

Chapter 6: Older Rural Families

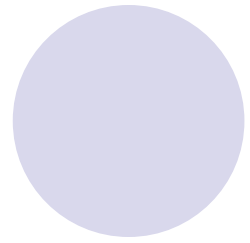
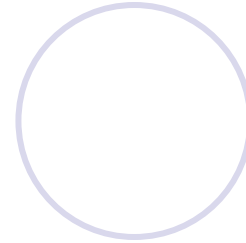
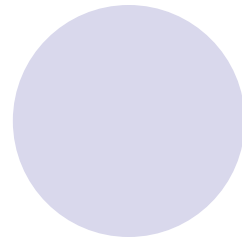
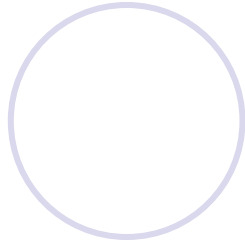
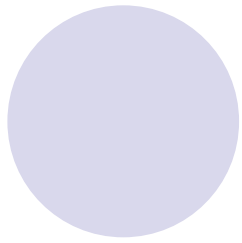
By: Nina Glasgow

COD 574: Rural Sociology

February 6, 2006

True or False Quiz

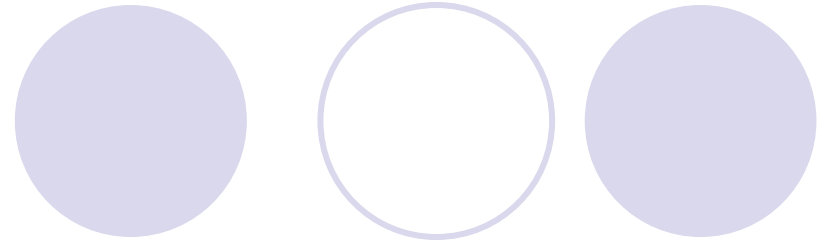
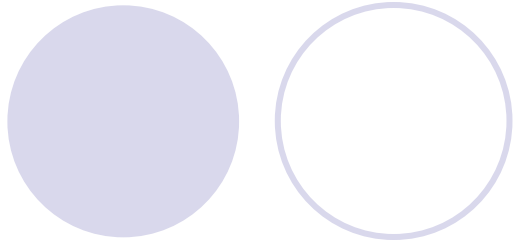
By: Catherine Cannatella



Why study the aging
rural population?

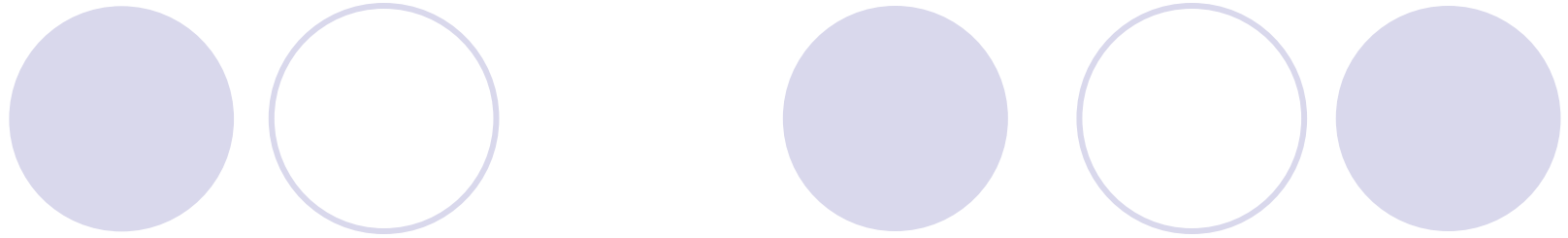


1. At the beginning of the 21st century 75% of the population lives in metropolitan areas. Therefore, there is a higher than average concentration of older people in metropolitan areas than non-metropolitan.

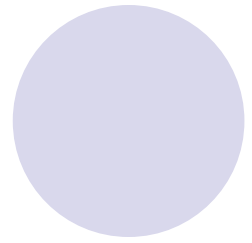
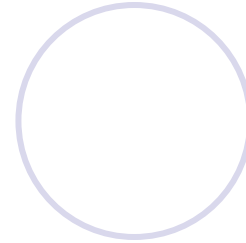
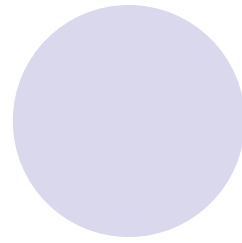
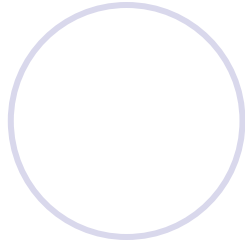
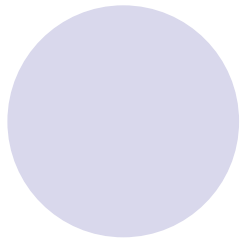


False.

There is a higher concentration of older people in non-metropolitan areas.



2. The majority of rural and urban older residents rely on their adult children for economic support because Social Security is insufficient.

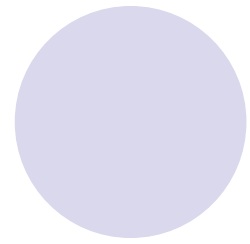
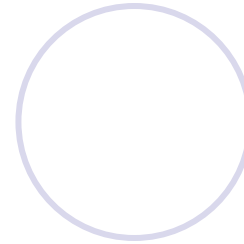
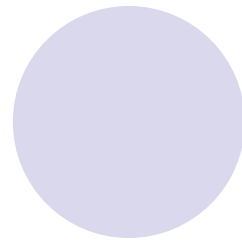
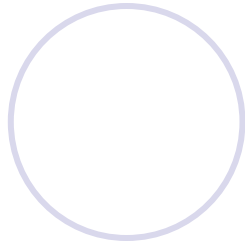
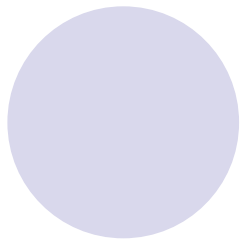


False

They rely on their children more for
social and informal care giving than
finances.



3. Older rural family members are deeply embedded in extended family networks giving them greater social support and better care than older urban family members.

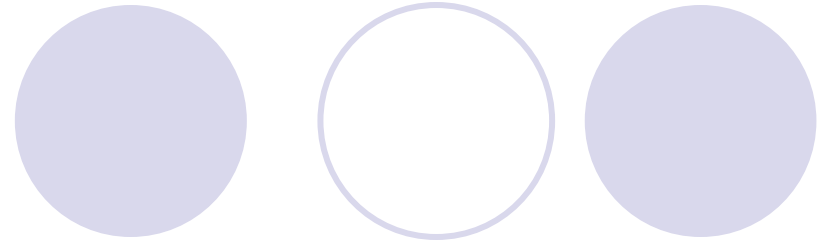
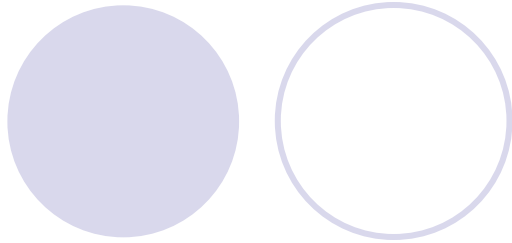


False

Research shows that rural-origin older individuals expect more assistance from their adult children than urban-origin older individuals but their expectations are often not met.



4. The “beanpole” family structure refers to the multiple marriages and divorces in families today.

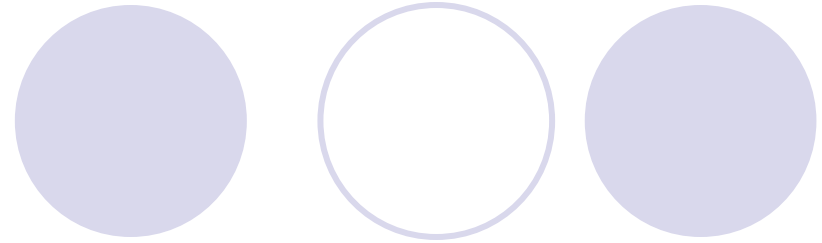
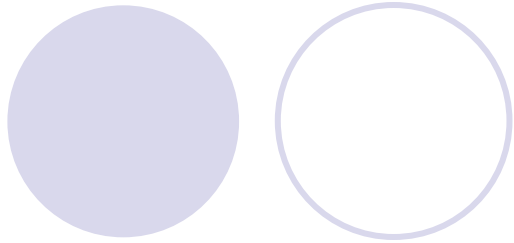


False

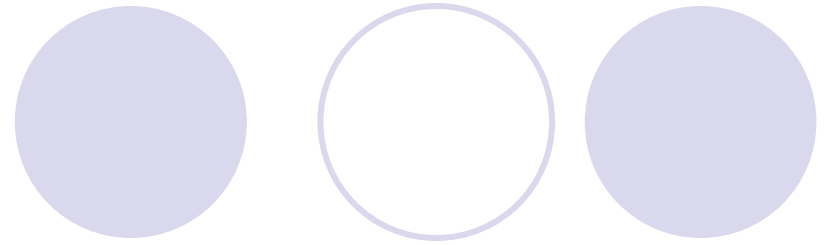
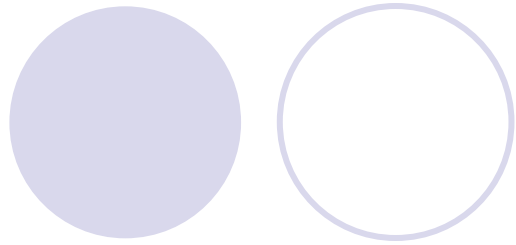
Beanpole family refers to the declining fertility and increased longevity.



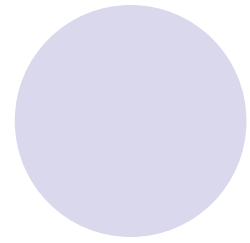
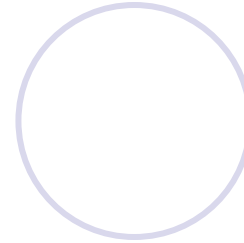
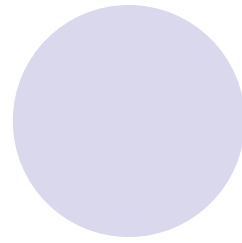
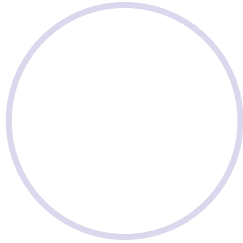
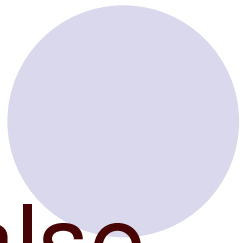
5. Men have a higher remarriage rate after divorce than women.



True



6. Men are more likely to live alone during old age.



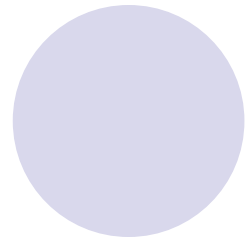
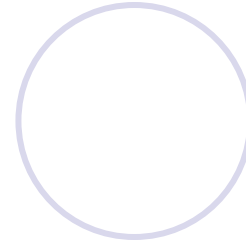
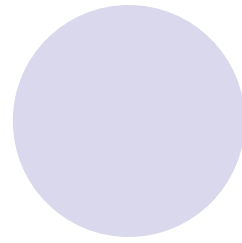
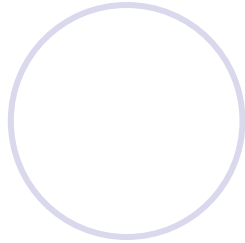
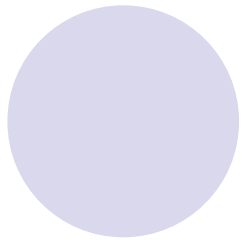
False

In 1998 -

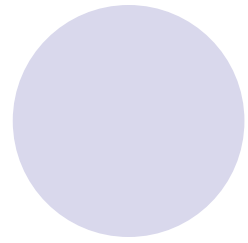
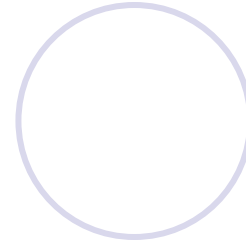
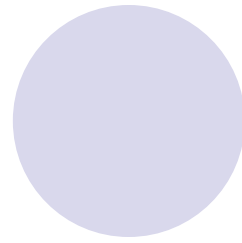
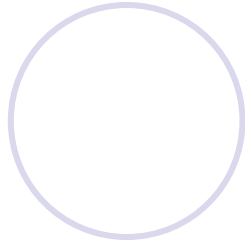
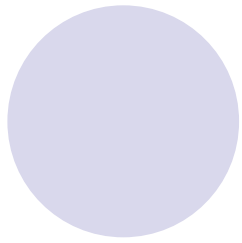
75% of Men age 65 and older were married.

50% of women age 65 and over were widows

80% of women 85 and older were widowed.

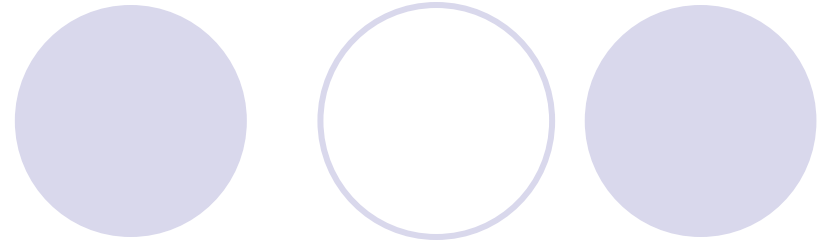
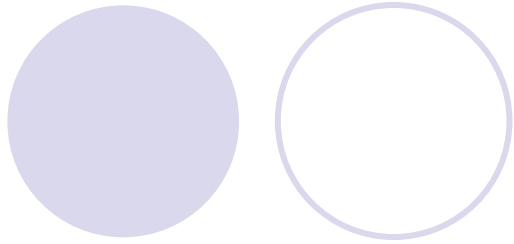


7. The primary caregiver for an older married person is his/her adult child.



False

The spouse is the primary informal caregiver. The adult child is the secondary informal caregiver.

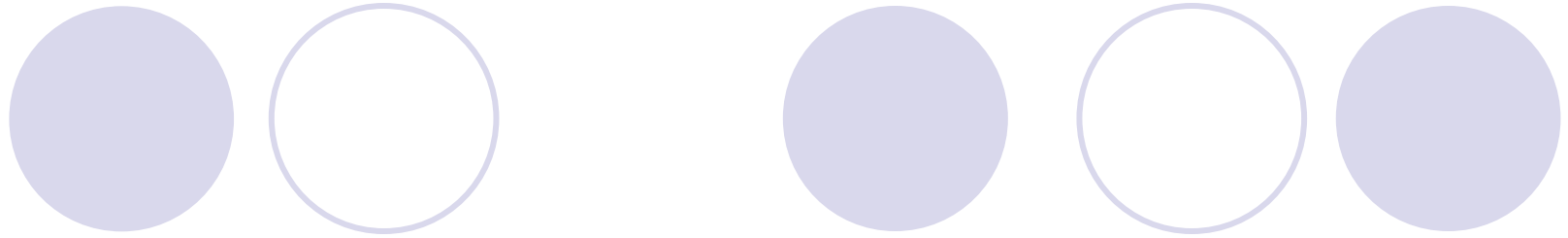


8. Co-residence between adult children and parents is uncommon today.



Ture

There has been a decline in intergenerational co-residence in the later stages of life beginning at the turn of the 20th century.

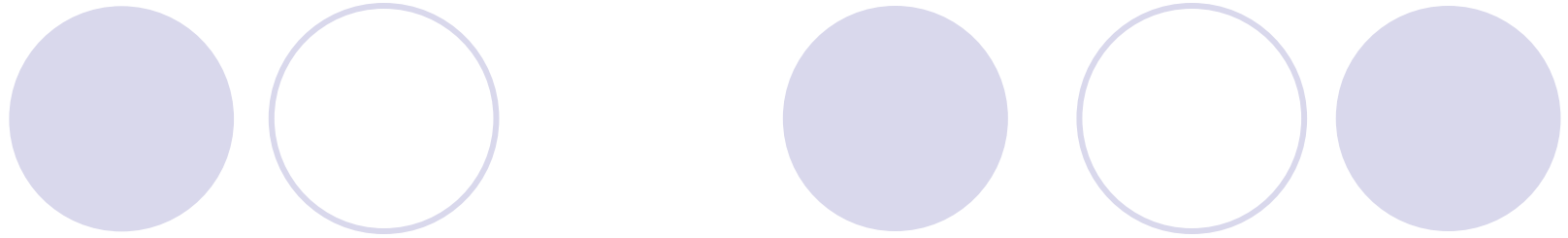


9. Nonmetropolitan women have a higher average number of children born than metropolitan women and have more access to those children.

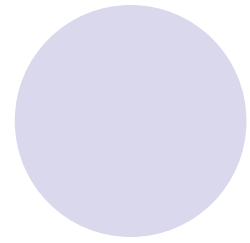
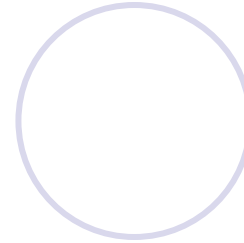
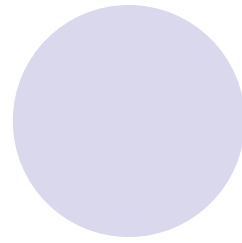
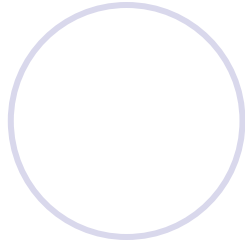
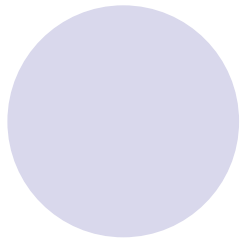


False

Non-metropolitan women tend to have more children than metropolitan women but have **less access** because of geographic mobility



10. The 1987 National Survey of Families and Households estimated that 74 percent of older people have an adult child living within a 25 mile radius.

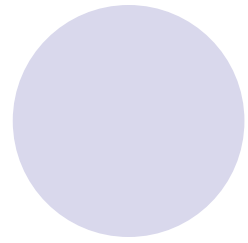
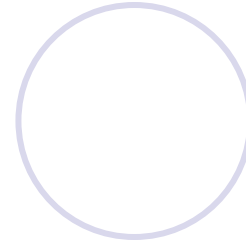
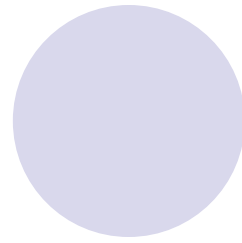
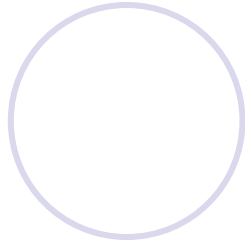
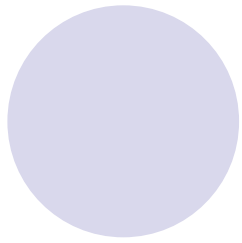


True

Geographic mobility among both old and young people has declined in the last few decades. Studies show that older urban parents are more likely to live near their adult children than older rural parents and that older urban parents were more likely to see a child at least weekly than their rural counterparts.

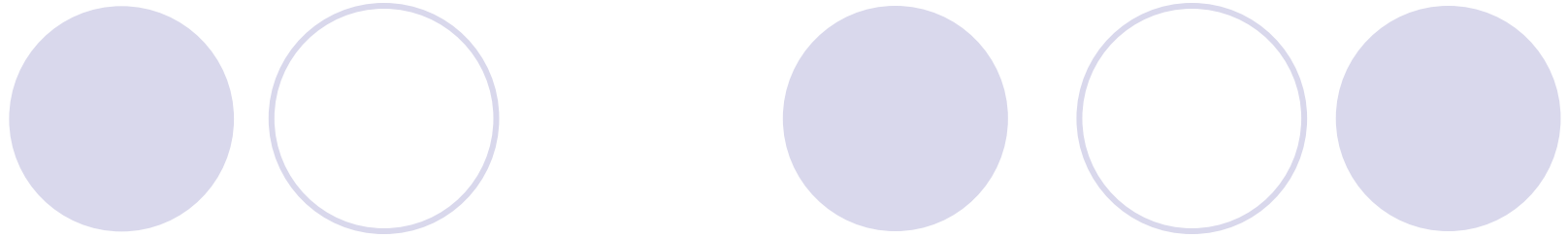


11. Morbidity, disability and mortality rates are higher among older rural people than urban counterparts.

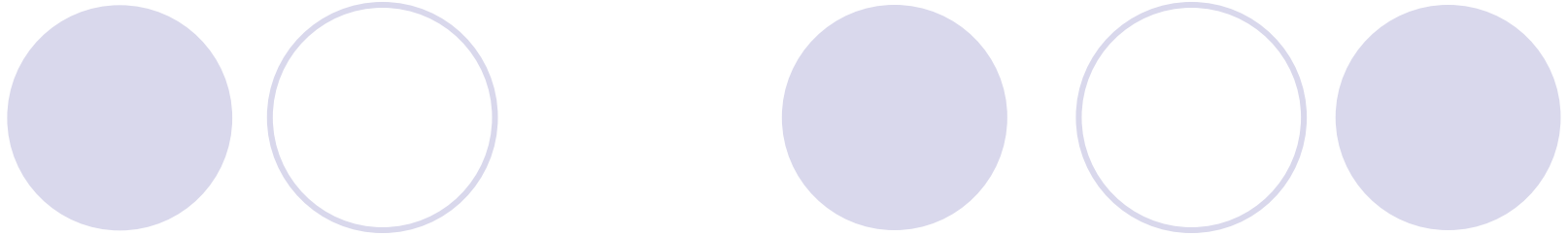


False

Morbidity and disability are higher among older rural people but **mortality** rates are about the same.

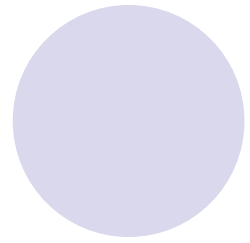
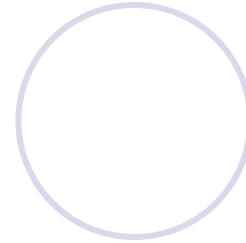
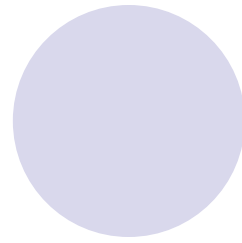
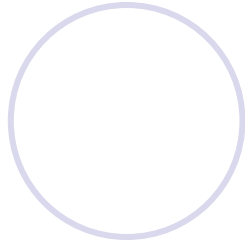
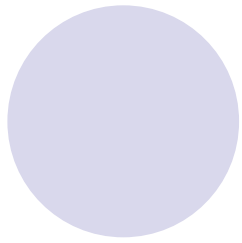


12. An example of intergenerational family relationships is when the grandparents raise the grandchildren.



True

Exchange and reciprocity
characterize intergenerational
family relationships.



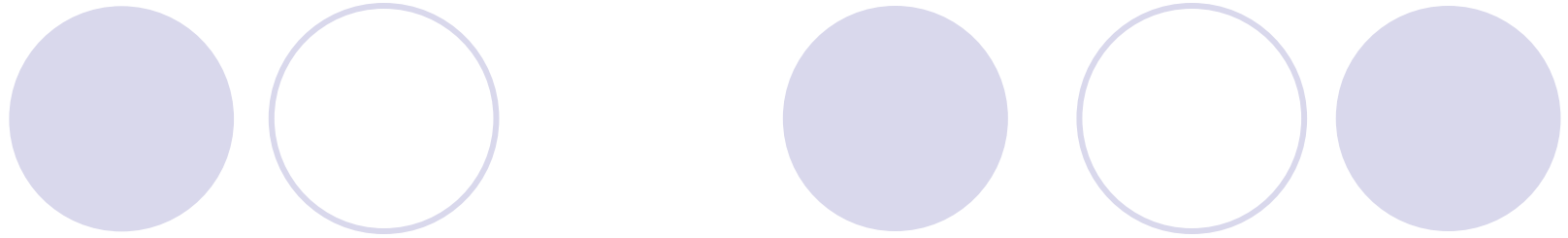
13. Baby Boomers will have fewer adult children upon whom they can depend for care than their parents.



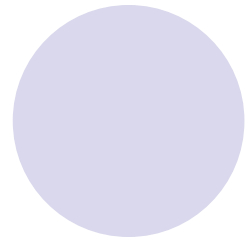
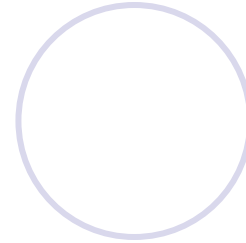
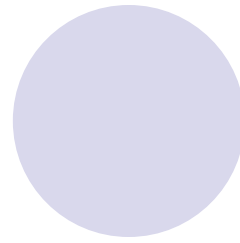
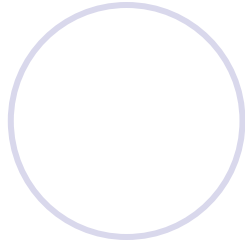
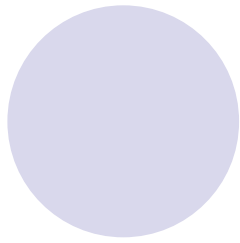
True

Parents of baby boomers have on average 3 children surviving until age 40.

Baby boomers have on average less than 2 children.



14. Marriage rates are lower among Baby Boomers and divorce rates are higher among Baby Boomers compared to their parents.



True



Summary

The aging society means fewer adult children to care for their parents and fewer workers to support Social Security and other programs that benefit older people.