

System Dynamics of Diminishing Family Size on Living Arrangements of Singaporeans with Age-related Dementia

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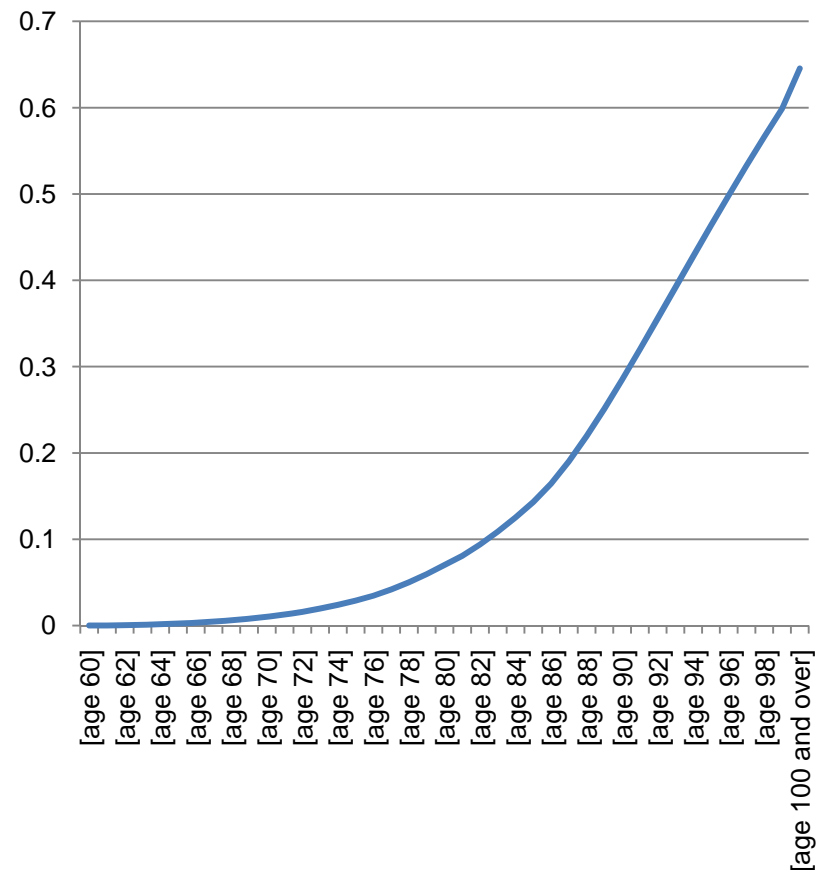
Integrating different conceptual frameworks to increase understanding

- Contributing disciplines—sociology, demography, medicine, epidemiology, health policy, statistics
- Structure to simulate severity of condition in dynamic population and estimate effect on living arrangements

Age-related Dementia

- Dementia – progressive loss of brain function
 - Mild stage ~ 2 years
 - Moderate stage ~ 4 years
 - Severe stage ~ 7 years
- Incidence increases with age over 60 years
- Prevalence by age grows exponentially with increasing incidence and longer life expectancy

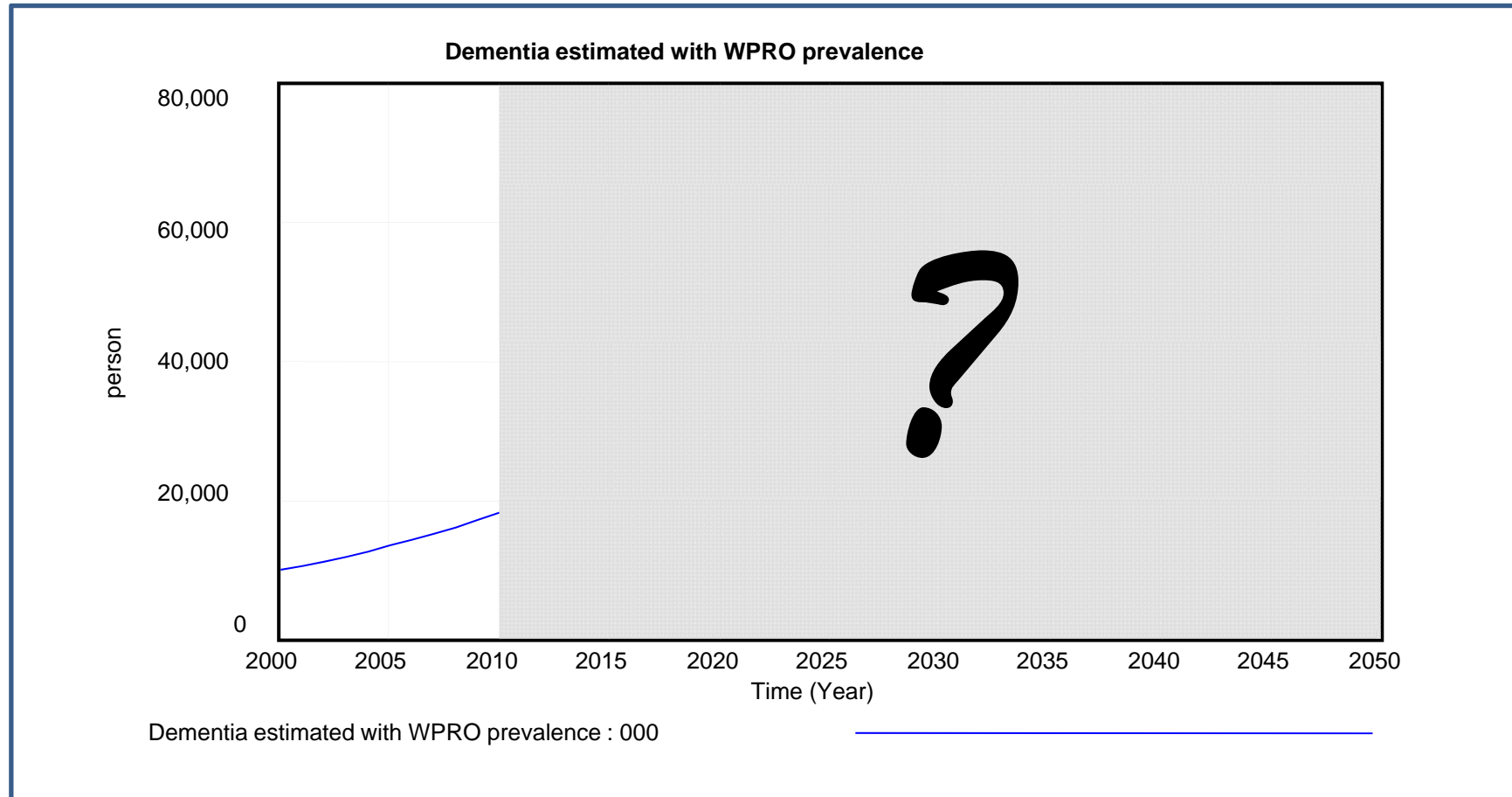
Age-related dementia prevalence



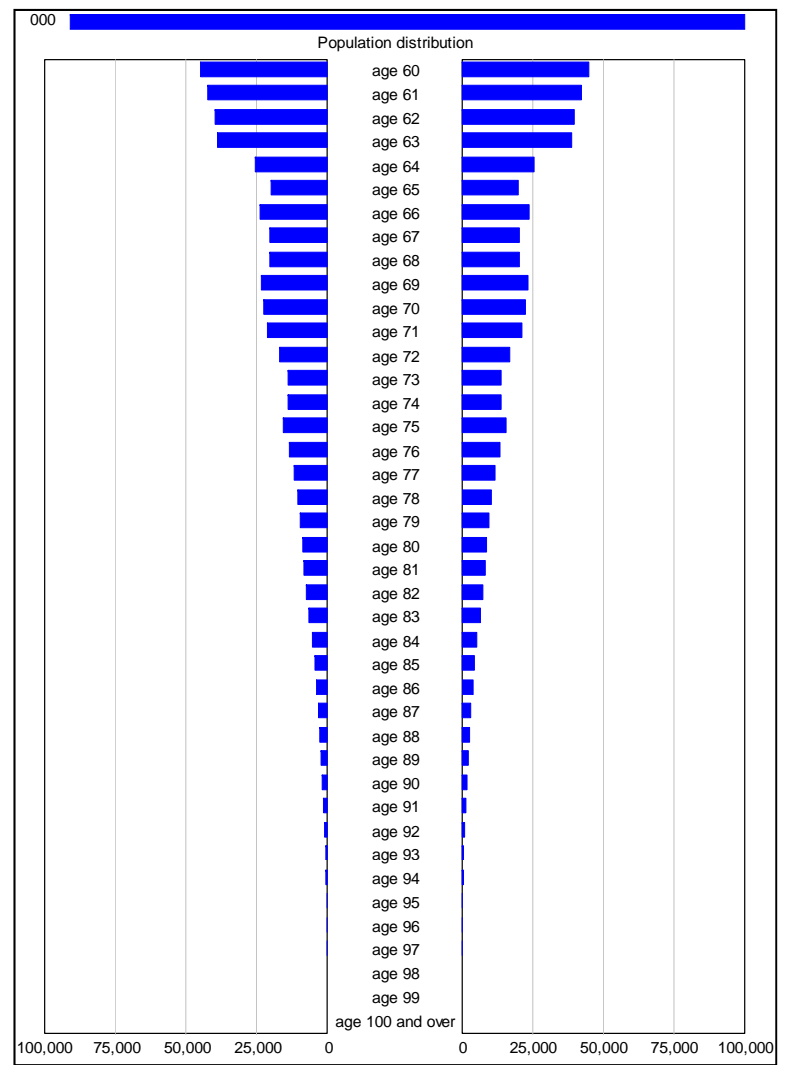
Project Goals

- Investigate current care and treatment and develop policies→
 - Increase patient socialisation and reduce patient isolation
 - Increase care alternatives that reduce burden on formal and informal caregivers
 - Measure benefits and control costs

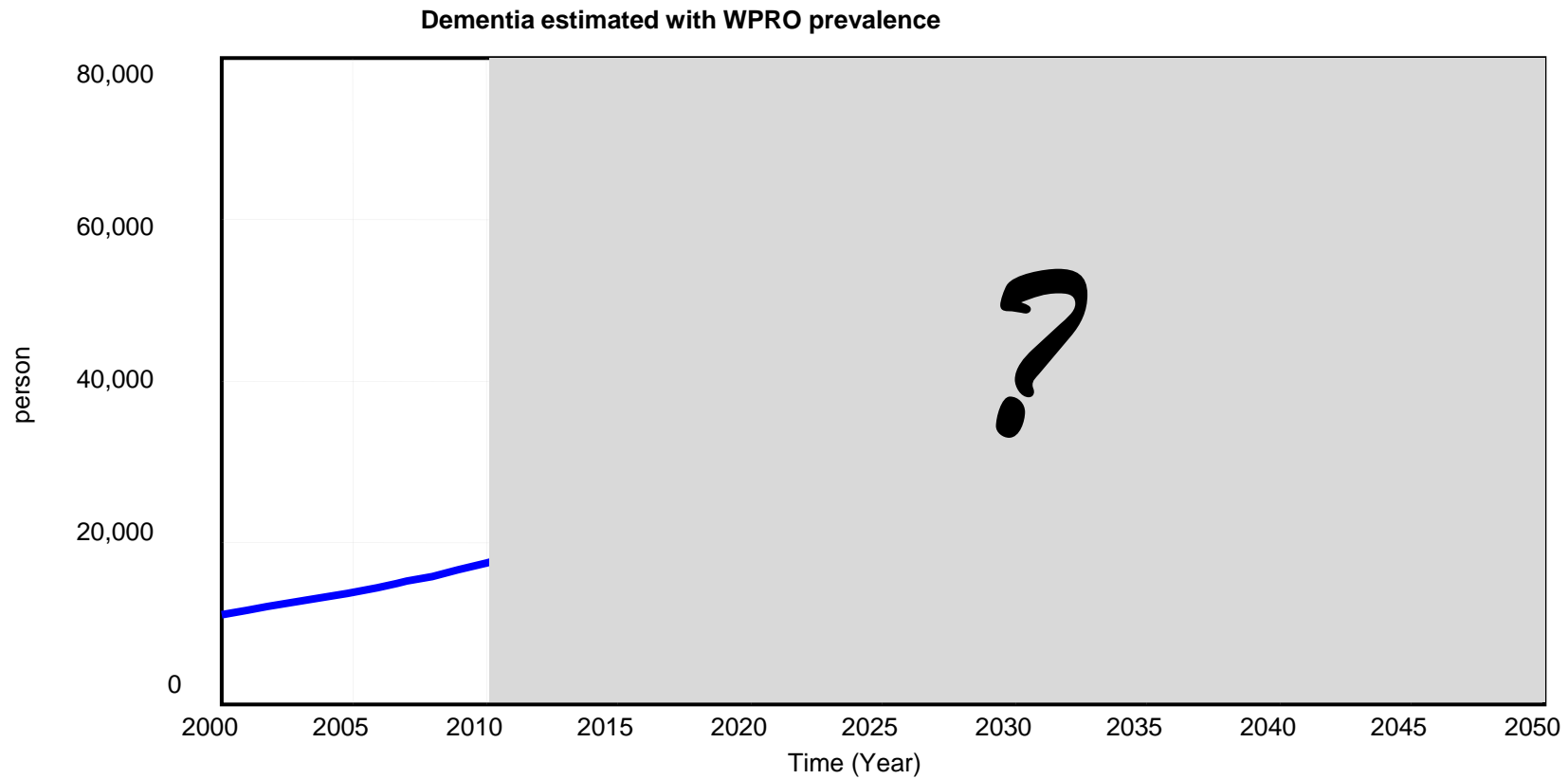
Age-related Dementia in Singapore



Ageing in Singapore

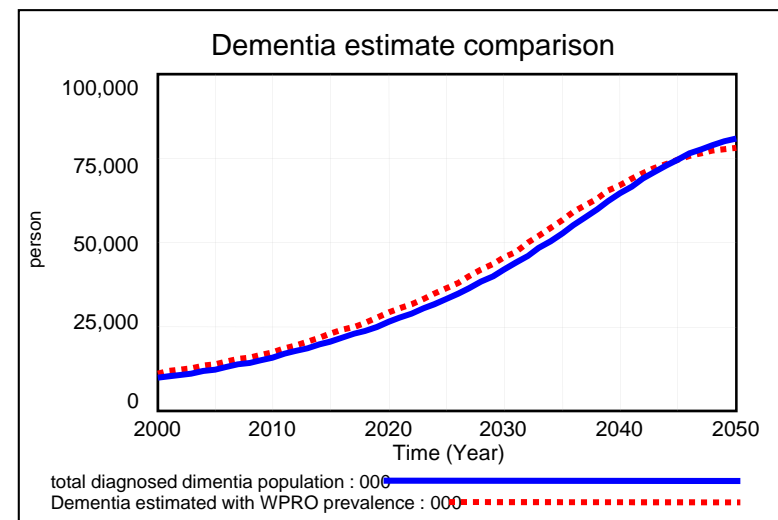
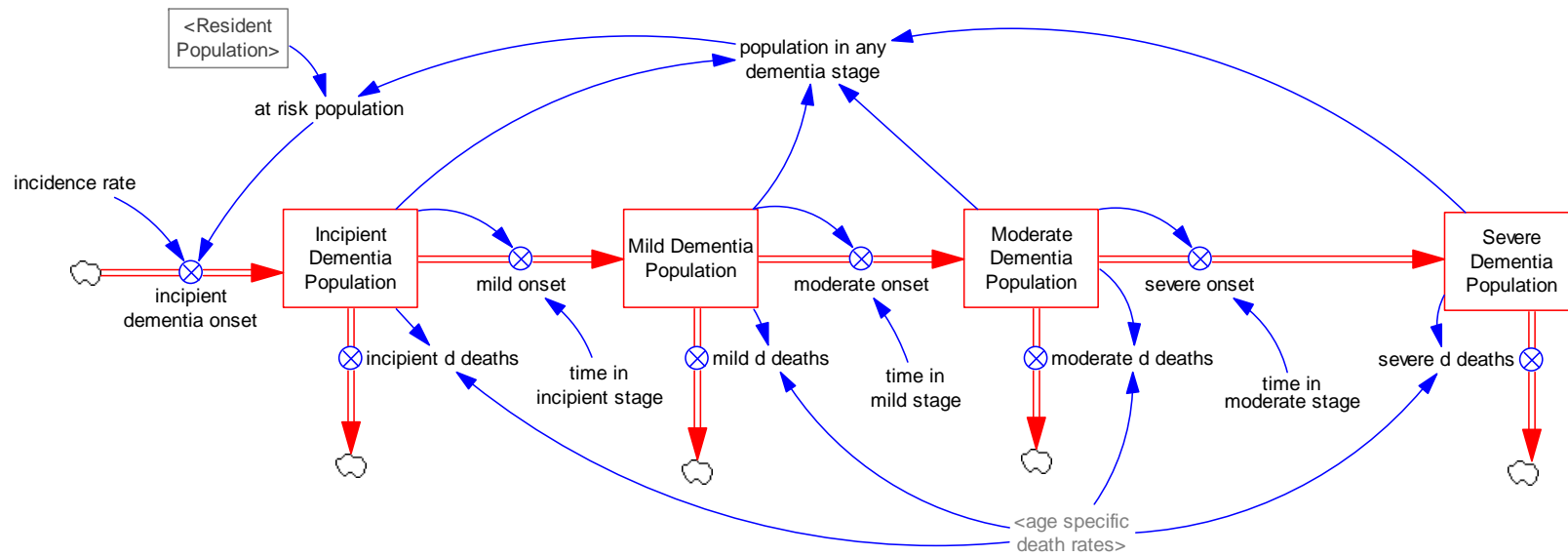


Age-related Dementia in Singapore

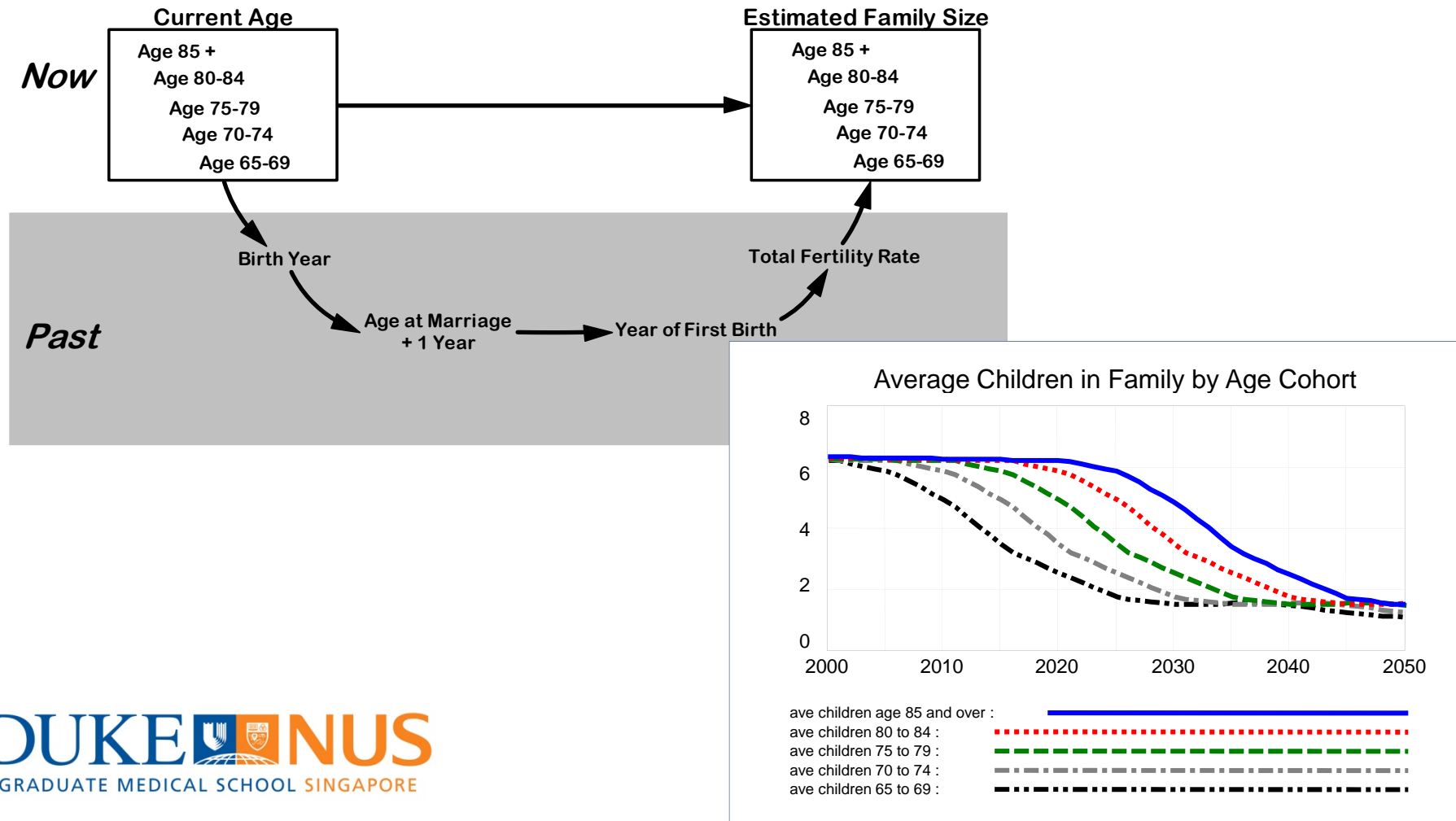


Dementia estimated with WPRO prevalence : 000

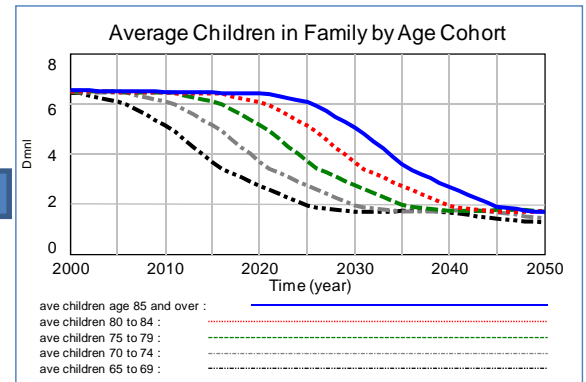
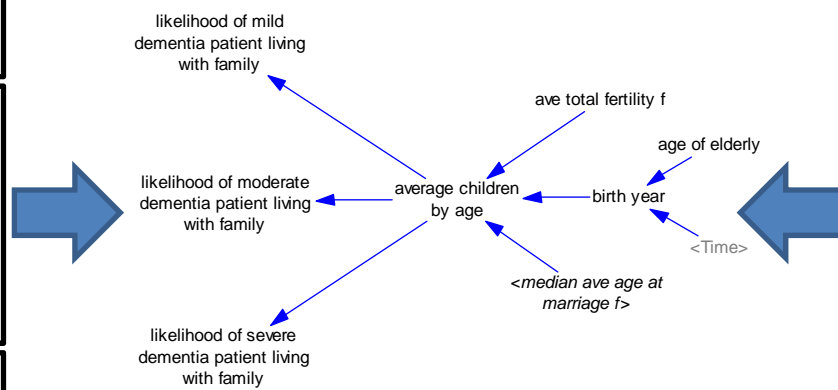
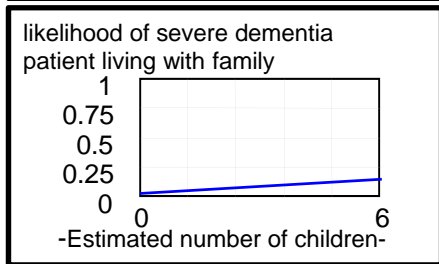
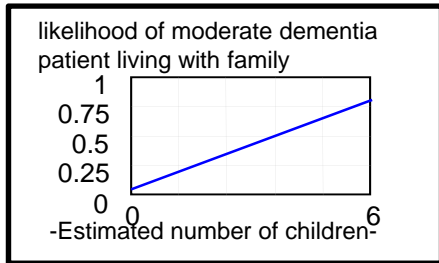
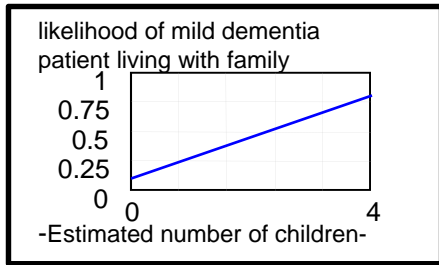
Aggregate dementia population by severity of condition



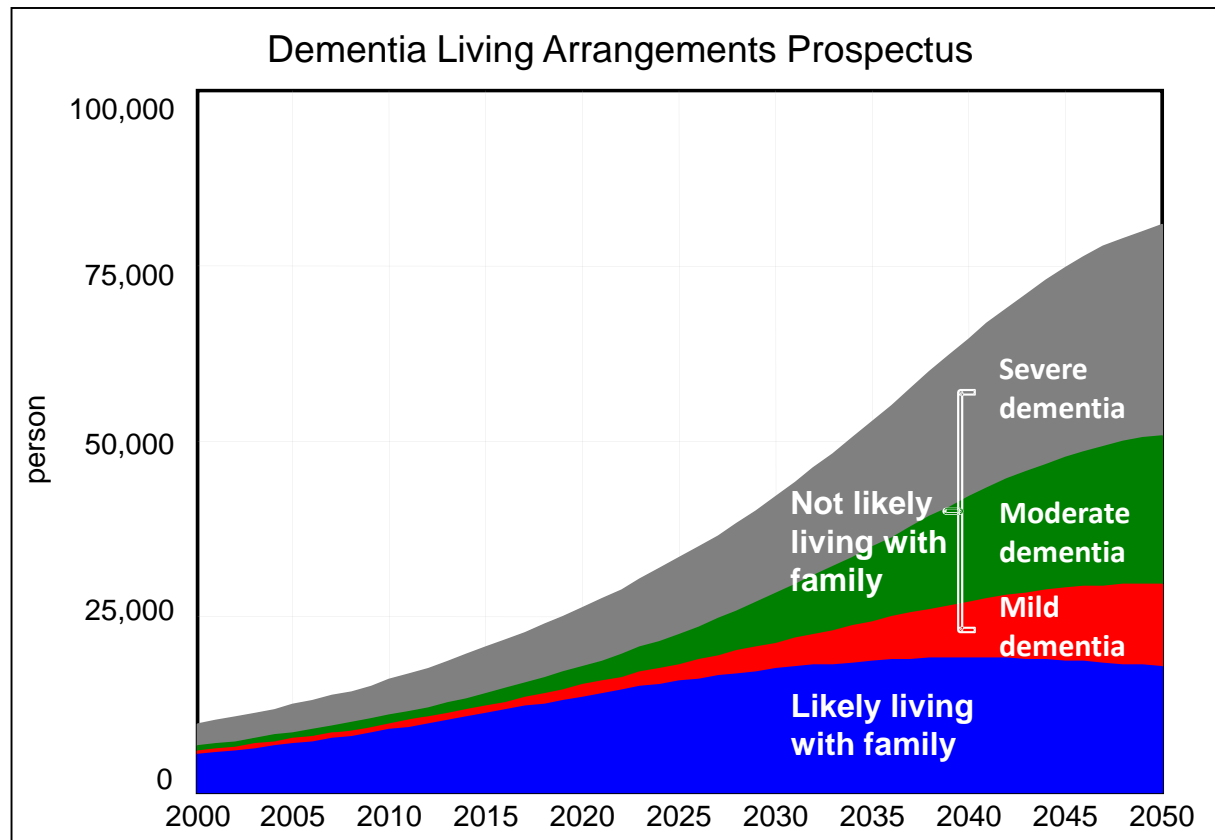
Current family size estimated with historical total fertility rate



Likelihood of dementia patient living with nuclear family member



Where will we live when are old and dependent?





Next steps

Why do dementia patients live where they live now?

Test effect of care alternatives



Questions?