



Role and Challenges of Intergenerationality in Enhancing the Health of Ageing Populations

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Background

Facing an ageing population,

- “Ageing Well in Place”, improve the quality of life as well as reduce the burden in health system.
- Intergeneration’s support in different aspects is important to enable ageing well in community and a sustainable manner.

Background

- **Intergenerational**

“relationships and transactions between generations. These include not only today’s younger and older generations but also those not yet born – the future progeny of people who are alive today”

WHO: Intergenerational Equity Briefing, 2015

- **Intergenerational Equity**

“the idea of fairness or justice between different generations”

“equality in treatment and opportunities for different generations”

WHO: Intergenerational Equity Briefing, 2015
Marshall VW et al, 1993

Aims

- To explore the roles and challenges of **intergeneration** in supporting for older people in community using scoping review

Methodology

Scoping Review method involves five stages:

(1) Reframing the research questions with the PICO Framework

- “P” (Population): different age groups or generations,
- “I” (Intervention) : concepts of intergenerational relations and intergenerational equity
- “O” (Outcome) : community support, healthcare service, health policy, financing, and health
- “C” (Comparison): varies depending on the context

Scoping Review

(2) Identifying Keywords (134 words/phrases):

- **Elderly** (**Example:** older adult* or senior* or elder* or older people or older person* or old-old or old old or young-old or young old or parent* or grandparent* or retire*)
- **Young generation** (**Example:** child* or youngster* or youth or adolescen* or teen* or grandchild*)
- **Intergenerational equity** (**Example:** ((inter-generational* or intergeneration*) adj3 (justice or injustice or discriminat* or inequalit* or disparit* or equit* or inequit* or equalit* or depriv* or fair* or poverty or disadvantage* or ageis* or stereotyp* or responsib* or right* or ethic* or expect* or dependen* or willingness or filial piety or transfer*))
- **Health policy, healthcare service, policy-making** (**Example:** Health Promotion/ or exp Health Care Reform/ or exp Health Care Delivery/ or exp Public Health/ or exp Policy Making/ or exp Health Care Administration/ or exp Government Policy Making/ or exp Health Care Policy/ or exp Health Insurance/ or exp Health Care Services/)

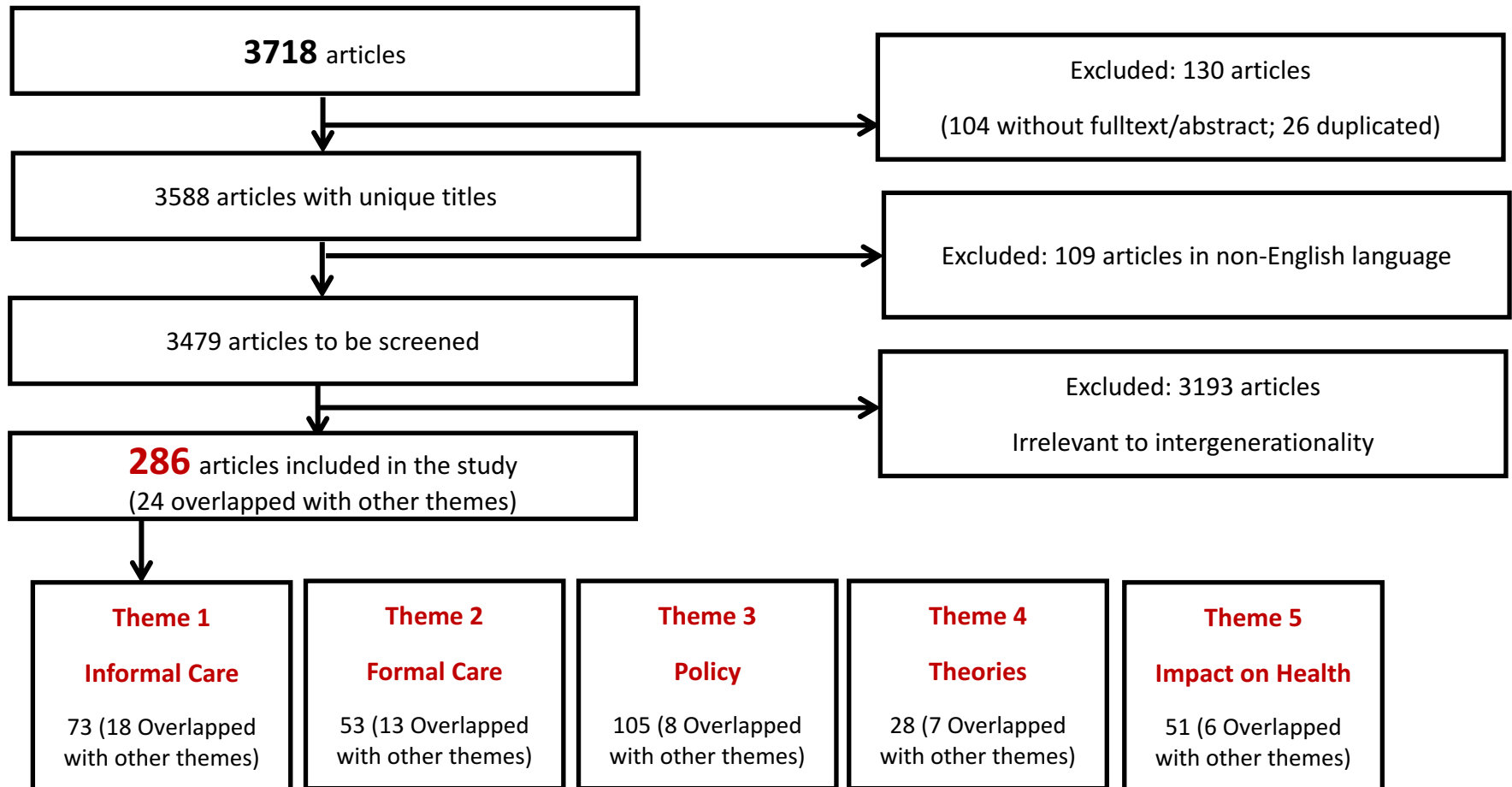
Scoping Review

(3) Identifying database: 14 Databases under three fields

Medicine	Social Science	Grey Literature
AMED (1985-Present)	AgeLine	Academic Search Premier (1975-Present)
CINAHL	PsycINFO (1806-Present)	Google Scholar
Global Health (1973-Present)	Social Work Abstracts (1977-Present)	World Bank Library
Medline (1946-Present)	Sociological Abstracts (1952-Present)	World Health Organization
PubMed		Reference from WUN team

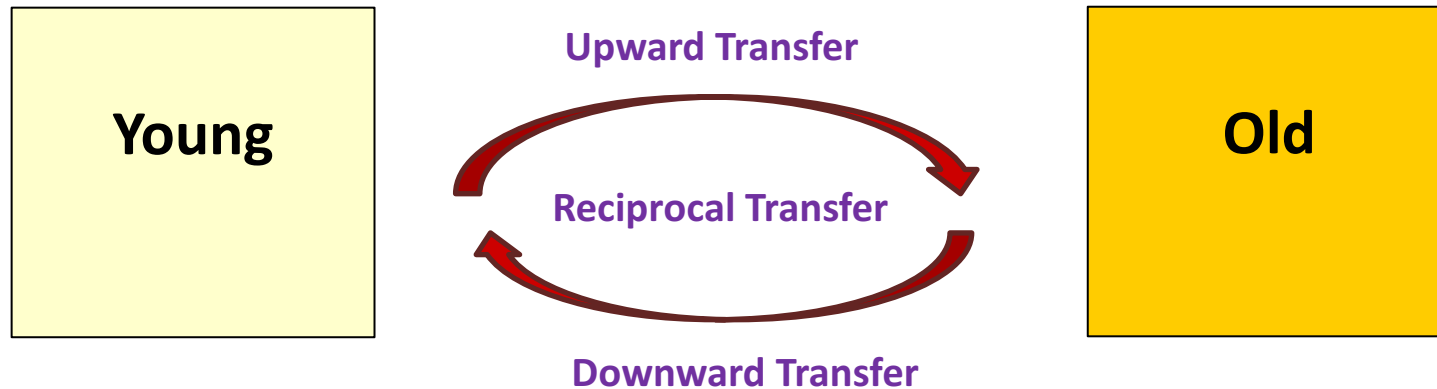
Scoping Review

(4) Selecting Article: was conducted by two independent reviewers



1. Intergenerationality and Informal care

Pattern of intergenerational support:



Resources Transfer:

- Financial Support (monetary terms, property);
- Instrumental Care (elderly care, attention/care for grandchildren),
- Emotional Support (emotional support)

Challenges:

- Health status
- Needs of parents
- Socio-economic status
- Education status
- Accessibility of formal and informal care
- Composition of family
- Geographical distance

2. Intergenerationality and Formal care

- Limited findings are found
- Mixed views on the quality of formal care
 - Majority are more satisfied with primary care and community service than **hospital care**
 - Majority are more satisfied with social workers and allied health professions than **physicians**
 - **Long waiting time to access** to respite care → burden on family caregiver

3. Intergenerationality and Policy

Situation 1: As a cause

- To avoid intergenerational poverty
- In developing countries

Situation 2: As an outcome

- Fairness
- Resources allocation



Social Safety Net Reform:

Conditional cash transfer program

- **Countries:** Morocco, Mexico, Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Pakistan
- **Education:** To incentivize poor families to send their children to school regularly
- **Health:** To promote healthcare utilization especially for women and children
- **Impact:** Mixed evidence

Pro-young educational policy/

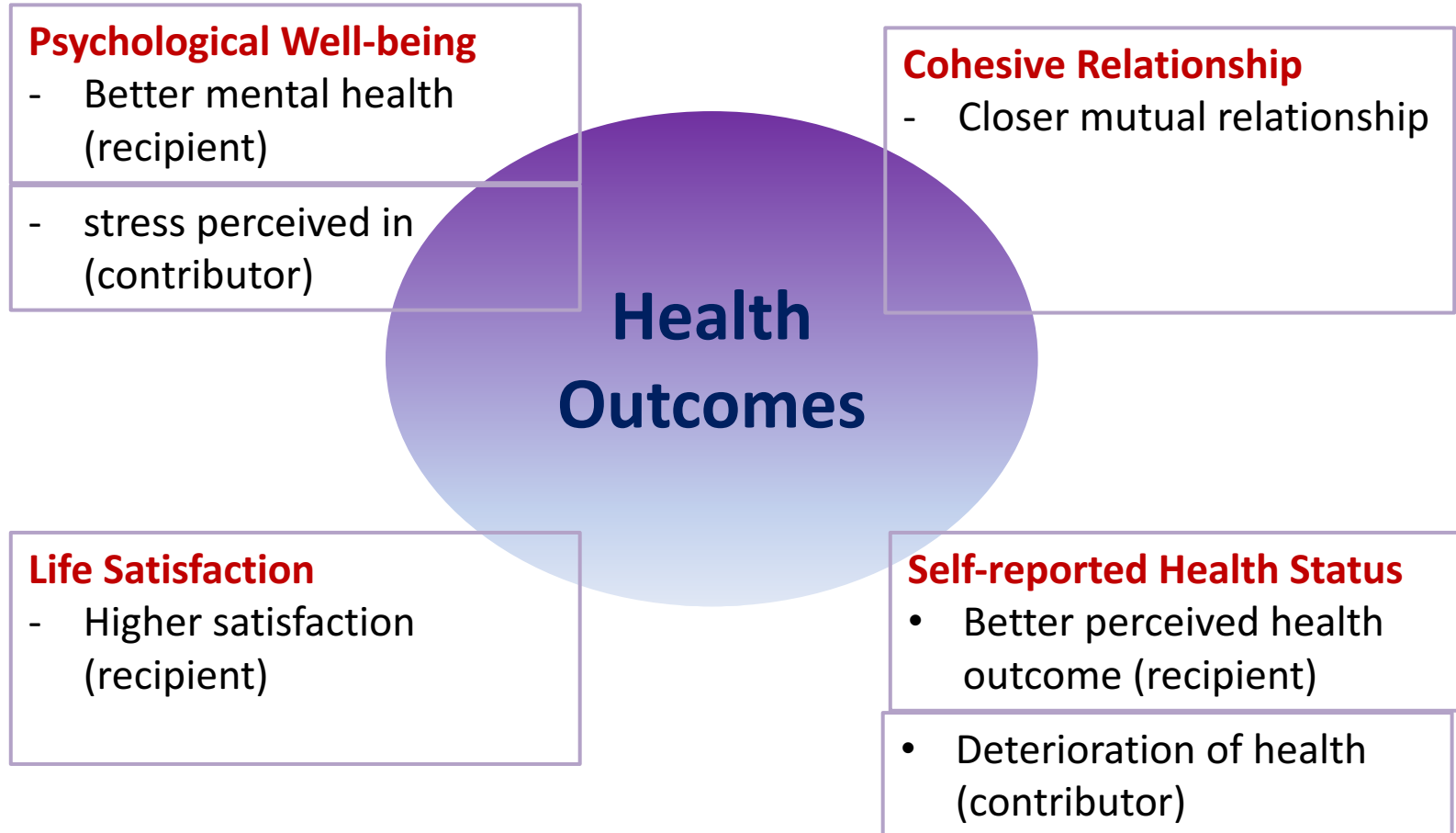
Pro-old health policy

- **Countries:** American, Canada, European countries
- **Impact:** Unfair

4. Intergenerationality and Underpinning theories

Elements of intergeneration exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direction of resource transfer• Type of resources• Impact of formal care on intergeneration• Intergeneration solidarity
Constructs of Intergeneration relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household structure• Proximity of the generations• Frequency and intensity of contact between generations• Intergeneration transfers and non-kin relationship
Justice and Intergenerational Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mutual advantage• Entitlement• Justice as fair outcome

5. Intergenerationality and Health Outcomes



Conclusion

- Findings would be important input for the society and policy maker to review the role of intergeneration in health
- Incorporate the concept of intergenerational equity for fair resource allocation across different age groups to better achieve the population health

Thank You

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