

PROGRAM ADDENDUM

Correct at time of printing

All sessions that are in **Meeting Room 205** in the Program Book are now in **Meeting Room 215**

All additional meetings that were in the **Ambassador's Room** are now in the **Clarendon Room**, located on Level 5 of the Melbourne Exhibition Centre

Speakers' Preparation Room is in Conference Organiser's Office 202, on Level 2

SUNDAY

Workshop 4 Alison Campbell replaces Julie Byles

Workshop 12 Is held in Meeting Room 220

MONDAY

Submitted Symposia 1 The discussant is Mary Luczcz

OP03 Kerry Taylor will be co-presenting with Melissa Lindeman

OP06 1700 – 1712 Alison Wicks is now in OP59 on Thursday
Ngairē Kerse
Te Puāwaitanga o Ngā Tapuwāe Kia Ora Tonu: Life and Living in Advanced Age: A Cohort Study in New Zealand. LILACS NZ baseline results for nonMāori

OP11 1448 – 1500 Sabrina Pit has withdrawn
John Stevens
A Crisis of Care In Working With Older People: A Longitudinal Study of the Career Preferences of Student Nurses

OP12 Chair TBC

TUESDAY

Keynote Lecture 1 Ramesh Sharma is now the chair

Submitted Symposia 5 Xiaoyuan Shang replaces Xizhe Peng
The Change of Care Regimes and its Influence on Senior Women in China

Submitted Symposia 6 Nelda Mier is the final speaker and speaking on behalf of Marcia Ory
New Initiatives to Strengthen Primary Care and Public Health Approaches for Promoting Healthy Aging: The US Perspective

OP13 1100 – 1112 **Justin Keogh**
Development of a Clinical Multiple-Lunge Test to Predict Falls in Older Adults

1112 – 1124 **Cheng-Chieh Lin**
Frailty in a Taiwanese Metropolitan Elderly Population

1124 – 1136 **Christina Aggar**
Carer health improves with treatment of frailty

1136 – 1148 **Angelique Chan**
Stress among caregivers of older Singaporeans: Findings from the Informal Care Survey

1148 – 1200 **Chetna Malhotra**
Predictors of depressive symptoms in informal caregivers of older community-dwelling Singaporeans

1200 – 1212 **Edward Leung**
Decreased General Condition: Could It Be Another Geriatric Giant?
Discussion

OP15 This is now being run as a symposium. Presentations will be approximately 15-20 minutes long

OP19	1200 - 1212	Nozomu Mori <i>On the Interplay between Oxidative Stress and Nitrosative Signal in Aging: Protein Oxidation Inhibits NO-Mediated Signaling Pathway for Synaptic Plasticity</i>
OP55		Peter Nixon will present on behalf of Chen Honglin from 1712-1724
WEDNESDAY		
<i>Invited Keynote 5</i>		Leon Flicker is chairing
<i>Invited Symposia 7</i>		Tengku Aizan Hamid <i>Harnessing Malaysia's Grey Power through Active and Productive Activities</i> Wataru Koyano <i>Changes in Work and Retirement in Old Age in Japan</i> Jack Noone <i>The Effects of Socioeconomic and Psychological Factors on the Process of Retirement Planning in New Zealand</i> Hal Kendig <i>Australian Babyboomers Face Retirement During the Global Financial Crisis</i>
OP20		Shieh Ying-Hua has withdrawn
OP32		Una Lynch replaces Elizabeth Cummings
OP34		Roger Harris is now the chair
OP37	1615 – 1627	Jeni Warburton <i>Developing the Big Picture: New Research Approaches to Explore Workforce Systems in Residential Aged Care</i>
	1627 – 1639	Yvonne Wells <i>What contributes to staff turnover in services for older people?: Analysis using a dual drive model of intention and retention</i>
OP39		Debra O'Connor is now the chair
	1651 – 1703	Jeannine Jacobson <i>Promoting independence in community care in Victoria: 3 years on</i>
	1739 – 1751	Jeni Warburton <i>New Approaches to Delivering Services to Older People at Home: Innovative Meals on Wheels Services Across the World</i>
OP40		Chia-Ming Yen has withdrawn <i>"To Fight a Lone Battle? ": Caring for a Dementia Parent Some Stories from Taiwan</i>
OP41		Nozomu Mori is now in OP19
OP42		The title of the session is: Nutrition and Oral Health
OP44		The title of the session is: Rehabilitation
OP47		The title of the session is: Quality in residential care
OP48		Chair TBC Christine Lacuesta is presenting on behalf of David Yong
OP50	0830 – 1000	Andrea Petriwskyj is now in OP45 This is now being run as a symposium. Presentations will be approximately 15-20 minutes Lorna Dyal <i>Empowered elders: Are they interested in being involved in research?</i> Ngaire Kerse <i>Te Puāwaitanga o Ngā Tapuwae Kia Ora Tonu: Life and Living in Advanced Age: A Cohort Study in New Zealand. LILACS NZ baseline results for Māori</i> Ngaire Kerse <i>Te Reo Māori me Ngā Tikanga. Talking About Principles of Conduct by Māori in a Collaborative and Quantitative Research in LILACS NZ</i>

Ngaire Kerse

Te Reo Māori me Ngā Tikanga. Research tools in te reo Māori: Lost in translation
Discussion

OP51 This is now being run as a symposium. Presentations will be approximately 15-20 minutes.
Chaired by Masahiro Akishita and Masafumi Kuzuya

OP54 Hsiang-Wen Lin replaces Cheng-Chieh Lin

THURSDAY

Invited Symposia 8

Nelda Mier is presenting on Marcia Ory's behalf

Invited Symposia 9

1030-1040 New program details below

Edward Leung

Introduction - Evidence and policy

1040-1100

Carol Ma

Ageing Policy Integrative Appraisal System (APIAS) in the Asia Pacific Region: A Case Study on Macao Special Administrative Region

1100-1120

Kalyani K. Mehta

The impact of public policy on older people

1120-1140

Julie Byles

A case study in development, evaluation and monitoring of preventive care for older people

1140-1200

Panel Discussion and Questions

OP56 Chair TBC

OP59 1142 – 1154

Alison Wicks

A Time-Geographic Perspective On Seniors' Occupational Engagement: Exploring What Healthy Shoalhaven Seniors Do

POSTERS

P051 The authors are Kwan-Hwa Lin, Pei-Pei Hsu, Yuan-Jen Chang, Chin-Hsing Chen, Shang-Ming Yu

P152 Withdrawn

P157 Withdrawn

P170 The authors are Somi An, Eubin Lee, Yeunsook Lee

P215 Withdrawn

P221 Withdrawn

P266 Title has changed to: 'A study on the characteristic of universal design of apartment houses in Korea'

P267 Title has changed to: 'A study on Korean Traditional Housing Hanok as an Alternative Residence for Elderly'

P281 The authors are Yeunsook Lee, Hyegyung Yoon, Dongjoo Lee, Yeaji Lim

P323 New Abstract: "Associations between the activities of the Home Care Supporting Clinic and the place of death in Tokyo metropolitan region"

NEW ABSTRACTS

Invited Symposia 7

Harnessing Malaysia's Grey Power through Active and Productive Activities

Hamid, Tengku Aizan¹, Masud, Jariah¹, Ibrahim, Rahimah¹, Tyng, Chai Sen¹

¹*Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia*

The older population in Malaysia increased from 1.45 million in 2000 to 2.25 million in 2010. Although the elderly today are better educated and healthier, mandatory retirement, ageist stereotypes and other systemic marginalization have diminished the role and status of older persons in our society. This paper looks at the active and productive activities of older Malaysians in the context of rapid social and economic change. Census and survey data - were used in the analysis. The labour force participation rates (LFPR) of older workers aged between 60 and 64 years have been slipping steadily in the past decade from 42.2% to 35% in 2010. Consistent with traditional gender roles, most men continue to work in later life, especially the ones who are self-employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. There are also ethnic differences in the LFPR where the Chinese tend to enter later and stay longer in the workforce than the Malays and Indians. Similar patterns were found in a 2008 survey of older persons living in the community (n = 1,309). The nationwide study found that most of the retired elderly lead a sedentary lifestyle with little social activities. Nevertheless, a majority of the elderly respondents (54.7%) believed that the ideal retirement age should be higher than 55 years old, varying by their level of education and perceived health status.

Results from the data analysis showed that the elderly can still contribute to the society through paid and unpaid work, given the right opportunities and incentives. While the older generation have limited choices due to lower levels of education and mismatched skills (i.e. labour intensive economy), the newer generation of older persons in the formal sector are facing different restrictions (i.e. mandatory retirement age). All this leads to a loss of potential human resource to the nation, as well as depriving older Malaysians the means for self-support through productive and meaningful

Changes in Work and Retirement in Old Age in Japan

Koyano, Wataru¹

¹*Seigakuin University, Japan*

Rapid population aging is one of the most salient social changes in today's Japan. Along with the population aging, the percentage of seniors aged 65 years and over in the labor force has been increasing. At the same time, however, the labor force participation rate of seniors has been decreasing.

A distinctive feature of the Japanese career pattern is life-long employment at one company. The life-long employment system needs a mandatory retirement. Typically, for a Japanese employee, retirement is a process starting from the compulsory retirement from one company and to entire withdrawal from the labor force.

In order to secure the financial sustainability of the public old-age pension, the national government has been trying to keep seniors in the labor force as long as possible through pension reform and legislation. However, seniors in younger cohorts are more likely to leave labor force earlier than those in older cohorts.

There are large age, cohort, and period differences in the leaving process from labor force.

Multi-cohort longitudinal studies are needed to explore the age, cohort, and period differences in the process of retirement. Unfortunately, data from such studies are not available for Japanese seniors. The only completed longitudinal study on retirement is the TMIG Longitudinal Study on Retirement, which is a 15-year follow-up study of men in a 5-year cohort. The results of the study clearly delineate diversity in work after first retirement and processes of soft landing into old age.

The Effects of Socioeconomic and Psychological Factors on the Process of Retirement Planning

Noone, Jack¹, Stephens, Chris², Alpass, Fiona²

¹*University of Sydney*; ²*Massey University*

Research into the preparatory behaviours of the post WWII 'Baby Boom' generation continues to grow as the first of this cohort approach retirement age. Although the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) on financial planning are now well established, few studies have considered how psychological and socioeconomic resources can combine to affect retirement plans. Moreover, research has only recently begun to investigate the non-financial domains of retirement planning. Accordingly, this study examines the unique effects of SES, perceived control, and future time perspective on financial, health, lifestyle, and psychosocial planning for retirement.

The data were drawn from a nationally representative sample of 50-60 year old New Zealanders randomly selected from the electoral roll (N=1,550). Participants were surveyed via postal questionnaire using multiple contact points to increase the response rate (53%). The analysis draws on recent conceptualisations of retirement planning as a four-stage process where planning cognitions evolve into planning behaviours. Structural equation modelling was used to model the effects of SES and the psychological variables on each stage of the retirement planning process.

The psychological variables impacted on each stage of retirement planning after controlling for SES. However, the size of these effects depended on the particular domain of planning and the specific stage in the planning process. The results suggest that lower SES groups may face structural and psychological barriers to completing the process of retirement planning, and this was particularly apparent for financial preparedness. Nevertheless, psychological resources are beneficial for retirement planning regardless of socioeconomic background. These findings will assist retirement educators aiming to improve planning outcomes for disadvantaged groups and further research will determine the stages in the planning process that are most difficult to overcome.

Australian Babyboomers face retirement during the Global Financial Crisis

Kendig, H¹, Wells, Y², O'Loughlin, K¹, Heese, K¹

¹University of Sydney; ²La Trobe University

This paper reports on the work and retirement plans, and perceived financial standing, of Australians aged 50 to 64 years following the Global Financial Crisis (GFC). Comparisons are made to the USA to highlight the effects of differing economic and policy contexts. The mixed methods research design included: a) national focus groups (N=73) conducted with members of National Seniors Australia as the GFC was emerging (late 2008); and a national telephone survey (N=1009) conducted mid 2009. Focus group participants expressed concerns and a sense of uncertainty about their financial security; many expected to delay retirement or considered returning to work. Survey participants reported lower satisfaction with their finances than with other life domains, especially if they had experienced financial setbacks during the previous year. Controlling for income and other factors, those significantly less satisfied with their financial status were women, home owners with mortgages, those still working, residents in metropolitan areas, and those in poor health.

Both the qualitative and quantitative components of the study showed that the GFC did have a negative impact on Australian baby boomers. While some were highly vulnerable to the effects of the GFC, others were less affected. The impact of financial loss and uncertainty about financial security pervaded all domains of satisfaction including social life and health as well as income. The paper will assess the ways in which the GFC may have ongoing impacts on retirement behaviours and related policies for the baby boom cohort in the years ahead.

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Associations between the activities of the Home Care Supporting Clinic and the place of death in Tokyo metropolitan region

Akiyama, Akiko¹, Hanabusa, Hiroo², Mikami, Hiroshi¹

¹Osaka University Graduate School Of Medicine; ²Shinjuku Hiro Clinic

Aim: Japanese Home Care Supporting Clinics (HCSC) were newly introduced to play a central role in the provision of end-of-life care at home in April 2006. However, it is actually unclear how the HCSCs are operated because statistical data regarding the activities of HCSCs have not been disclosed to the public as yet in Japan. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between the activities of HCSCs and the place of death in Tokyo metropolitan region.

Methods: We submitted an application to the relevant government ministry to disclose the annual activity reports from the HCSCs in Tokyo for 3 consecutive years from 2008 to 2010. Report from each HCSC contained the total number of patients and the number of deceased patients of the year and their place of death and the number of home visit by physicians and nurses etc.

Results: The number of HCSCs increased slightly from 1,166 to 1,246 in this period. Of 83,486 total patients in 2010 of HCSC activity report, the number of deceased patients was 12,568 and 41.6% of them died at home. Supports provided by the HCSCs which significantly influenced the occurrence of home death were physician-home visit by the request from the patient ($f\hat{O}$: 0.28), home visit nursing ($f\hat{O}$: 0.16), and physician-home visit on a regular basis ($f\hat{O}$: 0.16).

Conclusions: Our results suggest that physician-home visit provided as necessary and without delay in accordance with the request of the patient or the caregiver appears to improve end-of-life care at home and to enable the patient to accept death at home.