Towards making Ireland the best place in the world to grow old



Social Contexts of Ageing

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The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) is supported by the Department of Health and Children, Irish Life and the Atlantic Philanthropies.

www.tilda.ie

SOCIAL CONTEXTS



Chapter 4 Chapter 3 Chapter 10 Chapter 2 Quality of life **Transfers Participation** Socio-demographics Age / Sex Proximity to **Participation** Perceptions of children social/recreational ageing **Marital Status** activities Living parents & Quality of life **Fertility** assistance Soc connectedness provided Living Loneliness Financial & arrangements practical Religiosity Education assistance to/from children **Transport** Occupation **Practical** Migration history assistance from/to other relatives. friends & neighbours



Stereotypes

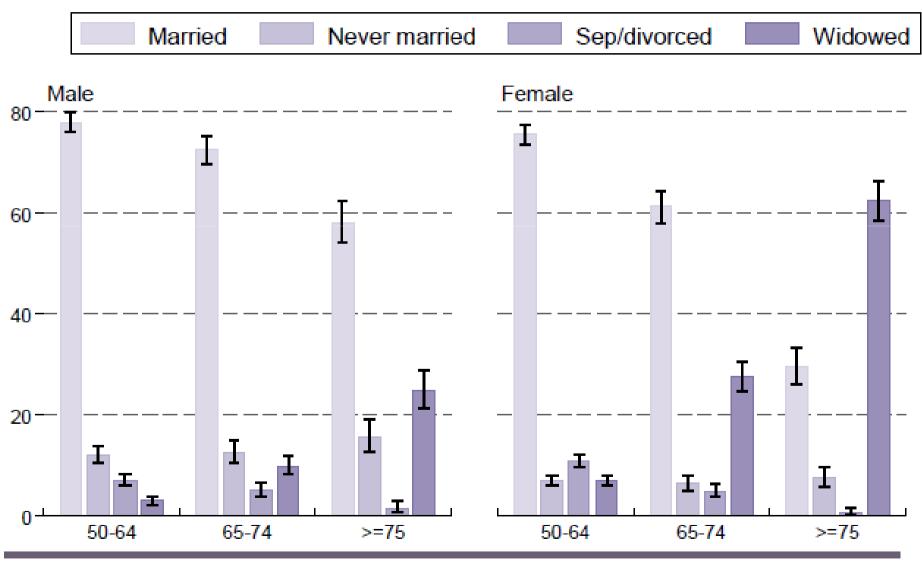
Older people are lonely

'Older people are a drain on their families and society'

'Older people don't enjoy life'

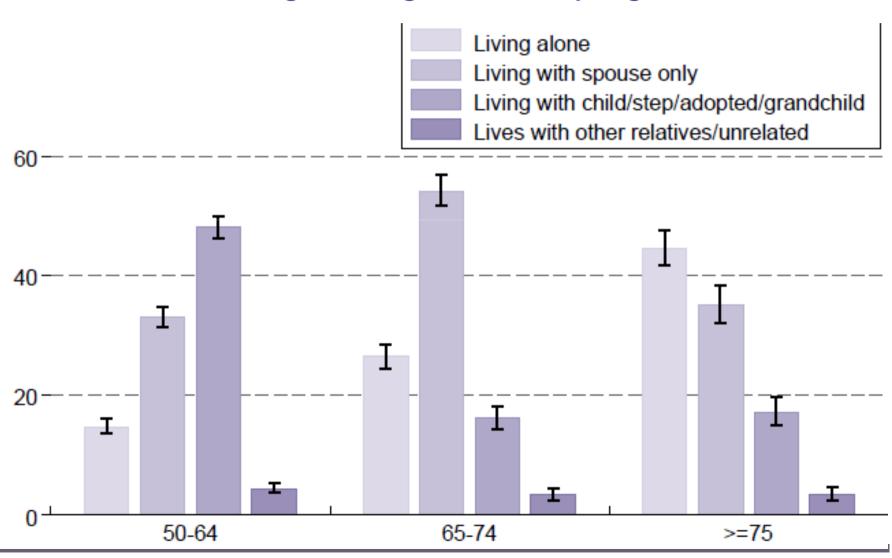


Marital status by age and sex



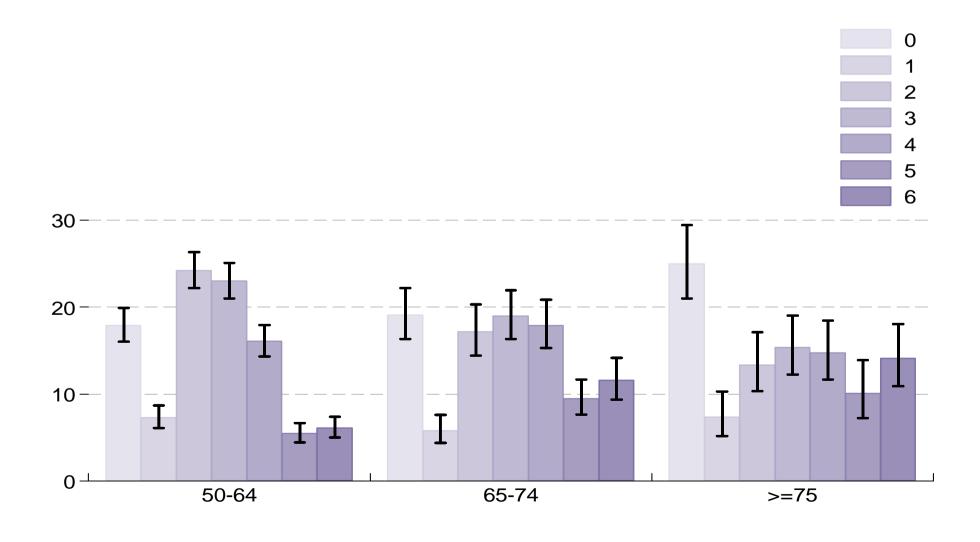


Living arrangements by age



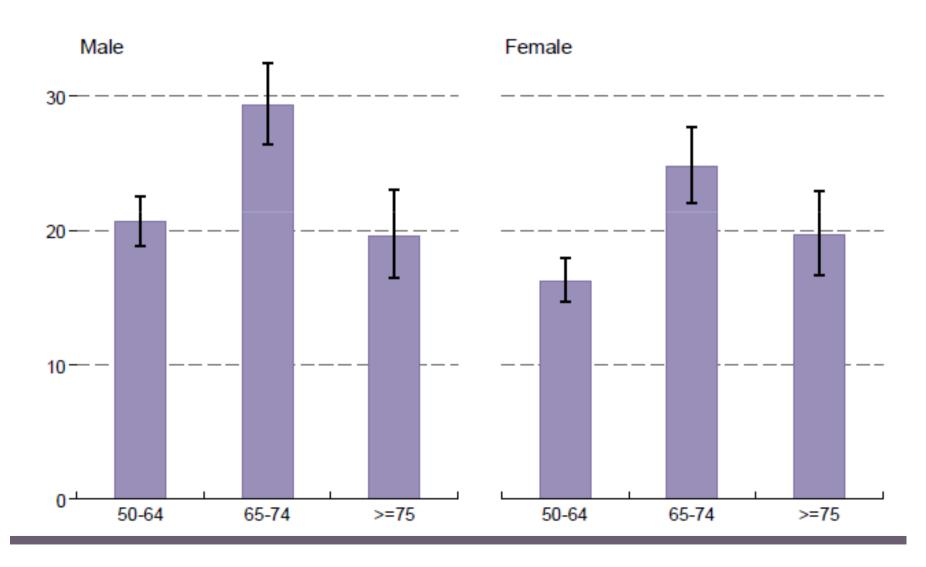


Proportion of childless; average number of children





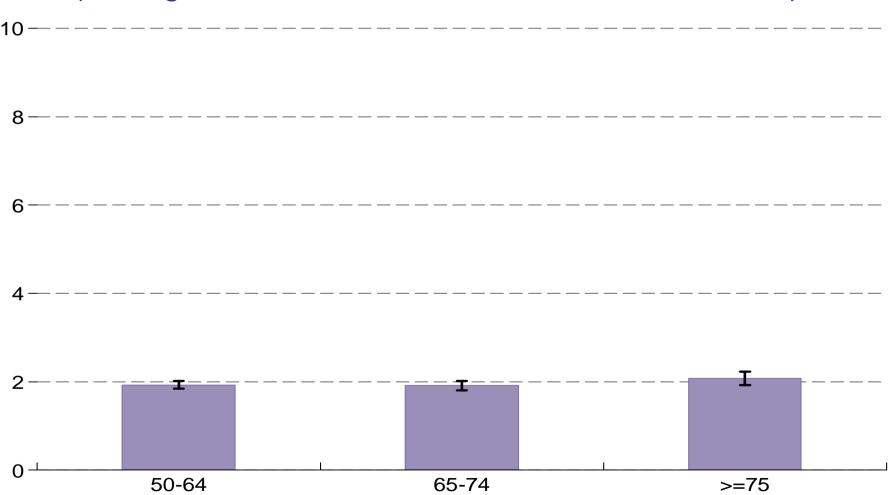
Percentage who have lived abroad (6+ months)





Loneliness by age

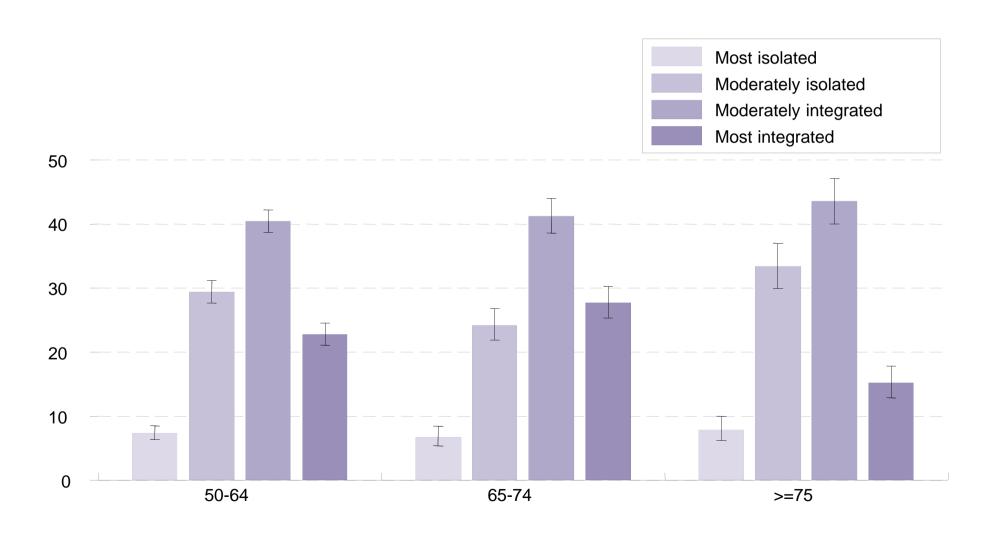
(average score on modified UCLA loneliness scale)



Note. N = 6055; Missing obs = 2123; Error bars correspond to 95% confidence intervals

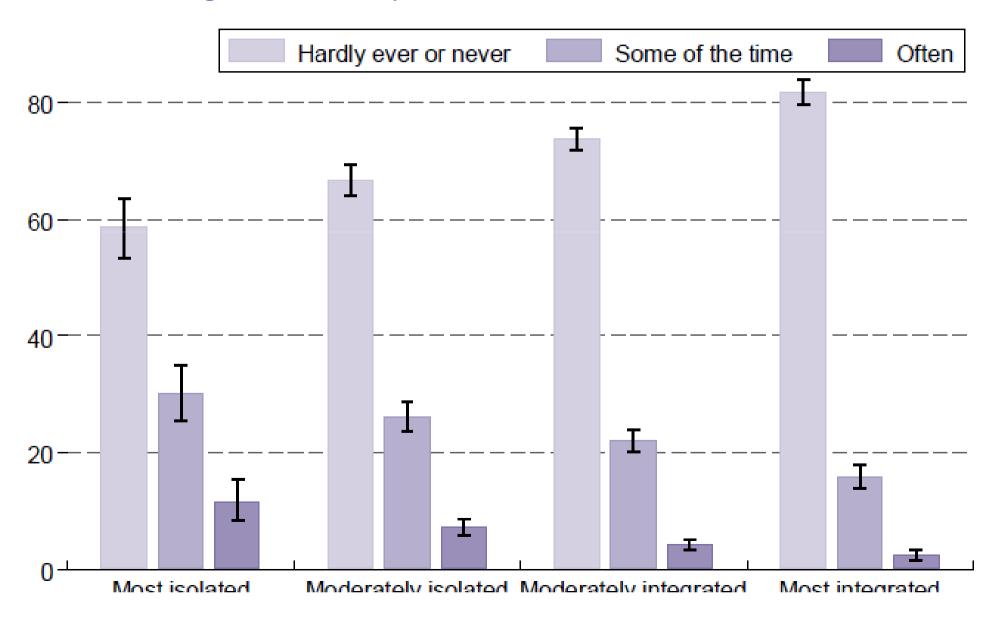


Social connectedness (Berkman SNI)

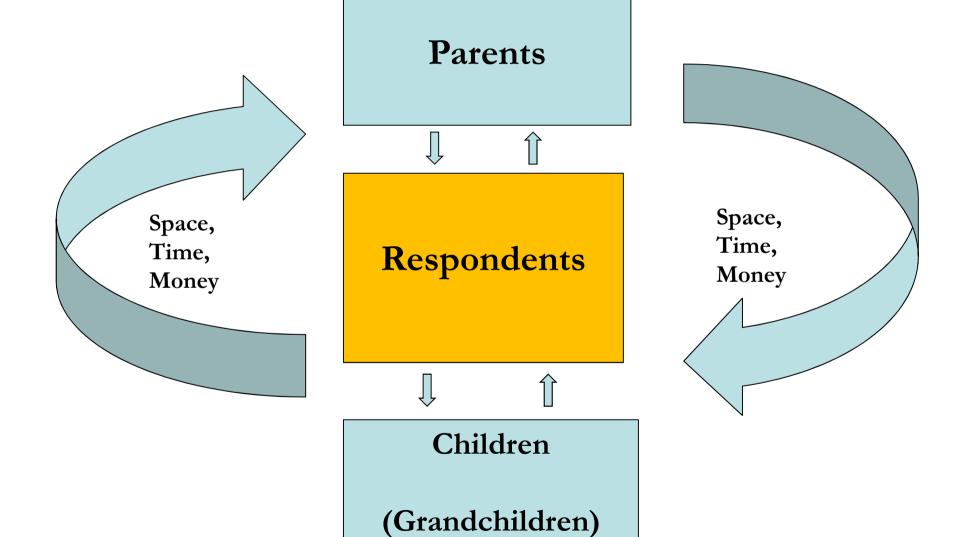




Feeling isolated by level of social connectedness







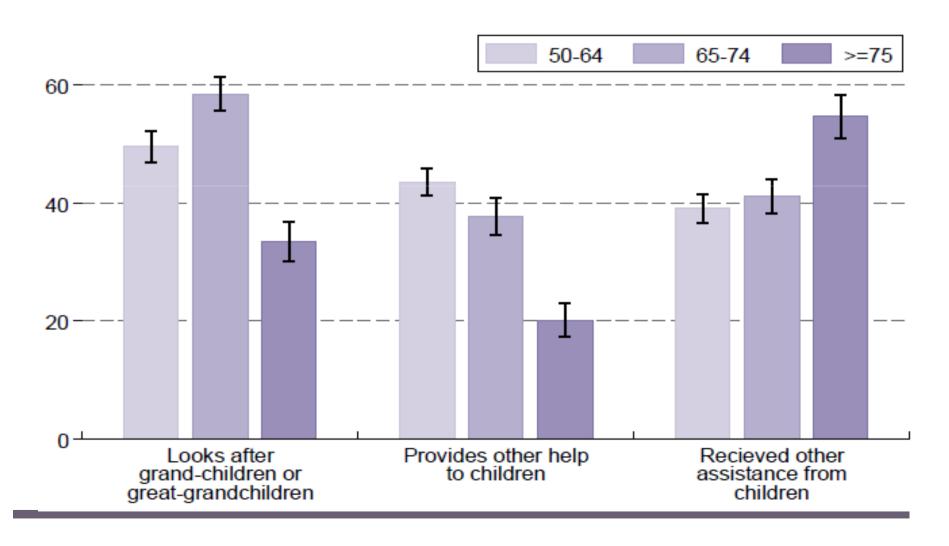


50-64-year-olds with surviving parents

- ❖ 32 % have surviving parents (28 % have both surviving parents and children – 21 % within this group have parents with care needs)
 - Nearly 80 % have frequent contact with parents
 - Nearly 30 % provide personal care to parents, on average for <u>18 hours per week</u>
 - Half provide household &other practical help to their parents, on average 10 hours per week

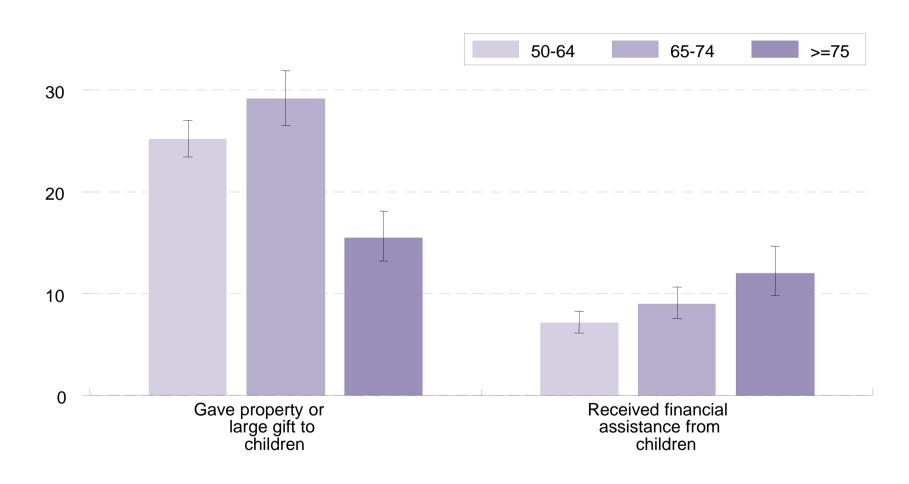


Providing help to & receiving help from children



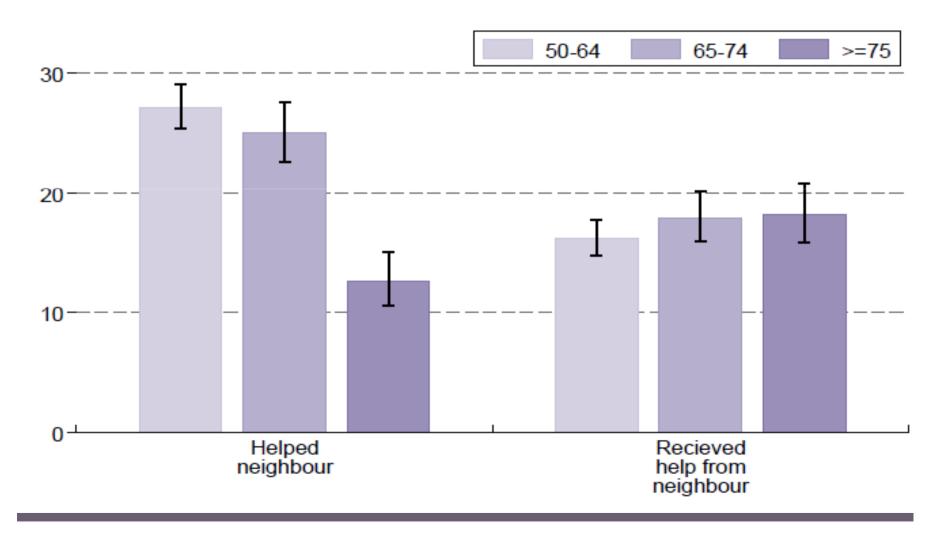


Material and financial gifts to / from children



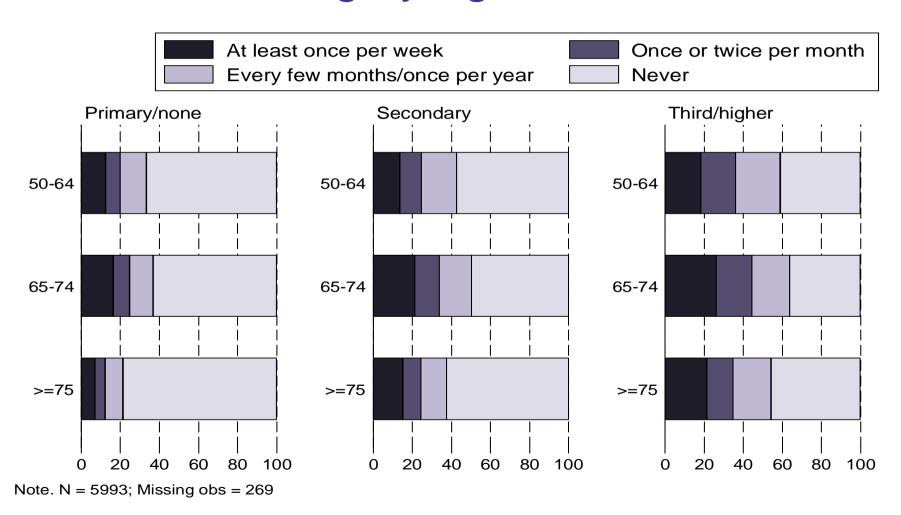


Providing help to & receiving help from neighbours



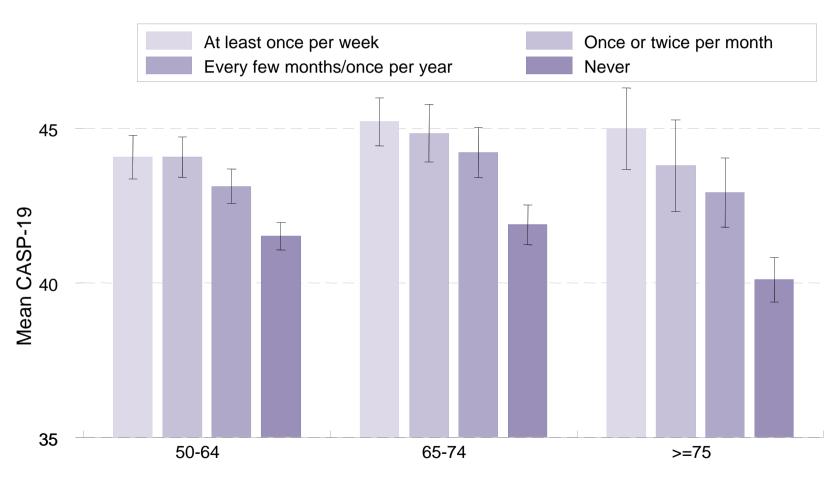


Volunteering by age and education





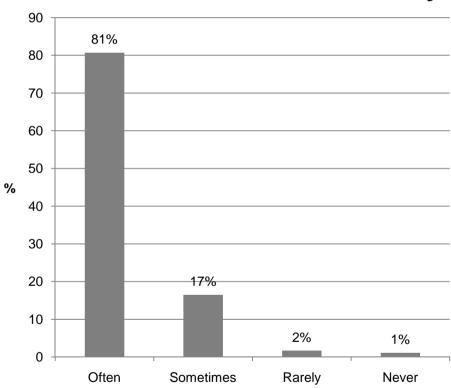
Quality of life by age and volunteering



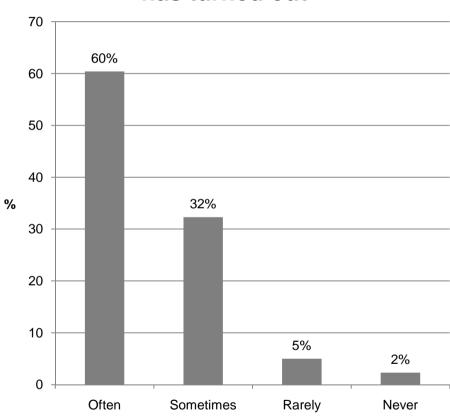
Quality of life



I look forward to each day



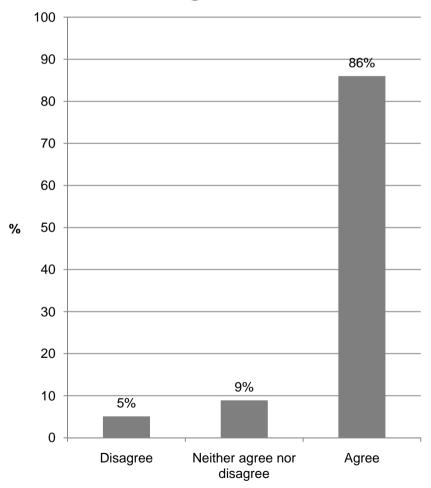
I feel satisfied with the way my life has turned out



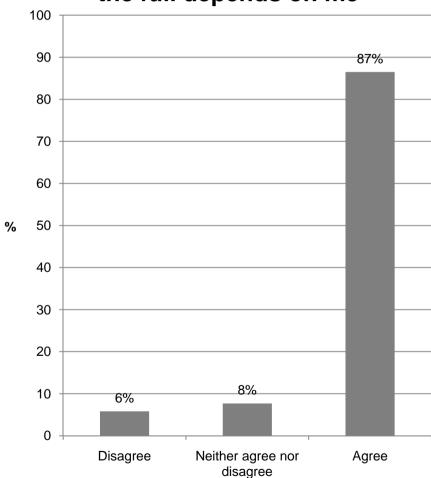
Ageing beliefs



As I get older I appreciate things more

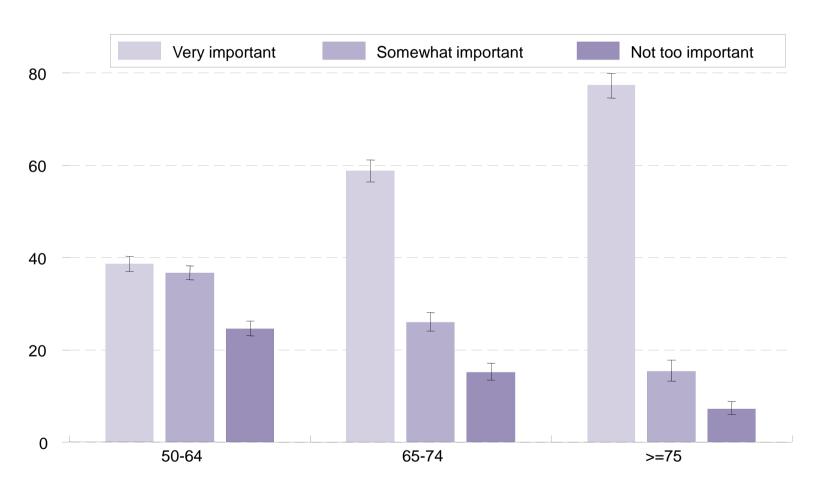


Whether I continue living life to the full depends on me





Importance of religion





How did the stereotypes fare? 'Older people are lonely'

- Only 6 % are socially isolated (have weak networks)
- Majority of people in this group do not feel isolated
- Loneliness increases only very slightly with age



How did the stereotypes fare?

'Older people are a drain on their families and society'

- Quarter of older households have given large material gifts to their children
- One third help children with household & other practical tasks
- One half regularly help with grandchild care
- One quarter help friends and neighbours
- One fifth in the 65-74 age group are very active volunteers



How did the stereotypes fare?

'Older people don't enjoy life'

- The older population as a whole experiences a high quality of life
- The beneficial aspects of ageing are widely acknowledged and the negative aspects are perceived less strongly
- Nine out of ten agree that they appreciate things more as they get older
- Nine out of ten agree that they have control over their ability to live life to the full



FIFTY PLUS IN IRELAND 2011:

First results from The Irish Longitudinal Study On Ageing



The Irish Longitudina Study on Ageing