Brazilian population ageing: household conditions and family support

Vania Candida da Silva

The Brazilian's population ageing shows up so quickly from the end of the 60's as a result of demographic changes in the age distribution of the population and represented by the significant increase in the proportion of elderly. Besides the population ageing, there is an increase in life expectancy at birth (from 45.9 years in 1950 changed to 66 years in 1991 and 68 in 2000, according to the IBGE). Compared to developed countries, the pace of Brazilian's population ageing happens faster as a result of the also faster pace of fertility decline (originated from a younger population and with a significantly higher level of fertility). Even in relation to other Latin American countries the population ageing is one that takes place on a more accelerated way. The changes in age structure of population, with progressive narrowing of the base of the pyramid, occurred mainly due to the rapid and widespread decline of fertility rates.

In Brazil, the age structure remained approximately constant from 1920 to 1970, because the level of fertility, the key to determining age distribution, remained virtually constant. Moreover, after the 30s the population was virtually closed: a situation of demographic stability. From the end of the 60s fertility rates decline rapid and widespread, leading to a change in age structure and so that coexisting cohorts from high and low levels of fertility. The decrease in mortality after 1940 meant just a little in determining the new age structure. Thenceforth began a process of destabilization in the age structure and, in the long term, to be composed of smaller proportion of young people and higher proportion of elderly people, setting a new state of stability or quasi-stability - which occurs when the cohorts originated from the high fertility have disappeared (Carvalho, 1984).

According to IBGE, from 1900 to 1950, the proportion of people over 65 years varied little around 2.5%. Since 1970 this proportion starts an evolution process, reaching 5% in the 90s and 5,4% in 2000.

According with MOREIRA (1997) by 2040 the aging process should continue to accelerate and people over 65 years to double in every 20 years and the dependency ratio changes strongly: in 1991 the dependency ratio of young was 57.5% and the elderly, 8.0%, in 2020 the estimates are 12.6% and 30.8% respectively.

UN projections indicate that between 1950 e 2050, the growth rate of population aged over 60 is only surpassed by Venezuela and Brazil will be one of 15 countries with highest rate of elderly people in the world. The decline in mortality observed since 1940 is changing the levels of longevity in Brazil dramatically. Since then, as a result of advances in terms of health, nutrition and sanitation, a higher proportion of the population of children under one year old survives the causes of death typical of this range, such as infectious and parasitic diseases, and reach adulthood. The impact of the decline in mortality is evident in the evolution of life expectancy at birth: 1935 (43 years), 1960 (55.7 years), 1991 (66 years), 2000 (68 years) and the estimate is that in 2020 this indicator reached 75.5 years (Barbosa and Andrade, 2001).

These changes will bring major changes in social demands with significant economic impacts. Considering in particular the speed with which this process is happening in the near future the demands of the elderly will have more weight.

"The aging population and increased longevity pressure changes in social institutions (families, firms, government) in order to accommodate the needs of the elderly (the role of family and state support in old age, the profile of consumption and savings to lifelong learning, labor supply, the allocation of public resources, social policies, in particular, support the elderly, welfare and health care) "(Moreira, 1997, p. 4).

There is a consensus that the ability to handle the increase in the proportion of elderly people depends on the state's ability to create and implement public policies to extend coverage, particularly in the areas of social security and health, as patterns of family organization. The question is whether the social and demographic changes will strengthen or weaken intergenerational ties that are important mechanisms for the integration of elderly in the society in which they live.

This paper will try to assess the determinants of the elderly conditions in their households, especially factors that lead to live alone or lead their households and families in Brazil; investigate the factors that determine household structures in the elderly living also emphasizing the changes in the households' composition.

It is intended to provide an analysis of household structures in the elderly living in Brazil, its role in the family, either as leader, dependent on children and other members or as provider and family support they have, yet emphasizing the changes in the composition of households with elderly people in Brazil in the period from 1970 to 2000.

Co-residence and intergenerational exchanges

The households of the elderly represent 22% of Brazilian households. In 70% of them there are sons and/or daughters which allow the inference that the co-residence is a family arrangement between the general Brazilian population (Camarano, 2002). Intergenerational exchanges, expressed among others by co-residence, have been in part a result of better economic situation of the elderly for the young, which is due to the expansion of coverage of benefits. Share the physical space allows the sharing of income, household care, children, transportation and medical care. Family arrangements affect and are affected by living conditions. Co-residence is also associated with cultural patterns that can vary even between regions within the same country.

The fact is that in general the elderly are living more and young people are postponing the age at leaving the household. The time that children spend as economically dependent on their parents has increased due to the instability of the labor market, the more time spent in school and greater instability of emotional relationships. Furthermore, it has been observed that elderly people living with relatives have better economic conditions and greater assistance in all aspects. Ie, co-residence or expansion of the families of elderly family may be a strategy used to benefit both the younger generations as older women. But there are still many cases of prolonged logistical or financial dependency of the elderly in relation to their family which often entails a huge burden on young couples who do not always have economic opportunities to sustain their descendants.

Regarding the care of families with their elderly, is the role of women, carrying out tasks related to food, personal care tasks, support, and make purchases, pay bills, follow up on medical appointments, etc. Moreover, the elderly in a family, especially women, are usually responsible for help in housework and care of grandchildren.

Elderly in better socioeconomic conditions may meet their needs, are of daily maintenance, or in extreme cases of diseases with specialized care, taking into account the level of income they earned, which can enable decisions as regards the supply of their needs. The quality of life of older people is related to their income, assets and services.

The elderly can co-reside with their children or other younger members of the family in the following situations: the elderly is the main provider of income from household; the elderly have incomes but their contribution is secondary; the elderly are economically dependent, but their presence enables others work at household; the elderly are dependent and requires special attention while other members of the household outside the labor market.

In fact, higher income of the elderly in a context of scarce resources may increase the dependency of children and other family members in relation to him or her. In a rural economy, parents who have economic resources, especially land or other means of production, being ultimately responsible for helping their children, even when they are grown or economically active.

Guzmán (2001), analyzing data from Latin America in the 90s found the following results: the number of young adults married or living in union is negatively associated with the absorption of the elderly; the number of young adult women is also negatively associated with the presence of elderly people at household; the presence of elderly as head occurs most frequently among young families; as dependent is more common among family groups with higher average age; the positive association between the presence of elderly as the number of head young workers is striking. Education and work have a significant impact on the trend of living alone. The most educated and the poor are more likely to live alone. The singles are the most likely to live alone. Widows and widowers, especially in Nicaragua, are less likely to live alone as the single. There is a greater tendency of unmarried men living alone compared with

women in the same condition. Women more often live with their children or other individuals. Besides the factors mentioned above (improved economic situation of men, increased demand for the contribution of women in domestic economy, larger networks of support) the difference could also be associated with differential incidence of disability among men and women.

Methods

To examine the effects of different demographic and socioeconomic factors on the tendency of elderly people living alone, being heads or dependents at household logistic regressions were applied.

Logistic regression, a generalized linear model, can estimate β coefficients which determine the functional relationship between the probability of occurrence of the dependent variable and each of the covariates, using the method of maximum likelihood to fit the models. The models used can be described, so general, as follows:

$$\log \Omega = \beta_0 + \sum_i \beta_i X_i$$

where:

$\Omega = \ln[P/(1/P)]$; where P= probability of the event

β_0 = Constant of the model

β_i = coeficientes Coefficients associated with explanatory variables (i = 1,2,3 ,...., n)

X_i = the ith explanatory variable

Data

Information used in this work are from the processing of census microdata from 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 population conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

There are many variables in a more strictly demographic and age distribution, life cycle, fertility, life expectancy which influence the structure of families. Similarly,

there are the variables of a social nature such as gender, the economic and anthropological who are responsible, at least in a first moment, the formation of the family and are related, directly and indirectly, with the household. The new household is closely related with social characteristics, economic and demographic individual components and therefore deserves to be studied in more detail.

The selected variables were *age, sex,* location *of residence, relationship to the person responsible for household and family, marital status, years of education, race, status, occupation, income, characteristics of physical disability.*

Characterization of the elderly population in Brazil

In 2000, the 14.536.029 people aged 60 and over in Brazil, 74.0% resided in the Southeast (46.3%) and Northeast (27.7%). Because the high concentration of elderly population and all socioeconomic and cultural differences, these two Brazilian regions will be highlighted in the analysis.

The results in Table 1 indicate that in all Brazilian regions, within 30 years, there was rapid evolution of the participation of the elderly population, and the Southeast Region presents the largest share of population over 60 years. The South and Northeast stand out in the speed of the process, nearly doubling the share of its elderly population in total.

Table 1: People aged 60 years and over by Brazilian regions, 1970/1980/1991/2000

(%)

Region	1970	1980	1991	2000
North	2,20	2,75	3,00	3,64
Northeast	3,20	4,40	5,00	5,84
Southeast	3,50	4,19	5,10	6,37
South	2,90	3,84	4,90	6,21
Central West	1,96	2,63	3,21	4,25

Source: IBGE, Demographic Censuses

Tables 1 and 2 (Brazil), 3 and 4 (Southeast) and 5 and 6 (Northeast) of appendix provide some characteristics of the population aged 60 years and over in census years of 1970 and 2000. It is emphasized that the differences in questions of population censuses of 1970 and 2000 do not allow perfect comparability of the characteristics of interest. However, many interesting results can be obtained.

Southeast Region

Comparing Table 3 and 4 we observe, within 30 years, that those with more advanced age, among the elderly, their participation has increased. The population of 75 to 79 years representing 9.1% of people over 60 years in 1970, this percentage has increased to 12.0% in 2000, and the population of 80 years and over increased from 8.9% to 11.5% in the same period.

Women in all age-groups are considered majority in the two years examined in total representing 52.5% of the elderly in 1970 and 55.8% in 2000. Breakdown by sex is important as the situation of the elderly is characterized by strong differences of gender.

With regard to marital status, the percentage of those who remained unmarried or disposing the marriage (separated, divorced) is higher in 2000. In 1970 7.2% of persons aged 60 years and more came to old age and unmarried in 2000, 11.0%. Therefore, it reduces the percentage of married (54.4% to 53.9%) and widowed (34 , 1% to 30.3%).

Regarding education, the progress has been remarkable. In the cohort born in the period 1901-1905 (60 to 64 years in 1970) 46.0% had never attended the school [1] and 48% had only primary schooling. Furthermore, the cohort born between 1931 and 1935 (from 60 to 64 years in 2000) only 2.0% had no schooling and 81.0% had completed the primary. Moreover, the younger cohort reported 7.6% of people completing secondary education and 6.0% or higher, significant values compared to their 3.0% and 2.0% in the first group.

The size of households tended to decrease during the period while those with 6 or more people rose from 20.8% to 12.7%.

The condition of the elderly at household will be considered with more caution in the final report, which also include the types of family arrangements more frequent in the elderly that are allocated in the 5 regions. The Census of 1970 (microdata sample, 25%) not in a variable relationship to the head of household "but" relationship as the head of family [2]. In 1970 the percentage of elderly who heads their families is narrowing with age, as is the situation of a spouse of the head. With increasing age they will be mainly dependent of their children or genres. It is observed that 85.4% of households living in the elderly is a "unique".

In 2000, analyzing the variable relationship with the head of the household, there is also decline in the percentage of those who head the household as it advances in age and consequently those who are spouses of the head. Again, there is an increase in the share of those who are elderly to live as dependents of their children and partners.

With the restriction that there are differences in the two census demographic questions analyzed, in 1970, 55.6% for elderly headed families and 17.8% were spouses of heads; in 2000 61,3% of the elderly headed their households and 22.2% were in the situation of a spouse of the head. As stated earlier, this may be the result of better economic situation of the elderly for the young, which is due to the expansion of coverage of benefits. The determinants of the condition of the household head are evaluated in the following section.

Northeast Region

As shown in Table 5 and 6 (appendix) the Northeast trends similar to those shown for Southeast, but with some differences. The Northeast shows higher percentage of elderly over 75 years.

The elderly are also Northeast majority in all age-groups examined in the two years studied (50.9% in 1970 and 54.6% in 2000.

With regard to marital status, there is, as in the Southeast, increase the percentage of unmarried, separated, divorced and reduced the percentage of married and widowed. The size of households in the Northeast has changed little over the period.

The Northeast also showed improvements in the education of their elderly. In 1970 76.6% had no schooling and 22.3% have only primary, in 2000 the percentages are respectively 10.7% and 77.7%.

With respect to the head of the household, there is greater participation of older heads or spouse of the head in 2000, although little expressive, and a reduction of the condition of the father, mother or father-in-law.

Determinants of elderly living alone

To evaluate the factors that lead the elderly to live alone, logistic regression was applied. The dependent variable (alone) takes value 1 if the elderly live alone and 0 otherwise. In the Southeast, in 1970, 7.8% of persons aged 60 years and over lived alone. In 2000 this percentage rises to 12.4%. For the Northeast these percentages were respectively 8.9% and 9.6%.

Tables 2 and 3 give the results of adjusted models. For explanatory variables, the reference category is in brackets in the tables. The interpretation of the effect of variables is based on odds ratio expressed by exp (β).

- Older women are less likely to live alone than men in both regions studied. In 2000 the chances are more similar for men and women.
- With increasing age, there is a slight decrease in the chance of living alone in 1970 and 2 000 is an increase of about 1% for the two regions.
- The elderly residents in rural areas have a higher chance of living alone than those living in urban areas in 1970, while in 2000 almost no difference.
- The elderly sick or disabled (1970) show, as was to be expected, less likely to live alone, the same outcome occurs in 2000 to some physical problem (hearing, vision, mobility) or those older with a problem physical generally live with relatives or employees. It is in the Northeast, the chance of a senior with some of those deficiencies that living alone is lower in the Southeast. As noted earlier, there was in the Northeast in the period, increasing the proportion of elderly living alone and no reduction in size households.

- Increase in years of schooling increases the chance of living alone, but it is considered that the vast majority of the elderly presented in 1970, low education, or just completed secondary or higher education.
- As was to be expected, separated, widowed and unmarried are more likely to live alone than those married. However in 2000, the differences between these categories and are much less married.
- Increase in income implies a reduction in the chance to live alone but the effect is quite small.
- Older people who work are more likely to live alone, except for the Northeast in 2000.

Table 2: Results of logistic regression for determinants of elderly living alone, Southeast and Northeast - Brazil, 1970

Variable	Exp (B)	
	Southeast	Northeast
Gender (Male)	0,719	0,733
Age	0,995	0,998
Location of residence (Urban)	1,026	1,031
Sick / Invalid	2,626	2,011
Years of Study	1,058	1,171
Marital status (married (a))		
Divorced	46,012	28,532
Widowed (a)	51,921	26,297
Single (a)	23,799	17,211
Total income	0,987	0,984
Works	1,267	1,343

Table 3: Results of logistic regression for determinants of elderly living alone living, Southeast and Northeast - Brazil, 2000

Variable	Exp (B)	
	Southeast	Northeast
Gender (Male)	0,931	0,891
Age	1,015	1,01
Location of residence (Urban)	0,998	0,987
Mental Problem Standing *	1,053	0,897
Blind		
Difficulty in seeing	1,025	1,658
Without difficulty to see	1,365	1,67
Deaf		
Difficult to hear	1,078	1,437
No trouble hearing	0,995	1,432
No walks / climbs stairs		
Some difficulty	1,091	1,651
Without difficulty walking / climbing stairs	0,866	1,681
Years of Study	1,079	1,001
Marital status (married (a))		
Separated	23,047	12,487
Divorced	27,161	10,189
Widowed (a)	20,767	8,792
Single (a)	21,111	6,6
Total income	0,911	0,997
Works	1,241	0,952

(*) P-value greater than 0.10.

Determining the condition of leadership

To examine the effects of different demographic and socioeconomic factors on the tendency of elderly people are dependent on families or heads (1970) and in households (2000) the dependent variable (head) takes value 1 if the elderly is the head of the family / household and 0 otherwise. In this analysis were not considered the elderly who lived alone and those in whose households there was no other people over 15 years of age because the elderly in these two cases would necessarily become the boss. For explanatory variables, the reference category is in brackets in the tables.

Table 4: Results of Logistic Regression to determine the leadership of the family, Southeast and Northeast - Brazil, 1970

Variable	Exp (B)	
	Southeast	Northeast
Gender (Male)	0,637	0,599
Age	0,972	0,989
Location of residence (Urban)	1,368	1,401
Sick / Invalid	1,28	1,175
Years of Study	0,993	1,024
Marital status (married (a))		
Divorced	0,448	0,317
Widowed (a)	1,097	1,166
Single (a)	1,17	1,83
Total income	1,039	1,001
Works	1,225	1,528

A similar analysis is made for the elderly living alone and can be summarized thus: the chance of an elderly woman being the head of your family or household is quite lower than that of a man. As one advances in age the odds of an elderly family or household head decreases. The elderly living in rural areas are more likely to lead their households. In 2000 there was a reversal, but the variable state of residence "was not significant. Illness, disability or physical disability reduces the chance of head of household. Singles and widowers are more likely to head household. At this point, there is probably a bias. Maybe it was necessary to remove the template the spouses of heads. Increase in income and the fact that work increases the chance of leading the elderly. There are many cases where the labor income of the elderly is essential in the composition of their personal and family income.

Table 5: Results of Logistic Regression to determine the head of **household, Southeast and Northeast - Brazil, 2000**

Variable	Exp (B)	
	Southeast	Northeast
Gender (Male)	0,588	0,458
Age	0,941	0,97
Location of residence (Urban)	0,987	0,896
Mental Problem Standing *	2,243	2,107
Blind		
Difficulty in seeing	2,227	2,28
Without difficulty to see	1,798	2,109
Deaf		
Difficult to hear	2,689	2,133
No trouble hearing	3,516	2,471
No walks / climbs stairs		
Some difficulty	2,155	1,87
Without difficulty walking / climbing stairs	2,508	2,222
Years of Study	0,984	0,998
Marital status (married (a))		
Separated	2,093	3,086
Divorced	2,198	3,109
Widowed (a)	3,769	6,139
Single (a)	1,02	1,622
Total income	1,06	1,072
Works	1,502	1,63

(*) P-value greater than 0.10.

Comments

The aging population and increasing longevity have many impacts on the aggregate level, social changes, effects on the segmentation of consumption, emergence of new cultural patterns, changes in public policies to meet the growing demands of the elderly, rehabilitation of health services and infrastructure and changes in family arrangements.

Most factors associated with development (industrialization, urbanization, advanced medical technology, better education) could tend to isolate the elderly, separating him from his family and reducing their social status in relation to young people. However, the extension of social security benefits in Brazil has benefited not only the elderly but also their families.

Although the family appears to be still strong, there are doubts about the strength of the family institution and its ability to absorb a population much larger than the past.

It is likely that the family remains the largest provider of care for the elderly. Under the current social circumstances, economic and institutional, in which the state transfers some of its traditional responsibilities to the private sector, co-residence of elderly with other family members could become one of the few alternatives available to this population group that needs a certain quality of life. The constitution and social legislation, even if they incorporate care of elderly as an important social issue, also attributes the increased role for the family.

The deterioration of health of the elderly can lead to redefinition of family arrangements and certain family structures and the diversity and characteristics of social network can lead to different risks of disease and death.

The lowest number of members in the family and the entry of women into the labor market implies a change in the role of traditional family support and care for the elderly, either because of the smaller number of members in the family to care for the elderly, is at least time the adult woman, the traditional care of dependent family to take care to elderly relatives.

The economic crisis has forced the elderly to perpetuate their activities depend less on labor and other family members. Camarano (2002) showed that Brazilian families with elderly are less poor than the other families in large measure by internal arrangements of families with elderly have an average number of people working four times more than households without elderly and is increasing the proportion of families that have the elderly and children as head living together. Furthermore, poverty in the families of the elderly is strongly associated with low educational level of heads, which have fewer opportunities.

Many of the elderly living with their children and the proportion increases with age. Projections suggest that by 2010 the proportion of elderly living with their children will be half that observed in 1975. The proportion of people living alone or in institutions grow (Bosworth & Burtless, 1998).

In accordance with Cioffi (1998), the conditions of life of individuals is less dependent on your specific situation to that which characterizes his family. Among the various aspects that affect the family, there are those regarding changes to the socio-demographic and behavioral, as the collapse of marriage and the increase in consensual unions, the growth of separations and advances in life expectancy of the population, especially women.

The direction of intergenerational flow is more significant coming from the older generations to younger. Since his time in the life cycle, many elderly have their own household, have land, etc. Seniors also have an important contribution to other aspects of family life. Due to their continued employment or ownership of the pension benefit, elderly men retain their traditional role of provider and head of the family. In Brazil, higher number of children implies greater the chance of an elderly woman to have children living at household (Camarano, 2002).

The fact is that in the world, including in developing countries like Brazil, households with elderly are reorganizing to confront the aging population, greater economic dependence of young people and wipe the role of the state, which increases the need for support among family members.

The increase in the proportion of older people brings concern with regard to changes in population structure and its socioeconomic impact and quality of life received by the elderly, given the social diversity among those of old age. The social support given, effectively, state or private institutions tend to mitigate the specific problems faced by the elderly through medical and social assistance, leisure services, maintenance, etc.

The prospects for social change, economic and demographic trends point to a growing diversification of the family and family arrangements and options for new life together. The traditional arrangement, couples with children, even dominant, has tended to diminish its relative weight in the population and single-parent families tend to become more significant. Similarly, living alone or being unmarried by choice within a specific style of life, will be part of everyday life of larger number of people, following the model of industrialized countries.

References

BERQUÓ, Elza, OLIVEIRA, M. C, CAVENAGHI, Suzana M. Arranjos familiares "não-canônicos" no Brasil. In: VII ENCONTRO NACIONAL DE ESTUDOS POPULACIONAIS. Caxambu. Anais... ABEP: Belo Horizonte, 1990.

CAMARANO, Ana Amélia, GHAOURI, Solange K. Idosos brasileiros: que dependência é essa? In: Muito além dos 60: os novos idosos brasileiros. IPEA, Rio de Janeiro, 1999.

CARVALHO, José Alberto M.; GARCIA, Ricardo A. O envelhecimento da população brasileira: um enfoque demográfico. Rio de Janeiro: Cad. Saúde Pública 19(3): 725-733, mai/jun, 2003.

CHAIMOWICZ, Flávio. A saúde dos idosos brasileiros às vésperas do século XXI: problemas, projeções e alternativas. São Paulo, Rev. Saúde Pública, 31 (2) : 184-200, 1997.

CIOFFI, Sylvia. Famílias metropolitanas: arranjos familiares e condições de vida. In: XI ENCONTRO NACIONAL DE ESTUDOS POPULACIONAIS. Caxambu. Anais... ABEP: Belo Horizonte, 1990.

FERREIRA, Frederico PM Estruturas domiciliares e idosos: um estudo para Belo Horizonte. In: XIII ENCONTRO NACIONAL DE ESTUDOS POPULACIONAIS, 2002. Ouro Preto. Anais... ABEP: Belo Horizonte, CD-ROM.

GUZMAN, JM Some socials and economic impacts of the ageing process in Latin American Countries. In: XXIV IUSSP General Conference, Salvador, 2001. CD-ROM.

LLOYD-SHERLOCK, Peter. Old Age and Poverty in Developing Countries: New Policy Challenges. London: World Development. Vol. 28, n. 12, pp. 2157-2168, 2000.

MELO, Aparecida V. de. of. As relações familiares frente aos seus idosos. In: VII ENCONTRO NACIONAL DE ESTUDOS POPULACIONAIS. Caxambu. Anais... ABEP: Belo Horizonte, 1990.

MOREIRA, Morvan de M. Envelhecimento da População Brasileira. Belo Horizonte: CEDEPLAR-UFMG, 1997, Tese de Doutorado.

NUNES, A Os custos do tratamento da saúde dos idosos no Brasil. In: Muito além dos 60: Os novos idosos brasileiros. Ana Amélia Camarano (org.), Rio de Janeiro: IPEA, dez-1999, p. 345-366.

WONG, LR Subsídios para políticas orientadas ao bem-estar do idoso sob a ótica de uma sociedade para todas as idades. In: O envelhecimento da população brasileira eo aumento da longevidade - subsídios para políticas orientadas ao bem-estar do idoso/Laura Rodriguez Wong (org.): Belo Horizonte: UFMG/Cedeplar: ABEP, 2001.

Appendix

Table 1: Distribution of elderly people by characteristics according to age groups - Brazil, 1970

	AGE					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
Total	38,09	26,13	17,28	9,03	9,47	100,00
Gender						
Men	19,19	12,99	8,32	4,19	3,89	48,58
Women	18,91	13,14	8,96	4,84	5,58	51,42
Marital Status						
Single	2,82	1,80	1,27	0,65	0,80	7,34
Married	24,88	15,54	8,56	3,79	2,67	55,45
Divorced	1,78	1,16	0,70	0,33	0,34	4,30
Widowed	8,63	7,64	6,74	4,25	5,65	32,92
Household location						
Urban	24,37	17,32	11,27	6,08	5,97	65,01
Rural	13,87	9,09	5,90	2,95	3,18	34,99
Schooling						
None	21,21	14,74	10,41	5,48	6,49	58,33
Primary	15,62	10,54	6,31	3,27	2,77	38,51
Secondary	0,76	0,51	0,33	0,16	0,12	1,88
Superior	0,52	0,34	0,23	0,12	0,08	1,29
Employment Situation						
Tasks	13,78	9,24	5,32	2,61	2,38	33,34
Student	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,03
Retired	4,18	3,83	2,75	1,41	1,11	13,29
Lives of income	1,25	1,16	0,95	0,60	0,56	4,51
Sick / Invalid	2,37	2,37	3,61	2,48	4,09	14,91
Prisoner	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,05
Without occupation	0,48	0,45	0,14	0,09	0,11	1,27
Works	16,02	9,07	4,49	1,82	1,20	32,60
Household size						
1	2,44	1,97	1,53	0,83	0,98	7,75
2	8,34	6,68	4,64	2,35	2,08	24,09
3	7,61	5,29	3,32	1,65	1,63	19,51
4	5,93	3,78	2,26	1,16	1,21	14,34
5	4,52	2,77	1,70	0,88	0,96	10,83
6 +	9,25	5,64	3,82	2,15	2,61	23,48
Relationship with head of family						
Head	22,15	15,00	9,48	4,61	4,11	55,35
Spouse	8,87	5,06	2,39	0,94	0,52	17,77
Son	0,18	0,08	0,05	0,03	0,05	0,38
Father, mother, father-in-law	3,63	3,61	3,49	2,38	3,35	16,46
Another relative	1,61	1,18	0,97	0,56	0,83	5,16
Not relative	1,07	0,75	0,57	0,30	0,36	3,05
Member of group	0,59	0,45	0,33	0,21	0,25	1,83
Family type						
Single person	0,59	0,45	0,33	0,21	0,25	1,83
Single	33,04	22,45	14,90	7,74	8,17	86,29
Main	3,45	2,33	1,36	0,68	0,67	8,48
Secondary relative	0,94	0,86	0,66	0,39	0,35	3,21
Secondary not relative	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,19

Source: IBGE, Demographic Censuses

Table 2: Distribution of elderly people by characteristics according to age group - Brazil, 2000

	AGE					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
Total	31,63	23,73	18,60	12,53	13,52	100,00
Gender						
Men	14,77	10,93	8,58	5,79	5,76	45,83
Women	16,86	12,80	10,03	6,73	7,75	54,17
Marital Status						
Single	6,97	5,28	3,98	2,76	3,40	22,38
Married	18,45	12,60	8,97	5,23	3,82	49,07
Divorced	1,52	0,96	0,59	0,31	0,20	3,58
Widowed	4,70	4,89	5,06	4,24	6,09	24,97
Household location						
Urban	22,95	17,44	13,78	9,27	9,90	73,35
Rural	8,67	6,28	4,83	3,26	3,61	26,65
Schooling						
None	2,42	1,86	1,51	1,05	1,03	7,88
Primary	28,29	19,67	14,40	8,89	7,89	79,14
Secondary	3,39	2,12	1,37	0,75	0,66	8,30
Superior	2,01	1,19	0,77	0,41	0,29	4,68
Employment Situation						
Works	9,18	4,51	2,20	0,99	0,52	17,39
Not working	22,45	19,22	16,40	11,53	13,00	82,61
Household size						
1	2,37	2,32	2,22	1,67	1,95	10,53
2	6,62	5,86	5,03	3,46	3,33	24,30
3	6,34	4,74	3,64	2,35	2,43	19,49
4	5,30	3,60	2,61	1,64	1,79	14,95
5	4,04	2,69	1,95	1,29	1,44	11,41
6 +	6,96	4,52	3,16	2,10	2,59	19,32
Relationship with head of family						
Head	19,85	15,40	12,32	8,20	7,59	63,36
Spouse	9,17	5,95	3,82	1,98	1,28	22,20
Son	0,33	0,13	0,06	0,04	0,09	0,65
Father, mother, father-in-law	1,14	1,31	1,56	1,59	3,32	8,93
Another relative	0,89	0,71	0,64	0,55	0,93	3,72
Not relative	0,17	0,13	0,11	0,08	0,15	0,64
Member of group	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,08	0,16	0,49

Source: IBGE, Demographic Censuses

Table 3: **Distribution of elderly people by characteristics according to age groups, Southeast Region - Brazil, 1970**

	AGE					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
Total	38,10	26,56	17,39	9,10	8,85	100,00
Gender						
Men	18,82	12,86	8,24	4,07	3,53	47,52
Women	19,27	13,70	9,16	5,03	5,32	52,48
Marital Status						
Single	2,85	1,80	1,24	0,62	0,68	7,19
Married	24,64	15,45	8,39	3,60	2,30	54,39
Divorced	1,78	1,19	0,71	0,34	0,32	4,33
Widowed	8,84	8,12	7,05	4,55	5,53	34,09
Household location						
Urban	29,27	20,85	13,68	7,33	6,94	78,08
Rural	8,82	5,71	3,71	1,77	1,91	21,92
Schooling						
None	17,58	12,70	8,92	4,83	5,30	49,33
Primary	18,41	12,41	7,49	3,81	3,19	45,30
Secondary	1,22	0,83	0,56	0,25	0,19	3,05
Superior	0,83	0,56	0,39	0,19	0,14	2,11
Employment Situation						
Tasks	14,07	9,68	5,58	2,81	2,52	34,66
Student	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,04
Retired	5,80	5,30	3,85	1,96	1,46	18,37
Lives of income	1,55	1,44	1,17	0,74	0,65	5,54
Sick / Invalid	2,35	2,26	3,30	2,24	3,33	13,47
Prisoner	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04
Without occupation	0,59	0,55	0,16	0,10	0,11	1,50
Works	13,71	7,32	3,32	1,25	0,78	26,38
Household size						
1	2,47	2,03	1,54	0,86	0,93	7,83
2	9,26	7,41	4,96	2,47	1,95	26,04
3	7,95	5,51	3,40	1,67	1,56	20,10
4	5,99	3,81	2,26	1,19	1,19	14,44
5	4,41	2,77	1,75	0,92	0,97	10,82
6 +	8,02	5,02	3,48	1,99	2,25	20,76
Relationship with head of family						
Head	21,65	14,79	9,20	4,41	3,54	53,59
Spouse	8,97	5,13	2,36	0,88	0,43	17,77
Son	0,20	0,10	0,06	0,03	0,06	0,44
Father, mother, father-in-law	3,90	4,03	3,82	2,66	3,40	17,80
Another relative	1,66	1,22	0,98	0,56	0,75	5,18
Not relative	1,07	0,77	0,57	0,30	0,32	3,02
Member of group	0,65	0,52	0,41	0,27	0,35	2,19
Family type						
Single person	0,65	0,52	0,41	0,27	0,35	2,19
Single	32,78	22,62	14,79	7,69	7,47	85,35
Main	3,45	2,33	1,37	0,67	0,63	8,45
Secondary relative	1,14	1,04	0,79	0,46	0,38	3,80
Secondary not relative	0,08	0,06	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,21

Source: IBGE, Demographic Censuses

Table 4: **Distribution of elderly people by characteristics according to age groups, Southeast Region - Brazil, 2000**

	AGE					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
Total	31,83	25,35	19,26	12,02	11,53	100,00
Gender						
Men	14,90	11,50	8,46	5,08	4,22	44,16
Women	16,93	13,85	10,81	6,94	7,31	55,84
Marital Status						
Single	3,73	2,81	1,96	1,23	1,28	11,00
Married	20,33	14,95	10,08	5,27	3,30	53,94
Divorced	2,13	1,36	0,77	0,34	0,20	4,81
Widowed	5,64	6,24	6,45	5,18	6,75	30,26
Household location						
Urban	27,64	22,15	17,03	10,69	10,33	87,84
Rural	4,19	3,20	2,24	1,33	1,20	12,16
Schooling						
None	0,68	0,62	0,52	0,36	0,32	2,50
Primary	27,25	20,82	15,17	8,97	7,89	80,11
Secondary	3,78	2,66	1,92	1,05	0,99	10,40
Superior	2,74	1,80	1,24	0,67	0,53	6,99
Employment Situation						
Works	9,64	4,92	2,27	0,90	0,42	18,15
Not working	22,19	20,43	17,00	11,12	11,11	81,85
Household size						
1	2,78	2,85	2,67	1,97	2,08	12,35
2	8,55	7,92	6,48	3,94	3,27	30,16
3	7,19	5,36	3,77	2,22	2,15	20,69
4	5,30	3,58	2,42	1,43	1,46	14,20
5	3,49	2,47	1,75	1,10	1,14	9,94
6 +	4,52	3,17	2,18	1,36	1,43	12,65
Relationship with head of family						
Head	19,60	15,93	12,26	7,47	5,99	61,25
Spouse	9,16	6,39	3,91	1,78	0,94	22,19
Son	0,31	0,14	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,62
Father, mother, father-in-law	1,46	1,76	2,05	1,98	3,34	10,59
Another relative	0,98	0,83	0,71	0,53	0,77	3,82
Not relative	0,17	0,14	0,10	0,07	0,11	0,58
Member of group	0,15	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,30	0,96

Source: IBGE, Demographic Censuses

Table 5: Distribution of elderly people by characteristics according to age group, Northeast Region - Brazil, 1970

	AGE					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
Total	37,37	24,85	17,77	9,01	10,99	100,00
Gender						
Men	18,98	12,65	8,62	4,34	4,56	49,15
Women	18,40	12,20	9,15	4,67	6,43	50,85
Marital Status						
Single	3,11	2,03	1,55	0,81	1,13	8,64
Married	24,24	15,02	9,05	4,14	3,40	55,85
Divorced	1,90	1,20	0,75	0,35	0,40	4,61
Widowed	8,12	6,61	6,42	3,70	6,06	30,90
Household location						
Urban	15,37	10,72	7,48	3,98	4,83	42,36
Rural	22,00	14,14	10,30	5,03	6,17	57,64
Schooling						
None	28,04	18,62	13,93	6,93	9,09	76,62
Primary	8,91	5,94	3,67	1,98	1,82	22,32
Secondary	0,25	0,18	0,10	0,06	0,05	0,63
Superior	0,16	0,10	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,40
Employment Situation						
Tasks	13,12	8,44	5,21	2,40	2,33	31,50
Student	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02
Retired	2,00	1,85	1,36	0,73	0,69	6,63
Lives of income	0,76	0,68	0,61	0,40	0,46	2,91
Sick / Invalid	2,43	2,48	4,16	2,75	5,53	17,35
Prisoner	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,07
Without occupation	0,30	0,26	0,10	0,07	0,09	0,81
Works	18,74	11,13	6,32	2,65	1,87	40,71
Household size						
1	2,76	2,15	1,78	0,92	1,25	8,85
2	6,77	5,20	4,20	2,18	2,44	20,79
3	6,85	4,82	3,41	1,68	1,92	18,68
4	5,65	3,68	2,42	1,21	1,33	14,30
5	4,53	2,73	1,74	0,85	1,02	10,88
6 +	10,82	6,27	4,21	2,18	3,03	26,51
Relationship with head of family						
Head	22,86	15,26	10,64	5,20	5,52	59,48
Spouse	8,28	4,70	2,48	1,05	0,68	17,20
Son	0,17	0,06	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,32
Father, mother, father-in-law	2,82	2,53	2,71	1,66	3,14	12,86
Another relative	1,64	1,20	1,08	0,62	1,04	5,59
Not relative	1,02	0,69	0,56	0,30	0,43	3,00
Member of group	0,58	0,41	0,26	0,15	0,15	1,55
Family type						
Single person	0,58	0,41	0,26	0,15	0,15	1,55
Single	33,24	22,00	15,88	7,98	9,82	88,93
Main	3,01	2,03	1,28	0,66	0,75	7,72
Secondary relative	0,50	0,39	0,32	0,20	0,26	1,68
Secondary not relative	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,12

Source: IBGE, Demographic Censuses

Table 6: Distribution of elderly people by characteristics according to age group, Northeast Region - Brazil, 2000

	AGE					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
Total	30,69	22,96	18,62	13,04	14,69	100,00
Gender						
Men	14,02	10,39	8,51	6,08	6,39	45,38
Women	16,67	12,57	10,12	6,96	8,30	54,62
Marital Status						
Single	8,17	6,22	4,81	3,42	4,30	26,92
Married	17,14	11,64	8,67	5,32	4,11	46,89
Divorced	1,14	0,74	0,50	0,28	0,19	2,85
Widowed	4,24	4,35	4,64	4,02	6,08	23,34
Household location						
Urban	20,69	15,73	12,88	9,04	10,10	68,43
Rural	10,00	7,23	5,75	4,00	4,59	31,57
Schooling						
None	3,30	2,50	2,06	1,44	1,41	10,72
Primary	27,52	18,74	14,16	9,06	8,22	77,70
Secondary	3,25	2,01	1,25	0,70	0,63	7,84
Superior	1,60	0,95	0,63	0,34	0,23	3,75
Employment Situation						
Works	8,31	4,10	2,10	1,01	0,54	16,05
Not working	22,38	18,85	16,53	12,03	14,15	83,95
Household size						
1	2,03	2,03	2,03	1,58	1,98	9,65
2	5,52	4,98	4,58	3,38	3,49	21,95
3	5,88	4,53	3,67	2,49	2,63	19,20
4	5,25	3,60	2,73	1,76	1,96	15,31
5	4,17	2,78	2,05	1,39	1,57	11,97
6 +	7,83	5,03	3,56	2,44	3,06	21,92
Relationship with head of family						
Head	19,28	15,01	12,47	8,69	8,50	63,95
Spouse	9,03	5,85	3,93	2,12	1,44	22,36
Son	0,35	0,14	0,06	0,05	0,10	0,70
Father, mother, father-in-law	0,92	1,07	1,34	1,45	3,32	8,11
Another relative	0,89	0,71	0,65	0,58	1,05	3,88
Not relative	0,17	0,13	0,11	0,09	0,17	0,67
Member of group	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,05	0,12	0,33

Source: IBGE, Demographic Censuses