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Pattern of Elderly Living Arrangement in Asia

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Abstract

Changes in Asian household composition indicated that proportion of elderly are not living with their children and the proportion of 'living alone' has become an increasing pattern of living arrangements. This concept paper will gauge on factors associated with pattern of living arrangement preferred by Asian elderly based on ten existing research studies collected from secondary sources such as Google Scholars and Research Gate from year 2010- 2020 for literature review analysis of pattern of elderly living arrangements. The study reveals that elderly living arrangements in Asia is predominantly to live with children due to Asian cultural values embedded. However, 'living alone' shows an increasing trend which associated with factors like socioeconomic background, abusive experience, income, health issues, privacy and freedom. This study highlight on role of society in willingness to provide for the elderly that lives alone with poor financial conditions. Government should upgrade their policy on financial assistance that helps elderly enjoy their later life with better policy of societal aging.

Keywords: Pattern, Elderly, Living Arrangements, Asia, Children

Introduction

Asian countries has always been identified with strong culture value in the world that uphold its traditions of family values. However, the recent increasing trend of elderly abandonment is showing an alarming numbers of elderly being abandon especially in terms of their living arrangements. This has awakened a question if the Asian household values is still applicable in modern era especially involving the elderly living arrangements. There are many studies looked into different demographic of Asia that focuses on elderly studies that associate family relationship influence elderly living arrangement pattern. However, rarely realized by community is that there is an increasing pattern of elderly living alone instead of sharing the household with family or with relatives of other generations due to preference for privacy and freedom. Although globally Asian countries still ranked as the lowest older person living alone type of living arrangements with only below 1 per cent but some countries shows an increasing pattern as per study conducted by Kamiya & Hertog (2020). Thus, it is vital for adult children and society to understand and acknowledge that elderly has the rights to determine on how and where their living arrangements supposed to be as it is one of their fundamental rights under human rights law (Fredvang & Biggs, 2012). Sometimes elderly living arrangements that is considered ideal by their adult children is not what the elderly needs

and preferred. Must be remembered that, some elderly that chose to live the family or relatives are not excluded from worrisome or a threatening life and eventually opt for different type of living arrangements (living alone, living in an institutional care, co-residence with stranger and etc). There are considerable variations to each elders that majority of them are realizing the importance of living separately which will not be discussed in this paper. This paper focuses on analysing existing articles that has been chosen from Google scholars and Research Gate in depth of pattern of elderly living arrangements in Asia. The discussion on pattern of elderly living arrangements in Asia is pertinent as it contributes towards global efforts to achieve sustainable development goals amongst the elderly (especially in poverty, hunger, and health) in scholarly spectrum.

Statement of Problem

This special collection consists of ten articles that examines the pattern of elderly living arrangements in Asia. This paper summarizes their findings, highlights the factors that associated with pattern of elderly living arrangements in Asia well- being.

Value of Study

This research paper will be guided by the following objectives:

- 1) To find out the pattern of elderly living arrangements in Asian countries
- 2) To determine the factors that associated with preferred/ chosen elderly living arrangements

Analysis of Literature Review

General idea of a family unit in Asia is a stable organized involving around parent and children. However, recently there are many analysed trends in family breakdowns that have challenged the notion that the demise of the household unit is relatively due to modernization. A healthy living arrangement in a senior age is essential for elderly for them to feel a greater sense of freedom and self-expression (Laramie, 2020). Elderly are tend to rely on their family and friends for a community support and to have companionship and their willingness to accept assistance influence the choice of elderly living arrangements.

Agrawal (2012) discuss on association between lack or inadequate family support with increased mortality and poor health among the elderly in India. Common health issue found amongst Indian elderly are asthma, tuberculosis, malaria, and jaundice. Agrawal examine the effect of living arrangements on common found diseases on Indian elderly and stressed that elderly that lives alone are 1.5 times possible in suffering from asthma compared to them who lives with family. For TB the percentage shows two time higher for those who lives alone in comparison to those who lives with family. Whilst malaria shows 2.8 times higher in elderly that lives alone than elderly living with family. Whereas for jaundice it shows 3 times higher amongst elderly lives alone compared to them who lives with family. It is important for the Indian government policy in curbing this issue, therefore stronger public policy support is needed for those elderly that belong to weaker sections of society (lower caste/ tribe), the government policy should be inclusive in order to protect sustain the elderly living arrangements that led to healthier life.

Meanwhile, Tannistha et al. (2014) explores on association between the multigenerational household context and health of older adults in India. Multigenerational is context that has been rooted in Indian society that helped the elderly aged gracefully where they acquire sufficient support from the family members especially in term of financial

assistance. Family support is seen as one form of capital support for the elderly in their older age especially when there is special care involved such as health issues in particular elder of the household is experiencing. Thus living arrangements is associated with illness among elderly in this paper. The paper suggested that multigenerational household contributes towards the wellness of greater health upon elderly in India. Tannistha's findings are supported by previous study by Chen & Liu (2012), whom suggested that intra-family support led to better health and healthier lifestyles. This article finding is also supported by Chen & Short's (2008) previous work, claiming that living with family is associated with less health disadvantage.

In addition, a study by Hadi Kooshiar *et al* (2012) is discussing association between different types of living arrangements and life satisfaction in older Malaysians, while taking into account the mediating effects of social support function. The result shows that elderly that lives alone has lower life satisfaction compared to elderly lives in other types of living arrangements. This article is supported by similar findings of Yah (2004), Borg (2006), and Shin (2012) who found that there is similarity of association between lower lives satisfactions inclined with living alone. Besides, this paper finding also in coherent with Ng and Lee (2002) outcomes that indicates higher life satisfaction for older adults who lived with their children compared to elderly living alone in term of social support and highlighted that social support thus related to greater life satisfaction. This scenario of elderly living with family is mainstream in Asian region and Malaysia is also deemed to have this type of living arrangement which most commonly can be found in peninsular Malaysia. It is a form standard living for the elderly to live with children due it social relationship norms. Social support from family is a crucial indicator for highly satisfaction living arrangement.

Abalos & Barona (2013) examine on how various changes impact on the family and household by examining the living arrangements of older persons in five Southeast Asian countries: Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Based on census data used in this paper from Minnesota Population Center, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), the author found that there is a high proportion of elder women living alone compared to male elderly and this gender gap is addressed in Malaysia and Vietnam. These two countries indicate there is trend of living alone for women. However, the study mentioned that living in extended household is still deemed to be predominant type of living arrangements. Also to be noticed in this study is that gender preferences in proportion living in extended family shows women are much more inclined to live with family compared to men and equal to that women also choosing the living arrangement as a nuclear household. Although there is gender differences in preference of type of living arrangement, these Asian countries are still predominantly maintaining living in extended households.

Jiehua & Yun (2017) examine the changes and consequences of the patterns of Chinese elderly population's living arrangements. From 2000-2010 marked the patterns and trends of living arrangements among Chinese elderly focusing on dynamic changes of living arrangements of the Chinese elderly. There are two aspects highlighted; 1) size and structure of household have reduced and 2) trend of elderly people's living arrangement has reformed. Secondly the paper focuses on household size and structure where it indicates China's one generation households has increased from 21.70 to 34.78 percent. Third focus is on elderly people within household. Above 50 percent of households with aged 65 years old and above has opted for 'live alone' as a living arrangements. The implications of changes and trends in the elderly people living arrangements are illustrated that there are large portion of elderly people in rural regions that living with adult relatives in comparison to urbanites where the

elderly preferably living with spouse however due to urbanization the elderly living with adult relatives in rural regions shows apparent changes compared to the latter situation. Urbanization indeed has influenced the pattern 'living alone' living arrangements.

Golandaj *et al* (2013) studied the pattern of living arrangements among the older population and perception about old age support in the Indian adult population. This paper is gauging about useful old age support in the perspective of present generation about their preferences of old age support that helps to mould the future policies for the current and upcoming older generation. Data based India Human Development Survey (IHDS) indicates that majority older population living arrangement currently is living with extended family, 90 percent of the surveyed group are 80 above and lives with family meanwhile remaining percentage is age group of 60-69-year-old live with their spouse only. Categorized by religion, Muslims elderly are more likely to live in extended family followed by Hindu and other minority religion. It is found that more of 3.8 percent elderly women living alone compared to men only 1.1 percent. In terms of economic dimension, extended family elderly women are highly inclined toward living with son compared to the elderly living in nuclear family, as they expect son to aid them financially. The study concluded that filial responsibility has been embodied in their values and culture, although modernization does have influence on the pattern of living arrangement of the elderly, however it is not significant and these findings support that joint family system are still fostered in India.

On the contrary, elderly pattern of living arrangement does not wholly depends on familial support, but other factors associated with their preferment of living pattern arrangements. Elder people desire to maintain their independence. According to Nishanthu & Sampath (2017) explore socioeconomic condition and living arrangement of elderly based on gender representation male and female. The result found that income factor is considered pertinent during old age because it has direct impact on living arrangements. For example housing ownership in India usually bias toward male gender indicates male chauvinism in the community despite age and status of elder women. The property rights are still denied for women in India. However, the living arrangement of elderly in this study showed positive environment that 86.31% parents are living separately from their children, indicates they have separate living space with proper infrastructure. This setting is based on nuclear family and it shows that elders belongs to nuclear family enjoy better living arrangements compared to the elders in joint family.

Different from above, Ahmed Mohammad Munsur *et al* (2010) paper studies on gender perspective of elderly women of Bangladesh aged 60 years and above focusing on living arrangements, health status, and abuse of the elderly women. Age group of 70-79 years has 50% of elder women living alone, women aged 80 years above has 10% less than percentage of age group 60-69 years old elderly women living alone. Elder women who are economically independent are found to be living alone compared to economically dependent elder women who supported by family members. Large amount of elderly women who has been abused significantly lives alone in order to keep away from internal family conflicts. Elderly women that belongs to higher age group are reported to be unhealthy indicates that health complications increase with aging factor. This paper defined physical abuse upon elderly women as a harm caused by someone whom they trusted or have control over them in terms of physical, psychological, and economic conditions. The perpetrator usually will be someone related to the elders such as family members. This paper concluded that elderly women condition Bangladesh is at disadvantaged due to lack of familial support thus there is a need for the country in encouraging kinship in family that lead to strengthening of joint

family traditions. Besides, elder care centre should also be established in order to provide proper care and social support towards the elderly women.

Whereas, Wei-Jun & Cheung (2015) summarized 10 collection of articles examining the living alone phenomena in Asia and highlights unique features found in Asia and its implications for individual well-being and societies. One-person household Asia is common trend in Asian community especially amongst elderly who lives alone. However, there is pattern in living arrangements of elderly that actually living nearby to their children in Asian countries like Myanmar, and Thailand, according to this paper the author argues that living alone is not associated with loneliness, financial constraints, and lack of family support but living independently actually makes older adults to be more socially active because they are not bound with personal commitments. Whereas, a study conducted in Singapore proven that elderly that lives alone indeed are more inclined to feel lonely however it is not a direct contributor for mortality risk. Similarly, in Korea, elderly do lives alone and this paper examined on policy changes that influence propensity of elderly and found that public are involved in assisting elderly widowed in Korea. It also highlighted that elderly with constrained financial assistance are better off to live alone while the government must assist them with welfare and lending support and treat them as a member of the society.

Racelis *et al* (2012) examines Filipino elderly living arrangements and other factors that may influence elderly participation in work activities that will allow the elderly to finance their expenditure for future years. Elderly working in older age shows that the percentage of working elderly will decline in accordance to their age, for example the study shows that age group of 58-64 has 65 percent while 80 years above has only 16 percent and majority of 60 percent working elderly are self- employed or they own their business. Whereas in public and private sector due to mandatory retirement at age 65 years has only 21 percent. Employment of elderly workers does determine by education factor in which it is noticeable that elderly that receive higher education are employed in a formal sector with lower illness percentage. Meanwhile self- employed elderly are engaged in home based entrepreneurial activity. Elderly living arrangements can be financed with source of income via elderly participating in work activity for their future consumption. This gives financial liberty to the elderly in order to determine how their health and well-being supposed to be taken care of and it open pathway for elderly to be more active in working environment as well as it includes promoting elderly welfare in work space. Lastly, working elderly will have a greater support in the future where it stimulates elderly employment promotion towards increasing elderly aggregate labour income.

Research Hypothesis

H0. Lack of family support is the reason for elderly to settle for 'living alone' living arrangements

H1. Family support is not the major reason for elderly to settle for 'living alone' living arrangements.

Research Methodology

Research design

This paper will be a descriptive study analysing factors that leads to patterns of elderly living arrangements in Asia. The paper is focused on familial support and other factors that mould the preference of elderly to choose the type of living arrangements they wanted.

Data Collection

This special collection consists of ten articles that examines the pattern of elderly living arrangements in Asia. The articles has been gauged thoroughly for this concept paper purpose according to family related factor and other factors that will be discussed in analysis of literature review. The ten articles used is collected from secondary sources available online mean such as Google scholar and Research Gate from year 2010 to 2020.

Conclusion

Based on analysis above, many studies found that Asian elderly pattern of living arrangements are still living with family members. Their preferences to live with children generated within the context of prevailing cultural norms of Asian family values therefore living with family members is still considered as main choice for them. Equally arising is 'living alone' pattern of living arrangements which is driven by multiple factors like socioeconomic background, abusive experience, income, health issues, privacy and freedom and etcetera are moulding the elderly choice in living arrangements as they wanted. This paper only analyse on factor contributor, this, it suggest future researcher to study widely on boon and bane of the pattern of elderly living arrangements that they choose for themselves. This study would like to highlight on role of society in willingness to provide for the elderly that lives alone with poor financial conditions. It is vital for government to upgrade their policy not only in terms of elderly labour income or pensions but also in terms of financial assistance that could allow elderly from all background enjoy their living arrangements preferences by better policy of societal aging.

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Tabular Form

YEAR	AUTHOR	COUNTRY	OBJECTIVE	DATA	METHODOLOGY	RESULTS
1. 2012	Agrawal, S.	India	Examine the effect of living arrangement on elderly health status.	Data of 39,694 persons aged 60 and above included in India's second National Family Health Survey (NFSH 2) conducted in 1998-1999.	NFHS-2 is a cross-sectional, nation-wide survey, which collected demographic, socioeconomic and health information from a nationally representative probability sample of 92,486 households. Details of sample design, including sampling framework and sample implementation, are provided in the basic survey report for all India (International Institute for Population Sciences & ORC Macro 2000). The household	Results indicate that elderly who are living alone are likely to suffer more from both chronic illnesses, such as asthma and tuberculosis, and acute illnesses, such as malaria and jaundice, than those elderly who are living with their family, even after controlling for the effects of a number of socioeconomic, demographic, environmental and behavioural confounders. The findings have important programme and policy implications

					<p>data were obtained from faceto-face interviews conducted in the respondent s’ homes. The survey was conducted using an interviewer - administered questionnaire in 18 languages. The analysis presented here is based on 39,694 persons aged 60 and above living in the sample households as a usual resident.</p>	<p>for countries such as India, which has the second largest elderly population in the world. There is a strong need for the implementation of specific public support systems and health care strategies focused on the elderly population in general and elderly living alone in particular.</p>
2. 2 0 1 5	Wei-Jun, J.Y. & Cheung, A. K. L.	Asia	Highlights unique features found in Asia, and discusses the implications of the increase in OPH in Asia for	Census data are used for an international comparison of the prevalence of one-person households .	The ten papers in this collection examine one-person households in 15 countries in East Asia (China, Japan, and	The papers reveal vast heterogeneity across regions and within nations. While widows remains a major group of OPH, the

			<p>individuals' well-being and societies' resource distribution.</p>		<p>Korea), Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and the Philippines) , and South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan). These analyses are based on data from censuses and large-scale household surveys, with many of them involving longitudinal or comparative analyses.</p>	<p>rising prevalence of OPH in Asia is mainly fueled by the increase of young urban adults who live alone as a consequence of delayed or declining marriage, increasing divorce, and increasing geographic mobility. Many of them are working class individuals or migrant workers. The impact of living alone varies by cultural, demographic, and policy contexts. The papers identify groups that are potentially vulnerable to social isolation and financial distress and challenge the generally negative</p>
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						stereotypes of the OPH living arrangement .
3. 2 0 1 0	Ahmed Mohamed Munsur, Md Ismail Tareque, & K.M. Mustafizur Rahman	Bangladesh	The objectives: - to study the extent of socio-economic backdrops; - to observe the pattern of living arrangements and factors affecting living arrangements; - to observe the current health status and factors affecting health status; and - to explore the nature, extent, reasons of elderly abuse and factors responsible for the abuse of the study population as well.	Data collected from 7 villages of rural areas under Naogaon district, about 36 km away from Rajshahi divisional town of Bangladesh . One Thana named, Manda, was randomly selected from this district.	From all the unions of the Thana, a Union (9 Number Tintulia Union Parishad) was randomly selected and from this union 7 villages were selected by using probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. In order to perform the above task, first the authors made a pilot survey and collected voter list from Union Parishad Office to identify truly the aged and then	results show that an overwhelming majority of the elderly women in the age group 60-69 years who are widowed, illiterate, have no education and income, economically dependent, living with married children, unhealthy, suffer from arthritis related illness and are taking treatment from village doctors. Furthermore , the study shows that, nearly 35 percent elderly women are abused, mostly mentally abused due

					<p>identified seven villages out of total 34 villages and finally collected the information of 743 elderly persons residing in the selected villages using Lahiri's method of PPS sampling. All the elderly (743 elderly) persons aged 60+ years residing in those seven villages were interviewed during September 6 to September 16, 2007. Among all the respondents 330 are male and 413 are female. For the purpose of the study</p>	<p>to poverty. Logistic regression analysis reveals the determinants of living arrangements, health status and abuse of the elderly women. The findings of the study should get due attention to provide secured later life of the elder especially female elderly in Bangladesh and developing nation as well</p>
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					we use only female respondent s' data. The data were edited, compiled, processed and analyzed by using SPSS 15.0 program.	
4. 2 0 1 7	Nishanth u, R. & Sampath, K. S.	India	The main objective of this the descriptive nature of this study was Socio economic condition and Living Arrangements of elders	Elderly residing in Thiruchirappalli West, Tamil Nadu with sample of 95 elderly aged 60 years above	Interview schedule and observation	Results shows that both male and female elderly are given positive opinion on their living arrangement . Half of the elderly live with their spouse and enjoy good infrastructure and physical facilities of their house like electricity, water, toilet, ventilation and lighting facilities. Majority (86.31%) have separate living space. The elderly belongs to nuclear

						family are well located themselves in regards to the living arrangements.
5. 2 0 1 4	Tannistha, S., Chen, F., & Vanneman, R.	India	Investigating the association between the multigenerational household context and health of older adults in India, taking into account potential selection effects.	Data based from the <i>India Human Development Survey (2004–05)</i> , a nationally representative multitopic data set	employed a two-step analytical strategy—logistic regression followed by propensity score stratification method—to model the effect of contrasting living arrangement types on short-term illness.	older adults living in multigenerational households have the lowest levels of short-term illness. Among them, those who live with their spouse, adult children, and young grandchildren experience the highest health gains. Health advantage diminishes when older adults live only with a spouse and adult children, and further diminishes when they live only with their spouse. Solitary living is associated with the

						highest likelihood of short-term morbidity. Good health is also shown to be associated with household wealth, gender, household size, and urban residence.
6. 2 0 1 2	Hadi Kooshiar, Nurizan Yahaya, Tengku Aizan Hamid, Asnarulk hadi Abu Samah, & Vajiheh Sedaghat Jou	Peninsu la Malaysi a	Cross- sectional and correlational survey examines the association between different types of living arrangement s and life satisfaction in older Malaysians, while taking into account the mediating effects of social support function.	Study used a secondary database. The original database was collected using a cross- sectional and co- relational survey titled “Patterns of Social Relationshi ps and Psychologi cal Well- being among Older People in Peninsular Malaysia (PSRPWO) ' For	The survey divided Peninsular Malaysia into four zones to determine the locations of the study. Samples consisted of Malaysians 60 years and older who lived in the community. The total number of respondent s included in this study was 1880 older adults. Respondent s were	The result shows living with children as the commonest type of living arrangement for older adults in peninsular Malaysia. Compared to living alone, living only with a spouse especially and then co- residency with children were both associated with better life satisfaction and social support function.

				<p>detailed information about methodology of this survey read paper that has been published earlier</p>	<p>selected by using a multistage stratified sampling (three stages) based on place of residence (rural, urban), age, and sex. The sample was representative of the geographical population of older adults in Peninsular Malaysia. Researchers used the direct interview technique as the method of data gathering. The mean of the interview time was about 30 minutes. In this study, data analysis used SPSS (version 13). Descriptive analysis</p>	<p>The mediating effect of social support function enhanced the relation between living arrangements and life satisfaction. This study revealed that types of living arrangement directly, and indirectly through social support function, play an important role in predicting life satisfaction for older adults in Malaysia. This study makes remarkable contributions to the Convoy model in older Malaysians.</p>
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					<p>was conducted for socio-demographic variables, Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale (PGCMS), and Medical Outcomes Study Social Support Survey (MOS-SSS) scales. The respondents' mean scores on life satisfaction and social support across living arrangements were also compared using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA).</p>	
7. 2013	Abalos, J. B. & Barona, M. F. C. T.	Southeast Asia	This study aims to: 1) compare the trends and patterns of living arrangements of the older persons in Southeast	Census data for Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam from 1970 to 2009, provided	Defined older persons as those ages 60 years and over. Living arrangement was categorised into: (1)	Living in an extended household remains the most predominant type of living arrangement among older persons in

			<p>Asia to see if there are significant similarities and differences that transcend the diversity of this region; and 2) examine the factors affecting their living arrangements.</p>	<p>by the Minnesota Population Center, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS).</p>	<p>one person household; (2) nuclear household; (3) extended household; and (4) other household classification. Nuclear household includes single-parent family and household with married or co-habiting couple, with or without children while extended household includes both family and non-family members of the household. Other household classification includes non-family households, those living in group quarters and household that cannot</p>	<p>Southeast Asia, although the trend has been declining over time. In contrast, the proportion living in a one-person and nuclear household has been on the rise in these Southeast Asian countries. Gender differences also persist in the choice of living arrangements among older persons in the region. More women than men live in a one-person and extended household while more of the latter than the former reside in a nuclear household. Finally the proportion living in an extended</p>
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					<p>be classified. We will focus on the proportion living in an extended household and present its differentials across age groups, level of education, marital status, employment status and place of residence. Given the gender differences in living arrangements of older persons separate analyses are conducted for men and women.</p>	<p>household differs by age, marital status, level of education and place of residence.</p>
8. 2 0 1 7	Jiehua, L. & Yun, Z.	China	Examine the changes and consequences of the patterns of Chinese elderly population's living arrangements. It contains	Based on the analysis of the population census data in 2000 and 2010,	Based on the analysis of the population census data in 2000 and 2010, the authors examined the changes and trends	First, the proportion of the elderly people living with children has been decreasing. Second, the proportions

			<p>information that can be considered for future policy making for the elderly and to gain a better understanding of the social transition in China.</p>		<p>of the living arrangements of the elderly Chinese population. Furthermore, the authors analyzed factors influencing the Chinese elderly's living arrangements according to the data acquired from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey</p>	<p>of elderly people "living alone" and "living with spouse independently" has largely increased. Third, the changes and trends showed differences between urban and rural regions. Originality/value – By looking at the characteristics among elderly people with different living arrangement patterns, those that are "living alone" are typically in disadvantaged conditions, and thus special attention should be paid with regards to related research and policies for</p>
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						the elderly who are "living alone."
9. 2 0 1 3	Golandaj , J. A., Goli, S. & Das, K. C.	India	The purpose of this paper is to investigate the pattern of living arrangements among the older population and perception about old age support in the Indian adult population.	used India Human Development Survey (IHDS), 2004-2005 data for empirical analyses.	Bivariate and multivariate models are used as statistical analyses for this study. This study is an evidence-based interpretation of living arrangements among older persons and perception about future living arrangement and financial assistance among current adult people.	It was found that 17 percent of older population lived with their spouse only; only 2 percent lived singly, and the rest of 85 percent elderly were living in co-residence with children. A majority of women respondents are expecting their sons to live with them, to take care and provide financial and emotional support in their old age. This indicates that the family will continue to be a significant social institution for the care and support for the older

						<p>population in India. Originality/v alue – This study is the first of its kind, which, in addition, to living arrangement patterns of the older population, provides some insight about the expectations of the current adult generation about living and financial preferences in old age.</p>
10.2012	Racelis, R. H., Abrigo, M. R. M., & Salas, J. M. I. S.	Philippines	Explores how elderly labor income can be expanded as a financing source for elderly consumption in the future through increase in elderly work activity. It examines elderly living arrangements and other factors that may	The prospects of increasing elderly work activity in the future is assessed based on past and possible future trends in the following three factors, among many others:	Alternative scenarios of increases in elderly labor force size (based on assumed changes in the factors) were used in simulations and results show that the higher the increase in labor force size (1) the higher the increase in aggregate	Elderly working in older age shows that the percentage of working elderly will decline in accordance to their age, for example the study shows that age group of 58-64 has 65 percent while 80 years above has only 16 percent and majority of

			influence elderly participation in work activities.	elderly health status, household headship by the elderly, and employment opportunities for the elderly, particularly household entrepreneurial activities.	labor income, (2) the higher the proportion of consumption that can be covered by own labor income, (3) the higher the elderly deficit age cut-off, and (4) the larger the decline in the aggregate lifecycle deficit of the elderly.	60 percent working elderly are self-employed or they own their business. Whereas in public and private sector due to mandatory retirement at age 65 years has only 21 percent. Employment of elderly workers does determine by education factor in which it is noticeable that elderly that receive higher education are employed in a formal sector with lower illness percentage. Working elderly will have a greater support in the future where it stimulates elderly
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						employment promotion towards increasing elderly aggregate labour income.
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