

Abstract #2 - The 10/66 INDEP Study - Examining the Economic & Social Effects of Care Dependence in Later Life.

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Along with population ageing, the prevalence of chronic diseases is rising quickly across low and middle income countries (LMIC), accounting, by 2010, for the majority of disease burden. The number of care-dependent older people in LMIC is forecast to quadruple by 2050. These demographic and epidemiological trends have profound implications for poverty reduction, gender relations and equity. The 10/66 Dementia Research Group's program of population-based surveys on dementia, chronic diseases and ageing in Latin America, India, China and Nigeria has provided some of the first detailed data on the prevalence of care-dependence and the nature of care arrangements for older people in those regions.

The INDEP study aims to examine the wider effects of care-dependence on older people, their carers and their wider households in Peru, Mexico, China and Nigeria. We assessed the extent to which onset of dependence serves as an economic shock to households as a whole, leading to economic vulnerability and impoverishment, exploring the effects on social relations in the household and beyond, paying particular attention to gender dynamics and decision-making. The economic effects of care dependence were measured by nesting the study within the pre-existing baseline and incidence waves of the 10/66 surveys in Peru, Mexico, and China, while in Nigeria we supplemented the baseline survey with a new incidence wave. An incident case-control design, sampling within the 10/66 survey samples, was used to identify four household groups (Chronic dependence/Incident dependence/Control households/Care exit households) for more detailed household interview.

In this talk we will present the latest results from this ongoing study.