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The Future of Old Age in Brazil and Mexico: Exploring Intergenerational Transfers

Results from the Global Ageing Survey

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FoR III, GLAS 2007

GLAS: 2007 24 countries :1000 adults aged 40 – 80 (+)

China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan; **Brazil, Mexico**, Canada, United States; France, United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Russia, Denmark; Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Late-life work and retirement, Social and familial networks,
Health and Quality of Life





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Development of GLAS

1. Methodologies tested in FoR I and II developed further
2. FoR III modules drew on SHARE, ELSA, HRS, DLFS, OASIS, EWAS
3. Sensitivity to multiculturalisation of issues/questions
4. Questionnaire piloted (three waves) in Europe, Asia and America; interviews taped, content/ comprehension analysed; two-way translation controls; local content analysis groups





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Sampling framework and structures

- Pre- and post-retirement generations aged 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 and 70-79 years (and 80+)
- Telephone interviews/personal interviews. Random digit dialling + random selection of address-based sampling points in geographical strata
- 250 completed responses in each generation (incomplete responses stored) – generationally representative





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Questionnaire modules

Social and Familial Networks: Family

- **Attitudinal**
- **Family-welfare orientation**
- **Kin contact**
- **Interfamilial and Intergenerational transfers**
 - financial
 - practical
 - personal care





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Family and intergenerational transfers

Nine independent variables identified:

age, gender, household size, health appraisal, education level, employment status, marital status, contact with generation, geographical region

Four dependent variables to determine intergenerational support transfers:

receipt/provision of financial support (2), receipt/provision of practical help in the home (2)

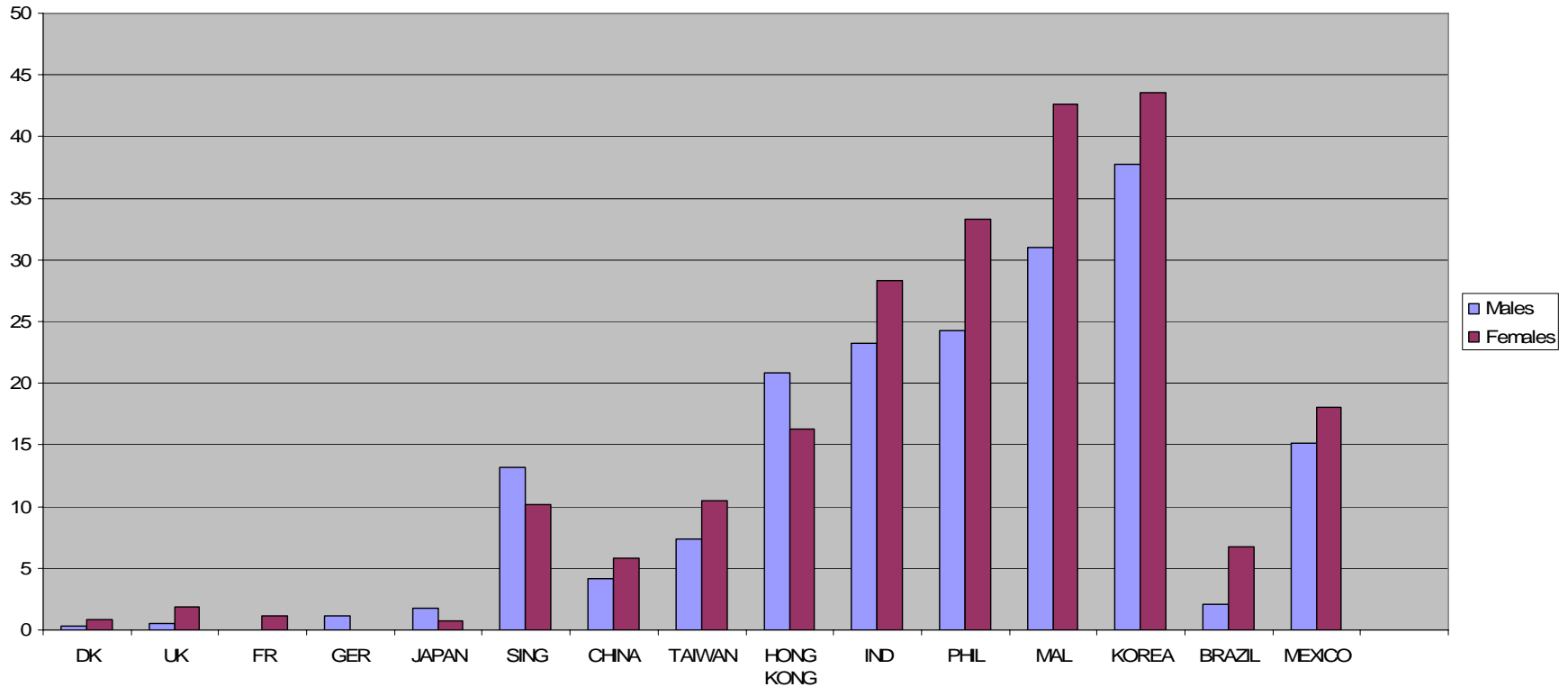




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Receiving Financial Support from Children by Gender

Receive financial support from children by gender

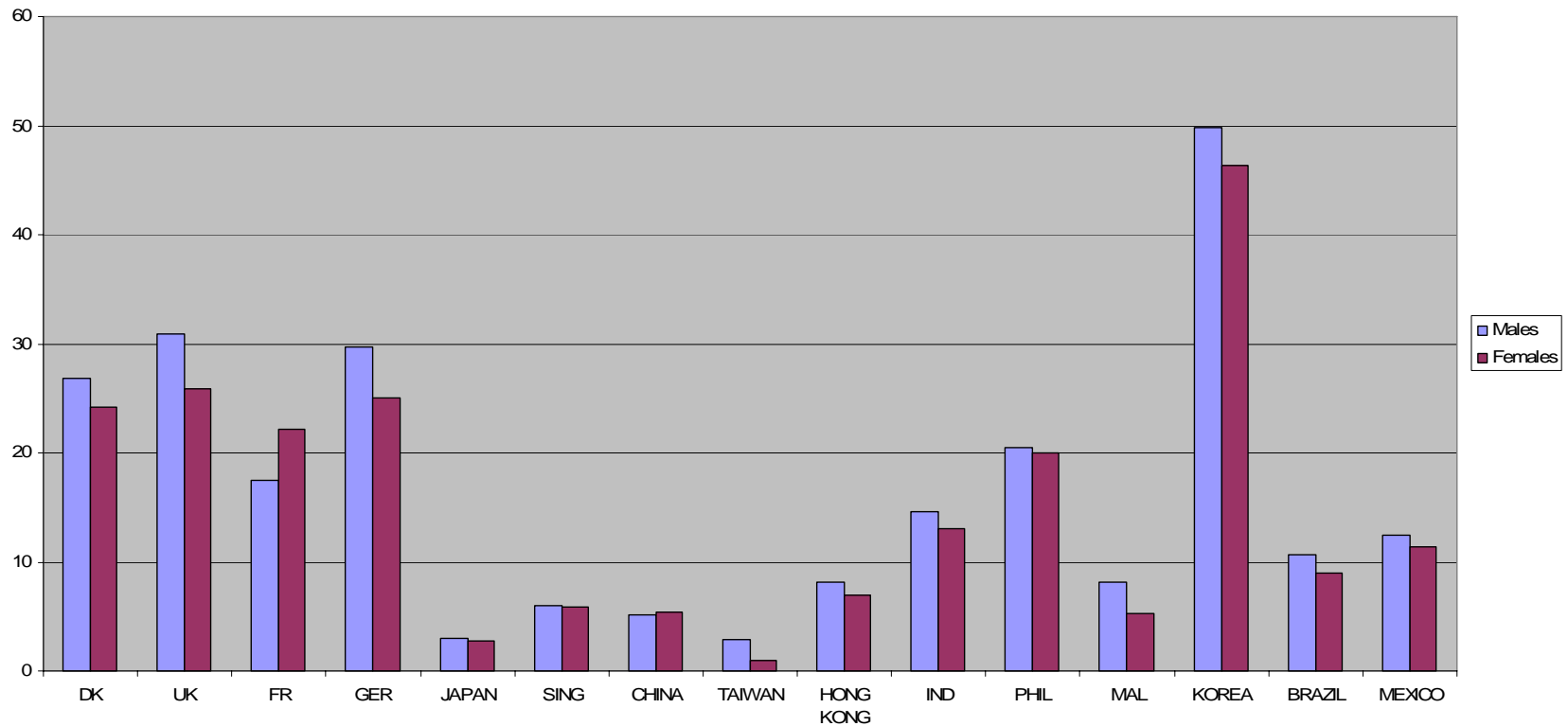




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Providing Financial Support to Children by Gender

Providing financial support by gender

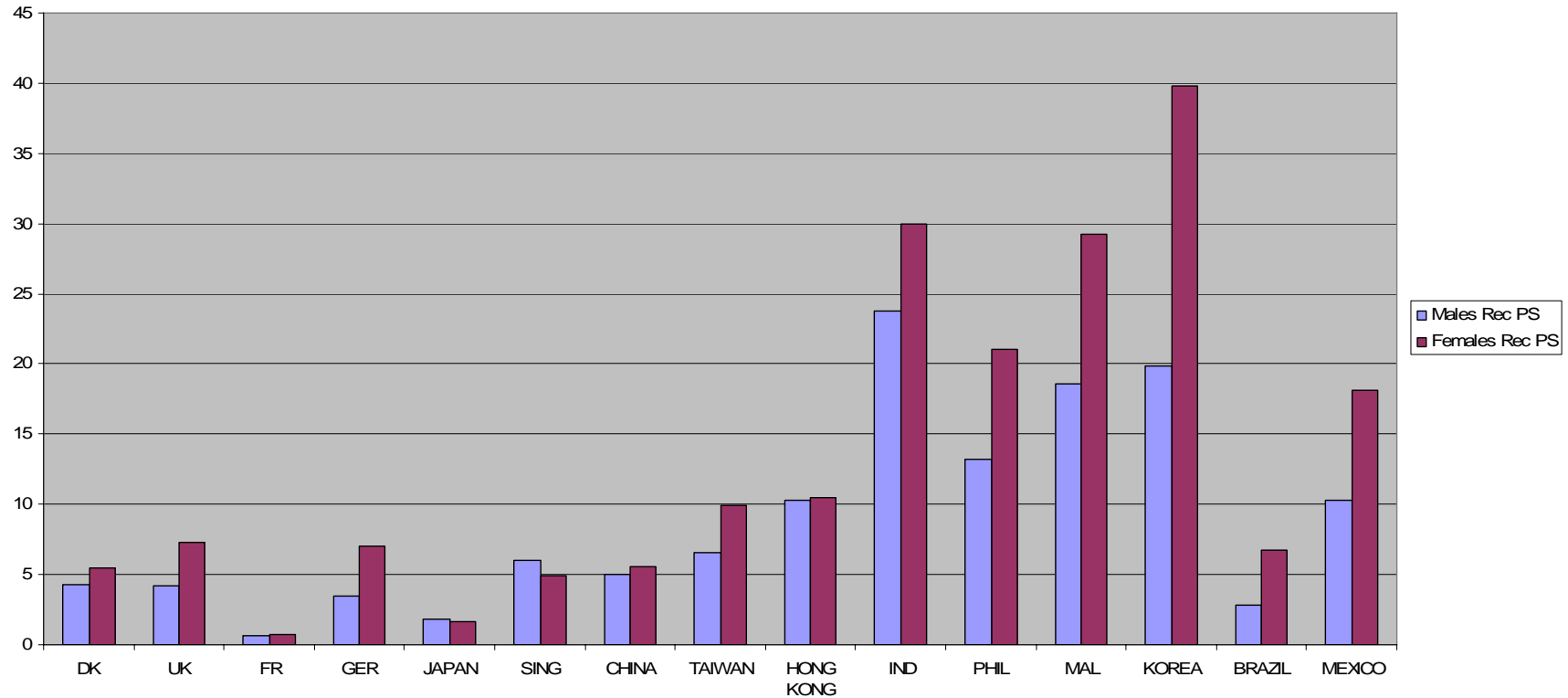




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Receiving Practical Support from Children by Gender

RECEIVING PRACTICAL SUPPORT BY GENDER

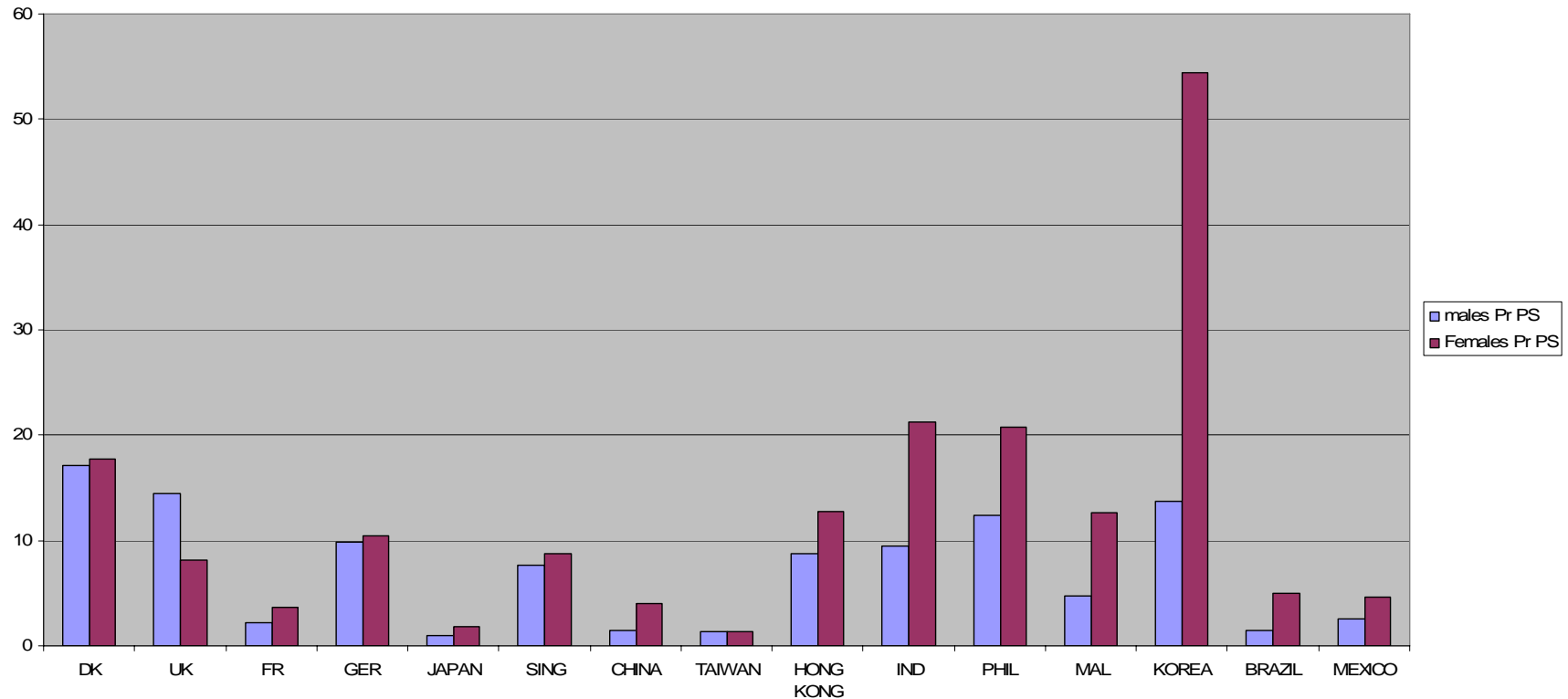




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Providing Practical Support to Children by Gender

PROVIDING PRACTICAL SUPPORT BY GENDER





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Models of Transfer?

Hypothesis:

Public provision (State/Private) lessens upward transfers but not downward

- **Financial Transfers**

Downward transfers dominate in Brazil akin to European model

Upward transfers dominate in Mexico akin to the Southern Asian model

- **Practical Transfers**

Both closer to European model





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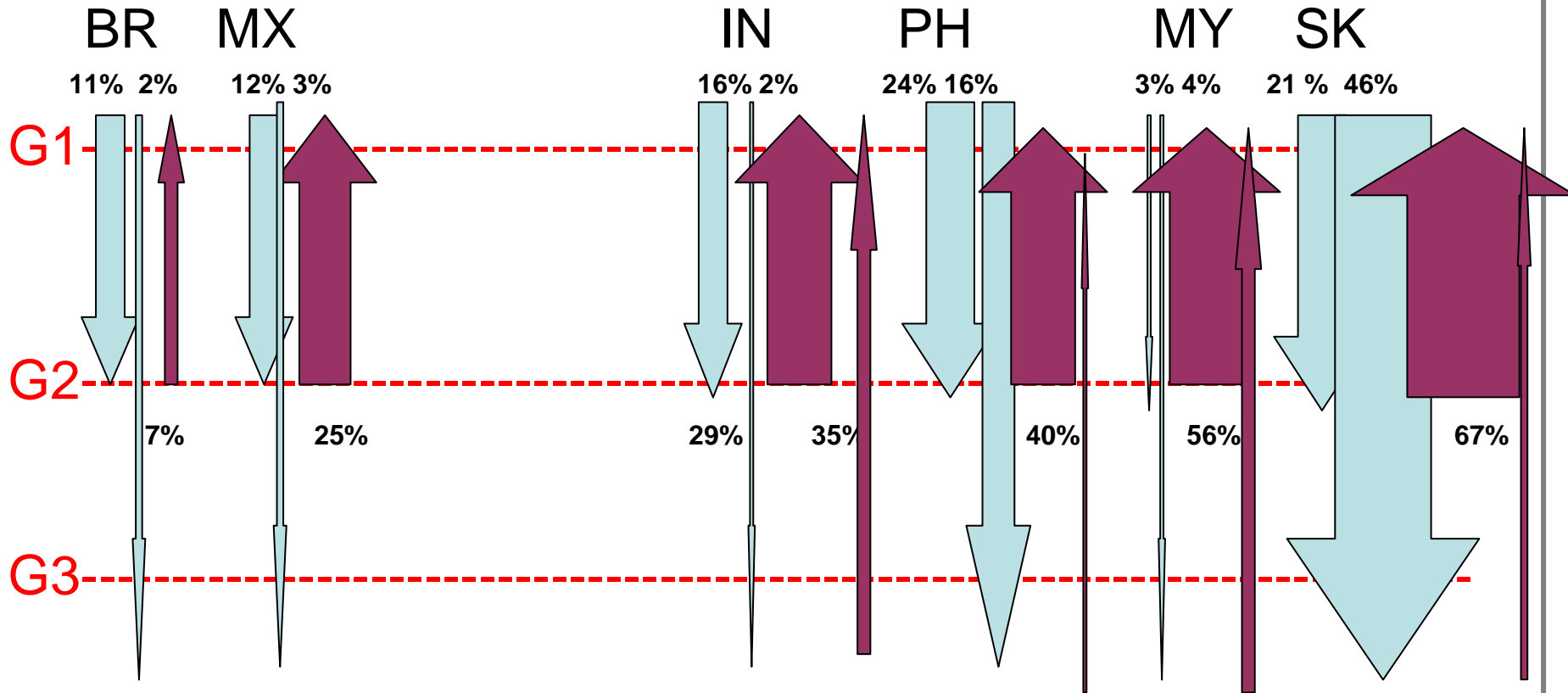
Financial Transfers





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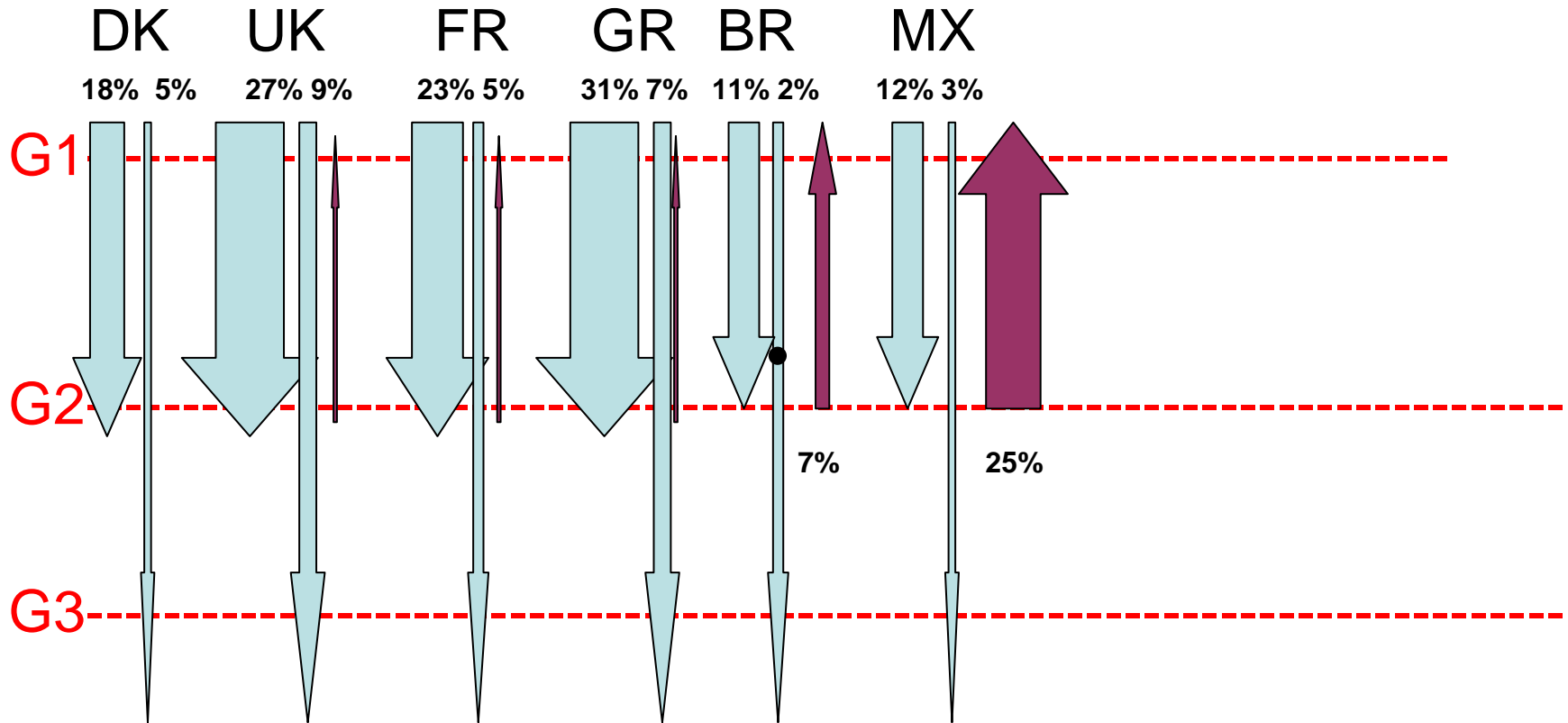
Financial Transfers LA and Asia





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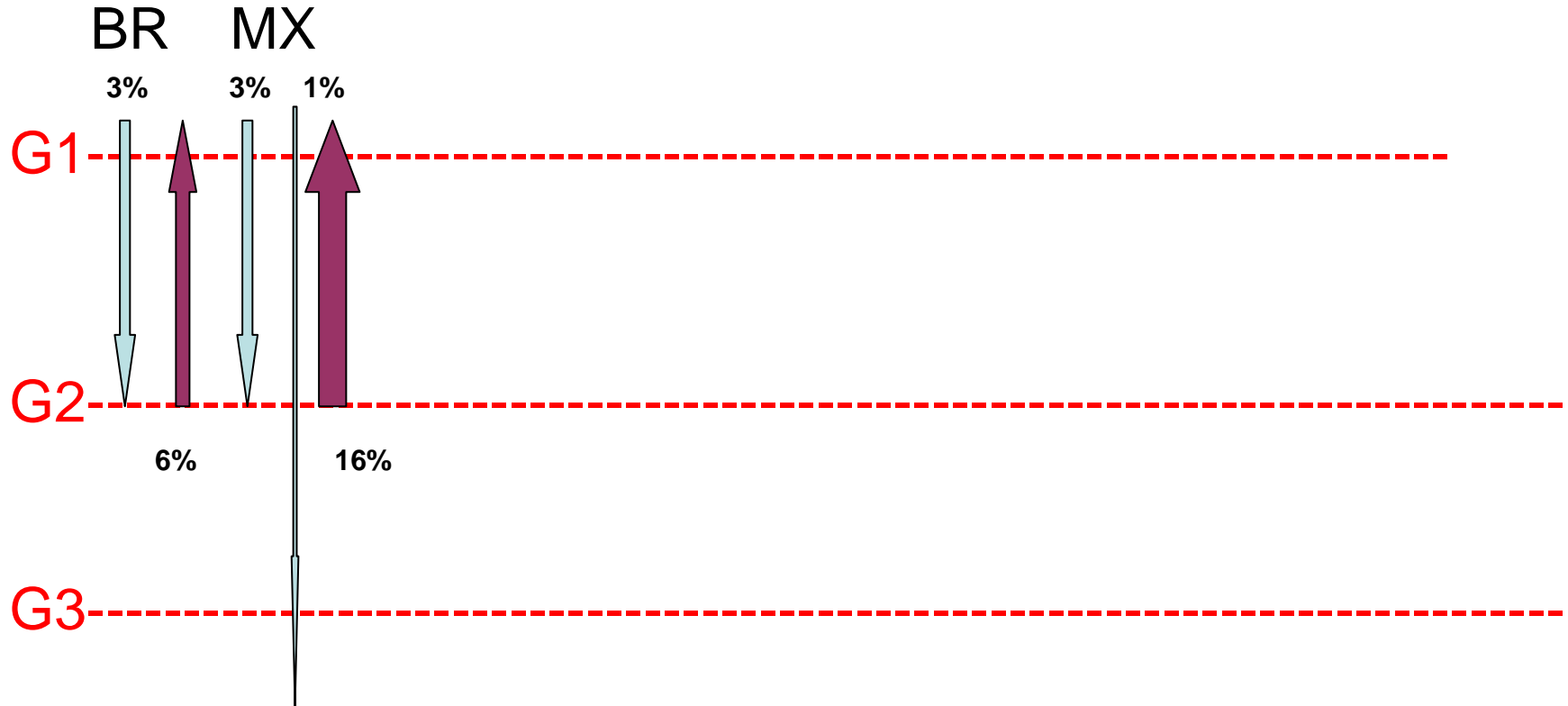
Financial Transfers LA and Europe





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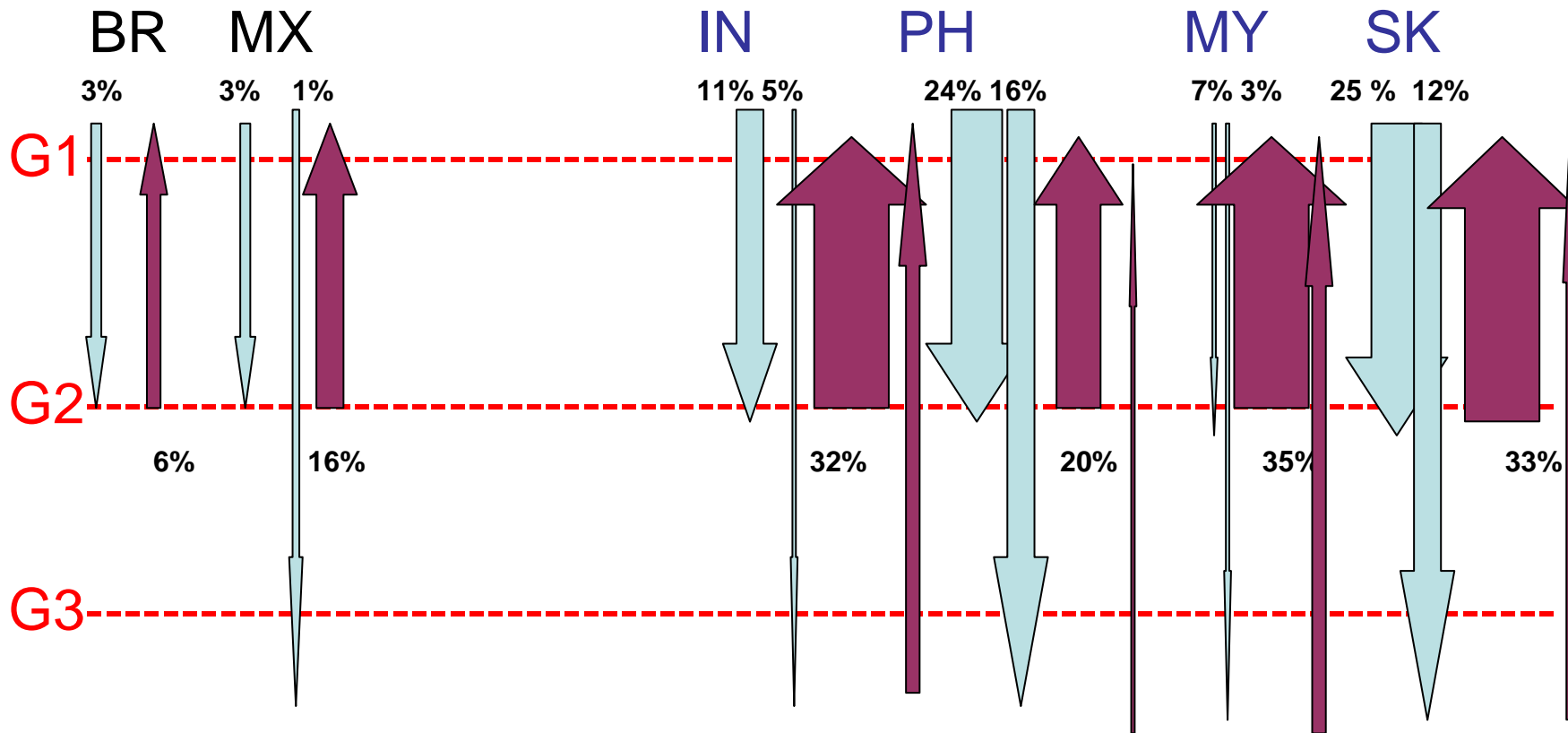
Practical Transfers





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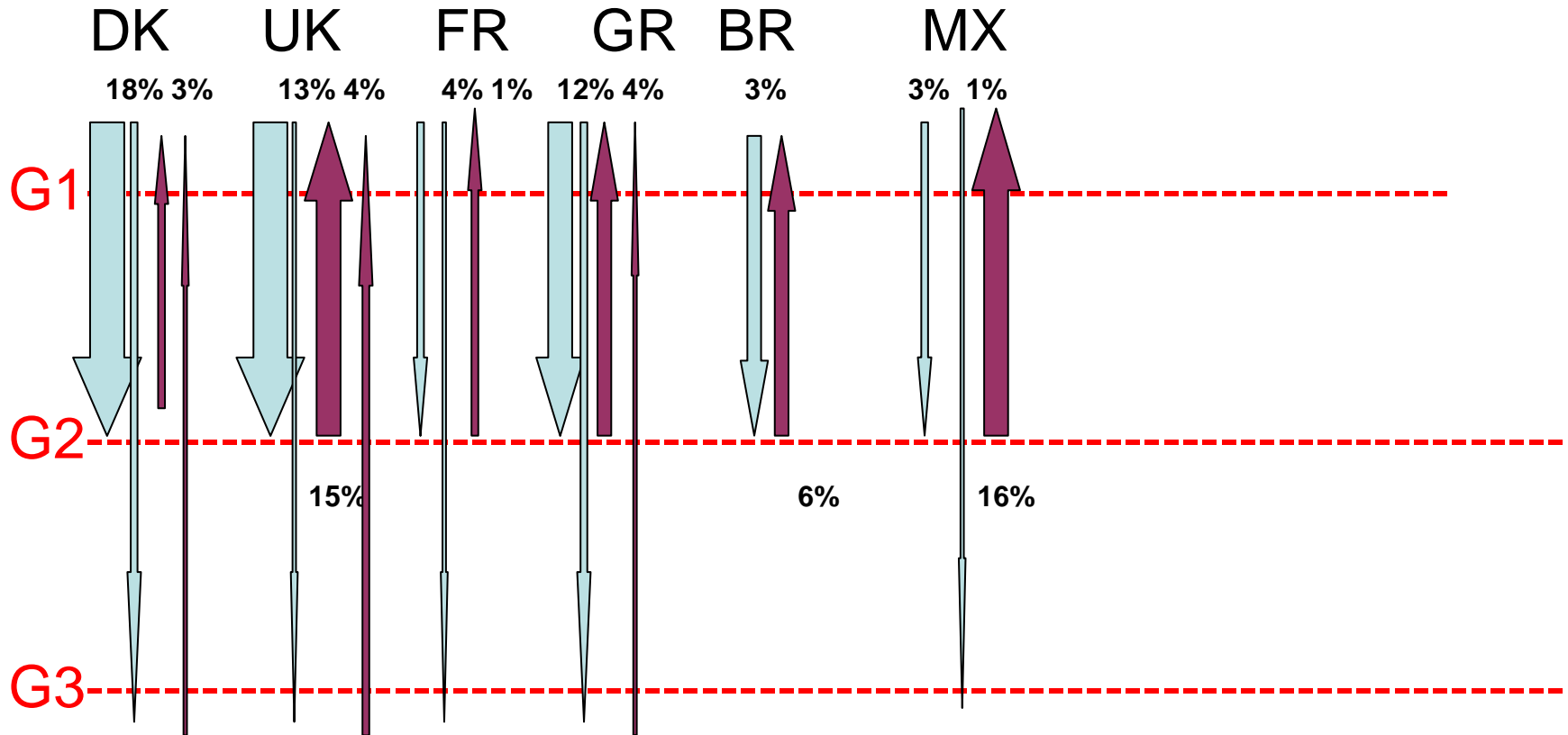
Practical Transfers LA and Asia





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Practical Transfers LA and Europe





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Concluding remarks

- Financial Transfers
Downward transfers in Brazil (Euro)
Upward in Mexico (Southern Asia)
- Practical Transfers
Both closer to European model
- Hypothesis: Public provision (State/Private) lessens upward transfers but not downward

