SESSION 3015 (SYMPOSIUM)

DESIGNING STATE-BASED LTSS PROGRAMS IN CONTEXT OF UNIVERSAL FAMILY CARE AND EMANCIPATORY GERONTOLOGY

Chair: Benjamin Veghte, National Academy of Social Insurance, Washington, District of Columbia, United States
Co-Chair: Carroll Estes, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States
Discussant: Stacy Torres, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States

This symposium will present findings from a National Academy of Social Insurance study panel on Designing State-Based Social Insurance Programs for Long-Term Services and Supports, Paid Leave, and Affordable Child Care. The risk of needing to provide or receive care is universal. Policymakers in several states are now weighing the enactment of new social insurance programs to address the risk of needing long-term services and supports. The study panel has mapped out the key design choices such states would need to consider with regard to program structure, financing, integration with Medicaid, and implementation, and the implications of these choices for elders, people with disabilities, families, providers, and states. The symposium will also present the study panel’s findings with regard to how long-term care benefits could be provided in the context of an integrated care program addressing three often interrelated caregiving risks: long-term services and supports, paid family and medical leave, and early child care and education: Universal Family Care. Finally, implications for emancipatory gerontology, including the impact of the current gaps in our care infrastructure on family caregivers and the care workforce, will be considered.

UNIVERSAL FAMILY CARE: DECISION POINTS FOR STATES IN IMPROVING THE CARE INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH SOCIAL INSURANCE

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This report presents policy options for a new social insurance program – akin to Social Security or Medicare – that would provide an integrated approach to protecting against the risk of needing to provide or receive care across the life-span: Universal Family Care. The program would allow individuals and families to access caregiving supports at various points throughout the life course, from the arrival of a child to end-of-life care for a family member or oneself. The program covers three specific caregiving needs: long-term services and supports, paid leave, and early child care and education. This report identifies key design questions for states to consider in crafting a UFC program, outlines a range of vetted approaches, and describes the building blocks and tradeoffs involved. This analysis was developed during a year of deliberations by a Study Panel of 30 experts in care policies from a variety of perspectives.

SESSION 3020 (SYMPOSIUM)

EFFECTS OF MUSCLE ALTERATIONS AND REHABILITATION ON MOBILITY IN CHRONIC CONDITIONS OF AGING

Chair: Monica C. Serra, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, United States

Age-related changes in muscle morphology and composition are associated with the development of mobility impairments, an increased risk for institutionalization, and mortality. While primary aging may account for some of these changes, the presence of aging related co-morbid conditions such as frailty, stroke,