

Coresidence in Informal Care to Older Parents across Europe

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MOTIVATION

- Studying coresidence patterns across Europe...
 - may help us understand why some caregivers are more affected by their tasks than others
 - is a starting point for (targeting) interventions effectively
- Instead of looking into mechanisms, we give a general overview of the role that coresidence plays for differences in caregiver characteristics across Europe

WHAT WE 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)
 - coresidence between caregiver and care receiver (Labbas & Stanfors 2023; Kaschowitz & Brandt 2017)
 - gender and socioeconomic status (Brandt et al. 2023; Penning & Wu 2016)

HYPOTHESES

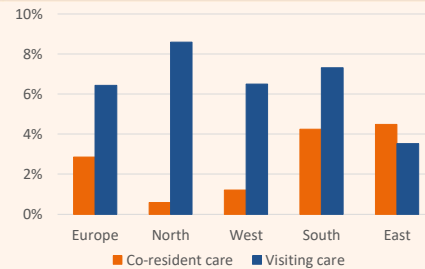
- In more familistic welfare regimes, we find a higher share of coresident care
- Coresiding caregivers differ from visiting caregivers with regard to:
 - socio-demographics
 - socio-economic resources
 - health and wellbeing
 - social resources
- In more familistic welfare regimes, caregiver characteristics are less favourable and caregiver intensity is higher
- Caregiver characteristics of coresiding and visiting caregivers differ across European regions

METHODOLOGY

- Data:**
- SHARE wave 9 (2021/22), pre-release (rel. 0)
 - Care to parents and parents-in-law (no spousal care)
 - Analytic sample: 9.226 observations
 - Non-caregivers: 8298
 - Visiting caregivers: 639
 - Coresiding caregivers: 289
 - Regional grouping
 - East (BG, CZ, EE, 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)
- Approach:**
- Descriptive methods
 - Multivariate logistic regression

RESULTS

I: Coresident care is most prevalent in Southern and Eastern Europe



Note: Share of non-caregivers not displayed
Figure 1: Share of care to parents across European regions

III: Large differences between caregivers and non-caregivers in Southern and Eastern Europe

Reading example: Eastern European caregivers provide ~ 120 min of care, Northern Europe caregivers ~ 40 min

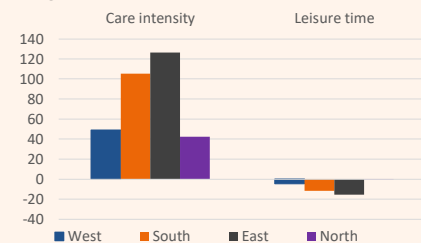


Figure 2: Differences between caregivers and non-caregivers by European regions

II: Characteristics of caregivers are less favourable for coresiding caregivers, while the opposite is true for the coresiding caregivers

Table 1: Sample differences for non-caregivers, visiting caregivers and coresiding caregivers and results of multivariate logistic regressions

	Non-caregivers	(I) Visiting caregivers	(II) Coresiding caregivers
Care intensity			
Min of help to parents yesterday	22	83***	175***
Socio-demographics			
Age	50-97 years	61.3	60.6
Female	0=male, 1=female	0.46	0.82***
Education	0=25 years	12.5	12.9**
Native	0=no, 1=yes	0.95	0.94
Socio-economic resources			
Equivalent household income	Quintiles per country (1-5)	3.2	3.4
Making ends meet	0=difficult, 1=easy	0.62	0.78***
Working for pay	0=no, 1=yes	0.49	0.43
No. of rooms per HH member	0.14-25	2	2.2
Ower of accomodation	0=no, 1=yes	0.73	0.68
Health and well-being			
Self-rated health	0=good/fair/poor 1=very good/excellent	0.75	0.78
No. of chronic diseases	0-10	1.32	1.31
No. of depressive symptoms	0-12	2.1	2.5
Life satisfaction	0-10	8	7.8+
Leisure time yesterday	Min	190	187
Social resources			
Number of siblings alive	0-18	2	1.9
Social network size	0-7	3	3.5***
N (obs)		8298	639

Notes: Numbers based on descriptive comparisons using weighted data. Significance levels based on multivariate models comparing (I) visiting caregivers to non-caregivers and (II) coresiding caregivers to non-caregivers; Additional variable: country; + p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

IV: Differences between coresiding and visiting caregivers are most pronounced in Western Europe

Reading example: In Western Europe, a coresiding caregiver cares over 100 min more per day than a visiting caregiver

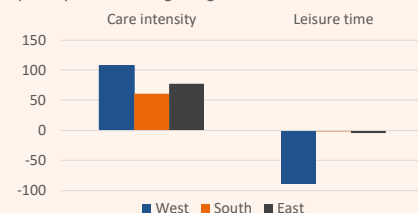
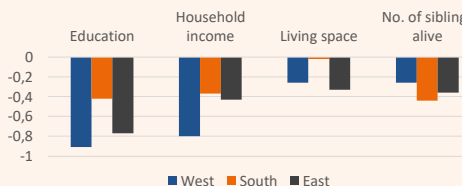


Figure 3a and 3b: Differences between coresiding and visiting caregivers and non-caregivers by European regions

Reading example: In Western Europe, a coresiding caregiver has 0.9 years less education than a visiting caregiver



IMPLICATIONS

- Great differences in the prevalence of coresidential versus visiting care across Europe
- Positive selection in terms of socio-economic and social resources for visiting caregivers, and a negative selection into coresidential care to older parents
- Differences between caregivers and non-caregivers are most pronounced in Southern and Eastern Europe
- Differences between coresiding and visiting caregivers are most pronounced in Western Europe
- Importance of considering care regimes for a better understanding of the decision of who provides care, where and to what extent.
- Intergenerational coresidence is a crucial factor for studying caregiver well-being differences in cross-country comparisons

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