

Intergenerational Relationships in Lebanon: Inequalities over the Life Course

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LEBANON

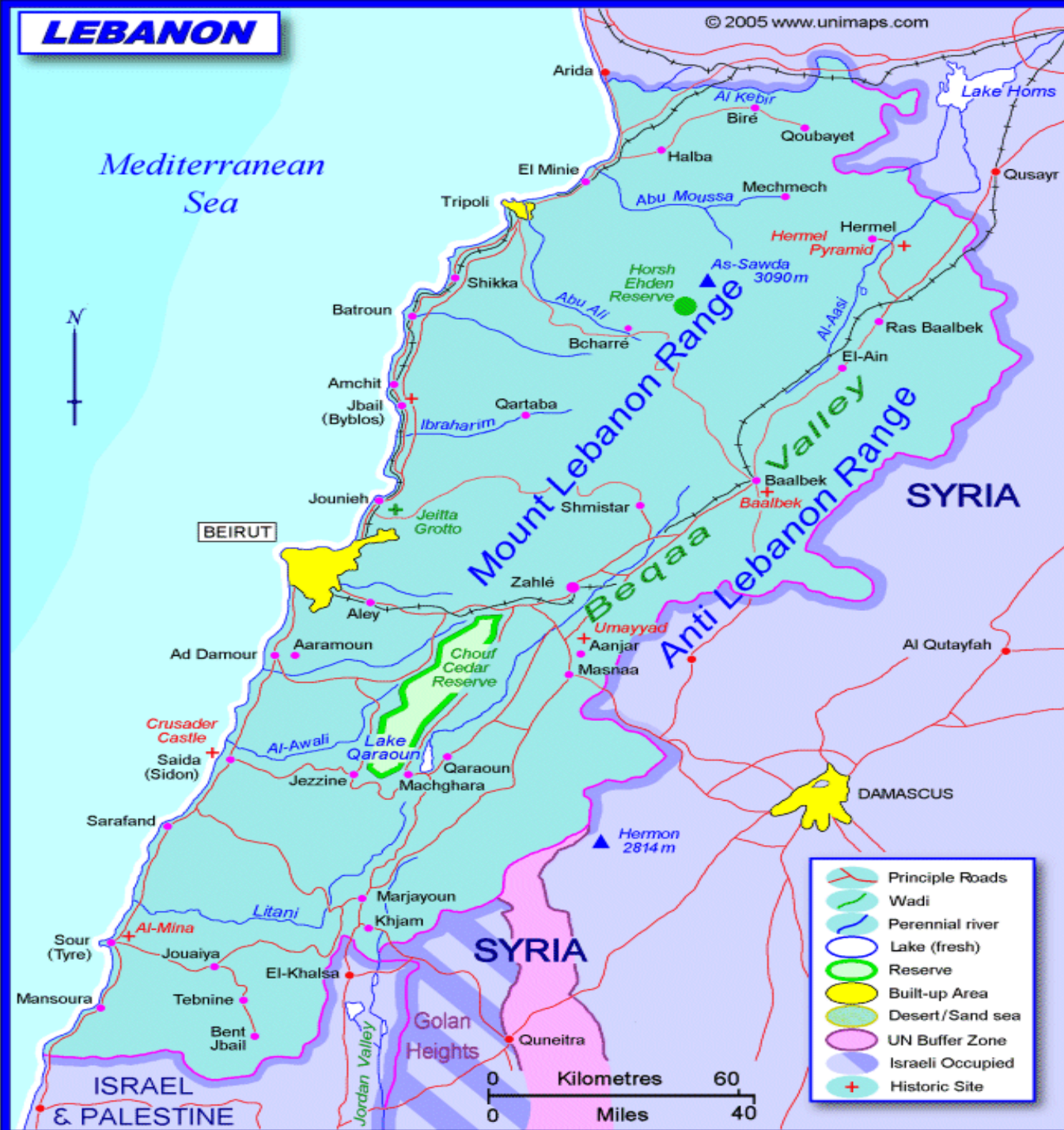
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Geography

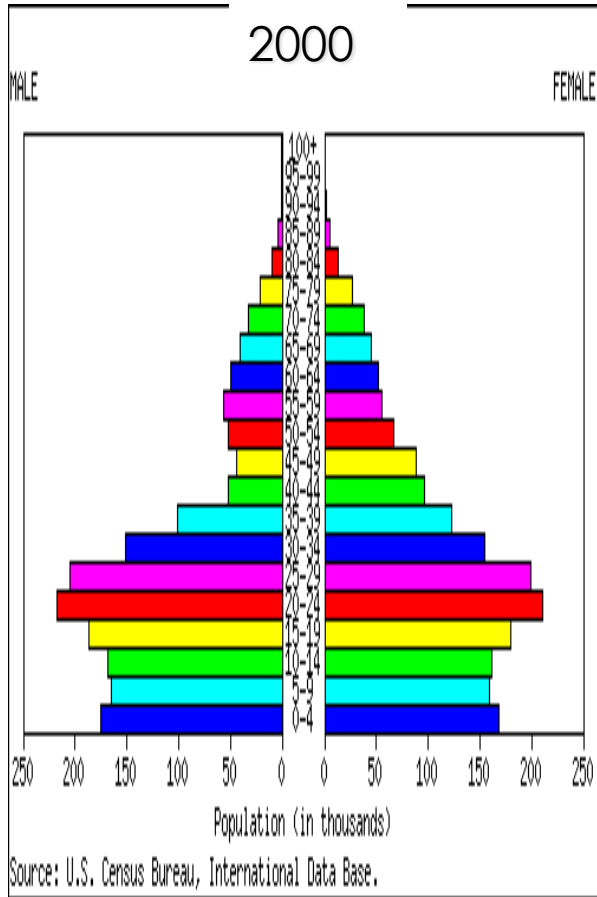
History

Religion

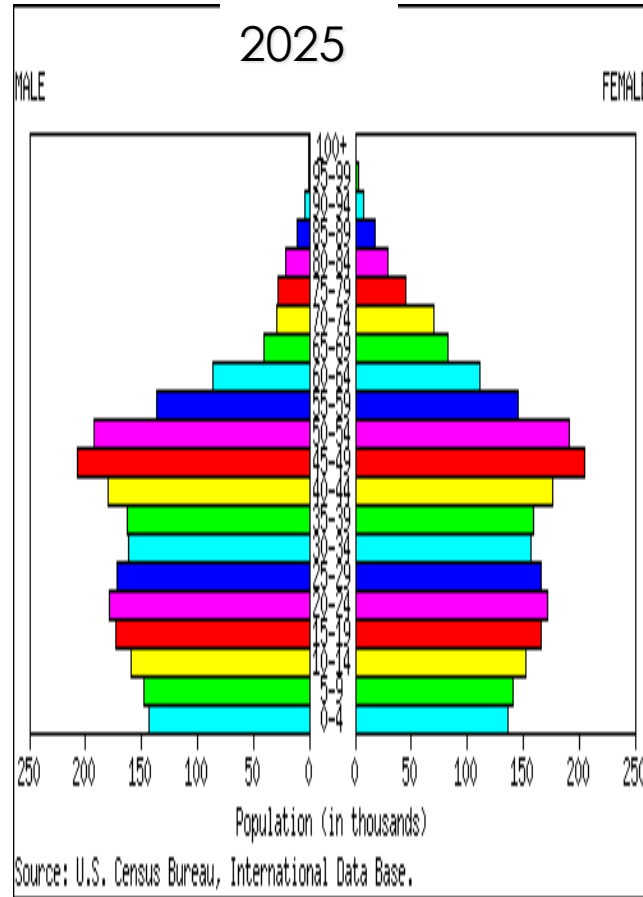
Socio-economics



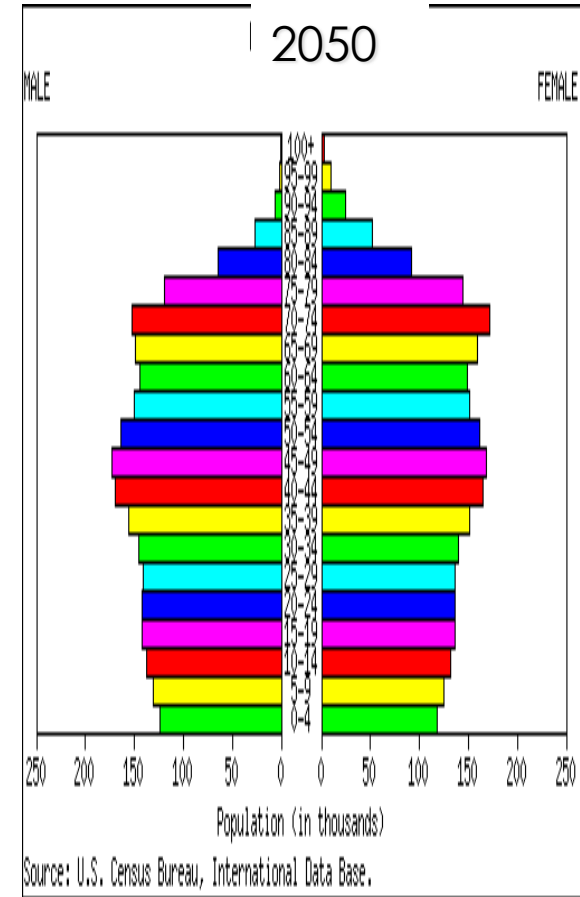
Lebanon: Population Pyramid



8%



12%



25%

Family Relations in Lebanon

- * Social Networks

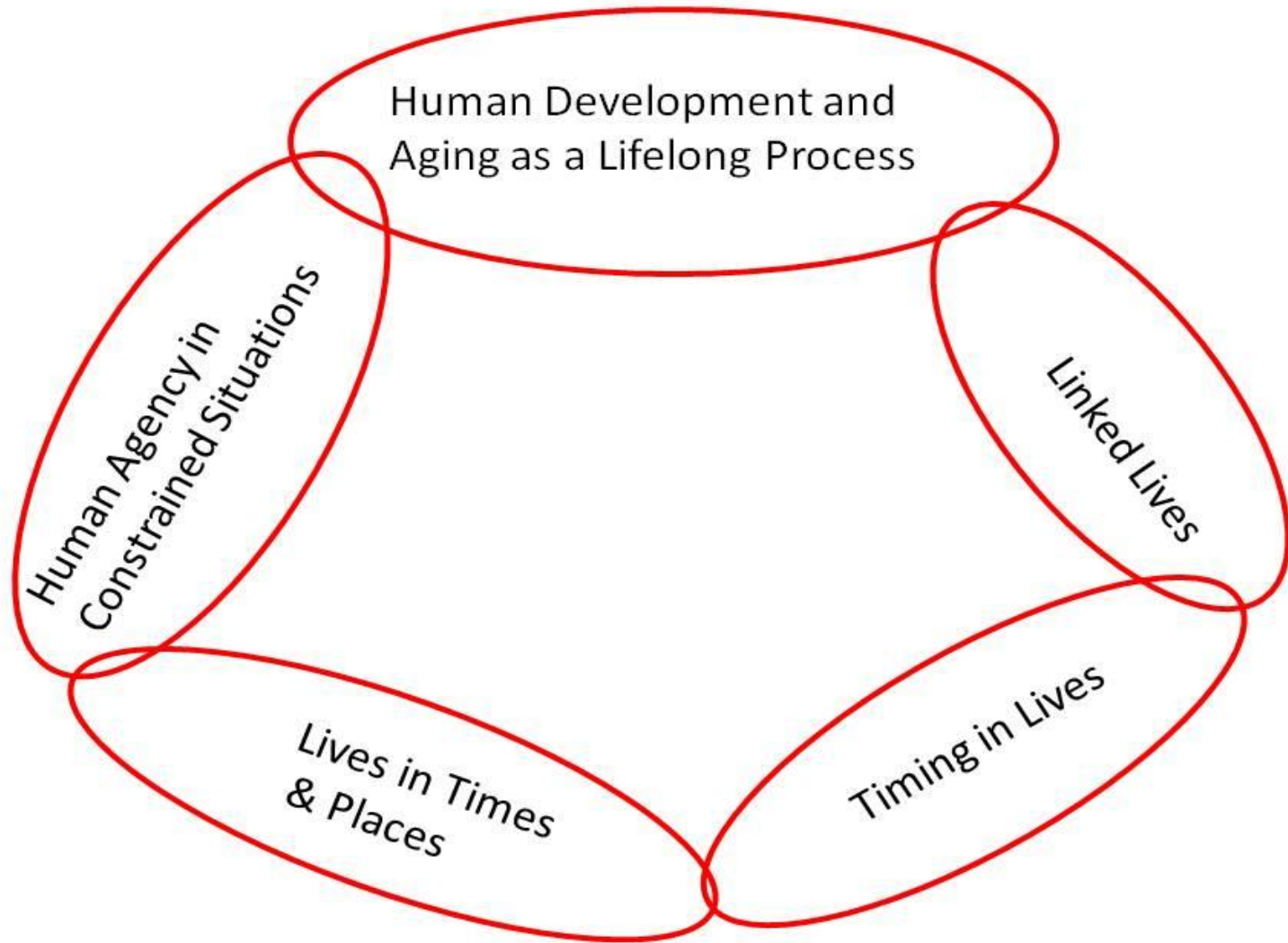
- * Lack government programs for elders

- * Intergenerational Relationships

- * Ideals

- * Pragmatics

Life Course Perspective



Research Objectives

- * Does age, income, and religion influence social networks and intergenerational relationships?
- * Do stratifying effects of income and religion operate differently across age?

Sample

Family Ties and Aging in Lebanon

Area probability design (N= 500)

Religious and socioeconomic diversity

Greater Beirut 2009

Beirut

Southern Suburbs

Mount Lebanon

18+ with over sampling of those age 60+

Response Rate = 64%

Convoy of Social Relations

Size

Hierarchical mapping

Contact Frequency

1=irregularly; 5=daily

Network Composition

% kin



Intergenerational Relations

- * Mother, Father, Child (13+)
- * Positive Quality
 - * (0=do not agree; 1=agree)
 - * Confide, Financial, Sick, Understands, Appreciate
- * Negative Quality
 - * (0=disagree; 1=do not disagree)
 - * Gets on nerves, Makes too many demands

Predictors and Covariates

- * Age (continuous)
- * Religion
 - * 1=Christian
 - * 2=Muslim or Druze
- * Household Income
 - * 1=< \$500/mo
 - * 6=> \$5000/mo
- * Gender
 - * 1=male
 - * 2=female
- * Education (0-17+)
- * Married
 - * 1=not married
 - * 2=married

Sample Characteristics

	(N=501)	
	M (SD)	%(N)
Female		50% (250)
Age (18-91 years)	44 (16.2)	
Education (0-17)	10 (4.3)	
Married		61 (303)
Household Income/month		
< \$500		14(66)
\$501-\$1000		54(259)
\$1001-\$2000		23(108)
>\$2000		10(48)
Religious Affiliation		16(79)
Christian		34(160)
Muslim or Druze		66(317)

Social Networks

	Size (N=456)	
	B	SE
Gender	.03	.24
Married	.13	.25
Education	-.07*	.04
Age	.01	.01
Income	.58***	.14
Religion	-.68**	.26
Adj. R ²	.05	
F	4.63***	

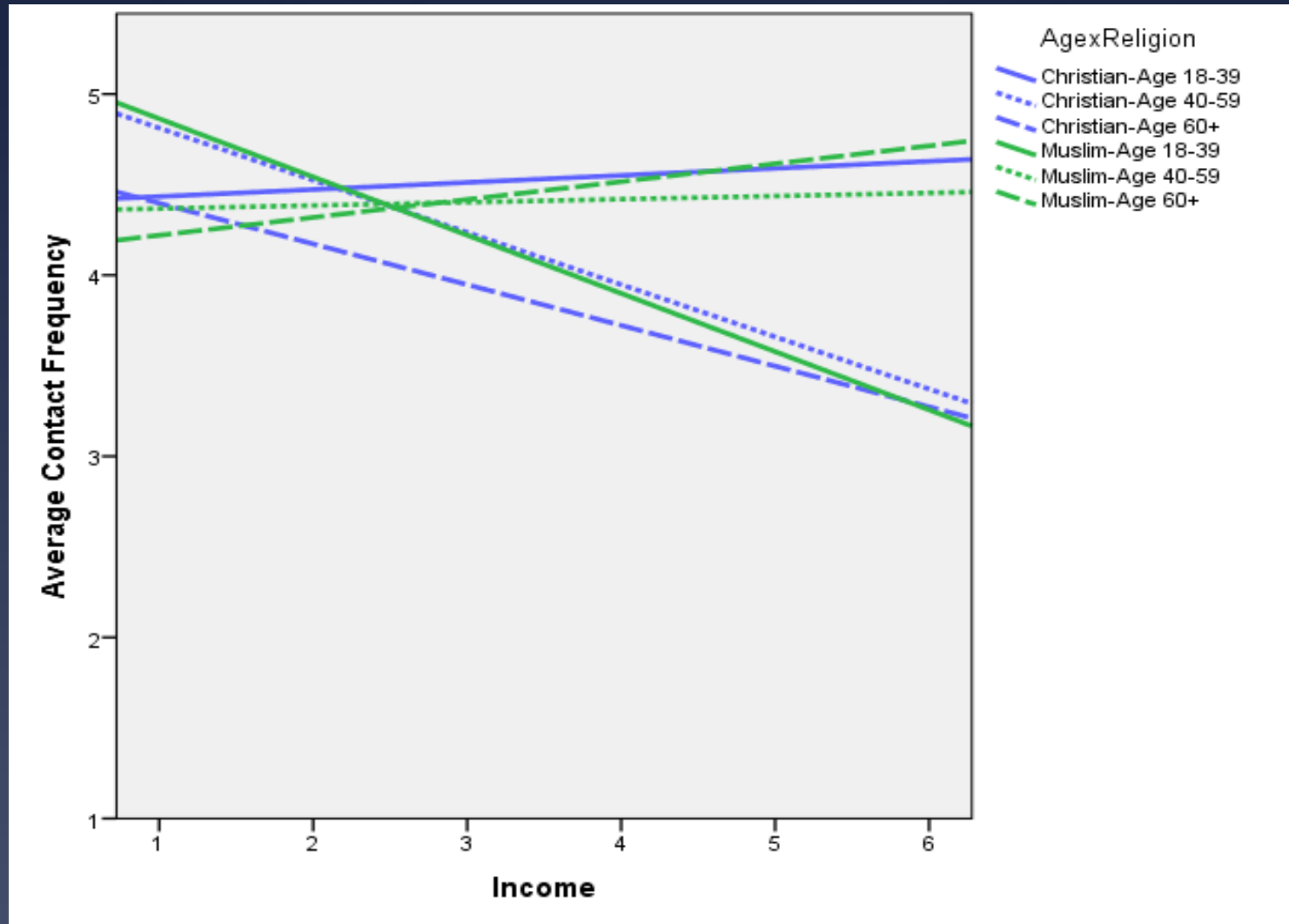
*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Social Networks

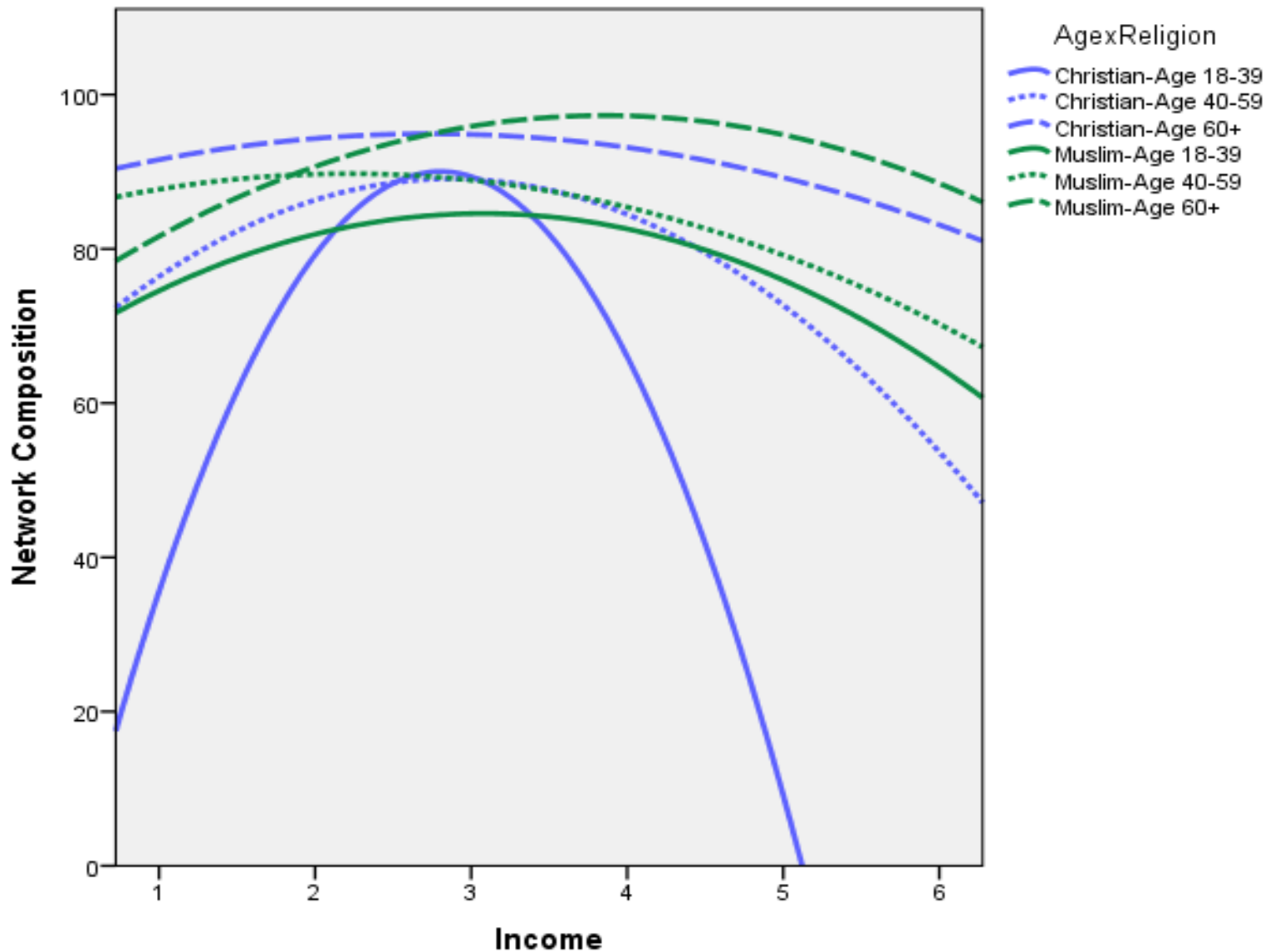
	Contact Frequency (N=444)				Network Composition (N=456)			
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 1		Model 2	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE		
Gender	-.14*	.07			5.16*	2.22		
Married	.13	.08			13.34***	2.35		
Education	-.00	.01			-.69*	.33		
Age	-.00	.00			.22**	.08		
Income	-.14***	.04			18.14***	4.71		
Income ²					-3.16***	.75		
Religion	-.04	.08			.93	2.42		
3-way interaction			.02***	.01			-.33**	.12
Adj. R ²	.03		.07		.13		.15	
F	3.29**		4.18***		10.67***		6.89***	

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Contact Frequency



Network Composition



Relationship Quality with Mother

	Financial Help	Sick Care	Confide	Nerves
	Exp(B)	Exp(B)	Exp(B)	Exp(B)
Gender	.96	.63	1.71	1.34
Married	.43*	.59	.47*	1.94*
Education	.92	.92	.96	.92*
Age	.96**	.96**	1.02	.97*
Income	1.06	1.36	.77	1.22
Religion	.75	.40*	1.47	.75
Nagelkerk e R ²	.12	.11	.11	.07
Chi-square	22.57***	16.79**	20.73**	12.67*

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Relationship Quality with Father

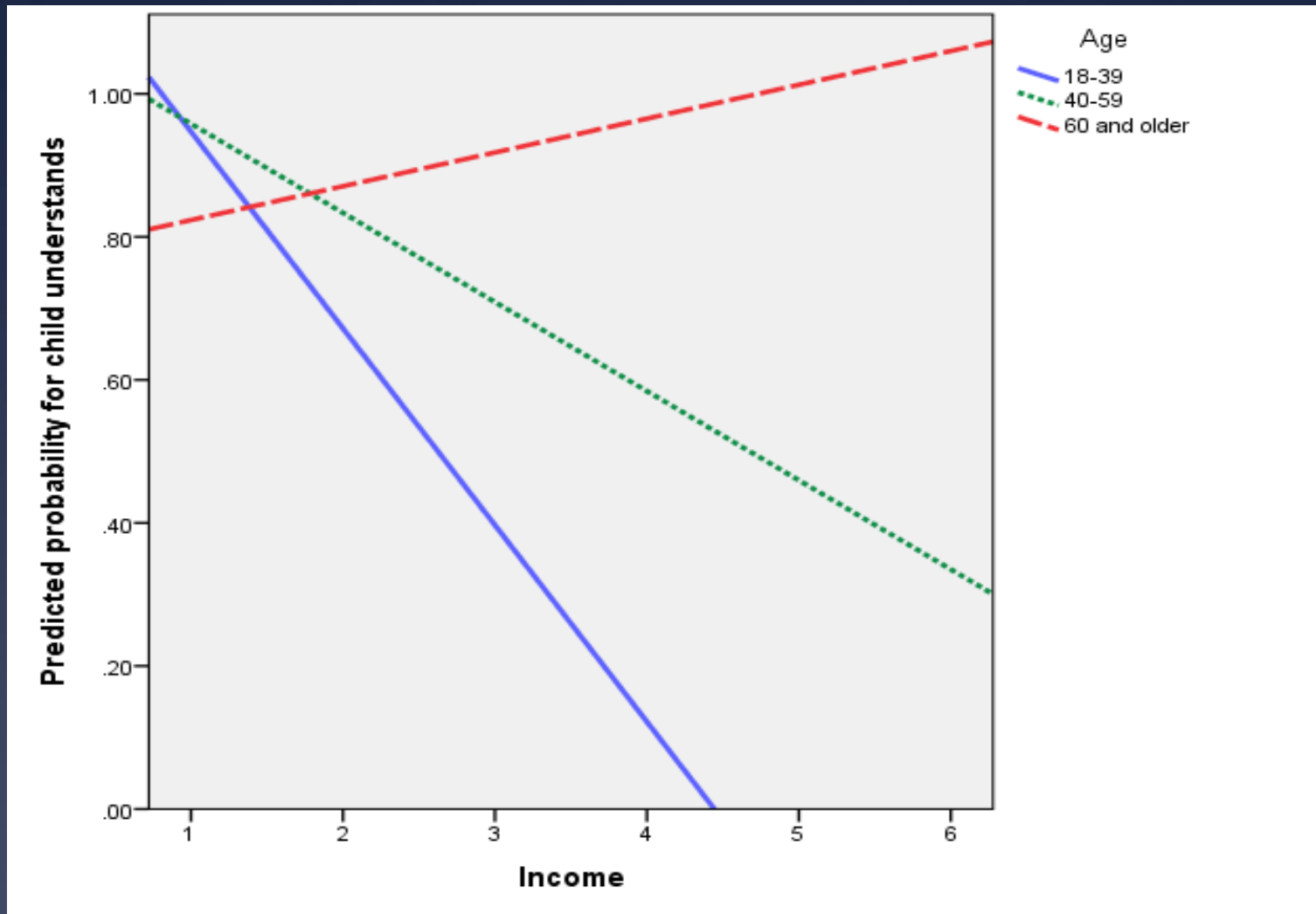
	Demands
	Exp(B)
Gender	.87
Married	.30**
Education	1.04*
Age	1.04*
Income	.76
Religion	2.05*
Nagelkerke R ²	.12
Chi-square	16.98**

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Relationship Quality with Child

	Financial Help		Understands	
	Exp(B)	Exp(B)	Exp(B)	Exp(B)
Gender	1.95	2.05		
Married	1.07	2.53		
Education	1.10	1.15*		
Age	1.07**	1.05*		
Income	.54**	.51**		
Religion	1.49	1.52		
AgexIncome				1.07**
Nagelkerke R ²	.19	.14		.21
Chi-square	19.59**	14.69		22.48**

Child Understands Me



Implications

* Inequality

- * Income more influential
- * Minority trends parallel to literature

* Social Networks

* Size

- * Age does not matter
- * Inequality matters

* Contact and composition

- * Inequality differences less among older adults

Implications

Relationship quality

- * Mother and father
 - * No effect of income
 - * Ambivalent with older mothers
 - * Negative with older fathers
- * Child
 - * Financial resource for older and less income
 - * Emotional resource for high income elders

Future Directions

- * Longitudinal to disentangle age, period, cohort
- * Other diversity indicators
 - * Gender
 - * Country comparisons
- * Links to health and well-being