

gap between needs and knowledge on community-based long-term care services among middle aged and elderly adults in Hong Kong. Individuals with increasing long-term care needs tended to be less knowledgeable. Negative stigmas towards community-based long-term care seemed to play a significant role in service utilization. Therefore, we advocate that knowledge regarding community-based long-term care services be transferred via public education and negative impressions of community-based long-term care services be changed.

PMO010

Expectations associated with the informal care of older generations

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The informal care between generations deal with the important challenge of reconciling family life with the demands of professional life, and reveals how important it is to acknowledge the expectations of adults facing the eventual need of caring of older generations, by understanding and analyzing the differences in phratries, comparing single sons/daughters and sons/daughters in phratries. This paper presents a prospective, transversal and quantitative study, using an inquiry to data collecting by indirect administration. The sample of this study is constituted by Portuguese adults aged between 25 and 65, no caregivers, having unless one of the parents alive. We had 186 participants with an average age of 32 years old, the majority of this inquires where women (88%), with high level education (91%). The results indicate that all pointed love and tenderness as the most important motive for caring. The only sons/daughters previously see an economic difficulty and ponder a major source for external resources in opposite to the members of phratries that prefer a strategy of exclusivity. The domestic routines, the leisure routines and productivity at work are the main problems in their lives that they imagine that could be affected. We understand that the option for caring can't penalize families. To anticipate eventual difficulties during the live cycle, the families should be stimulated of thinking how to conciliate their lives with the eventual needs of informal caring for the oldest. Social Work should promote the responsibility that the public politics presented about this subject, such as for the definition, amplification of programs that give an effective response to the needs of the dependents, the caregivers and families.

PMO011

Exploring challenges of care for older people: the case of kaliti institutional care center for the elderly (KICCE)

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Elderly people, because of poverty, the frail health condition and consequent problems, have in most cases substantial difficulties living at home. Hence, they live in institutions. This action research will be conducted in Kaliti Institutional Care Center for the Elderly (KICCE), which is a governmental institution, administered by Addis Ababa City Administration Labor and Social Affairs Bureau and provides holistic institutional care that includes food, shelter, health service, clothing and counseling to older people above the age of 60, and found in Akaki Kaliti sub city; kebele 07/08/09, with the purpose of exploring the challenges faced by older people in the KICCE with regard to the care program and identify ways whereby the services will be improved in KICCE. The community of this study will be some older people, administrators, and care providers in KICCE. Brainstorming and focus group discussions will be used to understand challenges in light of providing care to older people in KICCE and generate rich knowledge in the area of the study. Therefore, participants of the study will participate actively in identifying the priority areas of research and plan together to improve services in KICCE.

PMO012

Survey of relation between perceived social support and psychological well-being in old men and old women in SALMAND cultural home in TETRAN

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This study evaluated the relationship between perceived support and dimensions of psychological well-being in old man and old women in SALMAND cultural home in TETRAN This is a descriptive correlative study .205 participants composed 35 men and 125 women

were selected randomly by unified cluster sampling. Subject was evaluated by philiming perceived social support questionnaire and RYFF psychological well- being questionnaire. Statistical analysis was performed by T test, statistics and correlation coefficient. This study showed that :a) there was positive relationship between perceived social support and self acceptance, autonomy, positive relationship with others, environment mastery and personal growth. b)psychological well-being was differ between old man and old women .c) perceived social support was not differ between old man and old women. d) There was not relationship between social support and purpose in life. Perceive social support and dimensions of psychological well-being showed a direct and significant correlation. The changes of policies for promoting quality and quantity of supportive network, especially for vulnerable staff . can reinforce protective effects of perceived social support.

PMO014

Social networks of elderly with social services support living in two different areas of Portugal

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Focusing social support networks of the elderly, we present a study centered on the assessment of social resources, by analyzing differences between living in a coastal urban area, or in a rural inner region of Portugal. We had 176 participants, 119 elderly users of home care services in the municipality of Penamacor in an interior region of Portugal, and 57 elderly users of day care and residential care in the municipality of Coimbra in a littoral (coastal) region of the country. Their social resources were assessed by Americans Resources and Services Program (OARS). The participants are mostly over 80 years old (72%), 70% women, 63% widowed and 71% are illiterate. The main findings indicate that the network size is much bigger in the elderly of interior region with significant differences between the samples, but the numbers of visits and telephone calls these elderly do or receive are very similar. Curiously, the elderly of Penamacor tend to express that they feel alone sometimes and the most part of the elderly of Coimbra doesn't express loneliness, as well as the last ones feel that have someone to help when they need and the first only sometimes have someone to help them. This probably happens because the social services settings are different.

Older adults from Coimbra present better levels of social resources when compared with elderly from Penamacor. These last group present mostly severe limitations and the first ones present mostly good or low limitations, on the OARS classification scale. Both activate their contacts with the social network especially with sons and daughters or other family members.

These results need further study to discuss possible asymmetries, inequalities and other differences. However, Social Work must reflect on these indicators to be able to promote a more equity access to social resources, and to increase an effective social support on the elderly social networks.

PMO015

For the promotion of active aging in the labour market: a preliminary analysis from the public employment policies

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One of the most pressing issues that face modern societies today relates to the impact of aging on the Labor Market. In Europe, especially, we assist to a new paradox in relation to age and employment. If, on one hand, there is an increase in the average age of the workforce, on the other, we see a breakdown of older workers in employment, seen by employers as being near the end of their working life.

We know that the evidence on the age barriers in employment are difficult to point directly. However, it is clear that older workers remain unemployed longer than younger ones. In response to this and in order to combat age discrimination in this social category, aging and promotion of active aging are placed on the political agenda as a priority and translated, especially in the last decade, in a series of policy documents.

It is therefore in the framework of public employment policies that we present this poster. In this we will try to present schematically the general framework of european political concerns on this matter, for thereafter analyse the Portuguese case and evaluate what's the real investment that has been done by policy makers to reverse this march of early abandonment of older workers from labour market and promote effectively an active aging of this workers.