as bequest and inter vivos gifts, and their non-market productive activities including volunteer and care provided to family members. Specifically, individuals vary by health and socioeconomic status (SES) may respond differently to the policy change. Consequently the policy effects can be heterogeneous.

In this study, we consider how increase in the social security entitlement age differentially impacts labor supply, claiming decisions, private financial transfer and engagement in unpaid productive activities of older adults with different health and socioeconomic status, especially how it affects the vulnerable adults. We utilize a dynamic microsimulation model, the Future Elderly Model that uses data from Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) to project the heterogeneous impacts of a change in the OASI eligibility age on the well being and contributions of workers differentiated by their health and socioeconomic characteristics from 2010 to 2050. This research provides insights into differential effects of Social Security policy change on different target population, particularly on the target population with lower SES.

POPULATION AGEING AND AGEING-RELATED POLICIES IN RUSSIA
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Globally, the number of elderly grows faster than sizes of other age groups. For Russia, matters of ageing are also of great importance, especially because the country's total population size had been decreasing since the early 1990s for more than 15 years.

For the analysis, census and vital statistics data provided by Rosstat and Human Mortality Database were used. Computations of ageing indicators were made in Excel.

Our study shows that ageing in Russia is expected to continue, moreover, it is highly heterogeneous – it is characterized by significant gender imbalance and great regional differentiation. Progressing aging requires large-scale, adequate, and versatile actions.

Until recently ageing issues were not focused on sufficiently. The Concept of demographic policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 approved by the Order of the President of the Russian Federation N 1351 of 09.10.2007 includes few measures related to the elderly.

This year the Strategy of actions for the benefit of citizens of older generation in the Russian Federation until 2025 has been approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation N 164r of 05.02.2016. The Strategy, though not without shortcomings, means a step forward to building the society for all ages. When implementing the Strategy, it is crucial to take into account various heterogeneities of ageing process in Russia.

DEVELOPING A MODEL OF CARE FOR ELDERLY—A PIONEER PROJECT FOR AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITY IN S. INDIA
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Aging population in India is growing. Presently, 13.1% of Kerala population is above 60 years. The shift in age demographic could bankrupt India if appropriate measures are not taken and there is currently no coordinated program addressing the needs of elders.

As a result, we initiated an action research with two specific aims. First, to identify key areas of concern that is unique to elders in order to create age-friendly communities. Second: to develop appropriate action plan and programs that effectively address identified key problems.

In consultation with stakeholders, such as key government departments, NGOs, lay public - young and old, we used purposive sampling to conduct 13 focus groups in Ernakulam district.

Data obtained from the focus groups highlighted three key priority needs: safety and security, transport and mobility, developmental issues.

Next, we developed a model of intervention specific for the state using two theoretical frameworks. We reasoned that an effective and sustainable intervention is one that is owned by the communities. Second, understanding that crisis of old age are ever-present, we believe communities will naturally act to resolve their problems. It is only when their resources are exhausted that the members willingly seek outside help. Thus, we develop strong trained volunteers from the communities at grassroots for initial response and remedial action with the support of NGOs and governmental departments.

Using this model, we established an Elder-line for safety and security, Senior Taxi Program for transportation issues. The response to developmental need is the University of Third Age.

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AGING-IN-PLACE AND GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

INTEGRATED HOME AND DAY CARE PROGRAMME: A PILOT TO CARE FOR FRAIL ELDERLY IN THE COMMUNITY
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In Singapore’s current eldercare services landscape, frail seniors who require multiple services may be managed by different service providers, leading to high overall out-of-pocket costs and poorly coordinated care. Modelled after United States’ Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly and Australia’s Home and Community Care Packages, Integrated Home and Day Care (IHDC) programme aims to provide better services integration by delivering a comprehensive and co-ordinated suite of services in a single package. A multi-disciplinary care team comprising healthcare professionals and support staff will personalise a care plan that consists of core services such as case management, personal care, and caregiver support. Other services such as nursing, rehabilitation and transportation will be added if required.

The packages are funded on a capitated model, giving providers more flexibility in deploying resources, especially for

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