

**Elderly people : the priority given to  
home care**

***Formal care /informal care in Europe***

**Diane Lequet-Slama**

**Ministry of Health**

**Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs**

**DREES**

## **A few data on the social risk of dependency in European countries**

- 2008 : People aged 60 and over represented 22,7% of the population (EU25)
- 2008 : People aged 80 and over represented 4,5%
- It is expected that the percentage of people aged 60 and over will increase to 27,2% in 2020 and 34,8% in 2040 ; people aged 80 and over will increase to 5,8% in 2020, 9,2% in 2040
- Source : Eurostat

## A few data on care

- Nearly 30% of the persons aged over 50 with disabilities did not receive any care
- Around 50% receive only informal care but there are important variations according the countries : from 25% in the Netherlands to 59% in Greece
- (Source : SHARE, Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, people aged over 50)

# What do we intend by Long Term Care

- A difficult distinction to establish for public action and to determine the Authority concerned :
  - - Cure
  - - Care
  - - Support
- In this presentation, we will refer only to Care

# A basic typology

– Three Types of care regime :

- The Scandinavian group and the Netherlands, a public type model
- The Continental model, a mixed model
- The Mediterranean model, a family model

## The individualistic Scandinavian Group + the Netherlands

- A majority of public formal care
- Individuals have primary responsibility for expressing their care needs
- The public sector is the main responsible for persons with disabilities who need care
- Intervention increasingly concentrated on those most severely in need
- *New trends in Sweden, the Netherlands*

# The Continental model

- A mix formal care / informal care
- The role of the nuclear family of the frail person to take in charge the responsibility of care
- The role and the influence of Personal Budget in recent trends
- An important increase of the numbers of people receiving care in France, Germany
- Germany, Austria : important informal care

# The Mediterranean model

- A high level of informal care
- The role of the extended family for taking in charge the responsibility of care
- The lack of public services
- *New trends : - in Spain, the 2007 reform*
- *- development of migrations to take care of the elderly*

## The case of Sweden

- The Adel Reform, 1992
- Home care services to fewer but more care for persons with extensive care needs
- Decentralization and Privatization of the care services for elderly
- An important increase of informal help (Is Sweden joining Mediterranean countries ?)

## The evolution of the Netherlands

- The introduction of the concept of “*usual care*” in the reform of the AWBZ, the universal long term care insurance
- The public sector has no more the duty to provide care to a dependent person if she/he lives with someone capable to take in charge her/his care

## Spain, a new universal scheme for long term care, 2007

- *Systema para la Autonomia y Atencion a la Dependencia, SAAD*, law dec 14/2006, implemented in 2007
- Financed by the Central State and the Autonomous communities (regions) half/half
- A Territorial Council of SAAD to fix the national list of services for each level of disability

# Spain, a new universal scheme for long term care, 2007

- *3 levels of dependency :*
- - highly dependents (who need help 24h/24)
- - seriously disabled (who need help 2 or 3 times a day)
- - moderately disabled (who need help once a day)
- *each level subdivided in 2 gradations of care services needed*
- *Three steps to take in account the needs*
- - 2007 for highly dependents
- - 2010 for seriously disabled
- - 2015 for moderately disabled

## Spain, a new universal scheme for long term care, 2007

- For each level of dependency : *a catalogue of services in kind guaranteed* in the whole country ; if no public formal care available a cash-for-care budget
- - a copayment of users according to their income and their property

## To conclude ...

- In all European countries :
- A shift to take in charge only the most dependents
- Formal and informal care are no longer considered as alternative solutions but as complementary activities
- Decentralization and privatization
- An important growth of informal care in Northern and Continental European countries
- Back to family, a trend partially linked to the Personal budget