Study on the Influence of Family Asset Structure on the Quality of Life of the Elderly

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Abstract: With the development of our society, the problem of aging has become increasingly prominent. Based on the data obtained from interviews with elderly people in several nursing homes in Tianjin, based on life history theory, through empirical analysis, using frequency distribution, Pearson product difference correlation, variance analysis, impact factor analysis, structural equation modeling Such statistical analysis methods, trying to find out whether the quality of life of the elderly in later life is related to the relevant factors in the life history theory, whether it is related to the research of portfolio theory, and then put forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions for the increasingly serious aging problem. Our research finds that the continuous accumulation of personal asset conditions in the personal development process will form an important influencing factor for the quality of the individual's life in the elderly, and can exert the same significant effects in the elderly development stage in which the healthy conditions continue to have influence; The impact of personal intangible assets is greater than the impact of tangible assets on quality of life.

1. Introduction

With the development of medical technology and the improvement of economic and social conditions, the average life span of individuals is gradually extended. However, the relative overall fertility rate continues to decline, so it shows a trend of aging population structure. According to the World Health Organization (who, 2002) population statistics and growth prediction data, from 1970 to 2025, the growth rate of the population over 60 years old is about 223%, which is estimated to rise to 2 billion by 2050. At that time, the population over 65 years old will account for 16.2% of the total population. According to the theory of life course, on the one hand, the old age stage reflects the accumulated results of experience in each development period, on the other hand, it is also affected by the critical time and historical context of each life transition, and then shapes the individual's life adjustment ability and quality of life.

According to the theory of asset portfolio, all kinds of tangible and intangible asset forms will be able to produce a positive promotion effect including three levels of economy, psychology and political society. Because of the holding and accumulation of long-term assets, individuals will be able to generate the ability to respond to economic, health and aging risks. Therefore, with the extension of the aging period of the whole population, it is important to explore the status of individual capital accumulation and related factors in the life course for the elderly to experience various aging risks. In order to study the continuity of the elderly's life development, this study uses the secondary data analysis method, questionnaire and government documents as the analysis data, Focusing on the development experience and the accumulated results of the life course in the old age, at the same time, discussing the current situation of the life of the old, tracing the influencing factors of the quality of life of the old in the life course, researching and analyzing the personal quality of life, health status, asset status, and demographic basic data in the investigation of each wave band, and using the times distribution and Pearson product difference phase In order to achieve the goal of sustainable and positive development of the quality of life of the elderly, we need to analyze the impact of asset portfolio on the quality of life of the elderly in multiple influencing factors, and

implement healthy life of the elderly Sustainable social participation and creation of a positive aging society for social and economic development provide a micro basis.

2. Data source and sample characteristics

2.1 Data source

In this study, the influencing factors in the life process are divided into three stages: early life experience, adult development process and current life condition, and the important factors that may affect each level are examined under the context of time change.

From November to December 2018, we conducted questionnaire design and pre survey. First of all, through reading and analyzing a large number of relevant literature, forming a preliminary understanding of the factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly, and then designing an interview outline on the basis of the existing theory, starting to carry out pre research. This paper selects several nursing homes in the urban area of Tianjin, mainly obtains the preliminary factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly through interviews, and combines them with the existing theoretical and empirical research to improve the interview content. Subsequently, we visited 651 elderly people living in nursing homes in Tianjin, mainly aged 55-80. The information we collected in this survey mainly includes the early life period, adult development period, current life state and key events encountered in the critical period of life, mainly including the education level of the parents, changes in social networks, the daily life function of the elderly, chronic diseases, current employment, marriage status, etc Have you ever made asset allocation, education level and gender for the elderly [1] . The changes of social network collected in our visit are mainly based on the self-evaluation of the elderly on their own social network [2], which mainly includes three situations: increasing, not changing and decreasing; the function of daily life is mainly to investigate the changes of the respondents' ability of daily living and self-care, participation in social entertainment activities and social production activities, mainly including improving There are three states: unchanged and poor; on the issue of whether to allocate assets, we define that if the interviewee invests family disposable wealth in more than one way of investment, then we call it as having allocated assets [3].

2.1 Sample characteristics

His survey is mainly based on the theory of life course, through the investigation and analysis of the elderly's early life experience, adult development experience, current state and key events in life. The purpose is to find out its internal relationship, and then analyze whether the investment and other behaviors in each stage of life will have a significant impact on the quality of life in the old age. If there is a significant impact, the corresponding countermeasures will be put forward to solve the problem of improving the quality of life of the elderly population, so as to cope with the increasingly serious aging of the population. The sample analysis of this study is mainly divided into two parts: the sample attribute analysis and the quality of life influencing factor model analysis. Spss19.0 and Amos graphics statistical software are used for the analysis.

3. Characteristics of life experience

With reference to Crosnoe and elder (2002) for the classification of life course measurement factors, this study discusses the characteristics of research samples in terms of early family social status, adult development experience, current state of the elderly, and key life events in the middle and old age.

3.1 Variables of early growth experience

In this study, the variables of early growth experience used personal recall data. It mainly includes two variables: family economic status and father's education level in the process of growing up, which represent the social status of the family, and the health status of the individual before the age of 16. In the distribution of the special conditions of the social status of the early family, the

education level of the father is generally low, and the majority of the illiterate old people are the most (297, 49.7%)While the number of the elderly above junior high school is less than 10% (58, 9.7%). The distribution of this educational level reflects that the educational level was generally low in the last century; in the individual's recollection assessment of the family's economic situation in the early growth process, the score of 1-5 points showed a medium level (M= two point three five ，SD= one point zero four)The distribution is more normal; as for the health conditions of individuals before the age of 16, they are generally good on the evaluation of 1-5 points Health level (M= four point five zero ，SD= zero point eight one)This level of health is not surprising in the young development stage.

3.2 Variables of adult development stage

On the data of adult development experience, we recode the social network and health status. That is to subtract the survey data of the first band from the survey data of the third band, so as to show that the individual's social interpersonal support network and health status change with the change of age. First of all, in the part of interpersonal network, more than 80% of the respondents increased with age, while the frequency of interaction and contact between individuals and their relatives and friends decreased significantly, and the social network tended to shrink (534, 83.4%). In terms of the emotional support received by individuals from relatives and friends, nearly 90% of the respondents showed the change of the state of their relatives and friends' support, and about half of the elderly (44.1% and 43.0%) felt that the emotional support became stronger or weaker. In the part of health change, most of the elderly interviewed had no significant change in their daily life function in the middle and late adulthood (462, 71.0%), but more than 20% of the elderly still thought that their independent daily life function was worse (149, 22.9%). In contrast, in the course of the development of individual chronic diseases, nearly 40% of the respondents responded with the increase of age. In addition, there were 43.5% (283) of the old people who were interviewed to maintain the state of chronic disease without increasing or decreasing.

3.3 Current state variables of the elderly

The average age of the subjects was 69.35 years old (SD = 2.89), the maximum age was 74 years old, the minimum age was 65 years old, and the age range of the whole sample in band I was 58-67 years old. In the second band, the age is between 61 and 70 years old. The third band has reached the retirement age, so only 14.0% (91 people) are still working. In addition, most of the elderly interviewed were in the state of having a living partner (469, 72.0%). In terms of health, more than 70% of the elderly (478, 73.4%) have the physical function of independent life.

Most of the elderly interviewed were in the state of mild chronic disease, or coexisting with chronic disease and living on their own. Furthermore, in terms of the level of mental depression, in the highest three-point depression rating, the average score of the elderly interviewed was 0.52 (SD = 0.56), indicating a relatively low level of depression, and 168 of them (25.8%) said they did not feel any mental depression. In terms of the actual amount of asset income, there is a large difference between the total amount of assets and income of the overall respondents. The highest amount of assets and income is 42554000 yuan, while the average annual income is 1886167.3 yuan (SD = 3930, 037.04); in terms of personal subjective evaluation of life economy, the average score of the elderly interviewed was 2.66 (SD = 0.75), and they were moderately satisfied with the living income and expenditure, reflecting that the self-rated living income and expenditure conditions were still in use, showing good emotional support.

4. The correlation between personal life characteristics and the quality of life in the middle and late adulthood

4.1 Subjective life satisfaction

(1)Correlation between variables of early growth experience and life satisfaction

Father education (P< zero point zero five) The economic status of the growing family (P< zero point zero five) There is a significant correlation between the two items and personal subjective life satisfaction. The life satisfaction of the elderly whose father is primary school education is better than that of the elderly whose father is illiterate. The better the family economy, the better the life satisfaction of the elderly in the old age.

(2) The correlation between the variables of adult development experience and subjective life satisfaction

Changes of daily life function (P< zero point zero zero one) And the number of chronic diseases (P< zero point zero five) There was a significant correlation between the two health-related trait conditions and subjective life satisfaction. The elderly who could maintain the same ability of daily life kept their independent life function unchanged, and their subjective life satisfaction was higher than the elderly whose daily life function changed 。

(3) Correlation between state variables and subjective life satisfaction

The ability of daily living of the elderly (P< zero point zero zero one)Physical health (P< zero point zero zero one)Mental health (P< zero point zero zero one)At present, the health status of other individuals is significantly related to subjective life satisfaction. The elderly who can maintain better mental health and functional conditions in the old age are significantly related to whether they can evaluate their life significance with a positive attitude and hold a positive expectation of their life. It can be seen that such personal characteristics that lead to different life outcomes are not significantly related to the evaluation of self-worth and meaning of life in old age.

(4) Correlation between key life events and subjective life satisfaction

The opportunity of saving for the aged (P< zero point zero one)It has a significant correlation with subjective life satisfaction, that is, the earlier an individual starts saving for the elderly, the higher his subjective life satisfaction.

(5) Correlation between other personal characteristics and subjective life satisfaction

In addition to the above life experience, personal education level (P< zero point zero zero one).There was a significant correlation between their subjective life satisfaction and other special conditions. The subjective life satisfaction of the elderly with primary school education or above is significantly higher than that of the illiterate. In the comparison of gender differences (P< zero point zero five) the subjective life satisfaction of men was significantly better than that of women.

4.2 Self ability feeling

(1) The correlation between the variables of early growth experience and self perception

There was a significant correlation between the father's education level (P < 0.05) and the family economic status (P < 0.01) in the early years and the individual's ability of self perception in the old age.

(2) The correlation between the variables of adult development experience and self perception

The changes of daily life function (P < 0.001) and the number of chronic diseases (P < 0.01) were significantly correlated with individual self-ability. The elderly who can maintain their ability of daily living unchanged have significantly better self ability feeling than the elderly who have experienced the change of their ability of living. However, if the number of chronic diseases can remain unchanged in the middle and late adulthood, the self ability of the elderly in the old age is significantly higher than that of the elderly with increased number of chronic diseases

(3)The correlation between the variables of current state and self ability feeling

The individual's employment status (P < 0.001) and intimate relationship status (P < 0.001) were significantly related to their self ability. The older people who are continuously employed and live with their fixed partners, the higher their sense of self ability. The elderly with better independent

living ability, better physical health and better mental health have higher self-esteem. On the other hand, there was a significant correlation between the amount of real asset income and self ability ($P < 0.001$). The higher the asset income is, the higher the self ability feeling is, but the self ability feeling is not related to the subjective family economic evaluation.

(4) The correlation between the variables of key life events and self perception

The timing of personal saving for the elderly ($P < 0.01$) was significantly related to their self ability. It reflects that the earlier the elderly start to save for the elderly, the higher their self-esteem is. In contrast, whether an individual has made asset allocation does not reach a significant level of correlation with his or her self ability.

(5) Correlation between other personality variables and self perception

The individual's sense of self-ability in the old age was also significantly related to their education level ($P < 0.001$) and gender difference ($P < 0.001$), showing that the elderly with higher overall education level. The feeling of self-ability is higher than that of illiterate old people, and the feeling of self-ability of men is also significantly higher than that of women.

5. Conclusion

Personal health status, physical and intangible asset conditions and other factors are significantly related to the initial quality of life in the middle and late development stage of adulthood. For example, a better health condition and a better asset condition can promote a good quality of life foundation. With the increase of age, only the number of chronic diseases remains. It shows that the chronic diseases that increase with age have become the main influencing factors of the quality of life in the elderly. In contrast, asset conditions can bring positive effects. Asset accumulation may stagnate with age. In the process of continuous aging, the weakening of the positive effects may bring. As a whole, in the course of personal development, personal assets continue to influence and accumulate each other, and then form an important influencing factor of personal quality of life in the elderly. And can continue to have an impact on the health conditions of the elderly development stage, also play a significant effect. Among them, the impact of personal intangible assets is greater than that of tangible assets on the quality of life.

Acknowledgements

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