How family changes affect the health and well-being of older populations in LMICs?

Workshop: Developing an Agenda for Population Aging and Social Research in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

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Smaller families

+ Women in the labor market









Most of the care is done at home by family

Only 0.5% of older people in the region live in long term institutions

~80% of older people

being cared at home

receive family care

Professional care is uncommon







Most of the care is done by women

% of caregivers that are women



And women spend 6 to 9 hours a week more tan men in caring activities, which has consequences in terms of poverty rates and

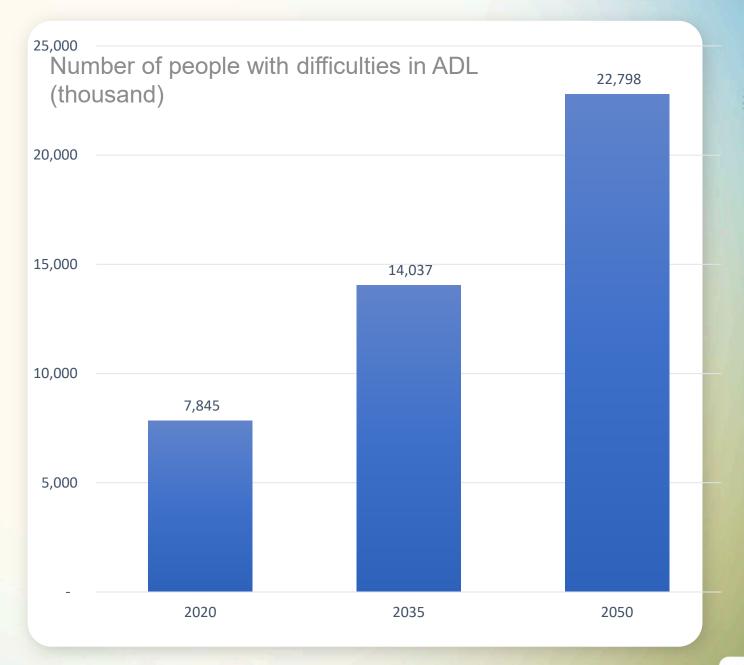
health status





Care needs are increasing







And the network of family caregivers is shrinking

Low fertility rates and migration patterns mean smaller families

Women participation in the labor force is rising

Long-term care systems in the region are incipient

20% of dependent older people

do not receive any type of care





Sources of data in LAC are scarce and heterogeneous (I)



Surveys on health and aging

Examples:

Brazil (2018) Chile (2015) Colombia (2015)
Paraguay (2015) El Salvador (2013) Argentina (2012)
Uruguay (2013, 2016, pr. comparability)
Mexico (6 rounds since 2001, latest 2021)



- Care arrangements
- Basic caregiver characteristics



Time use surveys

Examples:

Brazil (2019) Guatemala (2019) Mexico (2019) Costa Rica (2017) El Salvador (2017) Paraguay (2016) Chile (2015) Uruguay (2013, 2022)

- Time spent in paid and unpaid work
- Time spent caring for others
- Caregivers characteristics





Sources of data in LAC are scarce and heterogeneous (II)

- Other surveys
 - Gender and generations surveys
 Cultural changes regarding family and gender representations
 Uruguay (2022), Buenos Aires (forthcoming)
 - Disability surveys
 - Household surveys, census







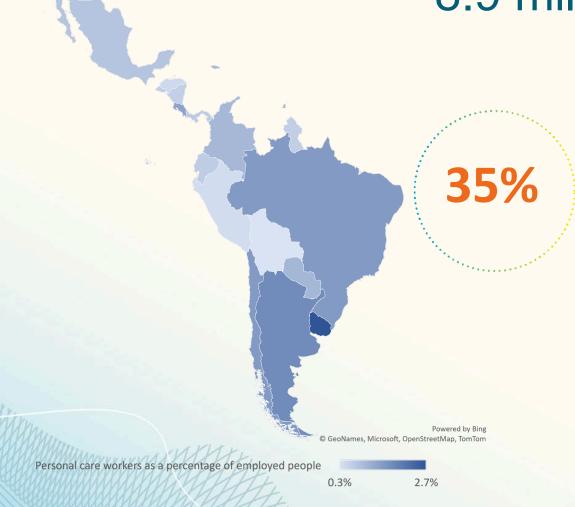
Comparability across countries and time trend analysis is challenging

- Differences in the population considered
- Differences in the number and types of activities considered
- Differences in the type and range of possible answers
- Differences in wording
- Few countries with multiple rounds (Mexico an exception)



Even less is known about paid care workers





take care of dependent people

Most are women in their early forties with secondary-level education and limited access to social protection benefits.



The IADB is trying to fill some gaps

Regional survey on paid and unpaid caregivers in the region

Population: ~ 330 unpaid caregivers + 550 paid caregivers (home and insitutitons)

Participating countries: Argentina, Barbados, Brasil, Bolivia, Mexico, Dominican Republic

Next steps...

- Extend to other countries
- Longitudinal survey of paid care workers in home setting



We need to understand more so we can promote better policies

- * How has the gender division of care responsibilities evolved?
- * How do care strategies affect the quality of life of dependent persons?
- * How do care strategies affect the quality of life of family caregivers?
- * How are the working conditions of paid care workers and how that affect their quality of life and the care provided?



Thank you

