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香港恒生大學
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國立臺灣大學社會科學學院
College of Social Sciences, NTU



臺灣韌性社會研究中心
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Supported by:



Consortium for Social Change,
Well-being and Social Policy Studies

International Symposium on Social Change, Wellbeing and Social Policy Studies in East Asia

The Rise of Ageing Populations:
Challenges, Coping Strategies and Policy Implications



23-24 OCT 2025



The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong



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Day 1 (23 October)

- AM** Lee Ping Yuen Chamber (D801), 8/F, Lee Quo Wei Academic Building
PM Lecture Hall (CR002), G/F, Creative Humanities Hub

Day 2 (24 October)

- Full Day** Lee Ping Yuen Chamber (D801), 8/F, Lee Quo Wei Academic Building



Zoom Meeting



Meeting ID: 932 0323 3532
Passcode: WellBeing1



Introduction

In the last two decades, we have witnessed significant demographic changes taking place in East Asia with the rapid rise of ageing populations but less young people in Asia. In particular, East Asian societies face the challenges in managing the rise of older people, while population growth in some Southeast Asian societies also require special policy provisions. This international symposium chooses the theme of **"The Rise of Ageing Populations: Challenges, Coping Strategies and Policy Implications"**, inviting scholars and researchers to gather together to critically examine the issues in managing demographic changes in Asia with focus on exploring coping strategies and policy implications when managing inter-generational conflicts, tensions and communications.

Co-hosted by:

- Graduate School, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
- College of Social Sciences, National Taiwan University

Supported by:

- The Consortium for Social Change, Well-being and Policy Studies

Organising Committee

- Professor Joshua MOK Ka-ho, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
- Professor KUO Yu-ying, National Taiwan University
- Ms Emily WONG, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
- Ms Alice IP, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

Secretariat

- Graduate School, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

Symposium Contact

- wellbeing.asia@hsu.edu.hk

Programme Rundown

Day 1

Day 1 - 23 October 2025 (Thursday)

Venue : Lee Ping Yuen Chamber (D801), 8/F,

Lee Quo Wei Academic Building, Yuen Campus, HSUHK

Hybrid

09:30 – 10:00

Registration

10:00 – 10:10

Welcoming Address

Professor Joshua MOK Ka-ho

Provost and Vice President (Academic and Research)

The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

10:10 – 10:45

Keynote Speech I

Topic: *A Social Capital Framework to Promoting Healthy Aging: Theory, Practice and Initial Evidence*

Speaker: Professor Terry LUM Yat-sang

Henry G Leong Professor in Social Work and Social Administration

Associate Director, Sau Po Centre on Ageing

The University of Hong Kong

10:45 – 11:45

Roundtable Discussion I

Theme: *Managing Ageing Population: Comparative Perspectives*

Moderator: Professor MOK Ka-ho, HSUHK

Speakers:

- Professor KUO Yu-ying, National Taiwan University (Online)
- Professor LIN Ka, Zhejiang University
- Professor Terry LUM Yat-sang, The University of Hong Kong

11:45 – 12:00

Refreshment Break

12:00 – 13:00

Roundtable Discussion II

Theme: *Strategic Communication on Social Change, Wellbeing, and Social Policy*

Moderator: Professor TSO Hung, Dean of School of Communication, HSUHK

Speakers:

- Ms CHAN Suk-mei, GBS, JP, Chairperson of Journalism Education Foundation and Special Adviser to the Chairman, Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Company Ltd
- Dr FAN Ning, Founder of Health in Action
- Professor WU Shun-wen, National Taiwan University (Online)

13:00 – 14:00

VIP Lunch (for invited guests)

Programme Rundown

Day 1

Day 1 - 23 October 2025 (Thursday)

Venue : Lecture Hall (CR002), G/F, Creative Humanities Hub,
North Campus, HSUHK

Hybrid

14:15 – 15:30

Presentation Session A - AI and Technology for Inclusion

Panel Chair: Dr Todd SHI Yuda

From Perinatal to Geriatric: Leveraging AI Insights from Maternal Mental Health for Ageing Populations	Dr Ayomide Oluwaseyi OLADOSU The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
Digital Echoes: AI-Assisted Family Memory Restoration for Dementia Caregivers' Mental Well-being	Dr Sobel CHAN Ka-lok The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
Closing the Gap or Leaving Some Behind? Interaction Effects of Education and Disability on Digital Inclusion	Ms TSAI Cheng-hsuan National Taiwan University

15:30 – 17:00

Presentation Session B - Well-Being in Communities

Panel Chair: Dr CHAN Chi-kit

Mapping the Landscape of Retirement Studies: A Critical Review	Dr LIU Yuan Beihang University
Community Environments and the Multifaceted Impact on Active Lifestyles and Holistic Well-Being in Urban Populations	Dr TIAN Zhen The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
The Impact of Sports Participation on the Subjective Well-being of Migrant Populations and Its Intergenerational Disparities	Dr Eli GAO Yuan South China Normal University
Transnational Healthcare Practices of Older Hong Kong Immigrants in Australia and Canada	Professor Lucille NGAN Lok-sun The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
Revolutionizing Financial Literacy: Machine Learning's Lightning-Fast Breakthrough	Dr Alex ZHU Yuefeng The Education University of Hong Kong

End of Day 1

Programme Rundown

Day 2

Day 1 - 24 October 2025 (Friday)

Venue : Lee Ping Yuen Chamber (D801), 8/F,

Lee Quo Wei Academic Building, Yuen Campus, HSUHK

Hybrid

09:00 – 9:30

Registration

09:30 – 10:15

Keynote Speech II

Topic: *Political Institutions and Social Policy: Comparing Long-Term Care Policy Development in Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan*

Speaker: Professor SHI Shih-jiunn (Online)

Graduate Institute of National Development
National Taiwan University

10:15 – 11:15

Presentation Session C - Ageing and Care in East Asia

Panel Chair: Dr Ayomide Oluwaseyi OLADOSU

Improving Elderly Well-being through Stakeholder Models: Soft Meal and Dysphagia Care in Hong Kong and Taiwan	Ms LAM Chui-ye Lingnan University
Policy Landscapes and Vulnerabilities of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia: A Scoping Review	Ms Sunshine Therese ALCANTARA (Online) Lingnan University
The Study on living Arrangement and Wellbeing: Taiwan, Japan and South Korea	Dr LIN Ching-mei (Online) National Chengchi University

11:15 – 11:45

Refreshment Break and Poster Presentation

Reflection and Restructuring: The Fundamental Way Out for East Asia's Population Aging Dilemma	(Poster Presentation) Ms LUO Wenjing The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
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11:45 – 12:45

Presentation Session D - Healthcare in China

Panel Chair: Dr Rainie KE Guoguo

Policy Design in Welfare Retrenchment: Based on Survey Experiment of Delayed Retirement in China	Dr Flora WU Xiaofang (Online) South China Normal University
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Programme Rundown

Day 2

Who Benefits? Profiles and Health Outcomes of Long-Term Care Insurance Beneficiaries and Caregivers in Guangzhou, China	Dr CHAN Wing-kit Sun Yat-sen University
Realistic Evaluation on Healthcare Schemes for Hong Kong Older Adults in Guangzhou	Dr Todd SHI Yuda The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

12:45 – 14:00

Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:30

Presentation Session E - Global Ageing, Health, and Integration
Panel Chair: Dr WAN Kin-man

Behaviors of Health Insurance Suspension on Healthcare Utilization and Spending	Professor WU Shun-wen (Online) National Taiwan University
Beyond the Blueprint: Elderly Chinese Martial Arts Practitioners as Cultural Policy Actors in Hong Kong	Dr Kylie LUI Chiu-yee The University of Hong Kong
Building Bridges, Battling Isolation: Social Integration and Psychological Well-being Among Older Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Hong Kong	Professor Padmore Adusei AMOAH Lingnan University
The Evaluation of Government Websites' Functions and Accessibility for the Elderly	Professor HUNG Mei-jen (Online) National Taiwan University
Revisiting the Feasibility of De-ageism by Applying Two Roads Successful Aging Model	Dr HUANG Feng Jinggangshan University

15:30 – 16:00

Closing Remark

Professor KUO Yu-ying (Online)
Department of Political Science
National Taiwan University

End of Day 2

Day 1 Programme

International Symposium on Social Change,
Wellbeing and Social Policy Studies in East Asia



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Meeting ID: 932 0323 3532

Passcode: WellBeing1

•• Keynote Speech I

Professor Terry LUM Yat-sang

Professor

**Henry G Leong Professor in Social Work and Social Administration
Associate Director, Sau Po Centre on Ageing
The University of Hong Kong**



Biography

Professor Terry LUM holds the Henry G. Leong Professorship in Social Work and Social Administration at the University of Hong Kong. His primary research interest lies in aging policies. He is a member of the Chief Executive Policy Unit and the Our Hong Kong Foundation Research Committee. He directs several large-scale social care interventions, including the JC JoyAge and GrandMove projects. Internationally, he is a member of two WHO committees in healthy aging and the global long-term care network and a commissioner of the Lancet Commission in Person-centred Long-term Care. His contributions to the field have been recognized through his election as a fellow of the Gerontological Society of America in 2011, awards of the prestigious Career Leadership Award by the Association of Gerontology Education in Social Work in the United States in 2016, and the Kim-Koo-NTU Professorship in Taiwan in 2024.

A Social Capital Framework to Promoting Healthy Aging: Theory, Practice and Initial Evidence

The WHO defines Healthy Aging as the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables well-being in older age. Functional ability encompasses the intrinsic capacity of the individual, relevant environmental characteristics (both physical and social), and the interaction between them. We conceptualize aging as a continuous process of depleting health and social capital. To promote healthy aging, we propose a new framework that enhances the social capital of older individuals through time banking. This presentation will outline the framework, current practices, and evidence that support the framework, which may help societies better prepare for population aging.

Roundtable Discussion I

Theme: *Managing Ageing Population: Comparative Perspectives*



Professor KUO Yu-ying
National Taiwan University

Biography

Professor KUO Yu-Ying received her Ph.D. in public administration and policy from State University of New York at Albany, USA. She is currently professor at Department of Political Science and Graduate Institute of Public Affairs, National Taiwan University. Her research interests include policy analysis, government budgeting, and cost-benefit analysis. She was a visiting scholar at Tsukuba University (2025), the Institute of East Asian Studies of UC-Berkeley (2014) and Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (2015). Professor KUO edited *Policy Analysis in Taiwan* (2015, UK: Policy Press), co-authored *Policy Analysis* (2014, Taipei: Best Wise) and authored *Cost-Benefit Analysis* (2007, Taipei: Hwatai). She also published more than 60 journal articles and book chapters.



Professor LIN Ka
Zhejiang University

Biography

Professor LIN Ka, Professor, College of Public Administration, Zhejiang University. He is PhD in Tampere University, Docent in University of Turku, Senior Research Fellow in National University of Singapore, and Adjunct Professor of Lingnan University. He acts as the vice chair of International Association on Social Quality, and the vice chairs of the experts committees in the Chinese Sociological Association, the Chinese Social Security Association, and Chinese Association of Social Work Education, etc. His researches refer to the subject fields of social policy and social security, social work and social service, sociology and public administration, with several books and over a hundred research articles published on both English and Chinese journals.



**Professor Terry LUM
Yat-sang**

The University of Hong Kong

Biography

Professor Terry LUM holds the Henry G. Leong Professorship in Social Work and Social Administration at the University of Hong Kong. His primary research interest lies in aging policies. He is a member of the Chief Executive Policy Unit and the Our Hong Kong Foundation Research Committee. He directs several large-scale social care interventions, including the JC JoyAge and GrandMove projects. Internationally, he is a member of two WHO committees in healthy aging and the global long-term care network and a commissioner of the Lancet Commission in Person-centred Long-term Care. His contributions to the field have been recognized through his election as a fellow of the Gerontological Society of America in 2011, awards of the prestigious Career Leadership Award by the Association of Gerontology Education in Social Work in the United States in 2016, and the Kim-Koo-NTU Professorship in Taiwan in 2024.

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Moderator: Biography

Professor Joshua MOK Ka-ho, is currently Provost and Vice President (Academic & Research) of the Hang Seng University of Hong Kong (HSUHK). Before joining HSUHK, he was the Vice President and Chair Professor of Lingnan University, Hong Kong. Since the inception of CGHE, Professor MOK has worked closely with colleagues of the centre for promoting higher education research with focus on Asian education and development studies. He is also a Deputy Director of CGHE. Before joining Lingnan, he was the Vice President (Research and Development) and Chair Professor of Comparative Policy of The Education University of Hong Kong. According to ScholarGPS, an international platform highlighting research achievements, Professor MOK is named as a world leading scholar in higher education research. He is rated 8th globally and 1st among his Asian peers in terms of publications / citations.



**Professor Joshua MOK
Ka-ho**

**The Hang Seng University of
Hong Kong**

⦿ Roundtable Discussion II

Theme: Strategic Communication on Social Change, Wellbeing, and Social Policy



**Ms May CHAN Suk-mei,
GBS, JP**

**Chairperson of Journalism
Education Foundation and
Special Adviser to the
Chairman, Hong Kong
Commercial Broadcasting
Company Ltd**

Biography

Ms May CHAN Suk-mei is the Special Adviser to the Chairman and Former Director of News and Public Affairs at Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Company Ltd. She is currently hosting Commercial Radio programs “Saturday Forum” and “Beautiful Sunday”, interviewing high-ranking government officials and celebrities. Graduated from Hong Kong Baptist College in 1977 with a diploma in Communication and earned a Master Degree in Journalism from The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2001, Ms CHAN was awarded Distinguished Alumni Communicator conferred by the School of Communication, HKBU in 2008. Ms CHAN is the Chairperson of Journalism Education Foundation Hong Kong and Vice-Chairperson of Hong Kong News-Expo. She is now the member of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations of ICAC and the non ex-officio member of the Law Reform Commission. She was awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star in 2000, and was awarded Silver Bauhinia Star in 2018. In 2023, she was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star by the HKSAR government. She was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 2007.



**Dr FAN Ning
Founder of Health in Action**

Biography

Dr FAN Ning has served the Hospital Authority for more than 20 years and is now a Part-Time Consultant. Since 2005, he has been deployed to various countries affected by war or natural disaster as a field surgeon. He had served in Gaza & Sichuan Earthquake. He was the President of Médecins Sans Frontières (Hong Kong Office) and received the Hong Kong Humanity Award in 2009. As health inequity is also evident in Hong Kong, FAN Ning set up Health In Action in 2011 and has served working poor families, ethnic minorities, refugees, and other minor groups facing health inequity. Over the years, he had pushed through some policy changes via

innovative community models, like the District Health Center, Community Pharmacy, Community Living Room, and had participated in Consultant work on Well . Being, Hong Kong Housing Authority. Through Forget Thee Not, he piloted a comprehensive model on the End-of-Life needs of the community and supported the last journey in a warm and dignified way, and developed an eco-friendly personalized funeral service.

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Professor WU Shun-wen
National Taiwan University

Biography

Professor WU Shun-wen is an assistant professor at the Department of Political Science and the Graduate Institute of Public Affairs, National Taiwan University. Her research focuses on civil service management, policy analysis, policy evaluation, and local governance. She received her PhD from the Public Affairs Program of the O'Neill School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University at Bloomington. Before she entered National Taiwan University, she was a civil servant serving in the central and local governments in Taiwan.

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Moderator: Biography

Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet is currently the Dean of the School of Communication at The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong. She has also served as the Associate Vice President for Communications and Public Affairs at the same institution. Professor TSO currently serves as vice President of the Hong Kong Press Council. She holds a Ph.D. from Chu Hai University in Taiwan and the University of Hong Kong. Her research areas include crisis management and communication, public relations, brand communication strategies, journalism, and communication education. Over the years, she has devoted herself to teaching in the fields of business communication, corporate communication and public relations, communication technology, and cultural communication.



Professor TSO Hung
The Hang Seng University of
Hong Kong

**Author:**

Dr Ayomide
Oluwaseyi
OLADOSU

The Hang Seng
University
of Hong Kong

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Dr Uchechi
ANADUAKA
Mr Success
AWUKU-AMADOR
Mr Clinton
FREMPONG
Ms Samantha
KATSANDE

From Perinatal to Geriatric: Leveraging AI Insights from Maternal Mental Health for Ageing Populations

Mental health significantly impacts overall population health, with older adults facing heightened risks due to factors like social isolation and chronic illness. This presentation aims to provide insights into how artificial intelligence (AI) can be leveraged to address mental health challenges in ageing populations, drawing on findings from a systematic review of 19 studies focused on perinatal depression and anxiety (PDA) in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). While the contexts differ, the review provides a transferable model for leveraging AI to overcome barriers like resource limitations and stigma in hard-to-reach populations.

The review reveals how AI tools enhance early detection and intervention for mental health issues. While AI presents opportunities for improved identification of at-risk individuals and personalized support, challenges such as ethical concerns around data privacy and algorithmic bias must be addressed, particularly in the context of ageing populations.

The findings inform urgent policy recommendations that emphasize the need for ethical frameworks governing health data use and the development of culturally unbiased algorithms. Additionally, incorporating patient and public involvement (PPI) techniques in designing interventions can foster community engagement and ownership of mental health strategies for older adults. This presentation contributes to the symposium's discussions on coping strategies and policy implications, promoting innovative solutions to enhance mental health equity across age groups.

**Author:**

Dr Sobel CHAN Ka-lok

The Hang Seng
University of Hong
Kong

Digital Echoes: AI-Assisted Family Memory Restoration for Dementia Caregivers' Mental Well-being

The accelerating global demographic shift towards an aging population presents significant challenges, particularly the increasing prevalence of age-related cognitive decline, including dementia. As parents and family members experience memory loss, their caregivers often bear a substantial emotional and psychological burden, leading to heightened stress, isolation, and mental health deterioration. This paper proposes a novel approach to mitigate caregiver distress by leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) technology to facilitate the restoration and preservation of family memories. By utilizing AI to process and organize fragmented personal data—such as photographs, videos, audio recordings, and written narratives—we can reconstruct personalized family histories and interactive memory aids. This AI-powered intervention aims to bridge the communication gaps created by memory loss, enabling more meaningful inter-generational interactions and providing a tangible connection to the past for both the person with dementia and their caregivers. Ultimately, by fostering a sense of continuity and shared heritage, this technology seeks to alleviate the mental health strain on caregivers, enhance their coping strategies, and promote healthier family dynamics amidst the challenges of dementia. The implications extend to policy provisions supporting the integration of such innovative solutions into elder care frameworks, emphasizing the critical importance of caring for caregivers in an aging society.



Author:
Ms TSAI Cheng-
hsuan

National Taiwan
University

Closing the Gap or Leaving Some Behind? Interaction Effects of Education and Disability on Digital Inclusion

The digital divide remains a critical equity challenge, with unequal access to technology deepening existing social inequalities. In Taiwan, persons with disabilities face systemic barriers, and an intersectionality lens reveals how overlapping disadvantages intensify their digital exclusion.

Using nationally representative data from four pooled waves of Taiwan's Digital Access Survey conducted in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2024, this study applies four-stage model of digital access, comprising mental, material, skills and usage access, to assess whether higher education mitigates or exacerbates disparities between disabled and non-disabled individuals at each stage. Multiple logistic regression models are applied separately to disabled and non-disabled samples to compare the determinants of digital access for each group, followed by a full-sample model with an interaction term between education and disability status to test whether higher education narrows or widens these inequalities.

The findings show that education is a strong and consistent predictor of digital access, yet its benefits are not equally shared across disability status. Higher education enhances attitudes toward technology, internet adoption, skills, and engagement in advanced online activities such as financial and government services, but these gains are often smaller for persons with disabilities. In contrast, more basic domains such as social and healthcare usage yield more comparable returns. These results indicate that raising overall educational levels alone cannot close the digital gap between disabled and non-disabled individuals. Broad digital education initiatives must be complemented by targeted measures to address the specific barriers faced by persons with disabilities.

**Author:**

Dr LIU Yuan

Beihang University

Mapping the Landscape of Retirement Studies: A Critical Review

This review synthesizes contemporary research on retirement adjustment, conceptualizing retirement as a dynamic, multidimensional, and culturally contingent life transition. Drawing from ten key domains including adjustment processes, theoretical frameworks, multidimensionality, family dynamics, coping strategies, macroeconomic disruptions, planning behaviors, psychological mastery, work-family interface, and the evolving architecture of retirement — this paper presents an integrative understanding of the mechanisms underlying successful and unsuccessful retirement trajectories. The analysis highlights how individual resources, social contexts, and structural conditions interact to shape retirement outcomes. Special attention is paid to cultural variation, gender asymmetry, and cross-national differences in the prioritization of retirement domains. The review concludes by identifying theoretical and empirical gaps and calls for intersectional, longitudinal, and cross-cultural methodologies to support more inclusive and adaptive retirement frameworks in the context of global demographic change.



Author:
Dr TIAN Zhen

The Hong Kong
Polytechnic
University

Community Environments and the Multifaceted Impact on Active Lifestyles and Holistic Well-Being in Urban Populations

Emerging evidence highlights that regular physical activity (PA) is essential for maintaining quality of life (QoL) and subjective well-being (SWB) throughout one's lifetime. However, decreased physical activity levels in urban populations demand further inquiry into their psychological and well-being repercussions. This study, based on Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, examines how community settings influence PA, SWB, and health-related QoL (HRQoL) among community-dwelling individuals, while also investigating the moderating influences of age and chronic disease status. A two-stage analytical approach was adopted. Stage 1 employed multivariate regression to determine the direct and indirect impacts of environmental and individual factors on HRQoL. Stage 2 used exploratory factor analysis (EFA), geographically weighted regression (GWR), and spatial visualisation (ArcGIS) to discover PA drivers based on community views and individual quality of life indicators. The findings shed light on the mechanisms that link green spaces, physical activity, and quality of life, identifying community-level elements that can guide equitable urban solutions, particularly for older persons and those with chronic diseases. The study contributes to the strategies for improving active lifestyles and general well-being in metropolitan areas, hence enhancing focused community-level health promotion initiatives.

**Author:**

Dr Eli GAO Yuan

South China
Normal University

Co-author:

Dr LIANG Yuhui

The Impact of Sports Participation on the Subjective Well-being of Migrant Populations and Its Intergenerational Disparities

This study explores how sports participation affects the subjective well-being (SWB) of migrant populations in China, with a focus on intergenerational differences. Using data from the 2021 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), we apply multivariate linear regression and structural equation modeling to analyze the relationship. Our findings reveal four key insights:

- 1) Sports participation is positively associated with higher SWB among migrants.
- 2) This relationship is mediated by two factors: improved physical health and increased social capital.
- 3) There are significant intergenerational differences in SWB, with older and younger migrant groups experiencing varying levels of well-being.
- 4) The impact of sports participation on SWB, through health and social capital, differs across these generational groups. These results emphasize the need for tailored public policy interventions. Public sports services for migrant populations should adopt a differentiated, multi-faceted approach that addresses the unique needs of each generational group. Ensuring equitable and accessible sports opportunities is essential for enhancing the well-being of migrants.

**Author:**

Professor Lucille
NGAN Lok-sun

The Hang Seng
University of Hong
Kong

Transnational Healthcare Practices of Older Hong Kong Immigrants in Australia and Canada

Scholarly discussions of affluent Chinese migrants have often focused on their transnational strategies to accumulate economic, cultural, and social capital, with limited attention given to how they leverage their transnationality to pursue health-related resources. This study addresses this gap through in-depth interviews with 24 older Hong Kong immigrants aged 60 or above residing in Australia and Canada, examining their healthcare-related motivations for return visits to Hong Kong and their transnational healthcare practices. Despite long-term settlement abroad, these immigrants continue to seek healthcare across borders by utilizing Hong Kong's healthcare system to address their needs. This practice is driven by dissatisfaction with host-country healthcare systems, which often include limited access to alternative care, long wait times, and language barriers. In Hong Kong, they access Chinese medicine with greater confidence, obtain specialist care more quickly, and receive language-compatible services, complemented by publicly funded aged healthcare benefits. Beyond a pragmatic response to host-country inefficiencies, their leveraging of Hong Kong-based resources and age-related healthcare entitlements, alongside enduring ties to their homeland, shows that later-life transnational healthcare-seeking is also shaped by intertwined notions of entitlement and belonging. This study bridges scholarship on transnationalism and aging. It illuminates how older affluent older immigrants mobilize cross-border networks to address their evolving needs while offering valuable insights into addressing the specific needs of aging Chinese immigrant communities.

**Author:**

Dr Alex ZHU
Yuefeng

The Education
University of Hong
Kong

Revolutionizing Financial Literacy: Machine Learning's Lightning-Fast Breakthrough

Imagine slashing the grueling hours of financial literacy testing down to just three thrilling minutes — spotting savvy savers and those needing a boost across entire populations. This groundbreaking study unleashes machine learning to do exactly that, using a vibrant sample of Guangzhou teens (52.2% male; average age 15.46, spanning 12–18 years). We powered up four powerhouse models—decision tree, random forest, light gradient boosting machine, and support vector machine—with the random forest emerging as the ultimate champion, outshining rivals from cutting-edge research and our own past efforts. What sets it apart? It thrives on straightforward yes/no insights into parental pocket money habits, ditching error-prone psych scales for pure precision. This instant innovation isn't just a tech triumph—it's a game-changer for society, unlocking widespread financial education, channeling help to those who need it most, and sharpening strategies to engage the financially fluent.

Day 2 Programme

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International Symposium on Social Change,
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Meeting ID: 932 0323 3532

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•• Keynote Speech II

Professor SHI Shih-jiunn

Professor
Graduate Institute of National Development
National Taiwan University



Biography

Professor SHI Shih-Jiunn is Professor of Social Policy in the Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University, where he served as Director from 2019 to 2022. His fields of research include comparative social policy with a particular regional focus on mainland China and Taiwan, and East Asian social policy. He has conducted research projects on the development of social policy in Greater China; and is collaborating with other scholars in the research on social investment reforms in East Asian social policy. Specific topics covered include population ageing and old-age security, federalism and welfare states, ideas and social policy, and social policy response to the pandemic crisis. He has published research work in numerous journals, including the *Journal of Social Policy*, *Social Policy & Administration*, *Policy and Politics*, *Policy and Society*, *International Journal of Social Welfare*, *Ageing & Society*, and *Public Management Review*.

•• Keynote Speech II

Professor SHI Shih-jiunn

Professor
Graduate Institute of National Development
National Taiwan University

Political Institutions and Social Policy: Comparing Long-Term Care Policy Development in Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan

Much has been written in recent years about the impact of political regimes on social policy development. In this paper, to contribute to the literature, we compare long-term care policy in three countries that are close culturally and geographically but that each possess a different type of political regime. First, mainland China is an authoritarian regime that is moving from a means-tested model to a contributory model, with policy experimentation on its long-term care insurance scheme, which is now implemented in 49 cities. Second, Hong Kong is a semi-authoritarian regime that has created a universal tax-funded model with a publicly subsidised but privately-operated delivery system. Finally, Taiwan is a democratic regime that has initially followed the footsteps of Japan and Korea for a social insurance model till 2016, but eventually implemented a partially tax-funded one that might further evolve to a hybrid system combining tax and social insurance. Drawing on a polity-centred approach and focusing particularly on state-civil society relations across distinct political regimes, the comparative analysis shows that the development and characteristics of each of these three long-term care systems reflects the nature of the political regime in which it is embedded.



Author:

Ms LAM Chui-yee

Lingnan University

Improving Elderly Well-being through Stakeholder Models: Soft Meal and Dysphagia Care in Hong Kong and Taiwan

According to official demographic projections, the share of elderly people aged 65 and over in Hong Kong was 20.5% in 2021 and is expected to rise steadily to 36.0% by 2046, whereas Taiwan is projected to enter a “super-aged society” in 2025, when its elderly population will exceed 20% (Census and Statistics Department, 2021; Xinhua News, 2024). Dysphagia, or swallowing difficulty, affects about one-third of older adults globally, with prevalence reaching 47% in nursing homes and 38% in hospitals (Takizawa et al., 2016). The International Dysphagia Diet Standardisation Initiative (IDDSI), officially launched on May 1, 2019, provides a global framework for texture-modified diets to support safe swallowing. This study explores how stakeholder collaboration shapes IDDSI adoption and soft meal application in Hong Kong and Taiwan, drawing on Collaborative Governance Theory (Ansell & Gash, 2008) and the Ecosystem Theory of Aging (Wahl et al., 2012). We conduct a comparative policy analysis of institutional practices and policy integration.



Co-author:

Ms CONG Yushi

Lingnan University

Findings emphasize three dimensions of elderly well-being. First, stakeholder ecosystems differ: In Hong Kong, NGOs play a leading role in soft meal promotion alongside hospital-led compliance, while in Taiwan, strong participation from the food industry, supported by NGOs and insurance mechanisms, has expanded IDDSI-compliant meal production. Second, both systems face barriers—training gaps, cost burdens, and policy fragmentation, which limit IDDSI’s capacity to safeguard nutrition and quality of life. Third, stakeholder collaboration is key to promoting well-being: Hong Kong requires stronger private-sector engagement and telehealth for community care, while Taiwan needs more flexible regulation and formal caregiver support. Cross-regional platforms and standardized evaluation metrics are recommended to ensure equitable, dignified, and sustainable dysphagia care. These insights highlight IDDSI’s potential as not only a technical framework but also a pathway to enhancing elderly well-being.

**Author:**

Ms Sunshine
Therese
ALCANTARA

Lingnan University

Co-authors:

Professor Padmore
Adusei AMOAH
Dr SHI Cheng

Policy Landscapes and Vulnerabilities of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia: A Scoping Review

Migrant workers have emerged as agents of change, shaping the social and economic development of destination countries. Specifically, migrant care workers played a crucial role in filling labor market gaps in destination countries with ageing populations, which entails increased care needs and broader demands from such fast ageing populations. The ageing population has become a significant “full” factor in international migration patterns; however, long-term care can be physically, emotionally, and psychologically demanding, requiring a high degree of responsibility. This scoping review focuses on the migrant care workers’ experiences as caregivers for older adults with long-term care needs in East Asia. Using the PRISMA Framework, full texts of relevant articles published in English were screened using databases such as Scopus, Web of Science Core Collection, and PubMed. This database search identified 4197 eligible articles, out of which, 12 articles met the inclusion criteria. The central research question explored in this review is, “What challenges do migrant care workers face while providing long-term care for older people in East Asia?”. The scoping review identifies several challenges, including communication and interactional difficulties, occupational health risks, challenges in the work environment, demanding work and inadequate pay, and divergent care cultures and work expectations. Based on the review, the paper concludes with recommendations for future policy interventions.

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The Study on Living Arrangement and Wellbeing: Taiwan, Japan and South Korea

Population ageing in East Asia is accelerating at an unprecedented rate, with Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea facing shrinking working-age populations, low fertility, and increasing longevity. Living arrangements remain a critical determinant of older adults' subjective wellbeing, yet cross-national research often omits Taiwan, despite its similar demographic trajectory. This study applies a Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort (HAPC) approach to harmonized World Values Survey data (Waves 4 and 7) to examine how living arrangements influence wellbeing, controlling for socioeconomic status and cultural values. The model separates age, cohort, and period effects while accounting for national contexts. By including Taiwan alongside Japan and Korea, this research addresses a gap in comparative gerontology and provides evidence for policies supporting wellbeing in rapidly ageing societies.



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Reflection and Restructuring: The Fundamental Way Out for East Asia's Population Aging Dilemma

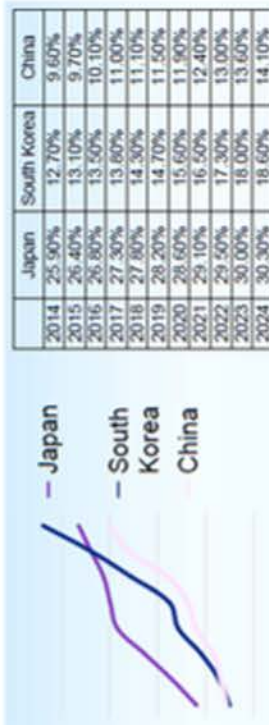
The East Asian region, especially China, Japan, and South Korea, is facing the most severe population aging challenge in the world. Although the three countries have long recognized the problem and introduced a series of policy measures centered on encouraging childbirth and improving social security, the effect has been minimal, and the trend of low birth rates and aging is still intensifying. This article argues that the current paradigm dominated by economic and social policies has fundamental limitations, as it fails to address the core of the problem - the profound changes in the reproductive attitudes of the public, especially the younger generation. The 'failure' of policies indicates that we may have deviated from the direction at the starting point. This article compares and analyzes the policy practices and effectiveness of China, Japan, and South Korea, demonstrating their dilemma of "treating symptoms without addressing the root cause". It then proposes that only by moving the perspective forward and starting from the education system, can we systematically reshape the values of life, family, and inheritance among young people, which is a long-term and fundamental strategy to address the demographic crisis.

Reflection and Restructuring: The Fundamental Way Out for East Asia's Population-Aging Dilemma —A Case Study of China, Japan, and South Korea

Introduction

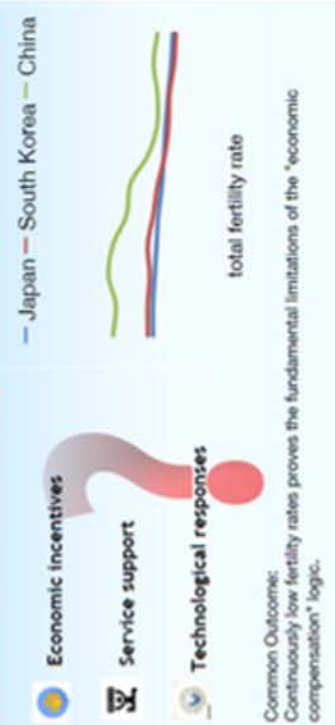
East Asia, particularly China, Japan, and South Korea, is facing the world's most severe challenges of population aging. Although these three countries recognized the problem early and implemented a series of policy measures centered on encouraging childbirth and improving social security, the effects have been minimal, and the trend of low birth rates and aging continues to intensify.

01 A Shared Population Crisis in East Asia



Japan: population aged 65+ accounts for 30.3% in 2024, which is the highest globally
South Korea: population aged 65+ accounts for 18.6% in 2024, which ranks the second within the three countries
China: population aged 65+ accounts for 14.1%, which already entered moderate aging

02 Current Policy Toolkit Is Highly Useless



03 We Underestimated the Revolution in Values



Core Contradiction:
When childbearing becomes a conscious "choice" requiring justification, any policy failing to address the value level is doomed to be futile.

04 The Fundamental Solution

Shifting from "Economic Compensation" to "Educational Restructuring"

Life Education	Compensation Logic	Restructuring Logic
Conveys the miracle and sanctity of life. Family and Responsibility Education Explores family functions and social continuity.	Core Focus: Economic Incentives (Cost Offsetting)	Core Values Shaping (Meaning Attribution) Population Future Citizens (youth)
Emotional Education Experiences the warmth of family love, affection, and care Practical Experience Perceives the value of life through caring for the young and elderly.	Target Group: Current (Childbearing-age) Resource Input (Policy Adjustment) Short-term boost in birth intentions	Target V S Systemic Education (Cultural Integration) Long-term Cultivation of Healthy Population Culture
	Approach	Goal

05 Strategic Transformation

From "Compensation Logic" to "Restructuring Logic"
Population aging is not just an economic issue, but also a philosophical question concerning the "meaning of life" for civilization. The fundamental way forward lies in:
Daring to make long-term investments in the values of the next generation.
Cultivating the cultural soil capable of supporting a healthy population structure through reshaping education.

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Policy Design in Welfare Retrenchment: Based on Survey Experiment of Delayed Retirement in China

This study explores how different policy designs reduce the reluctance of welfare retrenchment in China. We construct two frames of social insurance and social investment to examine the policy effect. Based on the survey experiment of 6000 labors, the results shows that social investment approaches, including skill training and work-family balanced policy, are better reduce workers' opposition to delayed retirement, when compared to pension reward and penalty. The feedback effects of different policy designs are channeled by the unemployment anxiety from automation, resulting in heterogeneous responses to proposed policy change.

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Who Benefits? Profiles and Health Outcomes of Long-Term Care Insurance Beneficiaries and Caregivers in Guangzhou, China

China's pilot Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCI) schemes are critical for addressing an aging population, yet questions remain about equitable access and the effectiveness of different benefit models. This longitudinal study investigates the profiles of LTCI beneficiaries in Guangzhou and analyzes the impact of cash benefits to family caregivers (versus cash benefits to domestic helpers and in-kind services) on informal care hours and health outcomes. Data were collected from 838 beneficiary-caregiver dyads at baseline (mid-2024) and will be followed up 6-8 months later. Logistic regression analyzed the factors affecting LTCI access at baseline, while linear regression examined the moderating role of cash benefits on changes in health outcomes (e.g., caregiver burden, quality of life, general wellbeing) and informal caregiving hours over time. Our baseline analysis reveals that access to LTCI is not equitable; families with a greater caregiver burden (OR = 0.881, 95% CI [0.811, 0.958]), longer caregiving time on activities of daily living (OR = 0.996, 95% CI [0.993, 0.999]), and more chronic diseases in care recipients (OR = 0.512, 95% CI [0.262, 0.999]) had a lower likelihood of receiving LTCI at baseline. Critically, our interim analysis on outcomes indicates that the choice of benefit type has a significant effect. Compared to families receiving services from formal caregivers or domestic helpers, those receiving cash benefits to family members experience a significant decline in caregivers' quality of life over time ($\beta = -0.038$, p value < 0.01), but showed no differences in other outcome changes. The results suggest a need for LTCI schemes to re-evaluate eligibility to improve equity and to integrate support structures for families who choose cash benefits to protect caregiver wellbeing. Policy implications will be discussed during the presentation.

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Realistic Evaluation on Healthcare Schemes for Hong Kong Older Adults in Guangzhou

How can social policies contribute to welfare portability for the out-of-place elderly in Hong Kong? Under what conditions can the social policies work or not? Seeking answers to these questions is crucial for understanding and improving policy benefits for older adults who are out of place. To fulfill these research objectives, this study adopts the realistic evaluation method and the context-mechanism-outcomes (CMO) framework to explore the implementation of health security schemes for cross-border elderly individuals from Hong Kong residing in Guangdong Province, Mainland China. Due to the geographic and cultural proximity to their hometowns, tens of thousands of elderly residents from Hong Kong choose to live in Guangdong after retirement. However, the isolation between the social welfare systems of Hong Kong and Mainland China leaves these individuals uninsured for healthcare, preventing them from accessing affordable services. To address these challenges, governments in Hong Kong and the Mainland of China have launched a series of schemes for securing affordable health services for the Hong Kong adults, such as Elderly Health Care Voucher Greater Bay Area Pilot Scheme and The Temporary Regulation on Participation in Social Insurances for Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan Living in the Mainland of China. Conducting a realistic evaluation of these initiatives is important for understanding their pros and cons, as well as the mechanisms and contexts that lead to various outcomes. Additionally, by using Hong Kong older adults as a case study, this research investigates the contextual enablers and barriers to effective welfare portability for the out-of-place elderly within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area and offers corresponding policy implications about how to improve their health and wellbeing.

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Behaviors of Health Insurance Suspension on Healthcare Utilization and Spending

Opportunistic behavior is frequent discussed in the health insurance field. However, the behaviors related to health insurance suspension are rarely studied in the literature. This study takes advantage of the National Health Insurance (NHI) suspension policy in Taiwan, which allows overseas citizens to voluntarily suspend their NHI plans, to fill the literature gap. The 2019 National Health Insurance Research Database data was used to estimate the effects of the NHI suspension with Inverse Probability Weighted Regression Adjustment models to compare the healthcare utilization and spending of NHI-suspending citizens with that of the general public. The results demonstrated that, overall, the suspension group did not exhibit higher utilization and spending on outpatient and inpatient care than the general public. However, they visited some specific departments (such as dental care, dermatological, ophthalmological, obstetric and gynecological, and surgeries) more frequently. The effects on dental care were especially robust across all age groups, suggesting the advantageous selection behavior of the suspension group.

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Beyond the Blueprint: Elderly Chinese Martial Arts Practitioners as Cultural Policy Actors in Hong Kong

As Hong Kong face rapid population ageing, elderly Chinese martial arts practitioners emerge as critical yet vulnerable custodians of intangible cultural heritage. This presentation examines how elderly practitioners navigate their role as cultural policy actors amid the tension between preserving traditional Chinese martial culture and adapting to contemporary economic and social pressures.

Drawing on oral history interviews and Hong Kong's 2024 Blueprint for Arts and Culture, this pilot study reveals how elderly practitioners serve dual roles as both cultural transmitters and adaptive entrepreneurs. The government's "Strategic Direction" emphasizes promoting "profound traditional Chinese culture" and developing mechanisms for recognizing intangible cultural heritage bearers, positioning elderly martial arts practitioners as key agents in cultural preservation.

However, the findings reveal significant challenges. The shift from master-disciple relationships rooted in patrilineal bonds and homosocial communities to fee-based instruction has fundamentally altered knowledge transmission patterns. The intergenerational dialogue captured through oral histories shows how younger practitioners reinterpret traditional Wu masculinity, adapting or contesting their masters' emphasis on loyalty, hierarchy, and lineage-based identity. This creates both opportunities for cultural evolution and risks of authenticity loss.

This case study demonstrates how ageing populations can serve as repositories of cultural knowledge while highlighting the urgent need for policies that support their role as tradition keepers and cultural innovators in rapidly changing societies.



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Building Bridges, Battling Isolation: Social Integration and Psychological Well-being Among Older Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Hong Kong

Social resources are critical for the health and well-being of asylum seekers and refugees (ASRs), especially older individuals who face disproportionate health challenges. This paper explores how aging ASRs in Hong Kong build and maintain social networks and the implications for their psychological well-being underpinned by the social integration theory. The study drew on drawing on in-depth interviews with older who had lived in Hong Kong for at least a year. Precarious living conditions made it difficult for many ASRs to feel happy and fulfilled. Maintaining social connections, either in-person or virtually, was an important source of solace and optimism. However, ASRs faced recurrent challenges in preserving networks in their home countries due to high costs and safety concerns, which caused worry and stress to them. Forming new relationships in Hong Kong was equally difficult due to language barriers, perceived cultural differences, and low trust in people around them. Although older age was seen as providing cultural understanding to navigate social dynamics, it also hindered opportunities to build new relationships. Strategies like joining social events, volunteering, and visiting places with other ASRs and ethnic minority populations were employed to generate local social networks. Feelings of social isolation and struggles in forming relationships led to unhappiness and dissatisfaction, while available social networks provided refuge in times of distress. Thus, the quest to promote healthy ageing must foster social network generation.



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The Evaluation of Government Websites' Functions and Accessibility for the Elderly

As the aging population continues to grow, creating an age-friendly technological environment has become increasingly important for governments and businesses around the world. For elderly individuals, especially those with limited mobility who cannot easily go outside, government websites that provide vital information and access to various services are essential for their health and quality of life. This paper evaluates the websites of seventeen governments in Taiwan based on the e-government stage model and accessibility standards set by the World Wide Web Consortium. The findings indicate that while most government websites offer the elderly updated information and online applications for most necessary services, key functions such as integration and transparency still require further development. With the exception of one, most government websites meet the minimum accessibility requirements. However, improvements are needed in user interface design and navigation to enhance access for the elderly. The paper also discusses implications for future development.



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Revisiting the Feasibility of De-ageism by Applying Two Roads Successful Aging Model

Since the emergence of Robert N. Butler' (1969) ageism, a stereotype of age discrimination towards older adults, it has been considered as a noun and an adjective (ageist, a derivative of ageism). Many theoretical foundations have been constructed to explain and address ageism. However, anti-ageism interventions are mostly from external factors, internal factors are neglected, and ageism is still not well resolved. Ageism is different from racism and sexism, which are caused by external factors, the oppression of one group by another. Ageism is not simply caused by the oppression of one group by another, but the oppression of the future self by your present self. Internal factors mediate the present self and the future self. Ageism is not just relating to a noun or an adjective, but also relating to a verb of mind and action. This research argues that it is imperative to coin a verb "de-ageism" and explore to de-ageism from both external and internal factors. Drawing on the main theoretical foundations of ageism, this research revisits the feasibility of de-ageism from both external and internal factors by applying Huang and Mok's (2025) Two Roads successful aging model. The implications of this research are: first, from the perspective of mind, everyone can de-ageism. Second, from the perspective of action, de-ageism by applying Two Road successful aging model. Third, Two Roads outlook makes mind and action the unity to de-ageism. Given these implications, policy and practice are proposed accordingly.



• The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong (HSUHK) is a non-profit private liberal-arts-oriented university with six Schools (Business, Communication, Decision Sciences, Humanities and Social Science, Translation and Foreign Languages, and Transdisciplinary Studies), and over 7,000 full-time undergraduate and postgraduate students. With its unique “Liberal + Professional” education model, HSUHK nurtures young talent with critical thinking, innovative minds, caring attitudes, moral values and social responsibility.

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- To advance knowledge and to be committed to free enquiry and responsible scholarship; and
- To nurture responsible global citizens and leaders with critical thinking, innovative minds, caring attitude, moral values and social responsibility.



Graduate School

Graduate School of The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong (HSUHK) serves as an academic support unit that provides academic guidance as well as professional administrative support to postgraduate students and staff. Established in July 2024, Graduate School is responsible for overseeing admissions, ensuring quality assurance, and offering various events to enrich students' learning experience.

Graduate School is committed to creating a supportive environment that aligns with the University's unique "Liberal + Professional" education model, to cultivate caring professional with a global vision. It promoted interdisciplinary learning and actively facilitates participation in regional and international research events.

*Care for Learning,
Learning to Care*



Venue Location

Day 1 (23 October)

- AM** 14 Lee Ping Yuen Chamber (D801), 8/F, Lee Quo Wei Academic Building, Yuen Campus
- VIP Lunch** 10 The Always (Canteen), Central Plaza
- PM** 9 Lecture Hall (CR002), G/F, Creative Humanities Hub, North Campus

Day 2 (24 October)

- Full Day** 14 Lee Ping Yuen Chamber (D801), 8/F, Lee Quo Wei Academic Building, Yuen Campus





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Office Hours

Monday to Friday:
9:00 AM – 12:30 PM, 1:45 PM – 5:45 PM
Closed on Saturday, Sunday & Public Holidays

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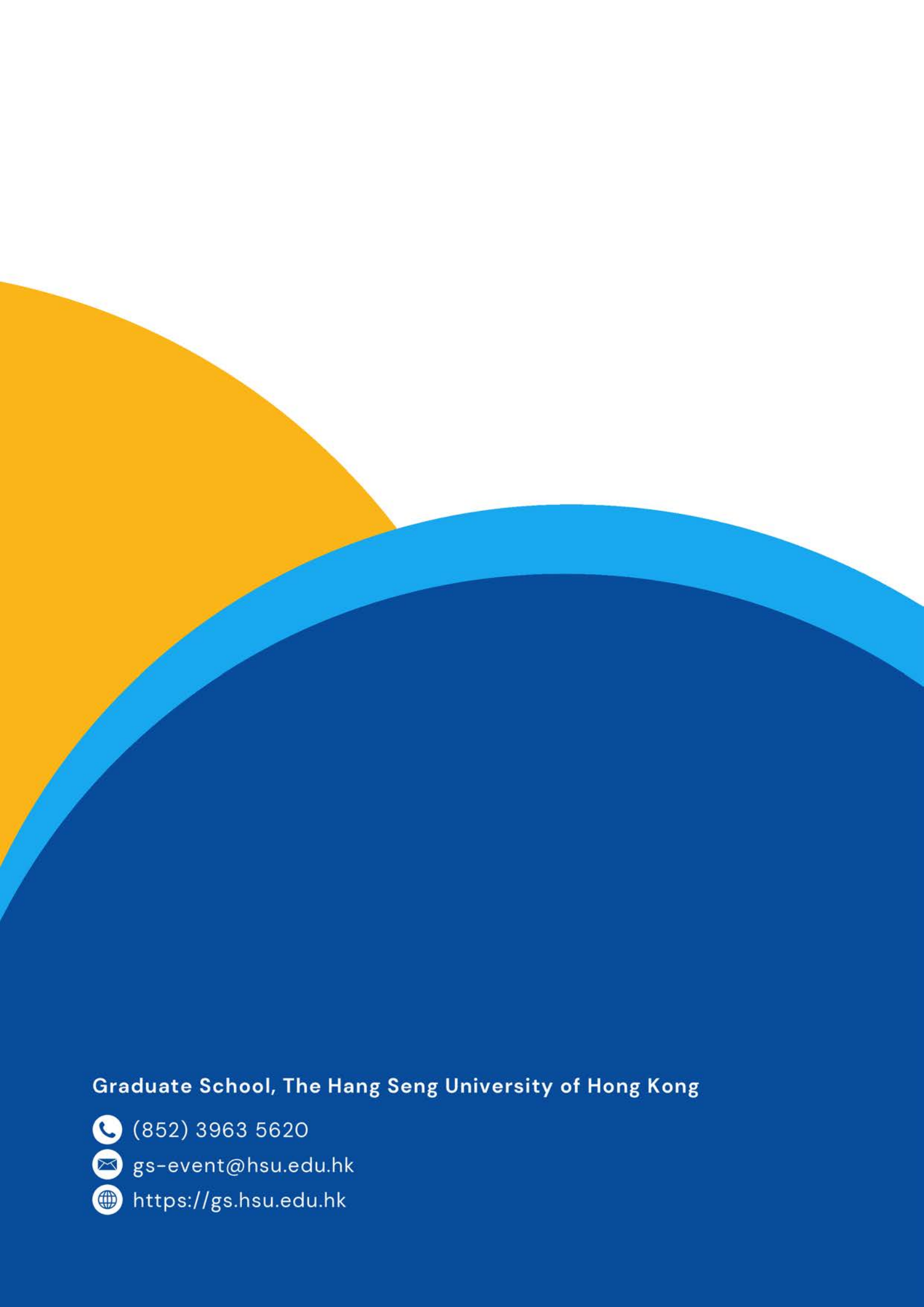
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