

Eluteel toimuvad muutused perekonnas ja leibkonnas

Changes in family and household during the life course

Luule Sakkeus

SHARE Eesti teaduskoordinaator /CTL SHARE Estonia

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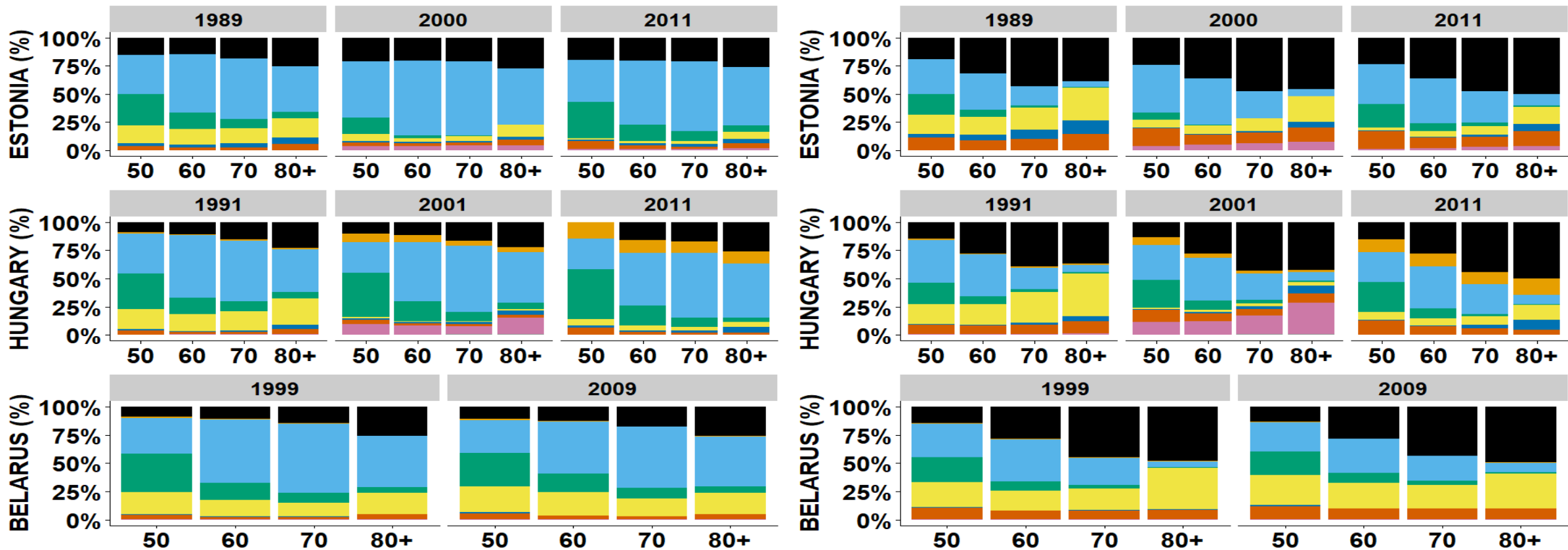
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Changes in family structures over time

Males

Females



Source: Abuladze (2018). Older adults' living arrangements in Estonia and other European countries. 20th NORDIC DEMOGRAPHIC SYMPOSIUM, Turku



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SHARE
Survey of Health, Ageing
and Retirement in Europe
50+ in Europe



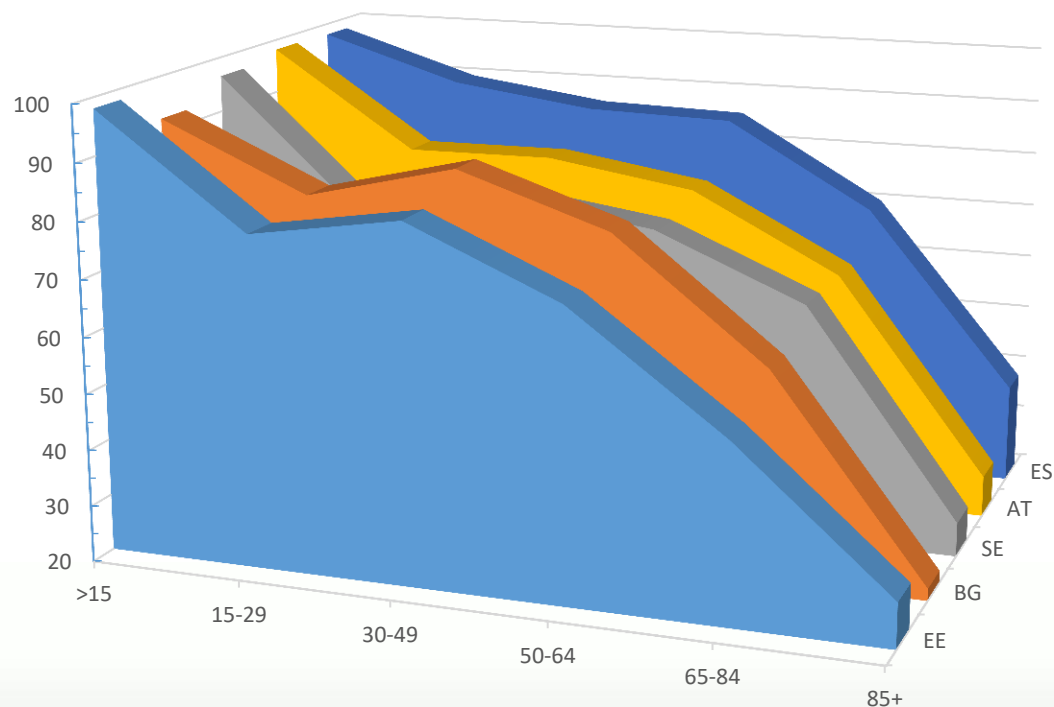
Euroopa Liit
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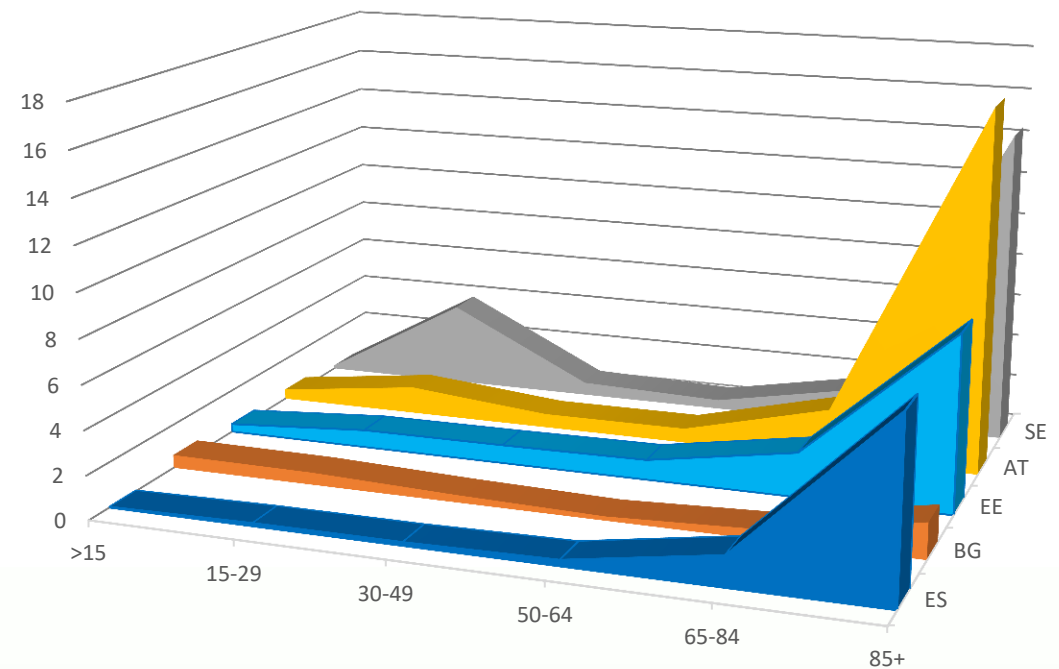
Eesti tuleviku heaks

Changes in family structures over the life course

Living in family nucleus, %



Living in institutions, %



Source: Eurostat 2010 census round



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Impact of childhood environment on late life well-being

- ▶ Damri, N. and Litwin, H., 2019. 5 Relationships with parents in childhood and well-being in later life. *Health and socio-economic status over the life course: First results from SHARE Waves 6 and 7*, p.57-66.
 - ▶ Over time the relationships with parents have become better in quality and less abusive (younger generations)
 - ▶ In Europe some clusters of countries form:
 - ▶ High quality and low abuse rates: PL, HU, EE
 - ▶ Low quality and high abuse rates: IT, DE, AT, CH
 - ▶ High quality and high abuse rate: CZ, RO, SL, MT
 - ▶ Low quality and low abuse rates: SE, FR
 - ▶ Better quality of relationships in the childhood increase well-being (CASP-12) and satisfaction with life in late life



Effect of family and networks on well-being and depression in late life

- ▶ Becker C, Kirchmaier I, Trautmann ST (2019) Marriage, parenthood and social network: Subjective well-being and mental health in old age. *PLoS ONE* 14(7)
 - ▶ Not marriage per se, but good relationships with a partner is associated with less depressive symptoms
 - ▶ Partner Network is positively related to well-being and mental health, in particular with small Network size (1)
 - ▶ Children in the Network have a positive impact on late life well-being and mental health, if they are not resident in the household (then negative)



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Living alone, loneliness and health

- ▶ Barbosa, F., Cunha, C., Voss, G., & Matos, A. D. (2019). 25 The impact of living alone on physical and mental health: Does loneliness matter? *Health and socio-economic status over the life course: First results from SHARE Waves 6 and 7*, 243-248
- ▶ Wide variation across 17 European countries and Israel in living alone among 50+:
 - ▶ SE, EE, AT, NL, DK – over 30%
 - ▶ PT, PL, IL, ES – less than 20%
- ▶ Living alone (without adjusting for loneliness) associated with poor physical health in 5 countries:
 - ▶ AT, DE, SE, DK, BE – if loneliness taken into account – no significant
- ▶ Living alone (without adjusting for loneliness) associated with better physical health in 3 countries:
 - ▶ ES, SL, EE – if loneliness taken into account ES and EE remain significant
- ▶ Living alone was associated with higher risk for depression in 15 countries, except NL, CH (not adj for loneliness)
 - ▶ If adjusted – less risk of depression in AT, SE, ES, IT, FR, others not significant the risk of depression
- ▶ Thus, the negative effect of living alone is driven mainly by loneliness, in EE more healthy live alone



Associations of social networks and disability with survival

- ▶ Abuladze, L., & Sakkeus, L. (2019). 23 The role of social networks and disability in survival. *Health and socio-economic status over the life course: First results from SHARE Waves 6 and 7*, 227-234.
- ▶ Larger social networks have a positive effect on living longer, irrespective of activity limitations
- ▶ Largest impact on survival for those with activity limitations is if they do not have friends in their social networks
- ▶ Disabled in East European region have the lowest survival rates, however, not statistically significantly different from Northern Europe, followed by Southern Europe, Germanic and French regions
- ▶ The most vulnerable group are those with no social networks and disabled which calls for policy interventions to tackle them specifically
- ▶ There is urgent need for more and accessible home care services to free children from burden of providing professional help, as for disabled the number of children in social networks with at least 1 member does not make a difference in survival



Is material deprivation in Europe age- and sex-related?

- ▶ Sumil-Laanemaa, M., Sakkeus, L. Puur, A. Leppik, L. (2020, in press). Socio-demographic differences in material deprivation among older persons in Europe: Comparative analysis based on the SHARE data. *Social Exclusion in Ageing Societies: Interdisciplinary and Policy Perspectives*,s1-s10
- ▶ Disadvantage of women in material deprivation disappears in adjusted models across European regional clusters,
 - ▶ significant advantage in Southern Europe
 - ▶ disadvantage remains for women in Eastern Europe
- ▶ Northern and Western clusters demonstrate inverse relation between age and material deprivation
 - ▶ 80+ being with significantly lower risk of material deprivation than aged 50-64
 - ▶ Eastern cluster - no significant association
- ▶ Policy interventions needed for
 - ▶ older persons living alone, in particular alone and with others
 - ▶ persons with large number of children
 - ▶ persons with low level of education
 - ▶ persons suffering from activity limitations
 - ▶ persons of immigrant background

