

**THE EFFECTS OF FERTILITY
DECLINE ON FAMILY STRUCTURE
AND SUPPORT FOR OLDER PERSONS
IN LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA**

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Goals of the Analysis:

- How does intergenerational support change in the course of socio-economic development and to what extent is this change associated with demographic transformations?
- In today's presentation we explore variation in family structures and support across settings experiencing fertility transitions at different times

DATA:

- **Latin America**
 - ◆ 2001 PAHO surveys on Salud, Bienestar y Envejecimiento en América Latina y el Caribe (SABE)
 - ◆ Urban Samples
- **Asia**
 - ◆ 2000 Philippine Survey of the Near Elderly and Elderly
 - ◆ 1999 Survey of Health and Living Status of the Elderly (TES) in Taiwan

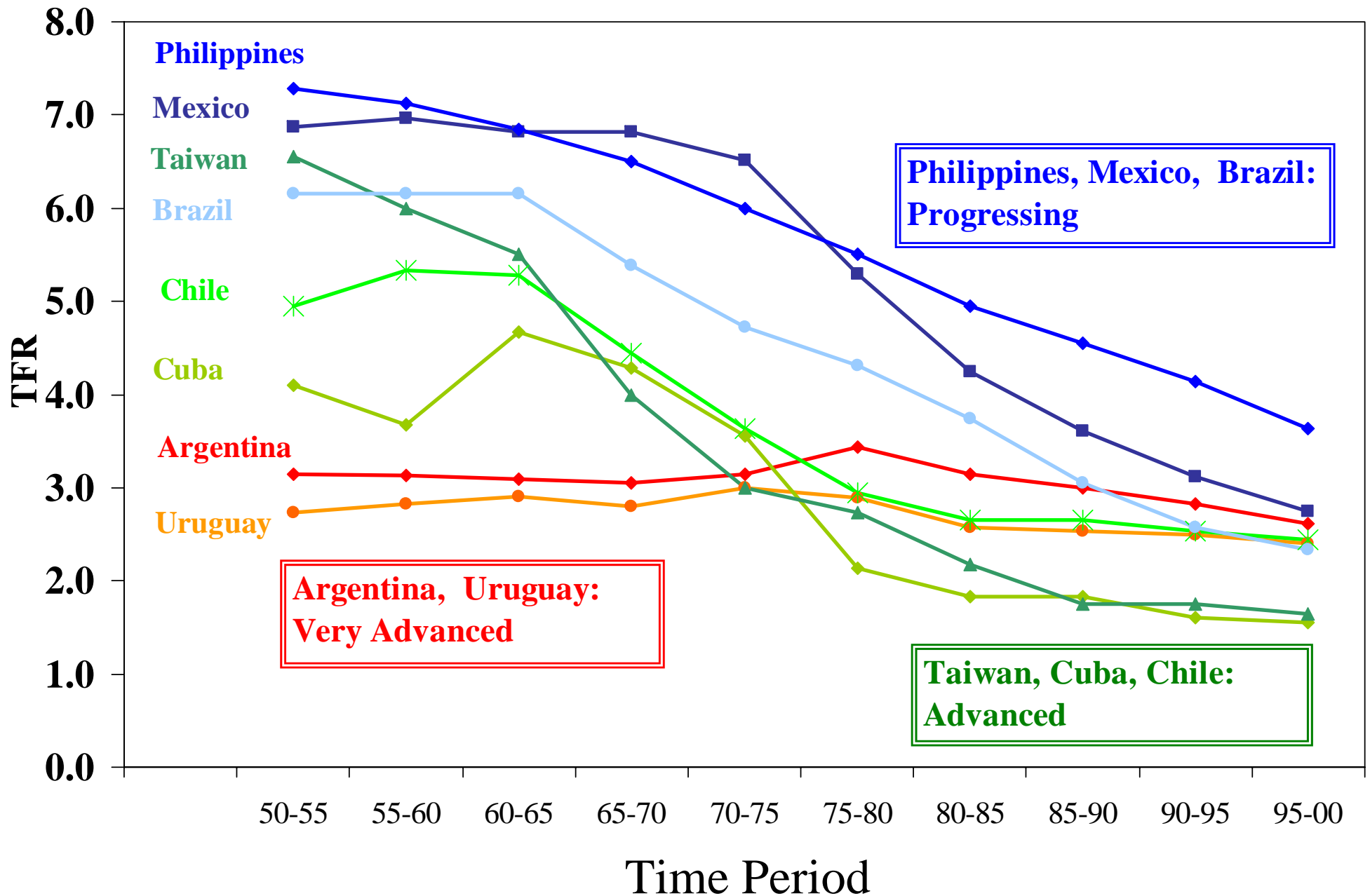
SAMPLES

- Cross-sectional
- Sample Sizes range from 469 in Philippines to 3373 in Taiwan (SABE samples between 1039 and 2143)
- All data are weighted for sampling and attrition

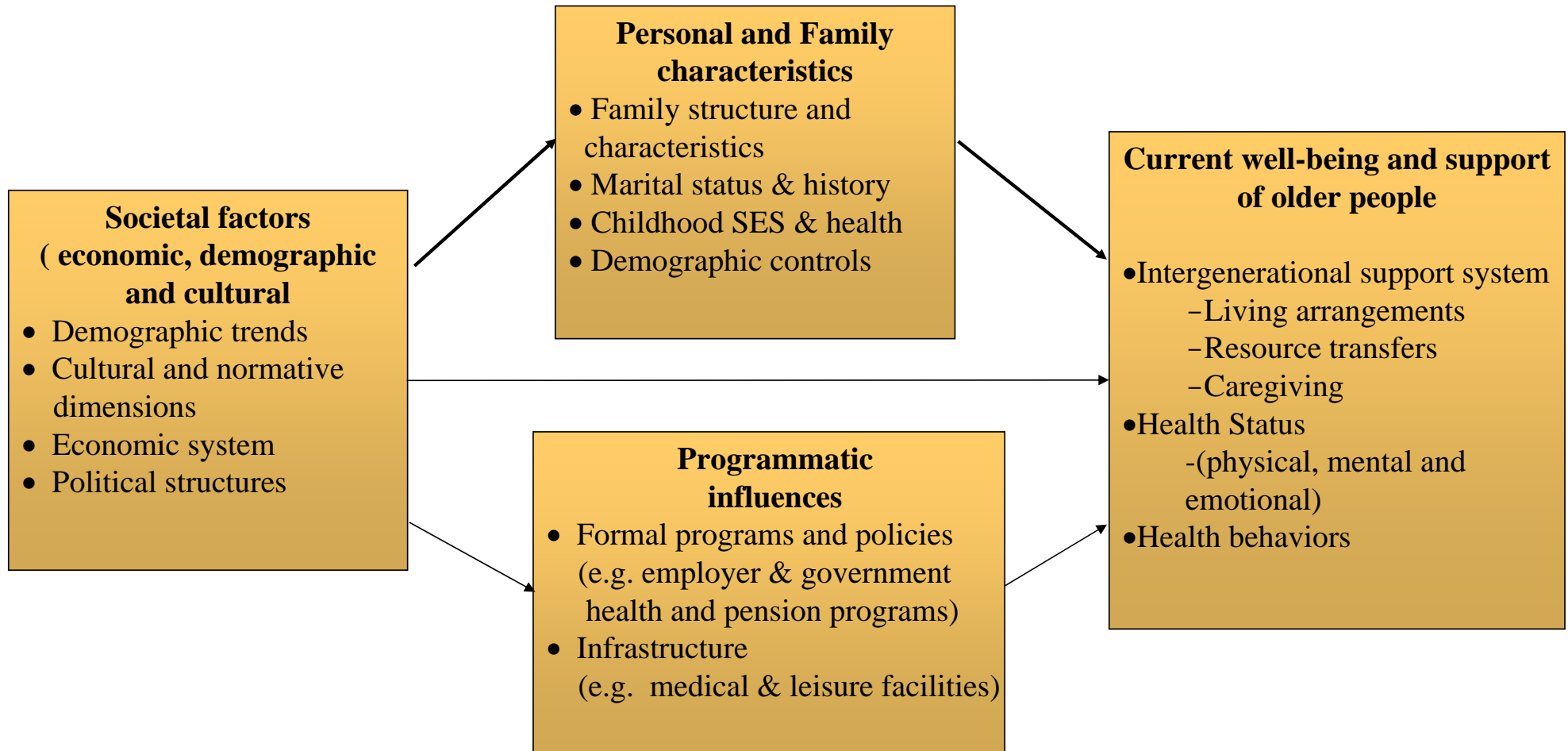
BACKGROUND

- Multiple demographic changes lead to transformation of family structure
- Caldwell's theory asserts shift in intergenerational support with development

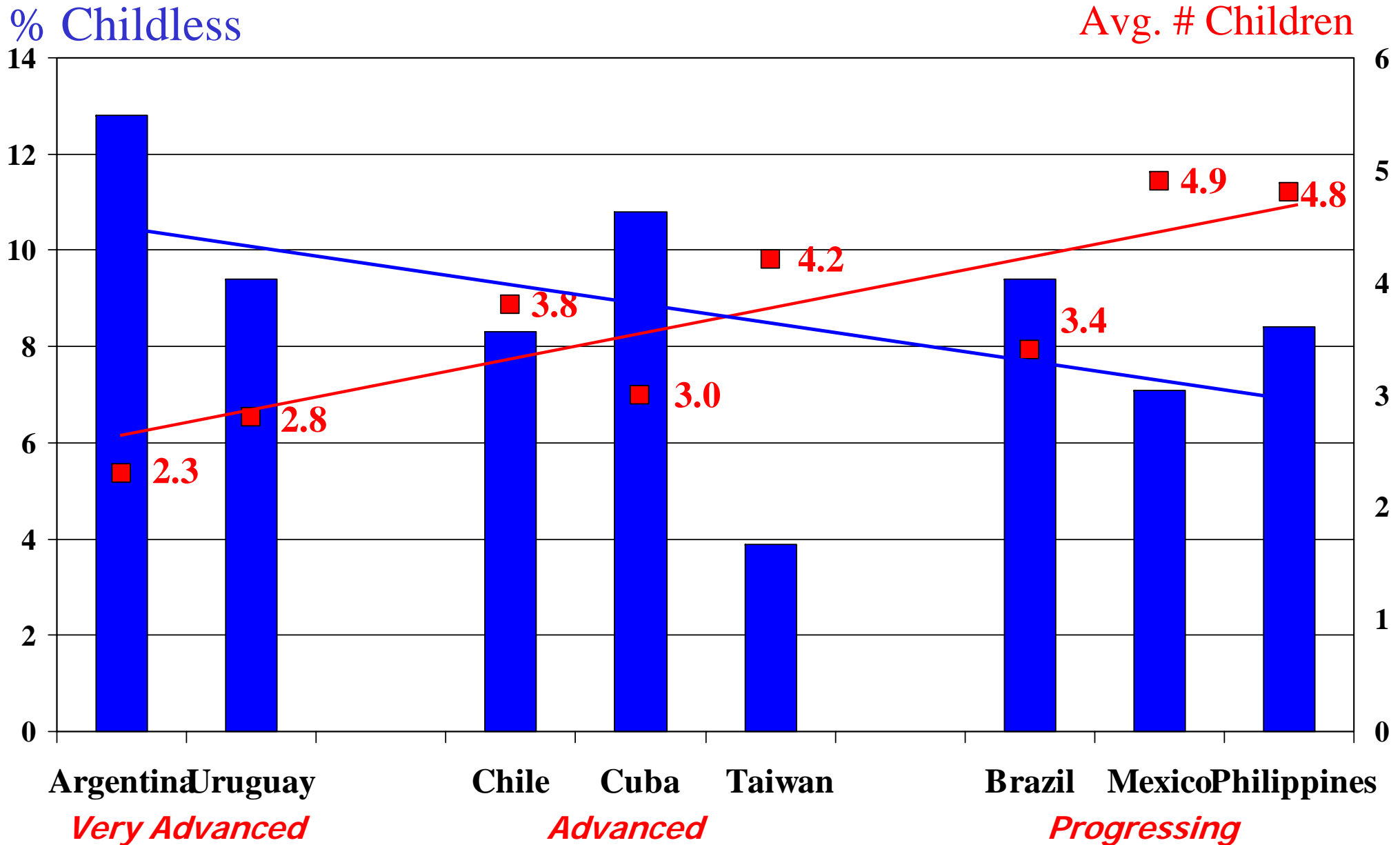
Typologies of Fertility Transitions



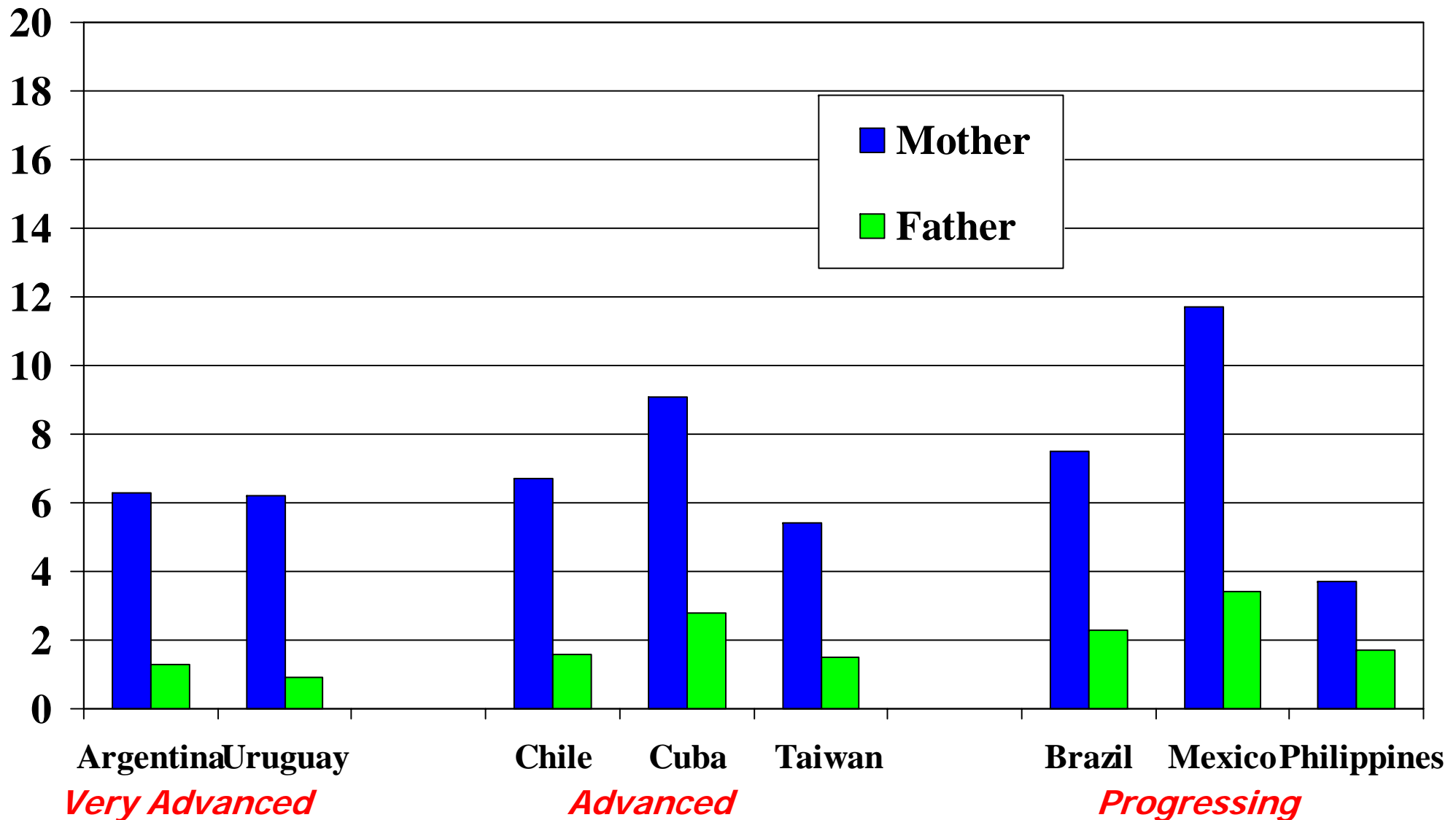
Conceptual framework of factors affecting health and support of older people



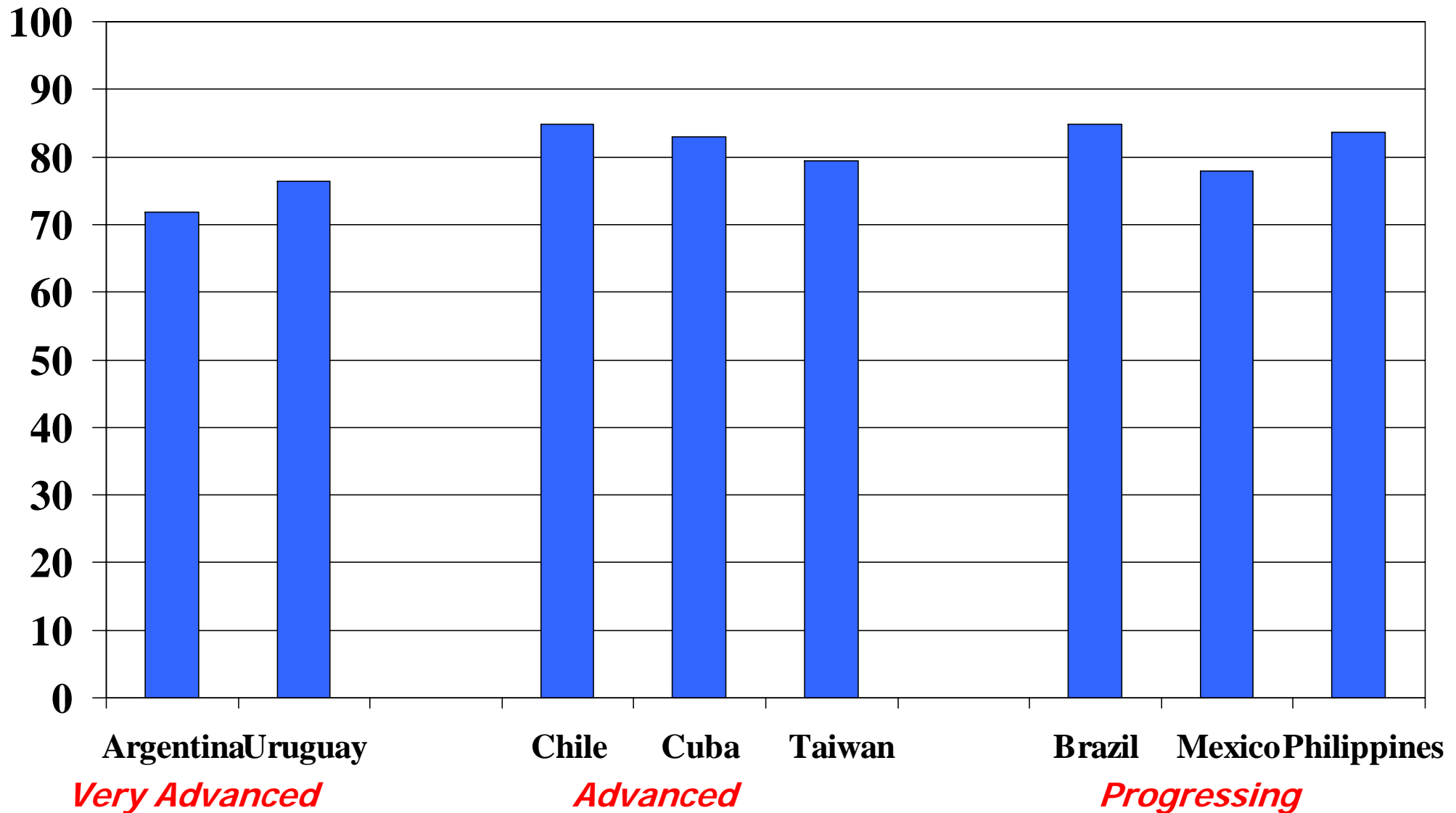
Fertility Characteristics: Percent Childless and Average Number of Children



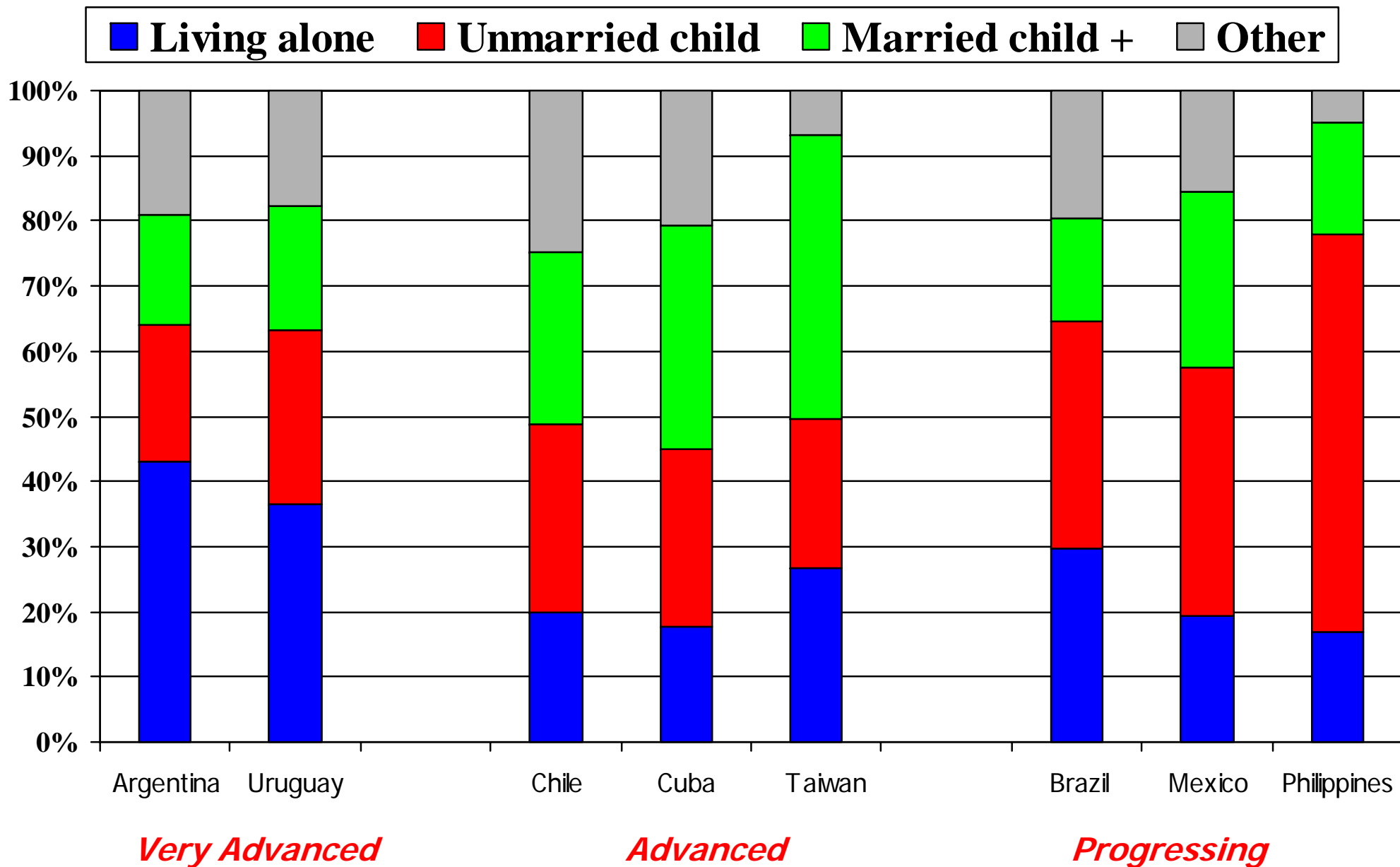
Other living Kin: Percent of Persons Aged 60 and over with Surviving Mother or Father



Other Living Kin: Percent of Persons Aged 60 and Over with one or more Surviving Siblings

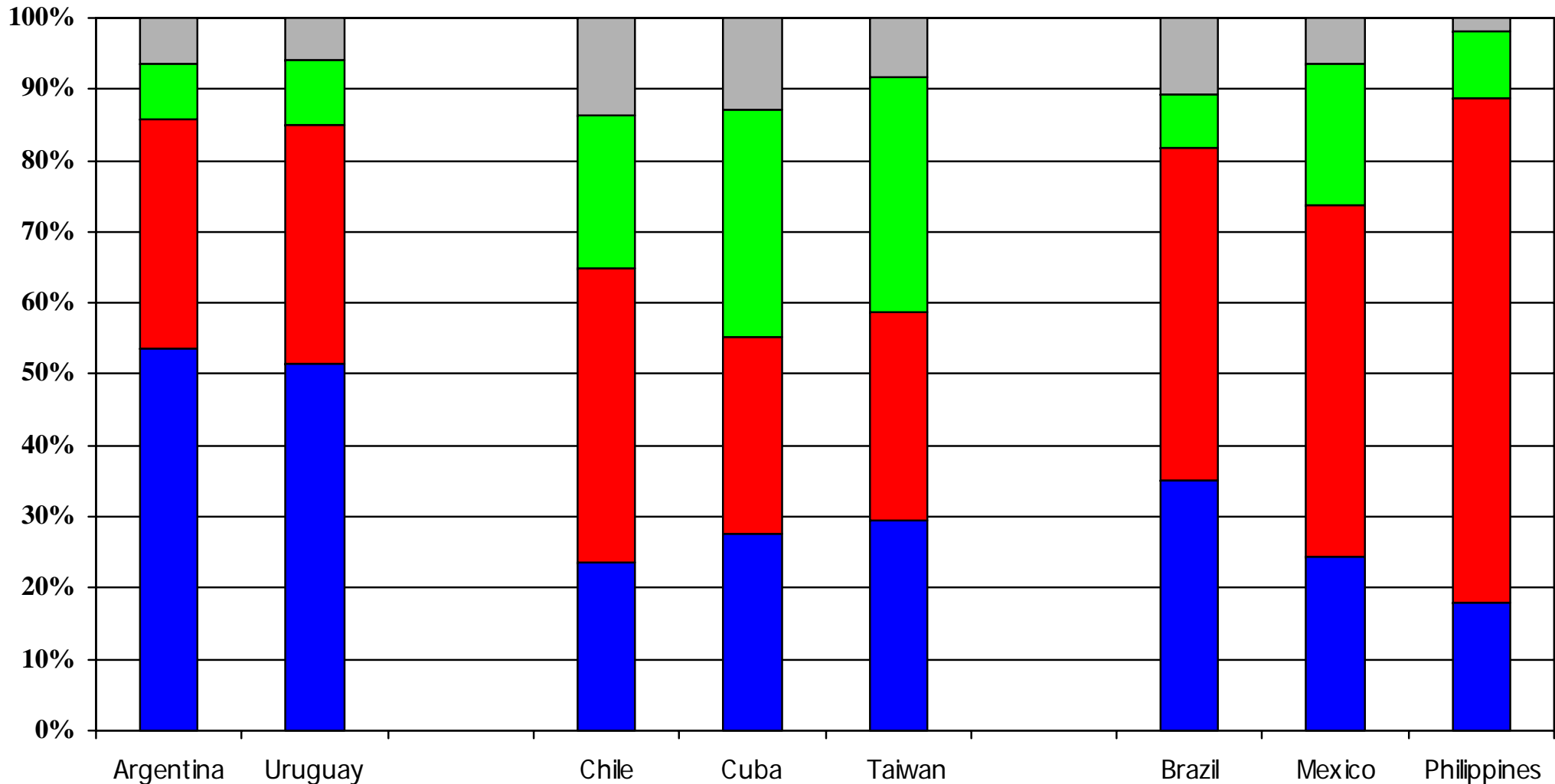


Living Arrangements: Unmarried Persons aged 60 and Older, 1999-2001



Living Arrangements: Married Persons aged 60 and Older, 1999-2001

■ Spouse Only
 ■ Unmarried child
 ■ Married child +
 ■ Other



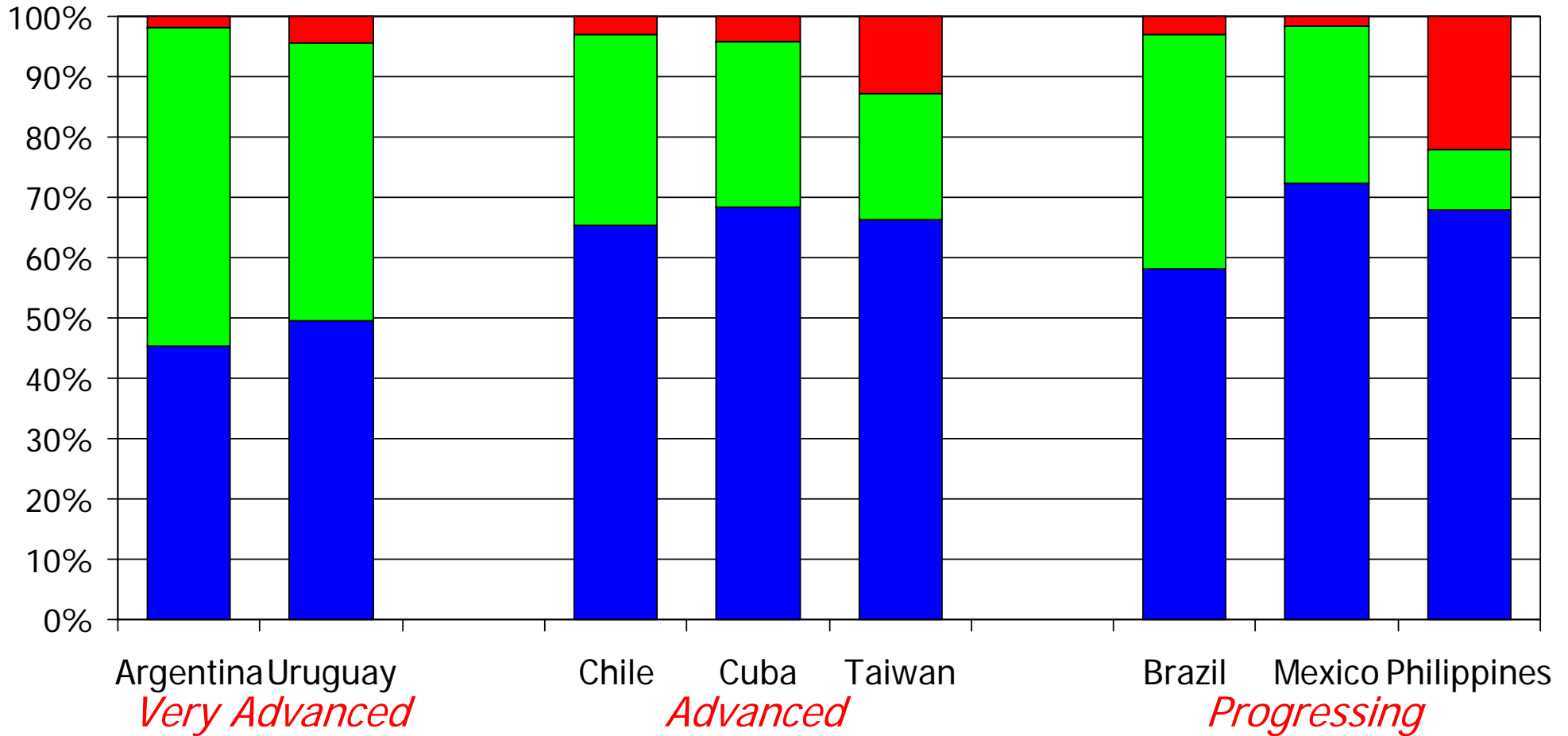
Very Advanced

Advanced

Progressing

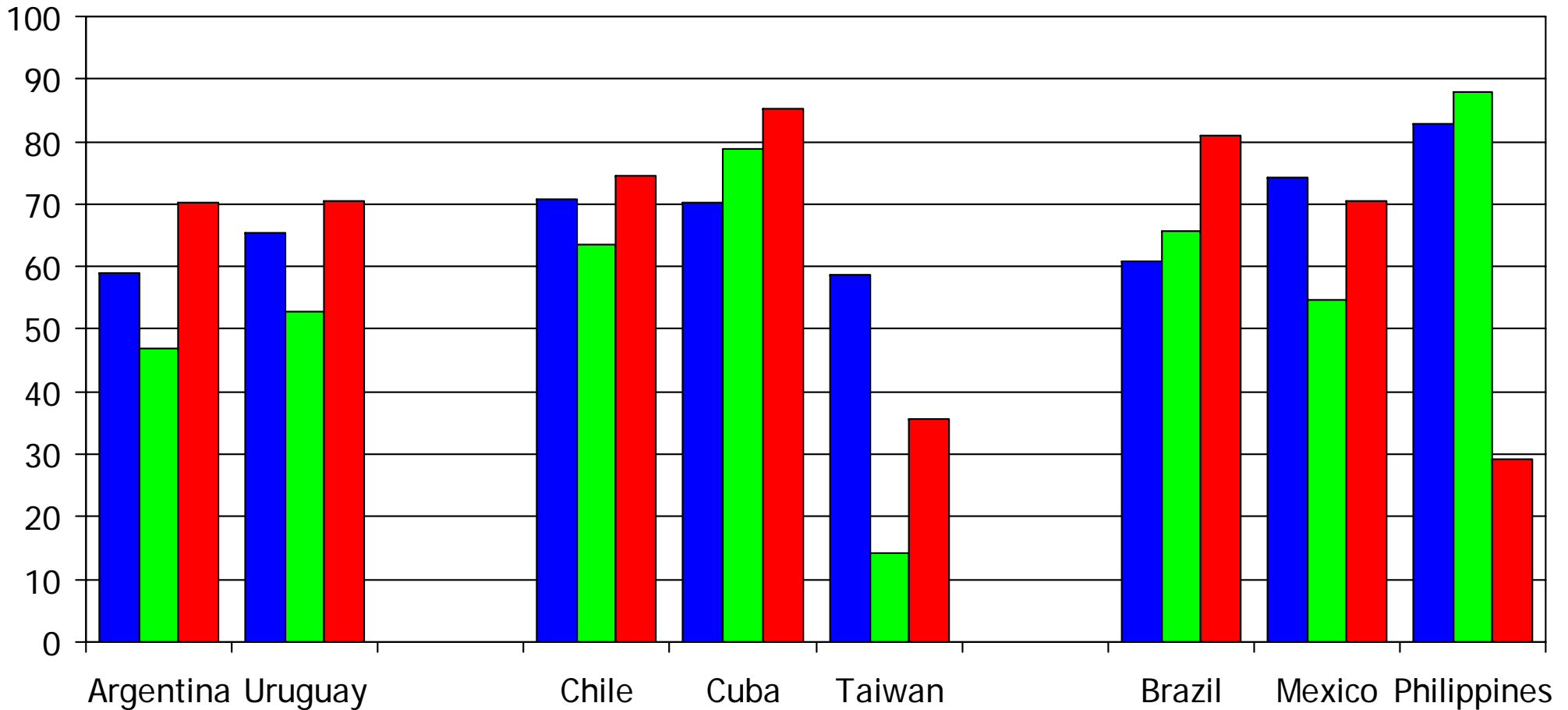
Proximity to Nearest Child: Persons aged 60 and older ,1999-2001

■ Co-resident ■ Near ■ Far



Percent Receiving Family Support by Type of Support & Transition Stage

■ Financial
 ■ Goods
 ■ ADL/IADL



Very Advanced

Advanced

Progressing

Conclusions

- **Timing of fertility transitions affects the kin availability and support of older people in developing countries. At more advanced stages:**
 - ◆ Childlessness increases and family size decreases
 - ◆ Fewer report mothers alive
 - ◆ Fewer co-reside with children but have children nearby.
 - ◆ Financial/material support is less common, but ADL/IADL about the same.
 - ◆ Support from children is greater for unmarried than married elders, but support of all types from children (coresident or non-coresident) is lower.

Conclusions

- **Regional Differences also matter:**
 - ◆ Latin Americans more likely to report a living mother, potentially due to different ages at childbearing
 - ◆ Proportions with their nearest child long distance is higher in Taiwan and the Philippines than Latin America, possibly reflecting migration patterns.
 - ◆ More Latin Americans receive IADL/ADL help than other types of support, while in Taiwan and the Philippines, it is the least commonly reported type.