Demographic change not always for the worse: Gender equality in partner care in Spain and Sweden

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The "typical" carer is supposedly middle-aged, and a woman, but: Many carers are older themselves...

More Caregivers Are No Spring Chickens Themselves

Gail Schwartz, 78, helped her husband David, 85, out of his wheelchair at their home in Chevy Chase, Md., where she thinks he does better than he would at a nursing home. /Paula Span, The New York Times/





And many are men... And not just in Sweden. A Chinese man tries to rehabilitate his wife who had a stroke...

3国内

医生称三亚负氧离子多利于降压康复 责带偏

脑干出血后,吉林扶余农妇宁玉 芹奇迹般死里逃生,但不能走路,也不 邮说词

老伴吴加元说什么也不肯放弃: "她才62岁,以后的日子长着呢,我一 定要让她站起来。"

医生说 她最好去三亚住上几个 月,那里的环境利于康复治疗。

他把亲戚朋友求了个遍,凑够了 飞往三亚的机塑和根房的费用。

医生说,她每天走路锻炼的路程 不能太长也不能太短,最好1.3公 里。他测量了轮椅车轮的周长,推着 车走, 数着车轮转的圆数, 量出这段距 ······

医生下了病危通知书

宁玉芹,52岁,住在吉林省扶余 市區輪昭镇,2014年年初。因脑干出 血被送到医院,医生下了病危通知书, 还告诉吴加元, 我过来也是植物人, 解 来的几率微乎复微。

呈加元没犹豫,"只要人活着就 行,就是成了植物人,我照顾她后半辈 F."

经过医生的努力,宁玉芹的命救 回来了,人却晕迷不褪。吴加元坚信 她一定能醒过来,每天悉心照顾。--天,两天……25天了,还是没醒来,医



生找到莫加元,"人恐怕醒不了了,何

了,但她不能走路、说话,落下了偏瘫

的病根,只能卧床。"血压高得吓人,高

压180,吃药、打针都很难降下来。"

奇迹出现在第26天。宁玉芹醒

家慢慢养着吧!"

太高,担心有生命危险。

吴加元带着宁玉芹在沙滩上

"我一定要让她站起来"

求医不成,只好回家。看着躺在 抗上的老伴儿,吴加元雨提多难受。 "她才52岁,以后的日子长着呢,我一 定要让她站起来。"

这时,一位医生建议,让宁玉芹去 吴加元带着老伴儿四处求医问 药,长春、白城等地的康复医院都去 三亚住几个月,那里的空气中负氧离 子多,对路血压有好处,还有利于康复 了、但医院都不收宁玉芹、理由最血压 治疗了_

三亚与扶余相隔数千里,别说住 几个月了,路费吴加元都拿不出来。 即种地和打零工为生的吴加元为

月22日 星期日 - 市場/像利 - 田坂/南小城

借了大量外债。儿子在外打工,也剩 不了多少钱。家里还有90多岁的老父 亲,一家人的日子紧紧巴巴。

吴加元向亲友又借了个遍。终 于,宁玉芹的一位亲属被打动,愿意拿 住退路费和租房子钱。 宁玉芹不能长时间坐火车,只能

坐飞机。

2014年11月25日,吴加元和老 伴儿第一次出远门,第一次坐飞机,来 到三亚市凤凰镇芒果村,开始了康复 之族。

推着轮椅量出1.3公里

从房子到海边,15公里,要走20 分钟。早上的阳光不强,温度雪宜,正 西合锻炼。

刚来三亚时,宁玉芹不能站着、走 路。有经验的病人支招,将两个人的 脚崖在一起。吴加元找来两块胶皮。 把两人的鞋钉在一起,这样吴加元走 一步,老伴儿就能走一步。 后来,吴周元将老伴儿抱着站起 来。用绳子将两人的脚绑在一起, 再将

轮稳用一根长蝇绑在自己腰上,这样

老伴儿罢了就可以随时休息。没想到 这个方法前,因为不能坐着,老伴儿累 了只能躺在沙滩上,海边风大,沙子经 给老伴儿治病,家里早就被掏空了,还 常迷眼睛。怕老伴儿遭罪,吴加元想 出了这个方法。

U.A. Bak

他一手扶肩,一手扶腰,两入一小 步一小步向前挪,这是锻炼宁玉芹的 走路能力。

走路的时间不能太长也不能太 短,路程不能太远也不能太近。医生 嘱咐吴加元, 宁玉芹一天最好走13 公里。

他为了准确测量距离,先找来尺 测量了轮椅车轮的长度,车轮周长2 米、他就推着车走,数着车轮转的圈 数,量由13公里。来海南三个多月, 几乎天天都扶着老伴儿走完这段路。

走走停停,要了就休息一会儿。 11点,素蒴口儿又回到房子,房子12 平方米,月租金850元,在当地还算使 宜的,但还是大大超出吴加元的承受 能力,好在有亲国帮忙。

吴加元说,只要能让老伴儿会走 路,吃饭,生活能自理,他再苦再累都 行,喻困难自己都能抗过去。来三亚 近四个月了,宁玉芹慢慢在恢复,便站 起来了,在不用药的情况下血压已恢 复了正常。他们计划5月中旬回到扶 全老家。 (据新文化振)

...and ageing sons who take care of parents and parents-in-law...



But there are serious demographic prospects for family care in China...

Chinese families become smaller



Report: Chinese families become smaller By Wu Yan (chinadaily.com.cn)Updated: 2015-05-13

Small-sized families of two to three members have become the main family size with nuclear families making up of more than 60 percent with the percentage of single-member or seniors-only families increasing, according to a report released by China's top health authority on Wednesday.

The report on Chinese Family Development 2015 was released by the National Health and Family Planning Commission, who conducted a survey of 32,494 households and 184,439 people in 1,624 villages, 321 counties and 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

The report also said that most seniors take care of themselves or rely on their family members, and they need more social services.

The report shows that Chinese families averaged 3.35 people, with rural households having 3.56 people on average and urban families 3.07 people.

Small-sized families of 2 to 3 members have become the most common, ranking on top and accounting for 21.9 percent and 31.7 percent respectively. Four-member and five-member families are next with 21 percent and 11.5 percent, and single-member families rank fifth, standing at 6.4 percent.

Nuclear families are now the most common kind of family, standing at 64.3 percent of all families.

In rural areas, left-behind children make up 35.1 percent of all children living there, left-behind wives represent 6.1 percent of all wives, and left-behind senior parents account for 23.3 percent of all seniors.

Half of the seniors in urban and rural areas do not stay with their children, among whom 10 percent live by themselves and 41.9 percent live with their spouse.

Most seniors take care of themselves or rely on their family members. There is growing demand for society to provide more healthcare services to the elderly.

For all seniors, the external financial support mainly comes from their children. Rural seniors rely more heavily on their children financially than their urban counterparts.

The report also reveals that there is a huge gap between family incomes, as the income of the top 20 percent families is 19 times the income of the bottom 20 percent families.

And the families who adopt the family planning policy develop far better than those who fail to comply in terms of finance, healthcare and communication between parents and children.

The most important source of care is one's partner and increasingly, older persons are married (partnered):

SPAIN: 1970: 49 % married among the 65+ 2011: 66 % SWEDEN: 1950: 46 % married among the 65+ 2014: 52 %

| | 65-79 | 80+ | CE I | Married people | | 65+ Married people | | Total popu | pulation |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Year \ Age group | 05-79 | 00+ | +60 | 65-79 | 80+ | 65-79 | 80+ | | |
| 1970 | 53 | 25 | 49 | 1.491.134 | 132.861 | 2.797.018 | 523.661 | | |
| 1981 | 57 | 25 | 51 | 1.991.818 | 178.953 | 3.511.593 | 725.131 | | |
| 1991 | 63 | 29 | 56 | 2.662.552 | 336.387 | 4.222.522 | 1.147.490 | | |
| 2001 | 74 | 47 | 65 | 4.216.232 | 1.267.234 | 5.733.404 | 2.698.601 | | |
| 2011 | 74 | 52 | 66 | 4.672.275 | 1.938.080 | 6.331.550 | 3.753.845 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Source: Populatio | n and Housi | ng Census. | | | | | | | |

Married older persons by age, Spain 1970-2011. Percent and population

SPAIN: 1970: 49 % married among the 65+ 2011: 66 % SWEDEN: 1950: 46 % married among the 65+ 2014: 52 %

Married older persons by age, Sweden 1950-2014. Percent and population

| Year \ Age group | 65-79 | 80+ | 65+ | Married people | | Total population | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| rear \ Age group | 05-79 | 00+ | | 65-79 | 80+ | 65-79 | 80+ |
| 1950 | 50 | 20 | 46 | 308.508 | 22.935 | 614.512 | 106.804 |
| 1975 | 56 | 25 | 50 | 573.262 | 55.958 | 1.026.175 | 224.610 |
| 2000 | 59 | 31 | 51 | 632.638 | 140.624 | 1.078.325 | 452.562 |
| 2014 | 58 | 35 | 52 | 826.829 | 175.903 | 1.413.476 | 499.408 |
| Source: Our own o | computations | on Statistics Sv | veden populat | ion statistics. | | | |

But one can have a partner without being married, also when older. At least in Sweden. More and more older persons live just with their partner in couple-only households in Spain, and altogether so in Sweden:

Changing household patterns... % of 65+

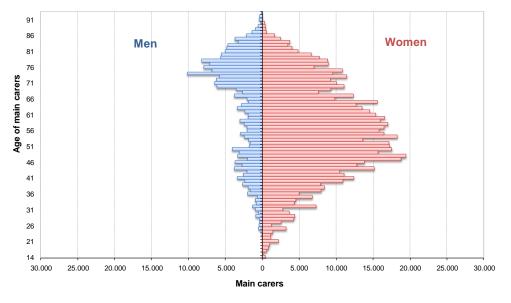
| SPAIN: | 1991 | 2014 | SWEDEN: | 1954 | 2000 | 2014 |
|--------------------|------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|
| Alone | 17 | 23 | | 27 | 40 | 33 |
| Couple only | 33 | 42 | | 30 | 57 | 64* |
| Other, complex | 50 | 36 | | 43 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | | | 0 < - | |

*52 % of 65+ are married

Household structure of older persons in Spain and Sweden, selected years. Per cent.

| | | | | | - | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Spain | | | | | | |
| Household | | | | | | |
| structure | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | 2014 | | |
| Alone | 17 | 20 | 22 | 23 | | |
| Couple only | 33 | 33 | 39 | 42 | | |
| Other | 50 | 47 | 40 | 36 | | |
| Source: 1991-2 | 2011: Populat | ion and Hous | ing Census; 2 | 2014: Continu | ous househo | ld survey |
| | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | |
| Household | | | | | | |
| structure | 1954 | 1975 | 2000 | 2014 | | |
| Alone | 27 | 41 | 40 | 33 | | |
| Couple only | 30 | 44 | 57 | 64 | | |
| Other | 43 | 15 | 3 | 2-3 | | |
| Source: here afte | er Sundström e | t al. 2003, with | addition of dat | ta derived | | |
| from Statistics S | Sweden houser | old tabulation | s (www.scb.se |). | | |
| 2014: Percent Co | uple only, and | Other: Estimate | es based on LN | U 2002-03 and l | nousehold tab | ulations. |

Marriage patterns and household structures affect caregiving: By whom, for whom...



Source: Survey on Disability, Personal Autonomy and Dependency, 2008. Microdata.

Estimated number of carers in the population 55+, by gender and care recipient, Spain (2008) and Sweden (2002-03).

| | Care-recipient | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Gender | Partner | Other familiy in | Family outside | Other | Total | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 166.000 | 37.000 | | 500 | 203.000 | | | |
| Women | 159.000 | 265.000 | | 7.000 | 431.000 | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 35.000 | 14.000 | 148.000 | 94.000 | 290.000 | | | |
| Women | 37.000 | 16.000 | 170.000 | 111.000 | 334.000 | | | |
| For Spain, family | y in- and outside of | of main carer's | s household. F | For Sweden, a | ll carers. | | | |

But in couple-only units, men and women care equally often and equally much for their partner, in Spain and in Sweden... > (increasing) gender equality in care

| Caregiving for partner, | by age and gender, | Spain 2008. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|

| Age and Gender \ Caregiving | Percent who are partner carer | Of partnered persons | Corresp. Pop. of caregivers for partner in couple only households |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| 55-64 | | | |
| Men | 1,7 | 6 | 39000 |
| Women | 1,8 | 6 | 44000 |
| 65-79 | | | |
| Men | 3,8 | 8 | 93000 |
| Women | 3,1 | 9 | 92000 |
| 80+ | | | |
| Men | 4,7 | 11 | 34000 |
| Women | 1,8 | 13 | 22000 |
| (1) Population conseq: 220, 286, 609, 6 | 30, 230, 153 | | |

Caregiving for partner, by age and gender, Sweden 2002-03.

| Age and Gender \ Caregiving | Percent who are partner carer | Of partnered persons | Corresp. Pop. of caregivers for partner in couple only households |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| 55-64 | | | |
| Men | 2 | 3 | 9000 |
| Women | 2 | 3 | 9000 |
| 65-79 | | | |
| Men | 4 | 6 | 19000 |
| Women | 3 | 7 | 20000 |
| 80+ | | | |
| Men | 5 | 9 | 8000 |
| Women | 2 | 14 | 6000 |
| (1) Population conseq: 315, 341, 222, 2 | 69, 49, 61 | | |

Some long-lived Swedish marriages to illustrate the trend... In the past golden weddings were a rarity. The best most couples could hope for was a silver wedding. Now Sweden has an avalanche of golden weddings...





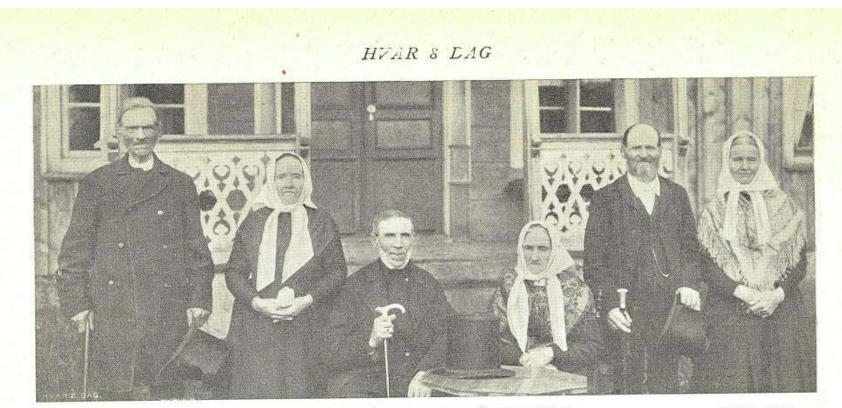


Foto. Zeil, Unnergd.

EN ENASTÅENDE GULDBRÖLLOPSFÄST.

Kliché - Bengt Silfversparre_

Ett tredubbelt guldbröllop firades midsommardagen i Vare, Södra Unnaryds socken i Småland. Brudparen voro: Sven Larsson och hans hustru Britta Magnisdotter (sittande å foton), Anders Jönsson och hans hustru Anna Stina Andersdotter (t. h. å foton), Kart Lorentsson och hans hustru Cecilia Magnisdotter (t. v.). Denna enastående bröllopsfäst firades i ena brudparets, Anders Jönssons och hans makas, hem i östra Vare. Alla tre brudarna äro från samma gård och ha där firat både bröllop och nu guldbröllop.

والمراجعة المحموة لعاد محمدات

(Forts. fr. sid. 654).

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2007...

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Thank you for your attention!