



Shanghai Forum 2018 Perspective Highlights

Innovation Has No Limits in Coping with Aging Challenges

ROUNDTABLE 04 Session One

13:30-15:25, May 26

Chair: Peng Xizhe: Director, Center for Population and Development Policy Studies, Fudan University

Moderator: Peng Xizhe: Director, Center for Population and Development Policy Studies, Fudan University

**Edward Lawlor
Dean/Professor,
Brown School,
Washington
University in St. Louis
/ William E. Gordon
Distinguished
Professor Emeritus**

Policy Innovation for an Aging Society

1. Aging innovation is challenging, but it can also be a great opportunity for social development.
2. Policy innovation in ageing is so hard because: 1) old concept and stereotypes of ageing still dominate; 2) policymakers fear that innovation will cost money; 3) lack of funding; and 4) lack of consumer / industry / government partnerships.
3. Some good examples in policy innovation suggest that innovation in ageing policy can be promoted by the enhancement in government investment and leadership, the development of industry partnerships and investment, and the support from university R&D and international comparative R&D.

**Eileen M. Sullivan-
Marx
Dean/Professor, Rory
Meyers College of
Nursing, New York
University**

Community Based Long Term Care for Older Adults

1. Ageing issue is a global issue and this global issue needs to be solved at local, regional and family level.
2. An innovation example in the state of Pennsylvania is the programme called Living Independently for Elders (LIFE), which is a Nurse Led Integrated Model of Care. This programme combines a series of services such as primary care and pharmacy, day care center, in-home services, and transportation etc.
3. This integrated nurse led model was successful in prolonging life and reducing costs with fewer hospital stays.

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Wu Yushao

Deputy Director,

China's National

Commission on Aging

Thoughts on Active Aging in China

1. Coping with population ageing actively requires more active ideas, policies, and actions.
2. We need to understand and address the following relationships properly to cope with population ageing in a more active manner: 1) the relationship between current and long term issues; 2) the relationship between economic growth and the way in which the economy responds; 3) the relationship among government, market, and society; 4) the relationship among in-home care, community-based care and institution-based care; 5) the relationship between the construction of hard environment and the construction of soft environment; 6) the relationship between local and community.

Wang Zhiliang

Professor, School of

Computer and

Communication

Engineering,

University of Science

& Technology Beijing

Smart Aged-care in China

1. Smart aged-care based on the new era of information technology occurs as a major demand of the country, which demonstrates that the technological aged-care at the national level is developing at a higher and more in-depth level.
2. It is a new direction to use old-age care industry to support old-age career, which requires to provide new technology, new products, and new patterns for smart aged-care.
3. The development of smart aged-care in the future should focus on and be directed towards satisfying the demands of health management, psychological consolation, and daily life care of the elderly population.

DISCUSSION

Q: What roles should government, society, and family play in coping with population ageing?

A: Coping with population ageing and old-age care are two different concepts. For China, the government is responsible and powerful. The issue of population ageing should be raised up to the level of social governance. In the future, the society and family should be more involved.

(Editor: Jiaxin Liu、Chenjia Shou)



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Innovation Has No Limits in Coping with Aging Challenges

ROUNDTABLE 04 Session Two

15:25-17:00, May 26

Chair: Peng Xizhe: Director, Center for Population and Development Policy Studies, Fudan University

Moderator: Joshua Chodosh: Professor, Langone Medical Center, Department of Medicine, New York University

Teng Jiaqi
Vice President,
XingJian-FoSun
International Limited

The Urban Health Ecology of the Aging Society

1. The real challenge of population ageing lies in “illness” rather than “ageing”. Although the population who spend most money in healthcare are “old”, the root lies in long-term management of various complex chronic diseases. Therefore, the construction of a healthy city and a healthy society should not only focus on treatment and cure.
2. The construction of city healthcare system should also consider prevention, rehabilitation, care, and health management. Providing comprehensive healthcare services to people constitutes an important component of the sustainable development strategy.
3. FoSun commits itself to the integration of institutional professional old-age care resources, with the Internet information platform as the pivot and the community and in-home services as the basis, to construct “a healthy city”.

Nie Zaiqing
Director/Chief Scientist,
AI Labs, Beijing

Intelligent Aging Voice Assistant

1. Elderly people tend to have difficulties in mobility, eyesight, and the use of newly-introduced high-technology devices such as mobile phone and computer, which brings huge challenges to their daily life.
2. In China, intelligent voice assistant is becoming more prevalent. In a few years, intelligent voice assistant will soon enter the daily life of elderly people, helping them to deal with massive repeated work, allowing elderly people to enjoy the convenience of the development of technology.
3. AliGenie, the intelligent voice assistant developed by Alibaba, employing a series of artificial intelligent technology such as automatic speech recognition, natural language understanding, mapping knowledge domain, and computer vision, is an effective tool for old-age care.

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Toshio OBI
Chairman, Institute of
e-Digital Government,
Waseda University

Smart Silver Innovation in Digital Japan and Global Collaboration

1. A win-win model for both Japan's individual and society based on emerging technologies such as IoTs, Big Data, e-Health, and robotics as well as AI, has been applied in the ageing society.
2. Popular applications for Smart Silver Innovation in Japan includes assistive robots, smart home, online shopping, VR, auto-driving or smart mobility, cyber security and home monitoring.
3. Global network with academia, government, and business is of great significance to the innovation of aged-care and global cooperation.

Liu Jianbing
Director/Associate
Professor, Key
Laboratory on Service
Engineering and Smart
Health for Seniors of
Beijing Academy of
Science and Technology
(SE-SHSS Lab)

The Development Space and Direction of ICT-Based Service Under the Dominant Community-and-Home Based Senior Care Service System in China

1. Smart Healthy Senior Care (SHSC) is an ICT-based system which involve smart hardware, sensor, IoT, cloud computing, big data, AI, etc. It will help to promote an integration and linkage of resources and launch of new services.
2. The dominant community-and-home based senior care service system in China should be along with the Governance system, and make the community as the base for service.
3. The space of direction of future development in smart healthy senior care requires not only the engagement of government platform, but also innovation beyond the system. It also calls for the support of artificial intelligent and the improvement in usability.

DISCUSSION

Q1: How to promote home-based care for the aged with intelligence?

A1: Technology service should be the enabler. For the elderly, the maintenance of equipment is a big problem. Service companies should not only solve the problems of the elderly from the perspective of technology, but also from the perspective of service.

A2: Accessibility and affordability are important issues for older users and people of different incomes to participate.

Q2: How to solve the problems that the current elderly still have in the application of intelligence?

A: The application of technology involves an inter-generational problem. The elderly of later generation will have higher adaptability and demand for technology in the future. In addition, people's psychological and emotional needs should be taken into account when it comes to the population aging issue and the application of intelligent endowment technology.

(Editor: Jiaxin Liu, Chenjia Shou)



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Innovation Has No Limits in Coping with Aging Challenges

ROUNDTABLE 04 Session Three

9:00-10:25, May 27

Chair: Peng Xizhe: Director, Center for Population and Development Policy Studies, Fudan University

Moderator: Edward Lawlor: Dean, Brown School, Washington University in St. Louis

Wu Bei
Director, Dean's
Professor, Aging
Incubator at New
York
University/Global
Health & Aging
Research, Rory
Meyers College of
Nursing, New York
University

Care for Persons with Dementia Among Chinese Population

1. Based on a systematic review on dementia care interventions, it is found that caregiver's interventions are able to lighten care-receivers' burden, depression, pain and improve their life quality.
2. Future studies should apply a theoretical framework with cultural differences to test and develop caregivers' interventions and whose efficiency. More samples with longer tracking time should be accounted, in order to provide necessary evidence for implementing these measurements.

Jiyeoun Song
Associate Professor,
Graduate School of
International Studies,
Seoul National
University

Korea's Challenge for an Aging Society

1. An increasing elderly population coupled with a rapidly declining fertility rate accelerate the population aging in East Asia, which has imposed a wide range of social and economic challenges on domestic policymakers, such as labor shortage, mounting social welfare expenditures, fiscal constraints, and the scarcity of elderly care.
2. Korea has launched several plans and supportive policies in social welfare, labour market and housing accordingly. Besides, the prioritized development of biotechnology and high-tech industry (e.g., robots), helps to cope with ageing.
3. Aging society is a challenge, but simultaneously is a great opportunity for the Korea. Yet the situation of larger inequality usually accompanies with higher age should be paid more attention. The economic gap may further enlarge the economic disparity among the elderly population in the Korea.

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Jennie Chin Hansen
Senior Strategic
Advisor, Aging
Subcommittee,
Technical Advisory
Committee at State of
California Future
Health Workforce
Commission/Past
CEO of the American
Geriatrics Society

The Program of All Inclusive Care to Elders (PACE)-Caring for Frail Elders in Community

- 1.The community-based program(PACE) is aims at taking care of elders with negative health condition. Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE), help older person with complex issues stay in their community with their highest function, connect and managed health. It is a great choice for a segment of seniors offering seniors a way to remain living independently while getting all medical needs met.
- 2.PACE can provide better health, better care, and greater value for the society. It can maintain best function and engagement in home and community, it provides safe, competent and compassionate care services and it also saves money for consumer/family, tax payers, and society.
- 3.In the future, PACE must be a program composed of public management and private effort. Thus caregivers should be paid more attention, receive better training and higher salary, and obtain the opportunities for better jobs.

Hong Liu
Associate Research
Fellow, Social Work
Department, Fudan
University

Negotiation of care relationships in social care for older people in Shanghai: Implications for service management and care quality

- 1.Elderly care services in Shanghai is publicly funded. More elders are planned to be covered, and more personalized services might be available in the future. The services are mostly provided by migrant workers and laid-off works. The current framework should be reformed in the future.
2. There are three dualisms in care services: 1) Caring for elders is a moral duty, but now it becomes a paid work; 2) Caring for elders is a job associated with low social status, but now it turns to a helpful and valuable job which benefits the public 3)there is an intensive relationship between the current nursing policies and the actual practice.
3. The society needs to understand the identity of caregivers and acknowledge that they are offering help and providing care services.

DISCUSSION

1. How to upgrade or expand the influence on addressing the challenges of ageing, especially in terms of care giving?
2. Although this program is from bottom to up, it is essential to gain policy support. Every parties should carry out their responsibilities.
3. In many Asian countries, family take the responsibility of taking care of the elders. Nowadays, elders no longer rely on their adult children, instead, they wish to live independently. The program is not only offered by government but also provided by community. Within a neighborhood, the elders can take care of each other.

(Editor: Jiaxin Liu, Yunlu Li)



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Innovation Has No Limits in Coping with Aging Challenges

ROUNDTABLE 04 Session Four

10:25-11:50, May 27

Chair: Peng Xizhe: Director, Center for Population and Development Policy Studies, Fudan University

Moderator: Wu Bei: Dean's Professor, Global Health & Aging Research, Rory Meyers College of Nursing, New York University

**Hans Ding
CEO, Shanghai i-
Zhaohu Senior
Care
Services Co., Ltd**

iACC- A Cost-Effective Solution to the Issue of Aging in China

1. To understand how to provide better care services for the elders, the first rule is to put yourself in elders' shoes
2. What elderly people need is ageing in place. They pay for performance rather than services. The nursing industry should apply new technology to improve efficiency so as to reach better results at a lower cost.

**Joshua Chodosh
Professor/Director,
Langone Medical
Center,
Department of
Medicine, New
York
University/Aging
Incubator at New
York University**

Hearing Loss, Dementia, and Use of Healthcare Services: Launching a Pragmatic Trial While Waiting for Godot

1. Alzheimer's disease and hearing loss exacerbates other diseases. But both conditions are greatly under-estimated and discriminated. To solve a problem one has to firstly acknowledge that it exists.
2. Given the delays in improved health care and subsequent health outcomes, practical trials present the opportunity to promote health care condition. Focusing on two highly prevalent and interrelated diseases, Alzheimer's disease and hearing loss, it is important to implement the policies that can benefit society. And we can use these known measurements to investigate potential solutions and new approaches.
2. Practical clinical trial approaches offer us the opportunity to improve caring condition and make the nursing system more influential.

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Edward Miller
Professor,
Department of
Gerontology and
Public Policy PhD
Program
University of
Massachusetts
Boston/Editor-in-
Chief, Journal of
Ageing and
Social Policy

Long-Term Services & Supports in the U.S.: Challenges & Opportunities for Values-Based Policy Development

1. It is a global consensus that the way which the sustainable care provides, supervises and assembles funding needs to be reformed. Consequently, governments and other related departments must take actions to respond to the challenges to provide high-quality, more preferred and appropriate care to the elders.
2. There are several major challenges within the sustainable caring sector in the United States: high cost of services, inefficiency and fragmentation of the system, the lack of coordination between payers and providers, substantial unmet need for home and community-based services, and difficulties in retaining and recruiting high-quality nursing staff
3. An ideal sustainable caring system would be: human-oriented, professionally leading, comprehensive, affordable, accountable, community-based, consumer directed, supportive, comprehensive, dignified, culturally appropriated, innovative, and safe system.

Soonman Kwon
Professor, School
of Public Health,
Seoul National
University/
President, Korean
Health Economic
Association

Ageing and Long-term Care Insurance

1. There is an increasing demand for Long-Term care (LTC). LTC system can reduce the cost in health-care system. Since getting old before getting rich is a common problem in many countries, the scarcity of finance is a major challenge.
2. There are several policy options: tax-based financing for LTC or public insurance, welfare should be realized in material or in cash, each of which have its own pros and cons. In Korea, the public insurance for long-term care is separated from health-care insurance, and the realization of welfare is between material and cash
3. Key challenges include the coordination between health care and long-term care, and the coordination between health insurance and long-term insurance.

DISCUSSION

1. How to calculate the value of family care?
2. Coping with ageing challenges is a global and a contemporary issue including public policy, medical insurance, labour market, technology innovation, and humanity. Population ageing is not a problem only concerns in one nation, therefore people should collaborate with each other.

(Editor: Jiaxin Liu, Yunlu Li)