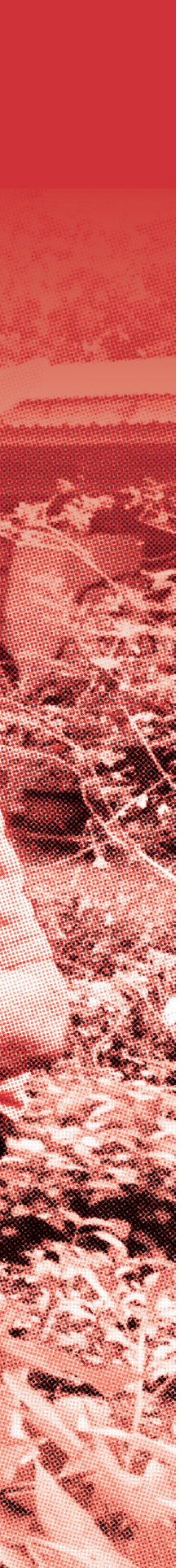

Annex A

LSAHP Wave 2 Sampling Design and Weights

Erniel B. Barrios

This section provides an overview of the study design and sampling method used in the 2018 Longitudinal Study on Ageing and Health in the Philippines (LSAHP). The discussion is primarily based on the baseline (Wave 1 or W1) report but also explains how the sampling weights for the Wave 2 (W2) sample were computed.

The LSAHP is a nationally representative longitudinal study of older Filipinos 60 years and over living in households. Older persons living in institutions such as prisons, convents, seminaries, and the like were excluded from the study. The sample for the LSAHP is designed to produce results representative of the whole country, of urban and rural areas separately, and of the National Capital Region (NCR) and each major island grouping – Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The LSAHP has a baseline sample of 5,985 respondents. Data collected provides information on the health status and well-being of older Filipinos.

A follow-up survey was conducted in 2023 (W2) using essentially the same set of questionnaires as at baseline to monitor changes and transitions over time. The follow-up survey yielded a total of 4,011 respondents who were successfully interviewed. The difference of 1,974 respondents from the baseline was attributed to 1,579 deaths, 386 alive but not interviewed, and 9 lost to follow-up. Amongst those 386 not interviewed, 218 relocated or moved out, 112 were not home, and 56 refused to participate in the follow- up interview (Refer to Figure 2.1 for a more detailed breakdown).

1. Sample Design and Implementation

The LSAHP W2 used the same sampling design and visited the same samples from the same location as the W1 sample. The LSAHP W1 employed a multistage sampling design with provinces as the primary sampling units (PSUs), barangays (villages) as the secondary sampling units (SSUs), and older persons as the ultimate sampling units. The 2015 Census of Population served as the sampling frame for the selection of the PSUs and SSUs in determining the sample employed in Wave 1.

The W1 sample was derived as follows. First, provinces were categorised into three strata (low, medium, and high proportion) based on the projected population aged 60 years and over for 2018. These projections were derived from the 2015 census data. An iterative algorithm was then employed to establish the stratum boundaries, aiming to minimise the pooled variance of the estimated totals of indicators across the three strata.

The stratum with low proportion of older persons accounts for 55.2% of the provinces, the medium stratum accounts for 29.2% of the provinces, whilst the stratum with high proportion of older persons comprises 15.6% of the province.

Table A.1. List of Sample Areas and their Corresponding Number of Sample Barangays and Sample Size in Wave 1

Area (Region and City/Province)	No. of Barangays	No. of Older Person Respondents	
		Visited	Interviewed
NCR	17	647	586
Pasig	10	382	349
Muntinlupa	7	265	237
BALANCE LUZON	51	1,945	1,836
Bulacan	23	875	834
Rizal	17	653	607
Occidental Mindoro	5	190	179
Oriental Mindoro	6	227	216
VISAYAS	50	1,875	1,776
Eastern Samar	20	755	708
Samar (Western Samar)	30	1,120	1,068
MINDANAO	49	1,868	1,787
Davao Occidental	10	380	370
Dinagat Islands	7	265	261
Misamis Occidental	32	1,223	1,156
TOTAL	167	6,335	5,985

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP data.

From each stratum, provinces (or city or municipality in the case of NCR[1]) were selected using systematic sampling to induce implicit stratification amongst the major strata (NCR, Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao). The number of sample provinces and cities is proportional to the number of provinces and cities in the low, medium, or high strata based on the density of older persons in NCR,

Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, resulting in a self-weighting sample of provinces and cities. The selection of provinces (or cities in the case of NCR) resulted in a sample consisting of two cities in NCR and nine provinces distributed proportionally across Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Table A1 shows the list of these sample provinces and cities.

In the second stage, sample barangays were selected for each sample province and city. The barangays were selected using probability proportional to size, with the proportion of older persons as the size measure. Barangays were further selected with induced implicit stratification for rural and urban areas.

[1] Metropolitan Manila, officially the National Capital Region or NCR, is composed of 16 cities and 1 municipality.

In each sample barangay, a list of all older persons residing in the barangay was obtained from a listing of all older persons 60 years and over residing in the barangay. This list served as the sampling frame for the selection of eligible respondents for each barangay.

In the case of highly populated sample barangays, we limited the listing to an enumeration area (EA). The EA should cover a minimum of three times the maximum sample size for the sample barangay. To facilitate data collection, only one EA was randomly selected per barangay. The EA was selected based on the location and density of older persons.

2. Sample Size

In the baseline survey, the initial target of the study was 6,000 respondents from 167 barangays. The 167 barangays were proportionally distributed across 11 provinces and cities selected in the first stage (PSUs). However, to give allowance for possible attrition, nonresponse, and refusals based on the 2007 PSOA nonresponse rate, the survey targeted a sample of 6,335 older persons.

In drawing the sampling frame, we limited the older persons to one per household. In the case of more than one older person per household, we randomly selected one older person per household to be included in the sampling frame. We then organised the sampling frame by three age groups: 60–69, 70–79, and 80 and above. The sample was selected proportionally to the size of the age group based on the sampling frame for each barangay. To ensure enough respondents in the older age groups in the succeeding rounds of the survey, we oversampled the number of respondents in the age groups 70–79 and 80 and over by a factor of 2 and 3, respectively.

After determining the sample size per age group for each barangay, the ultimate sampling units (the units selected at the final stage in a multistage sample design) or the older person respondents were drawn using systematic random sampling from each of the three age groups based on the listing of older persons (sampling frame). The sample selection was conducted centrally, meaning the list of older persons in each barangay was sent to the central office, where the sample respondents were drawn. This centralised approach ensured a standardised and unbiased selection procedure. The list of selected sample respondents was then returned to the field.

The sampling procedure did not allow for replacement samples because the sample already accounted for the expected nonresponse per barangay. In drawing the baseline sample, a 5% nonresponse rate was assumed, based on the results of a previous similar study, the 2007 Philippine Study of Ageing (PSOA) (Cruz et al., 2016).

Table A1 provides the distribution of the number of barangays and the number of respondents visited and interviewed for each sample area during the baseline survey. A total of 6,335 older persons (older persons) were visited, of which 5,985 completed interviews, resulting in a completion rate of 94.5%. Table A2 presents the status of Wave 1 respondents during the Wave 2 visits. A total of 1,579 respondents, or 26.4%, had died; 218 cases, or 3.7%, had moved out; 121 cases, or 2.0%, were not home or could not be located; and 56 cases, or 1.0%, refused the follow-up interview.

Table A.2. Comparison of Sample Sizes Between Wave 1 and Wave 2

Area (Region and City/ Province)	No. of Older Persons						
	Wave 1	Wave 2					
		Alive			Refusal	Dead	Lost to Folow-up
		Respon-dents	Moved Out	Not at Home			
NCR	586	399	31	17	7	130	2
Pasig	349	244	17	10	4	73	1
Muntinlupa	237	155	14	7	3	57	1
BALANCE LUZON	1,836	1,231	79	48	33	440	5
Bulacan	834	562	33	24	13	199	3
Rizal	607	408	35	8	8	146	2
Occidental Mindoro	179	112	7	10	7	43	0
Oriental Mindoro	216	149	4	6	5	52	0
VISAYAS	1,776	1175	73	28	7	492	1
Eastern Samar	708	461	25	21	2	199	0
Samar (Western Samar)	1,068	714	48	7	5	293	1
MINDANAO	1,787	1,206	35	19	9	517	1
Davao Occidental	370	247	7	6	3	107	0
Dinagat Islands	261	188	8	6	0	59	0
Misamis Occidental	1,156	771	20	7	6	351	1
TOTAL	5,985	4,011	218	112	56	1,579	9

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP data.

3. Sampling Weights

To ensure that the results of the study will be representative at the national level and for urban–rural areas, sampling weights are required for analysis. Recall that the samples were selected in three stages: (i) selection of provinces (PSUs), (ii) selection of barangays (SSUs), and (iii) selection of eligible respondents or older persons (USUs). The selection of PSUs was done with stratification and proportional allocation; hence, the sample PSUs are self-weighting. The selection of USUs was done using systematic sampling, so eligible respondents have equal weights within the sample barangay. The selection of barangays, however, was done with probability proportional to the estimated total number of older persons based on the 2015 census. Thus, the sampling weights will vary only across sample barangays. The basic weights are the inverse of inclusion probabilities of the sample barangays:

$$W_i = \frac{1}{\pi_i}$$

where $\pi_i = P[barangay\ i\ is\ included\ in\ the\ sample\ of\ 167\ barangays]$,

$i = 1,2,\ldots,167.$

Weights were then adjusted as a result of actual sample selection. Two sets of weights are provided in the data. The first set of weights was adjusted to account for the differences between frame information and the actual characteristics of the sample barangays (Wi^1).

The second set of weights (Wi^2) further accounts for differences between frame information and the actual characteristics of the sample barangays with disaggregation by implicit strata – that is, by the rural–urban classification of barangays and by the age group (60–69, 70–79, and 80 and over) of older persons. Weight 1 is adjusted design weights whilst Weight 2 is adjusted design weights with rural–urban breakdown (based on implicit stratification into rural–urban areas).

4. Weight 1

To compute for Wi^1, the sample size was corrected first. The corrected sample size accounts for the oversampling of age groups 70–79 and 80 and over. Thus, the corrected

sample size is computed as follows:

$$Adj\ n_i = n_{i1} + \frac{n_{i2}}{2} + \frac{n_{i3}}{3}$$

where n_{i1} is the actual sample size in barangay i amongst 60–69-year-old older persons, n_{i2} is the actual sample size in barangay i amongst 70–79-year-old older persons, and n_{i3} is the actual sample size in barangay i amongst 80-year-old and over older persons.

The original weights (W_i) were then adjusted as follows:

$$Adj\ W_i = W_i * \frac{OP_i}{FOP_i} * \frac{n_i}{Adj\ n_i}$$

where OP_i is the estimated total number of older persons in the barangay at the time of the survey, FOP_i is the total number of older persons in the barangay based on the frame (2015 census), n_i is the target sample size in barangay i, and Adj n_i is the corrected sample size (actual) after oversampling is considered.

Since the frame was based on the 2015 census, the weights were adjusted further to sum up to the projected older persons in 2018, as follows:

$$Adj\ W_i^{OP} = Adj\ W_i * \frac{Projected\ OP\ in\ 2018}{\sum_i \quad Adj\ W_i}$$

The weights from Adj W_i^{OP} are at the barangay level; hence, respondent-level weight was computed as follows:

$$W_i^1 = \frac{Adj\ W_i^{OP}}{Actual\ n_i}$$

where Actual n_i is the actual number of sample older persons enumerated in barangay i.

W_i^1 can be used to estimate incidence amongst the older persons. The weights can also be standardised to sum up to the total sample size, which will facilitate the interpretation of descriptive statistics as well as modeling. Furthermore, W^1 are the same as in W1.

5. Weight 2

Weight 2 in W2 was computed with the actual outcomes of the survey operation in Wave 2. These weights were computed to consider disaggregated estimates from implicit stratification in terms of rural–urban areas and by age group (60–69, 70–79, and 80 and over). W^{2R}_{ij} is defined as the weight amongst respondents of age group j (1 for 60– 69, 2 for 70–79, 3 for 80 and over) in barangay i classified as *R* (Rural or Urban). In computing W^{2R}_{ij}, the original weight was distributed into the age groups based on the actual number of eligible respondents in the age group as follows:

$$AdjW^{R}_{ij} = W_{i} * \frac{OP^{R}_{ij}}{OP^{R}_{i}}$$

where Wi is the original weight,

OP^{R}_{ij} is the actual number of older persons interviewed from age group j in barangay i classified as *R*, and OP^{R}_{i} is the total number of older persons interviewed in barangay i classified as *R*.

We further adjusted the weights to conform to the projection of total older persons in each age group by rural–urban residence as follows:

$$AdjW^{2R}_{ij} = AdjW^{R}_{ij} * \frac{Projected\ OP\ in\ 2020^{R}_{j}}{\sum_{i} \quad Adj\ W_{ij}}$$

Adj W^{2R}_{ij} totals to projected (2020) rural–urban older persons by age group (60–69, 70– 79, and 80 and over).

The weights from Adj W^{2R}_{i} are at the barangay level; hence, respondent-level weights were computed as follows:

$$W^{2}_{ij} = \frac{AdjW^{2R}_{ij}}{Actual\ n_{ij}}$$

These weights can be standardised to sum up to the total sample size to facilitate the interpretation of descriptive statistics as well as modeling.

The W1 report used Weight 1 (without the urban–rural adjustment). The Wave 2 report used Weight 2 (with the urban–rural adjustment). It should be noted that the Wave 2 weight also considered the oversampling of the age groups 70–79 by a factor of 2, and 80 and older by a factor of 3 at baseline and the attrition.

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Annex B

Creation of the Wealth Index for the LSAHP Wave 2 Survey

Maria Paz N. Marquez

Measuring wealth or economic status in household surveys is essential for understanding socioeconomic variations in health and education outcomes amongst different subgroups of the population. Examining the economic situation of an individual, household, geographic area, or country is particularly important since one of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is to eradicate extreme poverty in all its forms by 2030 (United Nations, 2015).

Traditionally, wealth and economic status are measured using data on income and consumption expenditures. However, collecting such data is often challenging as it entails an exhaustive list of survey items requiring extensive effort and time from survey respondents, interviewers, data processors, and analysts (Rutstein and Johnson, 2004).

An alternative approach to measuring economic status is the wealth index, which originated from the study of Filmer and Pritchett (1999), that applied principal component analysis (PCA) on asset ownership data to construct an asset index, even in the absence of survey questions on income and expenditures. Rutstein and Johnson (2004) later adopted this methodology to develop a wealth index for the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) program. This DHS wealth index, also known as the wealth quintile, divides all households covered in a survey into five groups, ranging from 1 (lowest quintile or the poorest) to 5 (highest quintile or the wealthiest).

Since its development in the late 1990s, the wealth index has been widely used in various household surveys beyond the DHS. These include the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to collect data on children and women worldwide, and the Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS) consisting of large-scale nationally and regionally representative surveys on Filipino youth conducted by the University of the Philippines Population Institute since 1982. The wealth index approach has also been adopted in ageing research to assess the associations between economic status and various health outcomes amongst older people, such as health symptoms, sensory impairment, functional limitation, and disability in Cambodia (Zimmer, 2008), self-rated health and activities of daily living in Thailand (Sakunphanit and Prasitsiriphon, 2021), and frailty in India (Saravanakumar et al., 2022).

The wealth index serves as a proxy measure of the economic status of households where survey respondents reside. It is a composite index that incorporates information on asset variables that are easily collected in household surveys. The construction of the LSAHP wealth index followed the procedure outlined by Rutstein (n.d.).

The first step involved reviewing the LSAHP questionnaire and data to compile an exhaustive list of variables that best utilise the available information in the survey. Appendix Table B1 lists the asset variables identified in this initial step. These variables were selected for their ability to distinguish households in terms of wealth or economic status. Two variables, the presence of a domestic helper in the household and being a recipient of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), were added to adapt to the local context, although they are not typically used in DHS data. Variables such as the experience of hunger in the past 3 months were initially considered but were deemed inappropriate as they represent outcomes rather than indicators of household wealth.

Table B.1. List of Asset Variables Included in the Creation of the LSAHP Wealth Index

	Asset Variables	Categories
1	**Presence of a domestic helper in the household**	• Yes • No
2	**Type of building/house**	• Single house • Duplex • Apartment/accesoria/condominium/townhouse • Other housing unit
3	**Main material of the roof**	• Strong materials • Light materials • Salvaged/makeshift materials • Mixed but predominantly strong materials • Mixed but predominantly light materials • Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials • Not applicable
4	**Main material of the outer wall**	• Strong materials • Light materials • Salvaged/makeshift materials • Mixed but predominantly strong materials • Mixed but predominantly light materials • Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials • Not applicable
5	**Main material of the floor**	• Earth/sand • Dung • Wood planks • Palm/bamboo • Parquet or polished wood • Vinyl or asphalt strips • Ceramic tiles • Cement • Carpet • Marble • Others
6	**Tenure status of housing unit and lot**	• Own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot • Rent house/room including lot • Own house, rent lot • Own house, rent-free lot with the consent of the owner • Own house, rent-free lot without the consent of owner • Rent-free house and lot with the consent of owner • Rent-free house and lot without the consent of owner • Not applicable
7	**Presence of electricity**	• Yes • No

	Asset Variables	Categories
8	**Ownership of:** a. Car/Jeep/Van b. Motorcycle/Tricycle c. Motorized boat/Banca d. Aircon e. Washing machine f. Stove with oven/Gas range g. Refrigerator/Freezer h. Personal computer/Laptop i. Cellular phone/Mobile phone j. Landline/Wireless telephone k. Audio component/Stereo set l. Karaoke/Videoke/Magic sing m. CD/VCD/DVD player n. Television o. Radio/Radio cassette player p. Internet	• Yes • No
9	**Main source of drinking water**	• Piped into dwelling • Piped to yard/plot • Piped to neighbor • Public tap/stand pipe • Tubed well/borehole • Protected dug well • Unprotected dug well • Protected spring • Unprotected spring • Rainwater • Cart with small tank • Refilling station • Surface water • Bottled water • Others
10	**Main source of water for other uses**	• Piped into dwelling • Piped to yard/plot • Piped to neighbor • Public tap/stand pipe • Tubed well/borehole • Protected dug well • Unprotected dug well • Protected spring • Unprotected spring • Rainwater • Tanker truck • Surface water • Others

	Asset Variables	Categories
11	**Type of toilet facility**	• Flush to piped sewer system • Flush to septic tank • Flush to pit latrine • Flush to somewhere else • Flush to don't know where • Ventilated improved pit latrine • Pit latrine with slab • Pit latrine without slab/ open pit • Composting toilet • Bucket toilet • Hanging toilet/ hanging latrine • No facility/bush/field • Other
12	**A household member is a recipient of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)**	• Yes • No

The selected variables were first transformed into indicator variables, with a value of 1 assigned if the asset or amenity was present in the household, and 0 if absent. Variables with more than two categories were converted into separate indicator variables for each category. For instance, the main source of drinking water, which has 15 categories, was converted into 15 indicator variables. This process resulted in 97 indicator variables, though some were later excluded due to minimal variation amongst LSAHP households. As an example, unprotected dug wells as a source of drinking water were excluded from the PCA for urban households.

A wealth score was computed for each household by summing the weighted scores of each indicator variable. The weights to be applied for each variable were derived from the factor scores of the first principal component generated in principal component analysis (PCA), a data reduction technique that identifies underlying patterns of association amongst a set of variables. Following the methodology of Rutstein and Johnson (2004) and Rutstein (2008), the first principal component was used as it extracts the largest amount of common information from all asset variables.

Recognising that some variables indicate different levels of wealth in urban versus rural areas (e.g. ownership of poultry may be positively associated with wealth in rural areas where it is an asset for livelihood, but negatively associated in urban areas where limited space and availability of other sources of income may reduce its economic significance), separate wealth scores for urban and rural households were initially generated. These were then combined into a national wealth score using ordinary least squares (OLS) regression. This approach allows for assigning different weights based on the type of residence and addresses the concern regarding urban bias in the wealth index due to the greater availability of publicly provided services such as electricity and piped water in urban areas compared to rural areas (Rutstein, 2008).

The resulting national wealth scores for each household were then ranked and divided into five equal parts, weighted by the product of the dataset weight and the number of household members. The resulting wealth index thus classifies households into quintiles ranging from the lowest quintile (Code 1), representing the poorest 20% of the households, to the highest quintile (Code 5) representing the wealthiest 20%. The wealth index was validated by examining its association with variables strongly associated with economic status according to existing studies, such as the experience of hunger in the past 3 months.

The same method and set of variables used to create the wealth index in W1 of the LSAHP survey was employed for W2. This consistency in wealth index construction enables a comparison of changes in household economic status from the baseline period in 2018–2022 when the follow-up survey was conducted, thereby assessing economic mobility during this period.

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Annex C

Tables

Table 8.2. Attitudes and Beliefs by Sex and Age

Attitudes and Beliefs	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who agree with the following statements:								
It is the child's duty to support and take care of older/aged parents.	87.8	88.3	*ns*	85.5	90.0	91.5	*ns*	88.1
It is acceptable for someone in their 60s or older to fall in love.	35.5	13.2	***	23.7	20.2	17.9	*ns*	21.5
It is acceptable for someone in their 60s or older to (re) marry if they find a suitable partner.	28.1	11.5	***	19.6	17.3	11.5	*ns*	17.7
It is acceptable for children who looked after their parents to inherit larger portions of their estate when they pass away	45.8	38.3	*ns*	40.9	40.8	42.8	*ns*	41.1
It is better for the older people parent to live with a daughter than with a son.	57.7	67.9	*	60.4	67.6	66.4	*ns*	64.1
Men should work for the family, and women should stay home and take care of the household.	65.9	62.8	*ns*	60.4	66.4	69.3	*ns*	64.0
It is the parents' duty to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being.	88.9	88.3	*ns*	88.3	88.5	89.5	*ns*	88.6
N	*1,170*	*2,248*		*1,041*	*1,569*	*808*		*3,418*
Best living arrangement for older person according to respondent								
Live by themselves	24.5	17.9		17.7	23.1	20.9		20.4
Live by themselves but near one or more children	42.1	39.3		42.6	40.3	31.8		40.3
Rotate residence among children	5.9	4.0	*	4.2	5.3	4.6	*ns*	4.7
Live with a son	10.5	7.1		9.4	7.2	8.6		8.4
Live with a daughter	13.9	28.0		22.7	21.3	27.9		22.8
Others	3.2	3.6		3.3	2.8	6.1		3.5
N	*1,170*	*2,248*		*1,041*	*1,569*	*808*		*3,418*

*p < .05, ***p < .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 9.1. Activities by Sex and Age

Activities	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% of older person who do the following activities daily:								
Listens to radio	21.1	22.1	*ns*	20.9	22.3	22.7	**	21.7
Reads newspapers, magazines, or books	3.9	2.9	*ns*	4.0	2.8	2.4	*ns*	3.3
Watches TV	49.8	53.0	*ns*	52.2	54.9	43.6	*	51.9
Physical exercises	46.4	43.4	*ns*	42.2	49.5	38.2	*	44.5
Gardening	23.1	28.3	*ns*	31.6	24.2	18.5	***	26.4
Hangout with friends and neighbours	0.1	0.1	**	0.1	0.1	0.1	**	0.1
% of older person who do the following activities at least once a month:								
Watches movies outside the house	0.5	0.7	**	0.4	1.0	0.1	***.	0.6
Attend social activities	23.0	21.3	*ns*	25.0	23.4	10.6	***.	21.9
Gambling for leisure	2.7	0.9	*	2.2	1.2	0.7	*	1.5
N	*1,342*	*2,667*		*1,075*	*1,730*	*1,204*		*4,009*

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 9.2. Religious Activities by Sex and Age

Religious Activities	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who performs the following activities:								
Attends religious services outside the home	59.0	73.8	***	74.5	72.4	43.4	***	68.4
Attends religious activities outside the home (prayer meeting, Bible studies, etc.)	16.7	29.0	***	25.6	27.3	15.3	*	24.5
Prays alone or privately in places other than a public place of worship	38.1	58.9	***	49.9	54.2	48.1	*ns*	51.3
Performs religious activities at home with other family members	11.3	21.9	***	19.3	17.2	16.9	*ns*	18.1
Watches or listens to religious activities through TV or radio	33.7	43.5	***	39.0	42.7	35.8	*ns*	39.9
Reads the Bible or any religious materials	12.8	28.6	***	23.9	24.3	16.8	*ns*	22.9
N	*1,342*	*2,667*		*1,075*	*1,730*	*1,204*		*4,009*
% who are currently members of any religious group or organisation	6.2	13.6	***	12.7	11.2	5.8	*ns*	10.9
N	*1,342*	*2,667*		*1,075*	*1,730*	*1,204*		*4,009*
% who said religion is very important in their life	64.3	82.3	***	75.4	74.3	80.4		75.6
N	*1,170*	*2,248*		*1,041*	*1,569*	*808*		*3,418*

*p < .05, ***p < .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 9.3. Membership in Organisations by Sex and Age

Membership in Organisations	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who are members of any type of non-religious organisations	20.1	15.8	*ns*	20.3	16.8	11.5	*ns*	17.4
N	*1,342*	*2,667*		*1,075*	*1,730*	*1,204*		*4,009*
Types of organisations								
Business professional or farm associations	20.0	21.5	*ns*	31.3	10.7	10.8	*	20.9
Political groups	2.7	0.5	*ns*	2.3	0.7	0.2	*ns*	1.5
Community centres or social or recreational clubs	9.0	7.1	*ns*	8.7	8.6	1.8	*ns*	7.9
Clan associations	1.8	1.6	*ns*	1.3	1.8	3.1	*ns*	1.7
Organisations of retired older persons	24.4	19.0	*ns*	18.7	21.2	32.7	*ns*	14.4
% who are engaged in any volunteer work in church or community	23.6	26.1	***	27.1	24.4	17.9	*ns*	25.0
N	*258*	*326*		*199*	*261*	*124*		*584*

*p < .05, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 9.4. Loneliness Indicators by Sex and Age

Loneliness	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
Feels lack of companionship								
Always	2.6	3.7		3.9	2.7	3.0	*3.3*	68.4
Fairly often	9.3	6.7		9.6	4.9	9.7	*7.6*	24.5
Occasionally	16.1	16.5	*ns*	14.8	17.3	18.8	*ns*	16.3
Rarely	30.7	30.6		28.1	32.9	32.5	*30.6*	18.1
Never	41.2	42.6		43.6	42.2	36.1	*42.1*	39.9
Feels left out								
Always	1.3	1.6		1.8	0.8	2.7	*1.5*	68.4
Fairly often	14.5	4.3		4.1	4.7	4.5	*4.4*	24.5
Occasionally	11.9	13.4	*ns*	14.3	10.6	15.1	*ns*	12.8
Rarely	32.1	24.7		26.0	28.7	28.5	*27.5*	18.1
Never	50.2	56.0		53.8	55.2	49.1	*53.8*	39.9
Feels isolated from others								
Always	1.8	0.7		0.6	1.3	2.5	*1.1*	68.4
Fairly often	7.2	4.3		5.9	4.5	6.0	*5.4*	24.5
Occasionally	9.2	11.3	*ns*	10.8	10.1	10.7	*ns*	10.5
Rarely	32.7	24.9		27.0	28.8	27.1	*27.8*	18.1
Never	49.1	58.9		55.6	55.3	53.7	*55.2*	39.9
N	*1,170*	*2,248*		*1,041*	*1,569*	*808*	*3,418*	*3,418*

*p < .05, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 9.5. Social Isolation from Relatives not Co-residing with Older Person by Sex and Age

Social Isolation	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who do not have any relatives to see or hear from at least once a month	5.6	5.9	*ns*	4.2	7.1	7.4	*ns*	5.8
% who do not have any relatives whom they feel at ease with that the older person can talk about private matters	23.6	19.1	*ns*	22.1	17.1	28.6	*ns*	20.8
% who do not have any relatives whom they feel close to such that the older person could call on them for help	16.9	15.5	*ns*	17.0	13.9	19.6	*ns*	16.0
N	*1,170*	*2,248*		*1,041*	*1,569*	*808*		*3,418*
% who never see or hear from relatives with whom older person has the most contact	6.3	4.8	*ns*	4.0	6.3	6.9	*ns*	5.3
% who never get consulted when one of the relatives has an important decision to make	14.7	10.3	*	11.5	12.2	12.4	*ns*	11.9
% who never get to talk with any of the relatives when older person has an important decision to make	15.6	13.1	*ns*	12.2	14.7	19.0	*ns*	14.1
N	*1,170*	*2,247*		*1,041*	*1,568*	*808*		*3,417*

*p < .05, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 9.6. Social Isolation from Friends by Sex and Age

Social Isolation	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who do not have any friends to see or hear from at least once a month	5.7	4.5	*ns*	2.8	4.8	13.8	***	5.0
% who do not have any friends whom they feel at ease with that the older person can talk about private matters	24.0	24.2	***	21.9	22.7	37.4	*ns*	24.1
% who do not have any friends whom they feel close to such that the older person could call on them for help	23.0	23.2	*ns*	21.3	21.3	36.5	***	23.1
N	*1,170*	*2,247*		*1,041*	*1,568*	*808*		*3,417*
% who never see or hear from friends with whom older person has the most contact	7.3	4.9	*ns*	3.7	5.8	13.7	*ns*	5.8
% who never get consulted when one of the friends has an important decision to make	16.4	16.3	*ns*	13.4	17.5	23.6	*ns*	16.3
% who never get to talk with any of the friends when older person has an important decision to make	18.4	16.4	***	12.5	19.6	26.8	*	17.2
N	*1,170*	*2,247*		*1,041*	*1,568*	*808*		*3,417*
Satisfaction with the level of contact with friends								
Very satisfied	5.7	9.0		6.7	9.2	6.9		9.0
Satisfied	85.6	82.6		86.5	81.7	80.1		82.6
Unsatisfied	6.1	6.4	*ns*	4.9	7.3	8.0	*ns*	6.4
Very unsatisfied	0.4	0.5		0.7	0.2	0.7		0.5
Not sure	2.2	1.5		1.3	1.6	4.4		1.5
N	*1,170*	*2,247*		*1,041*	*1,568*	*808*		*3,417*

Source: Calculated by DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

*p < .05, ***p <0 .001, ns = not significant.

Table 9.7. Life Satisfaction by Sex and Age

Life Satisfaction	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
Current life satisfaction								
Very satisfied	47.6	50.9	51.9	47.7	48.2		49.7	9.0
Somewhat satisfied	45.1	43.7	*ns*	41.0	46.5	48.4	*ns*	44.2
Not satisfied	7.3	5.4	7.0	5.8	3.4		6.1	6.4
N	*1,171*	*2,248*	*1,041*	*1,570*	*808*		*3,419*	*3,417*
% who feel that their family, relatives, or friends are willing to listen when they need to talk about their worries or problems								
A great deal	8.3	10.3	11.4	8.6	6.2		9.6	9.0
Quite a bit	46.4	53.3	50.3	51.1	50.7		50.7	82.6
Some	22.9	21.7	*ns*	24.0	19.7	23.4	*ns*	22.1
Very little	13.1	7.8	8.3	11.8	8.7		9.6	6.4
Not at all	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.1		2.3	0.5
Keep to myself	4.1	3.9	2.6	5.3	4.5		4.0	1.5
N	*1,171*	*2,248*	*1,041*	*1,570*	*808*		*3,419*	*3,417*

ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 9.8. Use of Information Technology by Sex and Age

Information Technology	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who have access to internet	14.5	22.0	*	26.0	17.2	6.9	***	19.2
N	*1,342*	*2,666*		*1,075*	*1,729*	*1,204*		*4,008*
Mean number of hours of internet access per day	2.02	2.21	*ns*	2.18	2.09	2.31	*ns*	2.15
N	*194*	*446*		*306*	*266*	*68*		*640*
% with social networking account	76.6	93.7	**	91.6	89.1	64.9	**	89.1
N	*194*	*446*		*306*	*266*	*68*		*640*
Type of social networking account								
Facebook	94.7	98.2	*ns*	97.3	98.0	92.5	*ns*	97.4
Instagram	1.7	2.1	*ns*	2.2	1.7	1.7	*ns*	2.0
YouTube	40.3	23.8	*	29.5	23.7	35.6	*ns*	27.7
Twitter	0.0	1.3	***	1.7	0.0	0.0	*ns*	1.0
Others	20.8	15.5	*ns*	17	16.1	18.7	*ns*	16.7
N	*152*	*390*		*278*	*217*	*47*		*542*
% who owns a cellphone	32.9	37.8	*ns*	49.2	32.1	12.4	***	36.0
N	*1,342*	*2,666*		*1,075*	*1,729*	*1,204*		*4,008*
Mean number of hours of cellphone use per day	2.15	2.09	*ns*	2.25	1.89	2.11	*ns*	2.11
N	*363*	*818*		*514*	*527*	*140*		*1,181*
% who owns a tablet	1.1	3.4	*ns*	4.4	0.9	2.0	*	2.6
N	*1,342*	*2,666*		*1,075*	*1,729*	*1,204*		*4,008*
Mean number use per day of hours of tablet	2.48	1.43	*	1.27	2.31	2.53	*ns*	1.59
N	*15*	*53*		*25*	*30*	*13*		*68*
% who owns a laptop	1.2	0.9	*ns*	2.1	0.1	0.2	***	1.0
N	*1,342*	*2,666*		*1,075*	*1,729*	*1,204*		*4,008*
Mean number use per day of hours of laptop	1.00	1.14	*ns*	1.07	1.22	1.00	*ns*	1.08
N	*4*	*12*		*10*	*5*	*1*		*16*
Use of gadgets								
Calling friends and family	95.1	97.1	*ns*	97.1	96.3	90.9	*ns*	96.4
Sending or receiving emails	3.3	10.7	*	8.9	7.3	7.7	*ns*	8.2
Chat site messaging	29.4	52.9	**	49.6	41.0	27.4	*ns*	45.1
Voice or video call using the internet	31.2	49.9	*	46.7	41.4	28.8	*ns*	43.7

Information Technology	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
Playing video or computer games	4.5	10.5	*ns*	9.7	7.3	4.9	*ns*	8.5
Watching movies and TV shows, and listening to music	27.7	31.1	*ns*	31.2	29.3	22.7	*ns*	30.0
Read ebooks, magazines, and online news	4.3	6.7	*ns*	6.3	5.5	4.5	*ns*	5.9
Internet banking	0.7	1.8	*ns*	1.9	0.3	3.5	*ns*	1.4
Others	1.0	2.2	*ns*	1.7	2.1	0.9	*ns*	1.8
N	*369*	*838*		*520*	*542*	*145*		*1,207*
Persons who help older person with the use of these gadgets								
None	43.6	22.7	*	30.9	29.0	20.8	*ns*	29.6
Spouse	8.0	1.0	***	3.0	3.4	5.3	*ns*	3.3
Son	18.6	16.1	*ns*	21.5	11.1	9.7	*	17.0
Daughter	26.3	28.1	*ns*	28.2	27.3	22.5	*ns*	27.5
Son-in-law	0.2	0.2	*ns*	0.3	0.1	1.2	*ns*	0.2
Daughter-in-law	0.6	2.7	*ns*	1.6	2.5	3.2	*ns*	2.0
Grandchild	19.4	30.8	*ns*	24.9	27.8	41.5	*ns*	27.0
Brother	0.5	0.0	***	0.1	0.3	0.1	*ns*	0.2
Sister	0.0	0.4	*ns*	0.4	0.0	0.0	*ns*	0.3
Other relatives	1.4	4.8	*	3.6	3.9	3.1	*ns*	3.7
Friends	2.0	4.5	*ns*	2.8	5.5	1.0	*ns*	3.7
Others (neighbour, house help, etc.)	0.3	0.9	*ns*	0.5	1.2	0.1	*ns*	0.7
N	*369*	*838*		*520*	*542*	*145*		*1,207*

*p < .05, **p < 0 .01, ***p < 0 .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 10.1. Awareness and use of services by sex and age

Awareness and Use of Services	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who have heard about the government's program that provides privileges to senior citizens 60 years and over	92.9	92.9	*ns*	93.4	93.3	90.8	*ns*	92.9
N	*1,342*	*2,666*		*1,075*	*1,729*	*1,204*		*4,008*
% with a senior citizen ID card	99.0	98.9	*ns*	98.2	99.5	99.2	*	98.9
N	*1,237*	*2,502*		*1,020*	*1,615*	*1,104*		*3,739*
% who have availed of the following privileges:								
20% discount on purchase of medicine	73.2	80.2	*ns*	73.8	79.8	82.5	*	77.7
20% discount from all establishments for transportation services, hotels and similar lodging establishments, restaurants and recreation centres	75.3	77.3	*ns*	79.8	75.7	70.4	*	76.6
20% discount on admission fees charged by theaters, cinema houses, concert halls, circuses, carnivals and other similar places of culture, leisure, and amusement	10.4	12.0	*ns*	10.3	12.9	10.5	*ns*	11.4
Exemption from the payment of individual income taxes	3.8	5.0	*ns*	4.0	5.0	5.0	*ns*	4.6
Exemption from training fees for socioeconomic programmes undertaken by the Office for Senior Citizens Affairs	5.5	4.0	*ns*	4.5	3.8	6.2	*ns*	4.5
Free medical and dental services in government health facilities anywhere in the country	32.9	32.7	*ns*	31.6	32.9	35.4	*ns*	32.8
N	*2,476*	*58.6*		*1,007*	*1,594*	*1,094*		*3,695*
% who are recipients of the ₱500 monthly social pension given by the DSWD	60.7	58.6	*ns*	49.2	32.1	12.4	***	36.0
N	*1,342*	*2,666*		*1,075*	*1,729*	*1,204*		*4,008*

*p < .05, ***p < .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 10.2. Attitudes Towards Homes for the Aged by Sex and Age

Attitudes	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who think it's a good idea to have Homes for the Aged								
Yes	71.6	76.6		76.9	73.3	71.3		74.7
No	26.0	19.3	*ns*	19.8	23.0	25.2	*ns*	21.8
It depends	2.4	4.1		3.3	3.7	3.5		3.5
N	*1,170*	*2,247*		*1,041*	*1,568*	*808*		*3,417*
Desire to live in a Home for the Aged if near the current residence								
Yes	17.7	14.0	*	18.9	12.8	11.0	*	15.4
No	67.0	78.3		70.9	75.3	82.0		74.1
It depends	14.9	7.5		10.0	11.6	6.6		10.3
N	*1,170*	*2,247*		*1,041*	*1,568*	*808*		*3,417*

*p < .05, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 11.1. Social Contact Between Older Persons and Non-co-resident Children in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age

Social Contact	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who visited at least one child	84.3	85.6	*ns*	84.3	87.2	81.3	*ns*	85.1
% who wrote, called, or texted at least one child	50.2	57.0	*ns*	58.2	54.0	41.8	*	54.4
% who was visited by at least one child	80.2	81.3	*ns*	79.2	82.9	80.3	*ns*	80.9
% who received letters, calls, or text messages from at least once child	67.0	74.5	*ns*	73.7	71.0	66.2	*ns*	71.7
N	*1,065*	*1,999*		*914*	*916*	*734*		*3,064*

*p < .05, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 11.2 Assistance Provided by Older Persons to Co-resident and Non-co-resident Children in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age

Social Contact	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
To any co-resident child:								
% who gave financial support	44.1	37.1	*ns*	46.7	36.4	30.0	**	39.6
% who gave material support	56.4	48.2	*	63.0	46.8	32.7	***	51.2
% who gave instrumental support	5.4	2.3	***	3.1	4.0	2.8	*ns*	3.4
% who gave emotional support	84.9	83.2	*ns*	87.6	88.1	65.2	***	83.8
N	*753*	*1,611*		*655*	*999*	*710*		*2,364*
To any non-co-resident child:								
% who gave financial support	31.7	33.2	*ns*	38.5	31.8	20.7	***	32.7
% who gave material support	38.0	37.2	*ns*	44.3	37.7	20.6	**	37.5
% who gave instrumental support	2.7	2.5	*ns*	2.6	2.6	2.4	*ns*	2.6
% who gave emotional support	84.3	82.9	*ns*	87.9	86.9	64.8	***	83.4
N	*1,219*	*2,389*		*946*	*1,556*	*1,106*		*3,608*

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 11.3. Assistance Received by Older Persons from Co-resident and Non-co-resident Children in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age

Social Contact	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
To any co-resident child:								
% who gave financial support	73.0	75.6	*ns*	74.6	77.1	69.3	*ns*	74.6
% who gave material support	77.9	81.0	*ns*	77.1	79.9	86.5	*ns*	79.9
% who gave instrumental support	12.8	19.4	*ns*	8.2	15.9	40.4	***	17.0
% who gave emotional support	81.5	88.7	**	84.2	87.5	87.6	*ns*	86.1
N	*753*	*1,611*		*655*	*999*	*710*		*2,364*
To any non-co-resident child:								
% who gave financial support	86.6	88.2	*ns*	87.9	87.8	86.2	*ns*	87.6
% who gave material support	81.2	80.5	*ns*	80.0	81.3	81.6	*ns*	80.8
% who gave instrumental support	9.2	9.8	*ns*	6.0	8.2	21.3	***	9.6
% who gave emotional support	86.2	89.7	*ns*	87.2	91.6	84.1	*	88.4
N	*1,219*	*2,389*		*946*	*1,556*	*1,106*		*3,608*

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 11.4. Exchange of Financial Support Between Older Persons and Children by Sex and Age

Exchange of Financial Support	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who gave a large amount to any child in the past 12 months to start a business, special medical expense, travel abroad, or some other special purpose	9.6	9.5	*ns*	9.4	11.4	5.4	*ns*	9.5
N	*1,286*	*2,529*		*1,019*	*1,647*	*1,149*		*3,815*
% who received monthly financial support from any of the children	33.6	4.8	*ns*	37.9	39.9	37.5	*ns*	38.6
N	*1,286*	*2,529*		*1,019*	*1,647*	*1,149*		*3,815*

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001, ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 11.5. Attitudes Towards Family Support of Older Persons by Sex and Age

Social Contact	SEX			AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	Male	Female	Sig	<70	70–79	80+	Sig	
% who plan to rely on children for financial support	33.4	36.0	*ns*	31.0	38.7	37.5	*ns*	35.0
Satisfaction with level of contact with children								
Very satisfied	67.9	69.5		69.6	67.6	71.1		68.9
Satisfied but can be improved	28.4	27.8	*ns*	27.5	29.5	24.7	*ns*	28.0
Not satisfied	3.7	2.7		3.0	2.8	4.2		3.1
N	*1,109*	*2,106*		*982*	*1,480*	*753*		*3,215*
Satisfaction with level of assistance given by children								
Very satisfied	60.4	63.3		59.4	64.0	66.7		62.2
Satisfied but can be improved	33.8	30.5		32.4	32.0	28.0		31.7
Not satisfied	4.0	4.7	*ns*	5.9	2.7	4.6	*ns*	4.4
Not getting any assistance from any child	1.9	1.6		2.4	1.3	0.7		1.7
N	*1,109*	*2,106*		*982*	*1,480*	*753*		*3,215*

ns = not significant.

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.1. Type of Caregiver by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Type of Caregiver	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Primary	13.5	15.8	6.4	14.5	35.6	15.0
Potential	86.5	84.2	93.6	85.5	64.4	85.0
N	*1,266*	*2,514*	*999*	*1,623*	*1,158*	*3,780*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.2. Characteristics of Primary Caregivers by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Characteristics of Primary Caregivers	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Sex						
Male	6.3	21.5	20.5	17.7	13.6	16.5
Female	93.7	78.5	79.5	82.3	86.4	83.5
Age						
Below 20	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
20–29	7.2	13.9	13.2	11.0	11.7	11.7
30–39	5.8	19.5	9.8	23.5	9.1	15.0
40–49	11.0	25.5	13.3	18.8	25.5	20.7
50–59	14.2	21.8	7.6	13.2	29.9	19.3
60–69	34.9	13.9	51.9	10.9	17.7	20.9
70–79	26.0	3.5	3.5	21.7	3.7	10.9
80+	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.8
Mean age	*58.32*	*45.89*	*53.00*	*49.66*	*49.09*	*49.99*
Marital status						
Never married	12.4	29.2	12.4	29.5	22.7	23.7
Currently married	52.5	45.8	65.4	37.7	50.7	48.0
Living in	29.2	13.1	13.0	26.1	13.2	18.4
Separated/Divorced/Annulled	3.4	4.2	3.2	2.8	5.4	3.9
Widowed	2.5	7.8	6.0	3.9	8.0	6.0
Education						
No schooling/elementary	52.4	22.9	47.4	31.1	28.1	32.6
High school	36.3	45.1	44.1	36.3	47.1	42.2
College+	11.3	32.0	8.5	32.6	24.9	25.2

Characteristics of Primary Caregivers	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Type of place of residence						
Rural	61.2	52.1	49.5	56.6	55.9	55.1
Urban	38.8	47.9	50.5	43.4	44.1	44.9
Work status						
Working	25.7	48.8	30.7	44.0	42.7	41.1
Stopped working completely	50.8	27.9	45.3	38.5	28.6	35.5
Never worked	23.5	23.3	24.0	17.5	28.7	23.4
% with caregiver training	3.2	1.9	5.2	0.8	2.6	2.3
N	*173*	*495*	*66*	*220*	*382*	*668*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.3. Relationship and Living Arrangement of Primary Caregivers to/with Older Persons by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Relationship and Living Arrangement	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Relationship to older person						
Spouse	62.8	5.5	60.5	30.7	3.8	24.4
Son	5.5	9.0	10.9	6.0	8.4	7.9
Daughter	17.3	49.4	16.5	36.4	50.2	38.8
Son-in-law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Daughter-in-law	3.3	11.5	3.1	9.6	10.4	8.8
Grandson	0.0	5.8	0.0	6.0	3.4	3.9
Granddaughter	5.3	7.8	1.9	3.1	12.7	7.0
Other relative	4.0	8.5	5.5	6.6	8.0	7.0
Not related	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.4	3.1	2.2
Living arrangement with older person						
Lives with older person	86.1	75.8	90.5	85.5	68.6	79.2
Lives next door	7.6	14.9	3.5	10.4	18.1	12.5
Lives in same barangay	4.7	7.6	6.0	3.4	10.0	6.7
Lives in same city/municipality	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.3
Lives in same province	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Lives in a different province	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2
N	*173*	*495*	*66*	*220*	*382*	*668*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data

Table 12.4. Self-assessed Health of Primary Caregiver of Older Persons by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Self-assessed Health Status	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Current health status						
Very healthy	22.1	21.6	32.8	12.3	26.3	21.7
Healthier than average	15.3	13.5	15.6	13.3	14.2	14.1
Of average health	35.2	48.4	41.4	48.4	41.2	44.1
Somewhat unhealthy	26.7	15.8	10.2	24.9	17.8	19.3
Very unhealthy	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.7
N	*172*	*492*	*66*	*218*	*380*	*664*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.5. Primary Caregivers' Perception on Older Persons' ADL Difficulty by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Primary Caregivers' Perception of Older Persons' ADL Difficulty	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Activities of daily living						
Take a bath/shower by oneself	42.7	42.4	43.9	27.3	56.3	42.5
Dress	39.6	36.8	41.3	21.8	51.4	37.7
Eat	25.1	18.8	35.7	11.2	24.1	20.9
Stand up from a bed/chair, sit on a chair	43.2	51.2	49.6	42.4	54.1	48.6
Walk around the house	65.1	56.9	54.4	61.7	59.7	59.6
Go outside (leave the house)	67.8	71.9	57.1	70.9	75.8	70.6
Use the toilet	36.2	48.6	38.3	30.5	60.4	44.5
% of caregivers who assessed that older persons with at least one ADL difficulty	78.6	78.8	68.9	75.8	85.6	78.7
N	*173*	*495*	*66.0*	*220*	*382*	*668*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.6. Primary Caregivers' Perception of the Need for Assistance of Older Persons with ADL Difficulty by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Primary Caregivers' Perception of Older Persons' Need for Assistance	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Take a bath/shower by oneself						
N	*87.6*	*98.2*	*80.2*	*96.0*	*98.6*	*94.7*
Dress	82	245	22	91	214	327
N	*99.5*	*98.5*	*100.0*	*98.0*	*98.8*	*98.9*
Eat	74	208	19	80	183	282
N	*97.7*	*92.0*	*100.0*	*88.4*	*93.4*	*94.3*
Stand up from a bed/chair, sit on a chair	38	116	12	38	104	154
N	*82.8*	*79.5*	*80.4*	*62.8*	*93.6*	*80.5*
Walk around the house	80	242	24	101	197	322
N	*68.5*	*97.8*	*98.8*	*71.7*	*98.3*	*87.3*
Go outside (leave the house)	100	281	28	117	236	381
N	*69.8*	*96.7*	*99.7*	*71.5*	*99.5*	*88.2*
Use the toilet	104	369	32	148	293	473
N	*99.8*	*97.5*	*100.0*	*99.7*	*96.9*	*98.1*
% of caregivers who assessed that older person with at least one ADL difficulty need assistance	57.4	78.0	67.9	58.0	85.1	71.2
N	*173*	*495*	*66*	*220*	*382*	*668*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.7. Assistance Given to Older Persons for Various ADL by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Assistance	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Percent who assist older person with the following activities of daily life:						
Household tasks	89.4	86.1	88.6	87.3	86.6	87.2
Personal care	78.3	65.2	73.9	61.0	75.8	69.5
Moving around the house, going on outings, visiting family or friends, etc.	35.3	62.1	44.4	52.6	57.5	53.3
N	*173*	*495*	*66*	*220*	*382*	*668*
Mean number of hours per week spent caring for older person						
Household tasks	26.49	27.67	36.17	27.22	23.61	27.27
N	*153*	*419*	*59*	*181*	*332*	*572*
Personal care	16.41	21.19	12.16	24.95	18.06	19.41
N	*118*	*340*	*44*	*145*	*269*	*458*
Moving around the house, going on outings, visiting family or friends, etc.	10.73	14.45	9.43	20.52	8.94	13.64
N	*80*	*282*	*34*	*116*	*212*	*362*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.8. Difficulty in Caring for Older Persons by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Difficulty	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Difficulty in caring for older person						
1	14.4	14.6	20.1	15.7	11.2	14.6
2	14.8	6.2	24.2	9.0	3.0	9.1
3	7.2	10.1	8.9	8.5	9.9	9.1
4	6.1	3.2	5.3	2.8	4.9	4.1
5	24.6	11.9	2.6	20.5	17.3	16.1
6	7.7	23.5	10.1	23.8	16.5	18.3
7	2.8	5.9	0.0	2.6	9.1	4.9
8	4.2	10.5	10.3	5.8	10.1	8.4
9	2.6	2.2	0.0	2.0	3.6	2.3
10	15.7	11.9	18.6	9.5	14.4	13.1
Mean level of difficulty in caring of older person	4.92	5.34	4.58	4.92	5.73	5.21
N	*173*	*495*	*66.0*	*220*	*382*	*668*
Median duration (in months) spent taking care of older person	12.00	48.00	24.00	48.00	48.00	36.00
N						
Reason for being the primary caregiver						
I volunteered	41.2	35.8	38.5	40.7	34.2	37.6
Older person requested me	10.8	6.4	8.2	9.2	6.4	7.8
Other family members requested me	3.1	6.3	3.1	0.9	10.2	5.2
I am the only one available	35.0	47.3	34.1	45.6	44.7	43.3
Others (older person took care of me as a child, lives with older person, etc.)	9.8	4.2	16.1	4.4	4.4	6.1
N	*173*	*495*	*66*	*220*	*382*	*668*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.9. Situation as a Primary Caregiver by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Situation as a Caregiver	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
% who agree or strongly agree with the ff. statements:						
I gained personal satisfaction from performing my care tasks	90.1	66.5	87.5	65.8	77.0	74.3
I have problems with older person (e.g. demanding, communication problems, behaves differently)	15.2	21.7	15.4	12.2	28.3	19.5
I have problems with my own mental health	31.4	16.6	9.9	26.7	21.2	21.5
I have problems with my own physical health	24.6	24.3	36.7	14.6	28.8	24.4
I have problems combining my daily activities	20.9	31.4	36.1	20.1	32.0	27.9
I have financial problems concerning my care tasks for older person	36.9	34.5	59.9	20.2	39.6	35.3
I have support from family/friends/ neighbours/paid help in performing my care tasks for older person	34.0	38.4	35.4	21.5	52.2	36.9
N	*173*	*495*	*66*	*220*	*382*	*668*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.10. Characteristics of Potential Caregivers by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Characteristics of Potential Caregivers	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Sex						
Male	16.1	40.4	36.6	27.3	27.0	31.4
Female	83.9	59.6	63.4	72.7	73.0	68.6
Age						
Below 20	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.2	2.7
20–29	8.6	18.4	17.4	11.7	15.6	14.8
30–39	9.0	18.3	17.3	14.0	9.4	14.9
40–49	12.8	24.6	14.6	23.6	28.2	20.2
50–59	15.4	16.1	9.9	19.2	24.7	15.8
60–69	35.1	12.7	29.4	15.0	12.2	21.0
70–79	16.1	6.0	8.4	12.4	5.9	9.8
80+	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.1	2.7	0.9
Mean age	*54.77*	*44.13*	*47.63*	*47.63*	*47.66*	*48.08*
Marital status						
Never married	9.7	22.2	17.2	16.6	21.8	17.6
Currently married	74.1	51.9	60.1	61.7	55.4	60.1
Living in	11.4	18.9	18.2	14.9	13.1	16.1
Separated/Divorced/Annulled	2.4	3.5	2.7	4.0	1.6	3.1
Widowed	2.3	3.5	1.7	2.8	8.1	3.0
Education						
No schooling/elementary	45.2	23.0	35.9	28.8	23.4	31.2
High school	41.5	49.8	44.1	48.2	50.6	46.7
College+	13.4	27.2	20.0	23.0	26.0	22.1
Type of place of residence						
Rural	56.3	50.5	50.9	53.5	55.9	52.7
Urban	43.7	49.5	49.1	46.5	44.1	47.3
% currently working	41.0	48.2	43.6	46.0	50.4	45.5
% with caregiver training	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.2	1.9	2.7
N	*1093*	*2019*	*933*	*1403*	*776*	*3112*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.11. Relationship of Potential Caregiver to Older Person by Sex and Age

Indicators	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Relationship to older person						
Spouse	57.3	15.0	39.2	28.5	9.4	30.7
Son	9.5	14.3	12.8	11.3	15.2	12.5
Daughter	15.3	29.3	21.9	24.8	29.4	24.1
Son-in-law	0.3	3.1	0.7	3.9	0.8	2.0
Daughter-in-law	2.8	12.5	7.4	9.9	10.7	8.9
Grandson	1.2	5.2	2.3	3.9	7.6	3.7
Granddaughter	3.0	8.7	4.1	6.9	13.5	6.6
Other relative	9.6	10.6	10.7	9.7	10.5	10.3
Not related	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.8	1.2
N	*1,093*	*2,019*	*933*	*1,403*	*776*	*3,112*
Living arrangement with older person						
Lives with older person	79.0	59.9	71.8	64.1	60.1	67.0
Lives next door	13.7	22.4	18.7	18.3	23.1	19.1
Lives in same barangay	6.5	15.1	7.7	15.2	15.5	11.9
Lives in same city/municipality	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.5
Lives in same province	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Lives in a different province	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
N	*1,093*	*2,019*	*933*	*1,403*	*776*	*3,112*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 12.12. Self-assessed Health of Potential Caregivers of Older Persons and Their Willingness to Assume the Caregiver Responsibility by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Self-assessed Health Status	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Current health status						
Very healthy	25.7	35.9	28.7	33.4	39.7	32.1
Healthier than average	13.4	17.7	16.4	17.4	10.8	16.1
Of average health	48.2	34.1	40.4	37.0	43.0	39.3
Somewhat unhealthy	12.7	11.6	13.9	11.9	6.0	12.0
Very unhealthy	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
% willing to assume responsibility as caregiver	99.8	99.2	100.0	98.9	99.3	99.4
N	*1,093*	*2,019*	*933*	*1,403*	*776*	*3,112*

Source: Calculated by DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 13.1. Characteristics of Children by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Characteristics of Children	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Age						
Below 20	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
20–29	21.1	7.4	21.9	9.2	0.5	12.6
30–39	32.4	24.6	42.4	23.8	4.2	27.6
40–49	33.8	34.3	33.6	40.0	21.7	34.1
50–59	10.3	27.8	1.1	26.1	52.8	21.1
60–69	1.5	5.0	0.0	0.7	18.4	3.7
70–79	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4
Mean age	*53.52*	*44.42*	*35.58*	*42.97*	*53.52*	*41.99*
Sex						
Male	39.2	49.0	48.7	40.2	49.5	45.3
Female	60.8	51.0	51.3	59.8	50.5	54.7
Marital status						
Never married	19.2	13.6	21.4	12.0	12.0	15.7
Currently married	46.1	56.5	45.6	53.4	65.6	52.5
Living in	28.0	17.0	26.8	21.3	8.6	21.2
Separated/Divorced/Annulled	4.8	5.7	4.5	6.5	4.9	5.4
Widowed	2.0	7.2	1.7	6.8	8.9	5.2
Education						
No schooling/elementary	31.8	27.9	24.8	32.3	32.7	29.4
High school	37.2	49.0	50.5	37.2	48.2	44.5
College+	31.0	23.1	24.7	30.5	19.1	26.1
Type of place of residence						
Rural	59.0	53.9	48.5	53.2	55.7	51.6
Urban	41.0	46.1	51.6	46.8	44.3	48.4
% currently working	62.2	67.3	67.3	64.6	62.9	65.4
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 13.2. Relationship of Children to Older Persons by Sex and Age Group of Older Persons

Relationship of Children to Older Person	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Living arrangement						
Lives with older person	37.1	34.9	39.8	31.0	37.5	35.7
Lives next door	35.2	33.9	32.9	37.5	30.3	34.4
Lives in same barangay	22.0	26.7	21.8	26.7	27.4	24.9
Lives in same city/municipality	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.5	1.6	3.2
Lives in same province	2.0	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.0
Lives in a different province	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.8
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*
Frequency of visits in the past 12 months (visited older person)						
Not at all	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
Everyday	70.3	77.1	74.3	76.6	69.7	74.6
Every few days	17.5	10.4	11.3	13.9	14.5	13.0
Every week	6.2	7.5	7.0	6.6	8.3	7.0
Every month	2.6	1.7	2.9	0.9	3.3	2.1
Every few months	2.2	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.5
Once a year	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8
On special occasion	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
As the need arises	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3
Frequency of visits in the past 12 months (visited by older person)						
Not at all	8.6	8.1	6.0	4.9	21.7	8.3
Everyday	54.7	61.0	60.1	63.1	44.6	58.7
Every few days	21.2	14.9	16.9	19.5	12.4	17.3
Every week	6.1	6.8	8.1	5.3	6.4	6.5
Every month	4.3	3.5	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.8
Every few months	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.2	3.9	2.1
Once a year	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.7
On special occasion	0.8	2.2	2.0	1.0	2.7	1.7
As the need arises	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.9

Relationship of Children to Older Person	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Frequency of talking/chatting with older person (through phone, Facebook, etc.) in the past month						
Not at all	64.6	64.7	62.6	65.0	68.0	64.7
Everyday	18.4	18.9	17.2	19.9	18.8	18.7
Every few days	5.0	7.1	8.0	5.3	5.2	6.3
Every week	1.4	4.1	4.3	1.5	4.4	3.1
Once	8.0	3.7	5.1	6.9	1.8	5.3
As the need arises	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.9
N	*520*	*1,117*	*392*	*696*	*549*	*1,637*
Type of relationship with older person growing up (from birth to age 15)						
Get along well all the time	70.1	61.1	62.5	65.2	67.4	64.5
Get along well most of the time	23.6	30.7	27.9	29.7	24.5	28.0
Get along well sometimes	5.5	7.7	9.1	4.6	7.1	6.8
We don't get along well at all	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*
Type of relationship with older person at present						
Get along well all the time	68.9	61.8	65.4	63.1	65.8	64.5
Get along well most of the time	27.6	30.9	26.9	32.9	28.1	29.7
Get along well sometimes	3.5	7.1	7.6	3.7	6.1	5.7
We don't get along well at all	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 13.3. Support Given to Older Persons by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Support from Children	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
% who provided financial support to older person in the past month	57.4	61.5	62.2	55.4	65.5	59.9
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*
% who provide financial support to older person every month	24.8	29.7	26.4	28.7	29.7	27.9
N	*532*	*1,080*	*426*	*681*	*505*	*1,612*
Median monthly financial support given to older person (pesos)	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00	1000.00	1000.00
N	*148*	*347*	*140*	*207*	*148*	*495*
% who provided financial support to older person in the past month	57.4	61.5	62.2	55.4	65.5	59.9
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*
% who provide financial support to older person every month	24.8	29.7	26.4	28.7	29.7	27.9
N	*532*	*1,080*	*426*	*681*	*505*	*1,612*
Median monthly financial support given to older person (pesos)	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00	1000.00	1000.00
N	*148*	*347*	*140*	*207*	*148*	*495*
Financial support to older person provided by siblings						
All siblings provide	25.6	19.3	21.3	21.4	23.2	21.7
Some siblings provide	68.7	70.1	69.3	70.7	67.7	69.6
I alone provide help	4.7	7.2	7.9	4.4	6.9	6.3
I am an only child	1.1	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.1	2.5
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*
Other forms of support provided to older person in the past 12 months						
None	4.0	1.5	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.5
Material support	71.1	75.9	74.8	74.6	71.1	74.1
Help in household chores	38.9	36.5	34.9	38.7	39.9	37.4

Source: Calculated by DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 13.4. Support received from older persons by sex and age of older persons

Support from Older Person	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
% who received financial support from older person in the past month	34.6	31.8	39.8	29.7	25.1	32.8
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*
% who received financial support from older person every month	6.3	9.0	5.9	8.3	13.6	7.9
N	*302*	*493*	*271*	*324*	*200*	*795*
Other forms of support received from older person in the past 12 months						
None	15.8	13.9	8.2	13.9	30.0	14.6
Material support	47.3	43.4	56.3	41.5	28.1	44.9
Help in household chores	10.2	11.8	13.8	11.3	5.5	11.2
Help in transportation	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7
Manage financial transactions	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5
Manage business	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Personal care	6.4	15.4	15.8	11.1	5.8	12.0
Emotional support	67.5	69.9	72.6	70.0	59.0	69.0
Child care	15.7	20.1	22.1	19.9	7.2	18.4
Others (spiritual support, etc.)	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 13.5. Perception of Children on the Health Status of Older Persons by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Perception of Children on the Health Status of Older Person	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Health status of older person						
Functional and healthy	26.8	26.2	30.3	27.5	15.5	26.4
Has some medical conditions but can still do things on his/her own	54.6	51.0	55.4	54.0	42.3	52.4
Has some medical conditions that requires help in doing some things	13.9	16.7	12.2	15.5	23.4	15.7
Has some medical conditions and is dependent on a caregiver	4.6	6.1	2.1	3.0	18.8	5.5
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*
Person who mainly provides assistance to older person						
Mainly self	25.4	27.5	24.1	28.8	27.7	26.7
Mother	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Sister	20.9	32.9	25.7	26.4	38.3	28.3
Brother	9.3	15.1	14.2	14.2	7.3	12.9
My children	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.7
Other family members	33.8	15.0	27.1	19.7	17.1	22.2
Paid help	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2
Others (daughter-in-law, etc.)	8.2	7.5	7.1	9.1	6.1	7.8
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 13.6. Perception of children on the cognitive decline of older persons by sex and age of older persons

Perception of Children on Cognitive Decline of Older Person	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
Percent of children who think that the following cognitive functions of older person worsened in the past two years:						
Remembering things about family and friends, such as occupations, birthdays, and addresses	16.0	23.1	16.7	18.0	33.7	20.4
Remembering things that have happened recently	14.1	21.9	14.1	15.9	36.0	18.9
Recalling conversations a few days later	14.5	22.8	13.6	16.7	39.5	19.6
Remembering [his/her] address and telephone number	11.0	20.3	11.1	15.4	32.2	16.8
Remembering what day and month it is	18.1	22.6	11.4	19.3	44.6	20.9
Remembering where things are usually kept	22.2	30.6	23.8	24.2	42.5	27.4
Remembering where to find things which have been put in a different place from usual	27.9	36.3	25.4	34.3	46.9	33.1
Knowing how to work familiar machines around the house	14.2	17.9	10.8	15.0	32.4	16.5
Learning to use a new gadget or machine around house	18.7	22.0	17.2	21.0	27.8	20.7
Learning new things in general	15.2	22.6	15.7	17.6	33.6	19.8
Following a story in a book or on TV	9.5	16.0	9.3	12.5	24.9	13.5
Making decisions on everyday matters	9.0	14.9	6.5	11.1	29.3	12.7
Handling money for shopping	9.6	13.0	7.5	10.1	24.3	11.7
Handling financial matters; for example, the pension, or dealing with the bank	11.9	14.4	8.3	11.9	27.7	13.4
Handling other everyday arithmetic problems	16.8	19.2	9.9	19.3	34.1	18.3
Using his/her intelligence to understand what's going on and to reason things through	12.7	20.8	9.3	17.7	35.9	17.7
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*

Source: Calculated by DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

Table 13.7. Attitudes and Beliefs of Children by Sex and Age of Older Persons

Attitudes and Beliefs of Children	SEX		AGE GROUP			TOTAL
	Male	Female	<70	70–79	80+	
% of children who agree with the following statements:						
It is acceptable for someone in their 60's or older to fall in love	35.6	25.6	35.0	24.9	27.6	29.4
It is acceptable for someone in their 60s or older to (re)marry if they find a suitable partner	27.4	21.4	28.5	19.6	22.7	23.7
It is acceptable for children who looked after their parents to inherit larger portions of their estate when they pass away	35.1	33.4	33.1	35.4	32.9	34.1
It is better for the older people parent to live with a daughter than with a son	63.3	62.9	58.3	68.1	61.6	63.0
Men should work for the family, and women should stay home and take care of the household	62.3	53.9	58.0	55.5	58.7	57.1
It is the parents' duty to do their best for their children even at the expense of their own well-being	79.3	80.2	79.4	79.4	81.8	79.8
N	*876*	*1,719*	*685*	*1,094*	*816*	*2,595*

Source: Calculated by the DRDF using original LSAHP W2 data.

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Coalition of Services for the Elderly (COSE)
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Commission on Population and Development (CPD)
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Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
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Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
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United Nations Population Fund Philippines (UNFPA Philippines)
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