

Lisa A. Cameron · Deborah Cobb-Clark

Do coresidency and financial transfers from the children reduce the need for elderly parents to works in developing countries?

Received: 10 May 2005 / Accepted: 11 November 2006 / Published online: 3 November 2006
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Abstract Do coresidency and financial transfers from the children reduce the need for elderly parents to work in developing countries? This paper uses data from the 2004 Household Income and Expenditure Survey in Australia to examine the relationship between coresidency and financial transfers from children and the need for elderly parents to work in developing countries. The results show that coresidency and financial transfers from children reduce the need for elderly parents to work in developing countries. The results also show that the need for elderly parents to work in developing countries is higher for those who are single, have a low level of education, and have a low level of income.

Keywords IZA · J26 · J22 · J14

JEL Classification J226 · J22 · J14

1 Introduction

Life expectancy is increasing in most countries, and this is leading to a significant increase in the number of elderly people. In many countries, the elderly are still working, and this is often due to the need for income. In developing countries, the elderly are often working in the informal sector, and this is often due to the need for income. This paper examines the relationship between coresidency and financial transfers from children and the need for elderly parents to work in developing countries.

Responsible editor: J. J. Heckman

L. A. Cameron (✉)
Department of Economics, Monash University, Victoria 3010, Australia
Tel.: +61-3-83446899, E-mail: lisa.cameron@anu.edu.au

D. Cobb-Clark
Department of Economics, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia
Tel.: +61-2-61253267, Fax: +61-2-61250182, E-mail: Deborah.Cobb-Clark@anu.edu.au

D. Cobb-Clark (✉)
Institute for Labor Studies (IZA), Bonn, Germany
Tel.: +61-2-61253267, Fax: +61-2-61250182, E-mail: Deborah.Cobb-Clark@anu.edu.au

M... (2002)

D... C... (1994)

(2000) M... (1989)

F... (1999)

A... F... (2002)

I... (B... 1974, 1991), ... (B... 1985)

L... (1997)

M... F... (2002)

(1997) H... (1992)

C... K... (K... A... 1981) B... (L... 1985)

F... D... (1988)

⁴ ... *Asia-Pacific Population Journal* ... 1992 ... D... 1997. ... H... (2002),

⁵ H... (1996) ... (1999)

⁶ C... I... (1992) ... J... (2004) ... K... (1999)

⁷ L... (1997)

1,507
 18.
 D... 1,429

IFL
 (A)
 I
 14

IFL
 (A)
 20
 II

IFL
 12
 (A)
 15
 M
 I
 IFL
 IFL
 16

6
 7
 A
 1
 1
 II
 60
 M (62.5%)
 21.3%
 9.0%

14 IFL
 A
 84

15 MLE

16 I 27 1993.



Fig. 1

34.0
30.0
13.4
17.6

4 The empirical framework

4.1

E 1-6

5.1 ... I ...

3. ...

D. ... 20. ...

²³N ... 1.5 ... 0.4 ...

G ...

A. ...

(...)

12.0 ...

9219.1(...)-226.2(...)-215.7(...)-222(...) 9219.8(...)-222.7(A ...)-

E ...

E ...

²³I ... M. ... (2002) ...

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of the variables used in the regression analysis. The variables are defined in the text.

	CGR (N=418)		NCGR (N=302)		CGR (N=407)		NCGR (N=302)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (years)	-0.001	0.19	-0.017	0.194	-0.007	0.180	-0.042	0.154
Age ² (years ²)	1.592	1.47	0.733	0.26	0.024	0.02	9.365	0.49
Age ³ (years ³)	-0.002	0.08	-0.005	0.06	0.043	1.13	-4.722	-0.62
Age ⁴ (years ⁴)	-0.653	3.35	-0.447	1.69	-1.413	5.47	-1.468	6.73
Education (years)	0.520	0.26	2.309	0.79	-4.046	1.22	-5.065	1.81
Education ² (years ²)	4.481	0.96	-17.962	2.32	-8.175	1.38	-11.950	2.14
Marital status	3.083	1.86	-1.306	0.48	5.683	1.06	7.656	1.65
Divorce (years)	-6.748	2.32	-13.560	2.62	-20.819	3.48	-6.074	1.08
Divorce ² (years ²)	-0.216	0.12	5.866	1.93	5.307	1.70	0.889	0.29

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of the variables used in the regression analysis. The variables are defined in the text. The table shows the mean and standard deviation (SD) for each variable, categorized by group (CGR and NCGR) and overall. The variables include Age (years), Age squared (years squared), Age cubed (years cubed), Age to the fourth power (years to the fourth power), Education (years), Education squared (years squared), Marital status, Divorce (years), and Divorce squared (years squared).

Table 4 ... (...)

	(N=720)		(N=709)	
	M	M	M	M
...	-0.096	-3.71	-0.022	-1.16
...	-0.001	-1.91	0.001	1.39
...	-0.011	-3.41	-0.001	-0.16
...	-0.067	-1.57	-0.005	-0.08
...	0.083	1.24	-0.046	-0.50
...	-0.029	-0.58	-0.018	-0.42
...	-0.074	-0.72	0.008	0.09
...	-0.083	-1.73	-0.028	-0.54
...	-0.068	-1.57	-0.140	-2.17
...	0.037	0.21	-0.109	-1.04
...	-0.100	-1.40	-0.084	-1.14
...	-0.002	-0.17	0.016	1.53
...	0.150	6.45	0.177	8.69
...	0.037	2.61	0.003	0.20
...	-0.023	-0.93	-0.054	-2.16
...	0.036	1.73	0.080	3.80

6.2 ...

... (1997; ... 1988), ... (5), D. ... 10,000 ... 10%, ...³¹ ... N ... E ...

³¹G ...

..... M

Table 8 (continued)

	C _Γ ...		N _Γ ...		C _Γ ...		N _Γ ...	
	(N=418)		(N=302)		M _Γ (N=407)		M _Γ (N=302)	
N _Γ ...	79.218	2.51	102.731	2.10	79.903	2.50	-43.883	-1.22
...	3.626	0.22	4.522	0.17	26.080	1.21	77.383	3.53
...	21.109	0.58	22.629	0.50	37.295	0.95	41.694	1.06
C _Γ ...	-9.780	-0.04	-408.573	-1.10	19.110	0.05	213.975	0.58

... 20 ...

Table 9 D_Γ ... (...)

	C _Γ ...		N _Γ ...		C _Γ ...		N _Γ ...	
	(N=418)		(N=302)		M _Γ (N=407)		M _Γ (N=302)	
...	-0.001	-0.80	-0.007	-3.37	0.001	0.47	0.003	0.78
...	2.403	2.04	-0.606	-0.36	-0.300	-0.33	0.087	0.05
A _Γ ...	0.004	0.10	-0.023	-0.45	0.039	1.02	-0.039	-0.68
A _Γ ...	-0.690	-3.89	-0.462	-2.61	-1.317	-5.84	-1.601	-6.85
E _Γ ...	0.736	0.37	1.612	0.62	-4.771	-1.75	-4.926	-1.75
...	5.687	1.37	-15.148	-2.21	-8.083	-1.64	-11.162	-1.88
M _Γ ...	3.642	2.11	-0.440	-0.19	4.617	1.03	8.078	1.62
D _Γ ...	-7.934	-2.46	-12.400	-2.67	-19.682	-3.12	-6.141	-1.02
...	-0.012	-0.01	5.285	2.10	5.066	1.83	-0.950	-0.29
...	18.068	9.29	13.545	5.63	13.342	3.48	18.713	3.75
G _Γ ...	3.624	0.48	16.414	1.56	-6.761	-1.19	-3.610	-0.47
...	13.131	4.57	19.355	5.24	10.849	2.59	12.535	2.27
C _Γ ...	0.487	0.26			-1.086	-0.43		
M _Γ ...	0.443	0.31			0.138	0.09		
...	-2.346	-1.70			-0.503	-0.29		
...	-0.932	-0.37			-6.437	-2.04		
C _Γ ...	32.969	2.74	31.115	2.51	92.827	5.28	119.268	6.71

... 20 ...

2.1.1 Coresiding ($C_i=1$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{1i} &= \Pr(C_i = 1) \\
 &= \Pr(\nu_i > -\eta z_i) \\
 &= 1 - \Phi(-\eta z_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.1.2 Non-coresiding, receiving positive transfers and having positive labour supply

$$(C_i = 0, TR_i > 0, LS_i^P > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{2i} &= \Pr(C_i = 0, TR_i = tr_i, LS_i^P = ls_i) \\
 &= \Pr(TR_i = tr_i, LS_i^P = ls_i) \times \Pr(C_i = 0 | TR_i = tr_i, LS_i^P = ls_i) \\
 &= \Pr(u_{1i} = tr_i - \pi x_i, \varepsilon_{1i} = ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i) \\
 &\quad \times \Pr(\nu_i < -\eta z_i | u_{1i} = tr_i - \pi x_i, \varepsilon_{1i} = ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i) \\
 &= \varphi_2(tr_i - \pi x_i, ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i) \times \Phi(-\eta z_i | tr_i - \pi x_i, ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.1.3 Non-coresiding, receiving positive transfers and not working

$$(C_i = 0, TR_i > 0, LS_i^P = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{3i} &= \Pr(C_i = 0, LS_i^P = 0, TR_i = tr_i) \\
 &= \Pr(TR_i = tr_i) \times \Pr(LS_i^P = 0, C_i = 0 | TR_i = tr_i) \\
 &= \Pr(u_{1i} = tr_i - \pi x_i) \times \Pr(\nu_i < -\eta z_i, \varepsilon_{1i} < -\beta w_i - \gamma tr_i | u_{1i} = tr_i - \pi x_i) \\
 &= \phi_2(tr_i - \pi x_i) \times \Phi_2(-\eta z_i, -\beta w_i - \gamma tr_i | tr_i - \pi x_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.1.4 Non-coresiding, receiving no transfers and working

$$(C_i = 0, TR_i = 0, LS_i^P > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{4i} &= \Pr(C_i = 0, TR_i = 0, LS_i^P = ls_i) \\ &= \Pr(LS_i^P = ls_i) \cdot \Pr(TR_i = 0, C_i = 0 | LS_i^P = ls_i) \\ &= \Pr(u_i = ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i) \times \Pr(u_{1i} < -\pi x_i, \nu_i < -\eta z_i, |\varepsilon_{1i} = ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i) \\ &= \phi(ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i) \times \Phi_B(-\pi x_i, -\eta z_i | ls_i - \beta w_i - \gamma tr_i) \end{aligned}$$

2.1.5 Non-coresiding, receiving no transfers and not working

$$(C_i = 0, LS_i^P = 0, TR_i = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{5i} &= \Pr(C_i = 0, LS_i^P = 0, TR_i = 0) \\ &= \Pr(\nu_i < -\eta z_i, \varepsilon_{1i} < -\beta w_i - \gamma tr_i, u_{1i} < -\pi x_i) \\ &= \Phi_3(-\eta z_i, -\beta w_i - \gamma tr_i, -\pi x_i), \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Log-likelihood function

The log-likelihood function is:

$$\begin{aligned} \log L_i &= 1(C_i = 1) \times \log L_{1i} + 1(C_i = 0, TR_i > LS_i > 0) \times \log L_{2i} \\ &\quad + 1(C_i = 0, TR_i > 0, LS_i = 0) \times \log L_{3i} \\ &\quad + 1(C_i = 0, TR_i = 0, LS_i > 0) \times \log L_{4i} \\ &\quad + 1(C_i = 0, TR_i = 0, LS_i = 0) \times \log L_{5i}. \end{aligned}$$

(1) $\Pr(C_i = 1) = \Pr(u_i > \beta w_i + \gamma tr_i)$; (2) $\Pr(C_i = 0, TR_i > LS_i > 0) = \Pr(u_i < \beta w_i + \gamma tr_i, u_{1i} > -\pi x_i, \nu_i > -\eta z_i)$; (3) $\Pr(C_i = 0, TR_i > 0, LS_i = 0) = \Pr(u_i < \beta w_i + \gamma tr_i, u_{1i} < -\pi x_i, \nu_i < -\eta z_i)$; (4) $\Pr(C_i = 0, TR_i = 0, LS_i > 0) = \Pr(u_i = \beta w_i + \gamma tr_i, u_{1i} < -\pi x_i, \nu_i < -\eta z_i)$; (5) $\Pr(C_i = 0, TR_i = 0, LS_i = 0) = \Pr(u_i < \beta w_i + \gamma tr_i, u_{1i} < -\pi x_i, \nu_i < -\eta z_i)$. Eqs. 1-4.

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