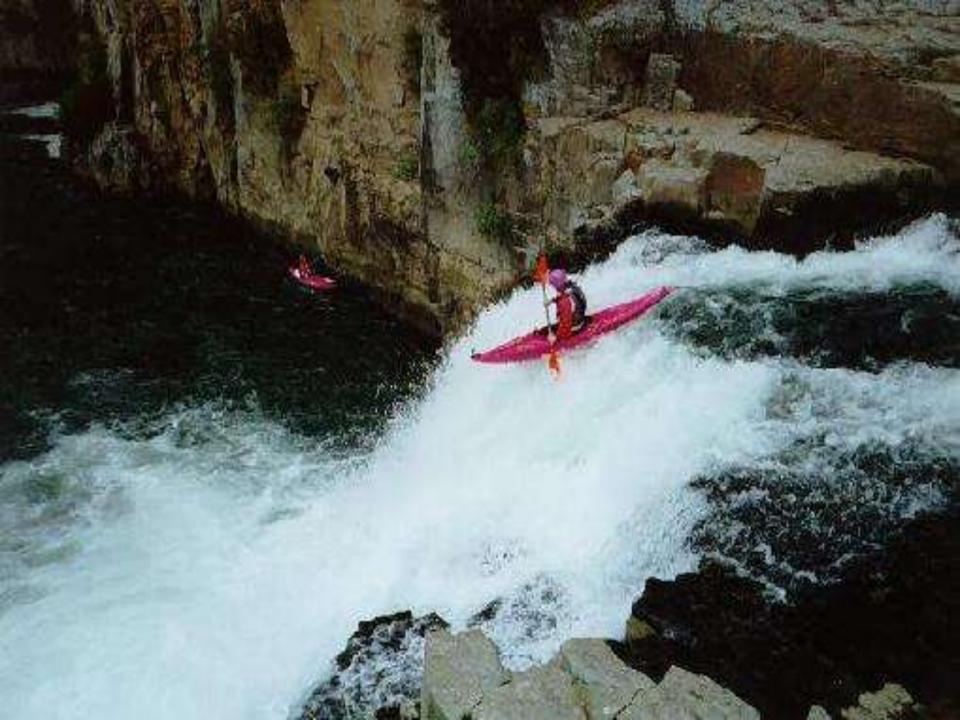
CPRof combining work and care









Who Cares?





Challenges

Care recipient

- Lost in medical jargon
- Loss of identity and independence
- FRUSTRATION!!!
- Anger, grief over loss and struggle to accept change
- Anxiety / Depression
- Loneliness / Isolation

<u>Caregiver</u>

- Lost in medical jargon
- Loss of identity and independence
- FRUSTRATION!!!
- Anger, grief over loss and struggle to accept change
- Anxiety / Depression
- Loneliness / Isolation

My study

Caring for Caregivers developing critical success factors that are associated with positive outcomes for informal caregivers of people with disabilities or chronic illness



Quantitative Survey

content & design

Literature Review establishes Best Practice themes

Qualitative caregiver interviews

CPR Context

New Zealand

- 1.1 million had a disability (24%) (Stats NZ 2014)
- aged 65 = / >
 59% were disabled
 13% of total population
 projected to double (26%) by 2060
- 10% of the population are caregivers
- 1 in 8 NZ workers are informal caregivers
- Workers aged 35 64 years a greater proportion of working caregivers (61%) compared to general population (50%)
- Increased demand for caregivers













Why support caregivers?

cP_R Perception

Common caregiving themes:

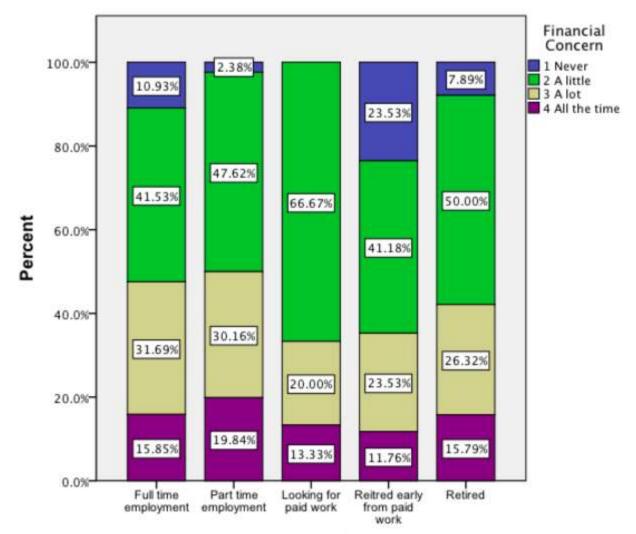
- large impact on lives
- battling the system
- all consuming

"There was an awful lot of interruption to my working day"

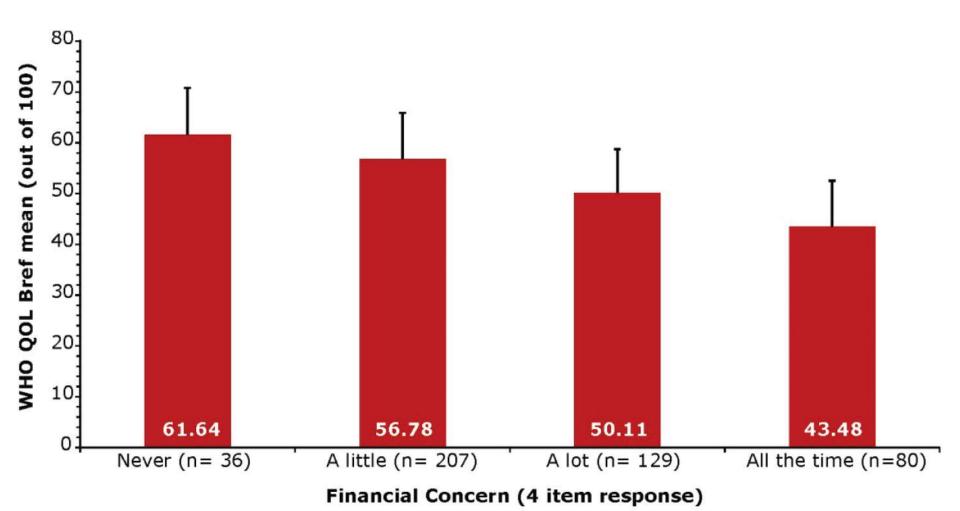
Perception

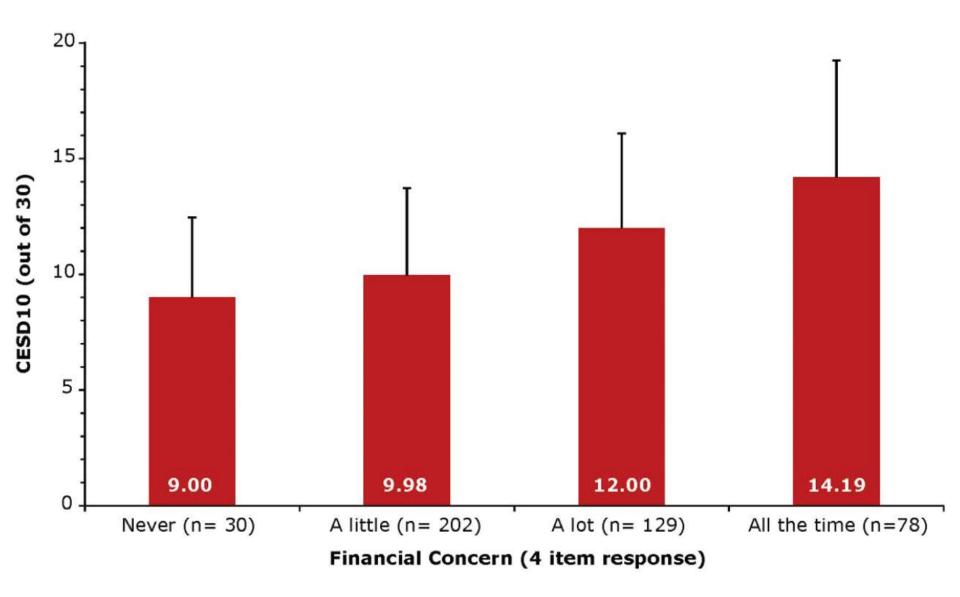
Caregivers (663) paid work impacted:

- 40% hindered ability to work to full potential
- 61% altered or gave up paid work
- 31% impossible to work despite the desire



Employment Status





Perception

- Limitation to developing the nationally consistent and effective service has been the implementation through 20 DHBs not as a single national process
- Required effective, integrated and cost effective home-based service to meet the ever-growing needs of New Zealanders both in volume and in acuity levels (Graeme Titcombe, August 2015 - recipient of a lifetime achievement award at the 2015 Home and Community Health Association Conference Awards NZ)

Perception

Caregiver issues:

- Need increased cohesiveness and access to services 24% 379 responses
- Difficulty obtaining assistance from government agencies 38% 663 respondents.
- Employers were sympathetic but did nothing to help 21% of caregivers 288 respondents

CPR Recommendations

Caregivers in paid work want:

- Employers to respond to their stress
- Stress management strategies
- Flexible work hours

Working caregivers (403 responses) reported:

- Stress of juggling paid work & care 77%
- Inflexible work hours 32%

Recommendations

Formal services must adequately meet user needs – carers & care recipients

Caregivers in paid work want support services to be:

Flexible Affordable

Suitable Reliable

Working caregivers (403 respnses) identified service issues:

Inflexible 24% Expense 21%

Unreliable 25% Unsuitable 31%

Recommendations

- Caregivers with extensive support enjoy a better QoL & less depression
- Sole caregivers more likely poorer QoL & depression than caregivers with extensive support from friends, family & social services
- Within Maori culture caregiving is the whānau (extended family) responsibility
- Pakehas higher burden than Maori (57% / 40% respectively)
- Maori more likely provide unpaid support
- (Ministry of Social Development, 2008)
- . Institutionalisation is rare amongst Maori (Boyd, 2009; Collins, 2008; Ministry of Health, 2004)

CPR saves lives

- Identifying working caregivers needs enables targeted initiatives
- A collective community attitude to caregiving as in the Maori tradition allows caregiving to be shared through a collaborative extensive support network

The purpose of CPR is to support life. The lives of caregivers and care recipients need our support.

Maori proverb: He aha te mea nui o te ao, he tangata he tangata





What is the most important thing in the world, it is the people, the people, the people



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University of Auckland, New Zealand Professor Matthew Parsons Associate Professor Nicolette Sheridan and Doctor Diane Jorgensen