Exploring the role of home care organizations in the composition and functioning of mixed care networks of frail older adults

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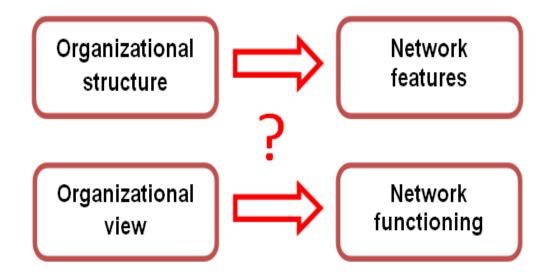


- Mixed care network = informal & formal caregivers (Geerts, 2010)
- Relevance & prevalence increases
- Differ in size, composition, contact and coordination
 - Impact of care receiver and informal caregiver (Jacobs et al, forthcoming; Tonkens et al, 2008)
 - Impact of home care organizations?



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By looking at:



THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (1) Organizational structure

Mechanistic

- Hierarchic
- Centralization of knowledge
- Top-down communication
- Differentiation & formalization of tasks

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(Burns & Stalker, 1961)
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Organic

Flat

- Distribution of knowledge
- Lateral communication
- Redefinition of tasks in interaction

(Burns & Stalker, 1961)

Mechanistic elements in home care organizations, 'new' organizational forms are increasingly signaled

(Da Roit, 2012; Kim, 2011; Van der Boom, 2008; Van Dalen, 2010).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (2) Organizational view on informal caregivers

- Carer as resource
 - First informal care
- Carer as co-worker
 - Cooperation
- Carer as co-client
 - Cooperation, support, well-being
- Superseded carer
 - Relieving informal caregiver

(Twigg 1989; Twigg & Atkin, 1994)







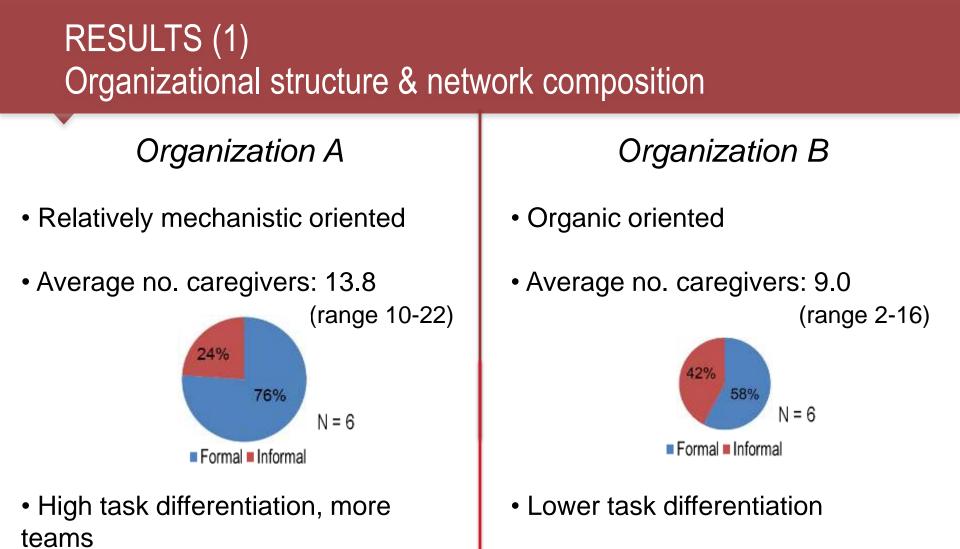
- Research project: Care networks of frail older adults
- 8 home care organizations & 3 voluntary organizations
- Semi-structured interviews with
 - 75 older adults
 - 94 informal caregivers
 - 102 professionals



*National care for the elderly program

METHODS (2)

- 12 mixed care networks from 2 home care organizations
- Organizational structure & view on informal caregivers (informants & policy documents)
- Information about mixed care networks:
 - Size, % formal & informal caregivers (older adult & caregivers)
 - Task differentiation (older adult & caregivers)
 - Frequency communication formal & informal caregivers (formal caregivers)
 - Evaluation of communication and cooperation between formal and informal caregivers (formal & informal caregivers)



Organization of work processes from organization A requires more formal caregivers

RESULTS (2) View on informal caregivers & functioning of networks

'Carer as co-client' frame in organization A & B

But in practice:

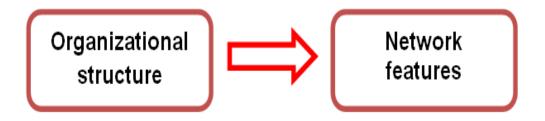
- Low frequency of communication
- 'No cooperation'
- No support offered to informal caregivers

Suggestions for improvements

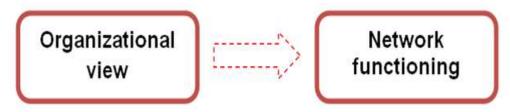
- Initiative for additional tasks
- Stability in no. of caregivers
- More contact

Resp: 'Well, I think they should at least make some more contact, yes, with regard to what they will be doing, or yes, what can be done. Or whatever.' Interv: 'What you could do or...?' Resp: 'Yes! Or in any case, when something is the matter, that there is at least consultation. But now they just do.' *Trends* found:

• Organizational structure leads to different network features. Mechanistic organization needs more professionals when care needs of older adults are comparable



 Organizational view on informal caregivers is not seemingly reflected in functioning of mixed care networks



- Efficiency & costs of care delivery
- Consultation between formal and informal caregivers?
 - One formal and one informal caregiver (Jacobs et al, forthcoming)
- Discrepancy organizational policy and daily work practices
 - Work processes in line with organizational policy?
 - Role of individual professionals in policy development and application?

Questions?

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