

search engines MEDLINE, CINAHL Complete, PsycInfo, SocINDEX, SciELO, AJOL (Africa Journals Online), LILACS, Redalyc, LatinIndex and Clacso. Findings illustrate diversity in how community features including remoteness, infrastructure and belonging influence material, social and subjective wellbeing of older residents.

Session 3635 (Symposium)

SHIFTING ISSUES OF SUPPORT EXCHANGE UNDER 20-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION OF JAPANESE LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Chair: Tomoko Wakui

Japan has faced numerous issues in the last twenty years with its mandatory long-term care (LTC) insurance program. This LTC insurance program obviously affected older adults' informal support exchanges, reducing support from family and the community, which became more valuable, subjectively. Furthermore, changes in support have impacted older adults' subjective well-being and children's perceived care motivation. Additionally, a mandatory uniform system challenges the issue of tolerance of diversity, meaning how non-traditional families' opinions be involved LTC situations. This symposium discusses unexpected shifting issues in Japan in the implementation of a public LTC program with a focus on older adults' support exchanges. The first paper examines the long-term impacts of formal and informal support by examining the effects of implementing formal services. The second paper assesses a community's role in relation to family in the presence of a public LTC program. The third paper examines the subjective impacts of older parents, who provided support to adult children and their reciprocal expectations of receiving LTC. The fourth paper, on the other hand, articulates reciprocal impacts on sons' care motivation, which has become more important, since the introduction of the LTC program reinforced men's participation in LTC. Finally, the fifth paper clarifies how a public uniform program accommodates informal support from non-traditional families when the program premises the presence of family in advanced care planning. Our findings have long-term implications for aging societies in relation to formal and informal support exchanges.

TRENDS IN INFORMAL AND FORMAL LONG-TERM CARE USE AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES IN JAPAN

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Whether increased formal long-term care (LTC) reduces informal LTC use by serving as a substitute or has a complementary role that boosts both informal and formal LTC use has been an important issue for evaluating LTC policy effectiveness. We described trends in in-home LTC use among older adults and LTC availability in relation to changes in LTC policy

in Japan. In addition, we examined whether these trends differ by living arrangements, gender, income, and disability levels. We used five waves of repeated cross-sectional data starting in 1999 to 2017. The use of both informal and formal LTC types combined increased until 2006 and then gradually decreased while remaining higher than in 1999. Although implementing the LTC program may have temporarily contributed to the complementary use of both LTC types, eligibility limitations brought about by LTC reform potentially reduced the effects of formal LTC's complementary role.

NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONSHIP MATTERS FOR WHOM?: INTERACTION WITH FAMILY STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL CONDITIONS

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Living environment is considered to have unignorable effect on our health and well-being, especially when we face shrinkage of mobility as we age. Social interaction with neighbors constitutes our social environment, and it may affect our well-being by interacting with other social resources such as support from family and professional care providers. In this study we examined the effect of social environment in neighborhood on older people's well-being, and how its effect is moderated by their family structure, functional conditions, and LTC service usage. Data was obtained from the survey conducted in 2012 with nationally representative sample of Japanese adults aged 60 years and older. The results showed that for people with functional limitation but were not certified as needing LTC, neighborhood social network was positively associated with well-being. These results suggest the unique function of neighbors for frail people to keep everyday life in the community.

WHEN DOES SUPPORT TO ADULT CHILDREN NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF OLDER JAPANESE?

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Providing time and money to adult children may enhance perceived usefulness and consequently the subjective well-being (SWB) of older parents. However, non-reciprocal relationships with children and conflicts with leisure activities could negatively affect parents' SWB. It was hypothesized that a substantial amount of support to children would be associated with lower SWB when older parents (a) had a low expectation of receiving long-term care from the children, and (b) were engaged in hobbies/learning activities. Life satisfaction and depressive symptoms measured as SWB were predicted based on the Generalized Estimating Equations, using panel data (2012-2017) with a nationwide representative sample of Japanese adults aged 60 years and older (1,212 parents). Providing child-rearing support (i.e., grandchild care) of 30 hours or more per month was positively associated with SWB regardless of conditions (a) and (b). Hypothesis (b) was partially supported: providing financial support enhanced depressive symptoms among older adults with hobbies/learning.