

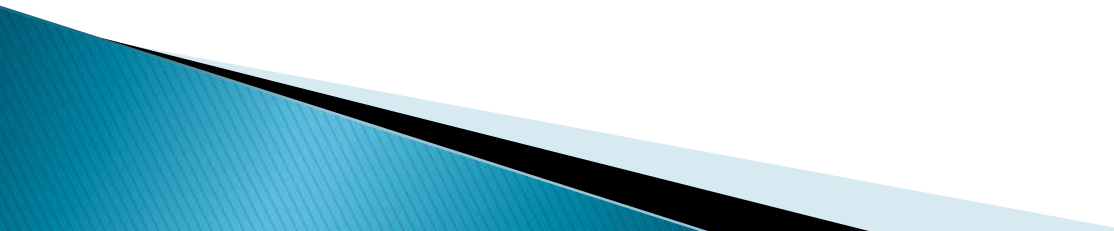
Caregiving and Social Participation: Issues Arising

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Research: State of Knowledge

Upsurge in research activity

- ▶ Population aging → more salient issue
 - ▶ Growing appetite for evidence among policymakers
 - ▶ More and better data
 - ▶ More effective caregiver lobby
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Research: State of Knowledge

- ▶ Have robust evidence on the caregiver population
 - Size, composition
 - Select sub-groups
 - Forecast supply and demand
 - What they do (tasks; time)
 - Negative (and positive) consequences for caregivers
 - Economic (employment, out-of-pocket, labour)
 - (health and social)
 - Risk factors for negative consequences

Research: State of Knowledge

- ▶ More modest evidence about
 - Care networks
 - Family/formal care interface
 - Complements not substitutes
 - Health and social consequences for caregivers
 - Consequences for employers, labour force, formal health care sector
 - Care histories and care trajectories (across the life course)

Research: Knowledge Gaps

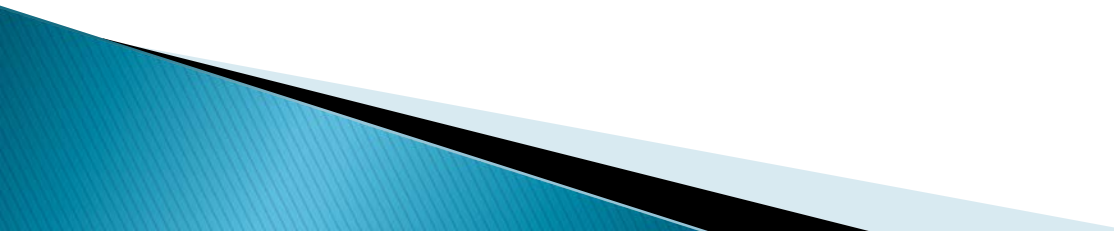
▶ Evidence needs

- High risk sub-groups
- Monetary implications of employment & out-of-pocket costs
 - Accumulation of costs, and risks, over time
- Transitions into caregiving
- Care trajectories (patterns over time)
- Implications of public and private supports for caregiver outcomes

Life course

Research: Future Issues

Implications of

- ▶ aging baby boomers
 - ▶ growing diversity (age, family, ethnicity)
 - ▶ policy reform: pension, health immigration
 - ▶ emerging technologies
 - ▶ continued globalization (eg. transnational caregiving; labour mobility)
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More and Better Data

- ▶ Time series of 4 GSS on social support/caregiving
 - Improved coverage of salient issues
 - Caregiver identifiers added to other surveys (LFS, health, health service use, digital literacy ...)

BUT, gaps remain

- ▶ Out-of-pocket costs
- ▶ Health consequences
- ▶ Care networks
- ▶ Longitudinal/ retrospective data to answer life course questions

Future Data

- ▶ Administrative data
 - Potential to link to survey data
- ▶ Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA)
 - Longitudinal panel; 55,000 respondents age 45-85; minimum 20 years; biological, medical, psychological, social, lifestyle and economic data
 - Caregiver identifiers in each wave

Delivering sustainable and inclusive support for caregivers

