

## **Coresidence in Informal Care to Older Parents across Europe**

**Introduction:** Coresidence has been recognized as a crucial factor influencing caregiver well-being and has been analyzed as one factor explaining (partner) caregivers' well-being outcomes between countries. This project will add to this research by investigating the characteristics of intergenerational coresident caregivers, i.e. adult children who care for a parent or parent-in-law. We aim to show how coresident caregivers are socially disadvantaged comparing socio-demographics, socio-economic resources, health and well-being, and social resources and investigate heterogeneities in these disadvantages across European regions.

**Methods and Data:** Using data from the pre-release of the 9th wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), our analytic sample comprises over 9200 individuals from 27 European countries. Our sample is restricted to those who still have a living parent or parent-in-law, who have valid responses for all variables of interest, and for which individual weights are available. We will use descriptive statistics and multivariate regression analyses.

**Results:** Our initial analysis revealed regional variations in the prevalence of coresidence with parents in need of care. While in Eastern Europe, around one out of two caregivers live with their parents, coresident care is almost non-existent in Northern Europe. Bivariate sample comparisons show that coresiding caregivers have lower socio-economic and social resources, while the opposite is true for the visiting caregivers ( $p < .05$ ). Furthermore, the visiting caregivers spend only half as much time helping their parents each day (83 min) than the cohabiting caregivers (175 min). In multivariate logistic regression analyses only some of these relations remained statistically important.

**Implications:** Our results hint towards a positive selection in terms of socio-economic and social resources for visiting caregivers, and a negative selection into coresidential care to older parents. Given the great differences in the prevalence of coresidential versus visiting care across Europe, our results underline that intergenerational coresidence is a crucial factor for studying caregiver well-being differences in cross-country comparisons.

Dr. Melanie Wagner<sup>1</sup>, Prof. Dr. Martina Brandt<sup>2</sup>, Robert Heidemann<sup>2</sup>  
(1: SHARE Berlin Institute; 2: TU Dortmund University)