



Co-residence in informal care to older parents across European welfare regimes

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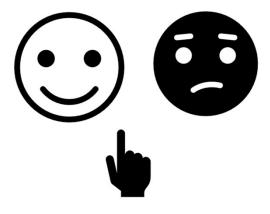








Why study co-residence patterns across Europe?



It may help us understand why some caregivers are more affected by their tasks than others



It is a starting point for (targeting) interventions



What we already know so far

- Well-being is lower for some caregivers, but not for others (e.g., Bom et al. 2019).
- There are well-being differences among caregivers regarding:
 - country/region (Brenna & di Novi 2016)
 - co-residence between caregiver and care receiver
 (Labbas & Stanfors 2023; Litwin et al. 2014; Kaschowitz & Brandt 2017)
 - gender and socioeconomic status (Brandt et al. 2023; Penning & Wu 2016)
- BUT: We are missing a general overview of the situation of caregivers in different countries and the role that co-residence plays for the regional differences in care(giver) characteristics!



Theoretical background

- Country differences in the degree of familialism (Leitner 2003; Saraceno 2010)
- Informal Care Model to explain care decisions (Broese van Groenou & de Boer 2016)
- Caregiver Stress Process Model to explain caregiver burden (Pearlin et al. 1990)



Data

- SHARE waves 8 & 9 (2021 & 2023), pooled dataset
- Care to parents and parents-in-law (no spousal care)
- Analytic sample: 17 015 observations
 - Non-caregivers: 15234
 - Visiting caregivers: 1270
 - Co-residing caregivers: 511
- Regional grouping (see Floridi et al. 2022)
 - East (BG, CZ, ET, HR, HU, LI, LV, PL, RO, SK, SL)
 - North (DK, FI, SE)
 - South (CY, ES, GR, IT, MT, PT)
 - West (AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, LU, NL)



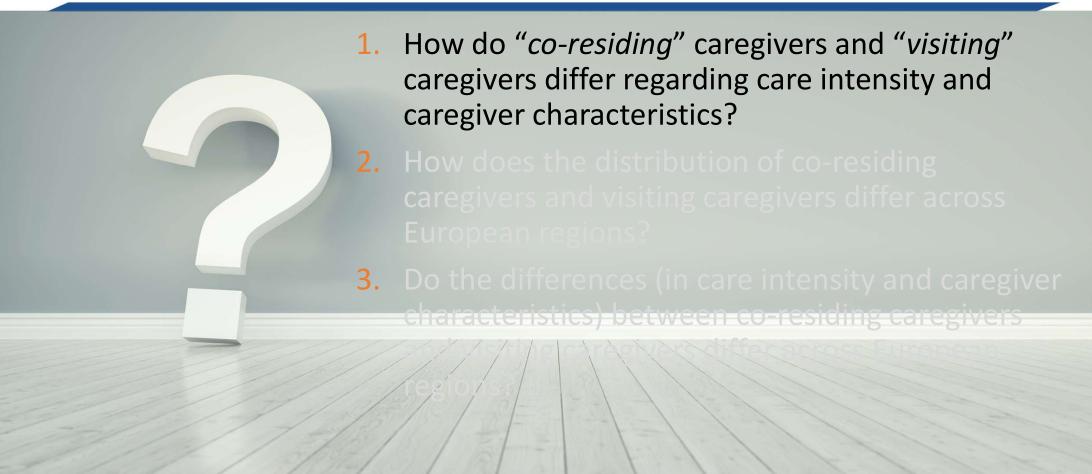
Methods

- Descriptive methods and T-tests (so far), comparing co-residing caregivers and visiting caregivers with the non-caregivers across European regions:
 - Care intensity
 - Socio-demographics
 - Socio-economic resources
 - Health and well-being
 - Social resources





Research Questions





Non-caregiver and caregiver characteristics (1/2)

		Non- caregivers	Visiting caregivers	Co-residing caregivers
CARE INTENSITY	Min of help to parents yesterday	16	61***	158***
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS				
Age	32-97 years	62.7	62.3*	63
Female	0 = male, 1 = female	0.51	0.79***	0.7***
Education	0-25 years	12.4	13***	11.8**
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESOURCES				
Household income	Equivalized, quintiles/country (1-5)	3.3	3.4***	3.1***
Working for pay	0 = no, 1 = yes	0.41	0.41	0.31***
No. of rooms per HH member	0.14-25	2	2.3***	1.6***

Data: SHARE rel. 8.0.0 and SHARE wave 9, rel. 0 (unweighted). Note: T-tests, tested against non-caregivers (significance level:

^{*}p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001)



Non-caregiver and caregiver characteristics (2/2)

		Non- caregivers	Visiting caregivers	Co-residing caregivers
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING				
Self-rated health	0 = good, fair or poor 1 = very good/excellent	0.75	0.80***	0.68***
No. of depressive symptoms	0-12	2	2.3***	2.5***
Life satisfaction	0-10	8	8.1	7.7***
Leisure time yesterday	Minutes	211	198**	157***
SOCIAL RESOURCES				
Number of siblings alive	0-18	2	1.9	1.5***
Social network size	0-7	3	3.6***	2.8**
N (OBSERVATION)		15,234	1,270	511

Data: SHARE rel. 8.0.0 and SHARE wave 9, rel. 0 (unweighted). Note: T-tests, tested against non-caregivers (significance level: p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001)



Research Questions





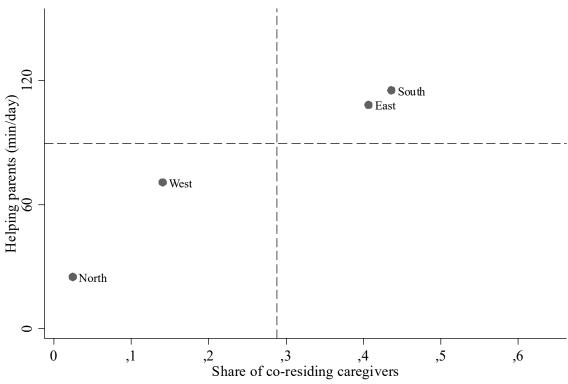
Co-residential care varies across Europe

	Non- caregivers	Visiting caregivers	Co-residing caregivers
North	91.7	8.1	0.2
West	90.4	8.3	1.4
East	89	6.6	4.5
South	87.7	6.9	5.4



Co-residential care varies across Europe

... and is connected to care intensity



Note: Dashed lines denote overall mean.

Data: SHARE rel. 8.0.0 and SHARE wave 9, rel. 0 (unweighted).



Research Questions



- 1. How do "co-residing" caregivers and "visiting" caregivers differ regarding care intensity and caregiver characteristics?
- 2. How does the distribution of co-residing caregivers and visiting caregivers differ across European regions?
- 3. Do the differences (in care intensity and caregiver characteristics) between co-residing caregivers and visiting caregivers differ across European regions?



Regional differences in caregiver characteristics (1/2)

Differences between co-residing caregivers and visiting caregivers

	North	South	West	East
CARE INTENSITY (Minutes)	-	59	145	78
SOCIO DEMOGRAPHICS				
Age (years)	-	1.6	1.4	0.1
Female	-	- 11%p	-8%p	-9%p
Education (years)	-	-0.3	-1.4	-0.4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESOURCES				
Equivalized household income	-	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4
Working for pay	-	-8%p	-9%p	-8%p
No. of rooms per HH member	-	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3



Regional differences in caregiver characteristics (2/2)

Differences between co-residing caregivers and visiting caregivers

	North	South	West	East
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING				
Self-rated health	-	-8%p	-3%p	-3%p
No. of depressive symptoms	-	0.4	0.6	0.1
Life satisfaction	-	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3
Leisure time yesterday	-	-9	-50	-33
SOCIAL RESOURCES				
Number of siblings alive	-	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
Social network size	-	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7
N (OBSERVATION)	1973	3547	6321	5174



Summary

- Co-residing caregivers have higher care intensity, fewer socio-economic and social resources, and worse health and well-being.
- The proportion of co-residing caregivers is highest in Southern and Eastern Europe and almost negligeable in Northern Europe.
- Differences between co-residing and visiting caregivers are particularly pronounced in Western Europe.

→ To understand differences in caregiver burden across different care regimes, we need to study **selection into care arrangements**.



Outlook



Limitations:

- The results are descriptive
- Comparisons are based on group-level data
- Is the group of non-caregivers a "good" reference group?

Next steps:

- The differences among caregivers in Western Europe seem promising for further analysis.
- What further analyses do you propose, maybe including ESS data?
- Poster presentation at the Wittgenstein Centre Conference "Exploring Population Heterogeneities", 6 - 7 December 2023 in Vienna



Literature

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Thank you for your attention!

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