

## **An Overview of Two Older Adult Longitudinal Surveys in Singapore, and Comparison of Health Expectancy and Working Life Expectancy Between Them**

Singapore, a Southeast Asian nation, is rapidly ageing. It has concurrently experienced rapid economic development. This has resulted in differences in the lifecourse experience – such as in opportunities for education and employment, in exposure to economic hardships, and in the availability of and access to preventive, promotive and curative healthcare – of successive cohorts of older adults, even if spaced by a few years. To capitalise on such cohort differences, two longitudinal surveys of older adults, aged 60 years and older at baseline – *Panel on Health and Ageing of Singaporean Elderly* (PHASE; 3 waves: 2009; 2011-12; and 2015; n at baseline = 4990), and *Transitions in Health, Employment, Social Engagement and Inter-generational Transfers in Singapore Study* (THE SIGNS Study; 3 waves: 2016-17; 2019; and 2023-24; ; n at baseline = 4549) – have been conducted in Singapore. While PHASE represents the cohort of Singapore citizens and permanent residents born between 1908 and 1949 (median birth year: 1937), THE SIGNS Study represents the cohort of those born between 1910 and 1956 (median birth year: 1946). In this presentation, Professor Malhotra will first provide an overview of PHASE and THE SIGNS Study, including the flow of participants across waves and the variables collected through questionnaires and physical measurements in the two surveys. Thereafter, he will present results from two multistate life table analyses – one based on transitions in health status over time and the other based on transitions in work/employment status – which compare health expectancy (years of remaining life expected to be lived in various states of health) and working life expectancy (years of remaining life expected to be spent working) - between the two surveys.