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**The ageing of the "Sandwich Generation":
implication on wellbeing status in a gender perspective**

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Abstract

The paper focuses on the Italian middle age cohorts, that is those women and men who are nowadays in their fifties/sixties, born between 1945 and 1965. It practically coincides with the Italian post-war and *Baby Boom* generation which is playing a critical role in the ageing society, since it is quantitative prevailing on the preceding and the following birth cohorts and it has a great responsibility for the changes of the labour market and the crisis of the social security system.

We argue that individuals belonging to what we call the "Sandwich generation" and who are in the "middle" both as position in their life-course and as a bridge between the oldest and the youngest birth cohorts are facing new risks for their health status just related to the roles they are forced to play in the society and in their families. We also argue that these expected implications on the physical and psychological wellbeing are different between men and women.

We analyse in a gender perspective indicators of health status, household's characteristics, standards of living condition of people aged between 40 and 59 co-resident with children and at least one elderly relative still alive, comparing those who cohabit with an elderly parent/parent in law to those who do not. Data refer to three ISTAT (Italian National Institute of Statistics) Multi-Purposes Surveys: Households and Social Subjects (2003); Daily Living Conditions (2005); Health Conditions (2004-05).

The results partially confirm our hypotheses, and suggest a complex relationship between multigenerational co-residence and wellbeing of the middle-aged individuals.

1. Introduction

The expression '*sandwich generation*' is commonly used to describe those mid-life adults who simultaneously raise dependent children and care for elderly parents or parents in-law. It is quite a broad definition that includes both co-residential living arrangement of three successive generation¹ and living in separate houses but with strict contacts; different age class definition and gender specification; different expectations in terms of the direction of the flows of caring and support and in terms of the consequences of the burden on the individual wellbeing. In this paper, we applied a restrictive definition which focuses on the multigenerational co-residence. We include women and men aged 40 to 59 around the year 2005 belonging to the birth cohorts 1945-1965 with at least one cohabiting child (of any age) and at least one parent or parent in law still alive. We expect that among these adults, those who co-reside with one of the living parents perceive this situation as stressful compared to that of the standard nuclear households (cohabiting couple and children only), and that the consequences of the extra-burden due to presence of an elderly are higher for women than for men, and increase by age of the respondents.

¹ The term "generation" is used to indicate the position of differently aged individuals within a family and it does not refer to the demographic meaning of "birth cohort".

2. The demography of the “Sandwich Generation”

From a demographic point of view, the amount of and the burden on the sandwich generation is expected to grow in the next decades. The combined effects of an ageing population structure, reducing fertility and shifts in the timing of family formation mean that some kin members will increasingly be providing help to at least an ageing parent, while also supporting their own children. The share of population in the age class 40-59 is growing at least until the year 2020 as the *baby boomers* prevail in number within the class (Tab.1); then, the population in the same age class will decrease in number because of the *baby bust* of the year 1970s; however, the same *baby boom* cohorts approach the oldest age, making the potential burden placed on the middle aged to increase.

Table 1 – Population aged 40-59 – Italy, 2005-2030

Year	Men	Women	Total
2005	7.941.781	8.107.218	16.048.999
2010	8.581.914	8.728.914	17.310.828
2020	9.362.120	9.451.007	18.813.127
2030	8.387.165	8.413.519	16.800.684

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/>

Hence, when boomers become seniors, they will account for a much larger proportion of the population than do the elderly today. However, the relation is not so mechanic. As it has been recently showed, although throughout Europe, the population of over-75s will increase rapidly up to 2030, and the risk of physical and psychological dependence rises with age, “the volume and nature of their needs are liable to change, however. The elders of tomorrow will differ in many ways from those of today, in terms of health, marital status, living arrangements, etc., and these differences will reshape the future management of dependence. The numerical increase in the elderly population is not the only factor involved.” (Gaymu *et al.*, 2007).

Another factor associated with a growing sandwich generation is the delay of marriage and parenthood, which makes the individuals to enter the sandwich generation at a relatively early stage of their life cycle, when they are likely to have direct responsibility for dependent children. Moreover, the late leaving parental home - which is a specific feature of the Italian family system - prolongs the condition of “parents” throughout the midlife period, a phase of the family life course normally associated with the transition of young adults to independence and the preparation of pre-retirement for their parents.

The multigenerational families imply a great amount of exchanges and helps – material and emotional – and of care in case of health difficulties or other needs (Grundy & Henretta, 2006). In a weak Welfare State as the Italian one, both the direction of help – from parents to adult children with a family and from adult children to elderly – are very intense (Bettio & Plantenga, 2004). The proportion of elderly people (65+) cohabiting in their children’s house is relative small compared to other living arrangements (living alone or with partner) but higher in Italy (almost one third) than in other European countries (Tomassini *et al.*, 2004) and this proportion is increasing in the recent years. According to the SHARE survey (*Health, Ageing and Retirement in*

Europe, wave 2004) among the Europeans aged 70 or older, who have at least one living child, only 15 percent live together with a child in the same household. However, in Italy this proportion rises to 49% (and 52% in Spain). Among elder people aged 80 and older, the proportion is lower (22%), but still much higher than that observed in Nordic or Middle Europe countries (3-6%) (Andersen *et al.*, 2005).

Out of the total households, however, those with three or more cohabitating generations are quite unusual and less frequent than in the past. Extended families – which include the typology “parents with children and an elder relative” - amount 5.2% out of the total households in the year 1996/97 and 4.8% in 2006/07.

The organization of that typology of household has almost always been burdened by women, who still are the main care givers both to elderly and to younger generations (De Rose *et al.*, 2008). The decades of change in female status and in gender division of tasks and rules in the society and within the family, make the “new” multigenerational very different with respect to the “old” ones, at least for two basic aspects: a growing share of working-age, adult women engage in paid work and are no more full-time homemakers. Moreover, while parents have seen childcare services evolve, little formal support has been established for the growing number of middle-aged men and women caring for seniors (Williams, 2004).

These factors deeply affect the mode of organizing of a family and the wellbeing of each individual involved. Caring for both children and elderly relatives, even not cohabiting, is considered to be stressful, and the personal and financial sacrifices that the middle-components – mainly women - have to do is frequently highlighted by the media (CBSNews.com, 2006; CNNMoney.com, 2007; Repubblica, 2010). However, the consequences of being “sandwiched” are not so unique as expected. Indeed, the literature on that is far to be conclusive.

3. Background literature

A great deal of qualitative studies, mainly based on a psychological approach, point out the relevance of the sandwich position within the family and the heavy difficulties encountered by the individuals both from a material, physical and emotional points of view (see Künemund, 2006 for a review). However, most of these studies do not clearly define their operational concept of “Sandwich Generation” and are usually based on a very limited number of cases with negative experience, without carrying out a real case-control analysis. “In this literature, two assumptions are widespread: firstly, that having living parents, children and participating in the labour force typically coincide, and, second, that the resulting “role-overload” [...] places a significant burden on the middle generation within the family” (Künemund, 2006: 14).

Both these assumptions have been addressed in empirical studies based on quantitative data, but the results are often contradictory. Thus, no definitive answer can be done to the question: is the sandwiched condition negatively related to well-being, health, and life satisfaction?

Two main contrasting findings emerged with respect to the personal consequences of caring simultaneously for seniors and children. According to one, such people feel no more rushed or stressed than anyone else, since the negative aspects of care-giving are balanced by increased self-esteem or by the help received by the other living generations. According to the second, the two roles may lead to overload, poor health, increased stress, and an inability to find balance in life. Loomis and Booth (1995) for

example, using a national sample of married Americans found that caregiving has little to no effect on wellbeing, even after considering factors including caregivers' gender and weekly hours of labour force employment; Künemund (2006) based on the German Ageing Survey and adopting a restrictive definition of sandwich generation confirms that there is no indication that being in the middle is associated with a specific burden nor to level of satisfaction which is in fact related to health, having a partner, and income. Data from the Canadian General Social Survey seem to support both the hypotheses (Williams, 2004): limiting to workers, caregivers show the same level of satisfaction of those with fewer responsibilities, the high-intensity caregivers group were more likely to experience negative health effects. Indeed, 76% of these individuals felt stressed compared with 67% of their low-intensity counterparts. Working women with children at home spent more than twice as many hours per month caring for an older person as their male counterparts (29 hours versus 13).

Few studies, however, have taken into account the effect of the sandwiched condition on the individual lifestyle. A recent study, based on a longitudinal data set, “tested the effect of *sandwich generation* membership on health behaviours above and beyond demographic factors and prior levels of the same behaviour. Compared to other caregivers and non-caregivers, multigenerational caregivers were less likely to check food labels and choose foods based on health values. Multigenerational caregivers were less likely than non-caregivers and those who cared for children only to use seat belts, and they smoked marginally more cigarettes per day than those groups. Multigenerational caregivers were less likely than non-caregivers and those who cared for parents/in-laws only to exercise regularly. Thus, in general, healthy behaviours were diminished for multigenerational caregivers” (Chassin *et al.*, 2010).

4. Research hypotheses and working definitions

The main objective of our research is to answer – with reference to Italy - some of the questions still remained open, even after reading the rich literature on the “Sandwich Generation”. Is the multigenerational condition itself a stressful one for the middle aged individuals? Is there a role of the cohabitation, independently on caring? Do genders react differently to the sandwiched condition among elderly and young? How the ageing of the Sandwich Generation affects the previous relationship?

To answers these questions, we learned that very strict definitions have to be operated. In this very first study, we concentrated on women and men aged 40-59, cohabiting with a partner and at least one child still at home and with at least one parents or one-parents in law still alive. Among them, we isolated those whose household includes one of the parents, that is cohabiting elderly. Hence, we compare multigenerational families with multigenerational co-residing households. For both women and men in the middle age class we build indicators of physical and mental wellbeing and lifestyle indicators, taking into account differences due to age, number of children, working condition, level of education, geographical area of residence and perceived economic condition.

Our hypothesis is that the individuals in the sandwich generation who cohabit with an elderly (and with the spouse/partner and their children) have a worse health or emotional conditions or a more risky behaviours (more smoke, ore use of drug and alcohol, less sport and physical activities) than the individuals in the same generation who do not have an elderly living in the same house. We also expect that the worsening

in the life quality is deeper for women than for men, and for people in their 50s compared to those in the 40s years of age.

A major limitation of this study is that we can not explicitly check for the “caring” activities, namely for the time and the burden of the help given to elderly relatives, living or not in the same household. This is due to the lack of “all-inclusive” data, as we further discuss in the following section.

5. Data and Methods

We considered three of Multi-purposes Families Surveys carried out by Istat (Italian National Statistical Institute), namely: Household and Social Subjects (2003); Daily Living Conditions (2005); Health Conditions (2004-2005). Each of these surveys contains very detailed information for the purpose of our study. The first one (Household and Social Subjects), covers the family network and the characteristics of cares given and received by respondents; the second one, makes us to explore potentially risky behaviours, among which we selected: smoking, drinking alcoholics, not drinking 1.5liter of water, and some items describing the life style such as practising sport or going out for holidays; the third one, mainly includes items on health conditions, both perceived and measured on the base of international standardized methods. We concentrated on a long lists of questions that ask the interviewed to refer about his/her perceived status in the four weeks before the interview, including the physical wellbeing as well as the emotional and psychological distress.

Unfortunately, no questions about the care given to other person, namely children and elderly are asked in the second and third survey, but only those eventually received because of the interviewee’s personal or family needs. We use the number of hours spent in housekeeping as a proxy, but no significant differences have been found between individuals cohabiting or not with an elderly. Moreover, it is not possible to make an exact linkage of the three surveys, which are based on independent sample of individuals.

In this first step of our study, we focus on the second and third survey in order to describe the living and health condition of our defined *Sandwich Generation* components.

In order to synthesize the different items selected from each survey, we performed two separated Multiple Correspondence Analysis, with the intent to proceed to a subsequent classification of the individuals according to the score on the two first factors.

The most contributing items will be compared between multigenerational co-residing and simple household and gender, taking into account the demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

6. Preliminary Results

In the following table, our selected sub-samples from the two respective surveys (Daily Living Conditions 2005 and Health Conditions 2004/05) are reported.

Interviewees – men and women aged 40-59 cohabiting with partner and at least one child and having at least one parents/parents in law still alive - are classified by age and by co-residence or not with one parents/parents in law (Tab.1).

It is evident that – in our selection - the multigenerational co-residence is a quite rare condition (a bit more than 2% and among 3% among women). The proportion of co-residence with a parent is higher in the lowest age classes (40-44 and 45-49) for women, while it slightly increases by age for men.

Table 1 – Selected Samples by Age and co-residing condition

Daily Living Survey, 2005

Health Conditions Survey

	Couples+children		Couples+children+elderly		Couples+children		Couples+children+elderly	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
40-44	1277	1357	27	38	3194	3501	46	71
45-49	1210	1255	30	28	3157	3052	62	83
50-54	1170	1041	26	32	2813	2521	76	76
55-59	1053	801	33	31	2538	1999	94	72
Total	4710	4454	116	129	11702	11073	278	302

In Fig. 1 the results from the ACM on the Daily Living Condition are reported².

In the analysis, we used the following items as “active” variables:

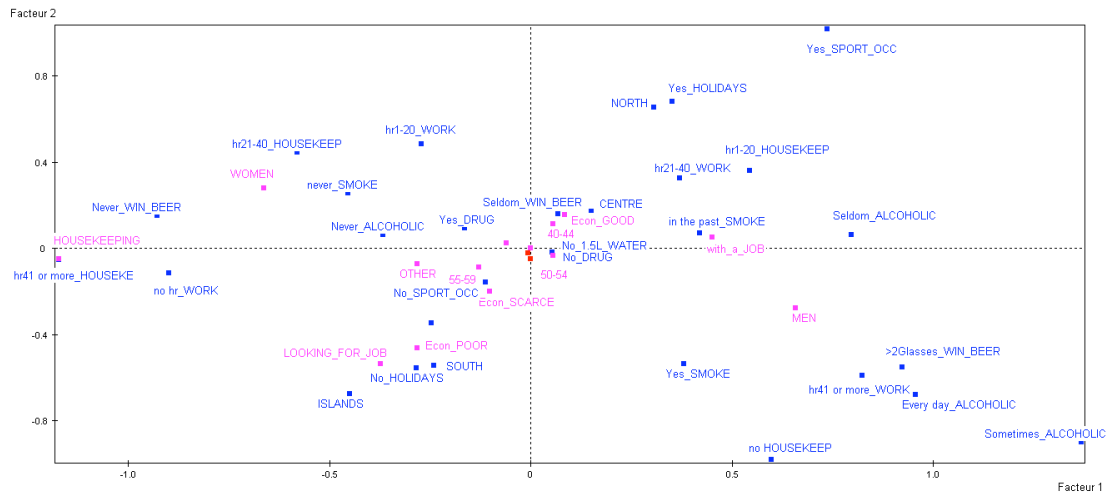
- In the last two day, did you use any drug?
- Do you have wine or any alcoholic drink between meals?
- How often do you have beer or wine?
- Do you drink at least 1.5 lt of water per day?
- Do you smoke?
- How many hours per week do you work for housekeeping?
- How many hours per week do you work outside home?
- In the last 4 weeks, did you go out for at least four-nights long holidays outside home?
- In the free time, do you regularly practice any sport?
- In the free time, do you occasionally practice any sport?

and the followings ones are included as “illustrative”:

- Residential area
- Economic condition in the last 12 months
- Cohabitant elderly
- Gender
- Activity status
- Age

² We warmly thank Ph-Doc Anna De Pascale for performing the two ACM analyses and help in interpreting results.

Fig. 1 – Multiple Correspondences Analysis – Daily Living Conditions, Italy 2005



It is quite evident that – over the horizontal dimension - there is a great separation among men and women: men seem to assume more alcohol and smoke and these behaviours are associated to a very hard involvement in working activities outside home. Individuals appear to be differentiated also along the vertical dimension, which distinguishes among a greater amount of free time used for practising sport and going out for holidays (on the top) and more risky behaviours (smoke, sometimes alcohol) at bottom. These behaviours are more frequent in the South of Italy and Islands, where the economic conditions are worst (see the position of “looking for a job”).

Interestingly for our study, the two dimensions seem not make any differences between households residing or not with an elderly: both the living conditions are located exactly on the barycentre of the surface (red dots in the graph). Focussing on the variables mostly contributing to the ACM factors, two show a significant association with the co-residing condition in the expected direction, namely “practising sport” and going out for “Holidays” (Tab.2). Individuals who share their house with a parent/parent in law practice sport and spend at least four night outside home for holidays to a lesser extent than non co-residing.

Table 2 - Indicators of daily living by elderly co-residing status – Daily Living Conditions Survey, Italy 2005

			Cohabitant elderly		Total
			No_ELDERLY	Yes_ELDERLY	
In the free time, do you occasionally practice any sport?	No_SPORT_OCC	Count	6763	208	6971
			86,7%	92,9%	86,9%
	Yes_SPORT_OCC	Count	1038	16	1054
			13,3%	7,1%	13,1%
Total		Count	7801	224	8025
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

			Cohabitant elderly		Total
			No_ELDERLY	Yes_ELDERLY	
In the last 4 weeks, did you go out for at least four-nights long holidays outside home?	No_HOLIDAYS	Count	4715 51,8%	145 59,4%	4860 52,0%
	Yes_HOLIDAYS	Count	4393 48,2%	99 40,6%	4492 48,0%
Total		Count	9108 100,0%	244 100,0%	9352 100,0%

The lower propensity of individuals whose household include and elderly parent to practice sport and to spend some days outside home for holidays is confirmed even controlling for gender, age, activity status, economic resources, area of residence (see logistic models 1-2 results in Appendix). Besides, differences by gender and age class are significant, with women and oldest individuals practising less sport and more rarely going out for holidays than men and youngest.

Fig.2 shows the results of the same ACM analysis applied to data from the Health Conditions Survey 2004/05.

In this analysis, we used the following items as “active” variables:

Perceived health status

In the last 4 weeks, did it happen to you not to do your best in work or in other activities because of your emotional status?

In the last 4 weeks, did it happen to you to loose your attention because of your emotional status?

In the last 4 weeks, did it happen to you that a physical pain limited your activities?

In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel calm and untroubled?

In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel in top physical form?

In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel sad and discouraged?

In the last 4 weeks, how long your physical or mental condition negatively interfered with your job, family, social activities?

In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel stressed?

In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel so sad that nobody and nothing could help you?

In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel happy?

and the followings ones as “illustrative”:

Residential area

Economic condition in the last 12 months

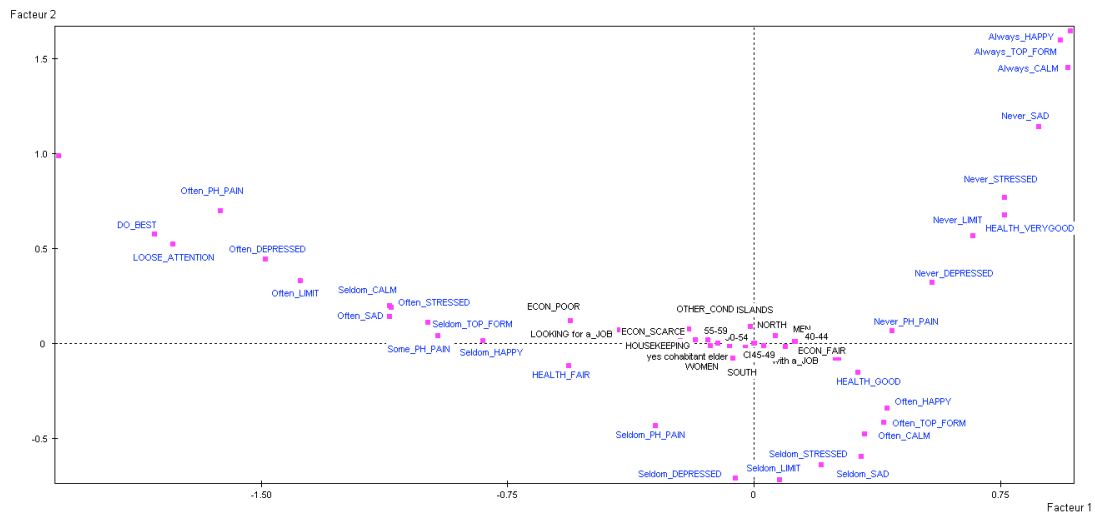
Cohabitant elderly

Gender

Activity status

Age

Fig. 2 – Multiple Correspondences Analysis – Health Conditions, Italy 2004/05



The passage from a condition of physical pain and emotional distress to a condition of top physical form and happiness appears as a continuum, with, in the middle, a very common situation of fair and good perceived health and limited (but not absent) stressed conditions and depression. For this reason, we argue that the total body of indicators can be synthesized by a unique “wellbeing” dimension. No specific characteristics seem associated to the very good status nor to the worst. Thus, as in the previous ACM analysis, no notable differences is observed between households co-residence or not with an elderly. However, focussing on the items most contributing to the ACM surface, we got significant differences by cohabiting status and in the expected direction (Tab.3).

Tab.3 - Indicators of wellbeing by elderly co-residing status – Health Conditions Survey, Italy 2004/05

		Cohabitant elderly		Total	
		NO_ ELDERLY	YES_ ELDERLY		
In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel happy?	Always_HAPPY	Count	2367	51	2418
			10,4%	8,8%	10,4%
	Often_HAPPY	Count	11860	269	12129
			52,1%	46,4%	51,9%
	Seldom_HAPPY	Count	8548	260	8808
			37,5%	44,8%	37,7%
Total		Count	22775	580	23355
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

		Cohabitant elderly		Total	
		NO_ ELDERLY	YES_ ELDERLY		
In the last 4 weeks, how long did you feel stressed?	Often_STRESSED	Count	6335	196	6531
			27,8%	33,8%	28,0%
	Seldom_STRESSED	Count	9858	238	10096
			43,3%	41,0%	43,2%
	Never_STRESSED	Count	6582	146	6728
			28,9%	25,2%	28,8%
Total		Count	22775	580	23355
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

			Cohabitant elderly		Total
			NO_ ELDERLY	YES_ ELDERLY	
Perceived health status	HEALTH_VERYGOOD	Count	2824	52	2876
		% within Cohabitant elderly	12,4%	9,0%	12,3%
	HEALTH_GOOD	Count	11640	283	11923
		% within Cohabitant elderly	51,1%	48,8%	51,1%
	HEALTH_FAIR	Count	7581	229	7810
		% within Cohabitant elderly	33,3%	39,5%	33,4%
	HEALTH_BAD	Count	730	16	746
		% within Cohabitant elderly	3,2%	2,8%	3,2%
Total		Count	22775	580	23355
		% within Cohabitant elderly	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

			Cohabitant elderly		Total
			NO_ ELDERLY	YES_ ELDERLY	
In the last 4 weeks, did it happen to you that a physical pain limited your activities?	Never_PH_PAIN	Count	14289	328	14617
			62,7%	56,6%	62,6%
	Seldom_PH_PAIN	Count	4764	132	4896
			20,9%	22,8%	21,0%
	Some_PH_PAIN	Count	2266	71	2337
			9,9%	12,2%	10,0%
	Often_PH_PAIN	Count	1456	49	1505
			6,4%	8,4%	6,4%
Total		Count	22775	580	23355
			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Again, apart from “Happiness”, all the above items describing the stressful (physical and emotional) condition of individuals still show significant differences by presence or not of a cohabitant parent/parent in law, after controlling for other characteristics (see model 3 – 7 in the Appendix). As to gender differences, women more frequently than men perceived their condition as stressful and painful, independently on living arrangement. Depression, stress and physical pain increase with age.

7. What’s next?

The present study, which is the first outcome of a larger project, has the aim to contribute to quite a controversial discussion about the definitions and the consequences of the “sandwiched” condition faced by the middle aged generation. The limited results we got are the fruit of a very strict definition and of comprehensive data shortage. Overall, adults living both as parents and children in the same household with a partner apparently do not have more risky behaviours or worse physical and mental conditions than the majority of individuals, living in a “simple” household. The main explanation of this findings is that, within the households, there is a continuous and bi-directional exchange of helps and supports between generations. Hence, it is common that the benefits that an adults and, above all, a double-earners couples receive by the helps that an elderly gives in caring children or in housekeeping compensate, if not overcome, the stressful effects of the cohabitation. Nevertheless, some evidences of the difficult living conditions and wellbeing of men and, above all, women who live in cohabitation with partner, children and parent/parent in law, are supported by our analysis.

The further steps of this work would be combining all the different dimensions in a multivariate indicator of “malaise” and explicitly including the very lacking factor in the

present analysis, that is caregiving. At this purpose we will include in our analysis data from Households and Social Subjects Survey. This would be a real challenge, which certainly makes the picture much clearer than in the present preliminary study, and helps in interpreting further results.

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Appendix – Selected binary logistic regressions results

Model 1

Dependent variable: Practising sport

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1*	Women	-.469	,080	34,561	1	,000	,626
	Elderly cohabit.	-.781	,266	8,630	1	,003	,458
	Age (40-44)			24,455	3	,000	
	(45-49)	-.285	,090	10,126	1	,001	,752
	(50-54)	-.279	,092	9,110	1	,003	,757
	(55-59)	-.502	,109	21,185	1	,000	,605
	Rip (North)			172,367	3	,000	
	Centre	-.504	,095	28,401	1	,000	,604
	South	-1,110	,089	156,138	1	,000	,330
	Island	-.799	,123	42,248	1	,000	,450
	Economic (good)			17,325	2	,000	
	scarce	-.318	,078	16,678	1	,000	,728
	very poor	-.239	,170	1,976	1	,160	,787
	Activity (Job)			33,632	3	,000	
	Unemployed	-.162	,221	,538	1	,463	,850
	Housekeeper	-.690	,122	31,778	1	,000	,502
	Other	-.274	,144	3,645	1	,056	,760
Constant	-.694	,079	77,597	1	,000	,500	

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: GENDER, ELDERLY, AGECLASS, RIP, CONDECO, CONDPRO.

Model 2

Dependent variable: Going out for Holidays

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1*	Women	,227	,054	17,547	1	,000	1,255
	Elderly cohabit.	-.578	,142	16,631	1	,000	,561
	Age (40-44)			68,544	3	,000	
	(45-49)	-.337	,062	30,064	1	,000	,714
	(50-54)	-.410	,063	41,740	1	,000	,664
	(55-59)	-.521	,071	53,992	1	,000	,594
	Rip (North)			664,914	3	,000	
	Centre	-.364	,064	32,509	1	,000	,695
	South	-1,129	,054	431,524	1	,000	,323
	Island	-1,697	,085	402,379	1	,000	,183
	Economic (good)			345,870	2	,000	
	scarce	-.806	,050	261,608	1	,000	,447
	very poor	-1,377	,122	128,315	1	,000	,252
	Activity (Job)			137,667	3	,000	
	Unemployed	-.783	,155	25,652	1	,000	,457
	Housekeeper	-.745	,068	120,226	1	,000	,475
	Other	-.271	,090	9,108	1	,003	,763
Constant	1,257	,060	432,483	1	,000	3,515	

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: GENDER, ELDERLY, AGECLASS, RIP, CONDECO, CONDPRO.

Model 3

Dependent Variable: Happy

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1*	Women	-.288	,054	28,691	1	,000	,750
	Elderly cohabit.	-.105	,149	,493	1	,482	,901
	AGE (40-44)			36,450	3	,000	
	(45-49)	-.193	,056	11,994	1	,001	,824
	(50-54)	-.346	,061	32,618	1	,000	,708
	(55-59)	-.253	,066	14,680	1	,000	,776
	RIP (North)			41,410	3	,000	
	Centre	-.330	,066	24,578	1	,000	,719
	South	-.502	,080	39,187	1	,000	,605
	Islands	-.284	,068	17,574	1	,000	,753
	Economic (good)			29,694	2	,000	
	scarce	-.261	,056	22,157	1	,000	,770
	very poor	-.420	,129	10,574	1	,001	,657
	Activity (Job)			18,886	3	,000	
	Unemployed	-.213	,139	2,343	1	,126	,809
	Housekeeper	,207	,066	9,836	1	,002	1,230
	Other	-.201	,101	3,943	1	,047	,818
Constant	-1,502	,070	466,315	1	,000	,223	

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: GENDER, ELDERLY, AGECLASS, RIP, CONDECO, CONDPRO.

Model 4

Dependent variable: Depressed

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1	Women	,476	,043	121,391	1	,000	1,610
	Elderly cohab.	,165	,109	2,302	1	,129	1,180
	AGE (40-44)			67,329	3	,000	
	(45-49)	,204	,049	17,091	1	,000	1,226
	(50-54)	,325	,051	41,413	1	,000	1,385
	(55-59)	,413	,055	56,937	1	,000	1,511
	RIP (North)			82,398	3	,000	
	Centre	-,168	,060	7,785	1	,005	,846
	South	,096	,067	2,076	1	,150	1,101
	Islands	,220	,059	14,039	1	,000	1,245
	Economic (good)			328,098	2	,000	
	scarce	,563	,041	191,317	1	,000	1,757
	very poor	1,083	,076	201,370	1	,000	2,954
	Activity (Job)			87,357	3	,000	
	Unemployed	,705	,084	69,894	1	,000	2,024
	Housekeeper	,165	,050	11,016	1	,001	1,179
	Other	,337	,072	22,208	1	,000	1,401
	Constant	-2,394	,066	1296,720	1	,000	,091

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: GENDER, ELDERLY, AGECLASS, RIP, CONDECO, CONDPRO.

Model 5

Dependent variable: Stressed

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1	Women	,388	,035	119,920	1	,000	1,473
	Elderly cohab.	,272	,090	9,039	1	,003	1,313
	AGE (40-44)			47,946	3	,000	
	(45-49)	,148	,040	13,627	1	,000	1,159
	(50-54)	,232	,041	31,308	1	,000	1,261
	(55-59)	,281	,046	38,148	1	,000	1,325
	RIP (North)			60,128	3	,000	
	Centre	,042	,050	,682	1	,409	1,043
	South	,142	,057	6,199	1	,013	1,152
	Islands	,288	,050	32,711	1	,000	1,334
	Economic (good)			182,279	2	,000	
	scarce	,360	,035	105,197	1	,000	1,434
	very poor	,741	,072	105,900	1	,000	2,097
	Activity (Job)			51,593	3	,000	
	Unemployed	,519	,078	43,897	1	,000	1,680
	Housekeeper	,073	,042	2,973	1	,085	1,076
	Other	,199	,062	10,402	1	,001	1,220
	Constant	-1,606	,055	857,482	1	,000	,201

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: GENDER, ELDERLY, AGECLASS, RIP, CONDECO, CONDPRO.

Model 6

Dependent variable: Physical Pain

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1	Women	,309	,044	49,595	1	,000	1,362
	Elderly cohab.	,243	,106	5,217	1	,022	1,275
	AGE (40-44)			174,081	3	,000	
	(45-49)	,221	,052	18,232	1	,000	1,248
	(50-54)	,527	,051	105,067	1	,000	1,694
	(55-59)	,644	,055	136,846	1	,000	1,903
	RIP (North)			10,379	3	,016	
	Centre	-,172	,058	8,712	1	,003	,842
	South	-,078	,066	1,380	1	,240	,925
	Islands	-,078	,058	1,776	1	,183	,925
	Economic (good)			195,567	2	,000	
	scarce	,502	,041	147,857	1	,000	1,652
	very poor	,735	,081	81,633	1	,000	2,085
	Activity (Job)			86,589	3	,000	
	Unemployed	,468	,091	26,507	1	,000	1,597
	Housekeeper	,257	,051	25,483	1	,000	1,293
	Other	,508	,067	56,679	1	,000	1,662
	Constant	-2,307	,066	1223,873	1	,000	,100

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: GENDER, ELDERLY, AGECLASS, RIP, CONDECO, CONDPRO.

Model 7

Dependent variable: Perceived Health Status BAD

Step		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
1	Women	,369	,034	119,435	1	,000	1,446
	Elderly cohab.	,139	,088	2,499	1	,114	1,150
	AGE (40-44)			553,468	3	,000	
	(45-49)	,375	,039	93,337	1	,000	1,455
	(50-54)	,698	,040	309,633	1	,000	2,010
	(55-59)	,943	,043	473,891	1	,000	2,569
	RIP (North)			32,408	3	,000	
	Centre	-,179	,046	14,993	1	,000	,836
	South	,007	,052	,019	1	,889	1,007
	Islands	-,157	,047	11,125	1	,001	,855
	Economic (good)			301,899	2	,000	
	scarce	,492	,034	212,633	1	,000	1,635
	very poor	,832	,072	132,192	1	,000	2,297
	Activity (Job)			111,262	3	,000	
	Unemployed	,339	,078	18,648	1	,000	1,403
	Housekeeper	,162	,041	15,745	1	,000	1,176
	Other	,554	,058	92,652	1	,000	1,739
Constant	-1,326	,051	672,962	1	,000	,265	

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: GENDER, ELDERLY, AGECLASS, RIP, CONDECO, CONDPRO.