

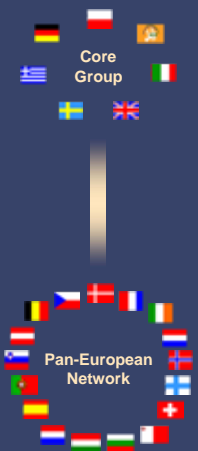
## EUROFAMCARE

# Care Situations in Different European Countries: The Impact of Formal and Informal Support

Daniel Lüdecke  
Eva Mnich & Giovanni Lamura  
on behalf of the EUROFAMCARE group<sup>1</sup>

- (1) The **EUROFAMCARE Group**: *Germany*: Döhner H. (Project Co-ordinator), Kofahl C., Kohler, S., Lüdecke D., Mnich E. (Hamburg) and Rothgang H., Becker, R.(Bremen);  
*Greece*: Mestheneos E. (PL), Triantafillou J. (PL), Prouskas C., Mestheneos K.;  
*Italy*: Lamura G. (PL), Balducci C., Melchiorre M.G., Quattrini S., Spazzafumo L.;  
*Poland*: Bien B. (PL), Wojszel B., Synak B., Czekanowski P., Bledowski P.;  
*Sweden*: Öberg B. (PL), Krevers B., Johansson S.L.;  
*UK*: McKee K. (PL), Barber L., Brown J., Nolan M.





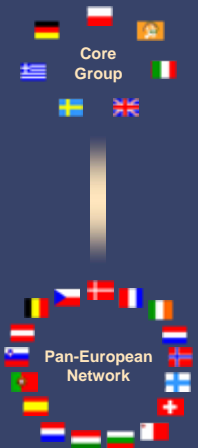
# Methodology

- Personal interviews were conducted from 1,000 Family Carers in each of the six Core Countries (DE, EL, IT, PL, SE, UK)
- A Common Assessment Tool (standardised questionnaire) was used
- A cluster analysis was used to construct six clusters which are identical in each of the six countries.
- The clusters represent different care situations which are comparable on a national as well as European level.



# Content

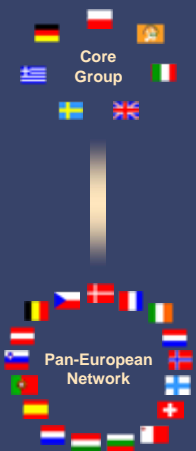
- Domains that describe care situations
- Characteristics of care situations
- Prevalence of care situations in the six countries
- Country comparison according to support by informal network and professional services





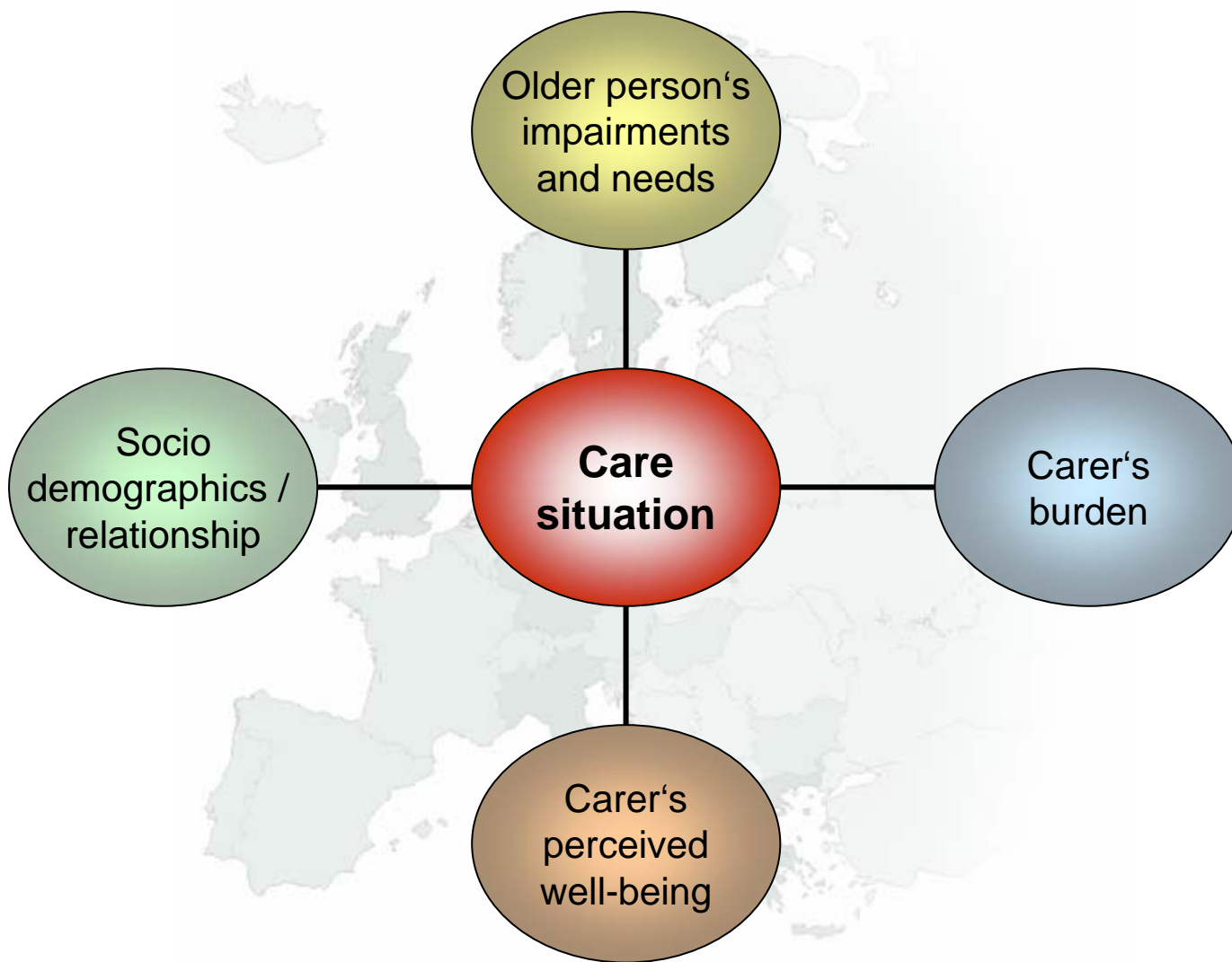
# Aspects to be reflected in comparative studies

- Possible bias between countries due to partly different recruitment strategies
- Country specific care structures, which also affect the observed phenomenon, e.g. more intra-generational care within one country or a higher rate of women carers in employment
- If possible, these effects should be controlled. This can be achieved by **cluster building**





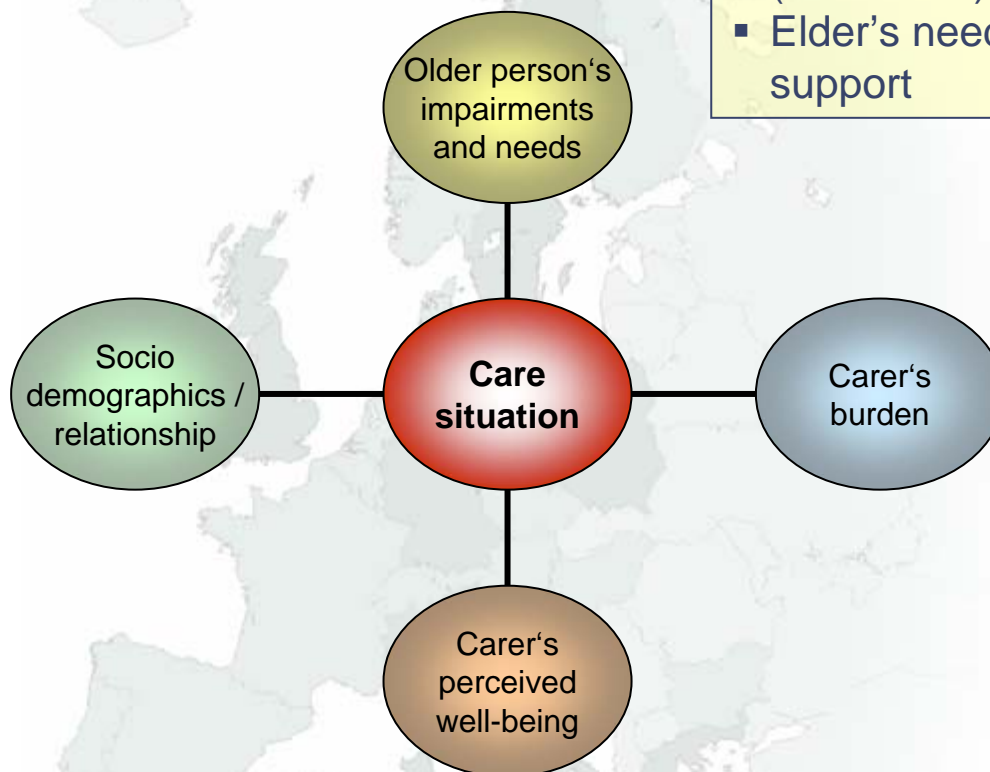
# Selection of Variables (1)





# Selection of Variables (2)

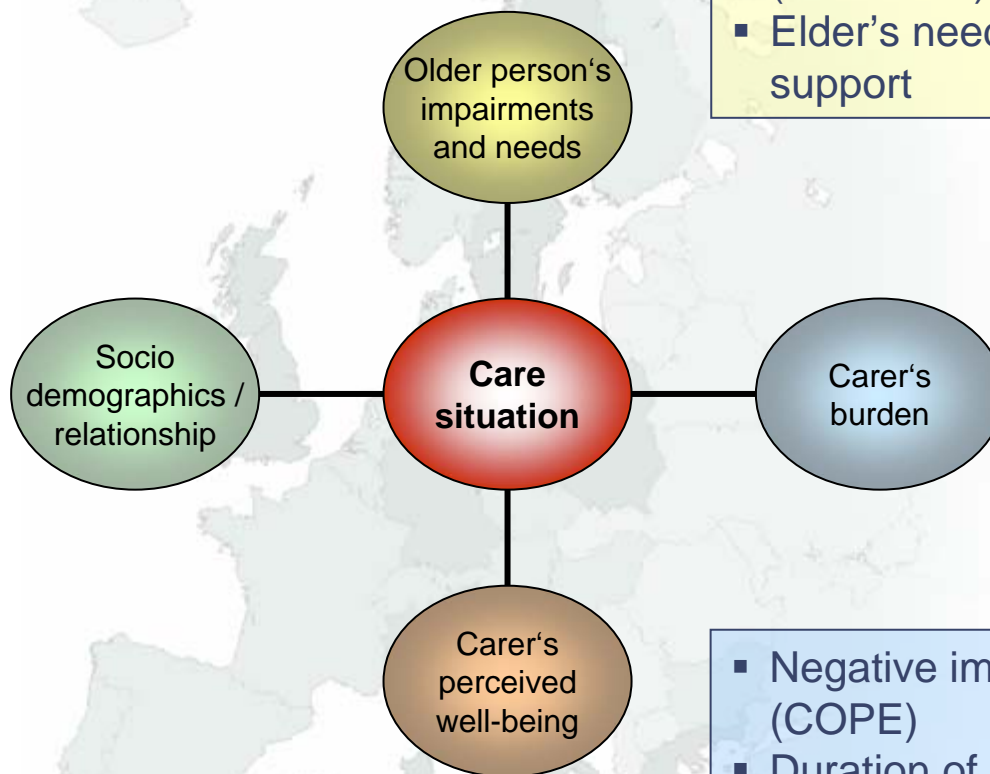
- Elder's cognitive impairments
- Elder's functional impairments (ADL/IADL)
- Elder's needs for financial support





# Selection of Variables (3)

- Elder's cognitive impairments
- Elder's functional impairments (ADL/IADL)
- Elder's needs for financial support

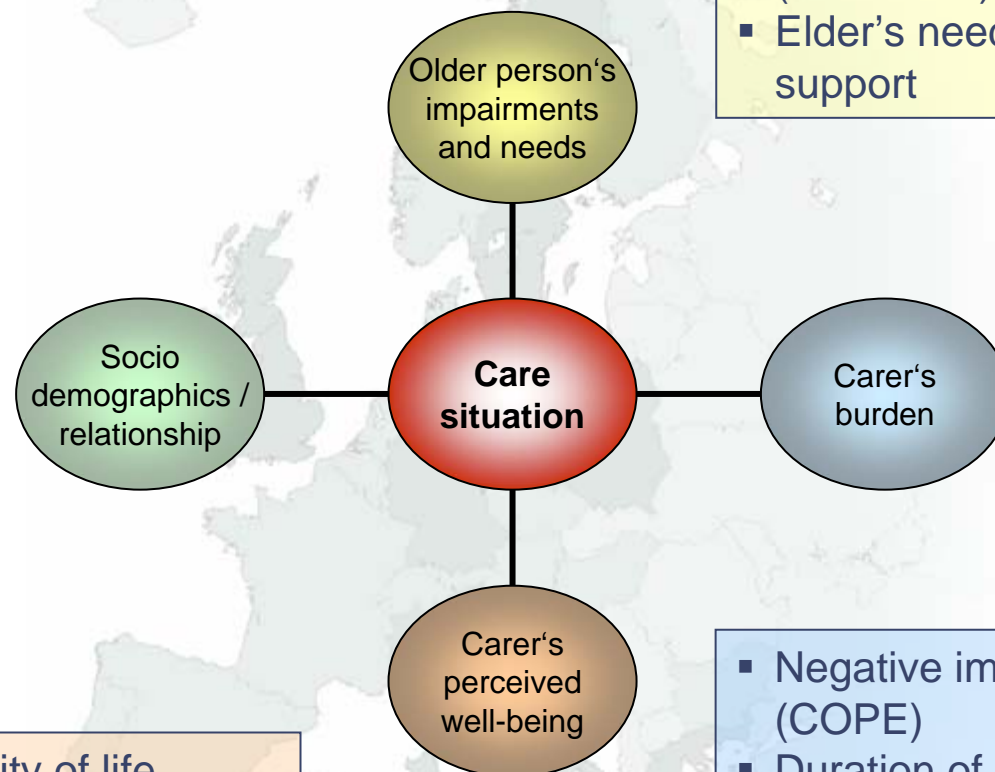


- Negative impact on carer (COPE)
- Duration of care
- Support during carer's illness





# Selection of Variables (4)



- Elder's cognitive impairments
- Elder's functional impairments (ADL/IADL)
- Elder's needs for financial support

- Carer's quality of life (WHO-5 QoL)

- Negative impact on carer (COPE)
- Duration of care
- Support during carer's illness

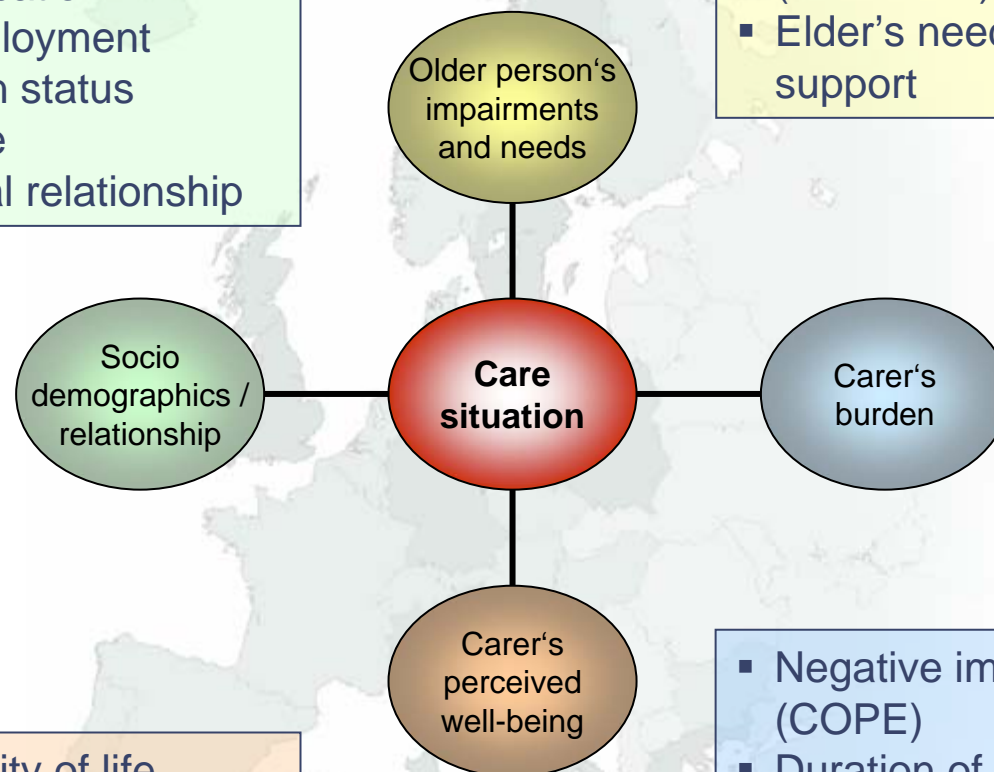




# Selection of Variables (5)

- Sex of carer/Elder
- Elder's age
- Carer's education
- Carer's employment
- Cohabitation status
- Locality type
- Generational relationship

- Elder's cognitive impairments
- Elder's functional impairments (ADL/IADL)
- Elder's needs for financial support



- Carer's quality of life (WHO-5 QoL)

- Negative impact on carer (COPE)
- Duration of care
- Support during carer's illness





# Characteristics of the six Care Situations

Cluster no.	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Gender</b> (% female, carer)	+++	++				
<b>Gender</b> (% female, older person)	++	++				
<b>Generation</b> (% same)	---	---				
<b>Cohabitation status</b> (% same house)	o	-				
<b>Caregiving duration</b> (% > 2 years)	+	+				
<b>IADL abilities</b> (% higher impairment)	+++	++				
<b>Cognitive status</b> (% higher impairment)	++	++				
<b>Burden</b> (% higher)	+++	+++				
<b>Quality of life</b> (% better)	--	-				
<b>Help if ill</b> (% "no")	+	o				
<b>Working status</b> (% „yes“, carer)	---	+++				
<b>Education</b> (% low, carer)	-	---				
<b>Age</b> (% > 80, older person)	++	o				
<b>Place of residence</b> (% urban)	+	++				
<b>Financial support</b> (% needed)	o	o				



# Characteristics of the six Care Situations

Cluster no.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gender (% female, carer)	+++	++	+++	- - -		
Gender (% female, older person)	++	++	- - -	+++		
Generation (% same)	- - -	- - -	+++	+++		
Cohabitation status (% same house)	o	-	+++	+++		
Caregiving duration (% > 2 years)	+	+	++	++		
IADL abilities (% higher impairment)	+++	++	++	+		
Cognitive status (% higher impairment)	++	++	+	o		
Burden (% higher)	+++	+++	+	+		
Quality of life (% better)	- -	-	-	o		
Help if ill (% "no")	+	o	++	++		
Working status (% „yes“, carer)	- - -	+++	- - -	- - -		
Education (% low, carer)	-	- - -	o	-		
Age (% > 80, older person)	++	o	-	- -		
Place of residence (% urban)	+	++	+	+		
Financial support (% needed)	o	o	-	o		





# Characteristics of the six Care Situations

Cluster no.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gender (% female, carer)	+++	++	+++	---	++	++
Gender (% female, older person)	++	++	---	+++	++	++
Generation (% same)	---	---	+++	+++	---	---
Cohabitation status (% same house)	0	-	+++	+++	-	--
Caregiving duration (% > 2 years)	+	+	++	++	+	0
IADL abilities (% higher impairment)	+++	++	++	+	+++	---
Cognitive status (% higher impairment)	++	++	+	0	0	--
Burden (% higher)	+++	+++	+	+	---	---
Quality of life (% better)	--	-	-	0	++	++
Help if ill (% "no")	+	0	++	++	--	--
Working status (% „yes“, carer)	---	+++	---	---	0	+
Education (% low, carer)	-	---	0	-	---	---
Age (% > 80, older person)	++	0	-	--	+	-
Place of residence (% urban)	+	++	+	+	+	+
Financial support (% needed)	0	0	-	0	--	--





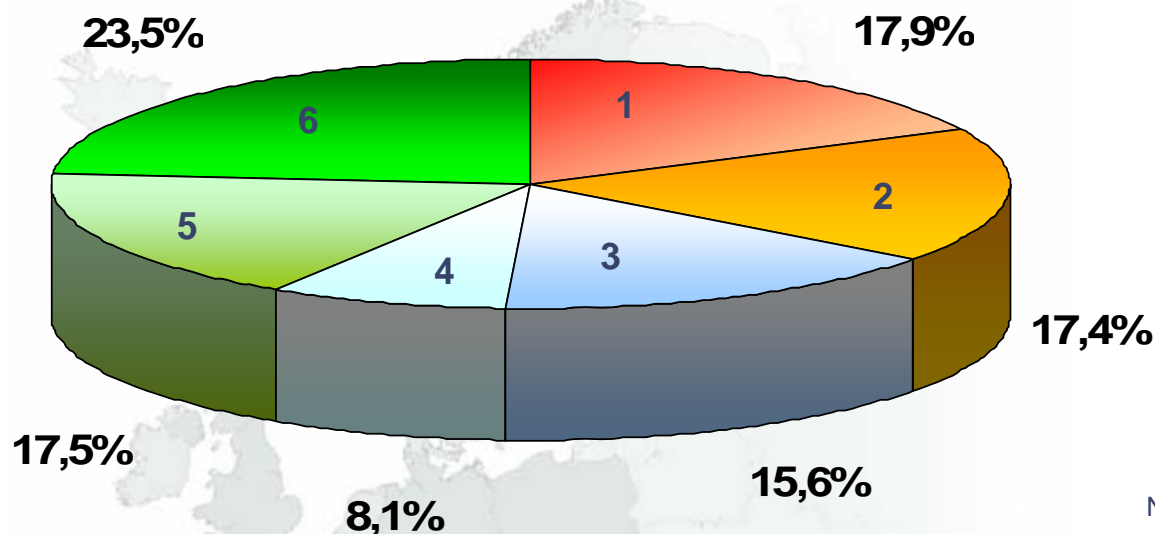
# Characteristics of the six Care Situations

Cluster no.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gender (% female, carer)	+++	++	+++	---	++	++
Gender (% female, older person)	++	++	---	+++	++	++
Generation (% same)	---	---	+++	+++	---	---
Cohabitation status (% same house)	o	-	+++	+++	-	--
Caregiving duration (% > 2 years)	+	+	++	++	+	o
IADL abilities (% higher impairment)	+++	++	++	+	+++	---
Cognitive status (% higher impairment)	++	++	+	o	o	--
Burden (% higher)	+++	+++	+	+	---	---
Quality of life (% better)	--	-	-	o	++	++
Help if ill (% "no")	+	o	++	++	--	--
Working status (% „yes“, carer)	---	+++	---	---	o	+
Education (% low, carer)	-	---	o	-	---	---
Age (% > 80, older person)	++	o	-	--	+	-
Place of residence (% urban)	+	++	+	+	+	+
Financial support (% needed)	o	o	-	o	--	--





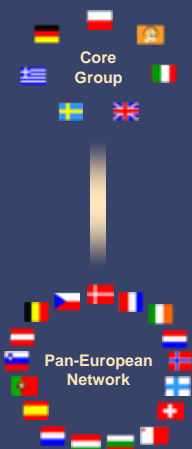
# Distribution of Care Situations\*



N=5384

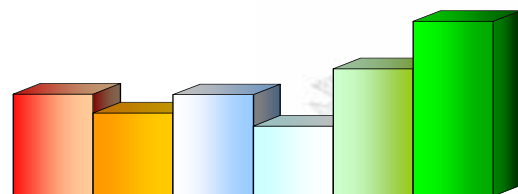
- Unemployed Carers with high levels of objective and subjective burden
- Employed Carers with high levels of objective and subjective burden
- Female carers (spouses and others) with high levels of objective and subjective burden
- Male carers (spouses and others) with high levels of objective and subjective burden
- Carers with objective but no subjective perception of burden who have support
- Carers with relatively low objective and subjective perception of burden who have support

\* Ordered by burden for carer

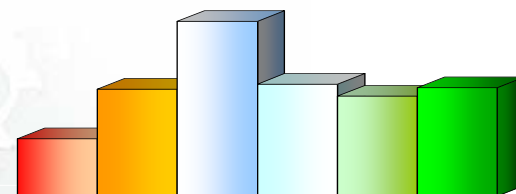




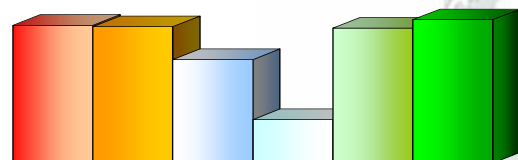
# Distribution of Care Situations within the six countries



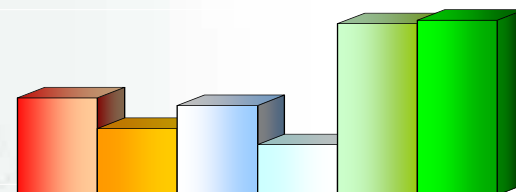
N=889



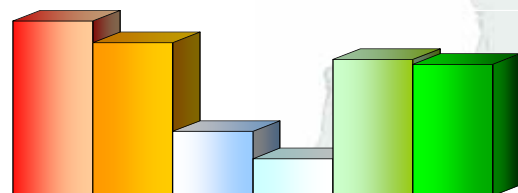
N=792



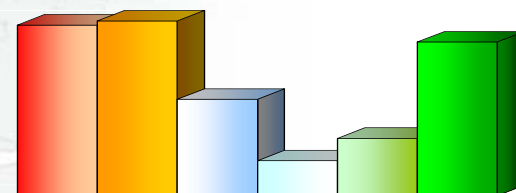
N=884



N=972



N=949



N=898

Burdened, unemployed

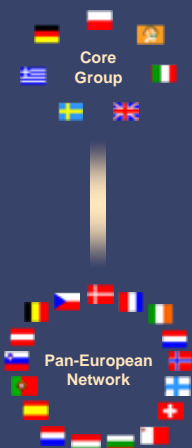
Burdened wives

Strained, but unburdened

Burdened, employed

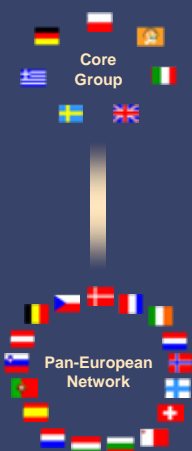
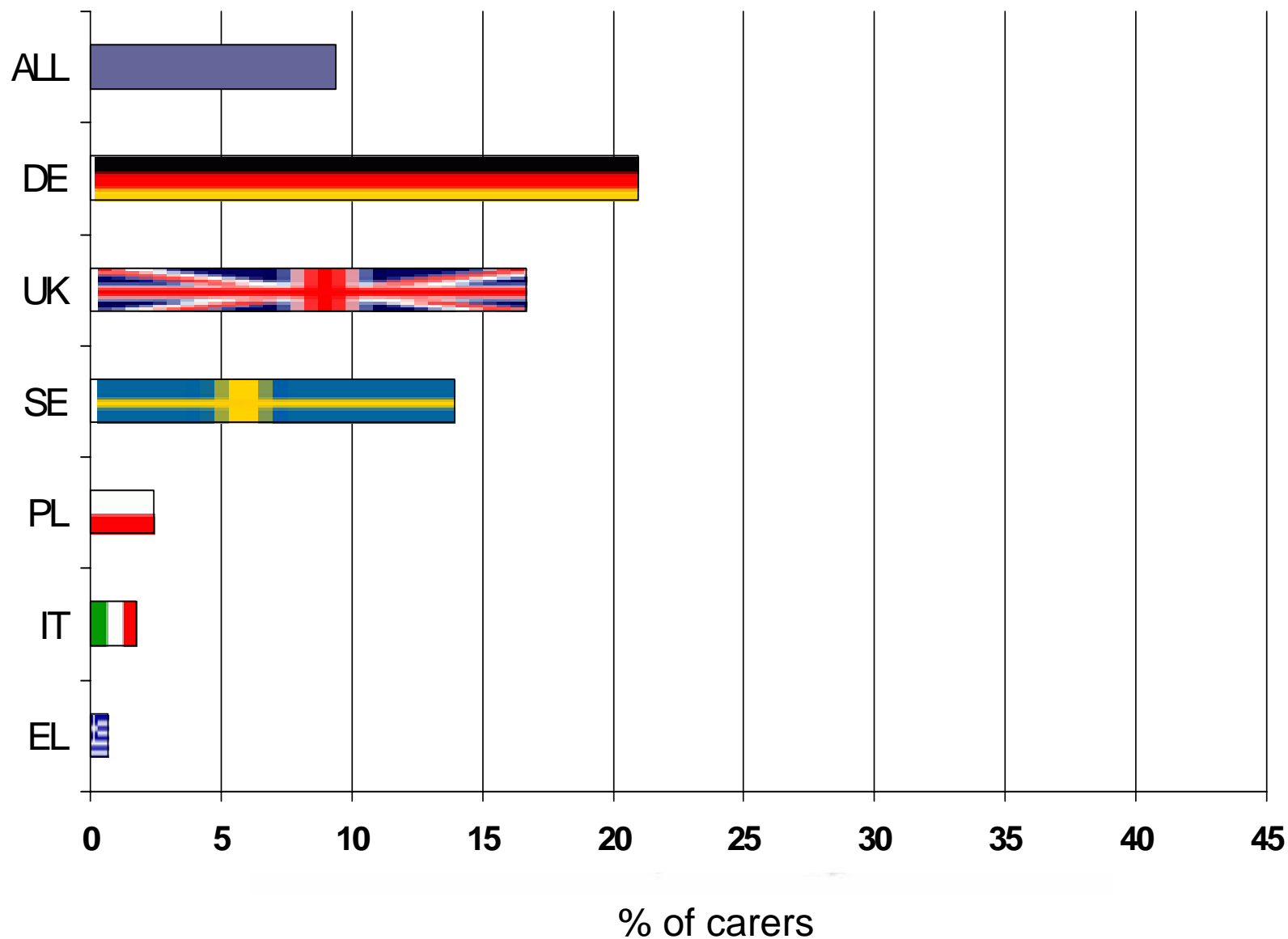
Burdened husbands

Unstrained, unburdened





# Specific support services (at least one) used by country





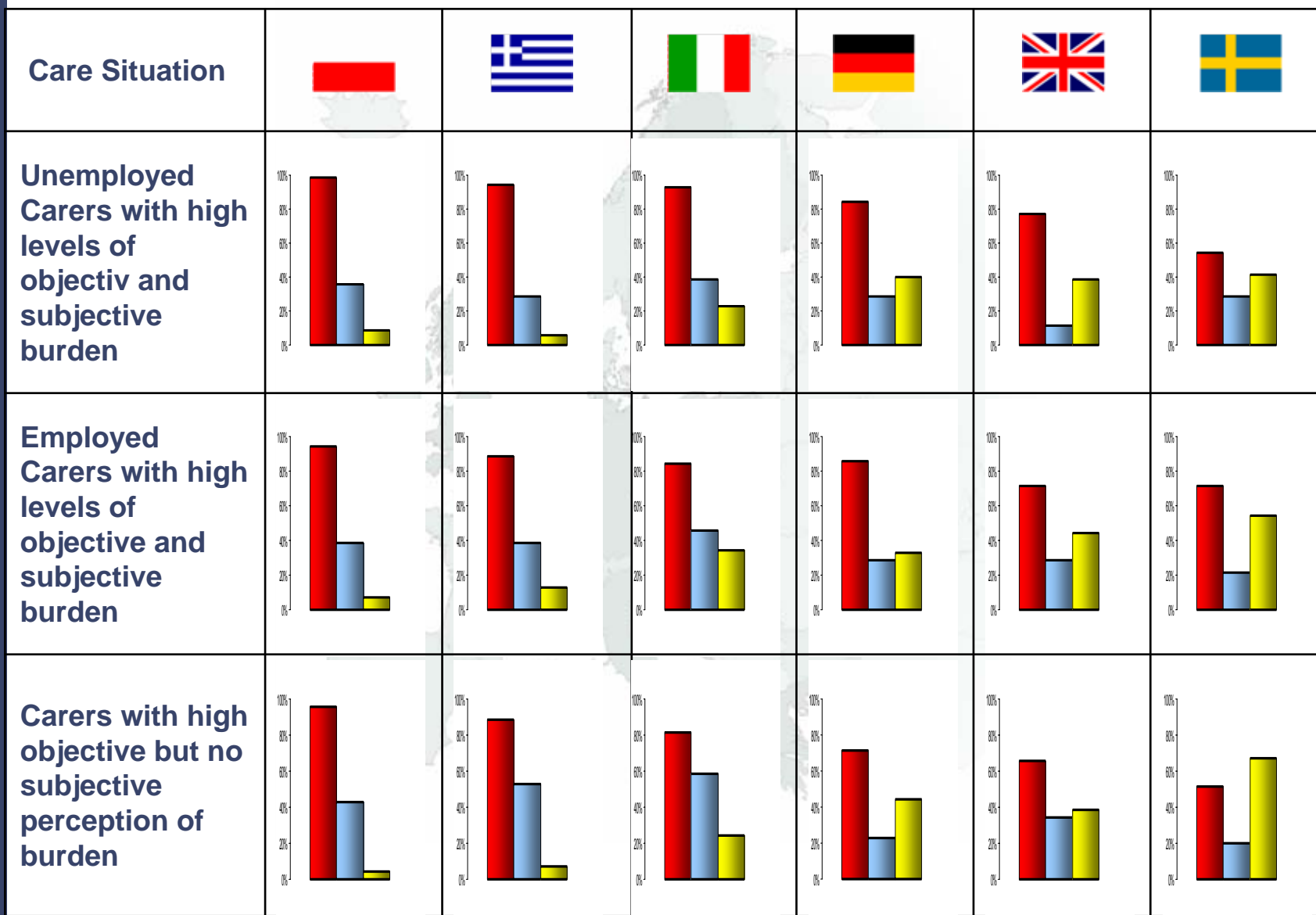


# Physical and personal support by...

■ Carers themselves

■ Informal network

■ Professional services





# Summary (1/2)

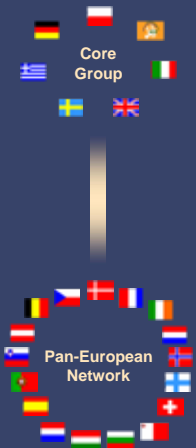
- Most family carers manage their caring tasks without using *specific professional* support services for *themselves*.
- In DE, SE & UK support services specifically addressing carers' needs are more available, mainly providing psychological help, information or respite care.
- In IT, EL & PL carers rely mainly on “generic” services to find some support (GPs etc.). The availability of home health care services is inadequate.

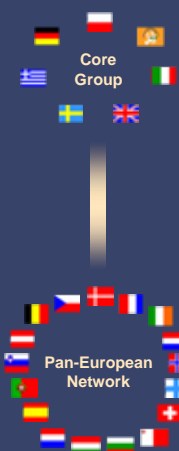




## Summary (2/2)

- We found two major impacts on the perception of burden, which can be described as two important dimensions of mixed care arrangements: informal network and professional help
- Neither the informal network nor the professional support can be seen isolated as the main factor for reducing carers' burden.





# Thank you for your attention!

Further information, publications and downloads:

[www.uke.uni-hamburg.de/eurofamcare](http://www.uke.uni-hamburg.de/eurofamcare)

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[www.uke.uni-hamburg.de/eurofamcare-de](http://www.uke.uni-hamburg.de/eurofamcare-de)