Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's Citizenship Affecting Participation in the Older Persons Care of Thailand

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Abstract

This research has three objectives. 1) To study the level of participation in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand. 2) To study the type of citizenship factors and characteristics of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship affecting participation in the older persons care. 3) To create discriminant function of the type of citizenship factors and characteristics of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship affecting classification of participation in the older persons care in Thailand. The sample size used in this study were 1,373 Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand who were identified using G * Power program and multi-stage random sampling. The instrument used to collect data was quantitative research by questionnaire at the reliability was 0.87. Statistics used in data analysis were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, canonical correlation analysis and discriminant analysis on all variables into the function. The results of this study revealed that the level of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand was at a high level ($\bar{x}$ = 3.80, S.D. = 0.59). Then, factors affecting the classification of participation in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand were 12 factors. Finally, the discriminant function type of participation in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in standardize was $\hat{Z}_{Participation} = 0.10x_1 + 0.12x_2 + 0.11x_3 + 0.09x_6 + 0.12x_7 + 0.31x_8 + 0.16x_9 + 0.09x_{10} + 0.19x_{11} + 0.17x_{12} + 0.35x_{13} + 0.14x_{14}$.

Keywords: Citizenship, Participation, Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers

Introduction

Thailand is no different from other countries because the number of older persons people in Thailand is increasing continuously as well. In 2020, Thailand will have an aging population of 12,272,000 people representing as 17.51 percent of total population. (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2017) The number of older people is increasing. In 2017, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand need to announce the problem of surveillance in various

local areas especially on surveillance of quality of life issues among the older persons (Office of Minister in Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 2017).

Public service provision through the "volunteer" process is a guideline for surveillance of older persons in many countries such as the United States, Europe and countries in Southeast Asia. In Thailand, public service is provided to the older persons as the volunteer service which is also known as the Older Persons Home Care Volunteers that was established under the concept of participatory management and the concept of developing the older persons care system by using community participation as a basis for older persons care support and undering the supervision of the local government. Participation in older persons care of older persons home care volunteers has become the main mechanism of the government to promote the older persons care in the community of Thailand. Due to participation and cooperation in the regular operation of community and local government organizations, the quality of life of the older persons improved. (Whangmahaporn, 2016a)

Even though in the year 2017, Thailand will have the number of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers nationwide increasing from 7.69 percent or 81,833 people (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 2017), the results of the evaluation in the operation of the local administration in the promotion of older persons care according to the National Older persons Plan No. 2 (2002-2021) was a large number of not pass the standard evaluation (Prachuabmoh et al., 2013) such as the budget problem is not enough, proportion of people who have knowledge of caring for the older persons on all people do not pass specifically the proportion and number of older persons care volunteers who receiving older persons care training. The number of subdistrict administrative organizations where supported operation or supported system for older persons care in their localities was only 65.20 percent (Office of Minister in Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 2016) and the participation in Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers was found to be low to moderate (Standard Social Development and Human Security Office, 2014). On the other hand, academic evidence showed that volunteers with a citizenship are positively relationship with participation (Bureekul et al., 2012; Abowitz & Hamish, 2006; Westheimer & Kahne, 2004; Siridhrungsri, 2017; Thaewanarumitkul, 2015).

For this reason, it is important to have a research study "Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's Citizenship Affecting Participation in the Older persons Care of Thailand" by taking factors of type and characteristics of the citizenship as an independent variable and lead to participation in older persons care in Thailand is monitored. The results can be used as a basis for developing democratic citizenship that will make the expansion of the performance of the subdistrict administrative organizations in the older persons care using volunteers. At last, these will lead to the self-reliant communities in the future.

Research Objectives

This research has three objectives. 1) To study the level of participation in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand. 2) To study the type of citizenship factors and characteristics of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship affecting participation in the older persons care. 3) To create discriminant function of the type of citizenship factors and characteristics of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship affecting classification of participation in the older persons care in Thailand.

Methods

This study used quantitative research method to analyze the classification of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers affecting the participation in older persons care in Thailand. The population of this study was Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand 81,833 people. (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 2017).The sample size of this study was Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand by using multi-stage random sampling. First step, the researcher determines the size of the sample by using the program G*Power and selecting Linear multiple regression: Fixed model, R^2 deviation from zero and specifying effect size $= 0.02$, error prob. $= 0.05$ and power (1-B error prob.) $= 0.95$. Owing to Unknown parameter estimated in the past, so that the researcher determined the size of the finished effect and choose a small effect (effect size $= 0.02$). The population of this study were large or N > 10,000 (Faul, Erdfelder, Lang, & Buchner, 2007: 124-125) and determined the confidence level was 0.95 with the maximum permissible error was 0.05 and number of predictors was 14. The sample size would be 1,373 people. Second step, the researcher calculated sample size as the subdistrict administrative organization 5,333 organizations by using Yamane (1973) formula for determining the sample size is given 372.09 and adjusted to 400 to be an integer. Third step, the researcher classified the stratified random sampling of non-proportional subdistrict administrative organization by region of Thailand.

After that the researcher randomly listed the sample units of subdistrict administrative organizations from each region until completed total of 100 subdistrict administrative organizations in each region. Finally, the researcher use simple random sampling on listed Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers from 400 subdistrict administrative organizations to get the sample size was completed 1,373 people.

The instrument used in this research was the questionnaire which was divided into 3 parts. First part, the questionnaire were about demographic data. This part was in a checklist form. Second part, the questionnaire were about 6 factors about Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship and 8 factors about the characteristics of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship. Third part, the questionnaire were about participation in the older persons home care 4 components as participation in practice / operation, participation in receiving benefits, participation in decision making and participation in evaluation. The second and third part of questionnaire, all items were anchored on a five point Likert scale ranging which Index of Item-objective of congruence (IOC) were 0.80-1.00 and Internal Coefficient $= 0.83$ and the reliability of the questionnaire based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient $= 0.87$.

Independent variables used in this research derived from the literature synthesis on the characteristics of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand. Variables understudy have constituted two main factors groups. The first factor group was the type of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship 6 factors which the researcher used the type of citizenship followed citizenship theory of Bureekul et al. (2012) who defined three types of citizens. First, the traditionalist or minimalist citizenship whose definition of citizenship is based on the respect of traditions. Second, the community oriented citizenship whose definition of citizenship relies on participation in the local community. Last, the modern or liberal citizenship for whom the exercise of citizenship equates to the exercise and rights and liberties.

Then, the researcher created negative citizenship factors which were contradicted factors or negative citizenship factors 3 factors that were independent variable has the opposite meaning to the presupposition. Although theory does not define the negative variables, it can create negative or contradicted factors that measure all components of the study both positive and negative can be

used to prove the variable (Akiyama & Kano, 2011). For this study, the researcher created contradicted factors which were 3 negative citizenship factors as independent variables has the meaning contrast with citizenship factor followed citizenship theory of Bureekul et al. (2012). Those negative citizenship factors would be consist of non-traditionalist or non-minimalist citizenship, non-community oriented citizenship and not interested in liberal nor modern citizenship.

The second factor group was characteristics of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship, we can conclude characteristics of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship to 8 characteristics which take to be component variable of characteristics of citizenship 8 factors as 1) Perceived citizenship rights of volunteers factor 2) Realize the duty and responsibilities of the volunteers factor 3) Democratic characteristics of volunteers factor 4) Law enforcement factor 5) Collaborative in community, economic, social or environmental development factor. 6) Involved in political activities factor 7) Mental health and sacrifice for the public factor and 8) Knowledge and skills in politics and government agencies factor as shown in Table 1. The dependent variable used in this study was the participation in the older persons care of older persons care volunteers. The researcher synthesized participation components in the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers. Review of concepts and theories related to public participation can be concluded that older persons care participation consisted of 4 components as 1) Participation in decision making 2) Participation in practice / operation 3) Participation in receiving benefits and 4) Participation in evaluation as shown in Table 2.

Table 1 shows synthesis of the component characteristics of citizenship factor groups

Component Characteristics / Literature	Lit.	Liberty	Rights Duty Responsibilities	Democratic Characteristics	Law Enforcement	Collaborative/ Community Development	Political Activities	Sacrifice /Public	Knowledge /Skills
Bureekul et al. (2012)	CRR	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abowitz & Hamish (2006)	RA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Faulconer (2004)	Diss.	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Westheimer & Kahne (2004)	CC	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ignatieff (1995)&Faulks (2000)	CC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
Siridhrungsri, Pinsuda (2017)	Diss.	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
Thewanaruemitkun, Parinya (2015)	CC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
(f) = Frequency		2	6	5	5	6	4	7	5

Note: Lit. = Literature Review; CC = Citizen Concept; CRR = Complete Research Report; Diss. = Dissertation of Doctoral Degree; RA = Research Article

Table 2 shows synthesis of participation components in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers

Component / Concept/Theory	Chapin (1972)	UNRISD (1978)	Fornaroff (1980)	Cohen & Uphoff (1981)	UN (1981)	Creighton (2005)	Borwornsak and Thawilwadee (2015)	TPSO (MSDHS) (2017)	f
Giving information/viewpoint	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	4
Consult	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	2
Decision making	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Practice / Operation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Planning	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	4
Evaluation	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	6
Receiving benefits	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	5

In the data analysis, the researcher used frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviation. For creating discriminant function, the researcher used Discriminant Analysis (DA) that divided participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers into 2 group and determined mean score of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-

at-Home Volunteers. First group has low level of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers, mean score of participation was 1.00-3.40 and in second group has high level of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers, mean score of participation was 3.41-5.00.

Results

Research result of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's Citizenship Affecting Participation in the Older Persons Care of Thailand can be summarized as follows.

Analysis result of frequency and percentage of general information, type of citizenship and level of participation of sample 1,373 respondents answered the questionnaires. The result showed that majority of respondents were female, 977 people or 71.16 percentage. Respondents were male, 396 people or 28.84 percentage. The respondents aged more than 55 years total 509 people or 37.07 percentage, the respondents aged between 36-55 years total 487 people or 35.47 percentage and the respondents aged between 25-35 years total 377 people or 27.46 percentage. For level of education, Junior high school level or below was 814 people or 59.29 percentage, senior high school level or equal was 391 people or 28.48 percentage and higher education was 168 people or 12.23 percentage. Majority type of citizenship was Community oriented citizenship 984 people or 71.97 percentage, Traditionalist or Minimalist citizenship 317 people or 23.09 percentage and Not Interested in Liberal nor Modern citizenship 72 people or 4.94 percentage. For level of participation, high level of participation in the older persons care of the older persons home care volunteers 1,168 people or 85.07 percentage while low level of participation in the older persons care of the older persons home care volunteers 205 people or 14.93 percentage.

Data analysis about level of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand by using mean and standard deviation found that in general participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand was in a high level ($\bar{x}$ = 3.80, S.D. = 0.59) and considered in each components showed that there were the highest level of participation 1 component, high level of participation 1 component and moderate level of participation 2 component by descending order as participation in practice / operation ($\bar{x}$ = 4.67, S.D. = 0.62), participation in receiving benefits ($\bar{x}$ = 4.12, S.D. = 0.59), participation in decision making ($\bar{x}$ = 3.29, S.D. = 0.60) and participation in evaluation ($\bar{x}$ = 3.13, S.D. = 0.56).

The results of the suitability tests of independent variables in the research was discriminant model fitness test. It was found that the independent variables of the two groups were the factors affecting classification of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand by Eigenvalue (λ) was between 0-1 and chi-squared (χ^2) equal to 48.13 so that predicted the participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand at level of significance at 0.00 consistent with hypothesis of research. It showed discriminant model fitness in this research as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 shows the result of Fitness Test

Group	Factor's Title	U Stat./Wilk's Lambda Test	χ^2	RC
1	Type of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers 's citizenship	$\lambda = 0.60$, Sig.= 0.00**	48.13	0.78
2	Characteristics of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's citizenship	$\lambda = 0.69$, Sig.= 0.00**		

The result of Fitness Test by using discriminant analysis (DA) revealed that the type of citizenship factors and characteristics of the citizenship, there were 14 factors in total had a high discriminant model fitness and canonical correlation (RC = 0.78) and factors affecting the classification of participation with statistically significant were 12 factors. They were 4 types of citizenship and 8 characteristics of citizenship accord with hypothesis of research and described factors with standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients for participation factor groups in descending order as 1) Mental health and sacrifice for the public factor (X_{13} $\beta = 0.35$) 2) Realize the duty and responsibilities of the volunteers factor (X_8 $\beta = 0.31$) and 3) Collaborative in community, economic, social or environmental development factor (X_{11} $\beta = 0.19$). The result can describe that if X_{13} factor change 1 unit, it will lead to change in discriminant score ($\hat{Z}$) of discriminant model 0.35 unit ($\beta = 0.35$) and it can create discriminant function to discriminate participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand in raw score and standardize. This discriminant function can correctly predict participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand in 60.10 percentage (Prediction Matrix, Hit Ratio; $R^2C = 0.61$) as shown in Table 4.

Raw score discriminant function was

$$\hat{Y}_{Participation} = Constant + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \ldots + w_{14}x_{14}$$

And substitute w for b; Canonical Discriminant Function Coefficients was

$$\hat{Y}_{Participation} = 0.15 + 0.12x_1 + 0.15x_2 + 0.09x_3 + 0.08x_6 + 0.10x_7 + 0.31x_8 + 0.16x_9 + 0.10x_{10} + 0.19x_{11} + 0.17x_{12} + 0.37x_{13} + 0.16x_{14}$$

Standardized discriminant function was

$$\hat{Z}_{Participation} = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \ldots + w_{14}x_{14}$$

And substitute w for β; Standardized Canonical Discrimination Function Coefficients was

$$\hat{Z}_{Participation} = 0.10x_1 + 0.12x_2 + 0.11x_3 + 0.09x_6 + 0.12x_7 + 0.31x_8 + 0.16x_9 + 0.09x_{10} + 0.19x_{11} + 0.17x_{12} + 0.35x_{13} + 0.14x_{14}$$

When $\hat{Z}_{Participation}$ = Standardized participation in older persons home care

Table 4 shows the results of factor analysis that affecting classification of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand.

Statistic of Analysis: Discriminant Analysis, DA

Function 1: Discriminant Function of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand

Samples: 1,373 **Constant:** 0.15 **U Statistic/Wilk's Lambda Test; Sig.** 0.00**   **Method:** Enter

Canonical Variates	β	b	t
X_1 Traditionalist / Minimalist citizenship factor	0.10	0.12	2.31
X_2 Community oriented citizenship factor	0.12	0.15	2.35
X_3 Modern / Liberal citizenship factor	0.11	0.09	2.49
X_4 Non-Traditionalist / Non-Minimalist citizenship factor	0.04	0.05	0.91
X_5 Non-Community oriented citizenship factor	0.07	0.05	1.85
X_6 Not Interested in Liberal nor Modern citizenship factor	0.09	0.08	2.09
X_7 Perceived citizenship rights of volunteers factor	0.12	0.10	2.36
X_8 Realize the duty and responsibilities of the volunteers factor	0.31	0.31	7.57
X_9 Democratic characteristics of volunteers factor	0.16	0.16	2.99
X_{10} Law enforcement factor	0.09	0.10	2.36
X_{11} Collaborative in community, economic, social or environmental development factor	0.19	0.19	3.97
X_{12} Involved in political activities factor	0.17	0.17	3.95
X_{13} Mental health and sacrifice for the public factor	0.35	0.37	7.90
X_{14} Knowledge and skills in politics and government agencies factor	0.14	0.16	3.18

		Level of Participation	Predicted Group Membership		Total
			Low	High	
Original	**Count**	Low	121	84	205
		High	432	736	1,168
	%	Low	59.00	41.00	100.00
		High	37.00	63.00	100.00

Chi-square; χ^2: 48.13 **Canonical Correlation; RC:** 0.78 **Prediction/Classification Matrix; Hit Ratio, R^2C:** 0.61

61.00 % of original grouped cases correctly classified.

Conclusion and Discussion

Research of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's Citizenship Affecting Participation in the Older Persons Care of Thailand have several issues for discussion.

From the first objective, level of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers's in Thailand analysis found that the level of participation in the older persons care of the Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand was at a high level and after examine each component discovered that it was found that one component was at the highest level which was participation in practice / operation and one component was in a high level which was participation in receiving benefits. The results of this research were not in line with the hypothesis of the research because subdistrict administrative organizations has encouraged people in the area to participate and cooperate with the local authorities in planning

and implementing older persons care. As a result, the level of participation in the older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand average was highest in participation in practice / operation and high in participation in receiving benefits (Kaewheed, 2016; Whangmahaporn, 2016b).

When considering each component, it was found that participation in practice / operation and participation in receiving benefits were in high level (Thiangtham, 2016; Rattanajinda, 2013). In contrast, research of Chaichana (2015) which studied on the evaluation of the performance of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers, it was found that participation in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers was in moderate level. In addition, when considering the results of the study level of participation in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand in terms of participation in decision making and participation in evaluation found that participation in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in this two component was in moderate level and confirm to hypothesis of research. This was due to the fact that the local development work of the subdistrict administrative organization in Thailand still lack of people's participation in planning, development projects and lack of participation from local people in planning, decision making, monitoring, and evaluation of the results of the program and project development. Especially in monitoring and evaluation, there was a lack of participation and not properly promoted by the government because the volunteers still lack of knowledge and understand your role in getting involved in planning, following up and checking in older persons care. The result consistent with participation theory of Bureekul et al. (2012) and Asawimalkit (2015) which described the state of political participation in local level of the people. It was the participation of the local people in the lowest level when compared with other levels of participation. Monitoring and evaluating the performance of the subdistrict administrative organizations, people have no chance to play a clear role but participation in this area was the most beneficial participation to the local people and it was important to planning, improving and developing the older persons care in order to be effective and consistent with the needs and development strategies for the older persons in Thailand.

From the second objective, the analysis of the factors affecting the classification of the participation level in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand revealed that type of citizenship affecting the classification of the participation level in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand with statistically significant and consistent with hypothesis of research. It was because type of citizenship was the classification of the characteristics of citizenship that implies the expression or behavior of a citizen. Citizenship was a factor that had closely relationship with participation because there was a relationship between the people and the state. While the state provided public protection, citizen are required to participate to maintain state institutions. Moreover, citizenship participation was also different under the regime cause different in the duty and types of citizenship. The results were accord with research results of Bureekul et al. (2012) who conducted research on citizenship in Thailand. The results showed that citizenship classification of people in Thailand significantly had a relationship with the participation patterns of the people at various level. Furthermore, it also accord with research result of Siridhrungsri (2017) who studied on education development for creating citizenship and participation. The research result shows that different type of citizenship were cause of the political participation of the people both at local and national levels differ statistically significant. Analysis of the factors affecting the classification of the participation level in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand found that characteristics of citizenship affecting the classification of the participation level in older persons care of Care-for-

the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand with statistically significant and consistent with hypothesis of research. Characteristics of citizenship referred to the qualities or components that can be measured in terms of citizenship and citizenship was also related to people's participation. People who had high citizenship characteristics, they will be a high tendency to engage in various state activities or in other words citizenship characteristics were correlated with people's participation in the same direction. This research result confirm to the theory of participation of Bureekul et al. (2012), Abowitz & Hamish (2006), Westheimer & Kahne (2004), Siridhrungsri (2017) and Thaewanarumitkul (2015) which described in the same way that citizenship characteristics had closely relationship with participation because citizenship participation was a component in type of citizenship. Citizenship was a matter of enthusiasm for participation or willing to accept the basis of rights, liberty of the person and the responsibility to participate in matters that are public. So citizenship characteristics were ethics of participation which consist of rights, responsibility and several essential attributes. Development in democratic rule will be successful, if people have "citizenship" and have participation in democratic processes for the sake of democracy. In consequence, characteristics of citizenship affecting the classification of the participation level in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand with statistically significant.

Recommendations

From the research results, subdistrict administrative organizations should accelerate the promotion and support of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in their area to participate in the decision making and evaluation process with the local authorities to be more concrete. Relevant agencies such as the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security should define development guidelines of the older persons home care volunteers's citizenship to improve beyond the traditionalist or minimalist citizenship. Citizenship development should focus on the conditions of the area in order to maximize effective performance of the older persons care in Thailand.

For the next research, mixed methods research should be developed to create a model for participation development in planning and monitoring in older persons care of Care-for-the-Older Person-at-Home Volunteers in Thailand.

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