unity Association.

Robin Miller, Deputy Director, Health Services Management Centre, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

"Collaborative Competence: What are the Skills, Values, and Behaviours That We Need for Integrated Care?"

Robin Miller is an applied health and care researcher with a particular interest in new models of integrated and primary care. He coordinates and teaches on numerous leadership and management programs for clinicians, managers, and purchasers. Robin is the current Joint Editor in Chief of the International Journal of Integrated Care and Co-Editor of the Journal of Integrated Care. Prior to his academic career, Robin was a practitioner, manager, and commissioner, and has served as a non-executive director and chair of trustees within housing and charitable sectors. In addition to his University role, Robin is a Senior Associate of the International Foundation of Integrated Care, an advisory group member of the European Primary Care Network, and a Fellow of the School for Social Care Research.

Gerhard Naegele, Technical University, Dortmund, Germany

"Long-Term Care Provision in Times of Demographic Change – Japan-Germany Compared"

Dr. Gerhard Naegele received professional training as an industrial manager in Berlin. He has a background in business studies and education, and he earned his PhD from the University of Cologne in 1976. Naegele served as Scientific Assistant to the Chair for Welfare Policies at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences (1973–1976) and as Managing Director of the Institute of Social Policies and Societal Policies (1976–1981) at the University of Cologne, Germany. He was Professor for Local Social Policy at the Faculty for Social Work at Dortmund University of Applied Sciences from 1982 to 1992. Following this, he was University Professor (Chair) for Social Gerontology (1992–2013) and Director of the Institute of Gerontology (1992-2016) at the TU/Technical University of Dortmund, Germany. Since January 2017, Gerhard Naegele has been doing freelance work as an independent researcher and policy advisor.

Franz Waldenberger, Director, German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tokyo, Japan

"Long-Term Care Provision in Times of Demographic Change – Japan-Germany Compared"

Franz Waldenberger is Director of the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) in Tokyo. He is on leave from Munich University where he holds the professorship for Japanese Economy at the Munich School of Management and the Japan Center. He received his doctorate in economics from the University of Cologne. His research focuses on the Japanese Economy, Corporate Governance, and International Management. At DIJ he initiated the research program, "Risks and opportunities in Japan – challenges in face of an increasingly uncertain future." A major topic is ageing and population decline in Japanese regions. Waldenberger has published numerous articles and books on the Japanese economy. He is editor-in-chief of "Contemporary Japan" and a member of the editorial board of other Japan and Asia related social science and economics journals. He was visiting professor at Hitotsubashi University, Osaka City University, Tsukuba University, the University of Tokyo, and Shimomura Fellow at the Research Institute of Capital Formation of the Development Bank of Japan. He is a member of the German Japan Forum and a member of the board of the Japanese German Business Association (DJW).

Symposium—"Current Issues: Community Base of Social Welfare in Japan"

Morihisa Furuichi

Representative Director, GOYOKIKI Co., Ltd., Tokyo Japan

Morihisa Furuichi was born in 1979 and graduated from the Faculty of Management Information at Tama University in 2001. After graduating from university, he got a job at a major real estate company and became an entrepreneur by then end of the year. After working in the real estate business for nine years, he changed his focus to addressing social issues and created "GOYOKIKI Work."

Daisuke Iida

Chief Director, Social Welfare Juridical Person, Fukushi-Gakudan, Chiba, Japan

Daisuke Iida was born in 1978 and graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture at Tokyo University of Agriculture in 2000. In 2001, he completed his research degree at the Japan College of Social Work and established Fukushi-Gakudan. He launched Koisuru-Buta Laboratory Co. Ltd. in 2012. He completed the master's program at the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Chiba University in 2013. Daisuke Iida currently serves as a part-time lecturer at Chiba University and Tokyo University of the Arts.

Ai Urata

Community Social Worker, Bunkyo-ku Council of Social Welfare, Tokyo, Japan

After graduating from university, Ai Urata joined the Bunkyo-ku Social Welfare Council in 2009, working as a volunteer coordinator at the Volunteer and Citizen Activity Center. Since 2012, she has been in charge of the Komagome District as a community welfare coordinator. In this position, she supports people who are not well connected to social care networks and facilitates learning support groups, which create a mutual communication place for local residents.

Mika Yamamoto

Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

In 2018, Mika Yamamoto completed her PhD in Architecture from the Graduate School of Science and Technology at Meiji University. She worked as a researcher at the Tokyo Metropolitan Community Welfare Foundation before becoming a professor at Toyo University. Her research is focused on community welfare.

Dan Kayama (Moderator)

Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

Dan Kayama completed his PhD in Human Welfare Studies and is a certified social worker. His work focuses on community welfare and development, community based social work, and social exclusion. He served as Secretary General at the Japan Research Association for Community Development from 2014 to 2017. From 2013 to 2016, he was Commentator on "Social Welfare Seminar," a program on Japan's public broadcasting organization, NHK.

Sumiyo Brennan

Sumiyo Brennan is a PhD student at J.F. Oberlin University in Japan, having earlier completed her Master of Arts in interior design and gerontology at San Francisco State University. Her research focuses on older adults' quality of life and environmental facility design for dementia care. She is a certified administrator of Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly in the State of California and a certified community health worker in San Francisco. She has experience in professional areas including serving as a resident assistant at a long-term care facility as well as interning and volunteering at several non-profit senior facilities across Northern California.

Chunhua Chen

Chunhua Chen is a second year PhD student at the University of Bath in the United Kingdom studying social policy. Her research interests are social welfare, social policy, and inequality. Her PhD research, "Policymaking for Long-term Care Provision for Older Disabled People in China—A Comparative Study of Beijing and Shanghai Municipality," intends to reveal welfare policymaking processes in China. She holds a master's degree in public administration from Leiden University, Netherlands. Prior to returning to university for her PhD research, she worked for a leading think-tank in Beijing in the field of social policy and for the Red Cross Society of China.

Philip Corran

Philip Corran is a third year PhD student in the School of Population Health & Environmental Sciences at King's College London. Before undertaking his PhD, he completed an MA in social research at Goldsmiths College and an undergraduate degree in sociology from the University of Manchester. His PhD explores the everyday mobility of older disabled Londoners, focusing on their experiences in being mobile in an urban setting, the strategies they employ in expressing and maintaining their mobility, and how these factors relate to their health and well-being.

Chao Fang

Chao is finishing his PhD degree in sociology in the Centre for Death and Society (CDAS) at the University of Bath. His PhD thesis is developing a new approach to bereavement research by introducing a sociological concept of 'motivation' to explore individual bereavement experience, based on qualitative data collected from Britain, Japan, and China. Apart from his academic engagements, Chao has also actively been involved in a range of international collaborations. In 2016, Chao helped CDAS open up a ground-breaking dialogue with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) on death, dying, and bereavement research between the west and east.

Mary Jean Hande

Mary Jean Hande is a postdoctoral fellow in family studies and gerontology at Mount Saint Vincent University, Canada. Her recent doctoral research at the University of Toronto examined alternative community-based disability care formations, political consciousness, and organizing in the context of austerity in Ontario. Building on this, her postdoctoral research looks at transnational political economies of caring for older and disabled people. Her work is published in a variety of venues, including popular magazines, academic journals, academic websites, and edited volumes.

Junjie Huang

Dr. Junjie Huang is a research associate and cooperation project manager at the Sheffield School of Architecture (SSoA), University of Sheffield, United Kingdom. He has been involved in the ODESSA (optimizing care delivery models to support aging-in-place) project since February 2017 and has contributed to the older people's network analysis, the age-friendly environment, and the ageing-in-place scenario building and evaluation via various ODESSA research activities. Junjie holds a PhD in architecture from the University of Sheffield, and both a master's and bachelor's degree in architecutre from Tsinghua University. His practice, research, and teaching combine interests in inclusive design, human behavior, architectural psychology, social and environmental network analysis, AI-assisted design, sustainable building, and smart home technology.

Chungsun Lee

Chungsun Lee is a PhD candidate at University of Tokyo, Japan. Her research interests cover socio-cultural policies and dynamics of health, wellness, and interdisciplinary studies regarding cultural resources. As a winner of the Outstanding Paper/ Design Work Presentation Award at 26th UIA 2017, she has presented her work at international conferences including UNESCO and ICOMOS. While working at Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) from 2004 to 2014, she participated in various volunteering activities with regards to aging and care in socio-cultural perspectives. Her social contributions include winning first class prizes for the Achievement of Outstanding Services in Labor-management Cooperation twice, for both excellent personal section and group section in 2009 and 2013 at KEPCO.

Madelaine Ley

Madelaine Ley is a PhD candidate in science and technology studies researching the ethics of using social robots in elderly care, focusing particularly on how physical contact with robots shapes emotional intimacy and affects feelings of loneliness. Her academic work, including a master's in philosophy and bioethics, is all motivated by a desire to better understand human companionship. This work is largely shaped by her eleven years working and volunteering with Boarding Homes Ministry (BHM), an organization that gathers small communities of care in Toronto's inner-city.

Sarah Noone

Sarah Noone recently completed her PhD at the University of the West of Scotland, exploring the lived experience of community gardening for people with dementia. Prior to commencing her doctoral study, Sarah developed a variety of outdoor community engagement initiatives, and she seeks to contribute to the knowledge base concerning the value of such projects through her research. Sarah's research interests include the relationship between nature and well-being, particularly in relation to dementia, the intersections between community gardening, human rights, and citizenship, and holistic, collaborative approaches to community-based support for people with dementia.

Yutaro Ohashi

Yutaro Ohashi, PhD, is an Associate Professor in the Department of Information Technology and Media Design at Nippon Institute of Technology, Japan. He graduated with his PhD from Graduated School of Media and Governance at Keio University. He has been conducting research on service learning and project-based learning in computer science education, game-based learning environment design, and ICT use in an informal learning setting. His research projects received several awards including Good Design Award, Kids Design Award, and an educational award hosted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan.

Tassya Putho

Tassya is a PhD student at the School of Hospitality and Tourism Management, University of Surrey, United Kingdom. Her thesis explores the intersection of tourism, mobility and retirement with a specific sociocultural focus on transnational retirees of Thai descent. She is particularly interested in the social relationships, identities, and lifestyles of ageing groups with a migratory background. Previously, Tassya worked as a lecturer in tourism management at Khon Kaen University, Thailand. She obtained her MSc in events management from Bournemouth University, United Kingdom, and BA in travel industry management from Mahidol University, Thailand.

Lintje Sie

Lintje Sie is a seasonal academic and postdoctoral research fellow in the School of Business (Tourism) at The University of Queensland in Australia. Her research interests are related to older adults' travel-related decision making, positive psychology, leisure-service experiences, and subjective wellbeing.

Tuesday, 18 September	
08:00-08:45	**Conference Registration Desk Open**
08:45-09:15	**Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States; Dr. Edward Drott, Associate Professor, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan; Dr. Hiromi Wantanabe, Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan; Dr. Andreas Motel-Klingebiel, Professor, Ageing and Later Life, Department for Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University, Sweden, and Editor, The Journal of Aging and Social Change, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States**
09:15-10:05	**Plenary Session—Dr. Robin Miller, Deputy Director, Health Services Management Centre, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, and Senior Associate, International Foundation for Integrated Care**
	"Collaborative Competence: What are the Skills, Values, and Behaviours That We Need for Integrated Care?" **Dr. Robin Miller is an applied health and care researcher with a particular interest in new models of integrated and primary care. He coordinates and teaches on numerous leadership and management programs for clinicians, managers, and purchasers. Robin is the current Joint Editor in Chief of the International Journal of Integrated Care and Co-Editor of the Journal of Integrated Care. Prior to his academic career, Robin was a practitioner, manager, and commissioner, and has served as a non-executive director and chair of trustees within housing and charitable sectors. In addition to his University role, Robin is a Senior Associate of the International Foundation of Integrated Care, an advisory group member of the European Primary Care Network, and a Fellow of the School for Social Care Research.**
10:05-10:35	**Garden Conversation (Q&A) and Coffee Break**
10:35-12:05	**Symposium**
	"Current Issues: Community Base of Social Welfare in Japan" **Symposiasts:** **Dr. Morihisa Furuichi, Representative Director, Goyokiki Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan** **Dr. Daisuke Iida, Chief Director, Social Welfare Juridical Person, Fukushi-Gakudan, Chiba, Japan** **Dr. Ai Urata, Community Social Worker, Bunkyo-ku Council of Social Welfare, Tokyo, Japan** **Dr. Mika Yamamoto, Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan** **Moderator:** **Dr. Dan Kayama, Professor, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan**
12:05-12:20	**Garden Conversation (Q&A)**
12:20-13:10	**Lunch**
13:10-13:55	**Talking Circles**
	Held on the first day of the conference, Talking Circles offer an early opportunity to meet other delegates with similar interests and concerns. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and introduce themselves and their research interests to one another. **Room 1 (1701) - Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging** **Room 2 (1702) - Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging** **Room 3 (1710) - Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness** **Room 4 (1709) - Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging** **Room 7 (1608) - 2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change**
13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Tuesday, 18 September	
13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1 - 1701	**Design Elements** **Design Is Not for Philosophy; It's for Life (Miyake)** Samantha Neylon, Clinical Director, Management Team, DeFiddes Design and Gary Batt Architects, West Perth, Western Australia, Australia Debra de Fiddes, DeFiddes Design, Australia DeFiddes embraces eight life elements based on different aspects of everyday life which can be incorporated into the design of both indoor and outdoor spaces of residential aged care facilities. These elements provide opportunities for engagement and interaction for people living with dementia, their families, and staff in ways that are vibrant, purposeful, and meaningful. Typically, many designers focus on the presentation and aesthetics of indoor spaces whilst outdoor areas are often predominantly landscaping works. Being outdoors is embedded into the Australian psyche and these spaces in residential care environs require careful attention to optimise access and outcomes for those who live there whilst considering operational concerns in areas of risk and safety. The eight life elements were successfully integrated into the revitalisation of an outdoor area in a dementia specific wing of a Western Australian residential aged care facility. The creativity and meaningfulness of the project resonated with all stakeholders and reiterated the value of the eight life elements to underpin all project concepts going forward. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Architectural Space of Group Homes for People with Dementia: Oversight of Care Staff while in Motion and not in Motion** Yukako Tanimoto, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan This study proposes the necessary conditions for the architectural space of group homes focusing on the oversight of the care staff while in motion (moving from one place to another or taking care of them) and not in motion. This paper has certain characteristics to consider for proper care work. The study surveyed the contents of the two group homes based on an area that allows visibility to other parts of the group home, movements and activity of care staff, and interviews of care staff. The point of the layout plan of the group homes arrived at various insights. The oversight of care staff while in motion and not in motion aren't influenced by the situation of private room. Care staffs are not always at a high visible area, which makes this as an oversight, while they are in motion and not in motion in their common space. The point of architectural space for the oversight while not in motion is to raise the visibility of the kitchen, dining area, and a base for activities. The point of architectural space for the oversight while in motion is to raise the visibility of the flow line of staff among the four areas: dining, kitchen, laundry area, and a base for activities. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Bathroom Design for Assisted Showering That Improves Quality of Life for the Elderly** Yukiko Kuboshima, Victoria University, Australia Jacqueline McIntosh Geoff Thomas There is increasing demand for housing that facilitates elderly people with high-care needs to live independently. Assistance with showering is the most common personal care requirement and the experience of showering has a high impact on Quality of Life (QoL). This paper explores the requirements for bathroom design to improve the QoL for the elderly who require assistance. Using semi-structured interviews and direct observation of twenty-six elderly people and their caregivers, data were collected on physical environments, perceptions, and use of space from the users of retirement villages as well as public and private-sector rental housing for the elderly in New Zealand. The research finds that many showering spaces were too small to comfortably accommodate assistance. In addition, many spaces lacked the means to protect privacy in a safe manner for the occupant and the caregiver. Common spatial requirements lacking included level shower entrances, sufficiency for assisted drying as well as assisted showering, and measures to limit the spread of water over the floor to increase caregiver safety. In the design of a bathroom for those requiring assistance, there is greater need for either additional space or more adaptable space to accommodate caregivers and maintain the elderly residents' dignity, independence, privacy, and other aspects important for their QoL. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*

Tuesday, 18 September	
13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2 - 1702	**Aging Issues in Japan and Taiwan** **Are Age Trajectories of Physical Function from Midlife to Older Adulthood Similar between Japan and Taiwan?** Ching Ju Chiu, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan Physical function is one of the most critical predictors for quality of life during older adulthood. Gaps in research documenting age trajectory of functional health not only limit our ability to access aging quality across countries but also diminish the practicality of culturally adapted aging policies. This study delineates age trajectories of limitations in physical function, including activities of daily living (ADLs), intellectual activities of daily living (IADLs), mobility, and frailty from midlife to older age. The study analyzes two nationally representative older adults' surveys in Taiwan and in Japan, the Taiwan Longitudinal Study on Aging, TLSA 1996-2007 and the National Survey of the Japanese Elderly, NSJE 1996-2006, and employs multilevel modeling and cohort sequential design. Results show that Taiwanese elderly reported significantly higher limitations in ADLs and frailty than Japanese elderly at the same age. In addition, significant increases in limitations in ADLs and IADLs were observed at a younger age in Taiwan than in Japan, starting from sixty-six in Taiwan but from seventy-one in Japan. Furthermore, limitations in both IADLs and mobility increased significantly with greater age in Taiwan than in Japan. There were 1.46 (p<.05) and 1.85 (p<.001) fold, respectively. The gap between the disability of Taiwanese and Japanese elderly was more obvious in older generations/cohorts. Taking the eighty-five-year-old generation as an example, Taiwanese elderly reported 6.687 limitations in ADLs, while Japan only reported 2.046, and similarly, 9.290 v.s. 3.834 in IADLs, 14.652 v.s. 5.600 in mobility, and 1.873 v.s.1.601 in frailty. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Cognitive Ageing in Taiwan and Japan: The Age and Cohort Effect** Hsiang Min Huang, Research Assistant, Gerontology, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan Taiwan is one of the fastest aging countries, and Japan has the highest proportion of older adults in the world. Although longitudinal patterns of change for cognitive function are well-documented in the literature, only a scarce amount of research examines those patterns with age trajectories and conduct cross-national comparison. Additionally, existing studies are limited by their modeling approach, which generally delineates long-term change by time (year) but not by age. Complicated by the heterogeneous age constitutions of the older populations at baseline and over time, the existing approach generally cannot clarify if changes in the long-term observations overtime were due to age or cohort effect. This study using two comparable nationally representative datasets in Taiwan and Japan with participants from the Taiwan Longitudinal Study on Aging (TLSA) and the National Survey of the Japanese Elderly (NSJE). Hierarchical linear model was used to clarify the longitudinal changes in cognitive function. Age and cohort model tested the cognitive impairment trajectories for older adults assessed with Short Portable Mental State Questionnaire (SPMSQ). Results show that the Japanese elderly seem to have better cognitive function than Taiwanese elderly during aging, and the elderly in Taiwan have significantly decreased cognitive function scores with age, whereas Japan does not. The effects of cohorts also affect the cognitive function of the elderly in Taiwan and Japan. For example, among the elderly people after the age of eighty-five, Taiwan dropped an average of about four points on average while Japan only dropped about 2.5 points. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **A Cross-national Comparison between Japan and Taiwan on Age Trajectories of Life Satisfaction and Depressive Symptoms from Midlife to Older Adulthood** Yun An Chen, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan City, Taiwan The growth in the number of older persons within Taiwan and Japan creates considerable challenges relating to the aging experiences across countries. Although older age is easily complicated by comorbidities, older adults in different cultures are exposed to different social and medical environments and are shaped with variant resilience. The aging experiences between Taiwanese and Japanese in terms of life satisfaction and depressive symptoms are not known. This study analyzes participants enrolled in the 1996 Taiwan Longitudinal Study on Aging (TLSA, N=5,131), the National Survey of the Japanese Elderly (NSJE, N=2,429), and their follow-up data every three to four years till 2007. Results show that Japanese seniors initially show a melancholy (Taiwan: 4.288, Japan: 8.112) relative to the elderly in Taiwan, but their satisfaction with life is similar (Taiwan: 2.127, Japan: 2.207). However, changes in the elderly in Taiwan did not significantly improve melancholic scores, while it slightly increased for older Japanese. Life satisfaction increased during aging in Taiwanese elderly but decreased in Japanese elderly. The effect of generations also affects the psychological well-being of the elderly in Taiwan and Japan. In terms of depressive symptoms, the elderly in Taiwan over seventy-six years on average increased by about three points and the elderly in Japan increased by about one point. Depressive symptoms of the elderly in Taiwan is mainly influenced by generation rather than aging, while the Japanese melancholy is affected by age and generation. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*

Tuesday, 18 September	
13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3 - 1710	**Technology Trends** **Digital Health Technologies in an Aging Society: A Critical Approach from an Inequality Perspective** Arianna Poli, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden Susanne Kelfve, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden Andreas Motel Klingebiel, Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden Digital health technologies have great potential in supporting health and wellbeing of individuals, even of older adults, and in optimizing the current care provision. This explains why many countries are increasingly digitalizing health and care services. However, some studies report that digital health technologies, when implemented on a routine basis, tend to lack inclusiveness, especially regarding underserved and vulnerable groups of individuals. Thus, a growing concern is whether digital health technologies guarantee equal access and similar advantages to different groups of older adults. Such exclusiveness might partially originate from the selective participation occurring in digital health research, especially when it targets older adults, which in turn might lead to exclusive technologies. The cumulative life-course inequality lens, combined with concepts from digital sociology, can explain both the advantages for diverse groups of older adults regarding digital health and the possible replication of existing inequalities through digital technologies. Building on these foundations, we discuss a conceptualization of the selective participation in digital health research and present a methodological approach developed for analyzing and estimating its impact on the results obtained. In order for society to exploit fully the potential of a digitalized society and benefit from the advantages of digital health technologies, inclusiveness and equality must be kept as fundamental assumptions. One way to ensure this is to identify possible exclusiveness and inequalities that might derive from digital health technologies early on in their testing phases, in order to enable policy and practice to move toward more inclusive strategies. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Age-friendly Design for Accessibility : Citizen Scientists Bringing Meaningful Changes to the Built Environment** Anthony Tuckett, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia Our Voice is a practical model for improving the care and support of older person citizen scientists. Our Voice is a citizen, science-driven community model for health promotion which addresses health equity. Our Voice conceptualises citizen science whereby people document their physical and social environments, code and synthesize their data, and use the findings to advocate for change. Using a simple mobile application called the Stanford Healthy Neighbourhood Discovery Tool (The Discovery Tool) seniors are able to document local environmental features. We report on a small study that implemented and evaluated the application at and in the vicinity of Burnie Brae – a seniors' centre offering a wide range of social, educational, and recreational activities to people aged fifty years and older (Chermside, Australia). A group of community dwelling older adults undertook a neighbourhood walk in and around the vicinity of their centre using the handheld, tablet-based application designed to record GPS-tracked walking routes, georeferenced photographs, and record audio narratives. As citizen scientists the older adults collectively identified and prioritised challenges and brainstormed solutions which they then presented to the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Board of Burnie Brae. We propose that older adults acting as citizen scientists are able to make meaningful changes to the environment in which they rest and play. We recommend this citizen science approach for engaging and empowering older adults to be agents of healthful change in their own communities. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging* **Robots and Aged Care: What Is the Role for Government in Stewarding Disruptive Innovations?** Helen Dickinson, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia Catherine Smith, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia Many countries are experiencing significant changes in relation to aged care services. As populations age, we see an increased in chronic and complex illness and disability and greater expectations about the types of services that should be delivered and outcomes achieved. At the same time, aged care services are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit an appropriate workforce. Advances in technology have offered a potential solution to these twin demand and supply-side pressures through the development of robotics. In this paper we report on an Australian study exploring the ways in which robots are being used in aged care services. Although there is a burgeoning literature in this area, the majority of the commentary and evidence tends to revolve around their technical efficacy, their acceptability to older people, or the legal ramifications of such innovations. There remains a serious lack of attention within the public policy and public management literature to the actual implementation of robots in care settings. This study explores the roles that robots should and, even more critically, should not play in care delivery and the role that government has as a steward in shaping these roles. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging*

Tuesday, 18 September

13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| Room 4 -
1709 | **Toward Healthy Aging**

Longevity Secrets of Hulda Crooks, AKA Grandma Fuji: A Case Study of the Oldest Woman and Oldest American to Climb Mt. Fuji
William Andress, Associate Professor, Health and Exercise Science, La Sierra University, Riverside, CA, United States
In 2012, at the Aging and Society Conference in Vancouver, Canada, I presented a paper on the health secrets of Hulda Crooks, the oldest person to climb Mt. Whitney, highest peak in the continental US. This study is similar in nature, but considering this year's conference venue, it will emphasize her exploits on Mt. Fuji, where, in 1987, she became the oldest American and oldest woman to summit Japan's tallest peak at the age of 91; a record which still stands 31 years later. Along with her "Prescription for Health," (given to all in attendance), video footage of that climb will be shared. Unlike previous presentations, this one will follow a case study format and will address life challenges she confronted such as childhood obesity, being thrown out of a dysfunctional home at the age of 18 with only a 6th grade education, overcoming physical debilitating diseases in her 20's and 30's, sudden widowhood in mid-life, and the loss of her only son to a drug overdose. The discussion will be motivational in nature with the goal of demonstrating that one's history does not determine one's destiny.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Actively Aging: A Paradigm Shift for Social Work Practice with Older Adults
Jill Chonody, Associate Professor, Social Work, Boise State University, Boise, ID, United States
Barbra Teater,College of Staten Island, City University of New York, Staten Island, NY, United States
Global aging has implications for health and social services with an increased need for services and providers to meet the growing demand. However, it is equally important to develop theoretical and practical frameworks to guide practice. This paper presents "Actively Aging," a theoretical framework for social work practice based on the World Health Organization's active aging policy framework, research on the meaning of active aging from the perspectives of older adults, and social work values. Actively Aging was specifically developed to challenge the "decline and loss" or medicalized approaches to aging that focus on what older adults can no longer do versus what they can do. It was also developed as a backlash to the discriminatory and non-inclusive approaches to aging, such as healthy, productive, or successful aging, which are geared towards "healthy" older adults and holds them to unrealistic middle-age standards. These one-dimensional and individualistic ideologies are incompatible with social work values, and a paradigm shift is needed. Actively Aging applies humanistic approaches to social work practice with older adults and considers the interplay between individuals' experiences, their meanings of aging, and their sociocultural context. The background and rationale for the development and implementation of Actively Aging are presented.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Measuring Dimensions and Predictors of Healthy Ageing: A Case Study of India and China
Antczak Radosław, Consultant, Central Statistical Office of Poland, Warsaw, Poland
Healthy ageing is defined by WHO as the "process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables wellbeing in older age." Yet this concept is still being developed. This paper addresses this aspect by utilizing data from the first wave of WHO SAGE surveys for China and India. This paper assesses the multidimensionality of health in older ages and examines which attributes of older people predict particular (or all) dimensions of health. The paper follows a three-step reflective approach, including exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to find the best model of healthy ageing for Chinese and Indian older population. Further modelling, using the ordinary least squares regression method, allows us to identify its predictors. The empirical results confirm the multidimensionality of healthy ageing, which hitherto is described by a single theoretical construct. We identify seven dimensions of healthy ageing in China (self-care, interpersonal relationships, mobility, pain, sleep, affect, and vision) and an additional eighth dimension in India (getting out of the home and overall health). Furthermore, age, education, employment, and income are found to be the strongest predictors of healthy ageing in both these two countries. We also identify that physical activity, social participation, and satisfaction with healthcare positively influence healthy ageing, whereas smoking tobacco and drinking alcohol has no influence. Despite great similarities between India and China, important differences include the stronger effect of income and place of living in China and material deprivation in India.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change |

Tuesday, 18 September

13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 5 - 1603	**Models of Care**

Direct Funding Home Care Programs: Findings from a Canadian Inventory

Christine Kelly, University of Manitoba, Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada

Aliya Jamal, MA Student, University of Victoria, Canada

Directly-funded home care is a policy mechanism designed to relieve the strain on home care. This model is expanding throughout Canada and the developed world. Direct funding (DF) programs provide individuals or families with cash to arrange their own home care services. DF often includes hiring and managing workers directly. In this paper, we share findings of a comprehensive inventory of Canadian DF programs, gathered through qualitative interviews and questionnaires conducted with program administrators. There are twenty-one DF programs in Canada, which include caregiver respite programs, individualized funding for people with cognitive disabilities, and home-care programs for older people and people with disabilities. We describe the programs and introduce two themes that emerged across the country. The first theme considers the lack of information on the workers employed through DF home care. Care workers in a variety of settings are an under-documented population. This issue is exacerbated by the informal hiring practices and low-entry requirements of DF, paradoxically two of the programmatic features lauded by clients. In addition, we consider the increasing role of agency care providers within DF schemes (as opposed to direct hire), considering the ways that these organizations can conflict with some of the DF policy aims. In doing so, we demonstrate the diversity, and at times, inequity, in available DF options in Canada.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Toward an Age-friendly Built Environment: A Case Study of Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Nadhirah binti Nordin, Shibaura Institute of Technology, Minuma-ku, Saitama, Japan

Malaysia is one of the developing countries which is currently experiencing a slow progressive trend of aging and will become an ageing nation by the year 2040 based on current forecasts. A major shift in various parts of development are needed to encounter the future issues of an ageing nation. Malaysia is currently experiencing major issues concerning good healthcare facilities among its population. Future policies and directions to guide Malaysia into an age-friendly built environment are much needed from higher authorities and policymakers. At current, Malaysia's policy on aging only deals with providing better accessible healthcare and facilities for society, overlooking other major aspects that can partly facilitate and guide an aging nation in the future. The built environment aspects, such as the neighbourhood that we live in, play a vital role in maintaining a healthy and active society. Past research has proven that walkable neighbourhoods which have good accessibility lead to a healthy lifestyle, by which this area of knowledge has been understudied in Malaysia. Hence, this paper makes a case study on a fast-developing city in Malaysia, Johor Bahru. The case study covers the basic needs and barriers of the current environment among the elderly population and proposes an age-friendly neighbourhood design which can further initiate the policy-making process for Johor Bahru and tackle policy making at the national level for Malaysia in the future.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Social Welfare Corporations' Effect on the Aging Community in Japan: Three Examples of Mutualism in the Aging Community

Nobuko Nishina, Associate Professor, School of Social Welfare Study, Kumamotogakuen University, Kumamoto, Japan

Social welfare corporations (SWCs) are one of the main actors for providing welfare services in Japan. Not only do they provide formal services, nowadays they are expected to contribute to informal social services as well. Some of the corporations expand their work into community organizing in order to involve local people in the provision of their own services. Three examples will be shared in this paper. First, Riddell Wright Home Social Welfare Corporation provides a community gathering place and a system whereby people donate their work to the community. Second, Ogunimach-shyakaifukushi-kyougikai Social Welfare Corporation has a department that mainly provides job training and housing services for people who are challenged. For example, they bought a tofu shop from an elderly couple that was retiring and turned it into a job training program. They asked local farmers to grow special soybeans for making tofu. As a result, local farmers, who actually proved to be better at growing the beans, earned extra income. In addition, they taught members affiliated with the job training program how to grow the beans. Third, the Niji no Kai Social Welfare Corporation in Shiga prefecture started providing a mini market on wheels. As the community grows older, they consume less. The mountainous areas of the community suffer from a lack of shops for their daily food needs. The paper discusses the importance of the role of SWCs in an aging society, especially their use of community organizing as one method for strengthening community involvement.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 18 September	
13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6 - 1604	**Worldly Perspectives** **Buddhist Perspectives on Old Age in Premodern Japan** Edward Drott, Sophia University, Chiyoda, Tokyo, Japan In premodern Japan, religion, particularly Buddhism, played a major role in shaping normative views of old age. On the one hand, religious discourse and practices contributed to the marginalization of the elderly. Didactic texts, for instance, used the aged body as a symbol of the miseries of samsara, in hopes of leading the faithful to an appreciation of impermanence. On the other hand, in the medieval period, the aged body came to be used as a symbol of otherworldly power, with Buddhist legends portraying local gods or avatars of Buddhas or bodhisattvas appearing as mysterious, enigmatic old men (okina). This paper discusses some of the processes by which received notions about old age were subverted and overturned in the medieval period, and how this created new possibilities for the ways in which old age could be performed or adopted as an identity. I conclude my exploration by briefly considering the situation in contemporary Japan, and asking how religious institutions are responding to the challenges facing Japan's elderly, and contributing to public discourse on what it means to grow old. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Changing Meanings of Spirituality in Varanasi (Kashi)** Dipannita Chand, Suhita Chopra Chatterjee, Professor, Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India The core values of spirituality in Varanasi (Kashi) revolve around the notion of Moksha (salvation), death, and dying. For ages, this sacred city has been a home to many elderly awaiting their imminent death in different old age shelters. The study selects six such shelters and examines the residents' religious and spiritual orientations through interviews and field observations. The findings reveal that the advent of modernity in Kashi has brought in contradiction of sorts. Although religio-cultural mores were important in maintaining the city's sacrality, at an individual level, the indoctrination and socialisation into the core Hindu values of renunciation were less than complete. Many residents lacked the ability to transcend the material concerns of the body and its need for care and support. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Road to Improve the Elderly Community Health Post in Indonesia** Ni Wayan Suriastini, Executive Director, SurveyMETER, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia Bondan Sikoki, SurveyMETER, Sleman, Indonesia Endra Dwimulyanto, SurveyMETER, Sleman, Indonesia Indonesia has been experiencing a demographic transition, reflected in the increasing proportional trend of the aging population. The proportion has risen from 7.6% in 2010 to 15.8% in 2035. At the village level, communities' resources have been utilized to develop an Elderly Community-Based Integrated Health Post for promotive and preventive care. This study has explores the development of an elderly health post and its correlation with the well being of the elderly. It identifies the problems and prospects of the participation of the elderly in elderly integrated health post and develops solutions to improve the elderly health post. To reach the first aim, we will be using descriptive and logistics methodologies and data from the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) wave four and five. To achieve Aims two and thre we analyse the data specially collected to anwer these reseach questions. The study was conducted in forty villages in Yogyakarta province. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging*

Tuesday, 18 September

13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 7 - 1608	**Elderly Considerations**

Is an Elderly Club a Creative Space or Compulsory Service? : Activity Participation in an Elderly Club

Thanyaporn Chantaravech, Faculty of Social Administration Thammasat University, Thammasat University, Phra Nakhon, Thailand

The elderly club is implemented as a space to uncover the best in older people. Its main approach is to apply a variety of participation activities, prepared by relevant organizations, for the elderly. Even though such activities are highly promoted, it is revealed that the elderly, depending on whether they are a club member or non-member, receive more or less attention and tend to participate or not participate in club activities.Thus, this work reflects the elderly's perspectives toward such situations by analyzing the capacity development of elderly club activities and members with a case study of Bangsrithong sub-district's elderly club in Nonthaburi province. The analysis is based on the concepts of public space, collective consciousness, and elderly lifestyle in which the older persons, community leaders, volunteers, and local administrative organization's officers are informants. It is found that elderly who are young-old and healthy will decide to apply for a membership and join club activities until they become sick or face an unpleasant health situation in their family (e.g. the elderly becomes ill or bed-ridden, the elderly needs to take care of other family member who has sickness, they will no longer participate). Whereas some persons choose not to renew membership because they think that the elderly club is only for the people who are healthy and ready. However, the relationship with people and the area are reasons that encourage the elderly living within the area in attending activities, as they are pleased to continue good relationships, rather than the one who lives in housing estates or who has just moved in. One perspective expresses that healthy elderly do not need to join elderly club activities since they have other options, for example becoming volunteers, doing activities that are of interest to them. On the other hand, another viewpoint considering that the elderly club is a political matter and benefit-related issue rather than viewing that its activities would lead to capability development, is an important obstacle. It means that if the benefits are not worth participating as well as the elderly are still healthy, they will choose the other activities they are interested. Also, it is believed that housework and childrearing tasks can maintain activeness. These findings suggest that the eldery clubs are used by people to create their lives rather than for receiving services. Currently, beyond the area where the service is provided, the club space needs to become the valued area for group participation. It involves a sense of community which the relationship among generations can make the elderly's life activities become more valued and meaningful. Adding liveliness to club activities using the power of elderly is the establishment of creative space that the best capability of people can be actually revealed.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Pokemon Go and the Well-being of Older Adults: A Case Study in Hong Kong

Ka Yi Fung, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Gina Lai, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Studies on ageing and video games have largely employed quantitative data collected from the elderly living in institutionalized homes. This study adopts observational data collected from a group of aging adults living in the community and examines the process in which video gaming affects the well-being of older adults living in a working-class neighborhood in Hong Kong. Participant observation was conducted of a group of seven older adults aged between forty and seventies who have been playing PokemonGo (PKMG), a popular mobile device game, since October 2016. These older adults are mostly not active members in the labor market due to retirement or family reasons. Most of them live with their spouses and adult children except one man who lives with his elderly parents and younger brother. Although they have lived in the neighborhood for more than twenty years, they are loosely integrated in the community. They have limited ties with their neighbors and do not participate in any community activity. Findings show that PKMG contributes to the physical, psychological, and social well-being of these older adults in three ways. First, PKMG requires players to physically travel in the real world to collect Pokemons. The design of the game thus encourages players to do a lot of walking, that helps lower the informants' blood pressure and cholesterol level. Second, players of the game can win different medals after completing certain tasks or meeting certain targets. This gives the informants a sense of accomplishment and boosts their self-esteem. Completing the tasks also becomes a daily routine for them and that provides them with a sense of purpose in their everyday life. Third, the English game instructions pose a language challenge for our informants whose native language is Chinese and who have received only basic education. This motivates them to seek help from other players in the proximity, forging interpersonal relationships with strangers in the community. As they play the game and meet each other almost everyday, a relatively stable network is formed. Membership in the network gives our informants not only access to social support, but also a sense of belonging and identity. Implications of the findings will be discussed.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Educational Tourism Experiences and Well-being of Older Travellers

Lintje Sie, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Studies have shown that educational and cultural touristic experiences are now the preferred options for many older travellers. This is because they offer individuals greater opportunities to discover and be meaningfully engaged in activities, while gaining skills and knowledge that serve to enrich their broader life experiences. This study explores the relationship between older educational traveller's motivations, the experiences that they seek, the perceived benefits derived from the educational travel experience, and life satisfaction in an integrated model. It is expected that the findings drawn from this study will contribute to the development of a conceptual model of successful aging which more fully acknowledges the significant impact of educational tourist experiences on the both hedonic and eudaimonic wellbeing of older travellers. It is also expected that the study will serve to provide new insights for tourism operators into facilitating, improving, and enriching their current travel offerings for this growing market segment.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 18 September

13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| Room 8 -
1605 | **Under Pressure**

The Development of Brain Training Box Innovation on Dementia Prevention Among Older People
Yupawan Thongtanunam, Borommarajonani College of Nursing, Thailand
Over 16% of the total population of Thailand is over sixty years old and it is expected to become an aged society in 2021. Dementia is a very common condition in the elderly especially in the dependent group and affects the quality of their life. The purpose of this research was to develop a brain training model to prevent dementia among the elderly and to test the effectiveness of Brain Training Box for Dementia Prevention in elderly (BT-Box for DPE). The research and development processes were divided into two phases: Phase1, the evidence of dementia prevention were systematically reviewed for model developing appropriate with Thai elderly. Phase2, Thirty Elderly ADL score 5-11 dwelling in Nonthaburi Municipality were conveniently selected to participate in the study based on G*Power Analysis. One group pre-post test design was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the BT-Box. TH-SLUMs test (CVI=0.93, =0.99) modified from the St Louis University Mental Status were used for dementia risk evaluation. The satisfaction data of the elderly and their relatives towards the BT-Box and focus group among care providers were collected using instructional interviewing questions. The findings showed that using the BT-Box composed of games that promote concentration, observation, aptitude, and memory as well as music therapy decreased the risk of dementia in elderly statistically significant at .05. Elderly care providers should encourage their elderly to train their brain continuously within the relaxing atmosphere without pressure. In addition, using BT-Box can also promote social interaction within the family.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Medical Conditions and Driving Fitness of Older Taxi Drivers: A National Database Study
Mei Leng Chan, Principal Occupational Therapist, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore
Taxi driving has been associated with the risk of various diseases e.g. cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes, back pain. Little is known about the relationship between health conditions and driving fitness of older taxi drivers who continue to work. This study aims to investigate the (i) prevalence of medical conditions (ii) relationship between age and medical conditions with on-road tests in the relicensing process of taxi drivers above 70 years of age. To do this, 855 relicensing records of taxi drivers aged 70, 73 and 74 years from 2014-2015 were analysed retrospectively. All passed their medical fitness screening. 97.8% passed their driving tests. 31.2%, 36.3% and 23.9% reported none, one and two medical conditions respectively. These included hypertension (56.1%), eye disease (25.1%), diabetes (23.8%), corrected hearing impairment (14.1%), hyperlipidemia (12.1%), heart disease (9.3%). Deafness (p<0.001) was associated with older age. No past medical condition affected driving outcome. Older Singaporean taxi drivers were healthy and generally competent drivers. Early effective preventive health screening and modifable lifestyle intervention are recommended in older taxi drivers.
Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Sustainable Design for Aged Care: Incorporating Components of Wellbeing
Lara Calder, Managing Director, Calder Flower Architects, Chippendale, NSW, Australia
Imagine living in a place that you never leave. One that you live in 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Imagine that place with deep spaces and long windowless corridors, requiring the lights to be on continually and where the air is pumped in to a steady hum of artificial systems, where the windows remain firmly closed. This finely controlled indoor world is one of unchanging constancy where artificial comfort control denies people the ability to react to the environmental stimuli that they were designed for. The human body is guided by five senses that help us interpret and respond to changing situations around us - sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch. We need these senses to be engaged and regularly stimulated for us to feel alive and connected. If these senses are not properly actively used, they become unresponsive and useless and as a result people can become clinically depressed and unwell. Depression rates in nursing homes are high. If depression is not a natural part of ageing but an illness on its own it then begs the question considered in this study: How much does environmental stimuli affect behaviour, mood, energy levels, general health and sleep patterns?
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging |

Tuesday, 18 September	
13:55-15:10	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 9 - 1601	**Confronting Challenges**
	A Tale of Three Countries: Changing Gender Ideology and Eldercare Responsibility in East Asia Zi Yan, PhD Candidate, School of International and Public Affairs, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China Elder caregiving has become one of the social issues of contemporary East Asian societies due to participation of women into the labor market, changing social values towards welfare provision, and the demographic and social repercussion of an ageing population. Using individual-level data of the 2012 CGSS, 2012 JGSS and 2012 KGSS, this paper will highlight the existence of conflicting gender ideology and shed light on how families think about eldercare responsibility in a context of changing gender and family norms and of shifting elder eldercare responsibility from the private to the public sphere in China, Japan, and South Korea. Based on theories of modernization, binary logistic analysis is conducted to investigate whether socio-demographic, family structure, and gender ideology affect people's attitude towards eldercare responsibility. Tentative estimation results indicate that, the eldercare responsibility between China, Japan, and South Korea are divergent. Gender ideology plays a significant role in adult children's attitudes towards eldercare responsibility, followed by level and change of income, age and education, effects of other factors being qualitatively in line with prior expectations. Modernization hasn't fully changed the eldercare responsibility tradition in major East Asian societies. The co-existence of tradition and modern values is the impetus for the continuity of family support in East Asia. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Framing in Placemaking When Envisioning a Sustainable Rural Community in the Time of Aging and Shrinking Societies in Japan** Shogo Kudo, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Japan Japan is experiencing an unprecedented demographic shift to an aging and shrinking society. In 2015, the proportion of people age sixty-five and over was 26.7% of the total population; this figure is predicted to increase to 39.9% by 2060. The population of Japan peaked at 127.8 million people in 2008, and a 31% decline is predicted by 2060. Under such demographic changes, continual outflows of young people and the aging of residents have caused various challenges in rural regions such as abandonment of assets, lack of access to basic services, and loss of traditional knowledge. Shift of regional society to an aging and shrinking population phase requires us to re-examine the meaning of sustainability. This study discusses the meaning of sustainability in the context of rural aging and shrinking communities. A multifunctionality framework is applied as theoretical framework to analyze the past pattern of rural system transition from a macro-scale perspective. A case study of Monogatari workshop was conducted in Akita, Japan. This case study provides a micro-scale perspective regarding how a group of local youths collectively envision the future of their community. The findings suggest that aging and shrinking population has emerged as prominent driver of rural system transition that includes possible marginalizing pathway. Rural areas of Japan are the most typical areas where such transition is taking place. The study empirically argues that the intergenerational interactions and interactive process of placemaking nurture the sense of ownership about local challenges and possible responses to them among the participants. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Quality of Life Among The Elderly Residing in High-risk Earthquake Disaster Rural Areas in West Java, Indonesia** Adi Fahrudin, Visiting Professor, Psychology and Education, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia Husmiati Yusuf, Senior Researcher, Center for Social Welfare Research and Development, Indonesia The purpose of the cross-sectional study is to explore the quality of life of older people living in a high-risk earthquake disaster area in Sukamanah Village, West Java Province, Indonesia from the perspectives of the elderly themselves. Purposive sampling technique was used to choose eighty-nine subjects in the high-risk disaster area. The research instrument used standardized instruments with some modifications from WHO-QL Indonesian version. The results of this study found that the mean QOL score was 70.1, SD= 14.1 with a median score of 69. The score ranged from 42 to 116. Most of the subjects had QOL score in the range of 61 to 70, followed by 25 percent in a score range of 51 to 60. Poor QOL was seen among those who were unemployed and those unable to work. Subjects with low education or illiteracy were found to have a low QOL compared to literate participants ($p<0.001$). The social support to the elderly increased significantly to improve the QOL of subjects ($p<0.05$). Results also showed that socio-demographic variables like age group, education, marital status, personal income, the frequency of an earthquake experience have the significant correlation with the QOL of elderly. Multiple regression analysis found that variables like age, sex, marital status, occupation, and earthquake experience were strongly associated with QOL. This study had implication for improving the quality of elderly care and suggestion the social work practice model for elderly in the high-risk earthquake disaster areas. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*
15:10-15:25	**Coffee Break**
15:25-17:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Tuesday, 18 September

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<tr><td>15:25-17:05</td><td>PARALLEL SESSIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Room 1 -
1701</td><td>

Health Matters

Similarities and Differences when Comparing Older People with Severe Mental Illness and A Population-based Study of Older People: Care and Living Conditions for Older People with Severe Mental Illness

Cristina Joy Torgé, Senior Lecturer, Institute of Gerontology, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden
Marie Ernsth Bravell, Associate Professor, Institute of gerontology, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden
Per Bülow, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden
Monika Wilinska, Associate Professor, School of health and Welfare, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden
Pia Bülow, Professor, Department of Social Work, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden
Magnus Jegermalm, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden

After the 1995 Swedish psychiatric reform, people with SMI age in the community instead of institutions. However, there is a huge lack of knowledge about their living situation. The aim of the study is to investigate living conditions, social networks, health and care of older people with SMI (SMI-O) in comparison to other older people. For this analysis, we use descriptive statistical analysis to compare groups of older persons from two samples: 1) inventories of people with SMI, conducted every fifth year in one Swedish municipality from 1996 to 2011 (SMI-O) and 2) population-based study of older people, conducted in the same municipality with similar questions (OCTO-2). The mean ages in the groups were similar (SMI-E: 76; OCTO-2: 78) but the distribution of men and women differed (35/65%; 48/52%) as did the proportion of persons living alone (83%; 48%). The samples had similar frequencies in social contacts (51%; 52%) but SMI-E reported significantly more problems in performing personal and instrumental daily activities. As SMI-E is a vulnerable group compared to older people in general, understanding their support needs is required.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

The Construction of a Supporting Model for Family Caring for People with Dementia: A Preliminary Study of Barriers and Needs

Chia- Ming Yen, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, China Medical University Hospital, Tai-Chung, Taiwan
This study firstly explores the barriers among family caregivers of people with dementia. Then it moves to look at the needs among family caregivers of people with dementia. Five domains of needs from family caregivers will be examined, including knowledge of dementia and caring skills to cope with problem behaviours, medication and comorbidity management, family relationship and psychological supports, resources and benefits, and education and skills training. In this study patients with different type of dementia and at different stages of disease processes will be included. Lastly, this study gainsa complete picture to construct the supporting model in terms of needs for family caregivers with people of dementia. the study is divided into two phases. In phase one, an in-depth interview and medical (care) notes taking will be adopted. Thirty-eight participants will be recruited from the outpatients of Neurology and Geriatrics Departments of a teaching hospital in Taichung to participate in interviews and medical (care) notes. The participants are divided into three groups, Group one and two contain ten participants respectively. Group three includes eighteen participants. Participants from group one are the primary family caregivers regardless of age and gender. Group two contains people who are diagnosed with dementia including Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia and other types of dementia, and regardless the stage of disease process. That is he or she is in his/her early, mild and server stages of dementia. Group three contains eighteen healthcare professionals including physicians, nurses, social workers, and paid carers. At phase two, ten participants will be selected to participate in Delphi questionnaires. This study will systematically examine the barriers and needs of family caregivers of people with dementia. In the end, the supporting model of needs for family caregivers will be constructed which will be expected to provide healthcare professionals more concise information and insights about the problems.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Anxiety in Later Life: Improving the Well-being of Older Australians

Danny Hills, Federation University Australia, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia
Sharon Hills
Tracy Robinson
Anxiety likely affects more than a million older Australians. It is associated with other physical and mental disorders, reduced quality of life, disability, and increased healthcare utilisation. Yet the symptoms of anxiety in later life are often unrecognised and untreated. In this multi-state study, general practice nurses (GPNs) utilised a short, validated, age-appropriate screening instrument in the annual seventy-five years and older health assessment (75+ HA) in primary care, with an enhance referral pathway for assessment and treatment by a General Practitioner (GP). Almost 20% of older people who were screened had clinically significant symptoms of anxiety (CSSA). GPNs reported that screening and referral was effectively integrated into the 75+ HA. As a result of our research, we are developing an evidence informed, low intensity, general practice-based intervention that can be delivered by GPNs, in an effort to reduce the debilitating effects of anxiety experienced by so many older Australians.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

A Case Study of an Old Woman With a Fracture of the Metacarpal Bone

Daichi Narita, Rehabilitation Science, Graduate School of Health, Medicine and Welfare, Saitama Prefectural University, Tokyo, Japan
Hisae Ishii, Occupational Therapist, JCHO Tokyo Takanawa Hospital, Japan
Shohei Higashida, Occupational Therapist, JCHO Tokyo Takanawa Hospital, Japan
Ukyo Nakaki, Occupational Therapist, Nakagawa Orthopedic clinic, Japan Hiromi
Nakamura, Professor, Saitama Prefectural University, Sengendai, Japan
This study reports the importance of appropriate selection of splints in occupational therapy interventions for an old woman with a metacarpal fracture. The patient was a seventy-year-old woman. She was a wife and an office worker. Her dominant side was the right. She fractured her left little finger due to falling during walking. At the initial evaluation brought the following results: 1) Complaining pain when moving metacarpophalangeal joints, 2) Unable to use her left hand due to anxiety, and 3) 25/100 in Quick-Disability Arm Shoulder and Hand (Q-DASH), indicating difficulties in using both hands. Based on her hope of going back to work and resuming her hobby activity (playing Ukulele), her short-term goals were 1) Performing ADL, housekeeping, and work-related activities with both hands at four-week post-surgery, and 2) Performing those activities with no splint at six-week post-surgery when observing bone adhesion. The interventions were: (1) A typical operation for fixation, (2) Tailoring sprints according to her recovery, (3) Mobilization aiming at contracture prevention, and (4) Encouragements of using the injured hand. The provided splints were: 1) A Knuckle splint at the week-three, 2) A Buddy splint at the week-four, and 3) A Dynamic splint at the week-six post-surgery, respectively. At the week-ten post-surgery, she complained no pain, 2/100 in Q-Dash, and performing work and hobby activities with no issue. The originality of this study was the introduction of appropriate splints and the usage of the hand from the early stage.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness
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Tuesday, 18 September

15:25-17:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| Room 2 - 1702 | **Healthy Pathways** |

Aging, Embodiment, and Sports

Michelle Silver, Assistant Professor, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

In sports, everything can change in the blink of an eye. Elite athletes can go from being the best in the world one day to out of the game the next, and most athletes' careers are over by the time they reach their mid--thirties. The physical decline that coincides with their athletic "retirement" can shatter their personal, professional, and social identities. For this study, I conducted interviews with masters and retired elite athletes, coaches, and people who have spent decades working in the world of sports. I draw from theoretical work on embodiment to examine corporeal decline and adaptation to retirement among athletes. Findings illustrate how physical decline and significant role transitions influence social identity, ultimately demonstrating that the loss of athletic identity has important implications for aging societies.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Identification of Older Adult Barriers to Active Aging

Ellen Driber-Hassall, Principal, Co-owner, Aging Matters, LLC, Albuquerque, NM, United States

John Bishop, Aging Matters, LLC, Albuquerque, NM, United States

As the general health of older adults continues to improve over time due to advances in health and wellness, aging may mark declines in older adult activity which may exacerbate deterioration in physical and cognitive health, as well as social support networks. Accordingly, barriers to activity, either perceived or actual, may intensify these environments, thereby impacting lifestyles of the aged and compound an already precarious relationship between activity and quality of life. The methodology employed a two-step approach to data gathering. Older adults were polled and asked to list one personal barrier they face about engaging in activity/exercise. Following analysis of these data, a new survey instrument was developed, piloted, and administered to five older adult groups. Results included five additional themes older adults identified as barriers to activity. These themes included: attitude, illness or disease, disability or impairment, cultural differences, and lack of interest or apathy. This research corroborates both the need for proactive planning and complete understanding of theses barriers' impacts on society by decision makers and those working with older adults.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Feasibility and Efficacy of the Chair Exercise Program for Fall Prevention

Seung-Yeon Lee, Student, Sport Industry, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

Young-Shin Won, Professor, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

Hyu-Kyoung Park

The aim of this study was to develop a twelve-week chair exercise program and to study the feasibility and efficacy of this exercise program on SFT in elderly. The subjects were fifteen elderly (eight females, seven males) aged seventy years and above. They participated in 'fall prevention exercise class' from K community center. The fifty-minute combined the chair exercise program included: full body stretching (15min); lower body (hip adductors, quadriceps/femoris, hamstrings, psoas muscles) resistance exercise (25min); walking variation (5min); and cool-down exercise (5min) was performed 1 time per week for 12 weeks. Evaluation of the chair exercise program was conducted Pre-Post Test of three factors of SFT (lower strength, lower flexibility, agility/dynamic balance). The test data were analyzed by paired t-test of SPSS/PC ver. 21.0. Results include: lower strength had significant differences between pre and post test (t = - 5.1235, n = 14, p=.001); lower flexibility had significant differences between pre and post training (t = - 2.3659, n = 14, p=.033); dynamic agility, had significant differences between pre and post training (t = 3.1500, n = 14, p=.007). The chair exercise program has a positive effect on improving muscle strength and flexibility and dynamic agility of lower limbs. This program has shown a high improvement in terms of the effect size calculation.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Association between Physical Activity and Successful Aging over Ten Years

Bamini Gopinath, Associate Professor, Centre for Vision Research, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

We prospectively examined the relationship between physical activity and successful aging (determined through a multi-domain approach). 1,584 adults aged forty-nine plus years who were free of cancer, coronary artery disease, and stroke at baseline were followed over ten years. Participants provided details of the performance of moderate or vigorous activities, which were used to calculate total metabolic equivalents (METs) minutes per week. Successful aging status was determined through interviewer-administered questionnaire and was defined as the absence of: disability, depressive symptoms, cognitive impairment, respiratory symptoms, and chronic diseases (e.g. cancer, coronary artery disease). After ten years, 249 (15.7%) participants had aged successfully. After multivariable adjustment, participants in the highest level of total physical activity (≥5000 MET minutes/week) compared to those in the lowest level of total physical activity (<1000 MET minutes/week) had two-fold greater odds of aging successfully than suboptimal aging: OR 2.08 (95% CI 1.12-3.88). Older adults who engaged in total physical activity levels several times higher than the current recommended minimum level of 600 MET minutes/week had a greater likelihood of aging successfully over ten years. These findings suggest that increasing activity levels could be a successful strategy in reaching old age disease-free and fully functional.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

15:25-17:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 3 - 1710

Navigating Cultures

Aging Birds of Passage: Retired Thai-Americans Pursuing Back and Forth Lifestyles
Tassya Putho, University of Surrey, United Kingdom
The transition to retirement signifies a time of affirmed ideals for members of the host country as well as long-time migrants. These ideals are realised in different ways within the culturally embedded group of Thai-Americans, whose everyday lives are influenced by their sentiments for the homeland, homemaking efforts, family relations, spirituality, and negotiations of self-identities in later life. This paper explores these aspects in the lives of retired and highly skilled Thai-Americans and their family members, with whom in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted in 2017 in the United States and Thailand. Findings from fifty-two interviews show that most participants pursue back and forth lifestyles between Thailand and the United States, either to honour obligations to older relatives in Thailand or visit their homeland as tourists. As such they live as birds of passage, optimising different elements in the two environments. This study provides new contributions on the movements and identities of less-affluent non-Western retirees to complement studies on international retirement migration (IRM) and present a comparative study on those with different residential strategies. Ultimately, the study aspires to inform policymakers in both home and host countries about this particular response to aging among the often-overlooked migrant component of the aged.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Dying in America: A Narrative of Death Contemplation Among Vietnamese American Elders
Brian Lam, Professor, Social Work, California State University Long Beach, Long Beach, CA, United States
For Vietnamese-American elders, their experience of with Vietnam War and the exodus to America impacts their aging process. Cultural identity and place identity play a major role in shaping their views of death contemplation. Existing work by the authors have been focusing on how elders establish a sense of identity via the association with "place" and their subjective perspectives of the aging process in their "second homeland" and their struggle to maintain the continuity in their life span. The effort to recreate a sense of place and minimize the disruption in their life has been found in this research. The purpose of this study is to gain a more in-depth understanding of how Vietnamese-Americans search for meaning as they approach to the end of life. This study explores their meaning making in the framework of place identity, ethnic identity, and continuity. The design is based on the narrative approach. Interviews were conducted with eight Vietnamese elders Results indicate that for many elders, Buddhist approaches to death as a form of continuity might contribute to their spiritual meaning making of death contemplation. Although mesmerizing about the return to their homeland, their desire to return home is quickly tempered by painful memories. In pursuit of continuity, these Vietnamese elders mended the rupture in their lives by recreating a sense of community and developing a sense of place with their ethnic enclave.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Aging in Rural Places: A Photovoice Project Documenting Aging in First Nation Elders
Anna Tresidder, Program Director, Public Health, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA, United States
There is much we do not understand about the struggles rural elders face when it comes to remaining independent. Accounting for the elder point of view and context are essential in evaluating and improving services directed to keep elders independent and at home. Few studies have examined the elder perspective on what they see as obstacles and facilitators to aging in place. The driving research question is: How do Tribal Elders perceive barriers and facilitators to health in their community? Photovoice allows the opportunity to capture the elder point of view on health in their community by using photographs paired with narrative to frame the salient issues. Participants were provided cameras and prompts to facilitate their photography. Follow up interviews were conducted to gather qualitative data to match the photos taken keeping the narrative in the elder's voice. This study is a qualitative, participatory research project examining the obstacles and facilitators to elders' health while living in their homes. The elders told their stories that create three primary categories of narrative: safety (environmental events, changing home needs, and victimization), comfort (family nearby, pets, home updates to ease mobility), and support (home visits form providers, assistance with bills, activity facilitation). Photovoice is an effective tool to give voice to the elders to drive the narrative. The perspectives provided brought a nuanced understanding of the plight of many elders that live in under resourced environments.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Happiness of Urban Elderly People : Life Satisfaction in Thailand
Kesinee Saranrittichai, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
This qualitative research was part of a project titled "Life Happiness of Elderly People in the Northeast, Thailand" which aimed to explore happiness and factors associated to happiness of urban older person perspectives. A total of eighteen elderly people who were sixty years old and up participated in this study. Data were collected by in-depth interview with elderly people individually. Four focus group discussions were performed separately between male and female who had and didn't have illness. Data analysis were done simultaneously with data collection by performing content analysis. Result show that happiness from urban elderly people perspectives was life satisfaction. Life satisfaction was a dynamic concept of four components which related to each other: 1) satisfaction with health, 2) satisfaction with family, 3) satisfaction with the relationship with society, and 4) satisfaction with economic status. Factors associated with life satisfaction were: 1) work competency, 2) accessible to health care service, 3) family support, and 4) social support. It was suggested that promoting happiness of urban elderly people need to have all four aspects of life satisfaction. The more happiness with all four aspects they get, the more life satisfaction they will have. Elderly people who have illness can be satisfied with life if they get support from families or societies.
Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Tuesday, 18 September	
15:25-17:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 4 - 1709	**Policy Perspectives** **The Ageing and Adult Protection Legislative System: A Comparative Law Study** Yukio Sakurai, PhD Student, Graduate School of International Social Sciences, Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan We face a serious ageing society. The population of the elderly with dementia is sharply increasing as adults live longer. We thus need some effective public policy to protect the elderly with dementia. Nowadays legislative system is progressing mainly in Europe, the US, Australia, and Canada in order to protect vulnerable adults including the elderly with dementia from possible risks for abuse including financial exploitation, neglect, self-neglect, and so on. In Japan, a new law was introduced in 2016 to promote adult guardianship system as one of necessary measures. It is assumed that we need various public policy measures so that citizens may choose whatever it is suitable and necessary by their own choice because autonomy and the right to self-determination are the most important. In advanced states, adult protection legislative system seems to refer to a comprehensive package of laws aiming at protecting vulnerable adults by the least restrictive measures as long as it is necessary, taking adults' will and preferences into consideration. In other words, human rights are highly respected. The other importance is the balance between state responsibility and citizen rights. The adult protection legislative systems considered in this study are valuable to consider further and adopt in Japan in the future. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging* **Policy Responses to Long-term Care Provision in China: A Comparative Study of Beijing and Shanghai Municipality** Chunhua Chen, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom With more than forty million disabled older people, long term care (LTC) provision has become one of the most critical social issues facing governments in China. Although great endeavours have been made, accessible and affordable LTC remains one of the biggest challenges. Increased government responsibility is expected to improve LTC provision. However, the response by local government has varied considerably. In particular, policy responses are not consistent with identified LTC needs and fiscal capability across local areas. This contradiction is best illustrated within Beijing and Shanghai, the most influential local areas in China. The fundamental differences between two areas reside in three aspects: the level of LTC within the rights protection framework for older people, the entitlement to LTC benefits as the basic public services, and the LTC finance mechanism. Due to the experiment-based policy-making approach in China, either the LTC provision model in Beijing and Shanghai could be adopted as national policy. Therefore, it is worth an in-depth study on the policy responses to LTC provision in two local areas. As preliminary research result, this paper introduces contradictory policy responses to LTC provision from two local areas. Further research examines how and why different and contradictory policy responses have occurred in Beijing and Shanghai despite great similarities in material factors. More importantly, this research intends to improve the knowledge of social policy-making towards social justice, equity, and equality in China. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging* **Legal and Policy Framework for the Ageing Population in India: A Critique** Tavleen Kaur Khurana, PhD Research Scholar, Law, USLLS University School of Law & Legal Studies, GGSIPU Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University New Delhi, New Delhi, India The global phenomenon of demographic aging influences societies and brings with it new challenges. In India, older people constitute one of the fastest growing demographics. Indian cultural norms demand that children support their aged parents. However there is gradual shift in this trend owing to declining fertility, urbanisation, and contemporary lifestyles. The chief legislation deliberating on the 'maintenance' of the elderly is the 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act'. The act is incomprehensive and is oblivious to many crucial issues. The Indian government has launched various schemes and policies for tackling their peculiar vulnerabilities. A critical evaluation of these polices is the need of the hour so as to evaluate how far they have been successful in safeguarding their interests. The legal and policy structure fail to see the aging population as a heterogeneous group and treats every aged person (rural, urban, poor, employed, women, etc.) in a similar fashion, which is extremely problematic. The present study critiques the legal and policy framework prevailing in India for the elderly. Evaluation is done on four parameters: maintenance, employment, healthcare and general well being. Further, an in depth analysis of the situation of older women as a vulnerable cohort will be explored. Considering the differences in the cultural set up, it will be deliberated as to whether India can learn anything from Japanese policies? Lastly, the paper argues the imperativeness of measures for social security, re-employment, improvements in geriatric services and a better general quality of life. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging* **Aging-in-place Scenario Building for Older People in China** Junjie Huang, Research Associate, School of Architecture, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom The Chinese aging population is projected to reach 350 million by 2050. Currently, aging-in-place is the most common aging model in China. As part of the ODESSA (Optimising care delivery models to support ageing-in-place) project, this study aims to build up realistic aging-in-place scenarios for the older people in China. Twelve scenarios were developed based on the research findings from the CHARLS (the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study) data and the ODESSA project, to highlight current issues in terms of housing, health and social care provision for the aging population in China. The scenarios were validated by two evaluation events in Beijing. The research team received feedback from 215 older participants. Feedback was analysed using a mixed method approach to examine both the statistical and qualitative meanings of participants' views. Results show that respondents generally accepted and felt optimistic about the 12 scenarios, however, further improvements are possible in aspects of health care, social support, housing design, technology and policy. The findings helped to identify major concerns facing aging-in-place challenges in China and provided suggestions that can inform a robust aging-in-place policy for China's growing cities. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*

Tuesday, 18 September

15:25-17:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS

Room 5 - 1603	**Caregiving Considerations**

GP Attitudes, Perceptions, and Experiences of Frailty and Frailty Screening: A Qualitative Study

Rachel Ambagtsheer, Research Fellow, Health Vertical, Torrens University Australia, Australia

Frailty is gaining attention as a relatively common condition among older people, with significant negative impacts on both individuals and health systems worldwide. Emerging evidence suggests that frailty may be reversible with appropriate intervention, leading to proposals that the primary care setting is an ideal context for the proactive identification and management of frailty. Most commonly however, care of the frail older person is dominated by acute care and crisis management. In Australia, little is known about how primary care providers view frailty, which is problematic given the potential for improved prevention and management of frailty through primary care initiatives. Consequently, our qualitative descriptive study aims to explore the attitudes, perceptions, and experiences of Australian GPs towards frailty and frailty screening. We conducted three focus groups with 22 General Practitioners (GPs) in urban and rural South Australia. Using framework analysis we identified the following three preliminary themes reflecting GPs perspectives on frailty and frailty screening: (I) Frailty as a state of progressive functional decline and increased risk of negative outcomes; (II) the use of informal 'intuitive' screening rather than validated screening tools to recognise frailty among older patients, and (III) mixed attitudes towards the use of screening tools in general practice. A number of key barriers and enablers to frailty identification, treatment, and the integration of screening with usual care were also identified, and implications for policy and practice are discussed.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Undergraduate Nursing Students' Healthy Ageing Literacy: Understanding Positive Aging Responses to Impact Curriculum Objectives

Joanne Lewis, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

Healthy aging frameworks prioritize opportunities for good health and wellbeing in older people to enable them to enjoy active participation in society, independence, and quality of life. Getting older should be seen as a time of opportunity whereby societies and communities benefit from the skills, experience, and participation of older people. This view of older people as valuable and the promotion of positive aging, is however challenged by most health curriculum which overall remains focused on the disease model of aging. An understanding of knowledge and awareness of healthy aging in nursing students will inform the gaps in curriculum objectives which need to be addressed to improve healthy aging literacy in the nursing workforce. A shift in the discourse of healthcare providers from a focus on illness to wellness, will impact policy and public perspectives of aging. This study describes the knowledge and perceptions of healthy ageing in a cohort of undergraduate nursing students. The outcomes of the investigation will be reviewed alongside existing curriculum for teaching and learning activities in this area. A short answer survey is administered to a cohort of undergraduate nursing students. The questions for the survey were developed using the Active Aging Index Tool.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Effective Clinical Communication with Our Elders: Understanding What Older People Want and How We Can Improve

Rosie Crone, Geriatrician and Clinical Associate Professor, Aged Care and Medical School, Barwon Health and Deakin University, North Geelong, Victoria, Australia

The focus of this study is effective patient communication with older people. It reviews the current literature from a practical perspective. Key topics include addressing the impact of age on health literacy and cognition in normal ageing - and how this may impact on learning; geragogy; the value or not of assessment of health literacy in a clinical context; the differences in approaching shared decision making; and how to implement strategies for effective communication.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Quality of Life of Working Carers in Super-aging Japan: An Exploratory Study on Factors that Influence Carer's Quality of Life

Mai Yamaguchi, Professor, Integrated Human Studies Department, Japan Lutheran College, Mitaka, Japan
Ikushi Yamaguchi, Professor, Meiji University, Japan
Hiromi Nakamura, Professor, Saitama Prefectural University, Sengendai, Japan
Stacey Rand, Research Fellow, University of Kent, United Kingdom
Kamilla Razik, Research Officer, University of Kent , United Kingdom
Akemi Matsuzawa, Associate Professor, Ibaraki Cristian University, Japan
Machiko Ohara, Professor, Japan College of Social Work, Japan
Keiko Hirose, Lecturer, Japan Lutheran College, Kumamoto, Japan
Eiko Hhorikoshi, Professor, Japan Women's University, Japan

For about half of more than six-million Japanese carers, balancing work and long-term care for frail older adults is very important. The Japanese government has been making an effort to stop carers leaving, but studies on working carers from carers' Quality of Life (QOL) perspectives are limited. Therefore, the purpose of this presentation is to explain QOL of working carers based on analyses of the Japanese-version Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit for Carers (ASCOT-Carer) and to explore factors which influence their QOL. To achieve this, we conducted a web survey for Japanese working carers taking care of the users of Long-term Care services (N=600 ; Age M=51.6, SD=8.9) in March, 2018. We measured their QOL using Japanese version of the ASCOT-Carer SCT4 (7 domains) and analysed the relationship between their QOL and factors such as gender, health, marital status, satisfaction, loneliness, etc. With data analyses, we found working carers who indicated bad health conditions and dissatisfaction with human relationships at workplace were more likely have lower QOL scores than those who did not. In addition, the score of QOL of married working carers were higher than those of single carers. Gender and level of care-needs of the users were not related to QOL. Our findings suggest that the health condition of working carers and working situations are one of the main factors to worsen their QOL. Further analyses will be needed. Our research was supported by JSPS, KAKENHI-B 16H03715.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 18 September	
15:25-17:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6 - 1604	**Services and Support**

The Role of Successful Aging and Service Quality in Quality of Life in Assisted Living and Long Term Care Residences

Helen Kelley, Associate Dean, School of Graduate Studies

Carla Carnaghan, Associate Professor, Dhillon School of Business, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada

Traditional long term care and assisted living represent two distinct care models with differing costs for the elderly who can no longer live independently. With increasing numbers of frail seniors needing supportive care given increasing life expectancy, it becomes important to understand how these two models affect quality of life, as well as the role of service quality in quality of life. We survey seniors and their families in long-term care and assisted living residences using Raphael et al's (1995) Quality of Life Profile – Seniors Version. This instrument reflects a holistic quality of life definition incorporating health, functional, social, environmental, and psychological dimensions. Respondents also completed Linn and Linn's (1984) self-evaluation of life function instrument, as well as questions capturing service quality and demographic information. We create a proxy for successful aging as a cumulative index of individual health capabilities, using Mejia et al's (2017) proxy. Our proxy for service quality has the same dimensions as the Quality of Life Profile, and incorporates questions from existing resident satisfaction surveys. We find that on a univariate basis, respondents in assisted living generally report higher quality of life at each level of health capabilities. On a multivariate basis, controlling for age, gender, education and respondent type, the most important determinant of the quality of life proxy is service quality, followed by health resources then the care model. Results suggest that assisted living may represent a viable care model from a quality of life perspective even for residents with fewer health capabilities.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Factors Influencing Senior Care: Two Generations' Perspectives, Providing Support and Supported

Zofia Szweda Lewandowska, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland

The process of population aging implies an increased need for assistance to the elderly. Disabilities or chronic illnesses may further impair one's ability to live on one's own, perform household chores, and take care of one's needs. Other factors determining the possibility of obtaining care include: family status, informal non-family support networks, services offered by private companies, and the capacity of local authorities to supply care (in the form of personal household services or institutional care). The aim of the conducted research was to identify demand for care among the seniors aged seventy-five plus and to diagnose how do they function in atomized families. The analytical approach is to examine the care of elderly from the perspective of two generations, supported (seniors) and supporting (the family caregivers), and to identify the implications of an aging population and family network verticalization for elderly care system. This was achieved by pursuing the following specific objectives: Diagnosis of the situation of the needs of the oldest seniors in care. The degree of care to meet the needs of the family (reconciliation of professional and caring by those providing support); Indication of possibilities to improve the efficiency of support to the oldest seniors through the analysis of potential care needs of the family, the local government and the health care system; and Estimation of the future growth of demand for assistance provided not only by family and close friends, but also by care services and through institutional support (especially when the senior has no family or the family cannot provide adequate care).

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Factors Affecting Discharge to Home of Geriatric Health Services Users: An Analysis of Physical Conditions and the Contents of Care Received

Kazutoshi Furukawa, Professor and Director, School of Social Work, Seirei Christopher University, Japan

Japan's long-term care insurance system, which was put in place in 2000, is roughly divided into at-home care services and facility services. Facility services comprise three types: special nursing homes, geriatric health service facilities, and medical care facilities. To obtain useful findings for the promotion of discharge to home, this study analyzes the discharge-related data of a geriatric health services facility promoting home care. On examining the 52-month data (from 2012) of 541 users discharged from the facility, the energy intake was shown to most markedly influence the feasibility of discharge to home, followed by the duration of the time spent out of bed and nocturnal incontinence rate. The importance of mealtime assistance and necessity of prolonging the duration of the time spent out of bed by supporting diurnal arousal and independent urination during the night-time were also suggested as effective approaches to promote discharge to home.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Tuesday, 18 September

15:25-17:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| Room 7 - 1608 | **Active Engagement**

Preliminary Findings of Music Participation and Quality of Life in Senior Centers in the United States
Victor Fung, Professor of Music Education, School of Music, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, United States
Lisa Lehmberg
This is a preliminary report of an ongoing study of senior centers in the United States. The centers included in this report are located in four different parts of the country, from big city to small town, attended by seniors with a wide range of ethnic backgrounds. The study determines the role of music participation in the quality of life of senior citizens who utilize public senior citizen centers and the role of music within the operation of these centers. The researchers observed a wide range of activities, musical and nonmusical, in these centers and interviewed a sample of senior citizens who participated in these activities. Preliminary findings suggest that music participation promotes a sense of meaning and purpose in life that is connected to their past and present. Music participants reported numerous benefits in the social, physical, and psychological arenas. The centers collectively offer a wide variety of musical activities. Both staff members and participants of the centers feel that music is an essential contributor to quality of life. There is always a way to participate in music if one chooses to take advantage of the musical offerings at these centers.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

An Exploration of the Influence of Social Ballroom Dancing on Health and Well-being for Older Adults
Sarah Chipperfield, Senior Lecturer in Physiotherapy, School of Human and Health Sciences, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom
The aim of this study is to explore the influence of social ballroom dancing on the health and well-being of community-dwelling older adults. A qualitative-dominant, concurrent mixed-methods design was utilised. Qualitative data was collected using semi-structured interviews. Quantitative data was collected using clinical outcome measures for physical function, balance, falls risk and well-being over a 12-month period. Twenty-six older adult ballroom dancers were recruited at baseline; twenty-three completed the study. Four qualitative key themes were identified amongst the sample. 'Active-ageing', 'class commitment and congruence', 'social dance community' and 'enjoyment', with a common theme of 'pleasure' inter-linking these themes. In addition to the current literature, 'pleasure of practice' and 'pleasure of community' are two types of pleasure suggested. Over the 12-month period there were no significant changes in physical function, balance and wellbeing scales; with 97.5% of recordings within the 'healthy' well-being score range. Group scores for falls risk tests were significantly lower than normalised scores for their age group, indicating possible substantive findings for clinical practice. This study demonstrated a low attrition rate and no adverse effects due to ballroom dancing. The findings suggest that ballroom dancing should be promoted by health professionals as a socially inclusive, safe physical activity. Ballroom dancing enhances physical, psychological and social resilience in older adults by resisting age-related physical decline and assisting with acceptance of the ageing body. It also enhances well-being by providing opportunities to experience considerable pleasure and encourages the formation of supportive social communities.
Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

The Effect of Social Activity Participation of the Older Adults on the Elderly Age Norms: Focusing on Mediating Effect of Exercise Practice
Kim Sueyeon, Instructor, University Physical Education, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea
Young Shin Won, Professor, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea
Jin Won Kim, Instructor, Department of Family Welfare, Sangmyung University, Seoul, South Korea
'Age Norms' can be defined as expectation of behavior style and social role of people of a certain age in a society. These norms of the older adults are indicators of their status in society. In the past, the perception of the older adults was negative. However, in recent years, it is gradually becoming more positive. As the life span of the old age grows longer, interest in the quality of life and welfare of the older adults is increasing. Participating in social activity is important for older adults because such activity is associated with mortality rate and subjective well-being. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether social activity participation of older adults affects the recognition of the older adults age norm through the exercise practice. The subjects for this study are 10,451 elderly who participated in 2014 Korean National Survey on Older Adults. Data were analyzed using SPSS WIN(ver. 21.0) program, and frequency analysis, descriptive analysis, multiple regression, and Sobel test were utilized. The results reveal that exercise practice has a partial mediating effect between elderly age norm and social activity participation of older adults. Based on these findings, the theoretical and practical implications are discussed.
Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging |

Tuesday, 18 September	
15:25-17:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 8 - 1605	**Our Best Selves** **A Cloud-based Knowledge Base on Lifestyles for Ageing and Wellness** Liangyi Cui, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China This paper introduces a cloud-based multilingual knowledge base on lifestyles for ageing and wellness. It contains selected resources in the long history of humankind, either from the East or the West with three main levels, including health literacy, quotations and famous sayings, and successful stories. What is considered a reputable source and what is an amateur opinion from a "so-called" expert is basically differentiated by taking advantage of big data mining and artificial intelligence. A working tool called Multilingual Wizard is designed, of which the real advantage lies in the agility with which explorers can retrieve and browse the knowledge base swiftly and smartly through the classification scheme, thus enabling them to study and discuss whatever topic is in it. A test of a relatively small population of local volunteers over sixty-five shows that the individual lifestyle contains mental mood, exercises/sports, daily diet, life orientation, and other ingredients. All healthy lifestyles for ageing and wellness largely resemble one another while each unhealthy lifestyle is unhealthy in its own way. It is fun and rewarding to explore the wealth of the human heritage in light of modern medical sciences. Let's focus on the familiar, be open to advancement, and think how to live a fuller and fitter life. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Urban Living Environment and Mental Health of Older Persons: A Photovoice Study** Yuliya Mysyuk, Postdoctoral Researcher, Epidemiology & Biostatistics, Amsterdam Universitair Medische Centra, Netherlands The role of environment in health and wellbeing of older persons has been on the research and policy agendas worldwide. Considerable work within environmental gerontology has focused on the physical environment, although more attention has been paid to social environment recently. There is evidence that different elements of social environment such as social capital, social cohesion, safety, social contacts, or social support can influence older persons' life, health (physical and mental) and wellbeing. However we do not exactly know how older persons themselves perceive and experience their environment, what is important for them and what role social characteristics of the environment play. In this study I discuss these issues by referring to empirical data obtained by using photovoice method and interviews. Participants were recruited from a database of Longitudinal Ageing Study Amsterdam (LASA). Photovoice was used as a qualitative research technique, the participants recorded and reflected on their environment through photos. In-depth interviews were conducted with older persons on meaning of living environment and concepts of social cohesion, trust, safety, social participation, social support, and social networks. This data forms the background for a discussion of the social environment and its possible impact on mental health and wellbeing of older persons. I delve into such questions as: How do older persons define their living environment and what are the most important elements of social environment for them? How do older people experience their social environment? What aspects of the social environment influence their mental health and wellbeing? *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Travel Behavior and Struggles Related to Older Adult's Accessibility: Case of Beirut Pedestrian Safety** Mehran Madani, American University of Beiruit, Beirut, Lebanon The main purpose of this study is to evaluate urban physical settings and physical infrastructure quality of different urban forms in Beirut Metropolitan Area to understand the safety issues and older adults' ease of access to their outdoor environment. The SAFE Assessment Tool (Safety, Attractiveness, Friendliness, and Efficiency) was applied to assess key qualitative and quantitative objective measures related to older adults' accessibility and connectivity to their needs and services in their immediate neighborhood, specifically at the street level as an integral element of the city. Direct observation was used as a data collection approach to record key outdoor characteristics of urban settings in 616 streets within thirty neighborhoods located in various urban forms. To distinguish various neighborhood characteristics of the study areas within the indicated urban contexts, we employed GIS spatial analysis technique. The GIS technology enabled us to cultivate the generated SAFE Assessment database to understand the spatial relationships between the neighborhood features through explanatory maps. The GIS maps also helped to determine the quality of spatial factors, their geographical locations, level of accessibility, and contextual relationships in the study areas, such as street/sidewalk features, type of building facades, landscape characteristics, and etc. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging*
17:05-17:15	**Transition Break**
17:15-18:45	**Welcome Reception**
	Common Ground Research Networks and the Aging & Society Conference will be hosting a welcome reception in the Sky Hall at Toyo University. The reception will be held directly following the last sessions of the day on Tuesday, 18 September 2018. Join other conference delegates and plenary speakers for drinks, light hors d'oeuvres, and a chance to converse.

Wednesday, 19 September	
08:00-09:00	**Conference Registration Desk Open**
09:00-09:15	**Daily Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States**
09:15-10:05	**Plenary Session—Dr. Yoshinori Fujiwara, Team Leader, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan**
	"Win-win-win Strategy: Promoting Intergenerational Interactions and Relationships in Japanese Communities" Dr. Yoshinori Fujiwara graduated from the school of medicine at Hokkaido University and received his graduate degree from Kyoto University. He is team-leader of the Research Team for Social Participation and Community Health at Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology. He has been developing an intergenerational program, REPRINTS, at public elementary schools since 2004. Based on the findings of the program, he has demonstrated long-term effects of the intergenerational programs on functional capacity among senior volunteers and social capital. Also, he has conducted several community-based longitudinal studies and promoted prevention programs for social isolation and cognitive decline among older adults. He is vice-president of the Japan Society for Intergenerational Studies and NPO Japan Intergenerational Unity Association.
10:05-10:35	**Garden Conversation (Q&A) and Coffee Break**
10:35-11:25	**Joint Plenary Session—Dr. Gerhard Naegele, Professor, The Technical University of Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany; Dr. Franz Waldenberger, Professor, The German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tokyo, Japan**
	"Long-Term Care Provision in Times of Demographic Change – Japan-Germany Compared" Dr. Gerhard Naegele received professional training as an industrial manager in Berlin. He has a background in business studies and education, and he earned his PhD from the University of Cologne in 1976. Naegele served as Scientific Assistant to the Chair for Welfare Policies at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences (1973–1976) and as Managing Director of the Institute of Social Policies and Societal Policies (1976–1981) at the University of Cologne, Germany. He was Professor for Local Social Policy at the Faculty for Social Work at Dortmund University of Applied Sciences from 1982 to 1992. Following this, he was University Professor (Chair) for Social Gerontology (1992–2013) and Director of the Institute of Gerontology (1992-2016) at the TU/Technical University of Dortmund, Germany. Since January 2017, Gerhard Naegele has been doing freelance work as an independent researcher and policy advisor. Dr. Franz Waldenberger is Director of the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) in Tokyo. He is on leave from Munich University where he holds the professorship for Japanese Economy at the Munich School of Management and the Japan Center. He received his doctorate in economics from the University of Cologne. His research focuses on the Japanese Economy, Corporate Governance, and International Management. At DIJ he initiated the research program, "Risks and opportunities in Japan – challenges in face of an increasingly uncertain future." A major topic is ageing and population decline in Japanese regions. Waldenberger has published numerous articles and books on the Japanese economy. He is editor-in-chief of "Contemporary Japan" and a member of the editorial board of other Japan and Asia related social science and economics journals. He was visiting professor at Hitotsubashi University, Osaka City University, Tsukuba University, the University of Tokyo, and Shimomura Fellow at the Research Institute of Capital Formation of the Development Bank of Japan. He is a member of the German-Japan Forum and a member of the board of the Japanese German Business Association (DJW).
11:25-11:55	**Garden Conversation (Q&A)**
11:55-12:45	**Lunch**
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1 - 1701	**Workshop** **Cross-cultural Perspectives on Design for Healthy Aging** Lisa Scharoun, University of Canberra, Bruce, Canberra, Australia Carlos Alberto Montana Hoyos Danny Hills, Federation University Australia, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia Fanke Peng Jiro Sagara, Head/Professor, Department of Product & Interior Desing, Kobe Design University, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan Raghavendra Reddy Gudur, University of Canberra, Bruce, Australia The populations of Australia, Singapore, Japan, and many other countries in the Asia Pacific region are ageing. In the next few decades we will see up to half of the population in many countries represented by citizens over sixty-five. The impact of this change in population balance will be profound and it represents a potential global shift in design for society. This will challenge designers, planners, and health care professionals to develop solutions to better meet the needs and harness the capacity of our growing and diversifying populations of older citizens, in relation to housing, community interaction and co-operation, health and well-being, and the integration of new technologies. For the past four years we have been running cross-cultural design workshops around the topic of design for healthy ageing in China and Singapore. The workshop at the Ageing and Society conference brings together a group of cross-cultural educators from Australia, Japan, and China to talk about key issues associated with ageing and imagine the kinds of innovations that may be required to effectively manage this massive population shift. Different professional and cultural perspectives can be a means to create new ideas and approaches that provide a deeper understanding of the needs and capabilities of the global ageing population. This workshop will introduce methods to approach the challenges that lay ahead in supporting health, well-being, and community cohesion. After an initial briefing showing our process and some of the work we have done in this area we will then then invite participants to mix with cross-cultural teams from interdisciplinary backgrounds. We will bring them through a guided design thinking process that will assist them in applying this method to future projects and provide mentoring and support from our cross-cultural team of academics. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*
Room 2 - 1702	**Workshop** **Death Cafe: Reflecting on Mortality** Annie Bolitho, Director, Independent Consultant, Thornbury, Australia Increasingly popular in cities around the world, the social movement Death Cafe brings people together to have open discussions about life and death. This workshop provides the chance to have hands on experience of a Death Cafe during a conference program on the many realities of ageing. There are few opportunities for those who are ageing, or the professionals who serve them to talk freely about death and mortality. Many crave to have this discussion. This workshop acknowledges death as a reality associated with ageing. It will enable participants to join in dialogue with fellow delegates, drawing on personal experience. Together we will bring out the appreciation, seriousness and lightness that are hallmarks of a Death Cafe. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*
Room 3 - 1710	**Workshop** **Experienced Eyes in a Changing World: Navigating the Present through Engaging with the Past** Kevin Linde, Adult Programs Manager, Department of Visual Learning, Museum of Photographic Arts, CA, United States Just two short decades after the debut of the first permanent photographic process, inventor and writer Oliver Wendell Holmes recognized the profound role it would come to play in the future: "The photograph has completed the triumph, by making a sheet of paper reflect images like a mirror and hold them as a picture; [it is the] invention of the mirror with a memory." Two centuries later, as photography is debated, examined and reinterpreted, these collections offer a rich trove of visual culture to explore the past. Through a county-wide outreach initiative, the Museum of Photographic Arts engages older adults and seniors across a spectrum of abilities through museum tours, art talks, and photography courses. A core demographic of the program are individuals with Alzheimer's and dementia and, each year, MOPA reaches this audience throughout the community at memory care facilities, caregiver support groups, and local dementia-focused organizations. MOPA's program emphasizes a welcoming, conversational and supportive environment offering an in-the-moment experience. Engaging audiences with dementia through photography provides an accessible way to spark dialogue, activate long-term memory reminiscing about the past, and is a more familiar entry point to explore artistic expression. This workshop includes use of the selected museum images to facilitate discussion with emphasis on specific challenges facing those experiencing mid-onset Alzheimer's and dementia; details the program's method for content development and implementation; and shares the results of ongoing assessment for outcomes related to the participant's health and well-being, level of social interaction, and reported personal growth. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging*

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6 - 1604	**Virtual Lightning Talks** **Is Intergenerationality in Danger? : Key Insights of Digital Natives** Paulo Lourenço, PhD Student, Economia, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Setubal, Portugal Melchor Fernandez, Diretor Department Economy, Universidade Santiago Compostela, Spain M.Pilar Freire Espáris, Teacher of Facultade de CC. Económicas e Empresariais, Universidade Santiago Compostela, Spain The EU27 perception of Intergenerational Solidarity is one of the factors that contributed to the Declaration of 2012, European Year of Active Aging and Solidarity Between Generations. It is noteworthy from the Portuguese perception assessment (Flash Eurobarometer Intergenerational Solidarity) that young and older people do not agree easily on what is best for society and that, as older people work later, fewer jobs will be available for young people in the coming years. Portugal residents strongly agree (91%) of the lack of recognition by the State on the importance of the family's contribution to long-term care for the elderly. The Intergenerational Solidarity (IS) model by Bengtson & Robert (1991) suggests the existence of objective and subjective aspects of the exchange of resources between parents and children, which influence family relationships. In contrast, the literature proposes that the IS study should not focus exclusively on a single dimension. Intergenerational Ambivalence (Lüscher & Pillemer, 1998) approach that represents the continuous development of the relationships between parents and children is proposed. The quantitative results of the empirical study Factors and Dynamics of Informal Caregivers of Dependent Elderly, in a perspective of Intergenerationality, a case study in Setúbal, Portugal, with 993 students (cohort 16-19 years) suggests the existence of a low perception of IS. In turn, the combination with the qualitative method (Krueger & Casey, 2009) allows us to conclude the Focus Group's advantage to provide native digital generation insights into the motivations of future informal Baby-Boomers. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **STEMming the Silver Tsunami: Maker Movement and Makerspaces for the Elderly Population in Hong Kong** Thomas Ng, Programme Director, School of Professional and Continuing Education, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Ni Juan Yan, Instructional Assistant, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Hong Kong Hong Kong, one of the most dynamic finance and business metropolis in the world, faces a demographic tsunami. In 2064, the projected elderly population will reach to more than one-third of the total population, whilst the number of young people will drop given the declining fertility trends below replacement rate. Numerous issues with an increasing elderly population include the rise of geriatric mental health problems and lower quality of life satisfaction. Literature indicates strong correlations between good social relations, having meaning/purpose in life, sense of community, social inclusion, creativity and participation in active learning, having protective effects against geriatric mental and physical illness and also contributing to predicting positive mental and physical health in elderly populations, as well as increasing quality of life (QOL) benchmarks in the elderly. The maker movement, a creative social-cultural employing do-it-yourself (DIY) and do-it-with-others (DIWO) trend amplified with a technological slant and makerspaces, collaborative workspaces for participants in the maker movement are ideal to engender and harness the power of the elderly and infuse them with purpose and creativity. The aim of this paper is directed towards policymakers as well as social entrepreneurs and warranting for the provision and support for a policy of implementing makerspaces to facilitate maker activities for the elderly population in Hong Kong and advocating for the beneficial effects of cultivating the ethos of maker culture amongst the elderly. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 7 - 1608	**Focused Discussions** **Connecting with Community Supports to Increase Health Literacy among Aging Communities of Color: Systems as the Engagers** Patrick Burden, Program Coordinator, Mount Sinai Health Partners-Care Management, Mount Sinai Health System, New York, NY, United States With an ever-changing healthcare structure, hospital systems have demonstrated an increased focus on population health using multiple strategies including better integration of behavioral health professionals into care plans as well as improved use of information technology systems and other interventions. However, health disparities and care gaps for people of color are still very present, in part due to under education and lack of community-based outreach in communities of color. I propose that to enhance population health efforts and improvements, health systems must become more actively engaged with patients of color in culturally conscious ways. It has been shown that many people of color, particularly older generations, have a historical distrust of formal medical settings. As a result these groups receive less preventive care, which becomes increasingly important and recommended for the aging population. Furthermore, these groups obtain a great deal of health education and information from social and informal supports, such as faith organizations, barbershops and salons, and community centers. Individual programs and systems attempting this approach already exist in screenings for hypertension and colorectal cancer in barbershops in Harlem, New York, and the Mount Carmel Health System Church Partnership Program in Columbus, Ohio. Efforts to increase health literacy should include outreaching communities, making better connections with the entities people trust and interact with most, and ensuring that communities are receiving accurate information. This is a challenge to health systems to be creative and proactive in seeking out and reaching classically under-served populations to truly work towards a healthier society. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Effects of a Physically Active Lifestyle on Cognition and Aging: Benefits to the Mind and Body** Carol Ciotto, Central Connecticut State University, Waterford, CT, United States Marybeth Fede, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT, United States This focused discussion will provide participants the unique opportunity to engage in professional discussion surrounding the compelling information and effective strategies that help us understand the role physical activity plays on cognition and the aging process. The authors will share a physically active lifestyle initiative they have created and implemented in Connecticut-based nursing homes and senior/community centers. Being physically active is important in combating hypokinetic diseases and certain types of cancer (United States Department of Health and Human Services USDHHS, 1996-present). We can now add to the long list of benefits of physical activity; increased cognition, focus, and overall readiness to learn. According to Ratey, (2008) exercise is like "Miracle Grow" for the brain (AAHPERD, Keynote address, San Diego, 2011). Researchers suggest that what we now call thinking is really evolutionary, internalization of movement and that play helps shape the brain, opens imagination, and invigorates the spirit (Blaydes, 2000; Jensen, 2000; Lengel and Kuczala, 2010). This information is old news that is being revisited by leaders in the field of education and neuroscience, and rightfully so. It is the intent of these authors to share with participants how they utilized the powerful tool of movement to enhance the physical, emotional, spiritual, and cognitive fitness of an aging population in Connecticut. The authors will provide an overview of the PAL framework they used to establish and implement the PAL program with the aging in Connecticut. PAL handouts, PAL video clips, and PAL Framework Phase Activities will be shared (PAL Commitment, PAL Resources, PAL Stakeholders, PAL Needs Assessment and PAL Promotion/Kick-off Event). Additionally, engaging questions for and by the participants will be incorporated throughout the focused discussion to elicit interest, learning, and professional insight for all as well as providing targeted feedback for the presenters in order to strengthen the PAL initiative in Connecticut for our beloved aging population. *Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness*

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement	**Posters**

Cross-cultural Validation of the Japanese Version of Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit for Carers: Application for Working Adults Who Take Care of Family Members

Hiromi Nakamura, Professor, Saitama Prefectural University, Sengendai, Japan

Mai Yamaguchi, Professor, Integrated Human Studies Department, Japan Lutheran College, Mitaka, Japan

Ikushi Yamaguchi, Professor, Meiji University, Japan

Akemi Matsuzawa, Associate Professor, Ibaraki Christian University, Japan

Machiko Ohara, Professor, Japan College of Social Work, Japan

Keiko Hirose, Lecturer, Japan Lutheran College, Kumamoto, Japan

Kamilla Razik, Reseacher, Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU)

Stacey Rand, Research Fellow, University of Kent, United Kingdom

This study aims to examine cross-cultural validation of the Japanese version of Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit for Carers, originally developed in the UK to measure quality of life among caregivers who took care of others, including family members, partners and friends, requiring rehabilitation and/or welfare services, without wages. It has seven question items with the four-response style. Data were collected from 600 working adults who took care of community-living family members through an internet survey. Among them, there were 374 men and 226 women, the mean age was 51 years old (ranged between 24 and 69 years old). We investigated the factorial structure and the scale system of the Japanese version, using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and an Item Response Theory (IRT) approach. The SEM provided the following values: 0.901-0.652 for the factor loadings, 0.847-0.597 for path coefficient, 0.982 for the Comparative Fit Index, and 0.063 (95% Confidence Interval: 0.040, 0.087) for the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation. Those values were within the acceptable range. The IRT analysis identified that values in item discrimination and item difficulty were within the acceptable range. The analysis revealed low validity in one question item. This study confirmed the factorial structure of the Japanese version.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Understanding Education Needs of Stroke Care in Discharge Planning Among Family Caregivers in Indonesia

Wahyuni Fauziah, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan

Mayumi Kato, Institute of Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan

Miho Shogenji, Institute of Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan

Taniguchi Yoshimi, Associate Professor, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan

The aim of this study is to identify characteristics of family caregivers of post-stroke patients and consider their understanding of stroke care in discharge planning. A cross-sectional study was conducted. Participants included 115 (65.3%) females and 61 (34.7%) males assuming the main caregiver role for patients discharged from a stroke inpatient unit. Participants completed questionnaires by face to face interviews, which were used to describe the demographics of the caregivers and their educational needs regarding stroke care. The duration of caregiving was 12.4 hours on an average day, with 74 (42%) having to assist ADL at a high level. One hundred and nine caregivers (61%) were extended family. Forty-four (25%) family caregivers were not in good health. One hundred and twenty-one (68.8%) family caregivers did not receive stroke care education. Managing medications was reported to be the most common education received by caregivers (151, 85%). Other education, such as methods of assisting ADL and preventing falls, was rarely given by health professionals, whereas information related to rehabilitation and nutrition of stroke patients at home was reported as most needed by family caregivers (58.8% and 21.6% respectively). Family caregivers were given insufficient education regarding the rehabilitation of stroke patients at home. This may affect caregivers' physical and psychological status and affect the functional status of stroke patients. Future research related to effective discharge planning for family caregivers is needed to assist family caregivers in providing comprehensive home care for post-stroke patients.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Cooperation-promoting Activities for Home Care and Long-term Care to Create Community-based Integrated Care Systems

Yuko Goto, National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology, Obu, Aichi, Japan

This study analyzes the cooperation-promoting activity stages for home medical care and long-term care in an integrated community care system. As these difficult-to-visualize qualitative changes and activity processes lead to regional changes, a soft systems methodology (SSM) approach was attempted. From January 2014 to March 2015 (fifteen months), a collaborative-base project (twelve bases) was conducted in Prefecture Z in Japan, in which the activities were summarized from status report records and telephone consultations. Information about the cooperative processes at two different bases (Bases A and B) were then extracted and compared. Base A was able to share problem solving and directionality between different professionals and organizations, and Base B was not. A seven-stage SSM was used to analyze the development of the regional cooperative system. Using thought analysis, the SSM also allows for a visualization of the systematic efforts and experiences to identify the initial regional challenges, the implementation and evaluation efforts, and the subsequent regional challenges. Based on the SSM analysis, the activities that contributed to the regional development at the bases are visualized.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued	**Family Carers' Opinions on Dignity for People with Dementia: Differences of Sex, Age, and Relationships** Katsuo Yamanaka, Associate Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan Nana Ohara Dai Noguchi, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan Tatsuji Uchida, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan Maintenance of dignity is important for dementia care. However, the concept seems to be different from each viewpoint. This study surveyed family carers' opinions and revealed the differences from the views of sex, age, and relationships. The subjects were family carers who accompanied outpatients with dementia at three geriatric clinics in the south area of Ibaraki prefecture, Japan. The questions asked were about the concepts and practices of dignity for people with dementia (PWD). We obtained opinions from 114 carers by a free answer method. We analyzed the text of their answers using correspondence analysis. As a result, the words' plots near each independent variable (sex, age, and relationships) suggested that practices to maintain the dignity for PWD are different from each viewpoint. For instance, an analysis for the relationships extracted two dimensions: inner world and expressed behaviors, and distance of the relationship. From the words' plots near "spouses" and "daughters", they had a trend to value their PWD's feelings and thoughts and want to regard their PWD as the same family member they had always known. Daughters-in law had a tendency to be considerate of the PWD (e.g. for the PWD not to be upset during the cleanup of excretion). On the other hand, sons tended to think about the causes of a PWD's symptoms or behaviors and cope with them carefully. The findings concluded that people working in dementia care should know different views of dignity for PWD, which will positively influence their daily care. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **The Components of the Advance Care Planning Process for People with Dementia in a Facility-based Setting: A Scoping Review** Seira Takada, Doctoral Student, Gerontological Nursing and Care System Development, Graduate School of Health Care Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Yushima, Tokyo, Japan Yasuko Ogata, Gerontological Nursing and Care System Development, Graduate School of Health Care Sciences , Tokyo Medical and Dental University (TMDU) Yoshie Yumoto Noriko Morioka There is growing interest in advance care planning (ACP) for people with dementia. ACP is defined as a process, yet there is no consensus regarding the components of the process. This study identifies the components of the ACP process for people with dementia in a facility-based setting. We conducted a scoping review. A search of the literature for the years 2007 to 2017 was conducted using several electronic databases (PubMed, CINAHL, Cochran Central Register of Controlled Trials, PsycINFO, ICHUSHI). Two independent reviewers checked the search results in both the first and second screenings. Fifteen relevant articles were identified. Eleven ACP process components were extracted and sorted along a time axis. They were then categorized as "main steps" (seven) or "additional steps" (four). The main steps included evaluating the resident's cognitive capacity, checking the resident's knowledge and providing information, confirming the resident's preferences, involving the family and those close to the resident, completing documentation, sharing, and providing the opportunity to review. The additional steps were evaluating the facilitator's competence, checking the resident's readiness, being involved with the family in daily care, and linking the resident's preferences to an appropriate program of care. Eleven steps in the ACP process were identified. Determining the resident's preferences is an important step but properly following the steps before and after that determination is also essential to the process. Further studies are needed to investigate the effectiveness of the ACP process using these steps. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging* **College Students' Cultural Orientation, Aging Attitudes, and Anxiety: Japan, China, and the United States** Hiroko Tomioka, Soka University, Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan Ginny Zhan Sharon Spearcey A total of 1136 college students (357 Japanese, 434 Chinese, and 345 American) filled out a questionnaire that included an IC scale (Cultural Orientation Scale), Kogan's attitudes toward old people scale, and a modified aging anxiety scale, in addition to demographic information. Cronbach's alphas indicated satisfactory reliability on all three scales for the three cultural groups. The results indicate that overall, the three groups scored higher on collectivism than individualism, suggesting a more collectivistic cultural orientation for all three groups. However, the Chinese and Japanese students were more likely to accept hierarchy and inequality than the American students. Findings also show that the American and Japanese participants held significantly more positive attitudes toward aging and were less anxious about aging than their Chinese counterparts. For all three groups, collectivistic cultural orientation is found to be positively correlated to attitudes toward aging and negatively related to anxiety level. These findings will be discussed in the context of culture, globalization, and the evolving nature of both Western and Eastern traditional values. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued	**A Survey on the Effects of Music in Nursing Homes with the Concept of Community Music Therapy** Jizhou Duan Mayumi Kato, Institute of Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan Miho Shogenji, Institute of Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University , Kanazawa, Japan Sanae Miyatani, Japanese Music Therapy Association, Japan We expected that music would make connections among residents, families, and staff, which is important for promoting good quality of life for residents. This study investigated not only effects of music on physical and psychological conditions, but also connections among residents, families, and staff in nursing homes based on the recognition of staff in charge of activities. The study design was national and cross-sectional. Connections among people in nursing homes, as a concept of community music therapy, were examined. Questionnaires on the implementation of music activities were sent to 517 facilities through the mail. Music activities were provided by 80.2% of nursing homes. There were no significant differences in types of nursing home and the number of beds between facilities providing and not providing music. On the other hand, the charge staff of facilities that provided music activities had learning experience of musical instruments ($p=0.000$) and showed interest in musical activities ($p=0.002$). No significant differences were found in the effects of music on physical conditions. In contrast, "feelings of happiness increases" ($p=0.013$), and variables related to connections were shown to be significant; "residents have a feeling of staying at their home" ($p=0.015$), "residents reduce their refusal of staff care" ($p=0.046$), "nursing homes have a homey sense of family" ($p=0.025$), "staff connection with residents is increased" ($p=0.040$), and "staff members increase residents' feelings of dignity" ($p=0.021$). In conclusion, we found that music could promote personal interaction among residents, staff, and family in nursing homes. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Social Support Provision for the Aging and Associated Health and Socioeconomic Effects on the Providers** Paulchris Okpala, California State University, San Bernardino, CA, United States Little has been done to assess the effects of social support provided to the aging on the providers. This study assesses how the provision of social support to the aging affects the health and socioeconomic status of the providers in the US. A mixed study approach was used, which involved quantitative evaluation of a total of forty-three existing articles and an online survey study that involved 301 respondents (28% whites, 37% Blacks and 35% Latinos). The respondents were recruited from the general population. Validated questionnaires were used and the data were analyzed using ANOVA, regression, and correlation statistics. Logistic regression showed that mental health disorders were significantly reduced among the respondents involved in the provision of social support ($F=1.344$, $P=0.022$). The providers also reported enhanced relationship within their families. However, the provision of social support was shown to be associated with significant reduction in financial stability among the providers ($p<0.001$), which was observed to vary based on ethnic background. This study advocates for the adoption of social support as a means of enhancing the health of the providers. The study also calls for financial support for the social support providers. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Characteristics of Information Seeking Through Eye Movement of Expert Nurses During Home Visits to Older People: Focusing on Observation of Health Conditions** Atsuko Shimamura, Lecturer, Faculty of Health Science, Toho University, Tokyo, Japan Suwa Sayuri, Professor, Chiba University, Chiba, China Nakahata Keigo, Omron Seitchi & Devices Corporation, Japan Yu Wenwei, Professor, Center for Frontier Medical Engineering, Chiba University, Chiba, China Matsushima Eisuke, Professor, Tokyo Medical and Dental University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Tokyo, Japan It is important for visiting nurses to gather necessary information in a limited time to support older people's day-to-day lives. This study clarified the characteristics of information seeking by expert visiting nurses during repeated observation of a scene. This was accomplished through a comparison with novice visiting nurses and nursing students. Photos were created for four scenes (greetings, conversation, observation of health-conditions, exiting the room) of visiting nursing for two cases of older people living at home (Case A: An older person living with family; Case B: An older person living alone). Each scene was presented for ten seconds, and the participants' eye movements were measured using a Tobii ProX2-60. Only the observation of health-conditions scene was presented twice. Statistical analysis used SPSS Statistics Ver. 24. This study was approved by the Ethical Review Board. There were thirty-four female participants comprised of thirteen expert nurses, eleven novice nurses, and ten nursing students. When Case A was presented the second time, the fixation duration and fixation count during observation of the older person's expression were significantly higher for the expert nurses compared to the nursing students ($p<0.05$), and were greater than during the first presentation for the expert nurses only (no significant difference). When reshown the observation of health-conditions scene for the older person living with family, it was clear that the expert nurses' attention was placed on the older person. This study is a part of a doctoral dissertation for the Graduate School of Nursing, Chiba University. *Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness* **Environmental Design and Quality of Life of Older Adults: Dementia Care in a Japanese Group Care Unit** Sumiyo Brennan, Gerontology, J.F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan Yumiko Hashimoto, PhD Candidate, J.F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan A homelike environmental design is shown to have a positive effect on quality of life (QoL) as well as the functionality of older adults with dementia. This study examines the relationship between environmental design in a long-term care (LTC) facility in Japan and its effect on residents with dementia's daily activity patterns and QoL. In February 2018, data were collected at a group care (GC) facility for Japanese seniors. The GC facility was comprised of several units, each with up to ten residents. Four GC units were selected to determine the effects of environmental design on QoL using four different environmental scales. Then, four to eight residents per unit were evaluated to determine the effects on QoL using dementia care mapping and the QoL-AD scales. We hypothesize that a unit scoring high in physical environment attributes would have a positive impact on the older adult residents' QoL. An environmental audit tool-HC is more appropriate to measure Japan's GC units. Higher mood and engagement values were reflected through daily activity programs and socializing with others. QOL-AD scores obtained from LTC residents were higher than the QOL-AD scores from the LTC staff. Our findings help determine the relationship between environment design and QoL of older adults; higher environmental scores would indicate a higher QoL. For further study, we are going to assess the same environmental and QoL scales at different facilities and compare the results to determine effective design of the LTC physical environment in order to improve LTC residents' QoL. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued	**Factors Related to Family Caregiver Self-efficacy Regarding the Care of Elderly with Diabetes Mellitus** Thi Thu Huong Pham, Graduate school of Medical Science, Division of Health Science, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Ishikawa, Japan Mayumi Kato, Professor, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan Miho Shogenji, Assistant Professor, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan Yoshimi Taniguchi, Associate, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan This study examines factors related to caregiving self-efficacy among family caregivers of elderly with diabetes mellitus. This cross-sectional study was conducted from April to June, 2018, in a general hospital in northern Vietnam. The characteristics of demographics, diabetes knowledge, and self-efficacy were determined in a questionnaire that was delivered to 151 family caregivers of elderly with diabetes mellitus. An analysis was performed using IBM SPSS statistics software. Of a total of 151 participants, 25.8% were men and 71.2% were women; the mean age was 52±12.5. Patients with low ADLs represented the caregiver with low self- efficacy of 38, 49.9% and high self- efficacy of 18, 24.3%. The analysis showed 75.7% of caregivers did not receive care-giving education, which was significantly associated with low self-efficacy status at 85.7% (p<.05). Diabetes knowledge was a significant factor of self-efficacy with OR (95%CI) at .779 (.635–.956), which showed a lack of knowledge corresponded to lower self-efficacy status. The number of patient hospitalizations, chronic diseases of caregivers, and hours of hospitalization were all related to caregiving self-efficacy (p<.05). In conclusion, this study found that the lack of both knowledge of diabetes and education for caregivers regarding care for elderly patients with diabetes were related to lower caregiving self-efficacy status. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Peer-to-Peer Support Between Older People: Care as an Everyday Practice** Elin Siira, PhD Student, Institute of Health and Care Sciences, Gothenburg University, Göteborg, Sweden In order to develop innovative peer-to-peer care services for older people, a better understanding and conceptualization of the heterogenic nature of informal peer-to-peer care practices is vital. Less traditional ways of accommodating care for older people are put forward in this poster. Peer-to-peer services enabled through digital technology, which connects older people and enable mobilizing their resources is one innovative creation for care provision. In developing services to enhance already existing informal care structures among older people, a better understanding and conceptualization of such peer-to-peer care practices are vital. This study explores peer-to-peer care practices between older people from the perspective of older individuals. Semi-structured interviews ranging from 30-120 minutes (mean= 59 minutes) were carried out with total of 30 participants (17 women and 13 men) aged 67-93 years (mean= 76 years) in one larger city and two smaller towns/rural municipalities in Sweden. Tentative findings indicate that peer-to-peer care practices between older people entails a range of different actions of support and care, and not solely hands on care. Instead, everyday peer-to-peer care practices may be understood as providing a highly flexible recognition of varied care needs. For peer-to-peer care services aimed to enhance already existing informal care structures to be successful, the heterogenic nature of both need and ability among older people to provide and receive peer-to-peer care must be considered. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging* **Can Executive Functioning Tests Predict the Occurrence of Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in Elderly Individuals?** Kaori Harano, Welfare System and Health Science/Associate Professor, Welfare System and Health Science, Okayama Prefectural University, Sojya, Okayama Prefecture, Japan Sawada Yoichi, Assistant Professor, Japan The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the occurrence of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and performance on dimensions of executive functioning in elderly individuals. The participants were elderly individuals aged ≥ 75 years with a Barthel Index of ≥85 points and a Mini-Mental State Examination score of ≥24 points. The present study included a questionnaire survey regarding LUTS and the following executive functioning tests: Behavioral assessment of performance dysfunction syndrome (BADS), Verbal fluency test, Trail making test, Stroop color-word, Frontal assessment battery, Counting (forward and backward), and Counting backward test. The relationship between LUTS and executive functioning was analyzed using Categorical Data Analysis Program (CATDAP), a statistical program that searches for the best explanatory variable of a categorical response variable of a dataset comprising both categorical variates and continuous ones. The results showed that the Modified Six Elements test of BADS had the greatest predictive power for LUTS (AIC = −8.57). In conclusion, the occurrence of LUTS may be predicted by performing executive functioning tests. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **The Impact of the New Super Visa Program on the Lives of Immigrants in Canada and Their Aging Parents** Sepali Guruge, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada In November 2011, Citizenship and Immigration Canada announced a new Super Visa program to facilitate reunification of immigrants in Canada with their aging parents who live outside of Canada. Limited information is available about how this new program affects the lives of immigrant families. We conducted a qualitative descriptive study to understand the experiences of older adults and their adult immigrant children with the Super Visa program. The study addresses the following research question: What are the experiences of immigrant families using the Super Visa program as an alternative process to facilitate family reunification? In total, nineteen semi-structured interviews were conducted in Toronto with Chinese immigrants who had sponsored their parents, as well as parents who had come to Canada on a Super Visa. The findings revealed that the Super Visa program is helpful for family reunification because of its easier application process and higher approval rate. Participants noted that improvement to the program should include requiring fewer documents and less information from parents, making the application simpler, and providing more flexible and affordable options for private medical insurance. A Super Visa is a temporary visa, and as such, does not meet all the needs of immigrant families. However, it does appear to help facilitate family reunification, especially for families who cannot get a regular visa. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging*

| 12:45-13:30 | **PARALLEL SESSIONS** |

| Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued | **Perspectives on Age and Aging among Graduate Social Work Students: Using Photography for an Online Pedagogical Activity** |

Jill Chonody, Associate Professor, Social Work, Boise State University, Boise, ID, United States

Strategies that can be incorporated into the health and social service curriculum are needed to improve student interest in gerontological practice in order to help address the growing need for more practitioners. Past research indicates that students rank gerontology as the least preferred practice area, but a systematic review of the literature points to the potential of pedagogical interventions to change attitudes. A pilot study of one method used in an online graduate social work practice course focused on working with older adults is introduced. In two semesters of the same course taught by the same instructor, a critical deconstruction of aging using photography was implemented (N = 33). Positive aspects of aging were predominately featured in the photographs, but aging fears were also raised. Quantitative and qualitative results suggested that these activities helped students' process their aging views, and most students reported some attitudinal change. The development of innovative ways to engage students online by repurposing technology that they are already using can advance online pedagogy and facilitate critical thinking. Future research should seek to test other methods to influence gerontological interest, including online strategies given the prominence of this modality.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

The Comprehensive Environmental Questionnaire: Application for Older Adults with Social Care Services for Community-living

Hiromi Nakamura, Professor, Saitama Prefectural University, Sengendai, Japan

Makoto Kyougoku, Associate Professor, KIBI INternational Unive, Japan

Kenji Yabuwaki, Professor, KIBI International University, Takahashi-shi, Okayama, Japan

The Comprehensive Environmental Questionnaire for the Elderly (CEQ) was developed to measure satisfaction levels among community-dwelling older adults regarding their environment. The CEQ comprises 14 question items grouped into three factors, which are rated on a four-point Likert scale. To expand the applicability of the CEQ to community-dwelling older adults requiring support from long-term care and family members for their community-living, this study examined the factorial structure and scale system of the CEQ to verify its validity and reliability. Data were collected individually from 218 participants who receive no rehabilitative services but require homemaking services and/or support from family members. The factorial structure and scale system were examined using structural equation modeling and an item response theory (IRT) approach, respectively. We obtained values between 0.93 and 0.66 for factor loadings, 0.98 for comparative fit index, and 0.97 for Tucker–Lewis index, which indicated a good to adequate fit. The value of root mean square error of approximation was 0.094, indicating a mediocre fit. The IRT analysis showed an accurate description of item function of the CEQ. The CEQ was applicable to the present study population. Although the CEQ concept was confirmed, the questionnaire warrants further improvement.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Literature Review on Caregivers with Multiple Care Responsibilities

Kazuko Horiguchi, Professor, Nursing, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Kobe, Japan

Noboru Iwata, Professor, Hiroshima International University, Japan

Yuzu Taki, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Japan

Yukie Suzuki, Lecturer, Nursing, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Japan

Mami Kubota, Assistant Professor, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Japan

Sumiko Kobayashi, Chief, Tsukaguchi Visiting Nursing Center, Japan

In Japan, the number of elderly people who require care has been increasing. Due to improvement of medicine and longevity, many families remain in caregiving roles longer than before. Also decreasing birthrate reduces number of people who can take responsibilities of caregiving, which force more family members look after not only their own parents but also other intimate family members. This review of literature was conducted to clarify what problems they face in taking multiple caregiving responsibilities. Electronic databases of MEDLINE, PubMed, Japanese Central Review of Medicine were used with the following key words: compound caregiver, compound caregiving role, multiple caregiving roles. Five English articles published between 2000 and 2018 were reviewed. In the most literature, several problems relating to stressors were found: reduction in social network and support, difficulty of prioritizing caregiving demands, and reduction in stress resiliency, and little personal time. Five literatures focus on caregivers taking care of their adult children with intellectual/developmental disabilities and their elderly family members at the same time. On the other hand, no literature focuses on those who take multiple care responsibilities for their elderly parents or/and relatives. It is necessary to conduct additional research and explore stressors and burden of caregivers with multiple responsibilities for more than two intimate family members.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Observational Understanding of Older Adults by Care Workers in Japan: A Literature Review

Akemi Sueyasu, Assistant Professor, School of Nursing, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan

Chiharu Yamada, Lecturer, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Japan

Akihiro Nishiyama, Assistant, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Japan

This literature review aims to evaluate care worker's viewpoints of older adults in Japan. We searched "Ichushi"(Japan Medical Abstracts Society database) to identify relevant articles. Keywords used for the search were: "care worker" and "observation".The eligibility criterion was original studies involving older adults that related to key points of observation by care workers. We identified 146 papers; however, most (n=128) were not focused on understanding and care of older adults based on observation by care workers. The remaining eighteen papers were selected and separated into two categories: "Observation viewpoints by care workers" and "Intention or consideration in observation by care workers." "Observation viewpoints by care workers" described how patients' behavioral abnormalities and changes were identified through observation, compared with usual behavioral indications (e.g., basic activities of daily living, living conditions, aging symptoms, symptoms due to diseases/ disabilities, and feelings). "Intention or consideration in observation by care workers" described how observation was an important tool to provide information on care content and methods, such as health conditions, evaluation of activities of daily living, and judgments related to mental health. Our study suggests that care workers develop their understanding of the physiological and psychological aspects of older adults based on information obtained through daily observation. Care workers use this information to judge and decide how best to care for the older adult. Effective inter-professional work for older adult care needs further exploration from the perspective of detailed observation.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Wednesday, 19 September

Wednesday, 19 September

12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued

A Case Report of an Elderly Male Patient with Humeral Shaft Fracture Malunion

Kengo Usuki
Hiromi Nakamura, Professor, Saitama Prefectural University, Sengendai, Japan
Riho Kondo, Phisiotherapist, Kitasato University Medical Center, Japan
Motoi Miyabe, head physician, Kitasato University Medical Center, Japan
Keita Kuwabara, Chief of Phisiotherapist, Kitasato University Medical Center, Japan

This study reports on an occupational therapy intervention for an elderly man with a Distal Femoral Bruise (DFB) and Humeral Shaft Fracture (HSF), showing reduction of nursing burden by providing an assistive technology. The patient was a 70-year-old man who lived with his wife. He previously performed self-care activities independently by using a wheelchair. He went to a hospital because of walking problems, being diagnosed a right DFB in April 2018. He additionally had a right HSF due to an accidental fall during toileting with a help in May within a hospital. A typical surgical treatment was difficult because of his health status and financial burden. His cognitive issues at a high-level didn't let his Occupational therapist (OTR/L) administer any standardized examinations. His left arm showed limitations of mobility, finger contracture, and edema. His goals were establishing functional brace after fixation with hanging cast, and improving ROM after confirming callus formation. During interventions, his cognitive issues were deteriorated at the four-week post-injury, resulted in requiring infusion managements. The priority was changed to eating with a second-hand Portable Spring Balancer (PSB), his OTR/L obtained, helping an upper extremity movement with spring power, rather than improving bodily functions. Obtaining ability for eating improved his motivation for living and cognitive status, resulting decreasing nursing burdens, letting him transfer to a nursing home, meeting his satisfaction. The second-hand PSB eased his financial burden and improved his health status, suggesting the effectiveness of the PSB.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Creating a Questionnaire to Understand the Dynamics of Caring Relationships Between Elderly Dementia Patients and Nurses

Misa Komatsu, Professor, Department of Nursing, Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan
Seisuke Hayakawa, Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Norikazu Ohnishi, Professor, Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan
Kazunari Takemura, Teaching Associate, Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan
Makoto Tabata, Teaching Associate, Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan
Ritsuko Shimizu, Senior Lecturer, Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan
Tsutako Miyazaki, Professor, Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan

The purpose of this study is to create a questionnaire to understand the dynamics of a mutually supportive relationships between elderly dementia patients and nurses. The study participants were ten nurses, of which six underwent a focus group interview and four underwent individual interviews. Qualitative inductive analysis was conducted on the interview results, from which the questionnaire items were extracted. This study was implemented upon receiving approval from the affiliated university's research ethics committee. The results of the analysis showed eight categories and forty subcategories. From these results, thirty-seven questions were created to understand the dynamics of caring relationship between elderly dementia patients and nurses. The questions consisted of the following categories: the situation of the elderly dementia patients; the nurses'relationship with others; the nurses' actions that lead to building a trusting relationship with elderly dementia patients; the changes in nurses due to building trusting relationships with elderly dementia patients; the changes in elderly dementia patients due to building trusting relationships with nurses. The caring relationships between elderly dementia patients and nurses are dynamic wherein each complements the other. The questionnaire was made with these results as the foundation, and in the future, we plan to conduct a survey of nurses using this questionnaire and connect this to the development of a caring model. This study has received a grant from JSPS KAKENHI JP16K12210.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Competencies of a Nurse Medical Safety Manager in Responding to Medical Accidents

Noriyo Yuno, Komatsu University, Komatsu, Ishikawa, Japan

This study assesses the competencies of a nurse medical safety manager based on the nurse's account of her experiences, involving mental exhaustion of responding to medical accidents in which the nurse experienced difficulties. A nurse medical safety manager received the consent of health service manager to participate in the study. In an unstructured interview, the subject was asked to talk freely about her experiences including mental exhaustion in responding to the medical accident that she found most challenging in the past. A narrative analysis of the verbatim record of the interview was performed to extract factors associated with nursing competencies. 1.The subject was a female in her fifties with twenty-nine years of experience in nursing and two years of experience as a medical safety manager. 2. Extracted competencies included "remaining level-headed in performing the duties even as a less-experienced manager," "arranging opportunities to experience the patient's fortitude to live and his/her frustration, and to share the suffering," "having sympathy in responding to the patient and family members despite the struggle of not being able to gain understanding," "taking effective actions in building a trusted relationship," and "preparing to communicate to a junior the value of nurses assuming the role of safety management." Results suggest that the nurse safety manager's competencies in responding to a challenging medical accident are founded on her own nursing philosophies and her nursing management experiences as a chief nursing officer.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

| 12:45-13:30 | **PARALLEL SESSIONS** |

| Cafe -
Bldg. 8
Basement
Continued | **Learning Needs of Nurses Who Support the Discharge of Elderly Cancer Patients** |

Tomoko Sugimoto, Professor, Health Care Science, Chiba Prefectural University of Health Science, Chiba, Japan

Chikako Takayanagi, Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Information Sciences, Japan

Mikiyo Torita, Funabashi, Japan

Kazue Mori, Professor, Seirei Christopher University, Japan

Kyoko Saeki, Lecture, Chiba Prefectural University of Health Sciences, Chiba, Japan

The purpose of the study is to describe the learning needs of nurses who support the discharge of elderly cancer patients after their classification as palliative care patients (hereinafter, elderly patients). From October 2017 to February 2018, semi-structured interviews were conducted with eighteen nurses. We asked nurses, "what is the content you would like to learn to support elderly patients?" We focused specifically on four nurses who supported the discharge of elderly patients, analyzed the data gathered from the interviews inductively, and described the categories that were generated. Further, research began following approval from the Research Ethics Review Committee. As a result of the analysis, two categories related to the learning needs of nurses were found: "collaboration with professionals supporting home care and the social security system" and the "need for paradigm shifts in home care." Additionally, three categories concerning the method of learning were found, which were "strengthening home care," "fostering knowledge accompanying the accumulation of experience in discharging support," and "feedback on results for supporting discharge." Discharging elderly cancer patients to their home is influenced by family factors, such as the presence or absence of a caregiver, or patient factors such as the presence or absence of medical care. It became clear that nurses wished to learn about the changing value of home care rather than the factors mentioned above.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Relationship Between Self-assessment Skill and Self-regulation in Japanese Older Drivers

Ritsu Kosuge, Second Traffic Science Section, National Research Institute of Police Science, Chiba, Japan

Kazuko Okamura, National Research Institute of Police Science, Chiba, Japan

Yukako Nakano, National Research Institute of Police Science, Chiba, Japan

Goro Fujita, National Research Institute of Police Science, Chiba, Japan

Previous studies have pointed that older drivers tend to regulate their driving behaviours based on self-assessment of driving. Therefore, it is important to assess their own driving correctly as well as reflect self-assessment in self-regulation of driving. The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between self-assessment skill and self-regulation in older drivers. Forty Japanese drivers aged 70 years or older were asked to respond to a questionnaire, including self-rated items of own driving, and scales of beliefs about driving. Participants were also asked to undergo an on-road driving evaluation. In the driving evaluation, participants were equipped with sensors for recording driving behaviours and driving instructors in the passenger seats rated participants' driving. Participants also completed functional tests. To score self-assessment skill, self-rated scores of driving were subtracted from scores rated by instructors. We found that self-assessment skill was associated with driving behaviours at certain intersections. However, overestimators tended to employ some reckless behaviours such as looking less frequently to the right, although they tended to employ some cautious behaviours such as obeying stop regulation more than underestimators did. Results suggested that overestimation of own driving might result in not performing some aspects of self-regulation, while employing other self-regulation aspects might lead to overestimation of own safety.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Comfort in the Daily Life of People with Dementia: A Concept Analysis

Yukie Suzuki, Lecturer, Nursing, Hyogo University of Health Sciences, Japan

Shizuko Tanigaki, Professor, Okayama University, Japan

The living environments surrounding people with dementia, such as promotion of community-based integrated care systems are rapidly changing. With that background, how can people with dementia live comfortably in the community? We explore what is comfort in the daily life of people with dementia. The purpose of this study is to clarify the concept. We conducted a search using ICHUSHI Web Ver.5 and CiNii Articles, PubMed, MEDLINE, Psyc INFO. The keywords used were "dementia," "comfort." We searched for original articles that were published between 2000 and 2018 (since the beginning of the Japanese long-term care insurance system). Twenty-seven literatures were analyzed data with reference to Rodgers' concept analysis. Results revealed the following nine types of categories: (1) preceding necessary conditions: condition in which comfort in daily life of people with dementia is threatened, (2) attribute: security of needs fulfillment, "understanding me" by others', treatment to avoid mental confusion, appearance of mental stability shown through facial expressions, place oneself in a familiar environment, peaceful living, (3) result: increasing motivation in life, ease of living. Categories were divided into elements related to individuals such as "appearance of mental stability shown through facial expressions" and elements related to the environment such as "living without anxiety".

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Benefits of Community Living in Japan: Lecture and Questionnaire on Dementia Prevention

Kaori Yamaguchi, Lecturer, Occupational Therapy, School of Health Sciences at Narita, International University of Health and Welfare, Narita, Japan

There is an increasing number of people suffering from dementia following global population aging. In Japan, the number of people with dementia over sixty-five years old was 4.62 million in 2012 and the number is estimated at seven million in 2025. Recently, a community-based integrated care system, which provides seamless healthcare to population, was implemented by the government. Considering care prevention, the system emphasizes prevention through community based activities. The government suggests the activities should be mainly managed by aged people in community themselves independently. In terms of this concept, recognition of each aged individual for their health care is important. We held a lecture about dementia prevention and conducted a survey of elderly living in specific area where people positively and independently manage various activities in community on their own. Twenty-nine elderly participated in the lecture and all participants answered the questionnaire. As a result of questionnaire, taking enough rest and sleep, taking a medical examination etc. were obtained as answer to what habits helped keep their health. The main reasons for participating in activities in community were pleasure and relationship with others. There are still many regions which have few community activities in Japan. According to these results, it is suggested that a system which enables people living in community to provide joyful activities and make good relationships is helpful to achieve effective prevention among healthy aged people.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued | **Demographics and Urbanization Level Variations in Incidence and Prevalence of Alzheimer's Disease in Taiwan: A National Population-based Study, 2004-2010**
 Liu Chih-Ching, PhD Candidate, Department of Public Health, National Chen Kung University, Taiwan
 Yu Sun, MD, En Chu Kong Hospital, Taiwan
 Chung Yi Li, Professor, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
 Susan C. Hu, Associate Professor, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
 Identifying variation in the demographics and residential areas of the incidence and prevalence for Alzheimer's disease (AD) has public health applications for projecting the future burden of disease and for planning medical services. However, very few nationwide studies have been conducted on this topic in Asian countries. This study describes a secular trend in AD incidence and prevalence in Taiwan as well as assesses the disparity of demographics and urbanization on the incidence and prevalence of AD. The data of AD were acquired from the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database entries between 2004 and 2010. The calendar year, sex, and age-specific rates were standardized, and the differences of the demographics and urbanization on AD were assessed using Poisson regression analysis. Over seven years, the incidence of AD per 1,000 population was 4.9 in 2004 and 4.6 in 2010 with a stable trend (b=-0.0078, p=0.0974). Conversely, the prevalence of AD significantly has increased from 3.2% in 2004 to 6.9% in 2010 (b=0.1152, p<0.0001). Noticeably, the AD incidence and prevalence increased with age and were higher in women than in men. Also, significantly higher AD incidence and prevalence were noted in areas with more urbanization. Given the significant demographics and urbanization variations in AD incidence and prevalence, further studies are warranted to investigate whether such findings can be attributed to specific occupational and environmental factors most relevant to the incidence and prevalence of AD in Taiwan.
 Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

 Process of Relationship Building Among Retired Japanese Men and their Non-Family Members in Tokyo
 Junko Yoshino, Associate Professor, Tokai University, Japan
 Taeko Shimazu, Professor, National College of Nursing, Japan
 Shigeaki Watanuki, professor, National College of Nursing, Japan
 Noriko Nishikido, Professor, Tokai University, Japan
 This study aims to explore factors related to the process of how retied men from small-to-medium-sized companies build new relationships with non-family members in a community. This was a qualitative study. Participants were eleven Japanese men of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area who retired completely from small-to-medium-sized companies and had participated in activities with non-family members of the community. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews from August 2017 to March 2018. The process by which retired men construct relationships within a community were found to involve the following: the way of working creating an attitude towards the second life; to be perplexed how to adapt himself to the new community; finding means of new communications with people through trial and error; having the courage to express interest and proactively step forward to community; having someone close by boost his courage to step forward; increasing his spiritual richness through community activities; and cherishing people and opportunity that keep resident motivation. Related factors identified were: to have some interests other than one's work experience and poor condition and feeling of burden making it difficult to continue activities. In men who retired from small-to-medium-sized company, the way of working and the level of satisfaction before retirement greatly affected life after retirement. These results also suggest that creating a new place for dialogue that can be shared in the community is important for retied men to find a comforting place in their community after retirement.
 Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

 Process of Creating Community Activities by Elderly Men Retired From a Small or Medium-sized Company After Moving From a Large Enterprise
 Taeko Shimazu, Public Health Nursing/Professor, Department of Nursing, National College of Nursing, Japan
 Junko Yoshino, Associate Professor, Tokai University, Japan
 Shigeaki Watanuki, Professor, National College of Nursing, Japan
 Noriko Nishikido, Professor, Tokai University, Japan
 This study aims to elucidate the process of creating community activities by elderly men who retired from a small or medium-sized company after moving from a large enterprise. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with two elderly men creating community activities who had retired from a small or medium-sized company after moving from a large enterprise. Data were collected in February and March, 2018 and analyzed qualitatively. This study was approved by the research ethics committee. The men's process of creating community activities was as follows. They 'became relaxed after moving to a small or medium-sized company, which was evident in how they conducted community activities' and 'planned how to live their own life before and after retirement' using skills they learned at work. They concentrated on 'ascertaining the goals and methods for developing community activities', and 'grew attached to their community as they learned about local activities'. Even if they encountered unexpected difficulties, their ability to 'get along with community members' was helpful. The process revealed by this study suggests the importance of understanding how elderly men who retired from small and medium-sized companies after moving from a large enterprise plan their lives before and after the retirement to achieve self-actualization at the end of life.
 Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging |

12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued	(see below)

Status of Health Habits of Residents of City A

Miyuki Chida, Professor, Faculty of Health & Medical Care, School of Nursing, Saitama Medical University, Saitama Prefecture Hidaka-City, Japan
Chitose Kikuchi, Associate Professor, Saitama Medical University, Japan
Masako Yamaji, Associate Professor , Saitama Medical University, Japan
Hitomi Nishioka, Lecturer, Saitama Medical University, Japan
Takae Machida, Lecturer, Saitama Medical University, Japan
Mari Noda, Assistant, Saitama Medical University, Japan
Hisako Uchida, Assistant, Saitama Medical University, Japan

This study seeks to ascertain the health habits of city A residents. From the resident registry network, we chose a random sample of 3,000 individuals aged twenty years or older as of August 2016, from different gender and age groups. We asked them to answer anonymously a questionnaire on health habits. The participants were provided with an overview of this study, and their data have been carefully stored. A total of 1,248 individuals responded (response rate: 41.6%). Among the participants, 7.4% self-evaluated their health habits as "very healthy," whereas 71.1% deemed their habits as "relatively healthy." Regarding exercise, 54.8% preferred to use elevators and escalators over stairs, whereas 70.5% were aware they did not exercise enough. Regarding eating breakfast, 88.9% ate almost daily, and 42.6% ate vegetables almost daily. Only 29% were aware of the recommended daily vegetable intake. Meanwhile, only 22.8% weighed themselves almost daily and 48.4% knew their BMI. In the past year, 57.8% underwent a health checkup. In terms of pre-existing conditions, 30.6% had hypertension and 14.7% had a lipid metabolism abnormality. Health issues were discussed by 61.3% with their families and by 39.5% with friends. Many of the participants felt subjectively healthy. Although aware of the need to and their lack of exercise, many could not exercise regularly. Many were unaware of the recommended daily vegetable intake. Few weighed themselves daily, knew their BMI, or undergo regular medical checkups. Thus, health experts need to do more to educate residents about healthy habits.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Working Conditions and Mental Health of Professionals in Integrated Community Care Support Centers in Japan

Junko Wake, Professor, Social Welfare, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
Hikaru Shinozaki, Doctoral Student, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan

Integrated community care support centers conduct preventive care management as well as various supportive interventions for frail community-dwelling elderly people. Three professionals, namely, a chief care manager, a social worker, and a public nurse, should be placed at each center, working in collaboration. Given the increasingly complex needs in the community and their multiple duties, these professionals may suffer from enormous stress, which is an emerging concern. This study investigates their current working conditions and status of mental health. A mailing survey was conducted among all support center professional workers (N = 150) in A-City in Tokyo in early 2018. The response rate was 49%. Quantitative analyses indicated that 1) three-fourths of the respondents feel they are overworking, 2) more than half of them consider case work with complex needs and advocacy as difficult tasks, 3) dissatisfaction with working environments is lower compared with other job satisfaction dimensions, and 4) poor health and excessive duties tend to bring significant harm to their mental health. Improving the working environment of the professionals at integrated community care support centers is crucial to constructing and maximizing the function of the integrated community care system in Japan.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

A Study of the Functional Color Association of Prescription Pills

Hui Chun Hsiao, Professor, Visual Arts, University of Taipei, Taiwan

The demand for health care products has increased in the modern and aged society. More than half of chronic patients need to take more than four to six different kinds of medication each day, especially prescription drugs. Therefore, how to distinguish the right drugs has become a big issue for patients. At present, the appearance of pills is still highly dependent on the shape and color to identify, in which the color of the pills served as the easiest feature to distinguish the differences from each other. In addition, color can also effectively disseminate a function or effect of associated messages that relieves patients' confusion and uneasy emotions. In this study, the researcher starts from the collation of related literature such as color perception, functional association color, and drug color design at home and abroad, and carries on the research in two phases. In phase I, the researcher, applied the experimental investigation method through a color association survey of eight general health concepts, nine human functional systems, and twelve organ health functions to different age groups of seventy-eight research participants. The outcome provides the basic understanding of local people's perception of the medication effectiveness and pill color. In phase II, the researcher conducts a larger survey with 600 participants based on the outcome of phase I. The data collection and cross-analysis of variables (age, gender, and region) reveals important factors of local people's perception of medication effectiveness related to pill color.

Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness

Wednesday, 19 September	
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Cafe - Bldg. 8 Basement Continued	**Unpreventable Falls Recognized by Clinical Nurses** Mayumi Kato, Institute of Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan Kiyoko Izumi, Professor, Teikyo University of Science, Japan Mizue Suzuki, Professor, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Japan Eiichi Ueno, Professor, University of Fukui, Japan Miho Shogenji, Institute of Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University , Kanazawa, Japan The concept of unpreventable falls is controversial; can falls in hospitals be reduced to zero for patients with high risk of falling? We identified falls considered by clinical nurses to be unpreventable. Twenty-six clinical registered nurses in three general hospitals who had at least five years of nursing experience were included. Qualitative data were collected through semi-structured interviews. Categories were extracted based on the context. Nurses' average number of years (standard deviation) of experience was 21.7 (8.6), and the average number of falls experienced was 12.4 (10.3). Categories of unpreventable falls were "falls caused by high risk fallers with lack of information related to individual fall risks," "falls caused by older patients who were not diagnosed but who had decreased cognition," "falls caused by inactive patients who were not identified as high risk fallers," "falls during the process of changing abilities of activities of daily livings (ADL)," and "falls caused by patients whose health conditions suddenly and unclearly changed." Nurses stated that "unpreventable falls occur when we cannot predict who falls and how they fall," such as in emergency admission and during transitions of ADL changes. It is considered that older patients with dementia and post-stroke patients with disabilities can be involved in the unpreventable falls. It is well-known that preventing seemingly unpreventable falls is extremely difficult. Such falls can be reduced by use of sensor monitoring if nurses cannot identify who falls and how they will fall. *Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness* **Burnout Study of Clinical Nurses in Vietnam: Development of Job Burnout Model Based on Leiter and Maslach's Theory** Huong Nguyen, Student, Graduate Course of Health Science, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan This study aimed to create a Vietnamese version of both the Maslach Burnout Inventory-General Survey (MBI-GS) and Areas of Worklife Scale (AWS) to assess the burnout state of Vietnamese clinical nurses and to develop a causal model of burnout of clinical nurses. Methods: We conducted a descriptive design using a cross-sectional survey. The questionnaire was hand-divided directly by nursing departments to 500 clinical nurses in three hospitals. Vietnamese MBI-GS and AWS were then examined for reliability and validity. We used the revised exhaustion + 1 burnout classification to access burnout state. We performed path analysis to develop a Vietnamese causal model basing on the original model by Leiter and Maslach's theory. Results: We found that both scales were reliable and valid for assessing burnout. Among nurse participants, the percentage of severe burnout was 0.7 %, burnout was 15.8% and 17.2% of nurses was exhausted. The best predictor of burnout was "on-duty work schedule" that clinical nurses have to work for 24 hours. In the causal model, we also found similarity and difference pathways in comparison with the original model. Conclusions: Vietnamese MBI-GS and AWS were applicable to research on occupational stress. Nearly one-fifth of Vietnamese clinical nurses were working in burnout state. The causal model suggested a range of factors resulting in burnout, it is necessary to consider the specific solution to prevent burnout problem. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*

Wednesday, 19 September
12:45-13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Plenary Room - 8B11 Bldg. 8 Basement	**Virtual Posters** **What Happens When Species Meet in Dementia? : Cultural Gerontology, Critical Posthumanism, and The (Re)imagining of Human-Animal Relations in Older Age** Nicholas Jenkins, University of West Scotland, Paisley, Scotland, United Kingdom Recent years have witnessed growing interest in the potential for animal assistance and pet therapies to promote health and wellbeing amongst older people living with dementia. Such interventions tend to be grounded in liberal humanist assumptions, which serve to position nonhuman animals (e.g. dogs, fish, horses) as instruments and vehicles in the transmission of health benefits to older people. Drawing on empirical data from the Dementia Dogs Pilot in Scotland, UK (2012-2016) as well as theoretical frameworks developed through the writings of Donna Haraway, this paper advances a post-anthropocentric, critical posthumanist understanding of human-nonhuman relations in older age. As will be argued, such an approach involves seeing human-animal relationships in dementia as symbiotic entanglements within which processes of becoming are at stake. Based on this discussion, the paper concludes by exploring the potential for trans-species affinity (as an ontological-epistemological-ethical framework) to advance social justice in dementia and the forth age, offering a more radical alternative to that of dominant liberal humanist policy and practice frameworks. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Correlational Study between Flexibility, Annual Falls, and Quality of Life in the Elderly** Carina Lorenzen, Primary Investigator, College of Nursing and Health Sciences, Barry University, Harrogate, TN, United States The aging process is characterized by a significant increase in falling risk associated with a remarkable decrease in physical activity. Studies suggest the fear of falling and reduced physical activity negatively affect the quality of life of the elderly. It is possible that the limited flexibility imposed by these reduced levels of physical activity could exacerbate the risk of falling and further impair quality of life. This study investigates the correlation between physical flexibility and quality of life as well as number of falls in the elderly. Eighty-one participants completed quality of life and demographic questionnaires, self-reported the number of falls in the past year, and performed the chair sit-and-reach and the back scratch flexibility tests. Correlation analysis showed positive correlations of upper and lower body flexibility with quality of life components and negative with annual falls. The quality of life components more commonly related to flexibility levels were sleep disturbances, depression, and anxiety symptoms. Annual falls were less frequent when both flexibility areas were involved, particularly the upper body area. The positive impact of upper and lower body flexibility on annual falls suggests that physical flexibility improves the dynamic range of movements, reducing the risk of falling. Furthermore, physical flexibility seems to be associated with improvement in sleep and emotional regulation. Providers can utilize this information and incorporate it into their daily practice in an effort to prevent falling in the elderly and subsequently improve their quality of life. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Aging, Ritual, and Ikigai (Life Purpose) in Postmodern Japan: How the Japanese are Redefining Rituals of Aging, Death, and Dying** Dianne Daugherty, Japanese Language and Culture, Foreign Language, Olathe Public Schools, KS, United States Once fixed in the popular imagination – both in and outside Japan – as an enviable model of economic prowess and, famously, reverent to the aged where the young esteem and take care of their elders, Japan in the early twenty-first century now offers another image to itself and the world: a survivor of a generation's long recession and a nation with the largest and fastest-growing aging population. Plagued also by below population replacement birth rates, Japan is coping not only with a continuing uncertain economic future as the number of younger workers decreases, but also with a "graying" future that some scholars have referred to as a "seismographic wave" that will alter not only the economic landscape but the cultural one as well. Complicating the matter are conflicting perceptions of how the aged are characterized in society today. Sometimes forgotten or seen as a burden on families and society they are vital to the sustenance of communal and ancestral bonds. Lest we forget, they were the builders of Japan's economic miracle, yet are the ones effected most negatively by its continued decline. They occupy an uncertain space wedged between the gift and curse of longevity. This sense of uncertainty and ambivalence contributes to feelings of anxiousness expressed by the aged as they negotiate end of life decisions. Often wrought with inter-generational tensions, there is a stimulus and response in exploring new ways of thinking about how to update ritual forms that function more effectively in a changing and graying Japan. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Insight-Meditation Yoga : Mindfulness, Stress Reduction, and Good Health through Yoga Practice** Wiphawan Limphaibool, Chiang Mai University, Muang, Chiang Mai, Thailand Every society in the world is facing an inevitable challenge – a growing elderly population based on longer life expectancy. A deterioration of physical, emotional, social health takes place through the natural aging process. This raises an important question about promoting happiness and good health within the elderly community. Yoga is a effective and safe method of increasing the flexibility and strength. Mindfulness may also be used to promote emotional and cognitive benefits. The objective of this study is to consider effective methods of bringing mindfulness through yoga practice (e.g., using principles of yoga that have been refined from the traditional Indian concept), in combination with mindfulness, which is a significant element of Buddhist tradition to promote well-being of elderly people. The Insight Meditation Yoga (IN-MY) is an intervention study that created a series to maximize benefits and minimize risks for elderly. IN-MY is comprised of insight meditation (or Vipassana in Buddhism), muscle contraction and relaxation, yoga poses for peace of mind, and deep relaxation, which has been adjusted to fit the elderly subjects. This practice is aimed at benefiting the aging society through self-administration of interventions. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*
13:30-13:40	**Transition Break**
13:40-14:55	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Wednesday, 19 September
13:40-14:55	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| Room 1 - 1701 | **Women's Wellness** |

An Historical/Biographical Approach to Later Life in Britain : The Implications of Girlhood Experiences from 1954-76 for Women's Later-life Experience and Identities

Penny Tinkler, Professor, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

In this paper we argue for the importance of an historical and biographical approach to understanding, valuing, and working with women in later life. Our research, funded by the Economic and Research Council, focuses on women born 1939-52 who became young adults in Britain 1954-76. These women are now part of the largest ever group of over 60s in Britain; their needs and demands have unprecedented influence on politics, public services, and commerce. They are redefining ageing, making new demands on, and contributions to, society. Their pioneering approach to later life is attributed partly to their youth experiences in decades marked by profound social change (Edmunds and Turner 2002; Biggs et al 2007; Gilleard and Higgs 2007; Phillipson 2007), indeed historians suggest young women were harbingers of key postwar changes (Brown 2011, Brooke 2012), but there has been no detailed study of this generation's youth and its resonance in later life. To present our argument we draw upon our innovative mixed methods research which includes quantitative and qualitative analysis of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing and the National Study of Health and Development, also in-depth interviews and archival study.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Universal Basic Income and the Socio-economic Well-being of Aging Women: Broadening the Debate on Universal Basic Income and Gender Justice

Olga Lenczewska, PhD Candidate, Philosophy Department, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, United States

It has been largely argued in recent literature on socio-economic justice that Universal Basic Income (UBI) has the potential to provide a solution to feminist concerns about gender justice. UBI is often seen as an instrument of women's freedom from male domination within both the household and the workplace: it has the potential to empower women's economic situation, lower the cost of exiting an abusive relationship or job, and offer recognition of the value of many women's unpaid work. In my paper, I assess what effects UBI could have on the lives of aging women in particular - women who are statistically more likely to be widowed or divorced and who are not participating in the workforce (anymore). I argue that UBI would improve aging women's economic situation and well-being, and that - unlike alternative policy proposals, such as Job Guarantee and Basic Capital, it would have such an effect on all groups of aging women, regardless of what their history of formal employment has been (if any). The policy therefore does not favour former wage-workers or former caretakers/housewives, but has the potential to benefit both groups equally. Furthermore, given the individual character of UBI, such economic and mental improvement would be of particular significance for elderly women because they are statistically more likely to be unmarried (widowed or divorced) than younger women, and marital disruption by divorce or death of a spouse are among the most psychologically stressful life events and frequently cause socio-economic dislocation.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Primary Assessment: Condition of Elderly Women in Salib Putih Nursing Home in Salatiga Based on Maslow Hierarchy

Pratiwi Elingsetyo Sanubari, Member of Public Health Policy Focus Group, Nutrition Department, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga, Indonesia

Projection data of the population in Indonesia shows that the elderly population goes up every year. In 2017, 23.66 million elderly will go up to 27.08 million in 2020. The number will continue going up to 49.19 million in 2035. The Indonesian government is facing this problem with limited programs, such as elderly primary health care (posyandu lansia), elderly family building (bina keluarga lansia), and the first 1000 days of life. But the programs only take care of social security and social services of the elderly. Central Java province has the number two highest number of elderly and shows that elderly women are more vulnerable than men. Elderly women have hormone change, low education, and high work demand. To help government with limited programs, social community through NGO and social organization appeared according to government regulation No 13/1998. The aims of this study is to map the elderly women's condition in Salib Putih Nursing Home based on Maslow Hierarchy. The method was qualitative using in-depth interview to twenty-three elderly women, eight elderly caretakers, and one nursing home administrator. The results show that elderly women's Maslow hierarchy stopped in love and belongingness. To respond to this matter, they are two main recommendations: reconstruction of government regulations regarding to elderly care services and integration between all sides for responsibility of elderly needs directly and indirectly.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

| 13:40-14:55 | **PARALLEL SESSIONS** |
| Room 2 - 1702 | **A Place to Call Home** |

Dilemma of Maintaining Nearness and Maintaining Distance: Living and Caring as a Co-resident Spouse in a Nursing Home

Cristina Joy Torgé, Senior Lecturer, Institute of Gerontology, Jönköping University, Jönköping, Sweden

For caregiving spouses, a partner's move to nursing home care may provide necessary respite. Nonetheless, caregiver identity changes, rather than disappears, in the nursing home transition. Research describes spouses as frequent and engaged visitors, and the interface of formal and informal care is well-researched. There is, however, less research on co-resident spouses, despite possibilities for couples to cohabit in supported accommodation and a projected growing demand. In Sweden, spouses may live with their partners in nursing homes, although they are relatively healthy. This paper examines the accompanying spouses' situation of living together and caring for a partner in a nursing home. Observations were conducted in five Swedish nursing homes where couples, one partner requiring extensive help and the other relatively healthy and independent, resided. Thirty-one interviews with the six couples and different members of staff that worked with them, were made. Spouses put value on the nearness to their partner during their last years of life, and see caregiving as a natural continuation of their earlier life. However, they also find it hard to maintain a distance from caregiving as they live in close proximity to their partner, and as they need to surrender caregiving responsibility to the staff.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Residential Choices after Age Sixty: Aging in the Community or Aging in a Community?

Anne Laferrère, Paris Dauphine University, Paris, France

With population ageing, the issue of care delivery to the dependent population becomes crucial. "Ageing in place," in the community, seems the favourite option, as opposed to living "within a community" such as nursing homes (NH). We concentrate on the housing choices of those sixty-plus as revealed by their decision to move or not, and the type of home they choose, using five waves of the SHARE survey on health ageing and retirement in thirteen European countries. The annual mobility rate is a low 2%. Moreover two-thirds of movers stay in the same municipality. Moves to private homes declines after age sixty-five and increases with the number of children, bringing family members closer. Mobility or ADL limitations induce to change residence. Moves to a NH are more likely for those with cognitive impairment, who have no spouse, or no child living close by. They are less likely for the highly educated or the wealthy. This as a sign that the preferred option is to live in the community. Moving to a NH at the end of life is only linked to health and disability. The 56% of movers who "downsize" have lower wealth, have lost their spouse, and had more unoccupied rooms. The desire to "age in place" is likely to go on in the future. Hence the necessity to adapt homes and neighbourhoods, organize home care, and adapt NH to more heavily disabled people, especially with dementia, or closer to the end of their lives, needing highly qualified care.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Understanding Convoys of Care in Australian Rural Aging Populations

Suzanne Hodgkin, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia

Supporting older people to live independently is increasingly complex with demographic shifts predicted to impact on the availability of formal and informal care. In rural areas, factors associated with comparatively poor health status and distance from health care services highlight the importance of informal care networks. Drawing on the convoy of care model, this study develops a comprehensive understanding of how older adults mobilize the support they need. Cross-sectional data were collected from six Australian rural regions via a telephone survey (n=266). This was followed by qualitative, semi-structured interviews (n=60). Participants were asked to name up to fifteen people in their network and to identify the types of care and assistance they received from each member. A comprehensive network analysis was conducted to determine the age, gender, relationship, and proximity of those named. All participants were able to name at least one person in their care network; however, there was variance in the number and in the mix of kin and non-kin relationships, with proximity and the kin relationship being central to the type of support provided. This study underscores the importance of convoys of care as enablers of rural older people ageing in place.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Wednesday, 19 September

| Room 3 - 1710 | **Community Engagement** |

Sowing the Seeds of Resistance: Empowering People with Dementia through Community Gardening

Sarah Noone, University of West Scotland, Paisley, Renfrewshire, United Kingdom

My doctoral research explores the lived experience of a community gardening initiative from the perspectives of people with dementia, and this paper expands upon one of the central themes emerging from the findings: the role of community gardening as an act of resistance against the stigma faced by people with dementia. Many individuals with dementia face stigma from others as a consequence of their condition, which often becomes internalised, contributing to feelings of shame and lack of self-worth. Furthermore, the stigma associated with dementia fuels a sense of disempowerment experienced by many of those living with the condition, as they begin to believe the wider misconception of themselves as "victims" and "sufferers," rather than individuals who remain capable of living well. This multi-methodological study incorporated elements of phenomenology and action research, to explore the lived experience of the gardening initiative for people with dementia. Through leading weekly gardening sessions with people with dementia and conducting qualitative interviews following each session, I learned that active participation in a gardening initiative offers an opportunity for people with dementia to resist the limitations imposed upon them. In supporting people with dementia to thrive beyond negative stereotypes, the garden can facilitate a greater acknowledgement of the enduring abilities of people with dementia and encourage those living with dementia to assert themselves as active and capable citizens, redressing the imbalance of power associated with the condition and contributing to a more positive lived experience of dementia.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Is Neighborhood Social Cohesion Associated with Subjective Well-being for Older Chinese People? : A Neighborhood Social Cohesion Study

Ruby Yu, Research Fellow, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong

Identifying factors associated with subjective wellbeing in later life has been a long-standing research endeavor; but, the role of neighborhood social cohesion is relatively less studied. We use data from 301 community-dwelling Chinese men and women, aged sixty to ninety-five years, who participated in the Neighborhood Cohesion Study in Hong Kong conducted in 2017. Neighborhood social cohesion was measured using the fifteen-item neighborhood cohesion instrument (Cantonese version). Linear regression models were used to examine the associations of two dimensions of neighborhood social cohesion (social cohesion and neighborhood belonging) with evaluative (life satisfaction), hedonic (feelings of happiness) and eudemonic well-being (sense of purpose and meaning in life). While social cohesion was positively associated with life satisfaction and sense of purpose and meaning in life (both $p<0.05$) but not with feelings of happiness, neighborhood belonging was positively associated with all measures of subjective wellbeing (all $p<0.01$). Associations were independent of socio-demographics, lifestyle, medical history, and perceived age-friendliness of neighborhood environments. Stratified analyses indicated that neighborhood social cohesion was more strongly associated with subjective wellbeing in young-old (sixty to sixty-nine years) and in women. Enhancing social cohesion and neighborhood belonging are promising for promoting subjective wellbeing of older people. Community initiatives aiming to strengthen social cohesion and neighborhood belonging are expected to benefit subjective wellbeing among older people, especially as dependence on neighborhood resources increases with age.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Businesses as Community Resources: Places, People and Partnerships that Support Elderly People Living in Their Community

Rie Yamanoi, Meisi University, Japan

This study discusses the possibility of businesses being used by social workers as community care agencies; including supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants, banks, and other local businesses. The subjects of this study were six social workers from three agencies in two areas. Semi-structured interviews were conducted focusing on three broad themes. Interview data was analyzed by focusing on the availability of two kinds of resources; physical resources and human resources. The research revealed that some businesses, such as supermarkets and restaurants, contribute physical resources by providing their facilities for social workers and other professionals to offer talks on understanding senile dementia and other issues. Other business had developed specific commodities and services for the elderly. Meanwhile some businesses contributed human resources by encouraging their employees to pay special attention to elderly customers' safety. Some banks have created a manual to help bank clerks cope with customers with senile dementia, based on their own experiences and consultation with social workers. Consequently, such resources have created opportunities for collaborations between social workers and businesses to support the community life of the elderly.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

Wednesday, 19 September	
13:40-14:55	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 4 - 1709	**Systems and Structures** **Dependency Ratio: Qualitative Research on Aging in Peru** Jessaca Leinaweaver, Professor, Anthropology, Brown University, Providence, RI, United States Peru, like many other developing countries, will soon be classified by demographers as "aging." The complexities of population aging are exacerbated by other demographic shifts, including diminishing fertility, international migration, and the entrance of women into the formal labor market. This paper draws on ongoing ethnographic research into aging, kinship, and transforming social expectations in Lima and Ayacucho. It identifies the range of social expectations in the urban Andes regarding who is responsible for caring for older people – their younger kin, the government, and/or philanthropic institutions? I contrast these ethnographically-derived conclusions with the assumptions embedded within the "dependency ratio," which implies that workers will care for their young and old. The assumption that this is so requires a great deal of optimism about filial responsibility. Although filial responsibility is often viewed as a cultural imperative, my ethnographically informed critique of this concept reveals it to be fraught and fragile. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Implications for Social Policy Arising from the Relationship between Health and Place for Older Australian Farming Couples** Heather Downey, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia Globally, it has long been acknowledged that farmers are growing older. Australia is no exception, with the median age of farmers now fifty-three (ABS, 2012). Farmers are more likely to continue working well beyond the age at which most other workers retire and this scenario is reflected in the latest demographic data showing that a quarter of all Australian farmers is aged over sixty-five (ABS, 2012; Polain et al., 2011). Australian agricultural policy continues to construct the family farming model as the cornerstone of Australian farming (Australian Government, 2015). Yet, Australian farmers are increasingly ageing on farm in two-person households and without a next generation to follow. The cohort of older farmers is also contending with unprecedented economic and environmental change. Despite Australia's devastating millenium drought of 1997-2010 bringing issues of rural decline to the fore, there is little discussion among policymakers of the age profile of farmers. In this scenario, this paper explores the health of older Australian farming couples as they contemplate their future. This paper draws on constructionist narrative research conducted in the Australian New South Wales Southern Riverina. Place identity is used as the theoretical frame to explore the relationship between place and health in the context of farmer ageing. Findings have implications for contemporary social policy responses to issues of rural hardship, water, ageing in place, and farming women's vulnerability in later life. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*

Wednesday, 19 September	
13:40-14:55	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 5 - 1603	**Evolving Approaches to Care** **The Role of Direct Funding in "Transforming" Home Care Systems in Ontario, Canada: Popular Rhetoric and Policy Directions** Mary Jean Hande, Postdoctoral Fellow, Mount Saint Vincent University, Nova Scotia, Canada Home care systems in Ontario, Canada have undergone major transformation in the last ten years, including a shift towards "patient-centred care," the standardization of Personal Support Worker training, and recent efforts to move all home care to the public sector. Amid these changes, direct funding (DF), where individuals receive cash transfers to arrange their own services, is under consideration as a policy mechanism that is key to "transforming" the current organization of home care systems and facilitate "aging in place." DF is championed for improving autonomy, cultural sensitivity, cost-effectiveness, and health outcomes. Yet, it is also an example of neoliberal downshifting and contributes to precarious forms of work. While DF emerged from legacies of disability activism (Kelly 2016), efforts to expand DF programs in the United Kingdom and Australia have fallen short of their promise of equity, autonomy, and choice (Slaberg et al. 2014/15, Ottman et al. 2013). In this paper, we question whether DF can be mainstreamed in Ontario and beyond. We introduce the findings of a textual analysis of forty-nine media and grey literature sources about DF home care in Ontario between 2012 and 2017. We find DF is represented in three main ways, as a solution to a home care crisis, as a form of privatization, and as a mechanism for social transformation. We offer a social justice lens for caring for older people, arguing that the aging "home care crisis" in Ontario requires a complex political and social response *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Can the Demands of the Aging Population Be Met in Singapore with the Current Model of Care?** Gayathiri Pala, Orange Valley, Singapore The aging population has been increasing over the years. This research identifies the trends and analyses if Singapore can support and meet the demands in relation to the aging population with the current model of care. Quantitative and qualitative data collection with supporting interviews from stakeholders was undertaken. With the data analysis, it is evident that the demands on the aging population will not be sustainable by the government. With the preference to a changed model of care by working adults, the current model of care for the elderly is to be reviewed. There is an increasing trend with the aging population. The data are able to identify that the number of long-term beds required over the years had increased. The analysis of the data are able to identify the moderate to strong correlations to the identified variables in relation to the long-term beds required. The primary data findings are able to reflect the type of model of care the working adults would prefer in the future. This concept of a new model of care of apartments with medical facilities will be able to address the demands of the aging population as highlighted with the support of the literature review findings. *Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging* **Preparation, Prevention, and Resistance in Extra Care Housing: Residents' Managing Changing Care Needs at the Boundary between the Third and Fourth Age** Eleanor Johnson, Senior Research Associate, School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom Reporting on a longitudinal study of older people living in four extra care housing (ECH) schemes in the UK, this paper explores how residents negotiated their changing care needs within the context of ECH. Drawing upon theories of the third and fourth age, this paper makes two key arguments. First, that transitions across the boundary between the third and fourth age are not always straightforward or irreversible and, moreover, can sometimes be planned-for, resisted, and managed by older people. Second, institutional practices within ECH schemes can function to facilitate or impede residents' attempts to manage these transitions. I consider these findings within the context of current debates about what extra care housing is, who it is for, and whether it can be considered a viable "home for life." *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*

Wednesday, 19 September	
13:40-14:55	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6 - 1604	**It Takes a Village**

VERILY Project on Virtual, Dementia-friendly Rural Communities: Perspectives from Australia

Irene Blackberry, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia
Clare Wilding, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia
Jane Farmer, Swinburne University, Melbourne, Australia
Debra Morgan, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada
Megan O'Connell, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada
Michael Bauer, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia
Margaret Winbolt, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia
Jennene Greenhill, Flinders, Adelaide, Australia
David Perkins, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia

Carers in rural communities are targeted because this group are often disadvantaged and have less access to support services. If carers and communities can be better supported, then their capacity to assist and care for people with dementia is increased, thus potentially reducing the need for more expensive and more disruptive residential care, or multiple acute care admissions. The VERILY project is implemented using mixed qualitative and quantitative methods in twelve rural communities (eight in Victoria, two in New South Wales, and two in South Australia) comprising of volunteer-led peer support and mentoring hubs to assist older people to use online information and communication technology, an integrated smartphone app and website, and a carer peer support groups that meet by videoconference. The model utilises innovative technology and skills building to increase whole of rural communities' capacities to provide support for and care of local people who have dementia, and their friends and family. This project will result in the development of a toolkit that can be used by other rural communities in Australia to establish and adapt their own local, virtual, dementia-friendly rural communities.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Changing Family Situations and Elderly Care: A Case Study of the Bang Si Tong District in Thailand

Yusuke Miyoshi, Postgraduate Master Student, Faculty of Frontier Science, Department of International Studies, Graduate School of University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

In this presentation, we discuss the relationship between rapid aging and unique family structural changes in Thailand. Previous research argued that the "socialization of care" advanced alongside modernization and the aging progress. Similar to other Asian countries, Thai society has modernized and aged. However, in Thailand, over the last 30 years, the proportion of nuclear family households has decreased, and extended family households containing three generations and skipped generation families, have increased. This is in contrast to the modernization of Thailand. Why has the proportion of extended families increased? From an analysis of the Survey of Older Persons in Thailand (SOPT) census, the proportion of care by skipped family members such as nephews, nieces, and grandchildren, has increased as the number of children people have has decreased. In addition, from fieldwork research in the Bang Si Thong District, on the outskirts of Bangkok, we discovered that because some older people do not have children or their children cannot take care of them (People do not expect public care systems in Thailand), they were cared for by other relatives. These relatives did not live together in the past but lived together to take care of their older relatives. From the analyses, we discovered this phenomenon of "extended familiarization of care," where relatives who are not nuclear family members actively take care of older people as a substitute for children because of undeveloped public care systems. As such, we assume that this is leading to unique family structural changes in Thailand.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Is Loneliness Associated with Increased Health Care Utilization in the Oldest Old?: Findings from a Large, Longitudinal Population Study

Hanyuying Wang, PhD Student, Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom

This study examines the impact of loneliness on health care service use over a seven-year period in the oldest old. Data were drawn from wave 3 to wave 5 of the Cambridge City over-75s Cohort Study (CC75C). Loneliness was assessed by a single-item scale 'Do you feel lonely?', with answers categorized into 'not lonely', 'slightly lonely' and 'lonely'. The health care utilization was measured through a series of self-reported number of home help service use, community nurse contact, meals on wheels service use, day centre visit, hospital visit, and the time since last saw a general practice (GP). The associations between loneliness and health service use were examined by using the Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE). Two models were fitted: the first model was to test the effects of baseline loneliness on health care utilization, and the second model was to test the impact of changes of loneliness on health care service use. Results revealed that the baseline slightly lonely was associated with a shorter time since last saw a GP; when taking changes of loneliness into account, individuals who felt lonely were about three times more likely to contact community nurses and use meals on wheels services, respectively. Loneliness was a significant risk factor for certain types of health care utilizations, independently of participants' health conditions in the oldest old. This finding has implications on public health and practice that public officials should raise the public awareness of loneliness and place prevention of loneliness as a priority.
Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Wednesday, 19 September

| Room 7 - 1608 | **Medical Considerations** |

Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in the Elderly Population

Lemlem Gebremichael, PhD Student, School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences, Therapeutics Research Center, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia

As age increases pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics changes are evident. Our study looks at the potentially inappropriate medications in elderly patients admitted to the Royal Adelaide Hospital, South Australia during Sep 2015 to Sep 2016, who were over seventy-five years old and discharged with over five long-term medications. One thousand patients fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Each patient's case notes were examined for comorbidities, reasons for admission, and the number of prescribed medications. The inappropriateness of prescriptions is assessed and compared using the two validated screening tools; the Beers criteria and Screening Tool of Older Persons' Prescriptions and Screening Tool to Alert to Right Treatment. Currently we are on the final stage of data entry and have started analysing for the inappropriateness of prescribed medications for each patient using the two validated screening tools. Our future work continues on checking drug–drug interactions of prescribed medications of these patients using the validated drug interaction checker software Medicine–Complete Stockley for each patients. Overall, this study shows the safety of prescriptions of medications in the most vulnerable elderly patients for evidence-based recommendations of improved quality of life of these patients.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Modus Operandi and Monozukuri of Magical "Vitamin M" : Sociocultural Approaches to Folic Acid Projects in Japan

Chungsun Lee, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Various studies have been conducted to investigate the mechanism of health and well-being worldwide. In this context, "Vitamin M" known as folic acid has been noted for unlocking the potential to decrease elderly diseases such as alzheimer and dementia, as well as strokes. This paper investigates the social dynamics of cultural resources, by means of folic acid and folate fortified food. It is notable that while recommended daily intake for folate is 400μg, only 240μg have been recommended in Japan. Based on this deficiency, I introduce two case studies on activities utilizing folic acid in Japan. One is "Sakado Folate Project," which is a pioneering model to raise public concerns to healthcare through folate. Since its implementation in 2006, the project won The Municipal Awards for Excellence in Health and Longevity by Saitama prefecture in 2016. The second case is "Sakai Folate Supplement Project," implemented by Sakai city with the collaboration of DHC corporation. As a top manufacture supplying cosmetics and pharmaceuticals in Japan, DHC has been strategically providing Folate supplements. In conclusion, I demonstrate how folate deficiency in Japan has triggered sociocultural approaches to manage elderly diseases. Moreover, I suggest policy recommendations to enhance quality of life from two cases on modus operandi and monozukuri of Vitamin M. Thus, this paper can contribute to interdisciplinary approaches by exploring the mechanisms of healthcare in an aging society.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

South Korea's Aging, Education, and Crip Futurity

Tammy Ko Robinson
Chaeuri Lee, Graduate Researcher, Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea

Anticipated changes in senior citizen demographics in South Korea, characterized as both super aging and multicultural, suggests a future coexistence that will require participation from all sectors of Korean society to address. This research takes on the proposition put forward by a number of scholars who urge for a non-othering conceptual framework for how we approach and advocate on issues of access, aging, disability, and multiculturalism (Mingus 2011; Kafter, 2013). Specifically, this study takes on the inquiry of how our shared present can better integrate an understanding of our future selves in relation to who will all have a direct experience with aging and disability, and applies it to the fields of art education and wellness studies. Within the context of South Korea, although the government supports and implements art education programs via social welfare agencies, and despite the benefits identified by numerous descriptive studies on art and wellness, and art therapy and rehabilitation, very few senior citizens spend any of their leisure time engaged in art education activities. Beyond upholding the assumption of art serving as a source of vitality in everyday life, the main research question reconsiders the impact of the changing demographic on education. It follows that this study combines mixed-methods research--drawing on survey and then in-depth interviews with elderly participants, social workers, and teaching artists for insights. The findings thus far highlight specific potential for further research on designing, engaging, and evaluating aged and intergenerational learner experiences.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

| 13:40-14:55 | **PARALLEL SESSIONS** |

| Room 8 - 1605 | **Caring for Elders in China** |

The Role of Family in China's Old-age Care : A Study of Two Chinese Cities
Pui Ling Ada Cheung, Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Throughout China's history, one's family seems to have always been a critical insurance for one's welfare in old age. Yet, with demographic change and economic transitions, the sustainability and practicality to rely on individual families to care for older people has attracted much debate and social concern since the 1980s. To understand the changing social expectations and the corresponding societal responses, the shifting perception of the rights and responsibilities associated with the family care of older people has to be comprehended first. Based on thirty-nine interviews with key stakeholders (older people, academics, officials, and NGO staff) in two Chinese cities, Beijing and Guangzhou, this paper examines the changing perspectives of family's role in old-age care. Rather than seeing their families as the default provider for their wellbeing, most older people interviewed have taken more responsibility for their life decisions and have actively sought alternative resources to secure a fulfilling retirement. This research contributes to an understanding of the pursuance of a "good life" by older people in contemporary urban China. It points to the argument that independence and autonomy in old age, as valued by the interviewees, will not be realised unless there is a shift in policy to recognise and respect the individuality of older people and facilitate their life choices.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Characterising Long-term Care (LTC) Needs Among Chinese Elderly : Findings From a Large Social Survey
Yi Yang, Postdoc Fellow, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore
With rapidly ageing in East Asia, it has become imperative to better characterize the prevalence and nature of long-term care needs (LTC) among the elderly. This study investigates LTC needs in the context of old adults who face limitations in activities of daily living (ADL) or with cognitive impairment (CI), and thus need aids to fulfil daily activities. Drawing data from three waves of the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), this study shows that about 18 per cent of the Chinese elderly aged 65 to 99 reported LTC needs in the baseline year of 2002. These proportions increased to 20 per cent in the final wave of 2008/09. Results from panel regression models indicate that factors such as (i) low income, (ii) inadequate medical services, (iii) lack of social support and social activities, (iv) under-consumption of fresh fruits, (v) emotional distress and (vi) ageing are the factors that positively contribute to LTC needs. Furthermore, this study also shows that the effects of family-related factors can be mixed. Being spouseless is a risk factor for LTC needs but childless elders are less likely to have LTC needs. However, these associations are explained by age and rural/urban residence. These results may reflect the changing elderly care dynamics in China with a shrinking family size and fewer adult children available for elderly care as well as the urgent need to build up public LTC system.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Activity Engagement Among Older Residents in China's Long-term Care Institutions and Their Self-reported Activity Change after Relocation
Honghui Pan, Student, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium
Activity engagement is an important part of older adults' well-being, as advocated in the World Health Organization's "healthy ageing" agenda. Whereas activity engagement is often defined among community-based older adults and from a youthful perspective, this study, using focus group methodology, investigates activity engagement among forty older residents in two Chinese long-term care facilities in Beijing and Suzhou in China. We examine the portfolio of activities existing within these institutions and analyze residents' perceptions of changes to their activity patterns following their move into long-term care. Our results specify seven domains of formal activity participation and eight domains of informal engagement among our sample of older care home residents. Regarding alterations to activity patterns following relocation, three self-perceived changes were identified: freedom from daily chores, an increased choice of companionship, and lost old hobbies with new ones developed. Implications are discussed from the perspective of the Chinese culture influence of Confucianism, and policy recommendations are put forward.
Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging

Wednesday, 19 September

13:40-14:55	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 9 - 1601	**Contemporary Concepts**

Gameplay of an Older Adult with Mild Cognitive Impairment

Yutaro Ohashi, Associate Professor, Department of Information Technology and Media Design, Nippon Institute of Technology, Japan

This study investigates the manner in which older adults play digital games, the types of problems that they encounter while playing, and the significance that they associate with the playing experience. A female in her seventies who was diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) participated in an experiment in which she played a digital game (Reversi) on an Android tablet once a week. Each session lasted for one to one and a half hours, and the experiment was performed between April and August 2018. To date, she has played 322 games over a period of 16 days. Both her gameplay and utterances while playing were recorded, and her times and scores for each game were obtained from the recorded video. These results were further compared with those of an undergraduate student who played under similar conditions, which exhibited that the older participant required longer time for each game than that required by the student; further, the older participant found it difficult to understand the rules, especially during the early stages. However, her times and scores improved significantly with each session until her scores almost matched with those of the student. Qualitatively analyzing her utterances exhibited that she had set herself concrete numerical objectives and that she gradually set herself higher goals. Some barriers, such as advertisements that appeared unexpectedly and difficulties in using the tablet's multi-touch functionality, were observed. In addition, the game had become her favorite and that she considered it to be an important activity.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Elderly People with High-functioning Autism Spectrum Disorders in Japan: Life Story Analysis

Chiaki Iwata, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

In the decades since autism was first formally described in the 1940s, there have been major advances in research relating to diagnosis and treatment approaches for children with this condition. However, research into outcomes or effective interventions for adults and elderly people with high-functioning autism spectrum disorders (HF-ASDs) is much more limited. Thus, research to gain a better understanding of these elderly people with HF-ASDs is clearly necessary. Based on the life story analysis of elderly people with HF-ASDs, this paper clarifies the difficulties and needs in their communities and to examine comprehensive social support for them. Life story analysis has been found to be particularly useful for individuals who are oppressed by society. Because of that, this study utilizes life story analysis of the elderly people with HF-ASDs. Life story analysis will highlight the importance of equitable and ongoing relationships as a means of giving primacy to the voice of people with elderly people with HF-ASDs in day-to-day practice. This study will clarify the special needs and difficulties among the elderly people with HF-ASDs and also newly identifies actual supportive conditions for them.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

14:55-15:10	**Coffee Break**
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Wednesday, 19 September	
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1 - 1701	**Shifting Generations** **Aging Australian Landscape: Access to Services for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Australians** Helen Ceperkovic, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia Robert Ceperkovic, Associate Lecturer, Student Experience, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia In the immediate period after Federation, the newly formed Australian government recognised the rights of the elderly to have a dignified life. The 1908 introduction of an aged pension was the starting point of governmental services for this segment of society. Further government policies through the next 100 years have had a profound effect on the cultural composition of the Australian population, and thus its elderly. This paper evaluates Australian aged-care policies and demography of the Australian population. Analysis of documents, inclusive of aged-care policies and census data, places access to services into focus. A culturally diverse nation requires policies to support and reflect the needs and abilities of all members of the society. Integration, unity, and cohesiveness are key features of Australia's multicultural policies but these are insufficient when looking at the needs of aging Australians. Thus there are far-reaching implications of this paper both for policy makers and and provision of aged-care support. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Involuntarily Childless Elderly in China and Britain: A Cross-cultural Perspective** Chao Fang, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom According to "The Economist" (2017), childlessness has been a growing social phenomenon in many societies. In relation to aging, childless elderly could be more vulnerable facing challenges from various aspects in their old age (Miall, 1986). More particularly, a group of elderly people, who struggle from involuntary childlessness, may have to confront even more pressures from the broader socio-cultural environments as well as themselves, including, stigma, marginalization, and exclusion (Van Balen, 2009). However, research on the aging lives of these involuntarily childless elderly still remains untouched. Therefore, this study chooses two socio-culturally distinctive countries, China and the United Kingdom, to snapshot the everyday lives of these elderly and issues that they may confront along with their aging process. According to a Chinese national census in 2013, it was estimated that there were one million childless households following the death of an only child as an unforeseen consequence of the One-Child Policy. Meanwhile, according to a British government statistic in 2017, nearly one in five women in England and Wales born in 1971 have no children at all, compared to one in ten of their mother's generation. Media have reported that there are a growing number of women and their partners in Britain whose childlessness is involuntary. Therefore, this study uses primary interviews from China as well as secondary materials from Britain to explore the socio-cultural differences on the lives of aging, childless elderly in terms of the relationships between the individual and the broader social structures. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Unpacking Public Perceptions of Intergenerational Care: Is It All Roses?** Katrina Radford Radford Nerina Vecchio, Senior Lecturer, Accounting Finance and Economics, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia Janna Anneke Fitzgerald Xanthe Golenke The demand for intergenerational care programs is growing rapidly, with many new innovative services on offer globally. While there is increasing interest in intergenerational care programs, no research has examined public perceptions of these programs, whether individuals would use intergenerational care programs and why. This paper discusses the results of a national survey (N=1460) that examines the demand for intergenerational care programs in Australia. The results of this study revealed that 71.3% of respondents would use intergenerational care programs if they were available. Reasons for not wanting this type of care service ranged from personal reasons (such as, "I would want to be with people my own age"), to a lack of perceived value in the program ("I feel integrated care detracts from each groups' needs"), to a concern regarding the health and safety of participants ("I'm just concern(ed)… with their safety and health") and satisfaction with the current mode of care ("I'm happy with how I currently care for the person I care for"). This paper introduces a deeper understanding of both sides of the story which may assist in developing meaningful policies when introducing innovative care programs. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging*

Wednesday, 19 September	
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2 - 1702	**Mindful Matters**

Aging Bodies: A Literature Review of "L'Étranger"

Baichun Hou, Research Intern, UC San Diego Center for Healthy Aging, UC San Diego Health Sciences, San Diego, CA, United States

I discuss three layers of aging in this paper, aging of characters in the novel "L'Étranger," aging of institutions including marriage and healthcare system, and lastly, aging of the text itself with respects to how it became a classic reading, how decolonization of Algeria affects the reading of the novel, and how readers' own aging can impose new meanings on the text during the process of reading and re-reading. The primary goal of this paper is to evoke new interpretations of aging from a theoretical approach. With the help of a revolutionized mindset, new solutions to accommodate the booming aging population will be more likely to emerge.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

A Cultural Analysis of Japanese Learning Society: Historical Perspectives and Future Challenges of Elderly Education

Javier Perez Jara, Assistant Professor, International Business School, Beijing Foreign Studies University, Beijing, China

Combining modern approaches in cultural sociology and social philosophy, this paper aims to analyze the main sociohistorical characteristics and future challenges of the so-called Japanese "Learning Society", specifically focusing on elderly education. Since Japan is the country with the highest life expectancy in the world, its elderly population has become increasingly more visible in the last decades. These social and demographic changes, along with the Japanese values of social integration and harmony, have made learning for an aging population to become an important afterthought in Japanese educational fields. Numerous elementary schools, high schools, universities, and other Japanese educational institutions, both public and private, have allocated increasing resources to teach senior citizens, so they can adapt to modern times and continue feeling useful in society. As a consequence, Plato's old and powerful ideal of learning through life for both sexes, along with Confucius' ideal of "never too late to learn", have increasingly become realities in Japan. Nevertheless, elderly education often continues to be socially perceived mainly as an add-on, outside the traditional Japanese learning establishment. Focusing on the Japanese ideal of not only pursuing socioeconomic sustainability, but also strong ethical and social values, this study explores the role of elderly education in the enhancement of Japanese senior citizens' personal development, active citizenship and social inclusion, along with the challenges that this growing population faces today and in Japan's technology-driven future.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Supporting Faculty Transitions to Retirement: Moving beyond the Basics, Acknowledging Their Legacy, and Fostering Their Well-being

Amy Strage, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA, United States

Diane Jonte-Pace, Professor of Religious Studies and Former Vice Provost, Provost's Office, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA, United States

Since the elimination of mandatory faculty retirement in 1994, it has become more difficult for universities to anticipate when faculty will retire, and to support them through the process. Studies demonstrate the impact of many factors, including whether they feel financially secure, have a sense of agency and control, have identities that are inextricably tied to their faculty roles, and have plans for their post-retirement years. This work draws upon the frameworks in seminal (e.g., Dorfman, 1997) and recent work (e.g., TIAA-CREF, 2015; Van Ummersen, McLaughlin and Duranleau, 2014). In an effort to identify best practices, the authors surveyed administrators at four-year universities throughout California. Respondents report that support for faculty is uneven across areas of need. All campuses offer opportunities to understand their financial situation and to customize their trajectory (e.g., phased retirement). However, few offer resources to support the psycho-social aspects, and most reported little systematic coordination among relevant offices and units. Next steps include communicating findings to leaders in higher education, sparking improvements in structures and practices that will smooth transitions to retirement, and enhancing well-being for retired and retiring faculty entering the non-work environment.

Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Wednesday, 19 September	
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3 - 1710	**Tech Links** **Touching Robots: An Inquiry into the Social and Ethical Implications of Using Assistive Robotics in Elderly Care** Madelaine Ley, Toronto, Canada Touch is constant in elderly care, but it can be easily overlooked because it occurs in seemingly insignificant activities like changing one's clothes or washing food around one's mouth. Through phenomenological analysis I argue that these moments are not devoid of value, but are events of non-verbal communication that have the potential to provide a person with a sense of ease and support. Soon, however, these instants of meaningful human contact will be replaced by human-machine contact. Relationships of touch are complex, and there are cases where the touch of a robot may be preferable to that of a human's— people can be so biased, messy, and even abusive. However, the potential effects of drastic decrease in human touch in care work must not be overlooked. My paper investigates the possible social and ethical implications of using assistive robotics in long-term elderly care where touch is inevitable and routine, and urges technology developers and healthcare planners to further research the role of human-to-human physical contact in healing. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Integrating Communication and Information Technology into Dementia Caregiving: The Movement towards e-Caregiving** Nicole Ruggiano, Associate Professor, Interim Director of DSW Program, School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, United States Ellen Brown Juanjuan Li Peter Clarke Vagelis Hristidis Lisa Roberts Worldwide, Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia (AD) have become the leading cause of disability, affecting fourt-four million people across the globe. In the United States, most people with AD live in the community and receive care by unpaid family caregivers. However, AD caregivers often experience depression, burden, and compromised physical health as a result of their intensive caregiving activities. Information Technology (IT) has been recognized for its potential in educating and supporting AD caregivers, while also improving efficiency and quality of AD care. Simultaneously, mobile technology use by older adults has increased over the past decade. This paper will review the current state of communication and information technology, identifying opportunities and challenges for developing effective technologies as society moves towards e-Caregiving, especially for disadvantaged caregivers, such as low-income, racial/ethnic minority, and rural AD caregivers. It will also report the most recent findings from the research program CareHeroes, a multi-functional smartphone and web-based app designed to educate and support AD caregivers. This study involved an alpha test of CareHeroes, where AD caregivers participated in in-depth interviews after using the app to conduct specific caregiving tasks. The data were systematically analyzed for themes. Practice, research, and policy implications are discussed. *Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness, Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging, 2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change*

Wednesday, 19 September

15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| Room 4 - 1709 | **Overcoming Obstacles**

Achieving the Everyday: Older Disabled Londoner's Everyday Mobility
Philip Corran, King's College, London, United Kingdom
This paper explores the challenges older disabled Londoners face in navigating urban spaces. Using ethnographic data from go-alongs (accompanied trips) and interviews, I detail how being mobile is experienced in a city still bearing the legacy of a disregard for accessibility and inclusiveness. I then examine the strategies and techniques participants develop to manage barriers to their mobility, allowing them to achieve the mundanity and routine of everyday life. This elucidates the trade-offs and accommodations undergone in support of these techniques. To understand inequalities in mobility between older disabled Londoners, I ground my analysis in Bourdieu's theory of practice. This allows me to analyse the capitals which produce mobility practices and are drawn upon to generate techniques and strategies employed to surmount barriers to mobility. Through this lens we can understand why different individuals are more subordinated or dominant in the field of mobility in London. Moreover, it highlights the constant reworking individuals undertake of their mobility practices and provides a sociological understanding of the notion of "confidence" in navigating the city. I conclude by engaging my analysis with recent policy pushes to make London more disability and age friendly. This brings into question the notion of spontaneous travel, a stated goal of these policies, and calls for greater attention to the resources available to older adults in maintaining their mobility.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging

Multi-disciplinary Stakeholders' Co-design for Healthy Ageing
Fanke Peng, Cross-Cultural Design Lab
Australia and many other countries around the world face a significant population shift. With an aging population that is living longer, increasingly new issues of varied complexities arise that will require new perspectives to solve them. Falls are one of the major problems in the elderly, which is a serious public health problem and considered one of the "geriatric giants." Elderly patients sustaining major trauma also bring a series of physical, multiple medical, psychological, and social challenges and consequences. In this paper, design approaches have been introduced into health (aged) care to make meaningful contributions to elderly fall management, social re-connection, and wellbeing, which provide innovative solutions besides the current clinician perspectives. Moreover, we discuss multi-disciplinary design approaches, like design thinking and key stakeholders' co-design as applied to development of solutions for "wicked" problems in healthy aging.
2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Ageism in Hiring: An Analytical Process Model
Laura Naegele, Researcher / Doctoral Candidate, Institute of Gerontology / Department of Ageing and Work, University of Vechta, Vechta, Germany
Wouter De Tavernier, Postdoctoral researcher, Centre for Comparative Welfare Studies, Aalborg University, Aalborg Ø, Denmark
Moritz Hess
Frerich Frerichs
This paper contributes to the discourse on hiring discrimination by introducing an analytical process model that offers a template for the systematic analysis of discrimination within the process of labour market integration. Its usage and contribution to the field is exemplarily presented by applying the proposed model to the case of ageism. Five phases and four actors are distinguished that, added together, make up the pro-posed analytical process model. In the following, the analytical process model is used as an analytical framework for a literature review, aimed at identifying and critically evaluating the vast and extensive literature on ageism in the process of labour market integration. The paper concludes that ageism occurs in all five phases of the integration process, pinpointing potential areas for policy interventions. Further, we conclude that the existing literature on ageism in labour market integration is fragmented, with some elements and/or actors within the process having received little attention so far. The analytical process model developed in this paper provides the scientific community with a tool to systematize literature, detect underlying mechanisms, and uncover ex-isting research gaps; not only for the here presented case of ageism, but for a vast varie-ty of other -isms. In addition, policy makers, trade unions and employers can use the Model to better target and tailor anti-discrimination measures.
Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging |

Wednesday, 19 September	
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 5 - 1603	**Quality Care Focus** **Measuring Quality in Long-term Care: Florida Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Program** Jean Munn, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, United Stated Quality of life and quality of care are essential issues for older adults receiving long-term care services. Yet, these constructs are difficult to define and measure. This paper describes a mixed-methods examination of quality using data from 124,276 Medicaid enrollees residing in nursing facilities, assisted living communities, and homes across the state of Florida between 2013 and 2016 and interviews with a subsample of enrollees. Following the move of all Medicaid LTC services to a Statewide Medicaid Managed Care program, an interdisciplinary team from the FSU's Colleges of Medicine and Social Work has conducted an independent assessment. We established quality measures specific to sites of care, using enrollee outcomes as the gold standard and developed a novel measure of unmet need. We interviewed fifty-one enrollees regarding their experiences. Overall, we found that quality had been maintained or improved with the change in implementation. We found anomalies in depression scores across all three sites of care as well as identifying a need for greater interaction with NF enrollees and a deficit in enrollees' understanding of their rights. This study is unique in presenting findings of a statewide structural change in healthcare delivery and incorporating the voices of enrollees in the findings. *Medical Perspectives on Aging, Health, Wellness* **The Relationship between Quality of Life and Service Quality and Control in in Assisted Living and Long Term Care Residences in Canada** Helen Kelley, Associate Dean, School of Graduate Studies, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada Carla Carnaghan, Associate Professor, Dhillon School of Business, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada In this study we examine the role of service quality in residents' quality of life from the perspective of residents and their families. We go beyond a narrow definition of quality of care focused on outcomes to consider physical, mental, spiritual, environmental, community access, growth, and autonomy subdimensions, as well as how the services were provided (e.g., respect, gentleness). Given philosophical differences between traditional long term care and assisted living, we investigate differences in perceived service quality between respondents living in these two types of residence, as well as by health status. Using survey data from 118 respondents, we find that on a univariate basis, residents in assisted living reported higher service quality across all states of health. On a multivariate basis, controlling for age, gender, education and respondent type, service quality related to physical and mental health; support of daily routines; and autonomy were all significantly associated with quality of life. When considered separately by care model, how the services were provided was significant in quality of life in traditional long term care, while services related to physical and mental health; autonomy; and how the services were provided were significant to quality of life in assisted living. Subdimensions of service quality that were significant to the quality of life for residents with lower states of health were services related to physical and mental health; while subdimensions of service quality that were significant to residents with higher states of health were services related to autonomy. Implications are discussed. *2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change* **Should I Stay or Go?: Rural Aging, a Time for Reflection** Emily Anderson, PhD Student, College of Medicine and Dentistry, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia Robin Ray Sarah Larkins Studies have shown that older people prefer to continue living in their own home and community as they age; however, this is dependent upon available services and social support. In Australia about two thirds of people will age at home. The Australian government provides home care packages to provide support to age in place; however, in rural areas not all services are available. The lack of employment opportunities in rural areas often results in family residing at a distance reducing available social support. A multiple embedded case study was undertaken in three diverse rural communities. Older rural residents aging in place were interviewed about their aging experience and plans for their future when they review available social support. Social networks were then visually depicted with the use of ecomaps and network members were then interviewed. Results show that aging is a time of change and reflection and there is a need for more discussion within these networks when it comes to future planning. It is hoped that results will inform policies that help support aging in place for rural residents. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*

Wednesday, 19 September	
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 6 - 1604	**Design and Development** **Ageing by Design: The Role of the Art School in Creating a Sustainable Future** Alex Franklin, Senior Lecturer in Visual Culture, School of Art and Design, University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom Many designers in the UK - including graphic designers, communication designers, textile designers, interior designers and fashion designers, to name but a few - all start their professional training in an Art School. The educating of designers alongside artists - rather than alongside engineers or architects - sits within a very particular historical tradition of arts education, one which demanded that such creative practitioners serve not only the needs of industry but also the aesthetic, moral and practical needs of the population. This paper will argue that, in this context, the needs of the ageing population should be integrated into design pedagogy, in much the same way as the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are beginning to be. Many of the 'problems' faced by ageing individuals are design problems, ones which could be preempted and solved if the education of future design practitioners included work on the life-course of their future consumers and the changing physical requirements of the body over time. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **Indexing Pension Age to Life Expectancy: A Critique from a Rawlsian Social Justice Perspective** Wouter De Tavernier, Postdoctoral Researcher, Centre for Comparative Welfare Studies, Aalborg University, Aalborg Ø, Denmark One of the main challenges population ageing poses to the welfare state is the affordability of the pension system. In order to make their pension systems more robust, several industrialised countries have passed legislation to increase the retirement age and to link it to life expectancy. While these reforms are made with the financial sustainability of the pension system in mind, little is known about their social sustainability. This paper focuses on how the indexation of the retirement age to life expectancy affects social inequalities in old age. The paper consists of three sections. First, we elaborate on Schokkaert and Van Parijs' (2003) Rawlsian conception of social justice and pension reforms, with a focus on indexing the retirement age to life expectancy. In a second step, we describe the pension reforms implemented in four countries (Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) increasing the retirement age and linking it to life expectancy, and subsequently we analyse them from a social justice perspective. Finally, some simulations are made to illustrate the income inequalities in old age generated by indexing the retirement age to life expectancy. Based on our initial findings, we conclude that, even though social justice is used as an argument for increasing the retirement age from an intergenerational perspective of financial sustainability, linking the retirement age to life expectancy harms those same principles of social justice when approached from an intra-generational perspective of social sustainability. *Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging, Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging, Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging* **The Problematic Securitization of Nursing Homes : Cross-Country Evidence from Healthcare REITs Markets in France, UK and Japan** Natacha Aveline Dubach, Graduate School of Geography, Paris, France The rapid growth of the 75+ population in European and Asian countries forces us to consider the necessary provision of new nursing homes. In a context of a shrinking welfare state, financial investors and property developers are increasingly driven towards the market for institutional care. Unlike previous studies on nursing homes that primarily focus on care services, this paper takes the perspective of the provision of built space. More specifically, it examines to what extent and under what conditions the securitization of nursing homes through Healthcare REITs (HC-REITs) may contribute to satisfying the needs of dependent elderly. The development of HC-REITs is promoted with the rationale to encourage healthcare providers to expand their core activity by transferring the ownership of their properties to specialized property managers. HC-REITs are also expected to increase the supply of nursing homes by constructing (or entrusting developers to construct) new facilities. Yet despite their comparatively attracting characteristics for investors, HC-REIT markets are not experiencing significant growth. This paper gives evidence of several structural impediments to REIT development, drawing on a cross-country survey of three major REIT markets (in UK, France, and Japan) involving in-depth and structured interviews of a range of players in the healthcare and real-estate industries. It highlights, in particular, the role of stringent financial criteria that limit the selection of properties and reduce the consumer base. These findings contribute to bringing a more nuanced approach to the view that finance capital can be a mainstream supplier of social assets. *Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging*

Wednesday, 19 September	
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 7 - 1608	**Policy and Practice**

From Public to Pluralistic Provision of Institutional Eldercare: A Study of National Policy Development in China

Xi Liu, PhD Student, Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom

To cope with population ageing and unsustainable family eldercare, China has pursued the route of "socialisation of social welfare" to encourage non-state provision of institutional eldercare services. The paper aims to understand the development from public to pluralistic provision of institutional eldercare, by conducting a thematic and conceptual analysis of official policy documents generated by the central government from 1949 to 2017. Three stages of policy development could be identified according to ideational factors and policy scopes. (1) During the 1950s and the 1970s, institutional eldercare was largely part of a social assistance programme rather than a policy area in its own right. The destitute, regardless of their ages, could live either in state welfare institutions at the full expense of the government or at their own home with cash benefits. (2) The 1980s and the 1990s witnessed increasing academic and policy discussions about "socialisation of social welfare", i.e. pluralistic provision of social welfare including institutional eldercare. However, concrete policies that helped to translate the idea of socialisation into practice remained scarce. (3) In late 1999, China National Working Commission on Ageing was established as a new advisory coordinating organization under the State Council. The move marked an official recognition of the new social risk of ageing in China, embarking on extensive policy issuance— including tax reduction, lower utility charges, government subsidies based on facility construction and operation, etc.— to create favourable policy environment for further social innovation of non-state actors.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

The Transition of Elderly Housing in Japan and Sweden

Hiroko Mizumura, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

As Japan and Sweden had experienced rapid economical growth after World War Ⅱ between 1950 and 1980, both societies have faced problems of urbanization of population and housing supply in that time. Japan and Sweden have also started addressing an aging society in 1980. In the 1990s the Swedish social welfare system had strongly influenced the arrangement of aged people's welfare system in Japan, guided by some key politicians and researchers. Japanese had introduced not only a service system, but also a planning theory for nursing homes and group homes from Sweden. In those days, both countries launched provision of extra-care housing in the context of consideration of quality of life for the elderly and social cost for institutional care. There are some similar trends of provision of elderly housing in Japan and Sweden even though the economic regime of those societies has been drastically different. In this paper, I will make a comparative analysis of how those societies provide elderly housing considering each social context.

Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging

From Design Strategy to Real-world Social Networks: Value of Systematic Community Engagement in Planning for Aging in Place

David Morris, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, United Kingdom

Junjie Huang, Research Associate, School of Architecture, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Ageing populations, socio-demographic changes, and economic challenges are key factors in driving the need for an evidence-based approach to future ageing-in-place policy and practice. ODESSA, a three-year, collaborative study involving the universities of Central Lancashire, Sheffield, Tsinghua, (Beijing), and Dauphine (Paris) contributes to this evidence base through its study, concluding in 2018, to produce an ageing-in-place framework, capable of guiding development and practice across the three participating countries. ODESSA has been explicitly concerned to integrate deliberative community engagement and a participative research approach into the study process, from elements concerned with strategic development, design, and age-specific technologies to those considering the value of individual social and community networks as sources of support, citizen participation, and sustainability. The paper will focus on findings from the study's work on social and community networks, describing the process through which community members became researchers of their own localities, setting this in a contextual description of connected communities, an earlier five year Big Lottery funded programme which explored the key themes and dimensions of community capital through local, social, and community network analysis.

2018 Special Focus: Aging, Health, Well-Being, and Care in a Time of Extreme Demographic Change

Wednesday, 19 September	
15:10-16:25	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 8 - 1605	**Critical Perspectives** **Issues Faced by Community Health Nurses Encountering Cases of Elder Abuse** Sepali Guruge, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada Mohamed Mohamed With the increase in aging populations, community health nurses (CHN) are increasingly encountering situations of elder abuse. Their ability to advocate for systemic solutions is often hindered by the unfamiliar legal, financial, and institutional contexts. This study provides a scoping review of thirty-two qualitative studies that were published between 2012 and 2017 and conducted in consultation with community and professional experts to develop an algorithm of flow of actions for addressing identified or suspicious cases of elder abuse in the metropolitan city of Toronto, Canada. The algorithm helped authors make the following observations: a lack of appropriate community resources; a disconnect between the healthcare and other social services; a lack of up-to-date sources of guidance for community health nurses dealing with cases of elder abuse; the communication breakdown between hospital and community health settings; poor collaboration between public guardianship and law enforcement; a lack of clear policy for financial institutions to share information with external organizations in suspected cases of financial abuse; and a lack of training for police, healthcare professionals and community workers to assess and report suspected abuse. Community health nurses' efforts to intervene in cases of elder abuse in a timely and effective manner could be enhanced by addressing these systemic and policy level issues. Further research using an in-depth algorithm may help uncover solutions to these intertwined issues. *Public Policy and Public Perspectives on Aging* **Economic Status of Older Persons and Their Participation in National Health Insurance** Lilis Heri Miscicih, Senior Researcher/Lecturer, Economic and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia Indonesia is the fourth largest population in the world and there is rapidly aging. According to Statistics Indonesia, forty-eight million people or 15.8 percent will be 60 years and older by 2035, more than triple the number in 2000. This demographic change has major implications for the economic development, with rising in health-care costs, a shrinking workforce, and higher pension costs. This paper aims to present the economic status of older persons and their participation in National Health Insurance (NHI), especially in informal sector. Findings will contribute to the current efforts in the promotion of prepayment schemes for health. Using the 2016 National Socio-economic Survey data, we analyzed associations between selected variables of interest, also using the Logistic regression model. In this study, we selected respondents who are informal workers 55 years old and above, divided into 55-64 years, and 65 years and above. A total sample of respondents are 73,191 persons, or 22.49 percent of total number of informal workers. There are 48.1% of respondents living with the low economic status, and only 12.3 percent of them have high economic status. Most of respondents or 42.2 percent not included in NHIs participants. Only 20.2 percent of respondents including in prepayment participants of NHI. The characteristics of respondents who not NHI participants are low education, and most of them have economic status below quintile four. Sample with higher education had two times the odds of being aware of the NHI than they with less than primary education. *Economic and Demographic Perspectives on Aging* **Social Networks and Long-term Care amongst Older LGBT* People: The Project "AgedLGBT*"** Ralf Lottmann, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, United Kingdom This paper discuss findings of the AgedLGBT* project, which compares and synthesizes data from three research projects conducted in Germany and the UK concerning lesbian, gay, bisexual, and trans* (LGBT*) people, housing, and care, later in life. This paper focuses on two main questions from the project that have been examined so far. Firstly, in what ways, if at all, do older LGBT* people's life course experiences, such as their experiences of discrimination, prejudice, and/or resilience, appear in their choices and expectations regarding housing and long-term care facilities later in life? Secondly, how reliable are social networks of older LGBT* people, who are more likely to be childless, single, and to live alone than their heterosexual peers, in terms of social support and personal care in old age? The specific projects used to answer these questions are GLESA, which examined the needs and expectations of a LGBT* housing project in Berlin, Germany, based on interviews with experts and older LGBT* tenants, GLEPA, which investigated the needs of older LGBT* people in long-term care facilities, using narrative interviews with older LGBT* people in need of care and interviews and focus groups with experts in the field, and SAFE, which used a mixed methods design of focus groups and a survey to produce the largest study of older LGBT* housing experiences, preferences, and concerns in the UK. *Social and Cultural Perspectives on Aging*
16:25-16:35	**Transition Break**
16:35-17:20	**Closing Session and Award Ceremony**
	Come join the plenary speakers and your fellow delegates for the Aging & Society Conference Closing Session and Award Ceremony, where there will be special recognition given to those who have helped at the conference as well as announcements for next year's conference. The ceremony will be held in the plenary room at Toyo University directly following the last session of the day.

Maki Aamno	Toyo University	Japan
Miyo Akimoto	Toyo University	Japan
Sumie Akutsu	Toyo University	Japan
Rachel Ambagtsheer	Torrens University Australia	Australia
Emily Anderson	James Cook University	Australia
William Andress	La Sierra University	United States
Msanobu Araki	Kita City Council of Social Welfare	Japan
Taishi Arimura	Japan College of Social Work	Japan
Natacha Aveline Dubach	Graduate School of Geography, Paris	France
Gary Batt	Gary Batt Associates Architects	Australia
Nadhirah Binti Nordin	Shibaura Institute of Technology	Japan
John Bishop	Aging Matters, LLC	United States
Irene Blackberry	La Trobe University	Australia
Annie Bolitho	Independent Consultant	Australia
Sumiyo Brennan	J.F. Oberlin University	Japan
Patrick Burden	Mount Sinai Health System	United States
Lara Calder	Calder Flower Architects	Australia
Carla Carnaghan	University of Lethbridge	Canada
Robert Ceperkovic	University of Tasmania	Australia
Helen Ceperkovic	University of Tasmania	Australia
Mei Leng Chan	Tan Tock Seng Hospital	Singapore
Thanyaporn Chantaravech	Thammasat University	Thailand
Suhita Chopra Chatterjee	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	India
Chunhua Chen	University of Bath	United Kingdom
Yun An Chen	National Cheng Kung University	Taiwan
Pui Ling Ada Cheung	Caritas Institute of Higher Education	Hong Kong
Miyuki Chida	Saitama Medical University	Japan
Liu Chih-Ching	National Chen Kung University	Taiwan
Sarah Chipperfield	University of Huddersfield	United Kingdom
Ching Ju Chiu	National Cheng Kung University	Taiwan
Jill Chonody	Boise State University	United States
Carol Ciotto	Central Connecticut State University	United States
Philip Corran	King's College	United Kingdom
Rosie Crone	Barwon Health and Deakin University	Australia
Liangyi Cui	Shanghai Jiaotong University	China
Dianne Daugherty	Olathe Public Schools	United States
Debra de Fiddes	de Fiddes Design	Australia
Wouter De Tavernier	Aalborg University	Denmark
Helen Dickinson	University of New South Wales	Australia
Heather Downey	La Trobe University	Australia
Ellen Driber-Hassall	Aging Matters, LLC	United States
Edward Drott	Sophia University	Japan
Jizhou Duan		Japan
Adi Fahrudin	Japan College of Social Work	Japan

Chao Fang	University of Bath	United Kingdom
Wahyuni Fauziah	Kanazawa University	Japan
Marybeth Fede	Southern Connecticut State University	United States
Alex Franklin	University of the West of England	United Kingdom
Keiko Fujibayashi	Toyo University	Japan
Yoshinori Fujiwara	Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology	Japan
Ka Yi Fung	Caritas Institute of Higher Education	Hong Kong
Victor Fung	University of South Florida	United States
Morihisa Furuichi	GOYOKIKI Co., Ltd.	Japan
Kazutoshi Furukawa	Seirei Christopher University	Japan
Laura Gander Howe	London College of Fashion	United Kingdom
Lemlem Gebremichael	University of South Australia	Australia
Bamini Gopinath	University of Sydney	Australia
Yuko Goto	National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology	Japan
Jennene Greenhill	Flinders University	Australia
Sepali Guruge	Ryerson University	Canada
Mary Jean Hande	Mount Saint Vincent University	Canada
Arisa Hara	Toyo University Graduate School	Japan
Kaori Harano	Okayama Prefectural University	Japan
Fuka Hashizume	Toyo University	Japan
Toshihisa Hayasaka	Toyo University	Japan
Kotomi Hayashi	Toyo University	Japan
Danny Hills	Federation University Australia	Australia
Keiko Hirose	Japan Lutheran College	Japan
Takayuki Hirose	Toyo University	Japan
Suzanne Hodgkin	La Trobe University	Australia
Sara Hoke	Common Ground Research Networks	United States
Kazuko Horiguchi	Hyogo University of Health Sciences	Japan
Baichun Hou	UC San Diego Health Sciences	United States
Hui Chun Hsiao	University of Taipei	Taiwan
Hsiang Min Huang	National Cheng Kung University	Taiwan
Junjie Huang	University of Sheffield	United Kingdom
Daisuke Iida	Fukushi-Gakudan	Japan
Kogai In	Toyo University	Japan
Michal Isaacson	Haifa University	Israel
Chiaki Iwata	Toyo University	Japan
Naoko Iwata	City of Kita	Japan
Nicholas Jenkins	University of West Scotland	United Kingdom
Chunlin Jin	Shanghai Health Development Research Center	China
Eleanor Johnson	University of Bristol	United Kingdom
Diane Jonte-Pace	Santa Clara University	United States
Phillip Kalantzis-Cope	Common Ground Research Networks	United States
Hazuki Kamakura	Toyo University	Japan
Ryota Kase	Toyo University	Japan

Dunn Kathryn	Toyo University	Japan
Mayumi Kato	Kanazawa University	Japan
Dan Kayama	Toyo University	Japan
Helen Kelley	University of Lethbridge	Canada
Christine Kelly	University of Manitoba	Canada
Tavleen Kaur Khurana	University School of Law & Legal Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	India
Tammy Ko Robinson	Hanyang University	South Korea
Misa Komatsu	Mie Prefectural College of Nursing	Japan
Ritsu Kosuge	National Research Institute of Police Science	Japan
Chi Sing Ku		China
Yukiko Kuboshima	Victoria University of Wellington	New Zealand
Shogo Kudo	The University of Tokyo	Japan
Hsi ni Kuo	Toyo University	Japan
Toshiaki Kurihara	Kita City Council of Social Welfare	Japan
Anne Laferrère	Paris Dauphine University	France
Brian Lam	California State University Long Beach	United States
Chungsun Lee	University of Tokyo	Japan
Seung-Yeon Lee	Yonsei University	South Korea
Chaeuri Lee	Hanyang University	South Korea
Jessaca Leinaweaver	Brown University	United States
Olga Lenczewska	Stanford University	United States
Joanne Lewis	University of Technology, Sydney	Australia
Madelaine Ley	York University	Canada
Lyn Li Lim	eastern health	Australia
Wiphawan Limphaibool	Chiang Mai University	Thailand
Kevin Linde	Museum of Photographic Arts	United States
Xi Liu	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Carina Lorenzen	Barry University	United States
Ralf Lottmann	University of Surrey	United Kingdom
Paulo Lourenço	Universidade de Santiago de Compostela	Portugal
Mehran Madani	American University of Beiruit	Lebanon
Yui Makaya	Toyo University	Japan
Bruce Marshall	Melton City Council	Australia
Satoshi Mashimo	Bunkyo City	Japan
Robin Miller	University of Birmingham	United Kingdom
Lilis Heri Miscicih	Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia
Hisayuki Miura	National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology	Japan
Yusuke Miyoshi	Graduate School of University of Tokyo	Japan
Hiroko Mizumura	Toyo University	Japan
Adusa Monden	Toyo University	Japan
David Morris	University of Central Lancashire	United Kingdom
Andreas Motel Klingebiel	Linköping University	Sweden
Jean Munn	Florida State University	United States

Yuliya Mysyuk	Amsterdam University Medical Center	Netherlands
Laura Naegele	University of Vechta	Germany
Gerhard Naegele	Technical University	Germany
Haruka Nagai	Toyo University	Japan
Hiromi Nakamura	Saitama Prefectural University	Japan
Bita Nakhai	National Institute of Aging	United States
Daichi Narita	Saitama Prefectural University	Japan
Ann-Charlotte Nedlund	Linköping University	Sweden
Thomas Ng	The University of Hong Kong	China
Thi Thu Huong Nguyen	Kanazawa University	Japan
Misa Nishimura	Toyo University	Japan
Nobuko Nishina	Kumamoto Gakuen University	Japan
Haruka Nishioka	Toyo University	Japan
Akihiro Nishiyama	Hyogo University of Health Sciences	Japan
Sarah Noone	University of West Scotland	United Kingdom
Yasuko Ogata	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Japan
Takahito Ogino	Toyo University	Japan
Takahiro Oguriyama	Toyo University	Japan
Yutaro Ohashi	Nippon Institute of Technology	Japan
Paulchris Okpala	California State University, San Bernardino	United States
Masaaki Otaga	National institute of Public Health	Japan
Sato Owada	Toyo University	Japan
Gayathiri Pala	Orange Valley Nursing Home	Singapore
Honghui Pan	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Belgium
Fanke Peng	Cross Cultural Design Lab	
Javier Perez Jara	Beijing Foreign Studies University	China
Thi Thu Huong Pham	Kanazawa University	Japan
Arianna Poli	Linköping University	Sweden
Tassya Putho	University of Surrey	United Kingdom
Antczak Radosław	Central Statistical Office of Poland	Poland
Shyama Ranabahu	University of Ruhuna	Sri Lanka
Raghavendra Reddy Gudur	University of Canberra	Australia
John Richards		Australia
Kenia Rijo		
Nicole Ruggiano	University of Alabama	United States
Jiro Sagara	Kobe Design University	Japan
Fumiko Sakai	City of Kita	Japan
Kenji Sakata	Bunkyo City	Japan
Yukio Sakurai	Keio University	Japan
Ayumi Sano	Toyo University	Japan
Pratiwi Elingsetyo Sanubari	Satya Wacana Christian University	Indonesia
Kesinee Saranrittichai	Khon Kaen University	Thailand
Nattapat Sarobol	Thammasat University	Thailand
Rino Sasaki	Toyo University	Japan

Urara Satake	Keio University	Japan
Aoi Sato	Japan College of Social Work Graduate School	Japan
Suwa Sayuri	Chiba University	Japan
Atsuko Shimamura	Toho University	Japan
Taeko Shimazu	National College of Nursing	Japan
Mikako Shimizu	Toyo University	Japan
Kenichi Shimura	Toyo University	Japan
Hikaru Shinozaki	Tokyo Metropolitan University	Japan
Lintje Sie	University of Queensland	Australia
Elin Siira	Gothenburg University	Sweden
Michelle Silver	University of Toronto	Canada
Catherine Smith	University of Melbourne	Australia
Akemi Sueyasu	Hyogo University of Health Sciences	Japan
Kim Sueyeon	Yonsei University	South Korea
Kazuki Sugao	Toyo University	Japan
Tomoko Sugimoto	Chiba Prefectural University of Health Science	Japan
Ni Wayan Suriastini	SurveyMETER	Indonesia
Doug Surtees		
Yukie Suzuki	Hyogo University of Health Sciences	Japan
Naoko Suzuki	Tokushima University	Japan
Zofia Szweda Lewandowska	University of Lodz	Poland
Annika Taghizadeh Larsson	Linköping University	Sweden
Seira Takada	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Japan
Yukako Tanimoto	Waseda University	Japan
Yupawan Thongtanunam	Borommarajonani College of Nursing	Thailand
Penny Tinkler	University of Manchester	United Kingdom
Hiroki Toi	Toyo University	Japan
Hiroko Tomioka	Soka University	Japan
Cristina Joy Torgé	Linköping University	Sweden
Mikiyo Torita		Japan
Anna Tresidder	Eastern Washington University	United States
Anthony Tuckett	The University of Queensland	Australia
Chiharu Uchida	Toyo University	Japan
Daisuke Ueno	Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine	Japan
Ai Urata	Bunkyo-ku Council of Social Welfare	Japan
Kengo Usuki		
Ucha Vakhania	Coalition Homecare in Georgia	Georgia
Nerina Vecchio	Griffith University	Australia
Ramesh Vemuri	National Institute on Aging	United States
Junko Wake	Tokyo Metropolitan University	Japan
Franz Waldenberger	German Institute for Japanese Studies	Japan
Hanyuying Wang	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom
Jin Wang	Shanghai Health Development Research Center	China
Hiromi Watanabe	Toyo University	Japan

Michiyo Watanabe	Toyo University	Japan
Osamu Watanabe		Japan
Satoshi Watanabe	Toyo University	Japan
Yuko Yagi	Toyo University	Japan
Chiharu Yamada	Hyogo University of Health Sciences	Japan
Harumasa Yamaguch	Toyo University	Japan
Mai Yamaguchi	Japan Lutheran College	Japan
Kaori Yamaguchi	International University of Health and Welfare	Japan
Yumi Yamaguchi	Jumonji University	Japan
Mika Yamamoto	Toyo University	Japan
Takaaki Yamamoto	Waseda University	Japan
Katsuo Yamanaka	University of Tsukuba	Japan
Rie Yamanoi	Meisei University	Japan
Rei Yamashita	Toyo University	Japan
Zi Yan	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China
Ni Juan Yan	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
Yi Yang	National University of Singapore	Singapore
Yu jie Yang	Toyo University	Japan
Takuho Yasuda	Toyo University	Japan
Chia-Ming Yen	China Medical University Hospital	Taiwan
Junko Yoshino	Tokai University	Japan
Ruby Yu	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Yoshie Yumoto	Tokyo Medical and Dental University	Japan
Noriyo Yuno	Komatsu University	Japan

COMMON GROUND | Conference Calendar

Eighth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society
Imperial College London
London, UK | **20–21 September 2018**
healthandsociety.com/2018-conference

VIII Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad
Imperial College London
Londres, Reino Unido | **20–21 de septiembre de 2018**
saludsociedad.com/congreso-2018

Third International Conference on Communication & Media Studies
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, USA | **18–19 October 2018**
oncommunicationmedia.com/2018-conference

III Congreso Internacional de Estudios sobre Medios de Comunicación
Universidad de California
Berkeley, EEUU | **18–19 de octubre de 2018**
medios-comunicacion.com/congreso-2018

Eighth International Conference on Food Studies
University of British Columbia - Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | **25–26 October 2018**
food-studies.com/2018-conference

VIII Congreso Internacional sobre Estudios Nutricionales y Alimentación
Universidad de Columbia Británica, Robson Square
Vancouver, Canadá | **25–26 de octubre de 2018**
estudiosnutricionales.com/congreso-2018

Spaces & Flows: Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies
Marsilius Kolleg, Heidelberg University
Heidelberg, Germany | **25–26 October 2018**
spacesandflows.com/2018-conference

Ninth International Conference on The Image
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong SAR | **3–4 November 2018**
ontheimage.com/2018-conference

IX Congreso Internacional sobre la Imagen
Universidad Baptista de Hong Kong
RAE de Hong Kong | **3–4 de noviembre de 2018**
sobrelaimagen.com/congreso-2018

Fifteenth International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic & Social Sustainability
UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | **17–19 January 2019**
onsustainability.com/2019-conference

Nineteenth International Conference on Knowledge, Culture, and Change in Organizations
UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | **21–22 February 2019**
organization-studies.com/2019-conference

XIX Congreso Internacional de Conocimiento, Cultura y Cambio en Organizaciones
Universidad de Columbia Británica, Robson Square
Vancouver, Canadá | **21–22 de febrero de 2019**
la-organizacion.com/congreso-2019

Thirteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices
Saint Petersburg State University
Saint Petersburg, Russia | **1–3 March 2019**
designprinciplesandpractices.com/2019-conference

XIII Congreso Internacional sobre Principios y Prácticas del Diseño
Universidad Estatal de San Petersburgo
San Petersburgo, Rusia | **1–3 de marzo de 2019**
el-diseno.com/congreso-2019

Fifteenth International Conference on Technology, Knowledge, and Society

ELISAVA Barcelona School of Design and Engineering
Barcelona, Spain | **11–12 March 2019**
techandsoc.com/2019-conference

XV Congreso Internacional de Tecnología, Conocimiento y Sociedad

Elisava Escuela Universitaria de Diseño e Ingeniería de Barcelona
Barcelona, España | **11–12 de marzo de 2019**
tecno-soc.com/congreso-2019

Eleventh International Conference on Climate Change: Impacts & Responses

Pryzbyla Center,
The Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C., USA | **16–17 April 2019**
on-climate.com/2019-conference

Ninth International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society

University of Granada
Granada, Spain | **25–26 April 2019**
religioninsociety.com/2019-conference

IX Congreso Internacional sobre Religión y Espiritualidad en la Sociedad

Universidad de Granada
Granada, España | **25–26 de abril de 2019**
la-religion.com/ congreso-2019

Twelfth International Conference on e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies

Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart
Hobart, Australia | **2–3 May 2019**
ubi-learn.com/2019-conference

XII Congreso Internacional de Aprendizaje Ubicuo y Pedagogías Innovadoras

Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart
Hobart, Australia | **2–3 de mayo de 2019**
aprendizaje-ubi.com/congreso-2019

Fourth International Conference on Tourism & Leisure Studies

Florida International University
Miami, USA | **16–17 May 2019**
tourismandleisurestudies.com/2019-conference

Ninth International Conference on The Constructed Environment

Centro Cultural Vila Flor
Guimarães, Portugal | **23–24 May 2019**
constructedenvironment.com/2019-conference

Nineteenth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations

University of Patras
Patras, Greece | **5–7 June 2019**
ondiversity.com/2019-conference

Fourteenth International Conference on the Arts in Society

Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon
Lisbon, Portugal | **19–21 June 2019**
artsinsociety.com/2019-conference

Tenth International Conference on Sport & Society

Ryerson University
Toronto, Canada | **20–21 June 2019**
sportandsociety.com/2019-conference

Twelfth Global Studies Conference

Jagiellonian University
Kraków, Poland | **27–28 June 2019**
onglobalization.com/2019-conference

Seventeenth International Conference on New Directions in the Humanities

University of Granada
Granada, Spain | **3–5 July 2019**
thehumanities.com/2019-conference

XVII Congreso Internacional sobre Nuevas Tendencias en Humanidades

Universidad de Granada
Granada, España | **3–5 de julio de 2019**
las-humanidades.com/congreso-2019

Seventeenth International Conference on Books, Publishing & Libraries

University of Granada
Granada, Spain | **5 July 2019**
booksandpublishing.com/2019-conference

Fourteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Mexico City, Mexico | **10–12 July 2019**
thesocialsciences.com/2019-conference

XIV Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinares

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Xochimilco
Ciudad de México, México | **10–12 de julio de 2019**
interdisciplinasocial.com/congreso-2019

Twenty-sixth International Conference on Learning

Queen's University Belfast
Belfast, UK | **24–26 July 2019**
thelearner.com/2019-conference

XXVI Congreso Internacional sobre Aprendizaje

Universidad de Queen
Belfast, Reino Unido | **24–26 de julio de 2019**
sobreaprendizaje.com/congreso-2019

Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference

University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria | **16–17 September 2019**
agingandsociety.com/2019-conference

Ninth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society

University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, USA | **19–20 September 2019**
healthandsociety.com/2019-conference

IX Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad

Universidad de California, Berkeley
Estados Unidos | **19–20 de septiembre de 2019**
saludsociedad.com/congreso-2019

Fourth International Conference on Communication & Media Studies

University of Bonn
Bonn, Germany | **26–28 September 2019**
oncommunicationmedia.com/2019-conference

IV Congreso Internacional de Estudios sobre Medios de Comunicación

Universidad de Bonn
Bonn, Alemania | **26–28 de septiembre de 2019**
medios-comunicacion.com/congreso-2019

Ninth International Conference on Food Studies

National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism
Kaohsiung City, Taiwan | **24–25 October 2019**
food-studies.com/2019-conference

Sixteenth International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic & Social Sustainability

Pontifical Catholic University of Chile
Santiago, Chile | **29–31 January 2020**
onsustainability.com/2019-conference

Call for Papers

We invite proposals for paper presentations, workshops/interactive sessions, posters/exhibits, colloquia, innovation showcases, virtual posters, or virtual lightning talks.

Returning Member Registration

We are pleased to offer a Returning Member Registration Discount to delegates who have attended the Aging & Social Change Conference in the past. Returning research network members receive a discount off the full conference registration rate.

Aging & Social Change

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