

Reported Changes in Functioning Among Older Filipinos

by

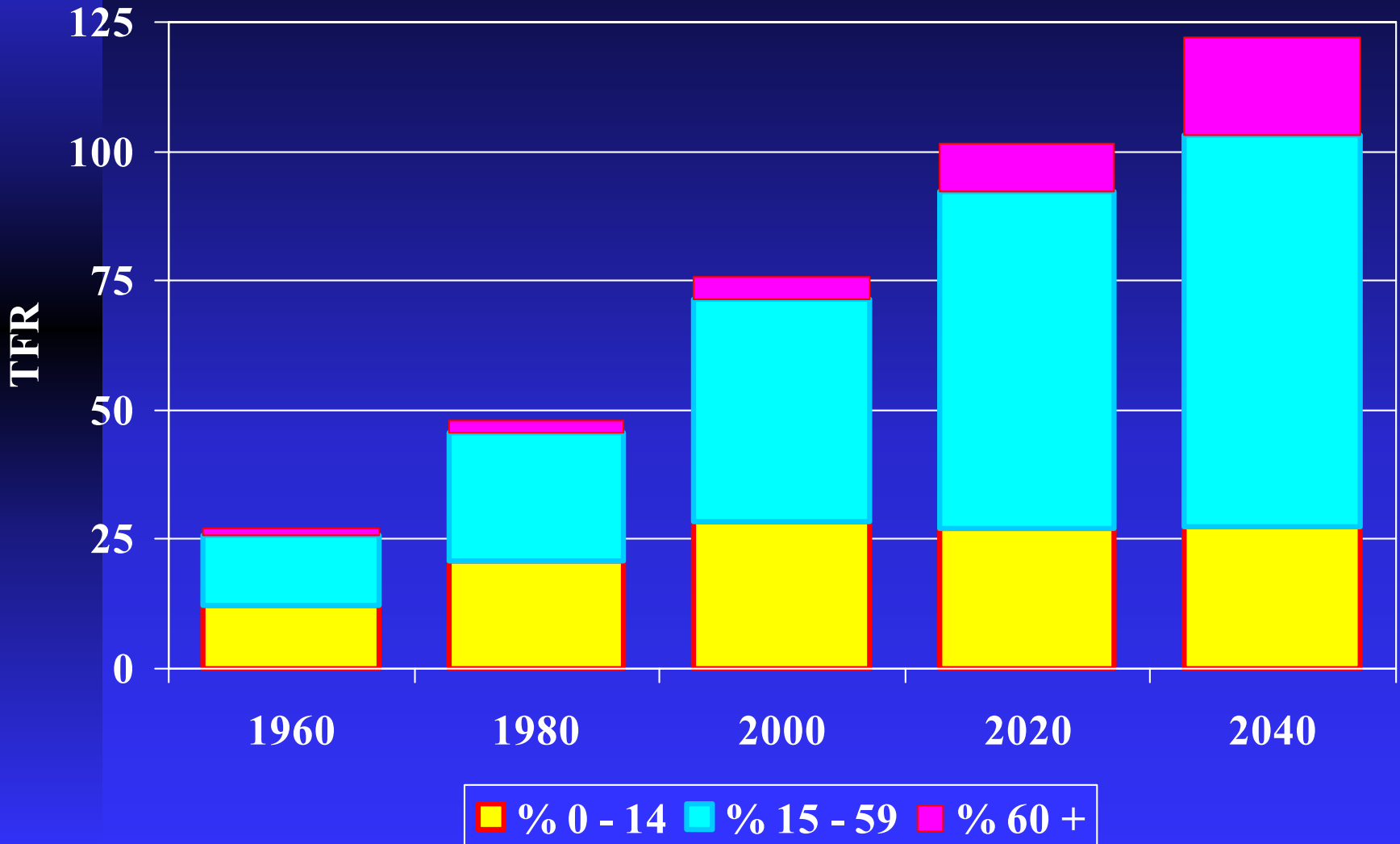
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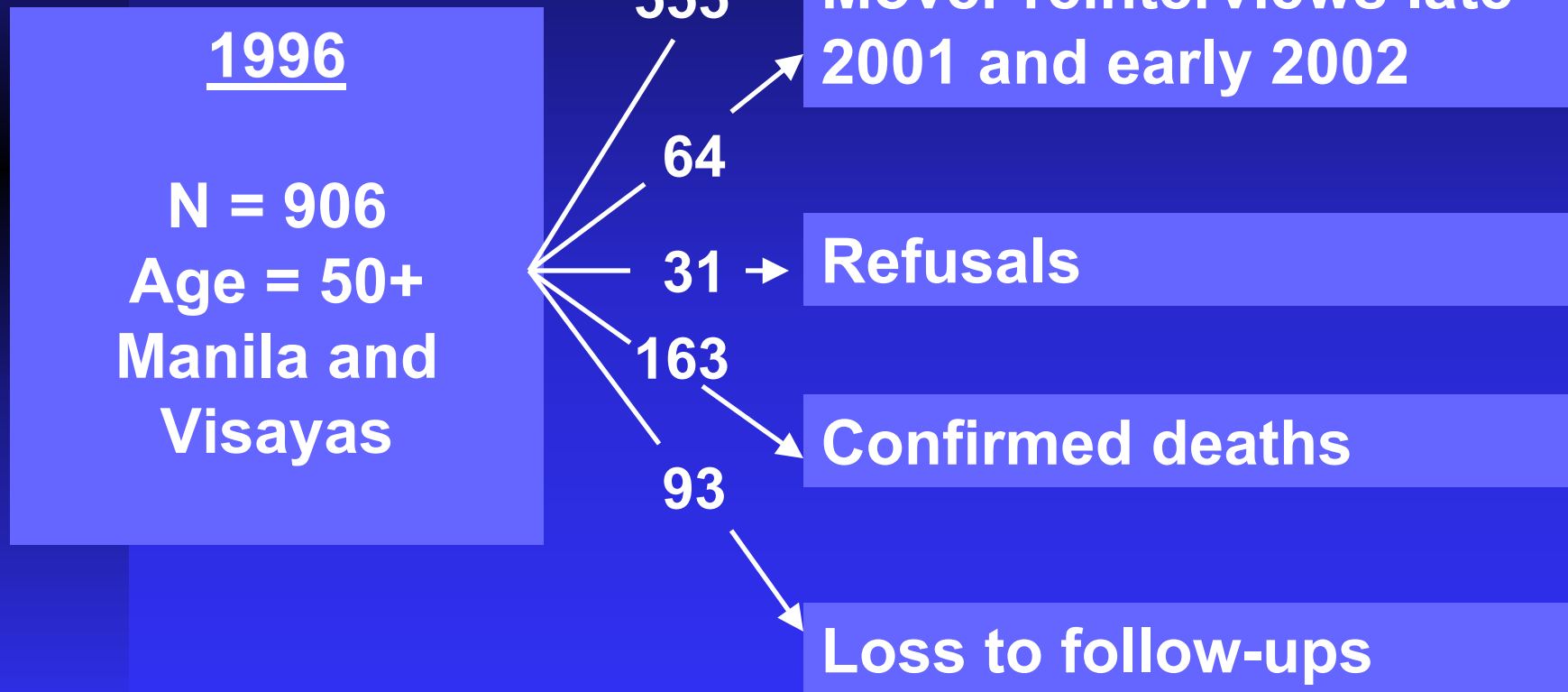
Population of the Philippines, 1960 to 2040, by age group



The Changing Demography of the Philippines

	<u>1960</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2040</u>
Population in millions	27	76	142
TFR	7.3	3.6	2.1
e0	48	70	78
% 60+	4.8	5.5	15.4

Philippine Survey of the Elderly



Composition of the 55+ sample

	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>
Average age	66.5	66.9
Percent female	61.1	60.4
Percent married	52.1	55.5
Percent rural	54.2	57.1
Percent no education	12.7	10.1

Measures

1. Nagi items: Ability to perform basic bodily movements, like raising arms or walking.
2. Activities of Daily Living (ADLs): Ability to perform survival tasks, like dressing and eating.
3. Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs): Ability to maintain a living environment, like shopping and preparing meals
4. Self-Assessed Health: A person's own evaluation of their health as excellent, very good, good, fair, poor.
(Mabuti, Mabuti Mabuti)

Four Analytical Steps

- 1. Using samples aged 55 and older in 1996 and 2000, we compare proportions reporting specific health problems**
- 2. Using logistic regression, we determine whether changes are due to changes in population composition, for example, age and sex.**
- 3. We compare changes across specific age groups.**
- 4. Using a question that asks respondents to compare current health with past health, we examine whether actual change matches reported change.**

Percent with Nagi functioning difficulties

	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>
Lifting	23.5	32.3
Walking	20.7	28.7
Climbing	18.0	28.7
Any one	32.4	43.8

Percent with ADL difficulties

	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>
Walking in house	6.5	11.5
Bathing/toileting	4.5	8.0
Dressing	3.9	6.3
Eating	2.9	4.6
Any one	9.1	12.7

Percent with IADL difficulties

	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>
Using transportation	12.8	18.5
Shopping	11.0	17.6
Preparing meals	8.3	13.8
Light housework	8.1	13.8
Managing money	6.5	9.4
Any one	14.8	20.7

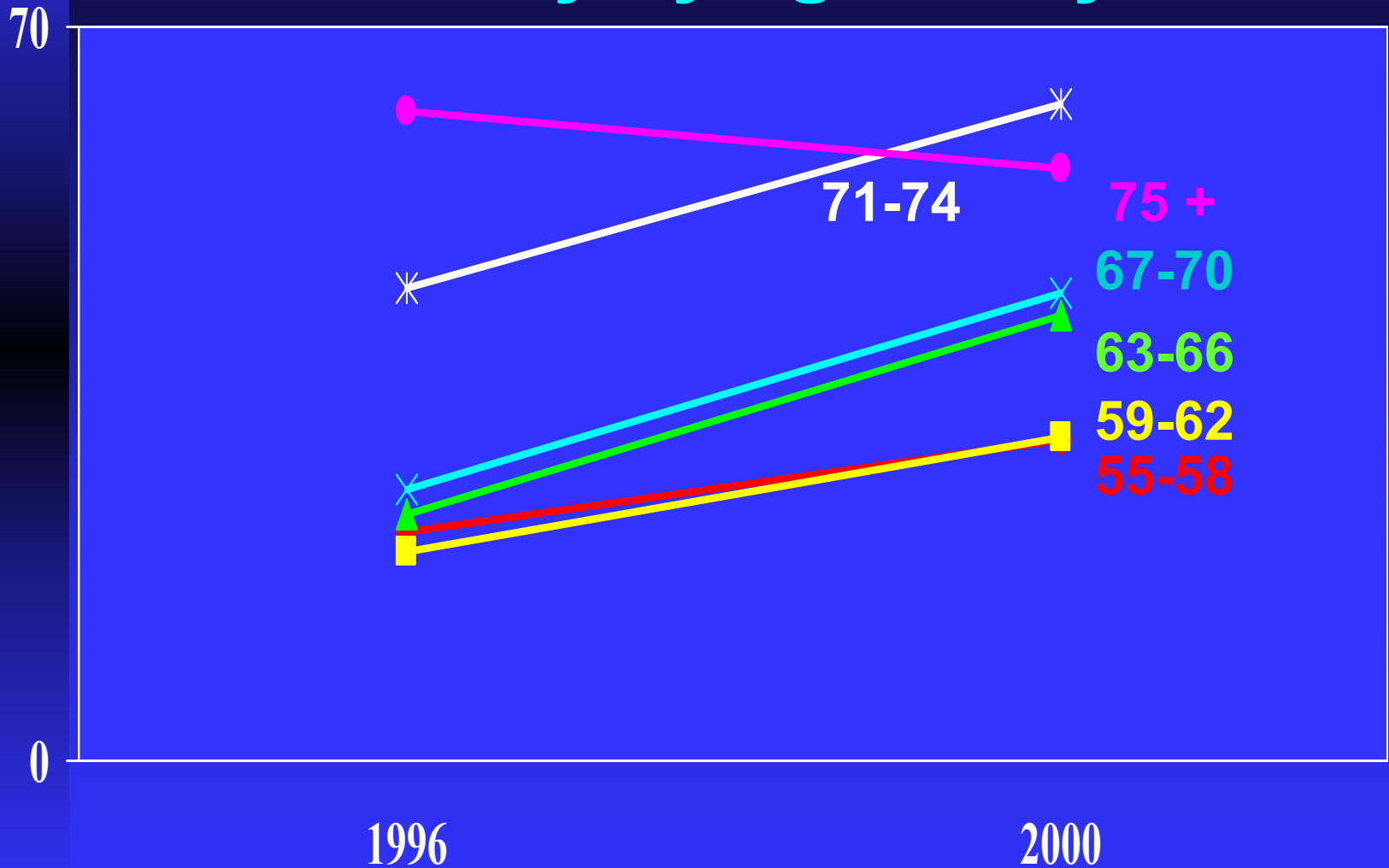
Reports of Self-Assessed Health

	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>
Excellent	0.9	1.0
Very good	8.2	5.1
Good	28.7	31.5
Fair	46.1	45.0
Poor	16.2	17.5

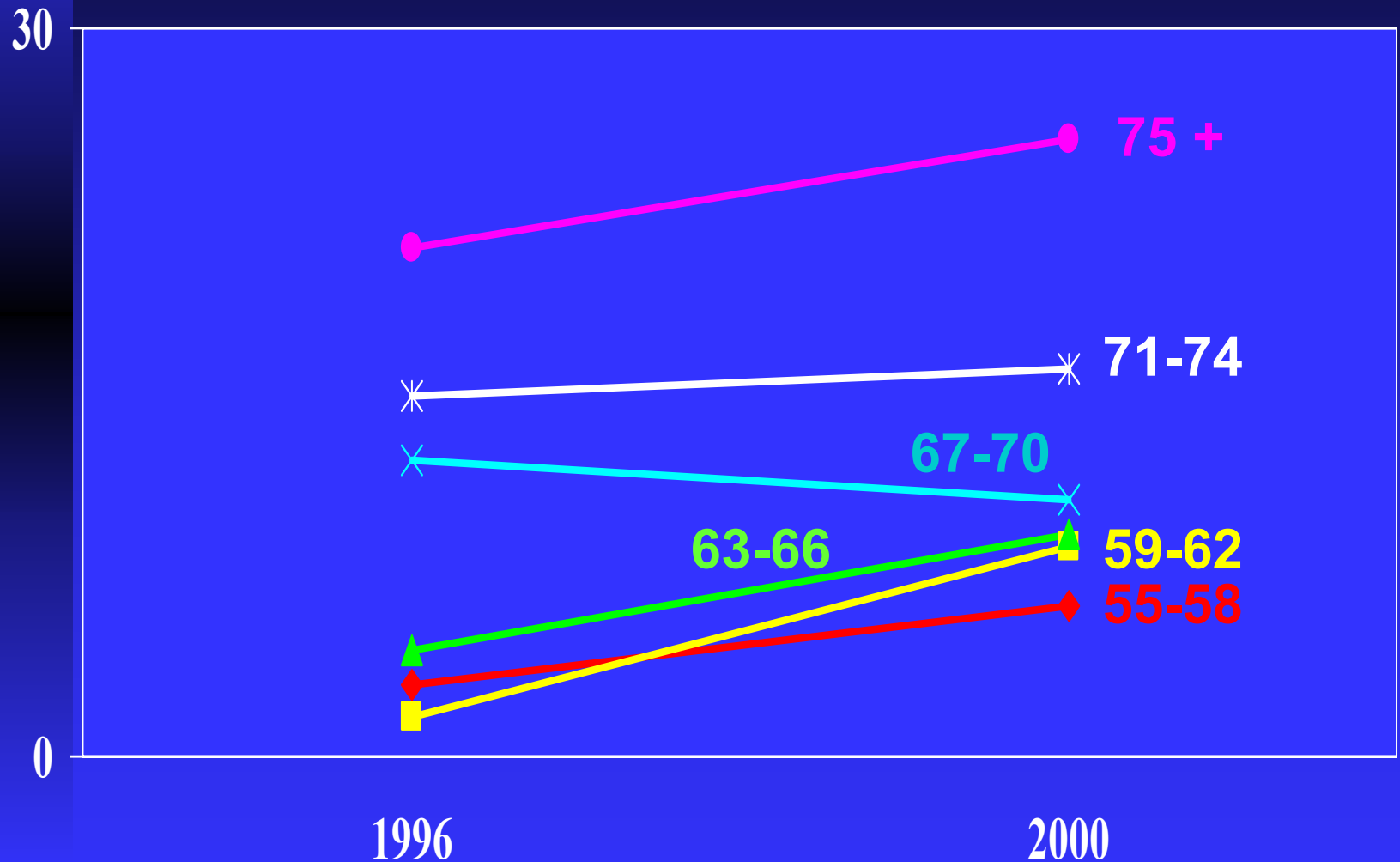
Logistic regression odds ratios

	Nagi	ADL	IADL	Poor SAH
1996	---	---	---	---
2000	1.67	1.39	1.46	n.s.
Age	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.05
Female	1.57	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Married	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Rural	0.70	n.s.	0.66	1.50
No educ	---	---	---	---
Primary	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
More	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.48

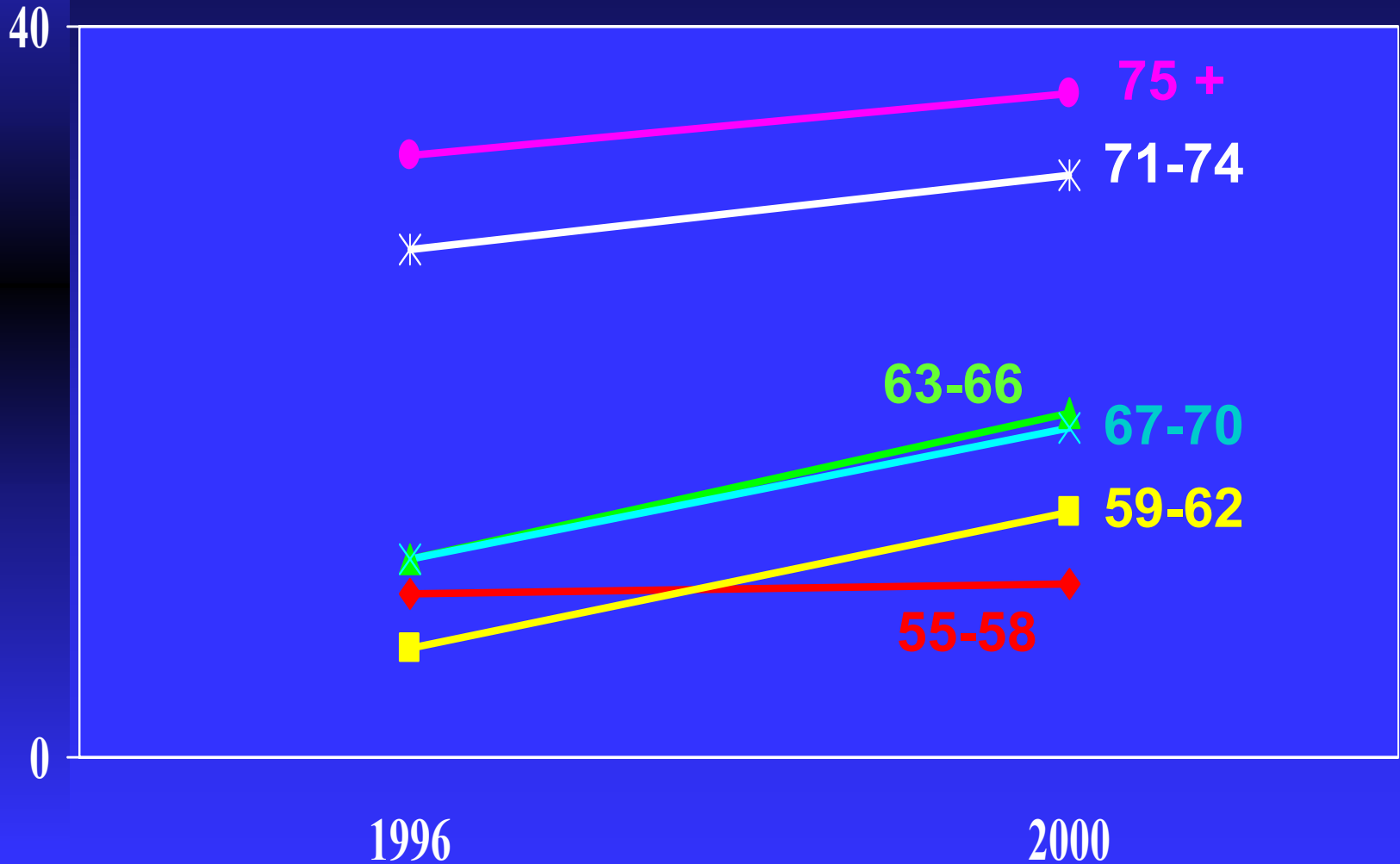
Percent having at least one Nagi difficulty by age and year



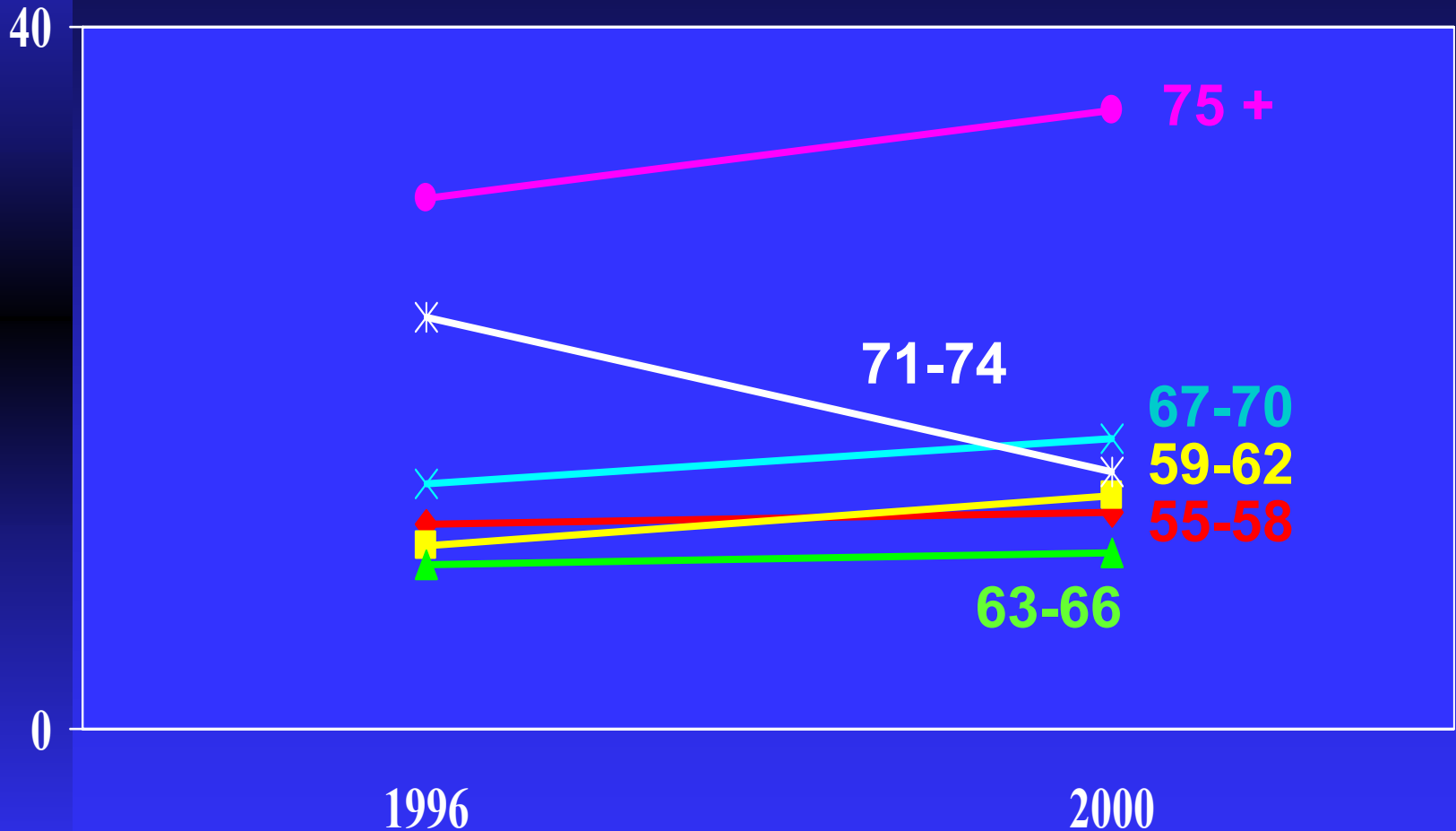
Percent having at least one ADL difficulty by age and year



Percent having at least one IADL difficulty by age and year



Percent reporting poor self-assessed health by age and year



1996 functional health results by 2000 followup status

	Responded in 2000	Died	Alive, DNR in 2000
% Nagi difficulty	24.0	46.7	21.0
% ADL difficulty	5.2	18.8	7.4
% IADL difficulty	10.4	30.8	7.8
% Poor SAH	11.4	30.1	9.0

What About Changes in Severity?

1. **No Nagi limitations**
2. **Mild** = has Nagi limitations but none severe
3. **Moderate** = has Nagi limitations, 1 or 2 severe
4. **Severe** = has Nagi limitations, all severe

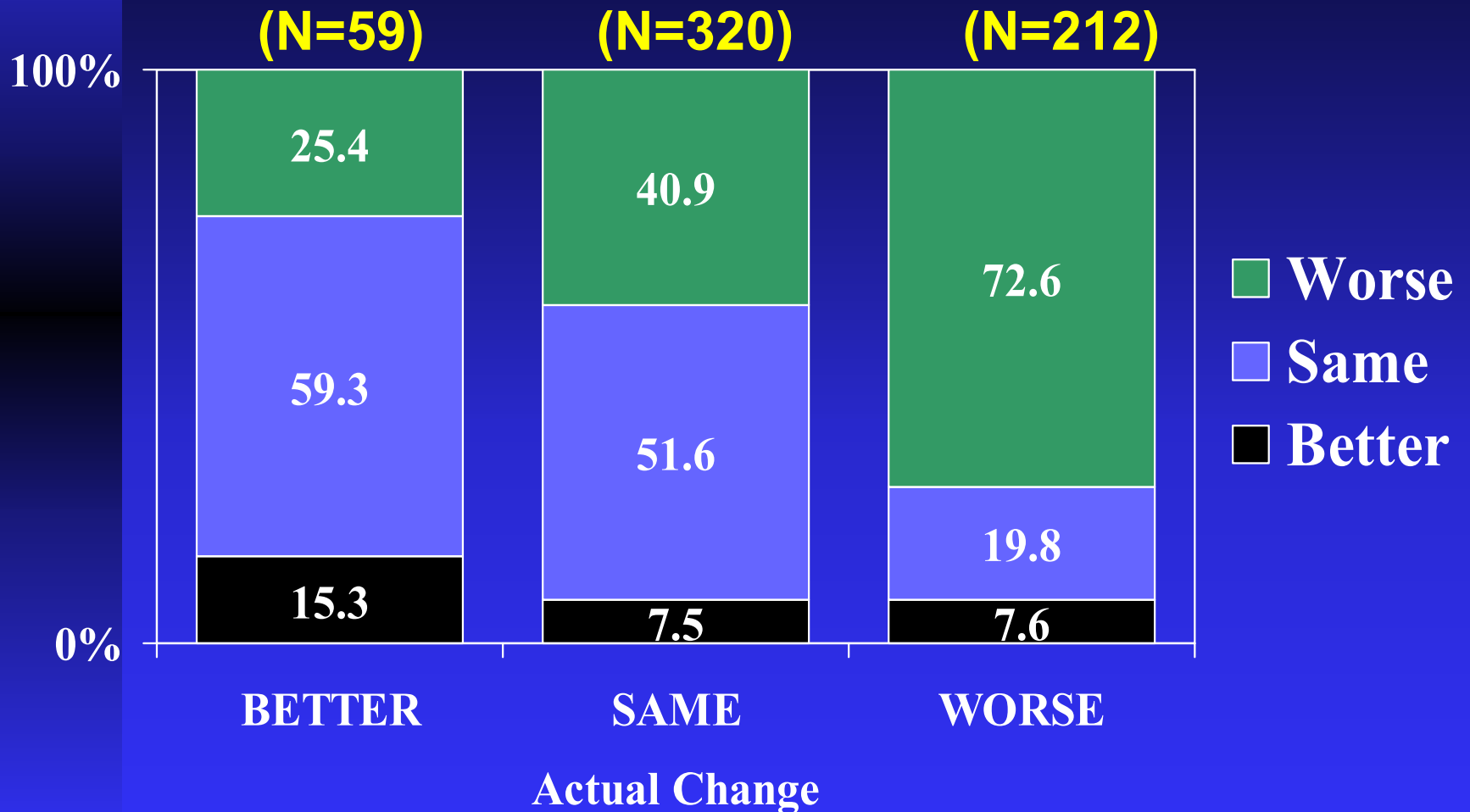
* Change in health can be measured by comparing severity in 1996 versus 2000

Distributions of Reported and Actual Change in Nagi Functioning

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Reported*</u>
Better	10%	9%
About the same	54%	41%
Worse	36%	50%

* Using the question: How is your health today compared to how it was in 1996? Is it better, about the same, or worse?

Reported Change by Actual Change



Conclusion



Like Taiwan, reporting of functional health problems is increasing in the Philippines

Why this is happening is a puzzle that we need to work out.