



香港人口老化所帶來的挑戰與機遇 Population Ageing in Hong Kong: Challenges and Opportunities

樓瑋群博士 Dr Vivian Wei-Qun LOU

香港大學秀圃老年研究中心 HKU Sau Po Centre on Ageing

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Agenda

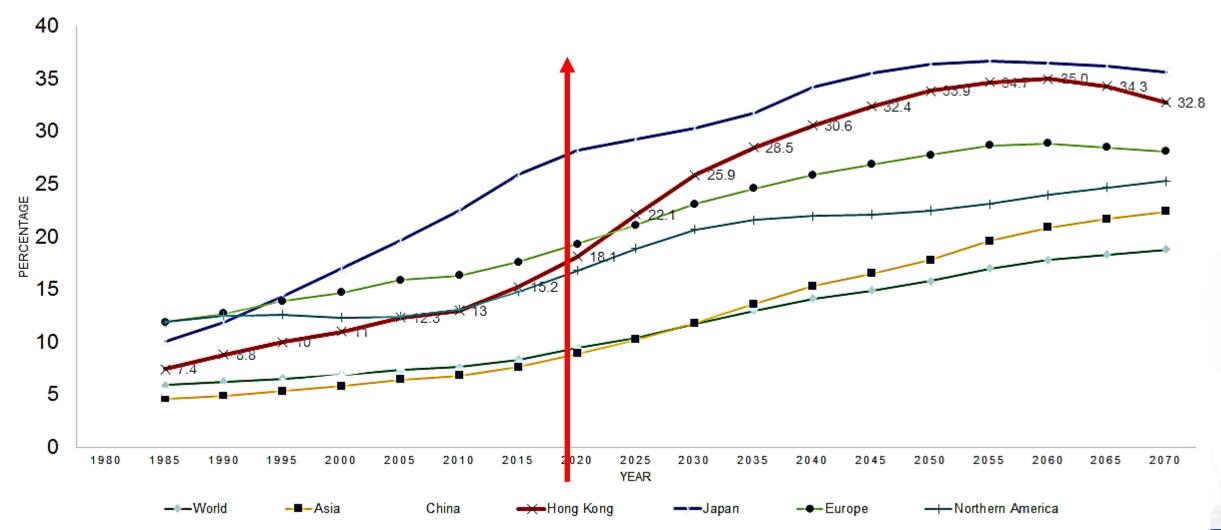
Population Ageing

Policy Objective & Framework

Grand Challenges & Strategies



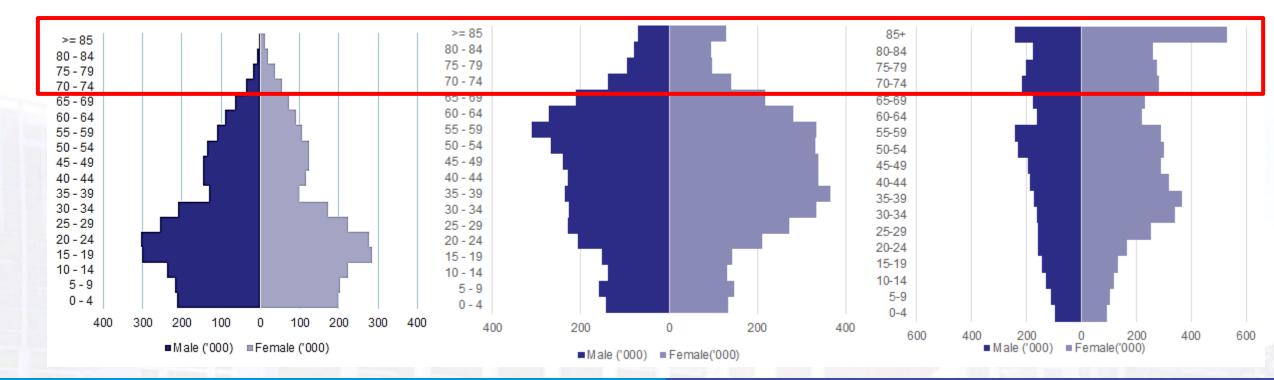
Population Projection (1980-2070)







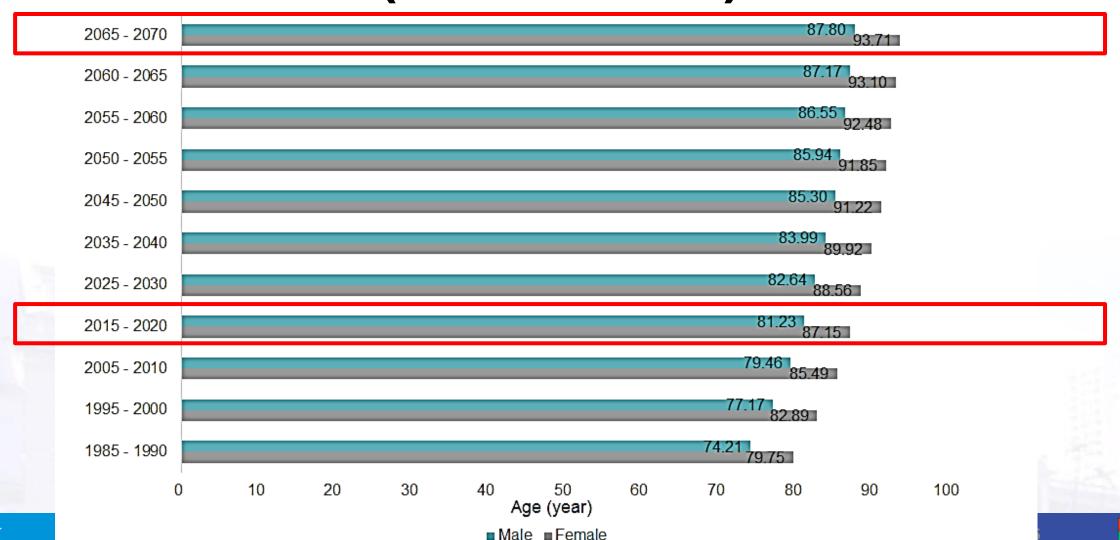
Population by Age Groups & Gender (thousand) in Hong Kong







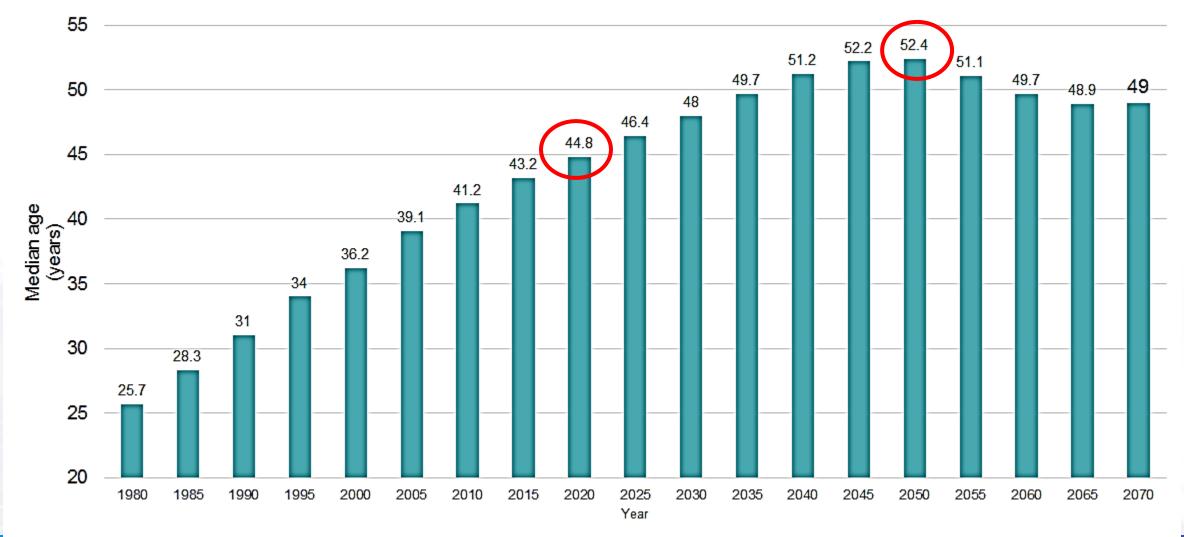
Life Expectancy At Birth with Projection (1980 – 2070)







Median Age with Projection (1980 – 2070)

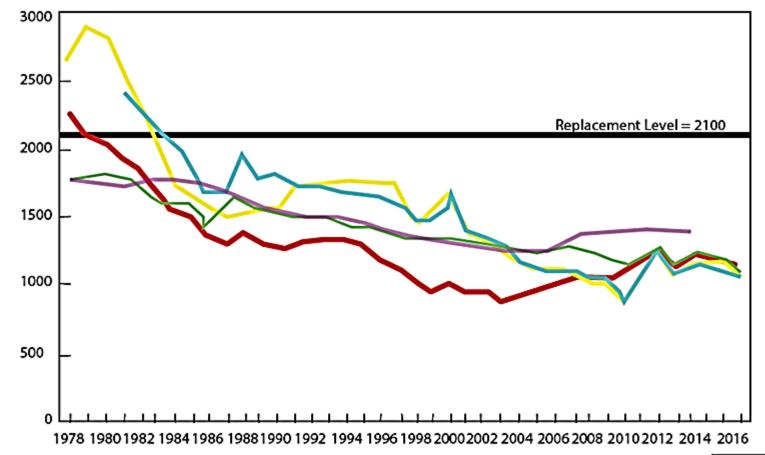






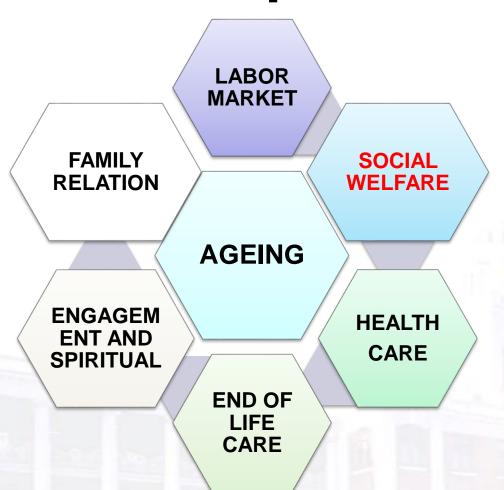
Hong Kong and Other Asian Economies' Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total fertility rate (Number of live births per 1 000 women)





Grand Challenges for Sustainable Development





Ageing Policy Objectives

Mission: Assist elders to remain living in the community as long as possible. Residential care services will be the last resort to look after frail elders who require intensive personal & nursing care.

Principles:

1. Ageing in Place:

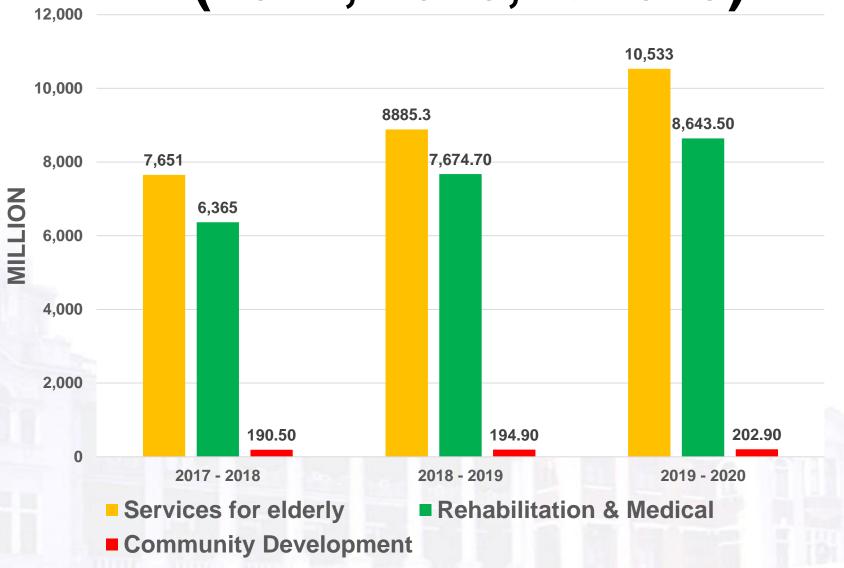
- To meet the elders' preference to age at home
- To support their families to take care of them by providing appropriate support and care services.

2. Continuum of Care:

- To provide continuous care services for elders in order to meet their changing needs
- To minimize the need for elders to move from one service / location to another as they age and become more frail



Welfare Budget in Elderly Related Areas (2017, 2018, & 2019)



Elderly Service Programme Plan (ESPP)

Vision

 Spirit of respecting, loving and caring for the elderly.

Mission

 Sense of belonging, sense of security and sense of worthiness of the elderly

Overarching principles

 Dignity; Quality of life; Age-friendliness; Active and productive ageing; Ageing-in-place; Users' choice; Shared responsibility; Prioritising resources to those most in need; Financial sustainability; Social inclusion and equal opportunity

Strategy 1

Achieve "ageing in place" and reduce institutionalization rate through significantly strengthening CCS

Strategy 2

Enable informed choices and timely access to quality services

Strategy 3

Further streamline and promote integrated service delivery

Strategy 4

Ensure financial sustainability and accountability of elderly services





Strategies for Grand Challenges

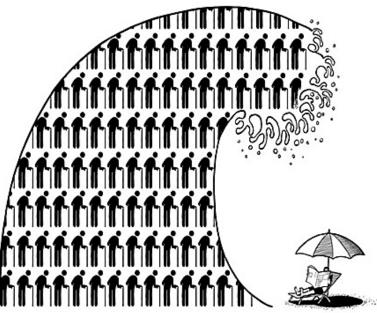
A change in the way we think about ageing and older people Creation of age-friendly environments Alignment of health systems to the needs of older people Development of systems for long-term care





Ageing: Facts vs. Attitude





TION AGING

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<u>la Kuy</u> • July 11, 2018

rld's unprecedented growth of aging increase in older population between and over in Japan will grow up to 3 35.5%, Singapore 28.9%, South Kore

Health & Wellness

The 'dementia tsunami' and why Hong Kong isn't ready to cope with expected surge in cases as population ages

A dementia care crisis looms for Hong Kong, experts say. Cases often aren't spotted early enough, medical care is fragmented, families don't plan for what happens if an elderly relative has it, and advance directives aren't widely used



However, developing countries will expect the most rapid growth, quadrupling in the years. Fulfilling the demand for social policies to support the population must be challenged by economic struggles.





Age Stereotype & Ageism

- Stereotype: over-generalized belief about older people.
- Ageism: stereotyping and discrimination against individuals or groups on the basis of their age







Ageism in Hong Kong

35% reported having experienced some forms of age discrimination in workplaces

Employees aged 50+ are more likely to be ddiscriminated

"Being denied a job promotion"

Negative psychological impact on all employed persons

1.hk/ageism





Positive Age Belief Counts!

- Experiment study
 - Old participants in Korea showed better memory task performance after they were exposed to positive stereotypes during the priming task (Lee & Lee, 2019)
- Longitudinal study
 - Participants in US with APOE ε4, those with positive age beliefs were 49.8% less likely to develop dementia than those with negative age beliefs (Levy et al., 2018)

AgeLink: Empowering an Generation Friendly Community

Enhancement of Self-esteem Positive attitude toward other generations Enhancement of psychological well-being **Develop an evidence-based** Optimal Outcomes (成效) (提升自尊感) (培育對其他世代的正面態度) (提升心理健康) intervention model to enhance intergenerational solidarity; Consolidation Stage (鞏固階段) Collective goal establishment Intergroup collaboration Active participation Nurture of intergenerational rapport (推動跨齡合作) (促進積極參與) (培育「跨齡之交」) (訂立共同目標) **Enhance mental well-being of both** young and old generations Grouping strategies (配對策略) Stimulation Stage (啟發階段) Balanced information on youngsters Balanced information on elders (對長輩有更全面的認識) (對後輩有更全面的認識) **Empower a caring community** Younger Generation Older Generation Institutional support (機構支援) (後 輩) (長輩) with intergeneration solidarity · Staff education and training Foundation Stage(基礎階段) (工作員教育及培訓) • Partnership (伙伴合作)





Beneficiaries



Nelfare Organization & Profession: AKA, social workers

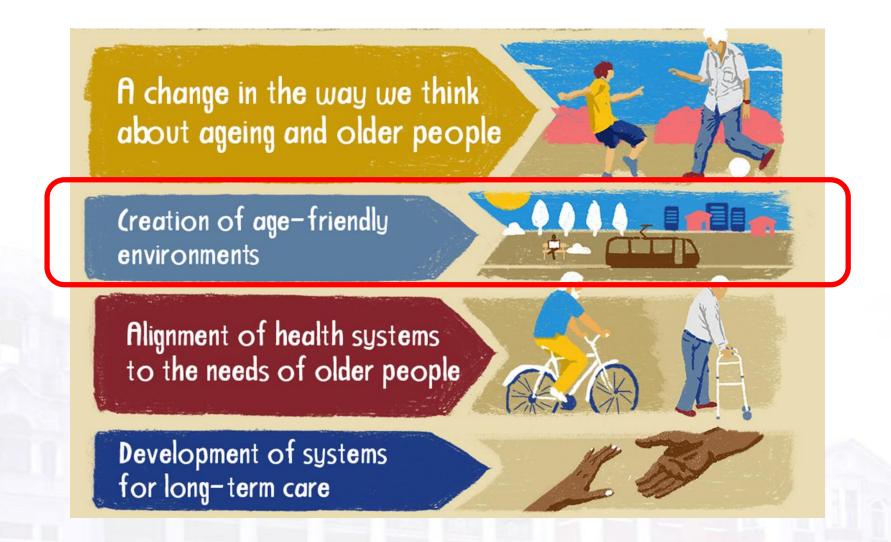


Individual: Over 1600 older adults & Young people directly benefited, more than 100,000 person time



Community: 9 Districts & 16 Schools (Secondary & Primary Students), more than 100 trained intergeneration ambassadors

Strategies for Grand Challenges







Age-Friendly Environment



Ability to meet basic needs: financial security, housing, personal security

Ability to learn, grow and make decisions

Ability to be mobile

Ability to build and maintain relationships

Ability to contribute

Extrinsic Environment

Intrinsic Ability





Income Protection in Hong Kong under World Bank's 5-pillar Pension Framework

Pillar	Objective	Form	Financing	Retirement Protection in Hong Kong
Zero	Elderly poverty protection	"Basic" or "social pension," at least social assistance, universal or means-tested	Budget/ general revenues	Comprehensive Social Security Assistance; Old Age Living Allowance; Old Age Allowance; Guangdong Scheme; Disability Allowance
First	Elderly poverty protection and consumption smoothing	Public pension plan, publicly managed, defined benefit or notional defined contribution	Contributions, possibly with financial reserves	NIL
Second	Consumption smoothing and elderly poverty protection through minimum pension	Occupational or personal pension plans, fully funded defined benefit or fully funded defined contribution	Financial assets	Mandatory contributions to MPF schemes; occupational retirement schemes; civil service pensions; Grant/Subsidised Schools Provident Funds
Third	Consumption smoothing	Occupational or personal pension plans, partially or fully funded defined benefit or funded defined contribution	Financial assets	Voluntary contributions to MPF schemes; retirement savings-related insurance
Fourth	Elderly poverty protection and consumption smoothing	Access to informal (e.g. family support), other formal social programs (e.g. health) and other individual financial and nonfinancial assets (e.g. homeownership)	Financial and non- financial assets	Public housing; public healthcare; residential and community care services; elderly health care vouchers; public transport fare concessions; family support; self-owned properties

Poverty

Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)

Total old age cases: 167,358

They account for 62.1% of total cases

78.5% of old age cases are single-person cases

Poverty rate in Hong Kong

Aged 65+: 340,000 persons (= 30.5% below poverty line).

Among these poor older adults: 86.6% (294,600) live in non-CSSA households.

58.6% of these non-CSSA household poor older adults (172,700) live in owner-occupied mortgage-free housing

- suggesting they might have certain assets.



Employment Programs

"Employment Programme for the Elderly and Middle-aged" (EPEM)

Employers engaging job seekers aged 60 or above may apply for allowance of up to \$4,000 per month per employee for 6 to 12 months. // (\$3,000 for unemployed persons aged 40 - 60).

2003 2018

The "Employment Programme for the Middle-aged" (to assist the unemployed aged 40 or above)

Employers engaging job seekers aged 40-60 will receive a training allowance of \$1,500 per month, for up to 3 months.



Attitude Towards Financial Products

	Know it				Interested to Buy				
	Age 50-59		Age 60-69		Age 50-59		Age 60-69		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
HKMC Annuity Plan	287	99	202	99	64	22	40	20	
Voluntary health insurance scheme	286	99	178	87	99	35	44	25	
Annuity scheme by bank/insurance company	264	91	164	80	61	23	26	16	
Reverse mortgage	223	77	131	64	52	23	15	12	
Silver bond	211	73	106	52	54	26	33	31	





Reported Behavior Reasons Towards HKMC Annuity

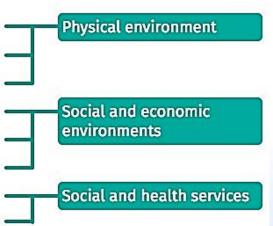
Reasons for interested in HKMC Annuity Plan? (n=104)	Freq.	%
Trustworthy as HKMC is government-owned	78	74.9
A safe and stable investment	61	59.2
Acceptable return rate	39	37.6
Provides a relative stable retirement protection	32	30.5
Owned less asset after joining the plan so I could apply Old Age Living Allowance	17	16.8

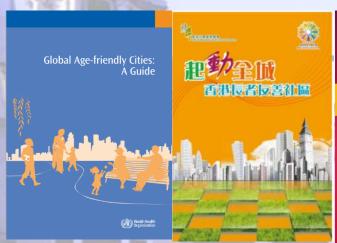
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	Reasons of not interested in HKMC Annuity Plan? (n=385)	Freq.	%
	Return rate is not satisfactory	240	62.4
	I may not live long enough to earn back the cost	119	30.9
	I do not have enough saving	108	28.0
	Retirement saving is sufficient	45	11.7
	Joined other annuity plan	12	3.1
	Others	5	1.4

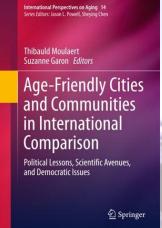


Age-Friendly Strategies & Actions

- · Outdoor spaces and buildings
- Transportation
- Housing
- · Social participation
- · Respect and social inclusion
- · Civic participation and employment
- · Communication and information
- · Community support and health services







Evidencebased Practice

Collaborative Action

Building Infrastructure





Age-Friendly Hong Kong Initiative

World Health
Organization
(WHO)
Age friendly

Age friendly cities global Project

22 Countries (33 Cities)

Develop WHO Age Friendly

Cities Guide

Age Friendly
Hong Kong
Implementation
starts



2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Vancovuer Protocol

HKCSS: Hong Kong
Plan of Action on
Ageing (HKPAA) & Set
up Age Friendly Hong
Kong Working Group

Launching: Age Friendly Hong Kong, published a book in 2012





Jockey Club Age-Friendly City (Since 2015) 🕹 寶馬會齡活城市



香港理工大學

活齡學院

The Hong Kong

Polytechnic University

Institute of Active Agein

The AgeWatch Index for Hong Kong

Publicity and Public

Education

Implement territory-wide publicity and public

education activities

- Engage RTHK Radio 5 as a media partner

Comprehensive Support Scheme for Districts

· Conduct baseline assessment and provide professional support to districts

Provide training to Ambassadors

Implement district-based programmes

Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

Evaluation

age-friendly city

香港中文大學

賽馬會老年學研究所 **CUHK Jockey Club** Institute of Ageing





葵吉 Kwai Tsina 北區

North

西貢 Sai Kuna

沙田 Sha Tin

大埔 Tai Po

香港大學

秀圃老年研究中心 Sau Po Centre on Ageing, The University of Hong Kong





中西區 Central and Western

東區 Eastern

南區 Southern

灣仔 Wan Chai

黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin

for Districts

嶺南大學 亞太老年學研究中心 Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies, Lingnan University





離島 Islands

荃灣 Tsuen Wan

屯門 Tuen Mun

元朗 Yuen Long

九龍城 Kowloon City

> 觀塘 Kwun Tong

深水埗 Sham Shui Po

油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mona





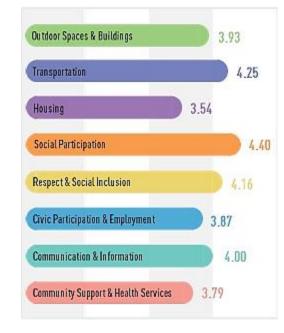
District-Based Assessment & Action

District

Central & West





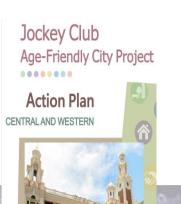


Strength

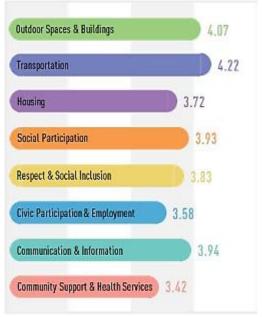
Room for improvement







Sai Kung





Community Support







Jockey Club Age-Friendly City Project





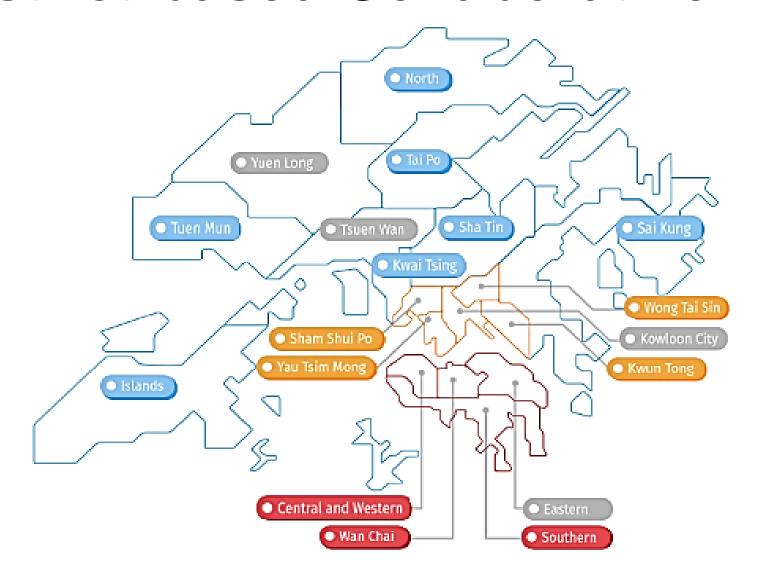


District-based Age-friendly Ambassador

Wanchai - Asset driven approach



District-based Collaborative Actions







Technology Acceptance

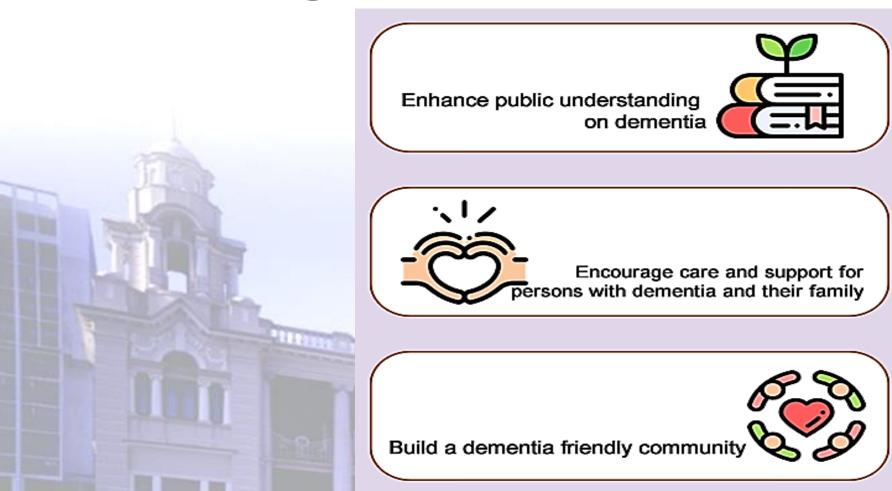
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
It is easy for me to use the technologies	186	37.2	137	27.4	176	35.3
The technologies are targeting the young people and not suitable for middle age and older people	174	34.8	109	21.9	217	43.4
I think I could not follow the pace of the development of the technologies and my choice would become limited one day	106	21.2	179	35.8	214	42.9
I should follow up the development of technologies in financial services	93	18.6	181	36.3	225	45.1
I prefer starting to use the technologies when they become common	80	16.1	195	39.0	224	44.9
If there is a manual, I have confidence in using the technologies	78	15.6	123	24.6	299	59.8
If someone could demonstrate, I have confidence in using the technologies	70	14.0	122	24.5	307	61.4

Multiple characteristics are considerable as major predictors of using technologies in financial services (i.e. mobile wallet, online banking, banking apps): <u>younger age</u>, higher income, higher education, working, married and no housing burdens





Dementia Friendly Community Campaign Social Welfare Department (since 2018)

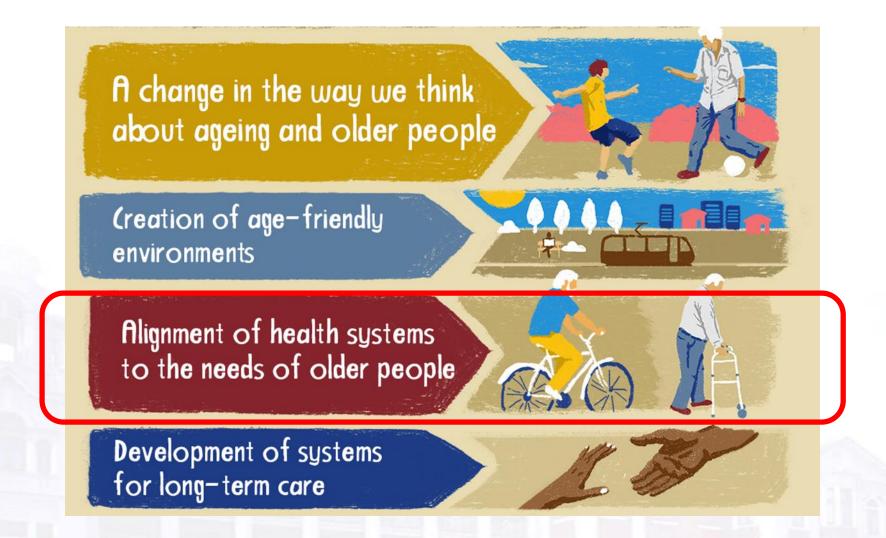




Collaborative Actions



Strategies for Grand Challenges





Elderly Care Service Delivery Model



specialist Acute **Transitional End-of-Life**



Primary Preventive





Private hospitals Private primary care / specialist care

Infrastructure:

- Policy Framework
- Legislative Support
- Sustainable Financing
- Manpower and premises planning

Community environment

- Values and attitudes towards ageing
 - Age-friendly environment
- Partnership and synergies between sectors

Increasing frailty and care needs

Active Ageing

- Healthy lifestyle
- Active social participation

Community Support

- Health maintenance
- Reduction in health risks
- Illness prevention

Community Care

- Carer support
- Home-based service
- Respite

Residential Care

End-of-life Care

- Centre-based service

- 24-hour assistance in daily living
- Quality of life and dignity at last stage



Transitional Care E.g. post-discharge

Community Care Elements

- Temporary care for transient needs
- Carer support and respite
- Rehabilitation

Residential Care Elements

- Short-term stay in care homes with rehabilitation
- Supplement to community care





Transitional Care

Support for elderly persons and persons with disabilities discharged from public hospitals (Since 2009)

- Hospital Authority
- Deploying Home Support Teams (HSTs) operated by non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- <u>Targets:</u> Patients (aged 60+) high-risk of unplanned re-admission admitted to hospitals under HA

1. Identification by Hospital Discharge Planning Team

2. Formulation of personalized nursing and rehabilitation plan by Nurses

3. Provision of transitional community care and support services by Home Support Teams





Dementia Care: Dementia Community Support Scheme (智友醫社同行計劃) Since 2017

•Food and Health Bureau, Social Welfare Department and Hospital Authority

- Based on a medical-social collaboration model
- Through 41 District Elderly Community Centres (DECC) and 7 HA clusters
- •Fee: HKD 150 / year (CSSA/ Old Age Living Allowance cases: free-of-charge)

1. Assessment of patients by HA/ DECC

2A. Devise of personalized care plan to improve: (e.g. cognition/ physical ability/ self-management...) of patients

2B. Assistance to carers through various means: (stress management/ counselling/ imparting nursing skills...)





Primary Care: District Health Centre (葵青區地區康健中心) Since 2019

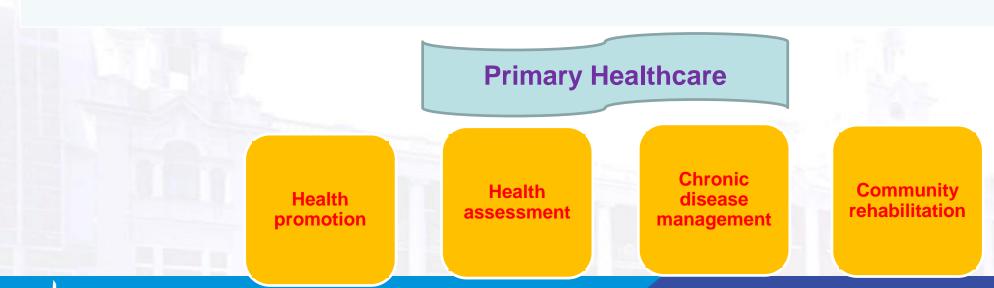
Food and Health Bureau

Kwai Tsing DHC: A Hub comprising:

- 1 Core Centre, supplemented by 5 Satellite Centres
- + A network of medical and healthcare practitioners in the neighborhood

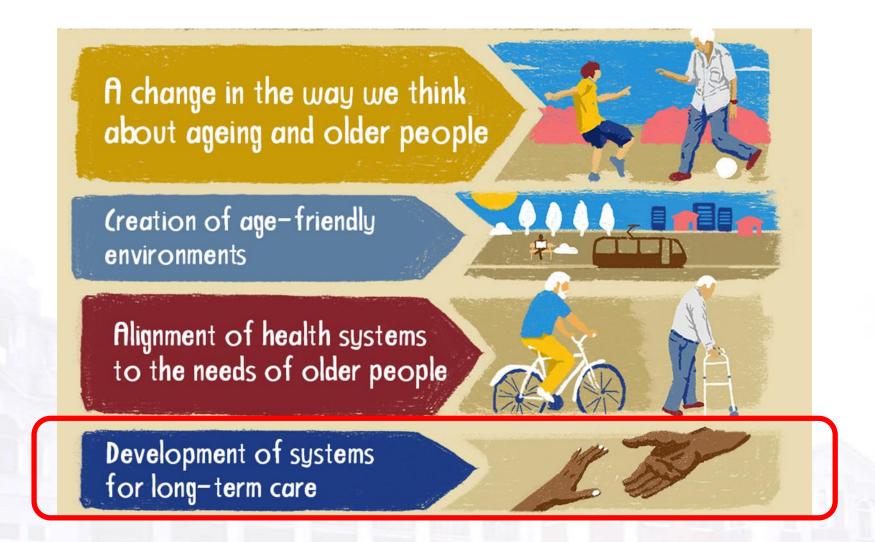
Kwai Tsing DHC to provide district-based primary healthcare services <u>catering for needs and</u> characteristics of the district

With the experience of Kwai Tsing DHC, gradually to set up DHCs in all 18 districts





Strategies for Grand Challenges





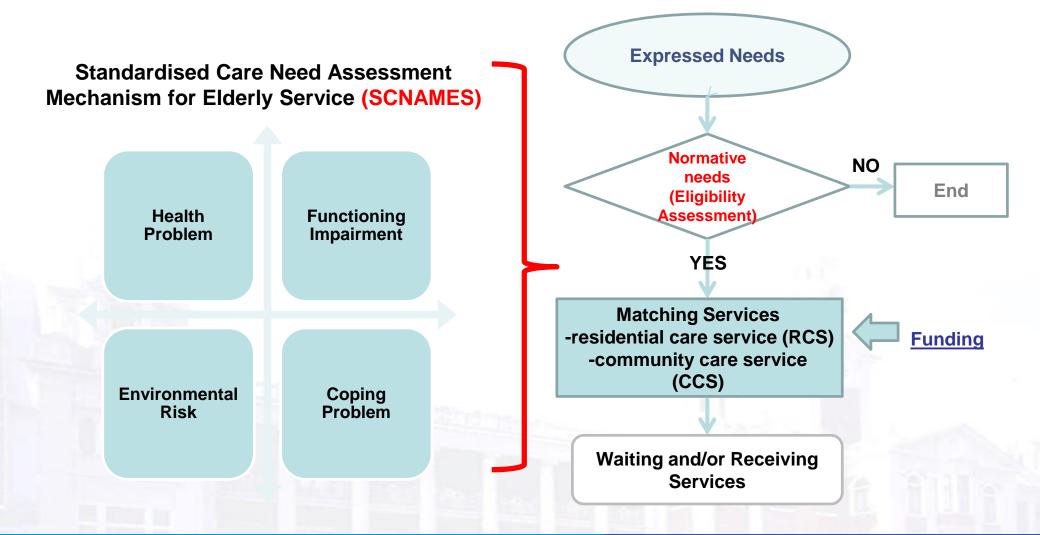


Long-Term Care (LTC) Services

- Central Waiting List for subsidised LTC services a registration system of the request for subsidised LTC services in Hong Kong – effective since 28 Nov. 2003
- Scope of Services
 - Community Care Services (CCS)
 - Integrated Home Care Services (frail case) (IHCS)
 - Enhanced Home and Community Care Services (EHCS)
 - Day Care Centre / Day Care Unit (D/E/DCU)
 - Residential Care Services (RCS)
 - Care and Attention Home (C&A)
 - Nursing Home (NH)



Long-term Care Infrastructure – Care System







Residential Care Service

	Care and Attention Homes for the Elderly (C&A)	Nursing Homes (NH)
Subsidized places in subvented homes, self-financing homes and contract homes	15383	4016
Subsidized places under Enhanced Bought Place Scheme (EBPS)	7991	0
Non-subsidized places in non-profit-making self-financing homes / contract homes	2994	1648

Waiting Time (as at Mar 31 2019)

C&A

-subvented 40 months

-EBPS 10 months

NH 25 months





Community Support Services (2019 Revised Estimate)

Day Care Centres for Elders	76 centres	3,240 places
 Integrated Home Care Services (IHCS)	60 teams	27,128 cases served
Enhanced Home and Community Care Services (EHCS)	34 teams	9,100 cases served

Waiting Time (as at Mar 31 2019)

Day Care 12 months

IHCS/EHCS 18 months





Community Care Service Voucher (CCSV)

- Launched by Social Welfare Department
- "money-follows-the-user" approach,
- Eligible elderly may choose community care services (CCS) that suit their individual needs with the use of service vouchers
- Voucher Value since 2016: 5 values to choose (\$9,600, \$8,150, \$7,260, \$5,810 and \$4,020) to suit their individual needs.
- 153 Recognized Service Providers operated by NGOs and Social Enterprises having experience in providing CCS for the elderly are available for elderly's choice.
- 6 levels of co-payment: amount depends on household income (excluding their assets) and the Median Monthly Domestic Household Income
- The Second Phase of the Pilot Scheme has been launched on 3 October 2016, serving 18 districts of the territory with a maximum number of 6,000 vouchers.





Pilot Scheme on Living Allowance for Low-income Carers of Persons with Disabilities Phase

- Priority based on the older adult's position in the Central Waiting List
- \$2,400 per month (\$4,800 or those taking care of 2 older adults)
- Maximum 24 months
- Eligible carers will be offered carer support services and training programmes





Attitude Towards Wills

Freq.	%
44	8.9
109	21.9
346	69.3
	44 109

Reasons of interested in setting up/set up wills? (n=153)	Freq.	%
I think it is time to make an arrangement	105	68.6
To avoid arguments of my family	81	52.8
I wish to leave my assets to the people I want	43	28.0
I have too many assets and I should make a preparation	25	16.3

Reasons of not interested in setting up wills? (n=346)	Freq.	%
I do not have much money	188	54.4
I am still young	137	39.6
I trust my family and willing to distribute my assets according to law	88	25.5
I still have no idea how to distribute	57	16.6
I am single/have no children to inherit	12	3.4





Attitude Towards Enduring Powers of Attorney (EPA)

Have you heard about EPA?	Freq.	%
No	335	67.2
Yes, but I am not sure what it is	89	17.9
Yes	74	14.9

Have you set up EPA? (n=164)	Freq.	%
Yes	0	0
No, and I am not interested	100	60.9
No, but I am interested	64	39.1

What are the problems you have encountered when you are setting up EPA? (n=64)	Freq.	%
I would like to make my decision after I understand the cost and legal issues	46	71.9
I would like to wait until EPA becomes popular	20	31.7
I still have not decided who to assign	19	29.0
I do not know where to find the lawyer and doctor	14	22.2
I still have not decided how to distribute the power	11	17.7





Pushing & Pulling Factors of Setting up Will & EPA

Major Drivers:

- Preparation for the uncertainties;
- Protect one's own wills.

Common Barriers:

- Still early to do the plan;
- Only does large property need arrangement;
- 100% trust partner or other family members.

"我覺得平安紙應該要做,清晰啲俾後人處理。"

"年紀大有認知障礙症,根本處理唔到佢一啲銀行或財務,所以都係需要 授權一啲信得過嘅人去做。"

"無兒無女乜都有,咪做左佢好啲囉。我唔想俾我家姐果啲仔女。"

"無一位負責財產的人幫佢手,我覺得係應該要做。"

"我無仔女只有我太太。我擔心去旅行會一齊失事,剩低落黎點處理。所以我覺得平安紙做左係比較放心。"

"我覺得要做平安紙,因為響香港有好多不穩定性,好多意外都好難講。"

"而家仲未到時間,遲幾年要做喇。"

"我就所有嘢都系俾嗮我太太名,所有嘢我已經有佢名,所以都算是另類 的平安紙。"

"有幾多資產需要安排窩。"

"持久授權書,因為有乜嘢,我太太可以決定所有嘢。"

"就算我突然間去左,呢啲錢俾太太冇所謂。"

"因為我太太在生,如果我太太唔系度,我就會唸。"





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Thank You

SAU PO CENTRE ON AGEING

2/F, The Hong Kong Jockey Club Building for Interdisciplinary Research, 5 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam

Tel: (852) 2831 5210

Fax: (852) 2540 1244

Email: ageing@hku.hk

Website: http://ageing.hku.hk





