IMPLICATIONS TO POLICY AND PRACTICE OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS IN SINGAPORE

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RESULT #1: DECLINING FAMILY SUPPORT TO ELDERS (FROM 91% TO 75%)

Policy implication

• Who bears the cost of the difference between the ability of the family to support and the actual support provided?
  • Community- strengthen and integrate service provision
  • ‘Family of choice ‘– network of support
RESULT #1: DECLINING FAMILY SUPPORT TO ELDERS (FROM 91% TO 75%)

Implication to practice and policy

• Are we empowering our elders to be able to do more of self-care to be able to maintain their good health and independence?

• Self Care on Health of Older Persons in Singapore (SCOPE)

RESULT #2: 20% - 40% RECEIVE MATERIAL, TIME AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

Policy implication

• 60% of older persons neither receive nor provide any support

• ‘Longevity dividend’

• For the 20-40%, the material, time and emotional support sufficient, appropriate and meaningful?

• Social isolation
RESULT #3: ELDERLY ARE NOT ONLY RECIPIENTS BUT ALSO PROVIDERS OF CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT

Policy Implication

• Is this contribution being captured and recognised as such? (35% of older Singaporeans)

• ‘Longevity dividend’
RESULT #4: OLDER WOMEN MOST LIKELY TO RECEIVE AND PROVIDE SUPPORT

Policy and Practice Implications

• Change the narrative that older women are only recipients of support from the family but in actual fact, they continue to provide support as they continue to grow older

• ‘Caregiving – a lifetime commitment that deserves recognition and reward’- matched savings for adult caregivers in their Special Accounts
RESULT #5: OLDER ADULTS WHO NEITHER RECEIVE NOR PROVIDE MONETARY SUPPORT

Research and Policy Implications

• Need to understand them and identify their lives and their trajectories as they live longer
• How to leverage their independence in responding to the needs of other older adults?
THANK YOU