

Patterns of Familial Support Among Older Asians: A Comparative Overview

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Objectives

- # Highlight the importance of old-age support as a policy issue in Asia
 - # Present an overview of levels and patterns of familial support among older adults in several Asian settings
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Support measures (1)

- # Living arrangements
 - # Contact with children
 - # Financial support (receipt and provision)
 - # Material support (receipt and provision)
 - # Care for grandchildren (provision)
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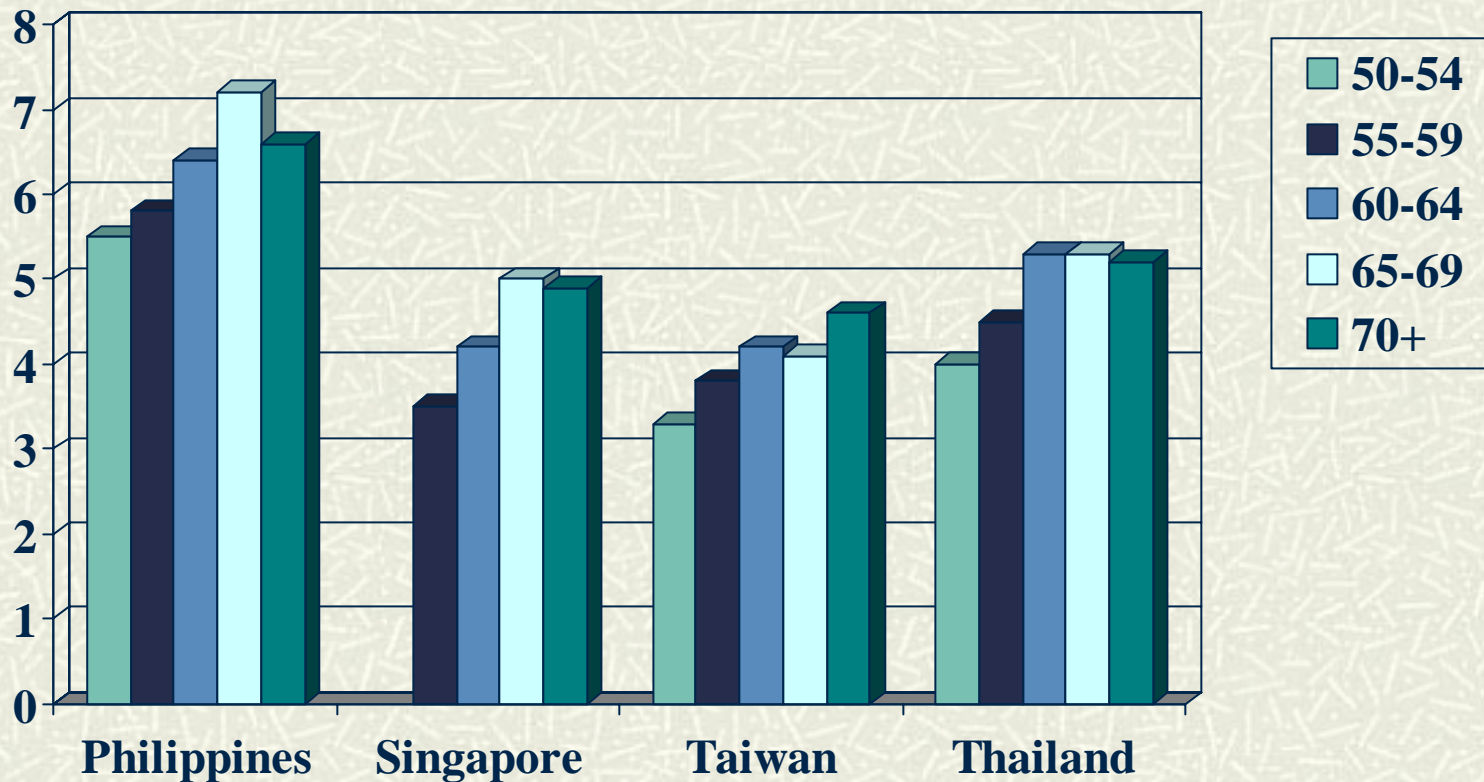
Support measures (2)

- Direction of support flows (financial and material)
 - Received and provided
 - Received, did not provide
 - Provided, did not receive
 - Neither received nor provided
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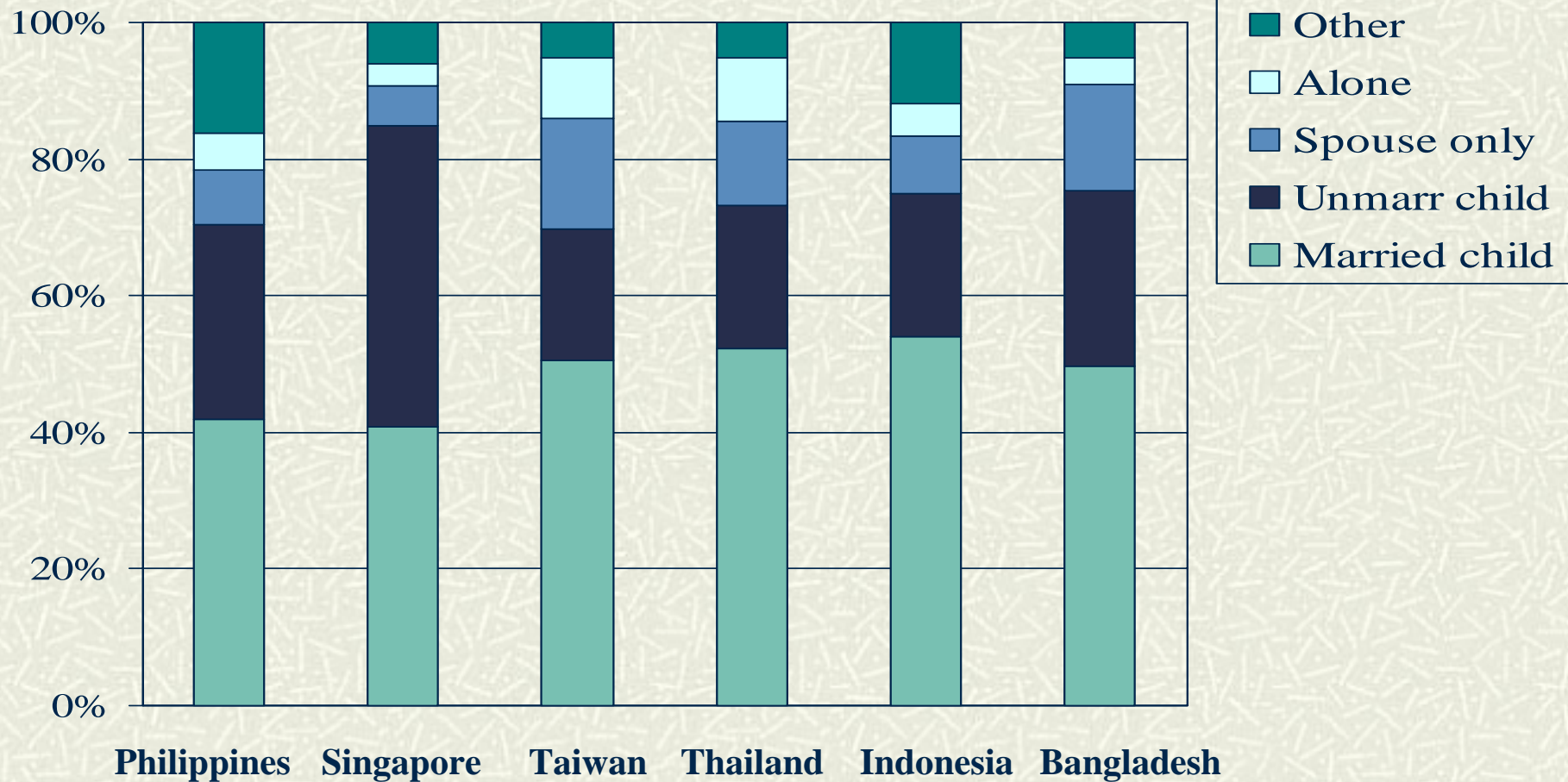
Kin availability

	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Thailand</u>
Percent with living:				
Spouse	54.1	50.8	67.4	62.6
Parent	13.6	n.a.	7.7	8.3
Child	96.1	95.7	95.8	95.6
Son	89.9	89.0	90.8	88.9
Daughter	91.7	86.7	87.1	89.4
Grandchild	92.5	n.a.	89.8	92.3
Sibling	97.7	n.a.	82.8	83.2
Mean # living children:				
Total	6.7	4.7	4.4	5.3
Unmarried	2.2	n.a.	0.9	1.0
Married	4.5	n.a.	3.5	4.3

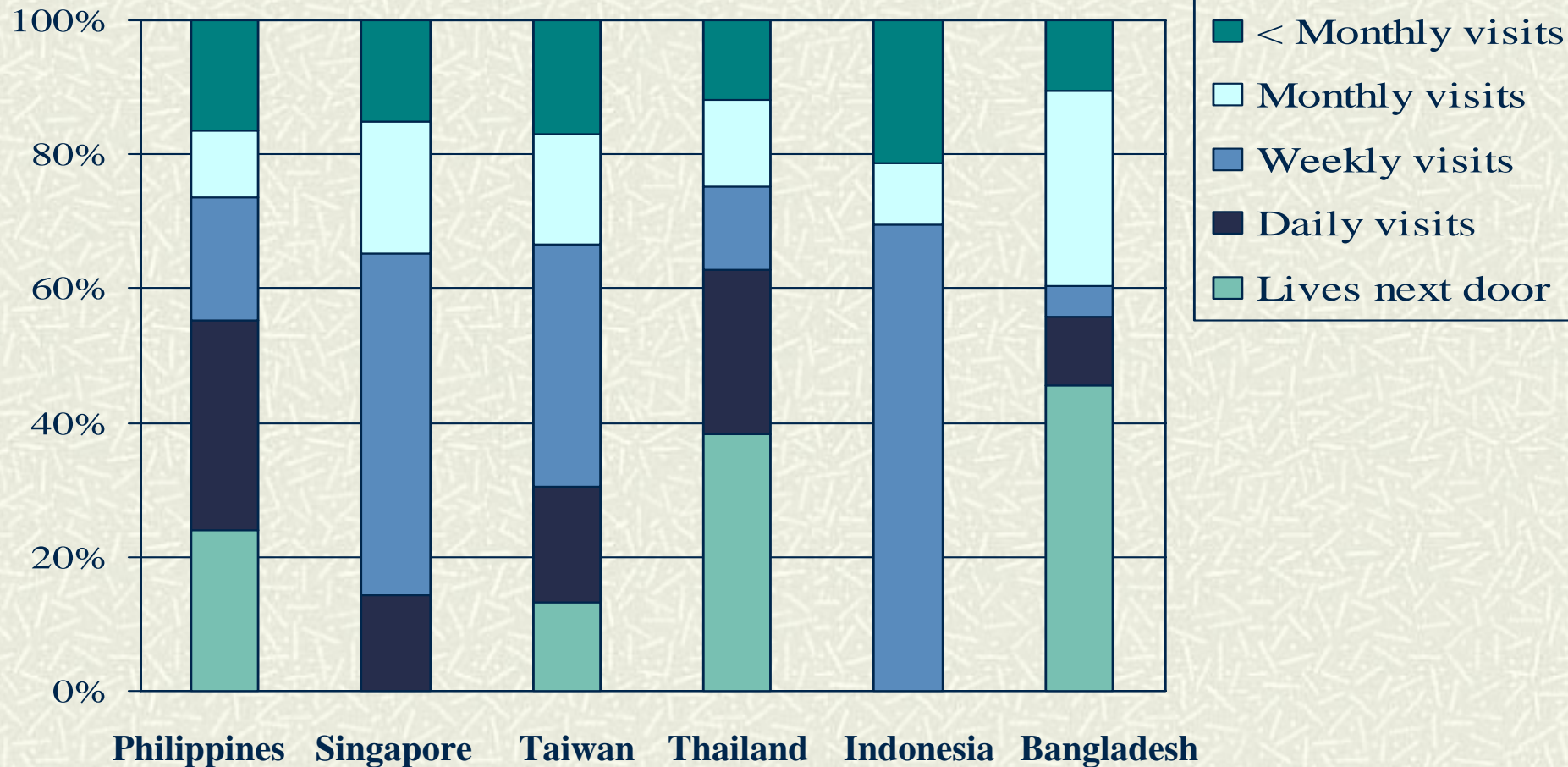
Mean number of living children, by age of respondent



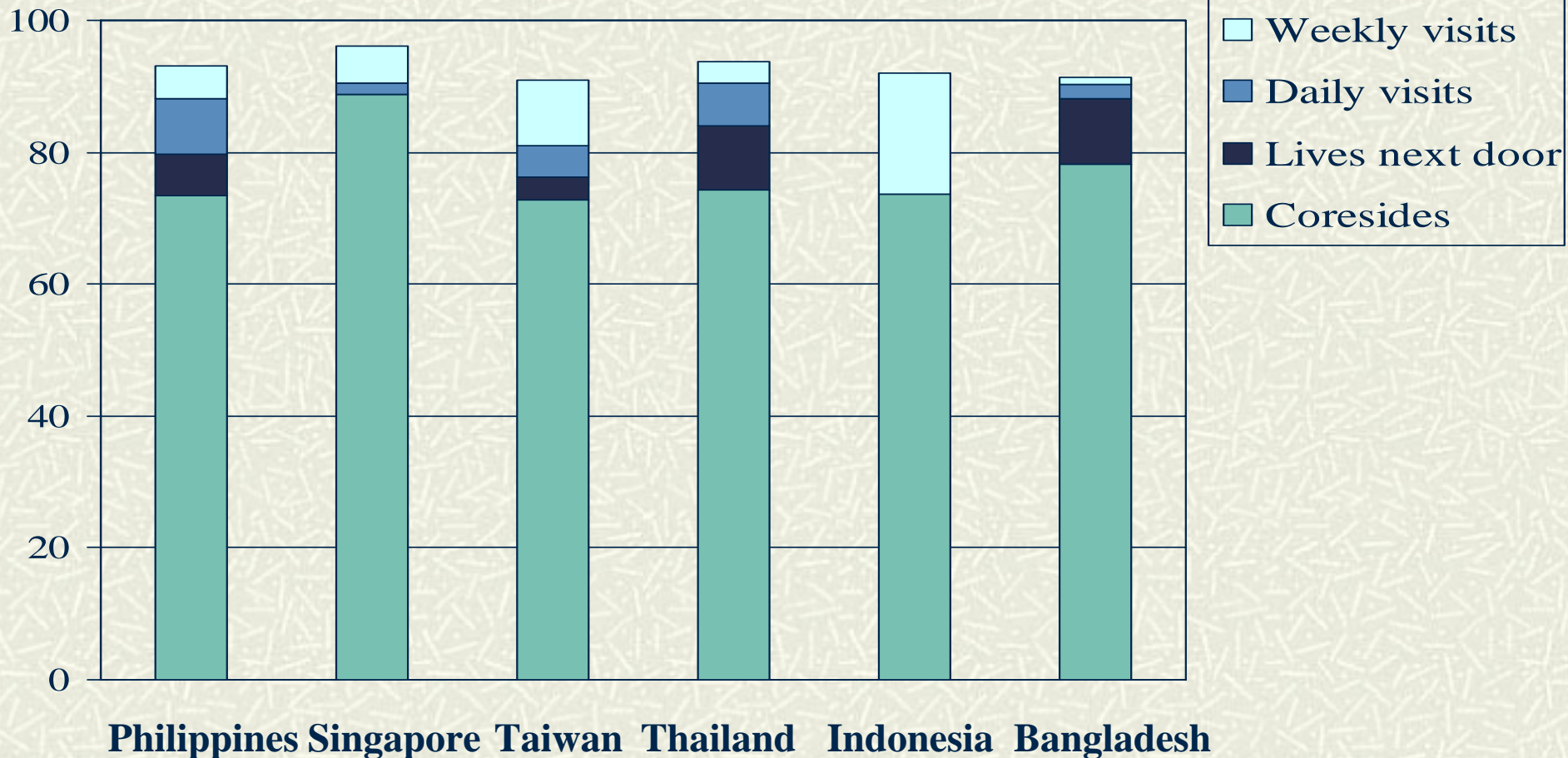
Living arrangements



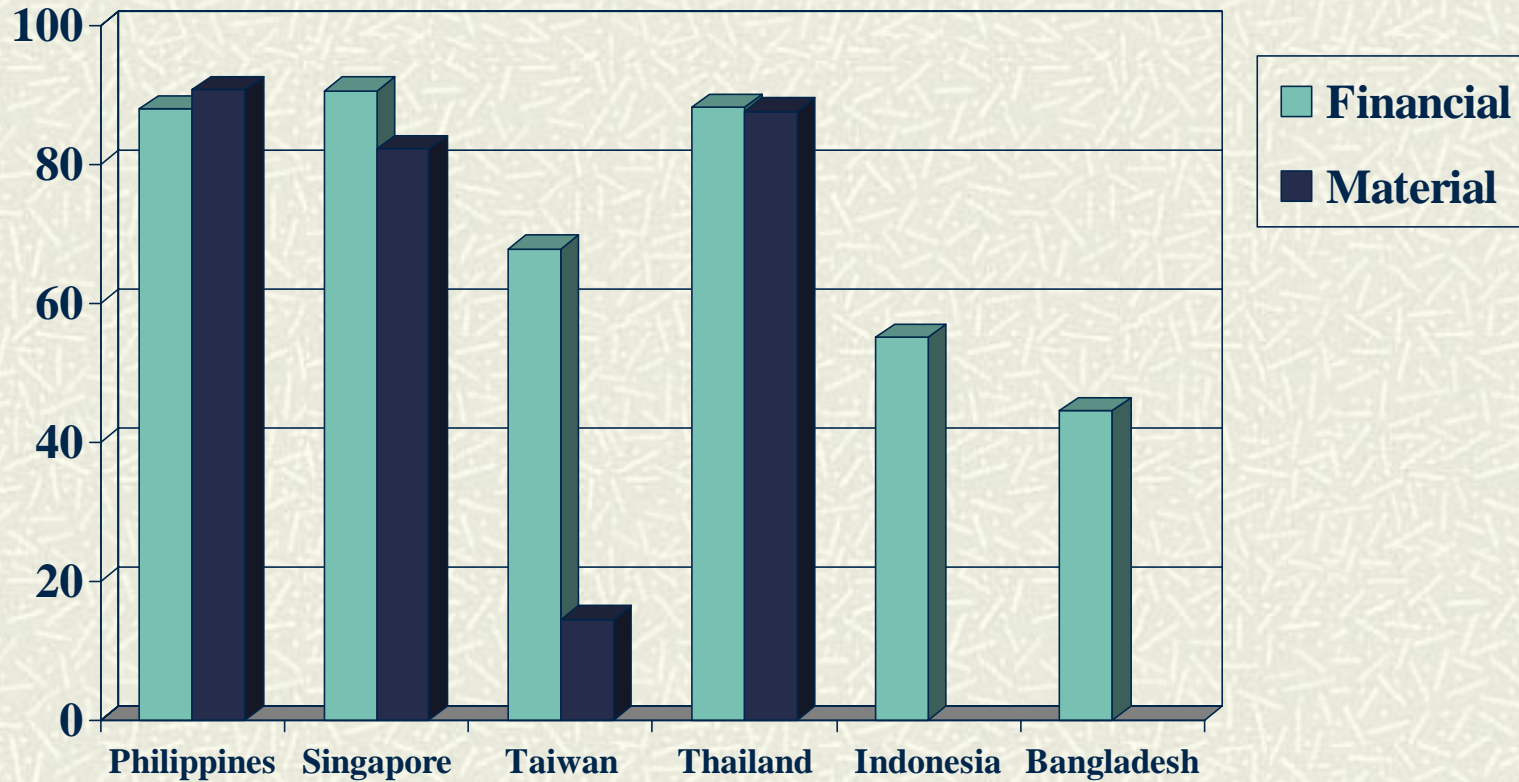
Location and contact with children, among non-coresident elderly



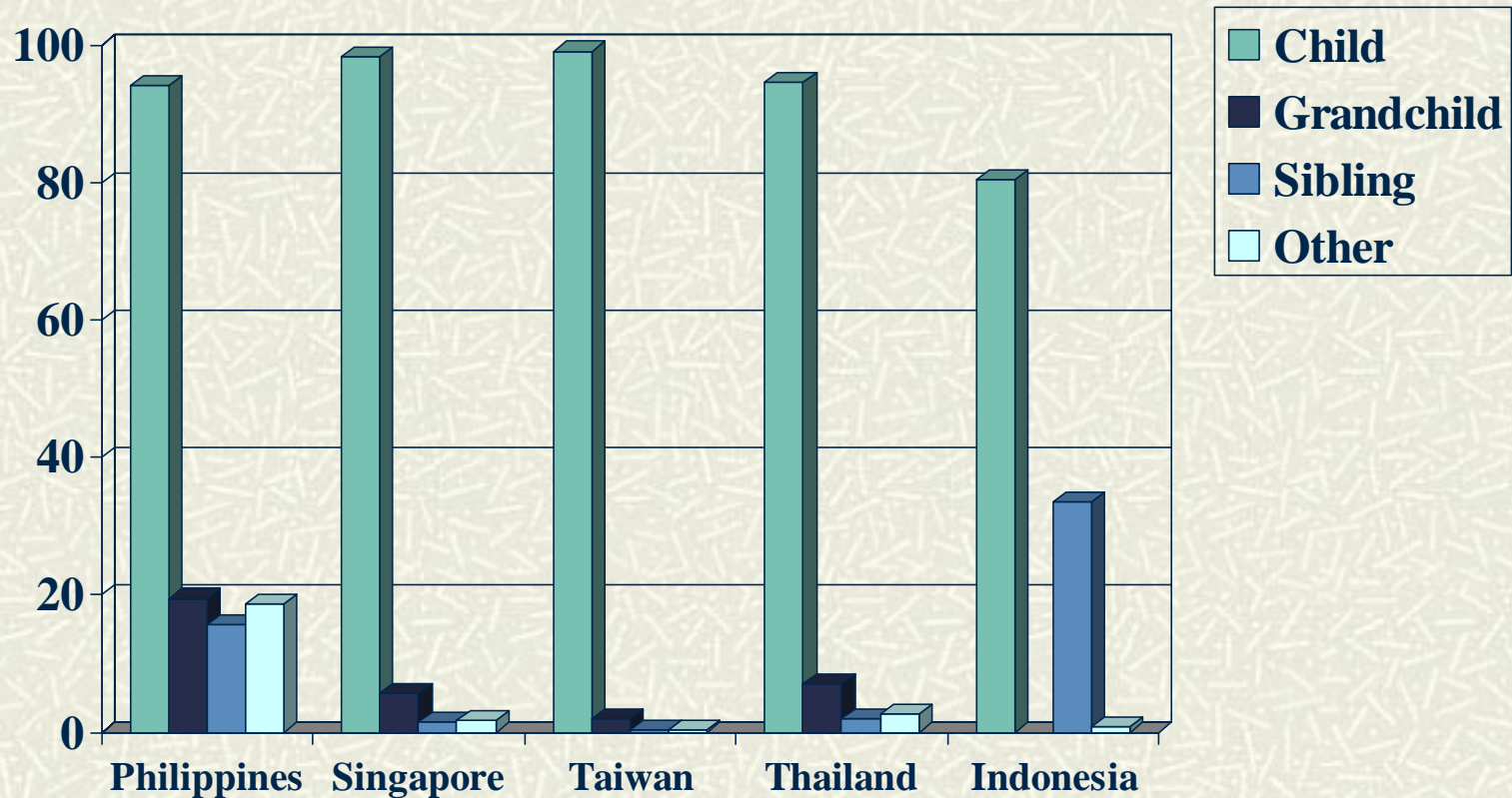
Location and contact with children, among respondents with living children



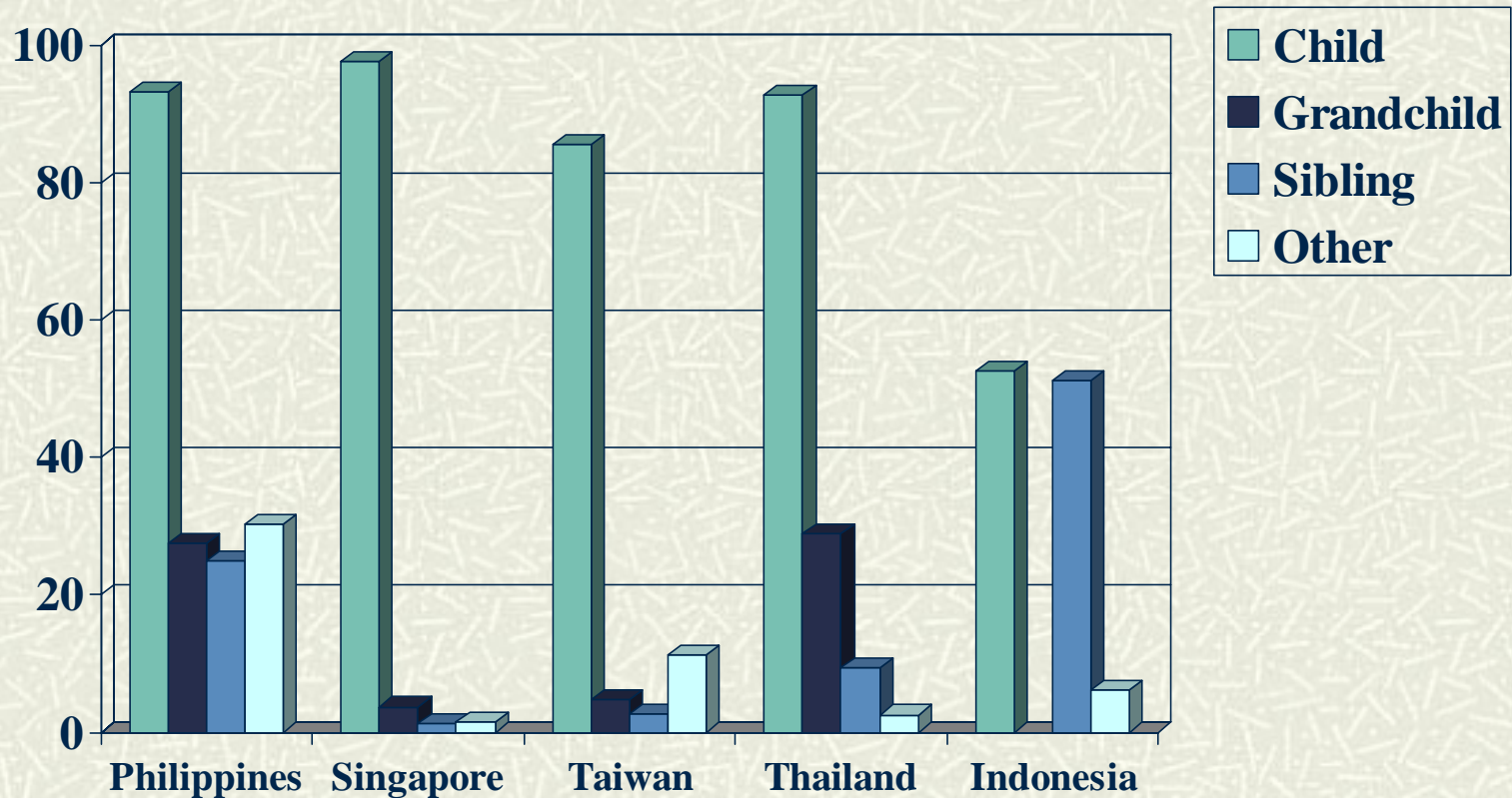
Percent receiving financial and material support



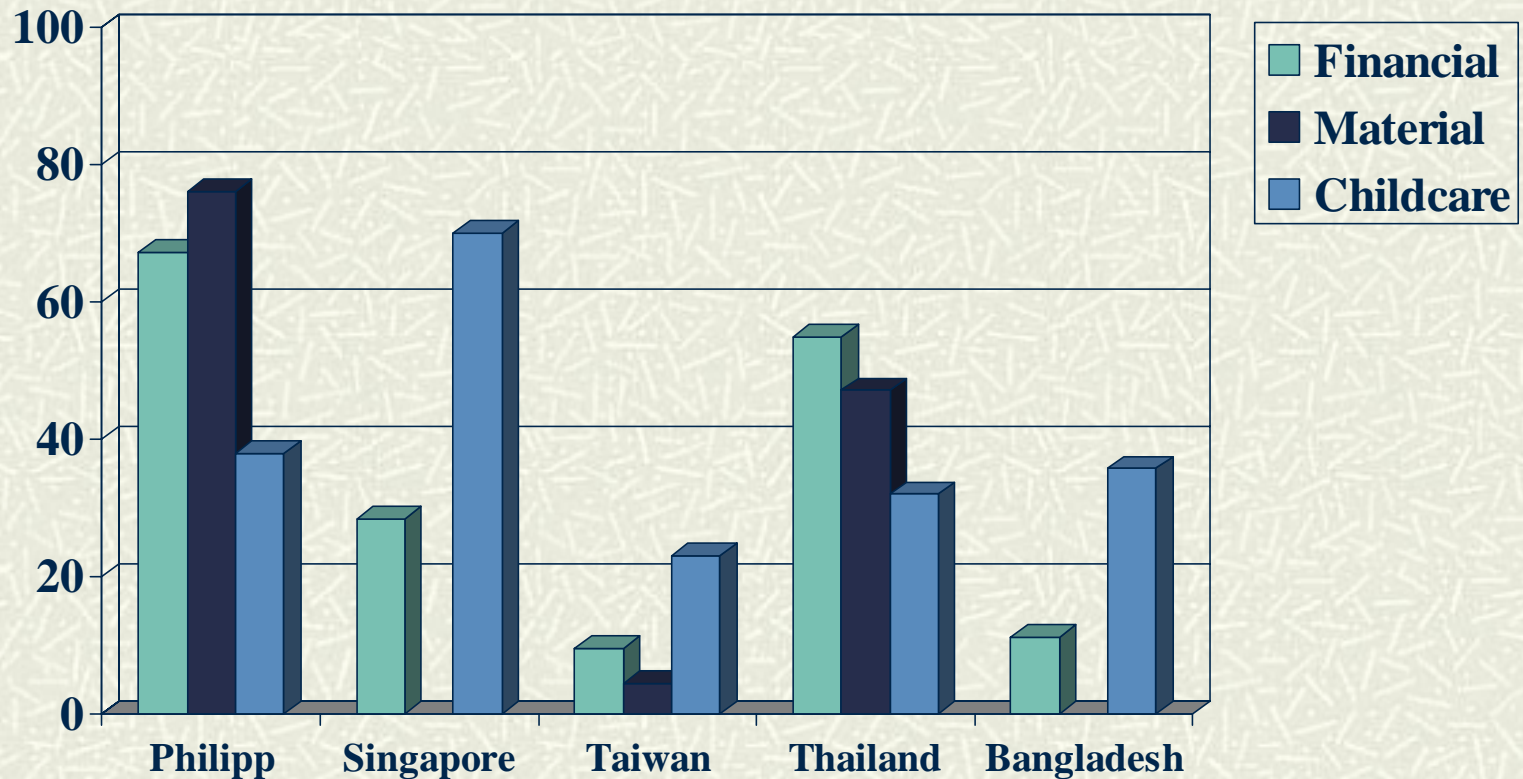
Providers of financial support



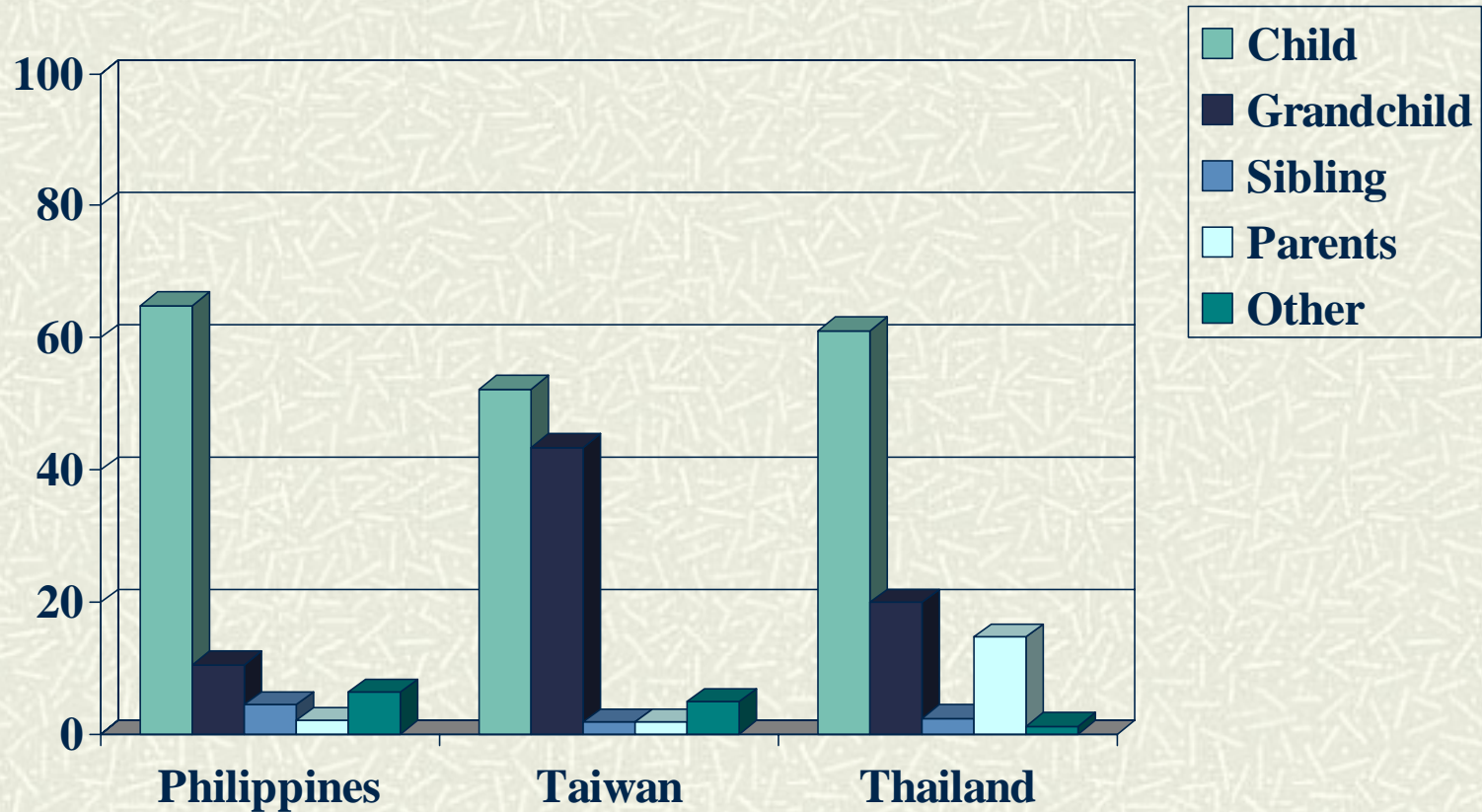
Providers of material support



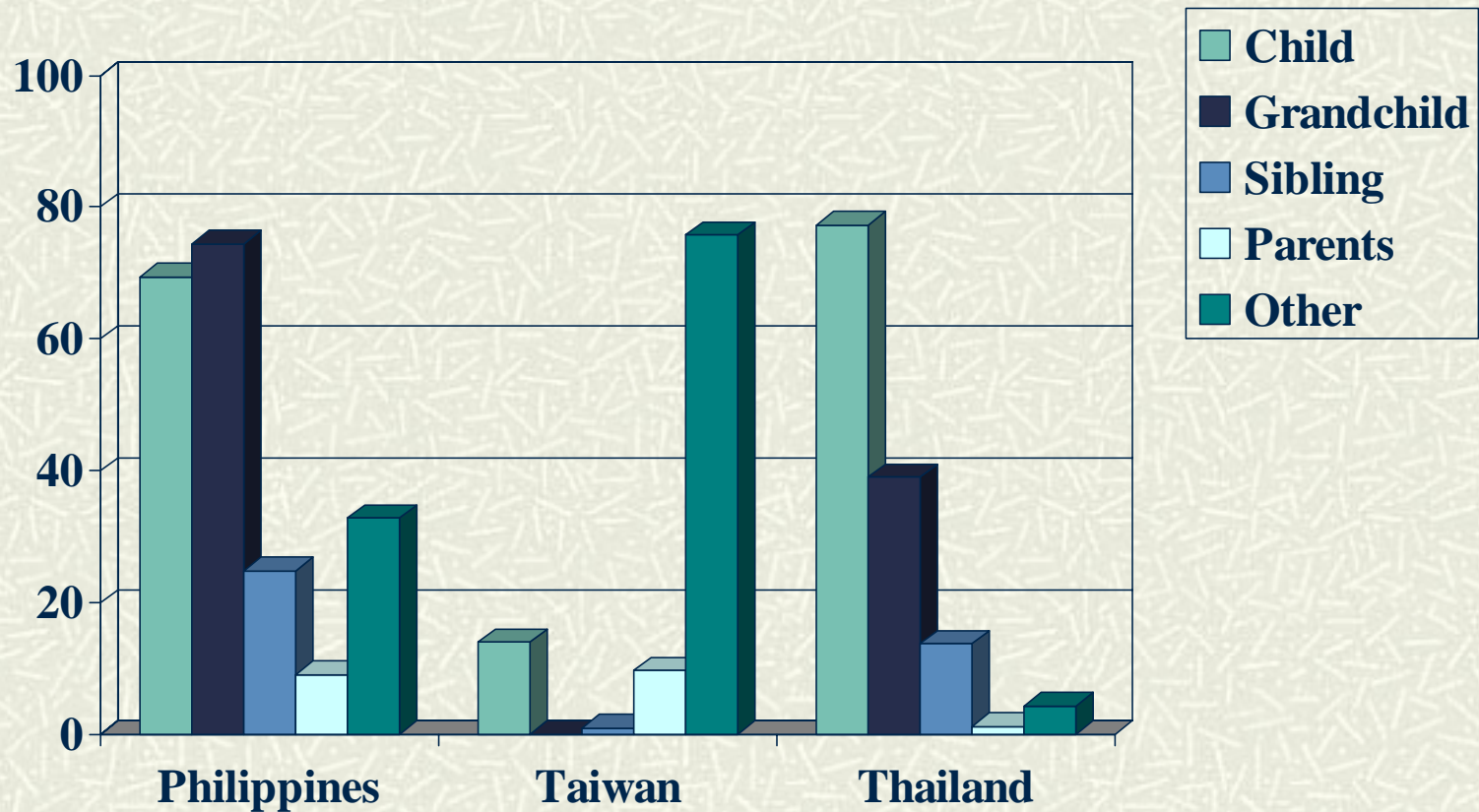
Percent providing financial, material and childcare support



Recipients of financial support

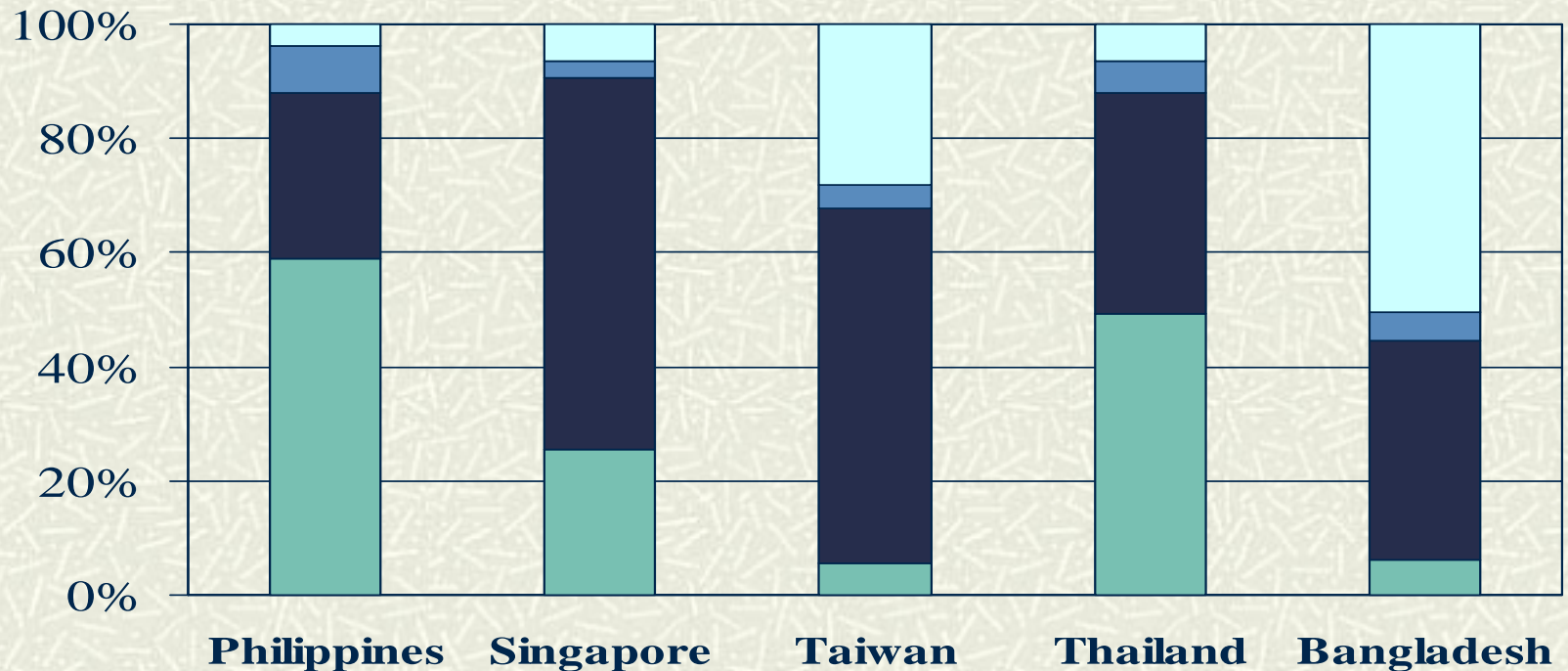


Recipients of material support



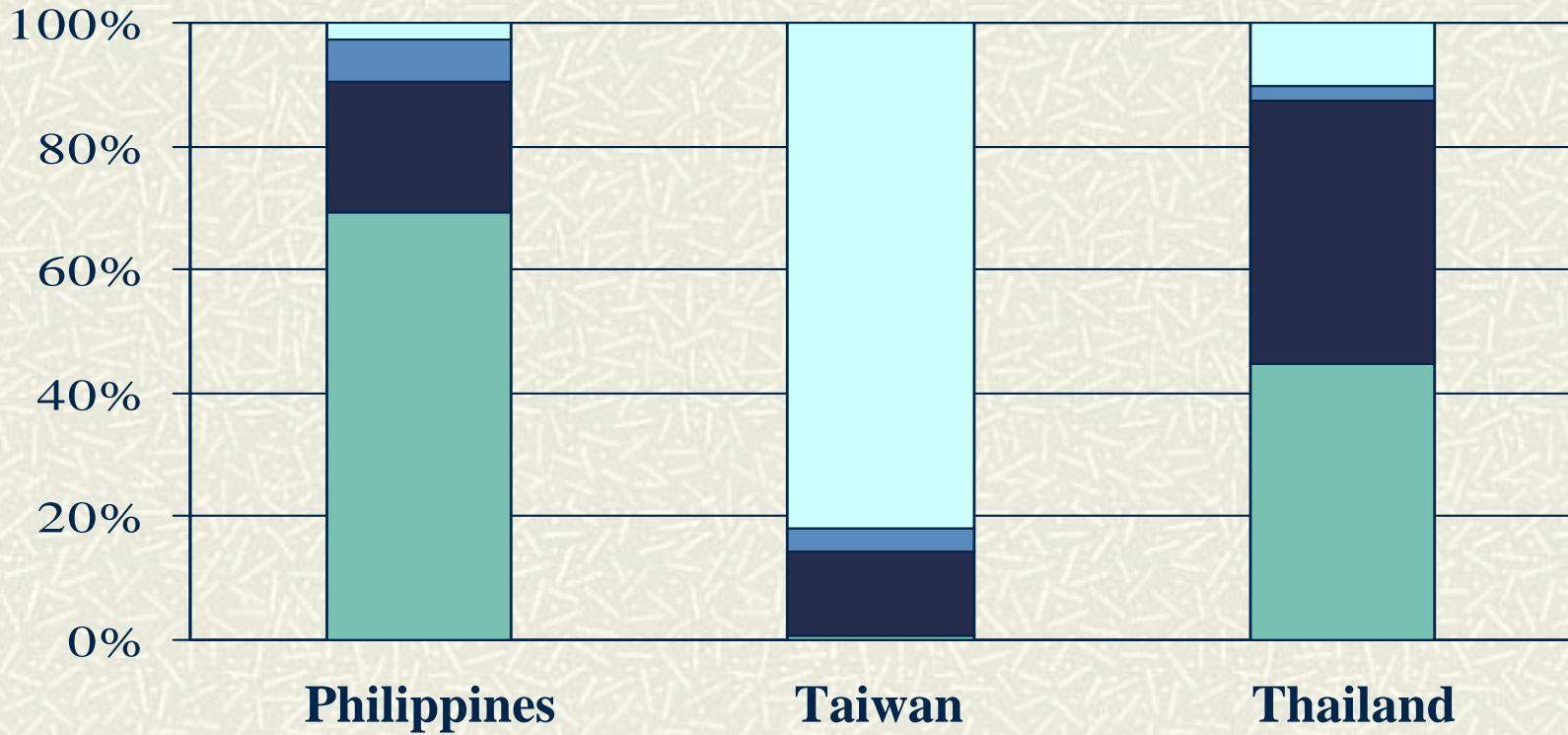
Directional flow of financial support

Receives and provides Receives only Provides only Neither



Directional flow of material support

■ Receives and provides ■ Receives only ■ Provides only ■ Neither



Factors associated with alternate living arrangements

Living alone	Living with spouse only	Living with unmarried child	Living with married child
	Age (+)	Age (-)	
Male (+)	Male (-)	Male (+)	
Divorced (+)		Married (+)	Widowed (+)
Rural (+)	Rural (+)	Rural (-)	Rural (-)
	Education (+)	Education (-)	
Income (+/-)	Income (+)	Income (+)	Income (-)
Employed (+)			Employed (-)
# children (-)	# children (-)	# children (+)	# children (+)

Factors associated with support transfers

Financial Transfers

Material Transfers

Receiving and providing

Not receiving

Receiving and providing

Not receiving

Age (-)	Age (-)
Male (+)	Male (+)
Married (+)	Married (+)
Education (+)	Education (+)
Employed (+)	Employed (+)
Good health (+)	Good health (+)
Any children (-)	
	Network size (+)

Age (-)	Age (-)
Male (+)	Male (+)
Education (+)	Education (+)
Employed (+)	Employed (+)
	Any children (+)
	# children (+)
	Network size (+)

Covariates

- # Demographic characteristics
 - Age, sex, urban/rural residence
 - # Socioeconomic status
 - Education, work status, income
 - # Health
 - Self assessed health
 - # Availability of potential support providers
 - Marital status, number of children (sons vs. daughters), number of other household members, relatives and close friends
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