

*Expert Meeting on “Monitoring Long Term Care of the Elderly”
Jerusalem, September 6-9, 2009*

Strategic dimensions for the provision of LTC in the context of European elder care regimes

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6: Sextant Group / 50+ Hellas, Athens, Greece.

Contents of presentation

Introduction:

- data sources
- a conceptual model of elder care
- elder care regimes in Europe: an update

Relevant dimensions for home care provision:

-  **care demand:**
- health related needs
 - socio-economic needs

- b. care provision:**
- informal care
 - formal care

Final remarks

1. Introduction: data sources

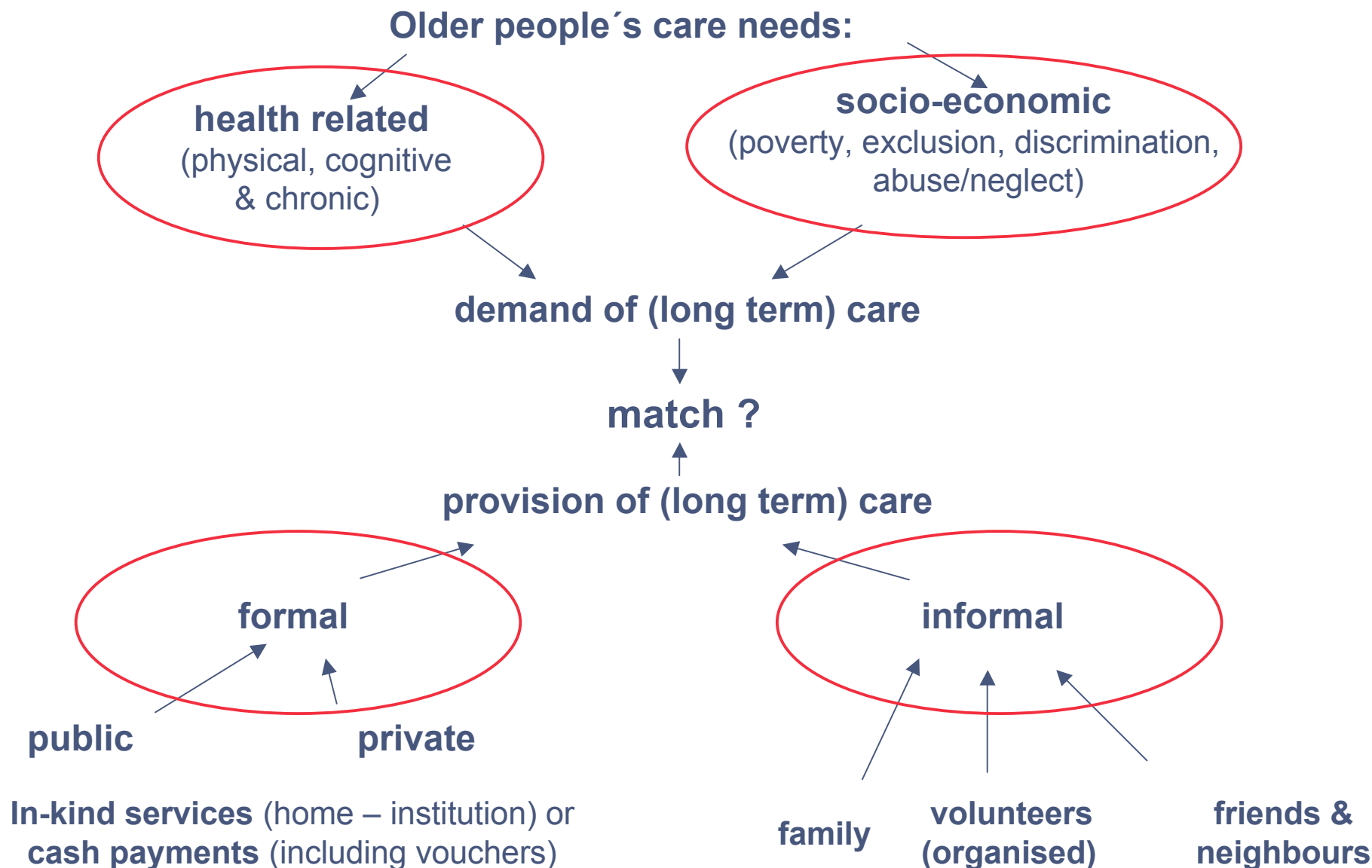
- **the EUROFAMCARE study (2004-2005):**

- **topic:** situation of family care of older people in Europe
- **methodology:** 1.000 face-to-face interviews per country
- **countries:** Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Sweden, UK
- **web-site:** www.uke.uni-hamburg.de/eurofamcare

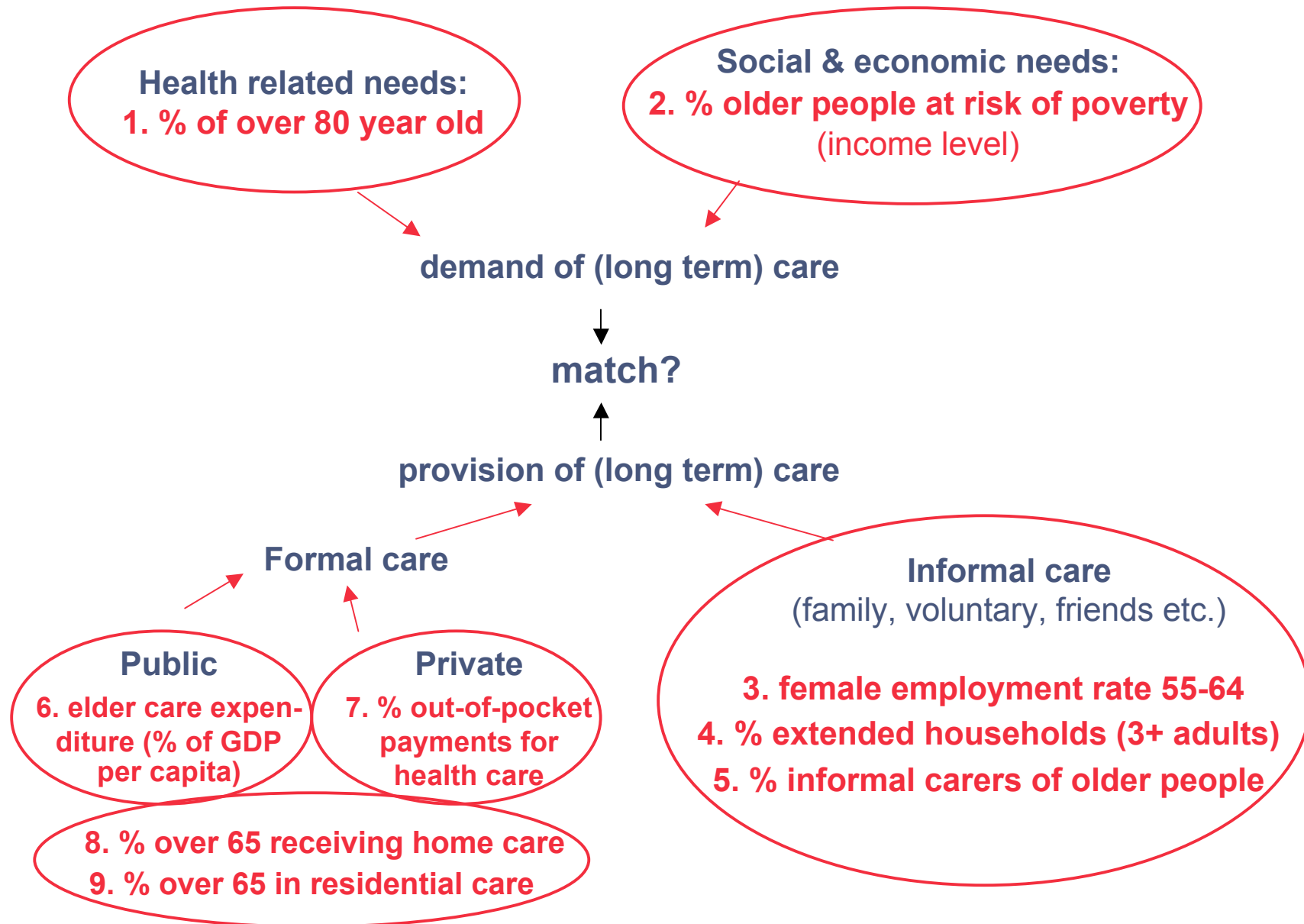
- **sources of macro-data for country clusters (2003-05):**

- EUROSTAT;
- EUROBAROMETER;
- WHO-Europe;
- EPC (DG-ECFIN).

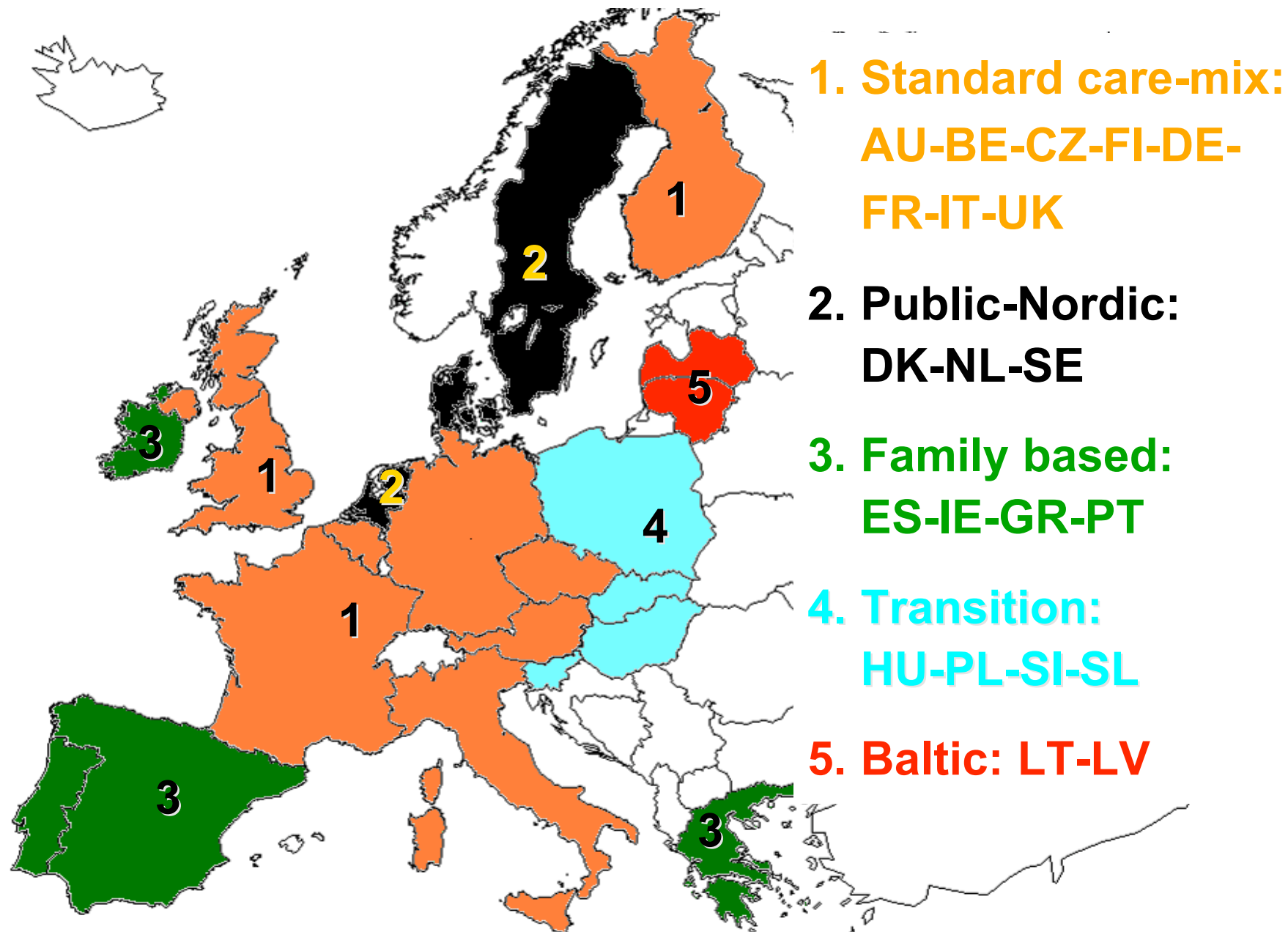
Conceptual model of LTC demand & provision



Possible LTC indicators for elder care



LTC country clusters/regimes



Characteristics of LTC country clusters/regimes

Macro-indicators	Country clusters/regimes				
	Standard care-mix	Public-Nordic	Family based	Transition	Baltic
Demand of care:	Medium-high	Medium	High	Medium-low	Medium-low
Health related: oldest-old population	+	+	=	-	-
Economic: Older people at risk of poverty	=	-	+++	--	-
(Income level: GDP per capita)	(+)	(++)	(=)	(--)	(--)
Informal care provision:	Medium-low	Low	Medium	High	High
Female employment rate in 55-64 old (-)	=	--	=	++	-
Diffusion of extended households	-	--	+	++	++
Diffusion of informal care to older people	=	=	-	-	++
Formal care provision:	Medium	High	Low	Low	Very low
Public expenditure on elder care	-	+++	---	--	---
Out of pocket payments for health care	-	--	++	=	+++
Older people receiving home care	=	+++	--	---	---
Older people in residential care	+	+	-	-	-

Characteristics of LTC country clusters/regimes

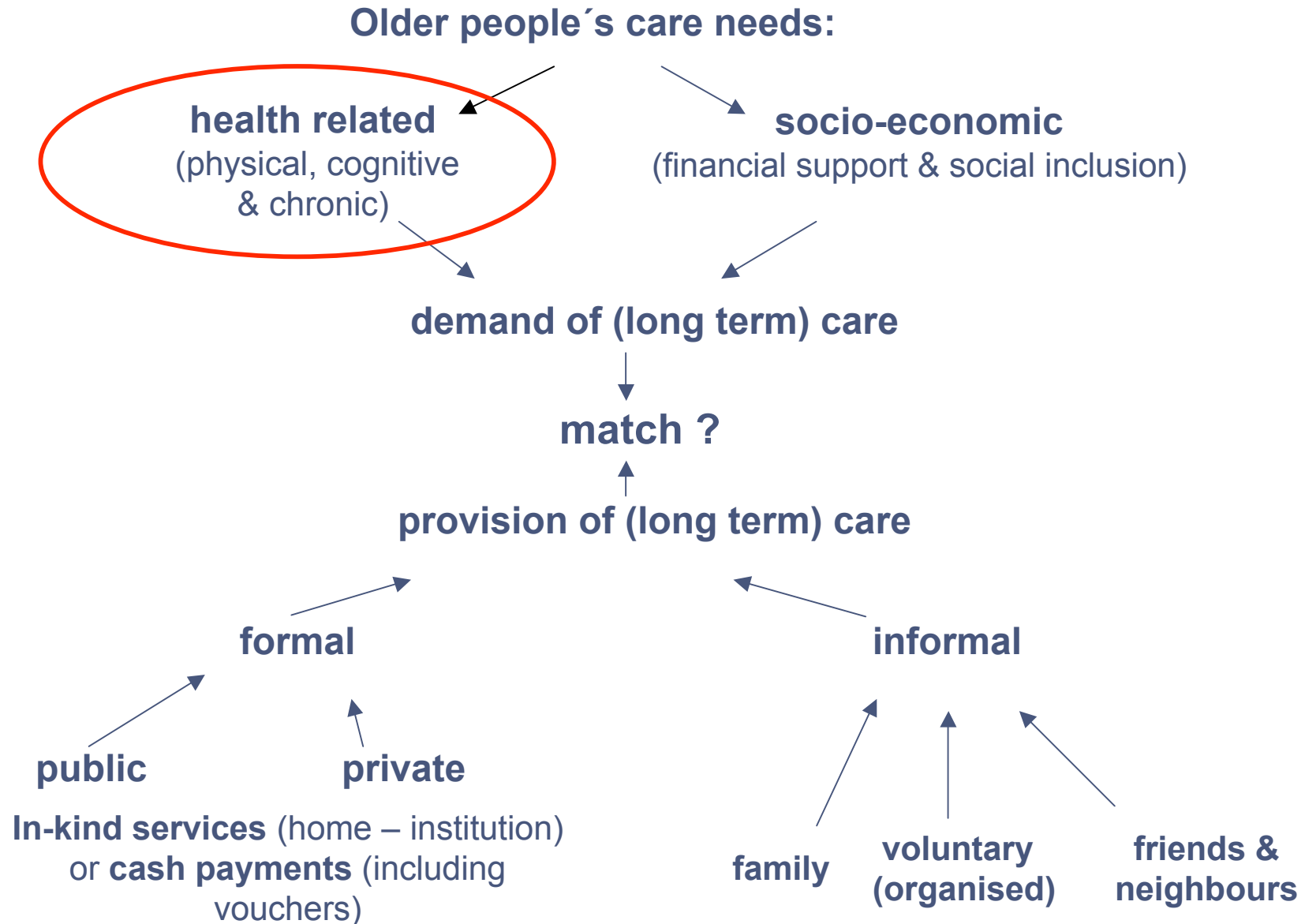
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Older people in residential care	+	+	-	-	-

Elder care country-clusters & care regimes

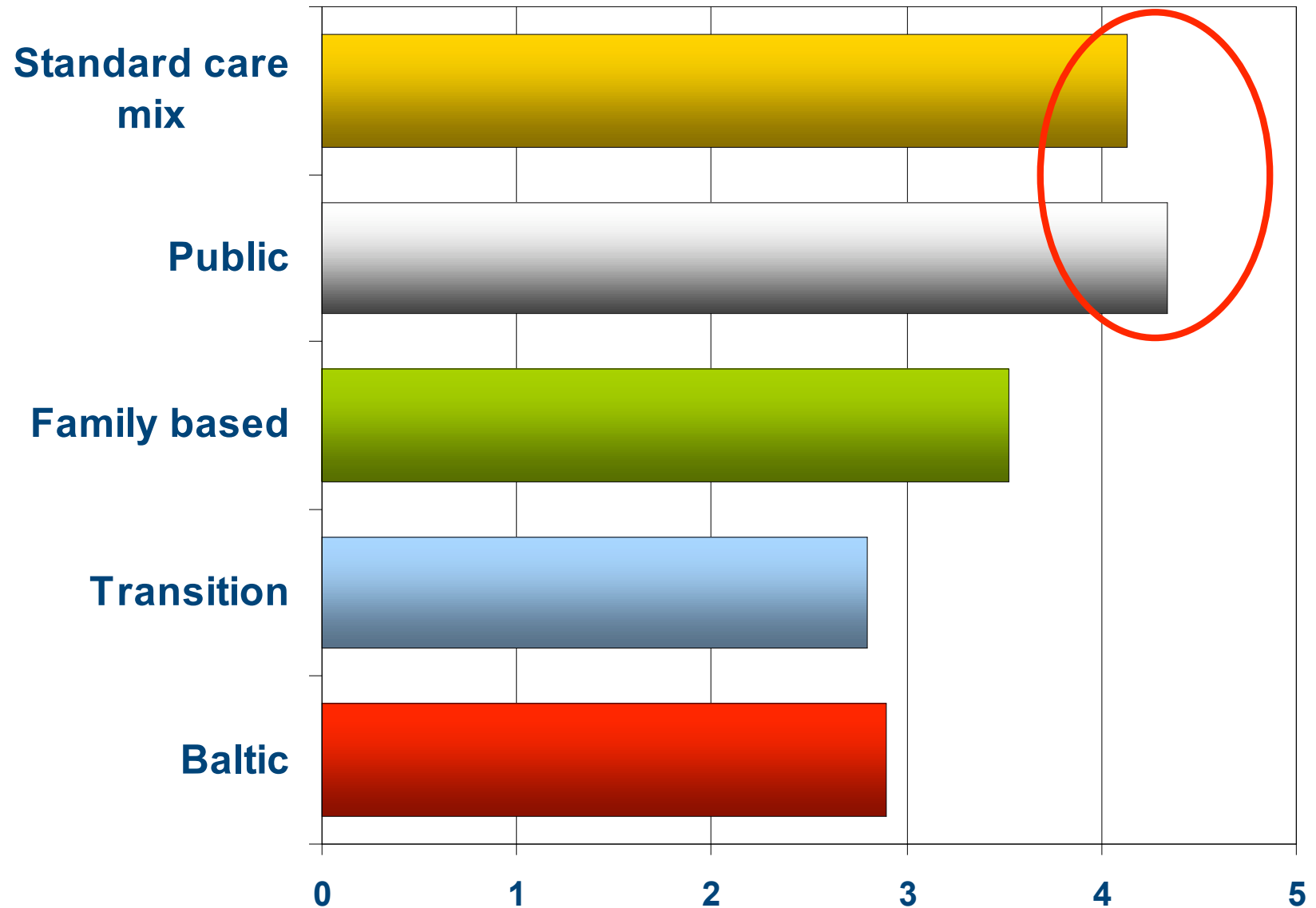
Micro-data provided by the EUROFAMCARE project:

Country cluster	Care regime	EUROFAMCARE
1: standard care-mix	Conservative-corporatist (Bismarkian-type)	Germany
	Familistic	Italy
	Liberal-residual (Beveridge-type)	United Kingdom
2: public-nordic	Nordic-Scandinavian	Sweden
3: family based	Familistic	Greece
4: transition	Transition	Poland
(5: Baltic)	(Transition)	-

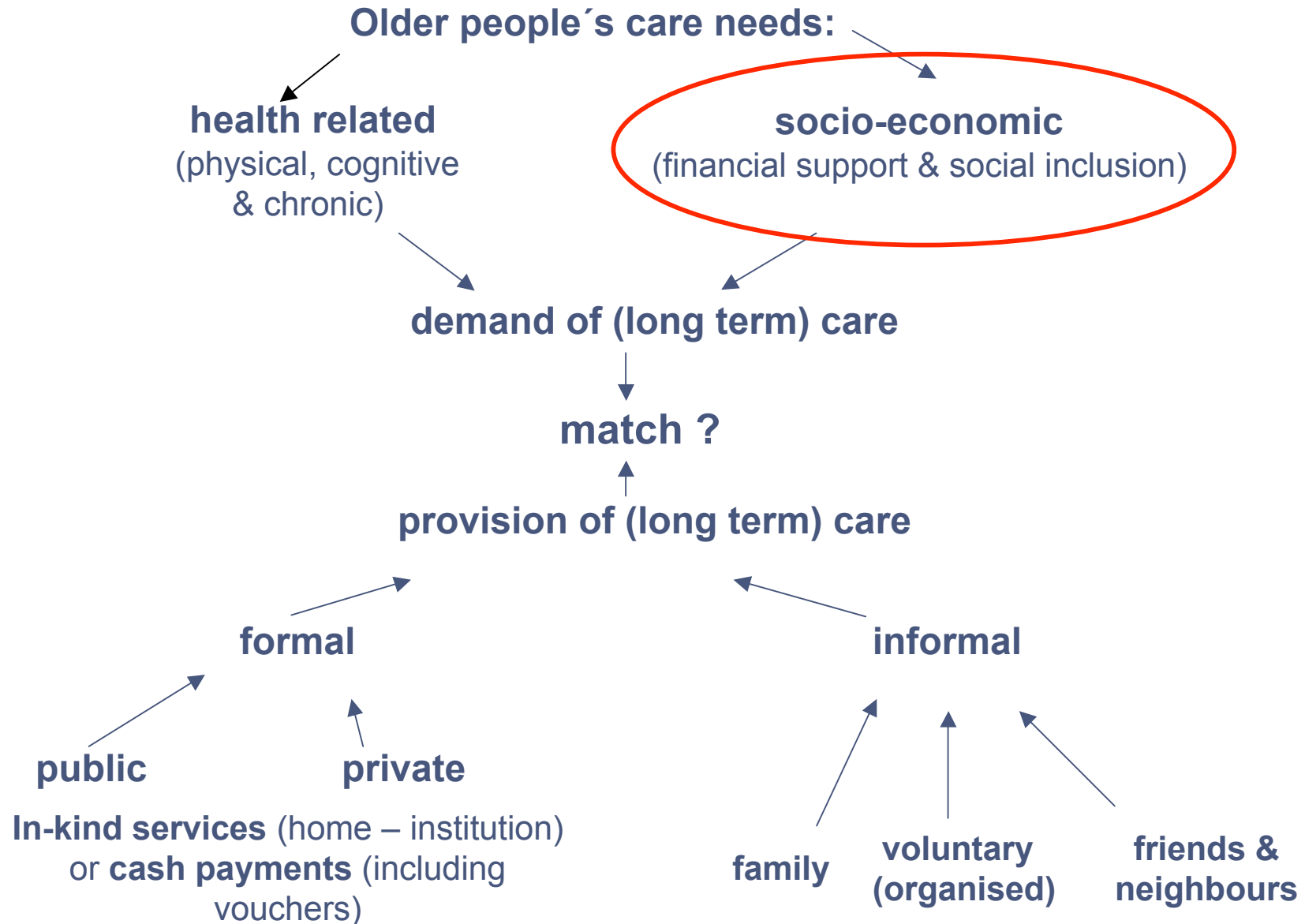
2a. Care demand: health related needs



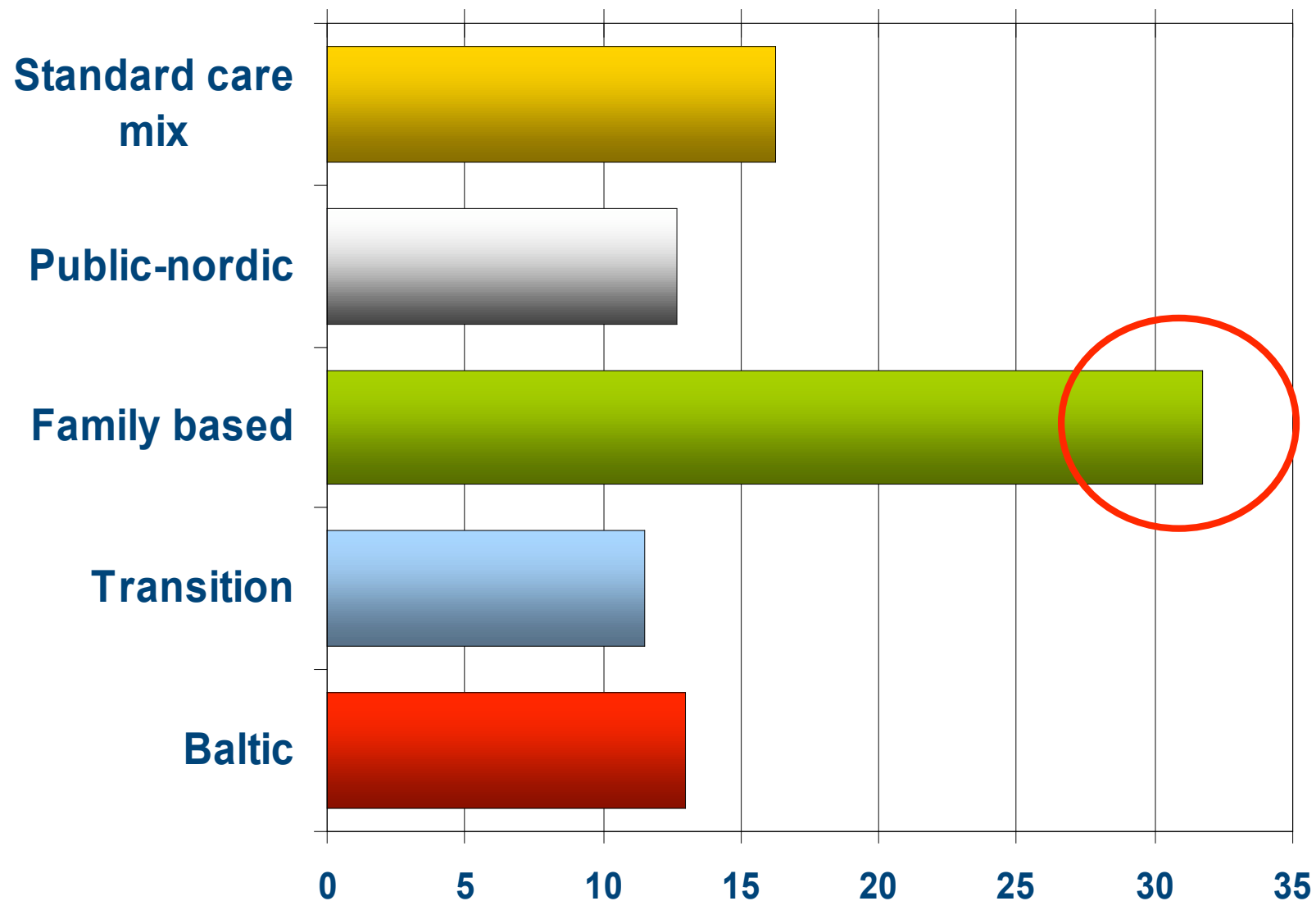
Over 80 year old population (% on total)



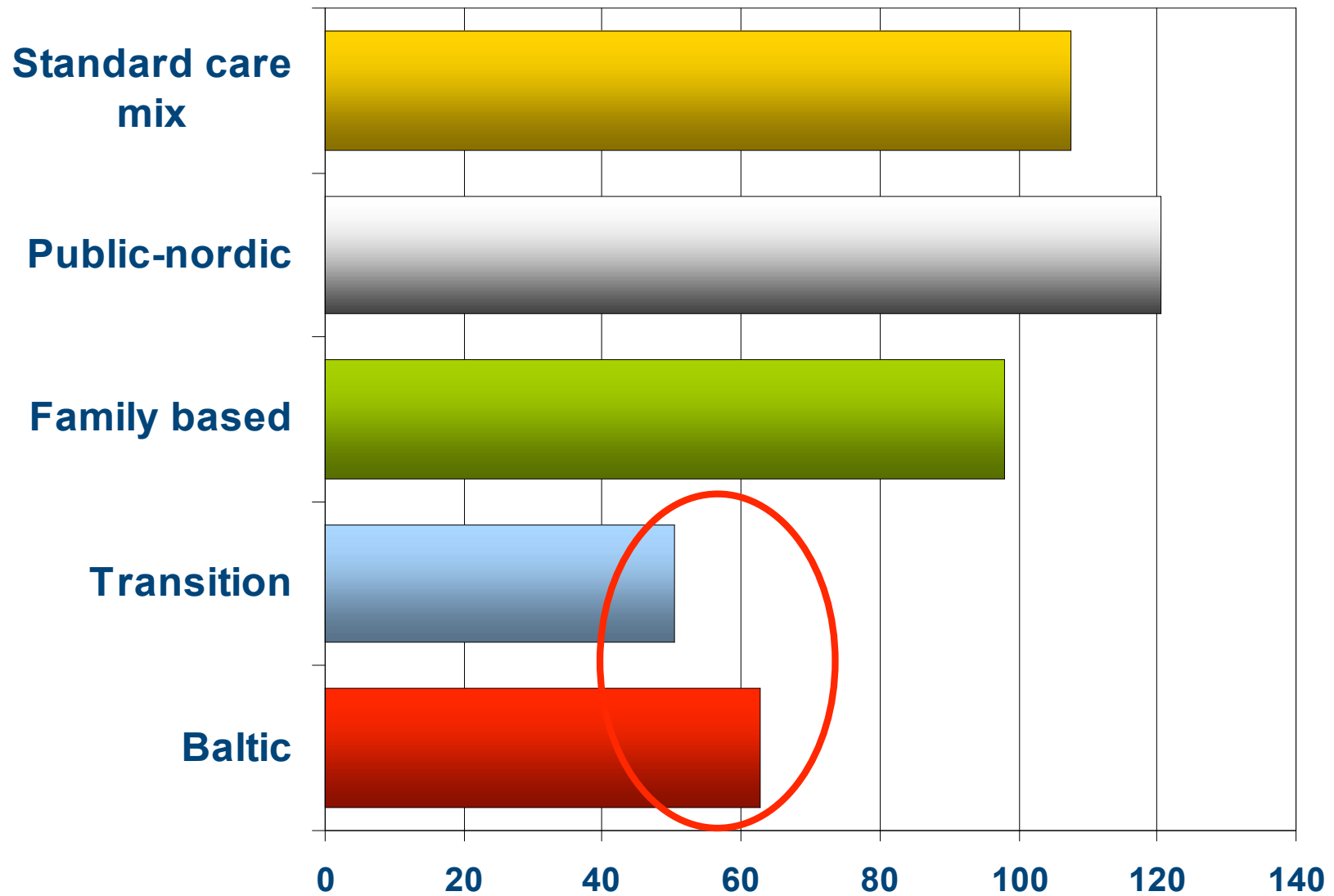
2a. Care demand: socio-economic needs



Older people at risk of poverty (% on total)

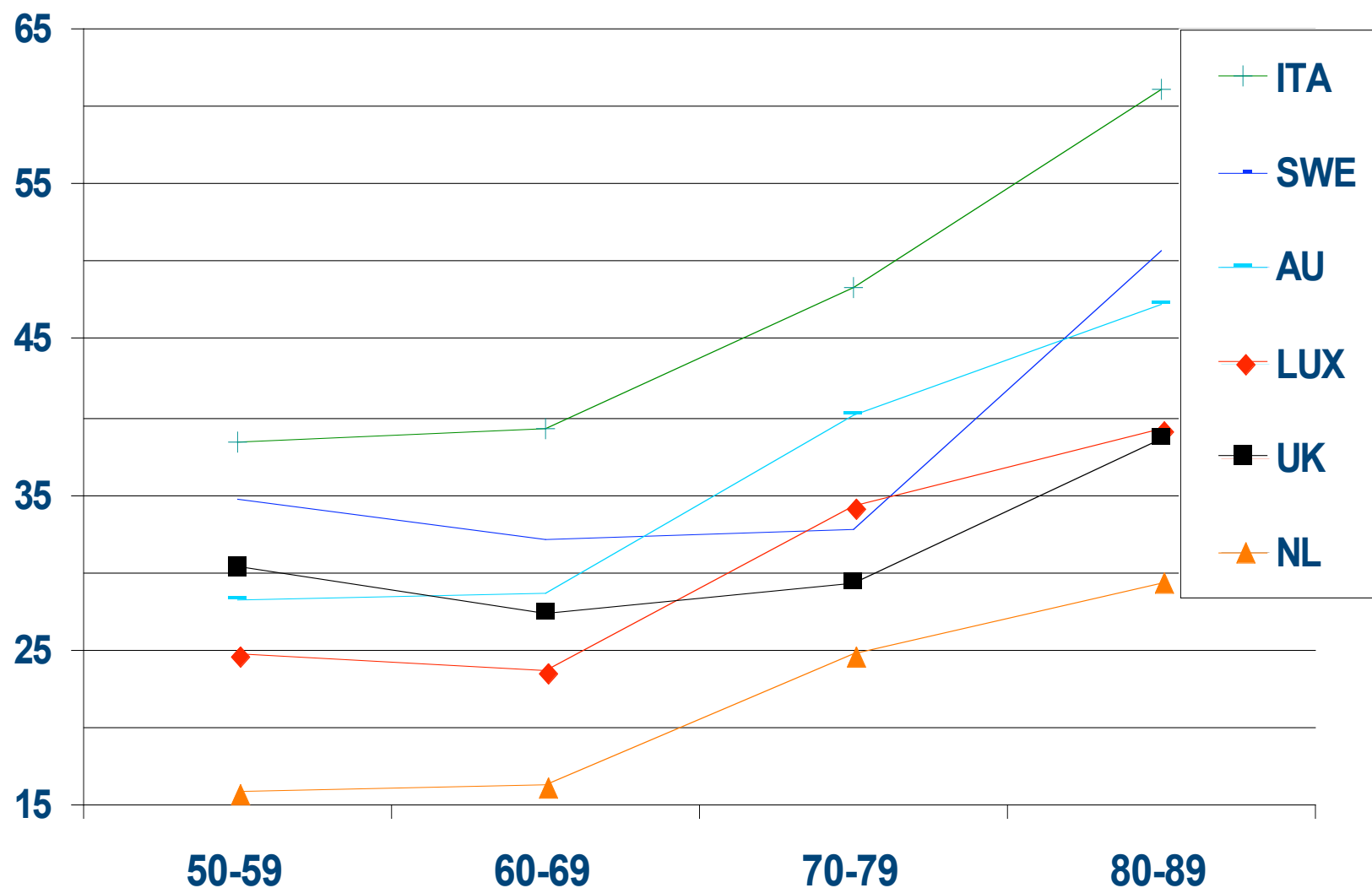


Income level (GDP per capita as % of EU-average)



Diffusion of loneliness

(“feeling lonely often or sometimes”, by age group, in %)

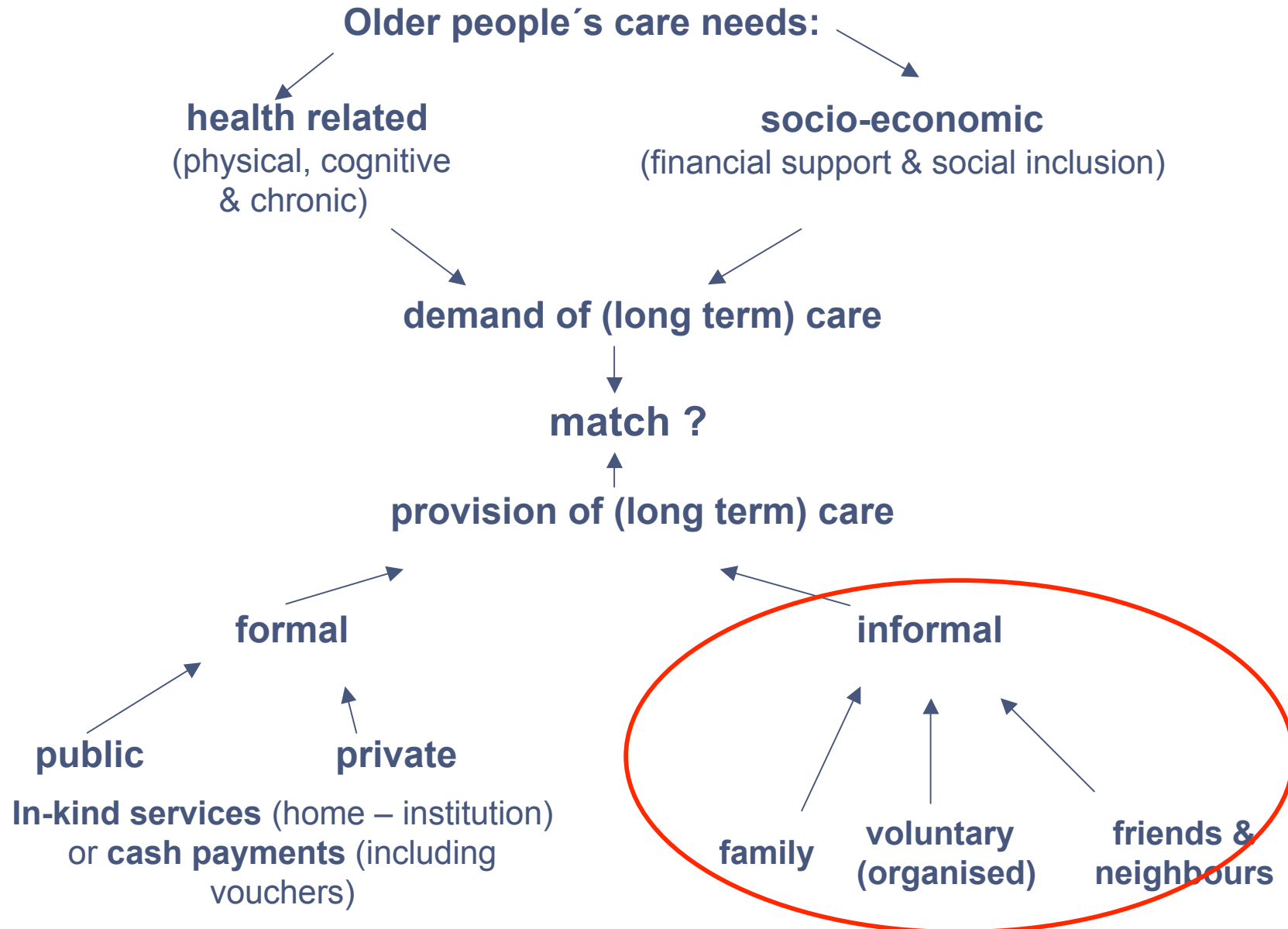


Source: ESAW (European Study on Adult Well-being) 2003

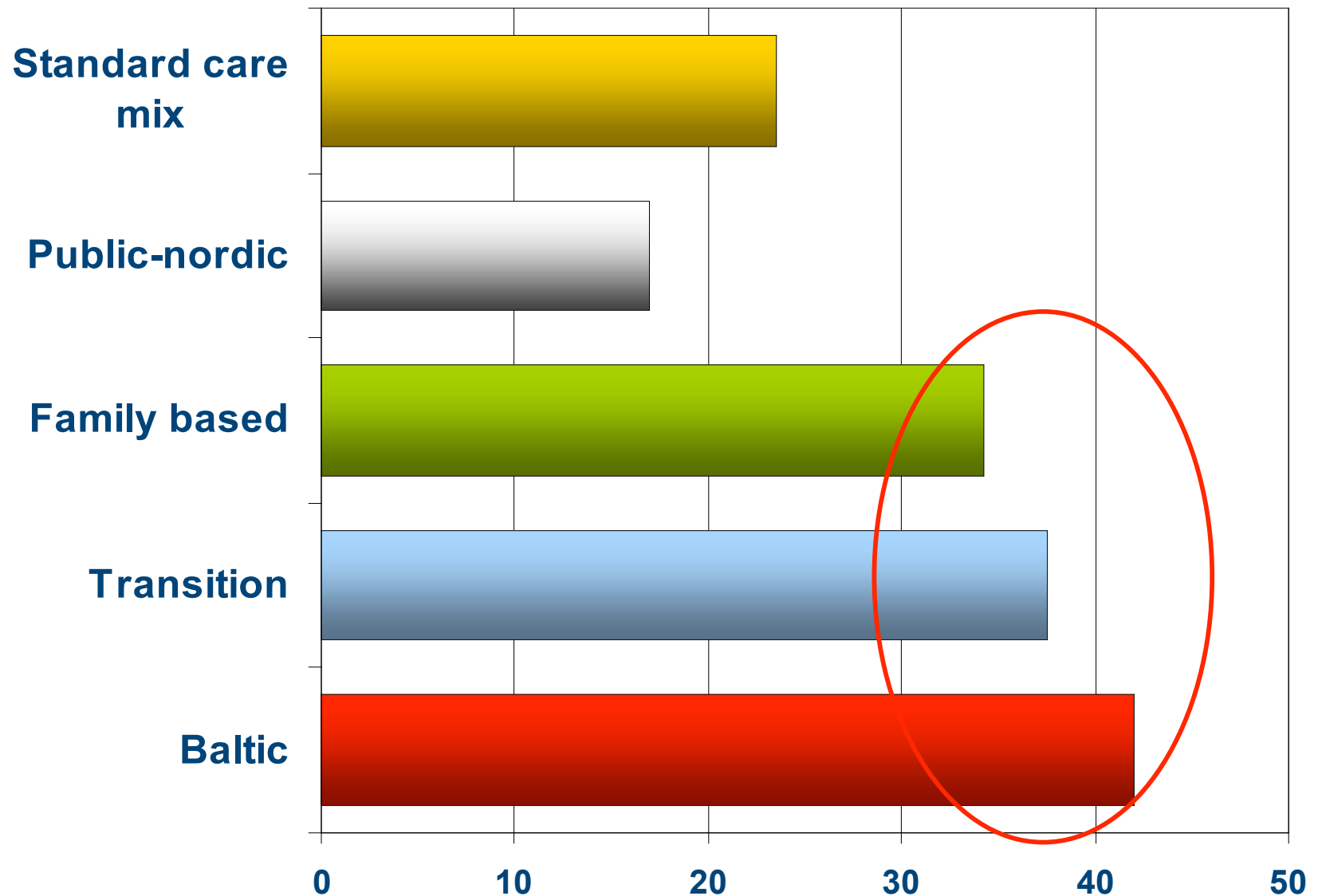
Message 1: priorities for LTC emerging from the demand side:

- **family based:** to fight income inequality
- **transition & Baltic:** to improve general economic conditions, also through international cooperation
- **all countries:** improve social integration of older people.

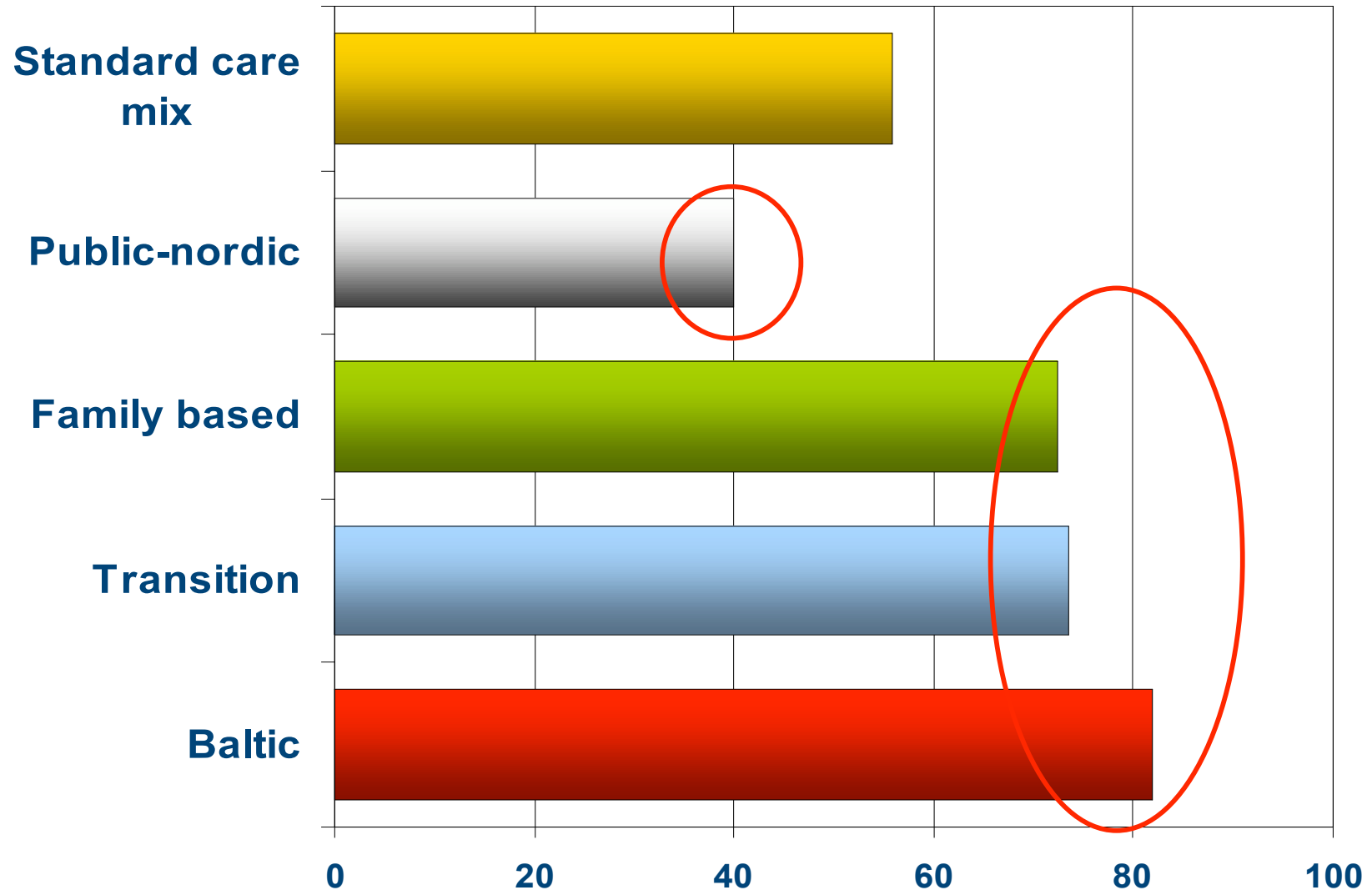
2b. Care provision: informal care



Households with three or more adults (in %)

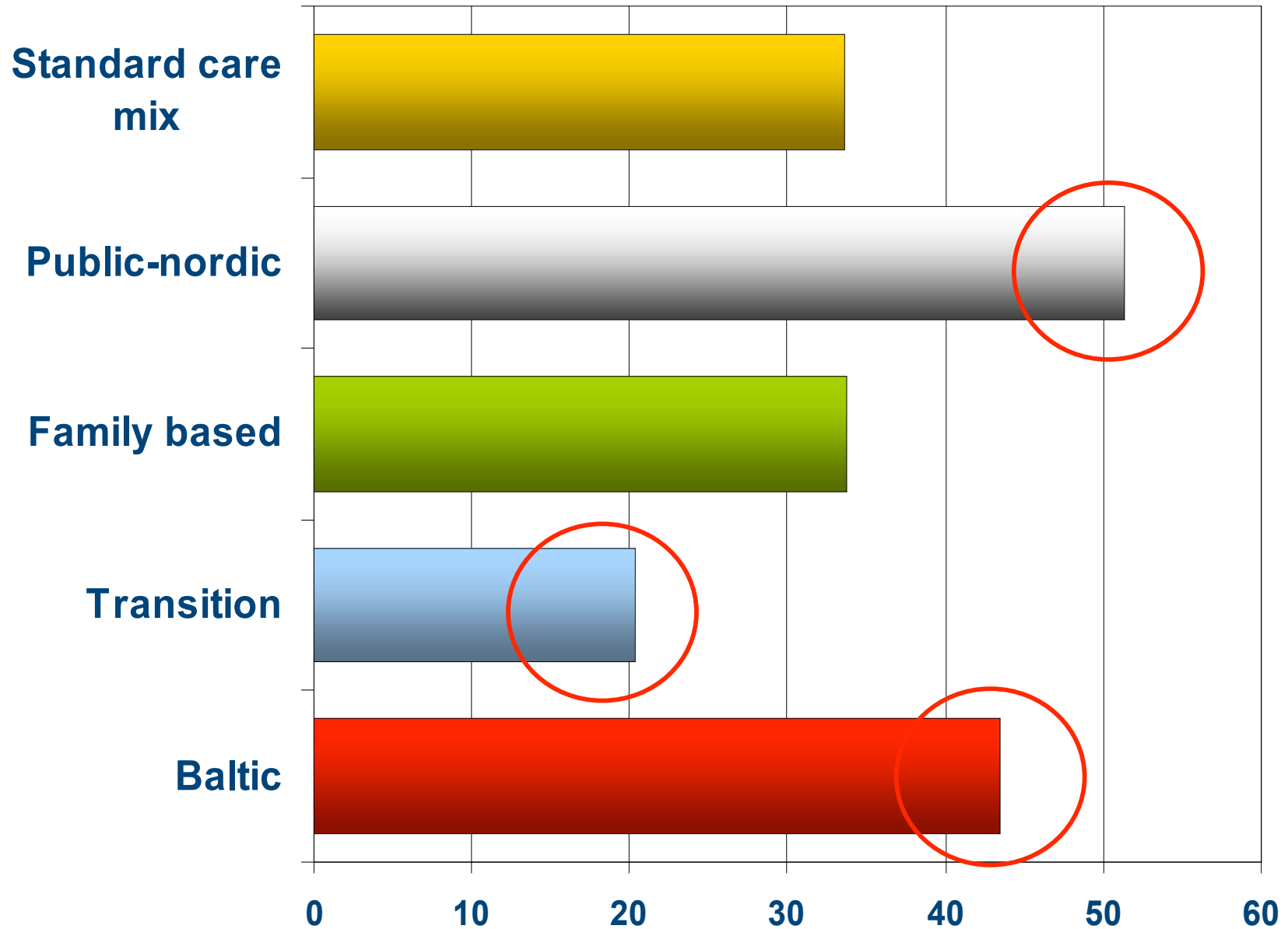


Yes, working adults should look after their elderly parents* (in %)

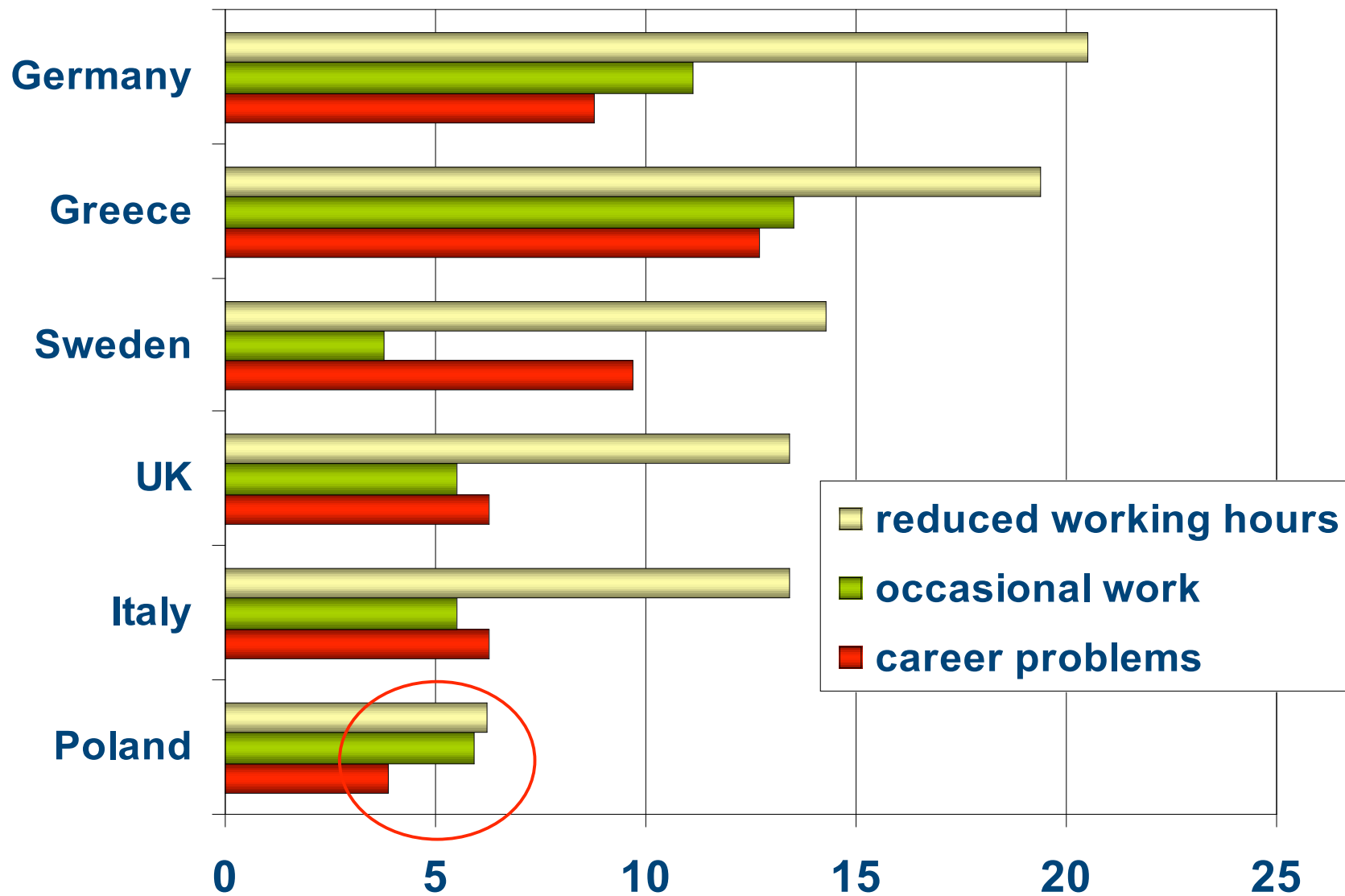


Source: EUROBAROMETER („If, in the future, working adults would have to look after their elderly parents more than nowadays, would you say that this would be rather a good thing or rather a bad thing?“, Alber & Köhler 2004)

Female employment rate of 55-64 year old (in %)

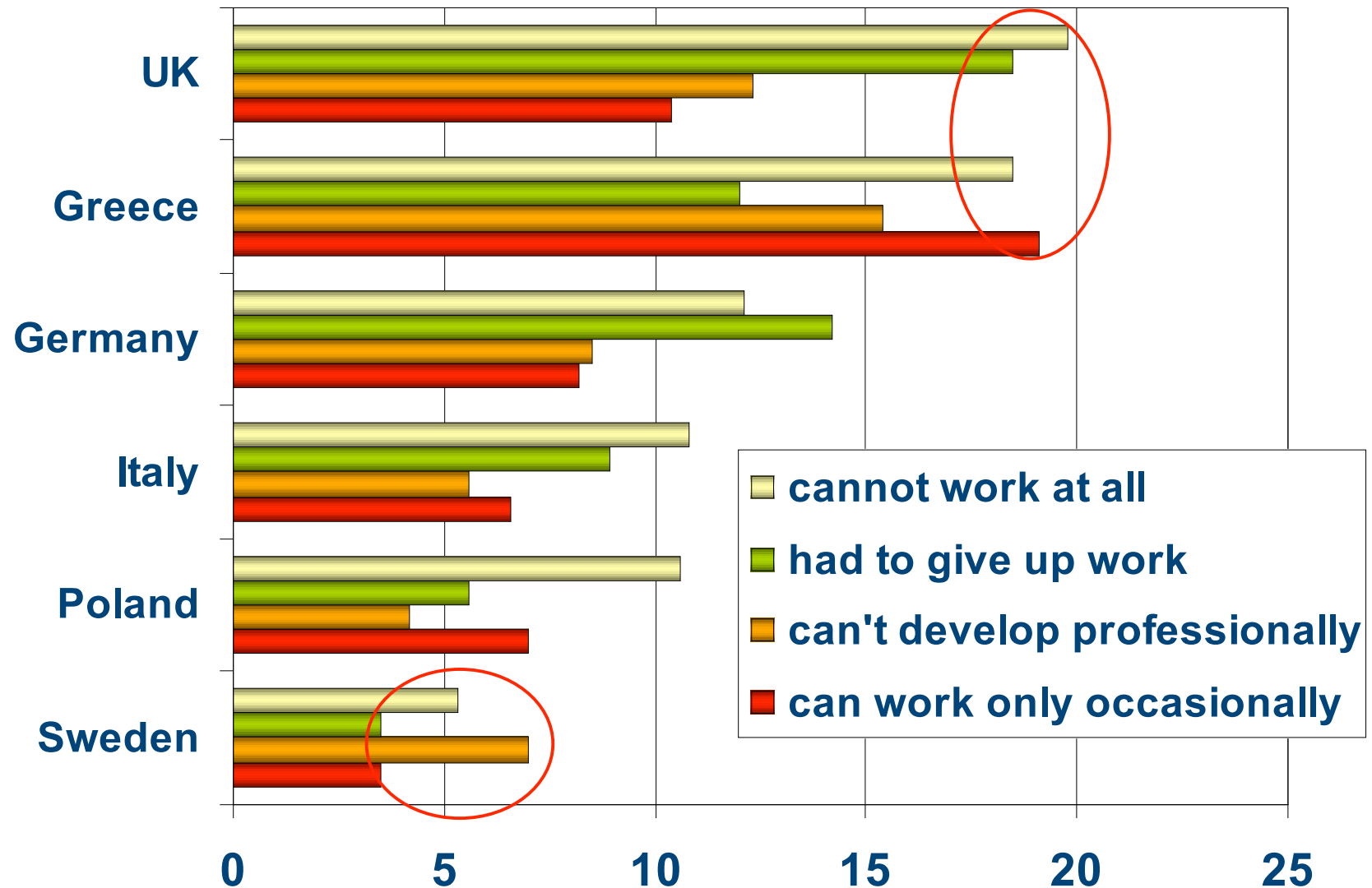


Restrictions reported by **employed** carers (in %)



N = 4427; only carers ≤ 65 years

Restrictions reported by **not employed** carers (in %)

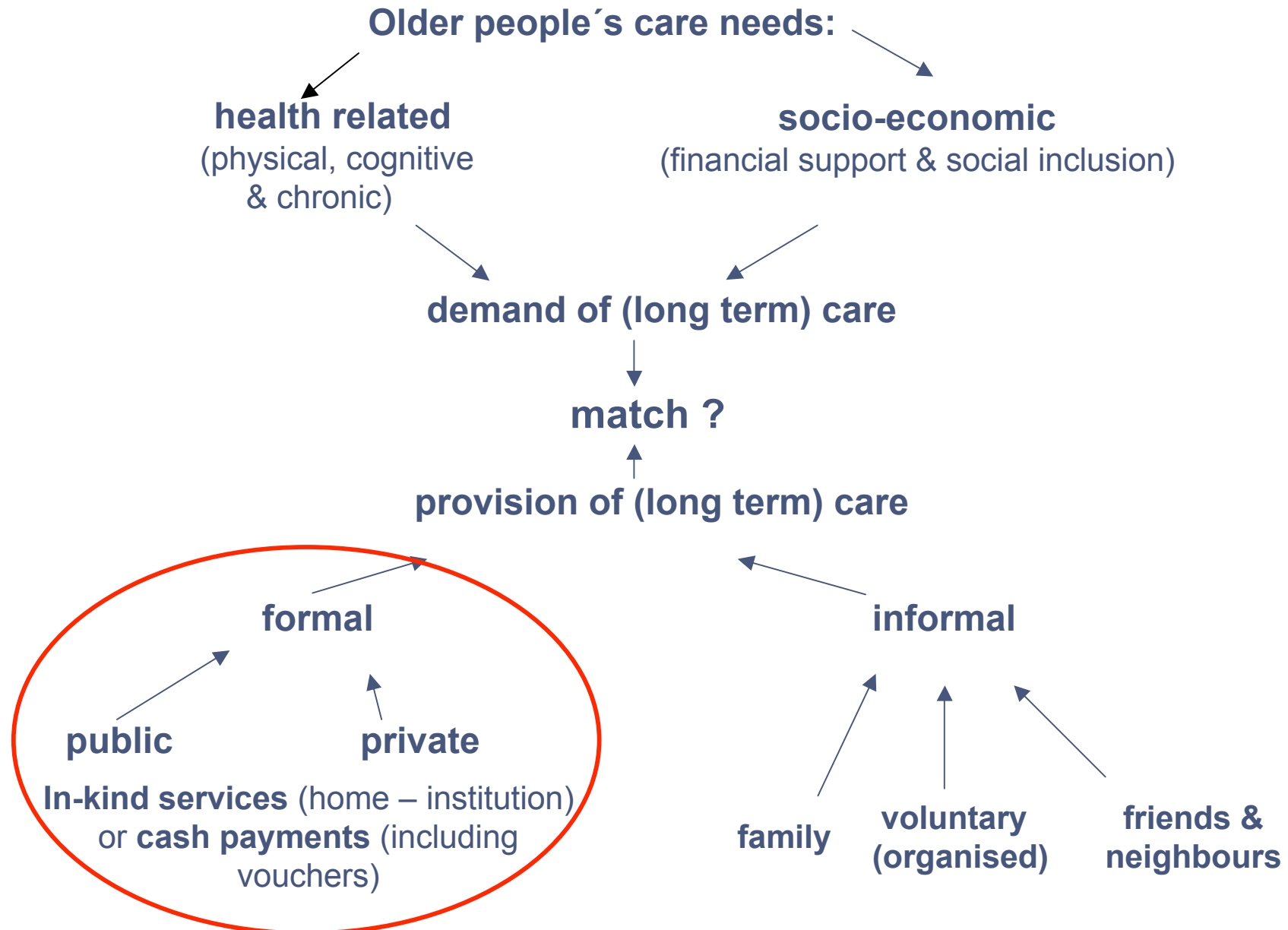


N = 2093; only carers ≤ 65 years

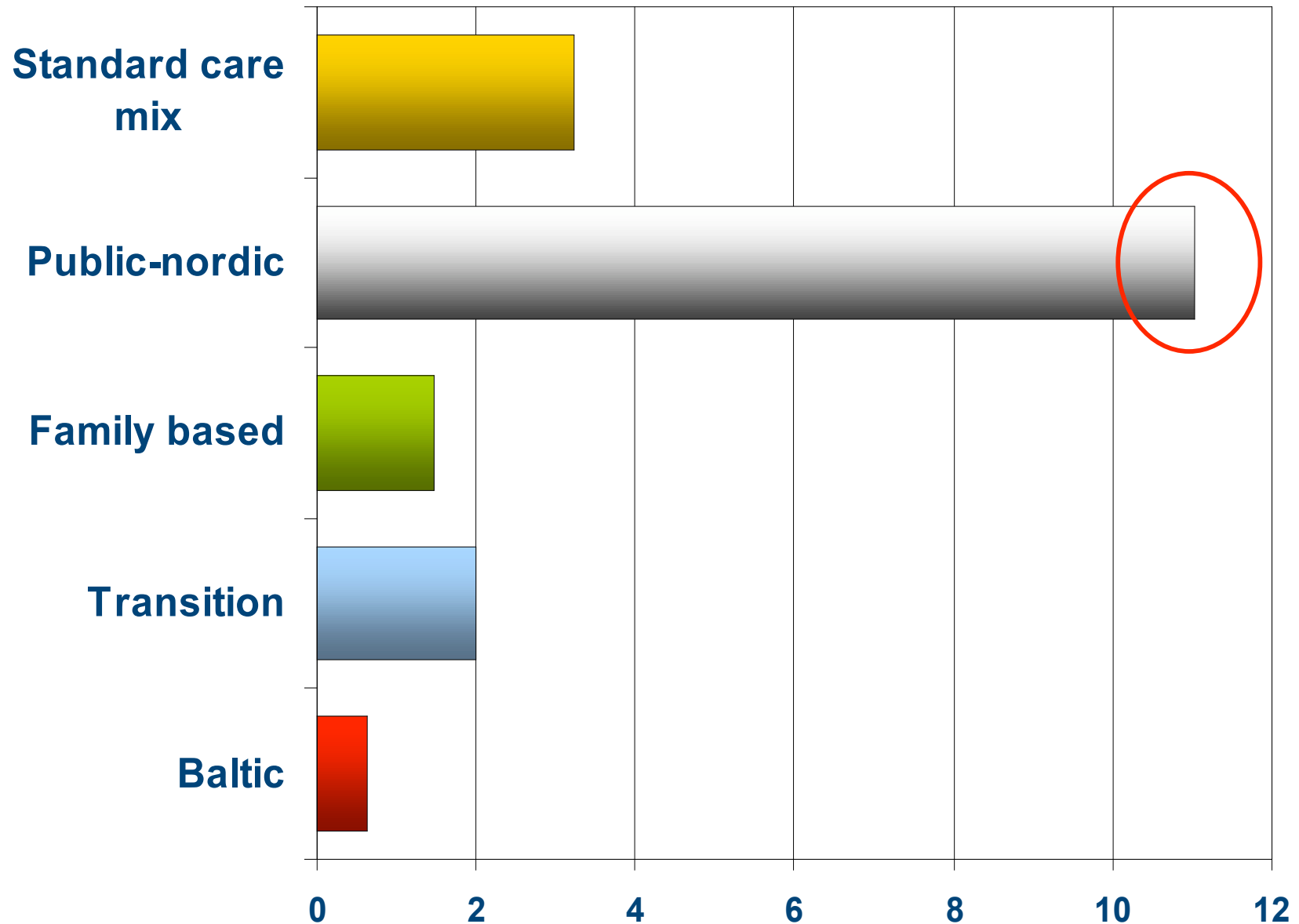
Message 2: it is crucial to strengthen measures to better reconcile paid work and informal elder care, by acting both on:

- the **labour market**, by improving care leaves, flexible working hours etc.;
- the **care sector**, by strengthening support services, including respite and home care.

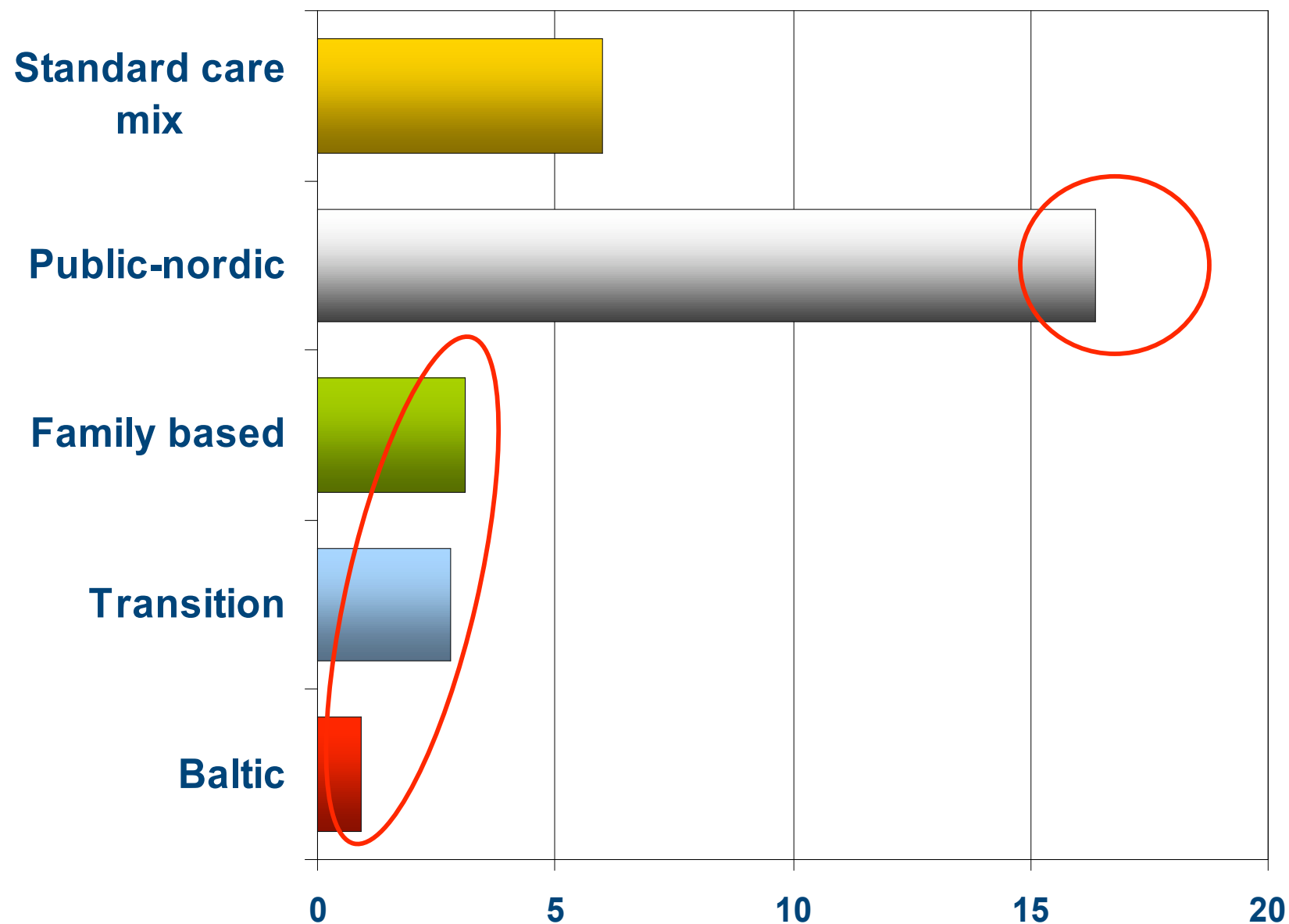
2b. Care provision: the formal sector



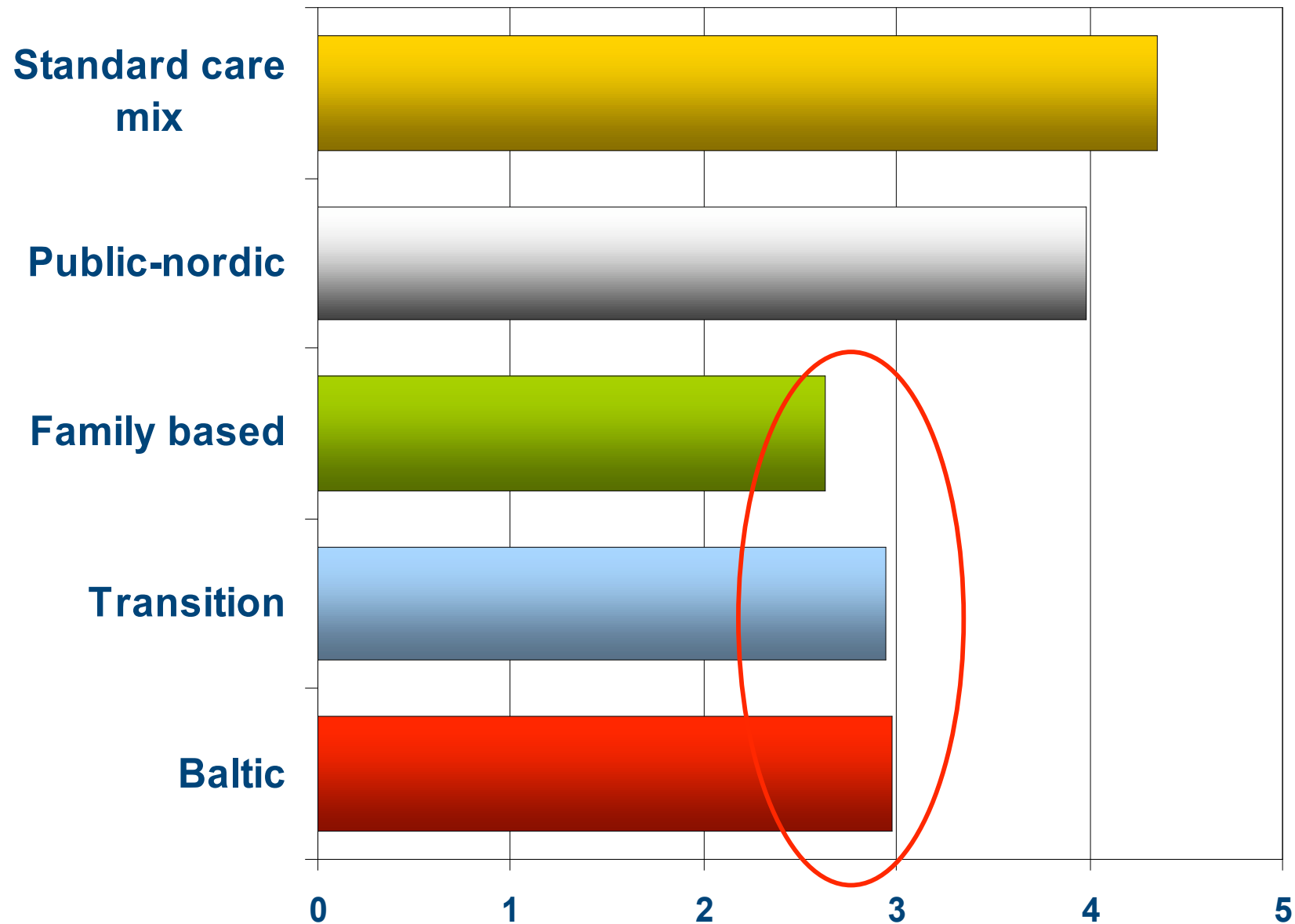
Elder care expenditure (as % of per capita GDP)



Over 65 year old people receiving home care (in %)

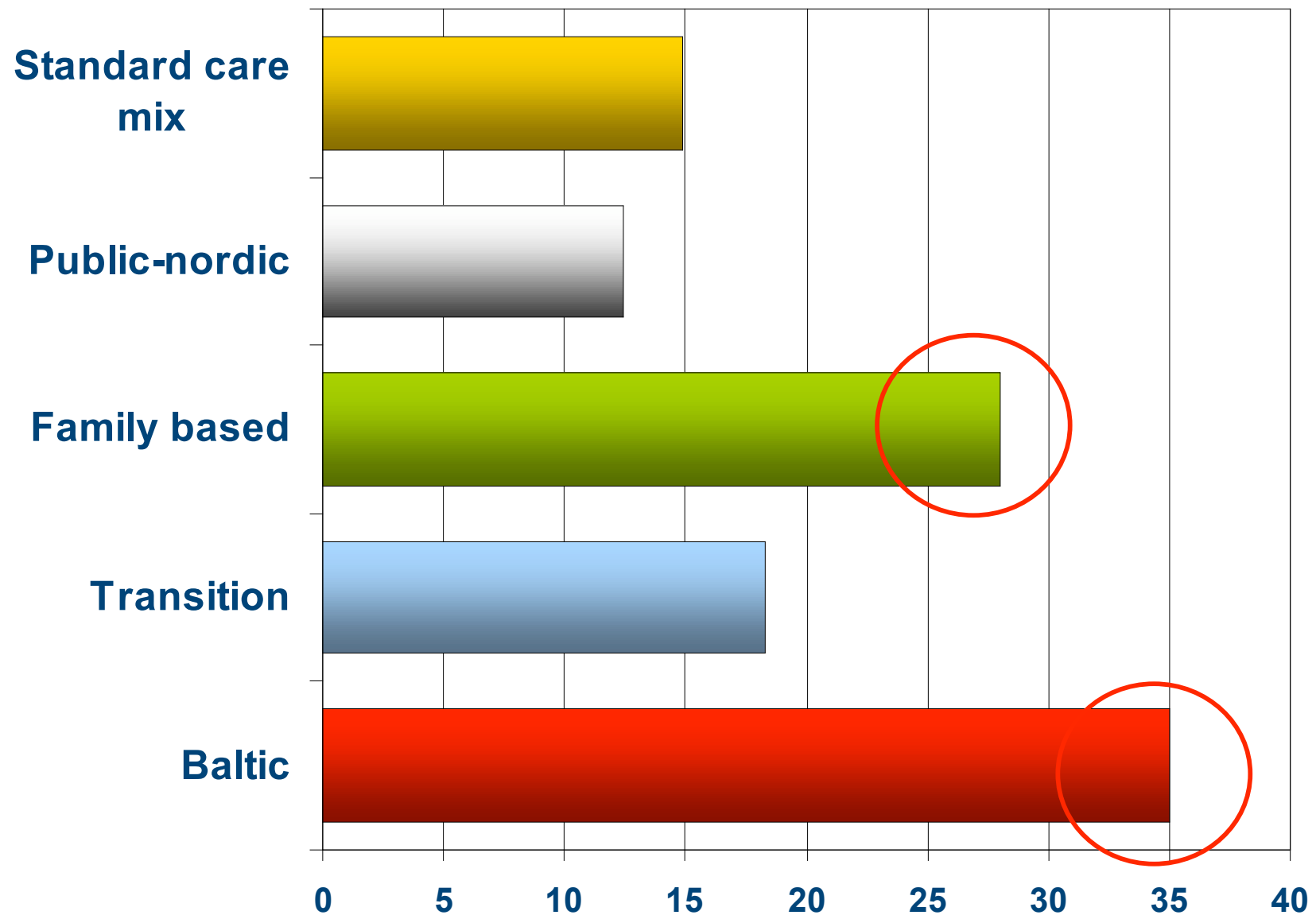


Over 65 year old people in residential care (in %)



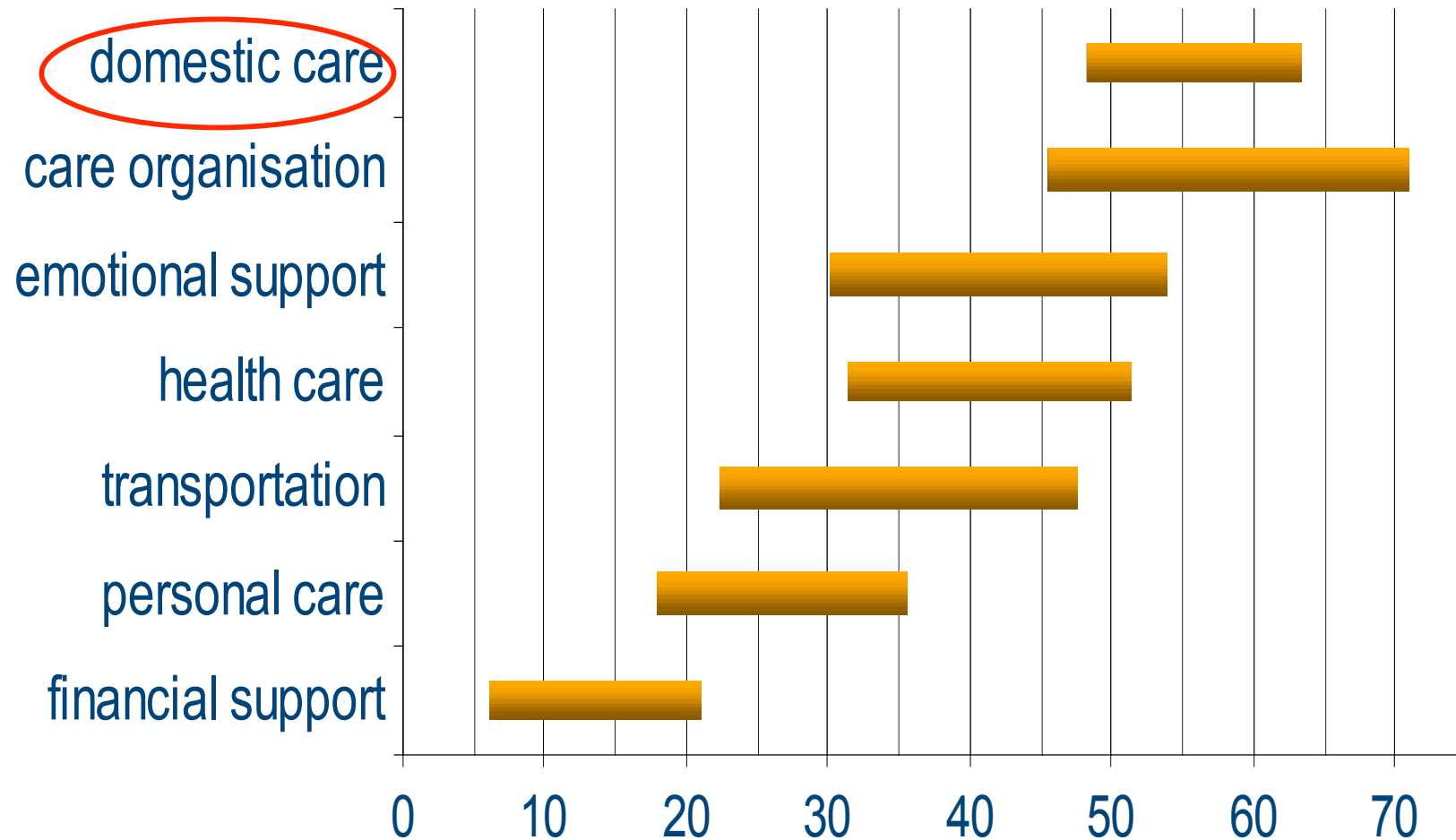
Private health care expenditure

(out of pocket payments as % of total expenditure)

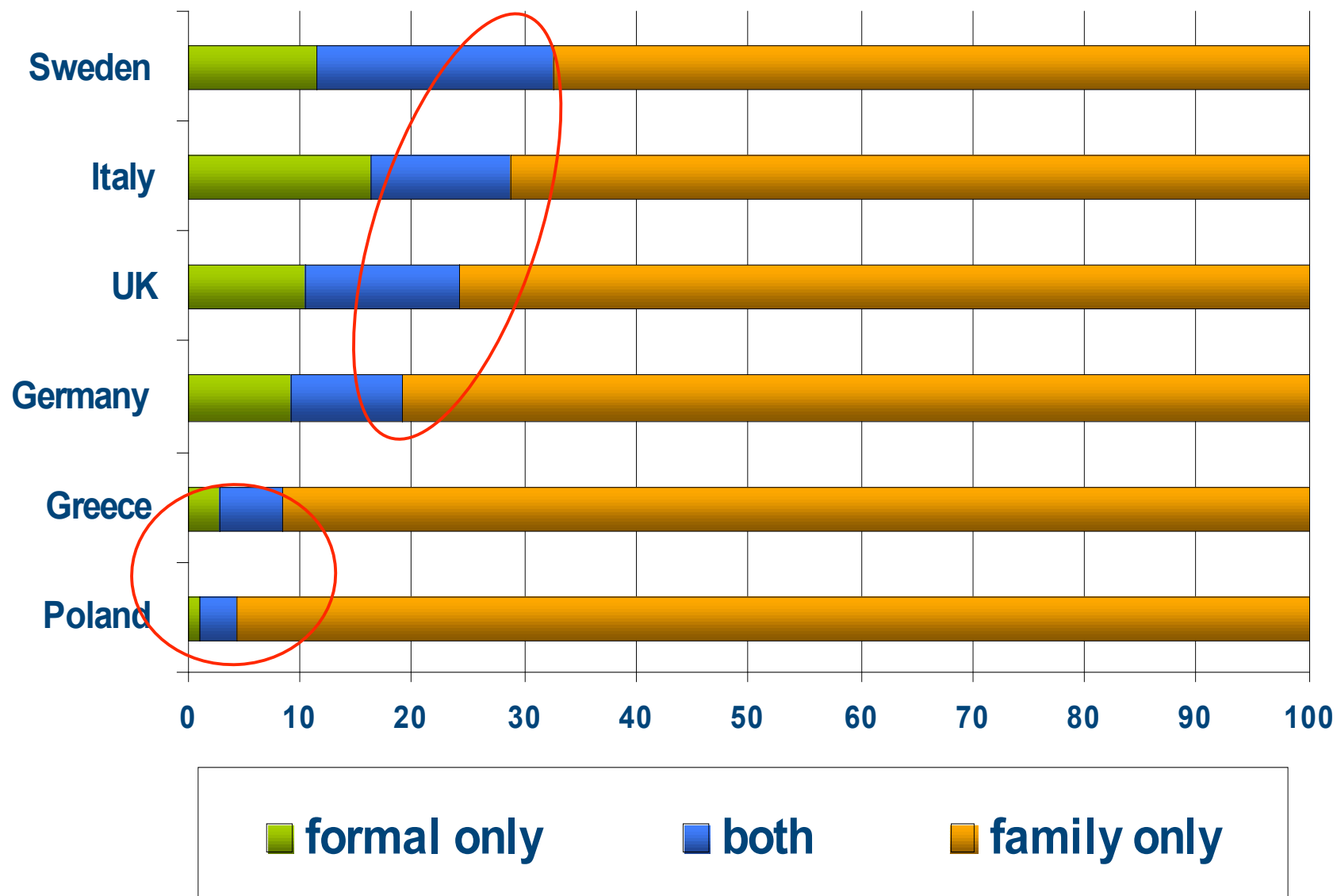


How many users are reached by care services in the different areas of need?

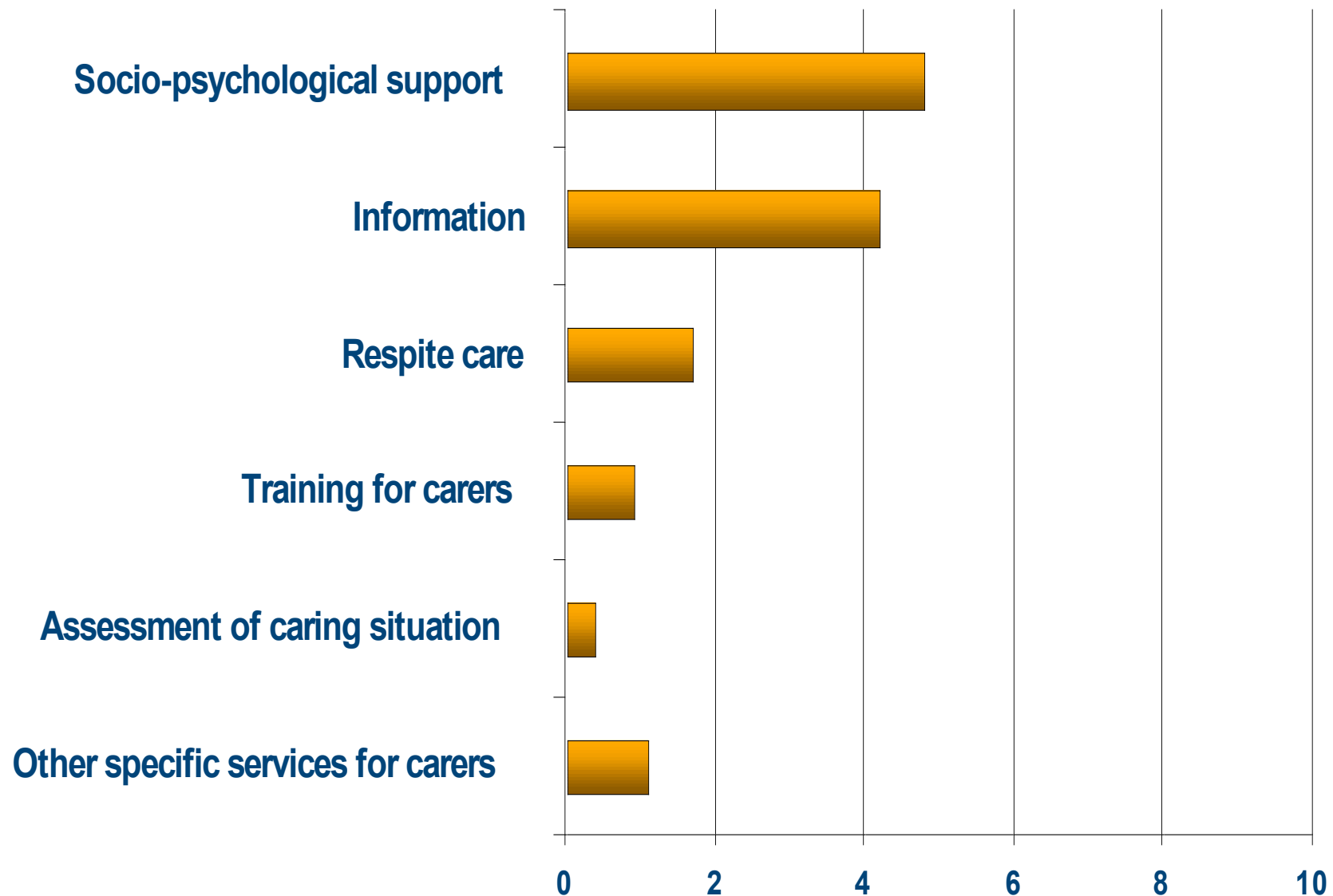
Areas of need for which older people are **completely dependent** on others for help (in %)



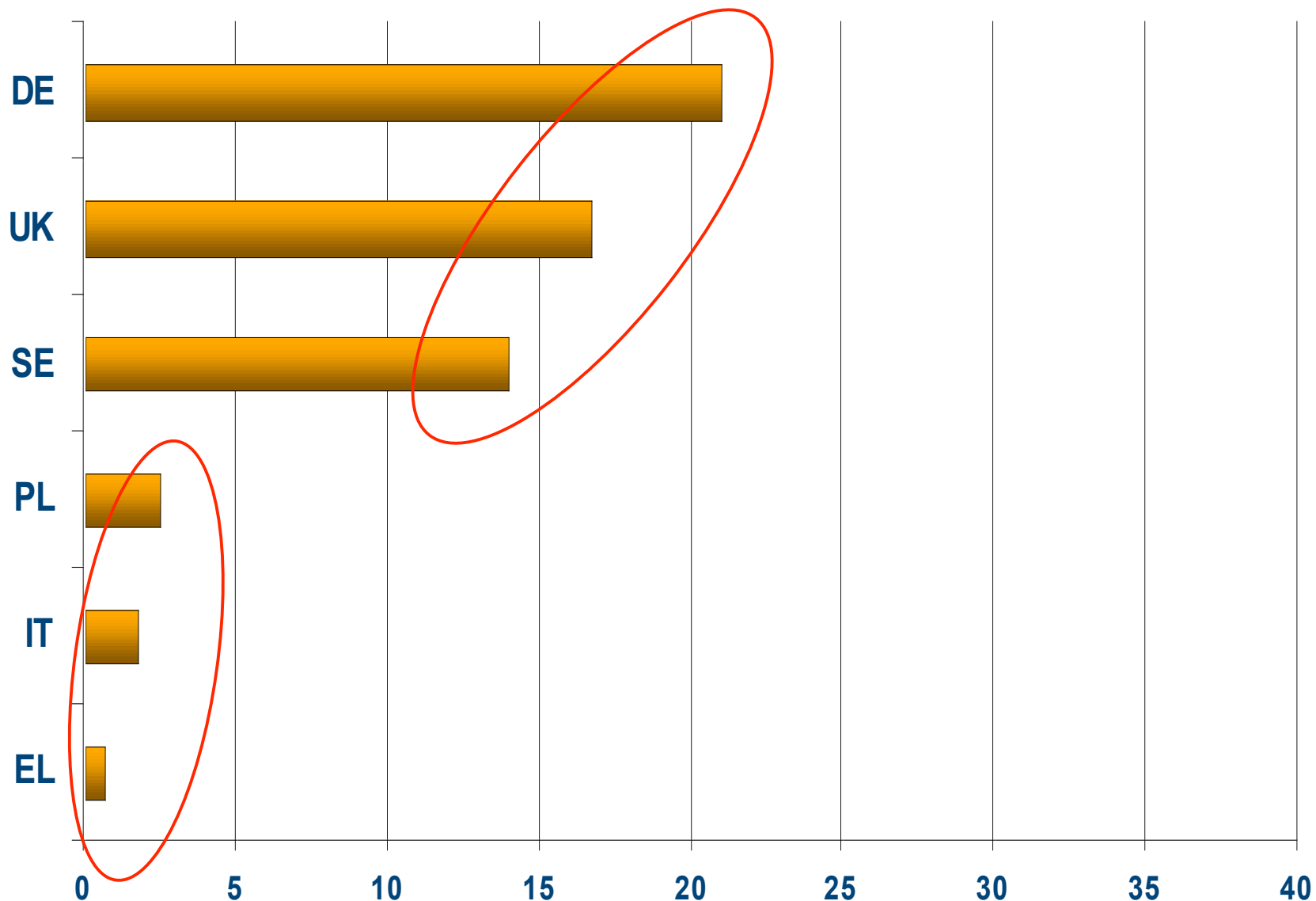
Provision-mix in **domestic care** (in %)



Use of specific support services for carers (in %)



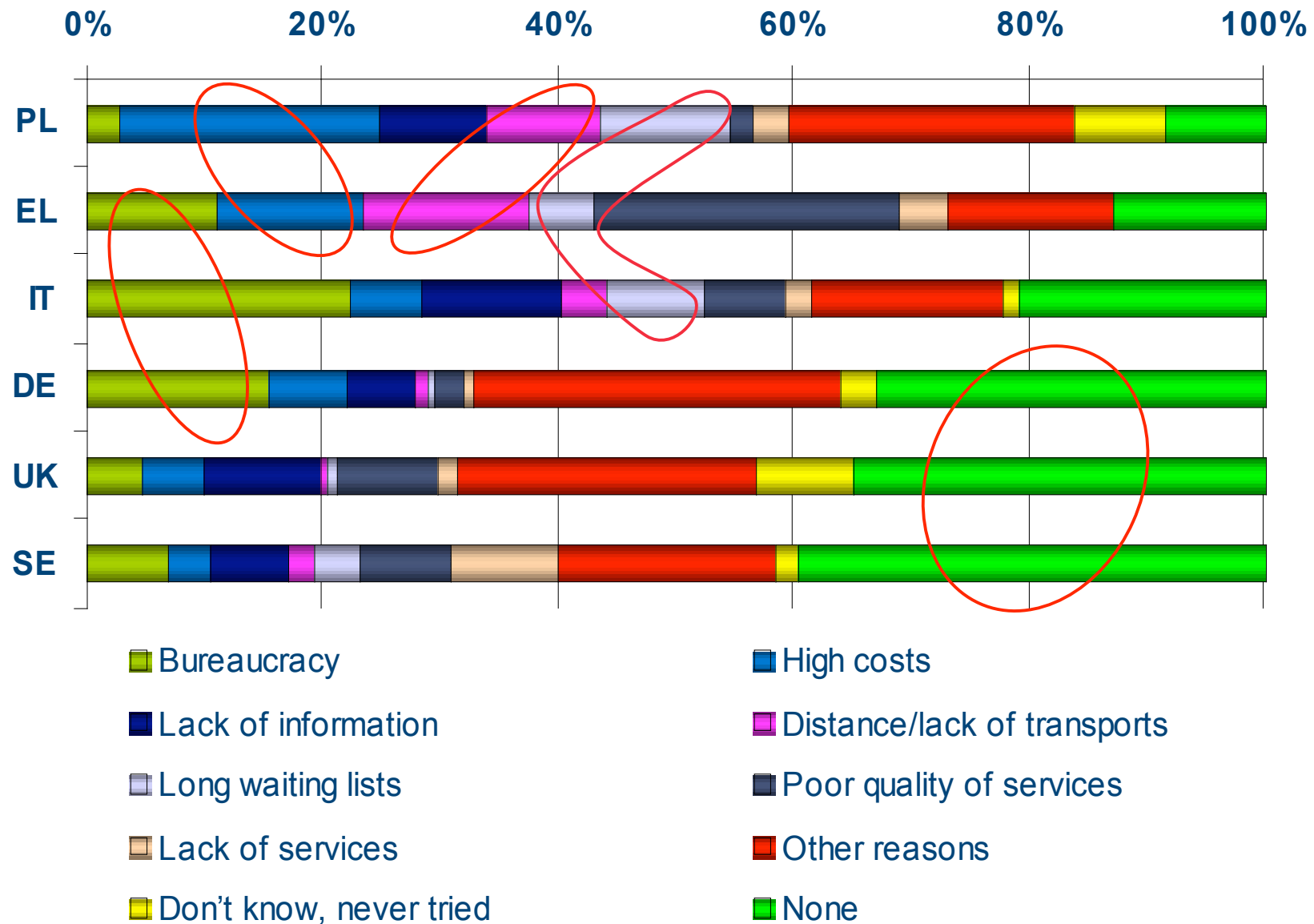
Use of support services for carers, by country (in%)



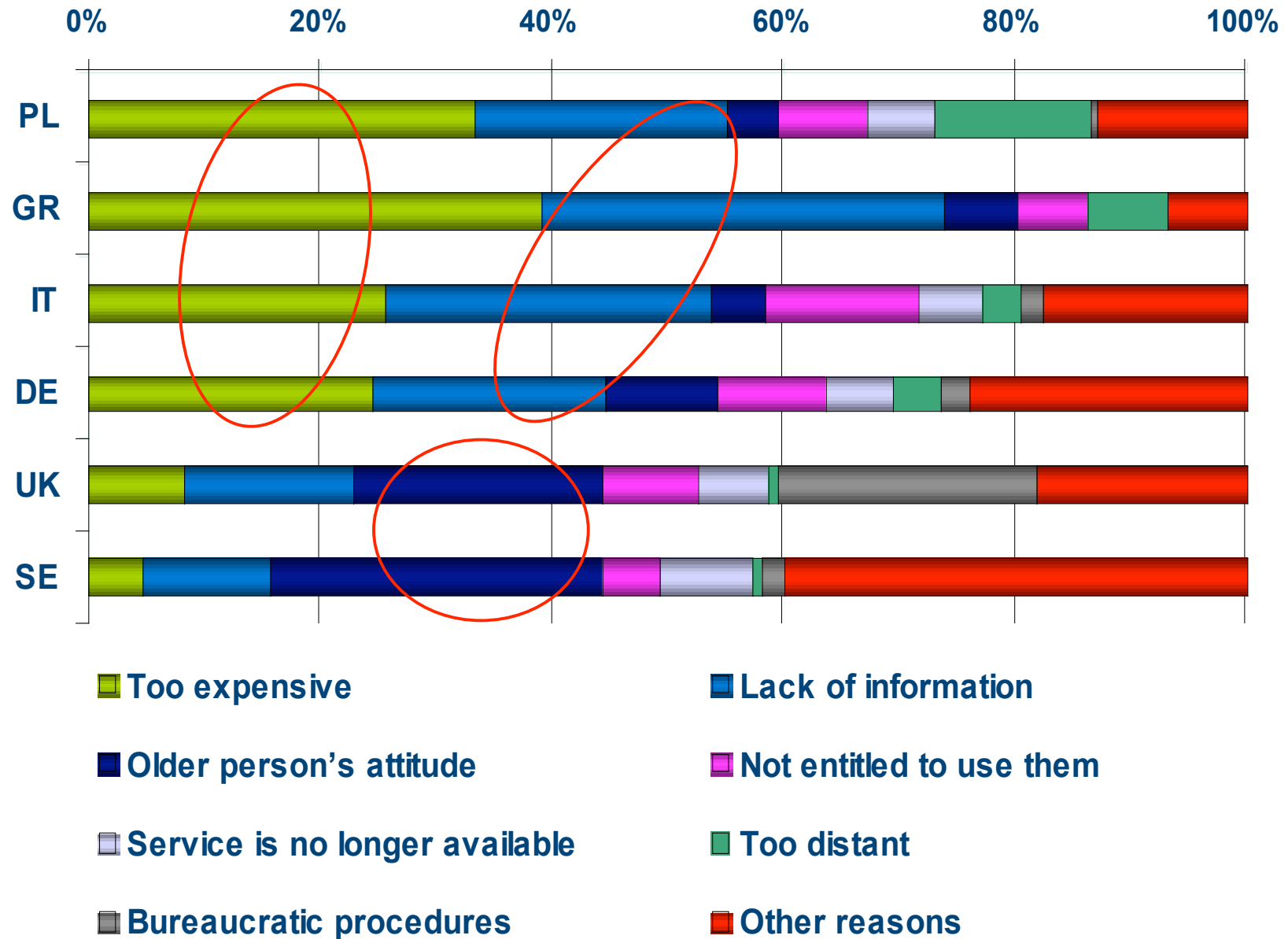
Message 3: Formal services reach only a small **minority** of both dependent older people and their family carers, even in countries traditionally investing many resources in the elder care sector.

**Which difficulties do users
experience in accessing services?**

Difficulties experienced by families in accessing elder care & support services, by country



Reasons for **not using needed services & supports**

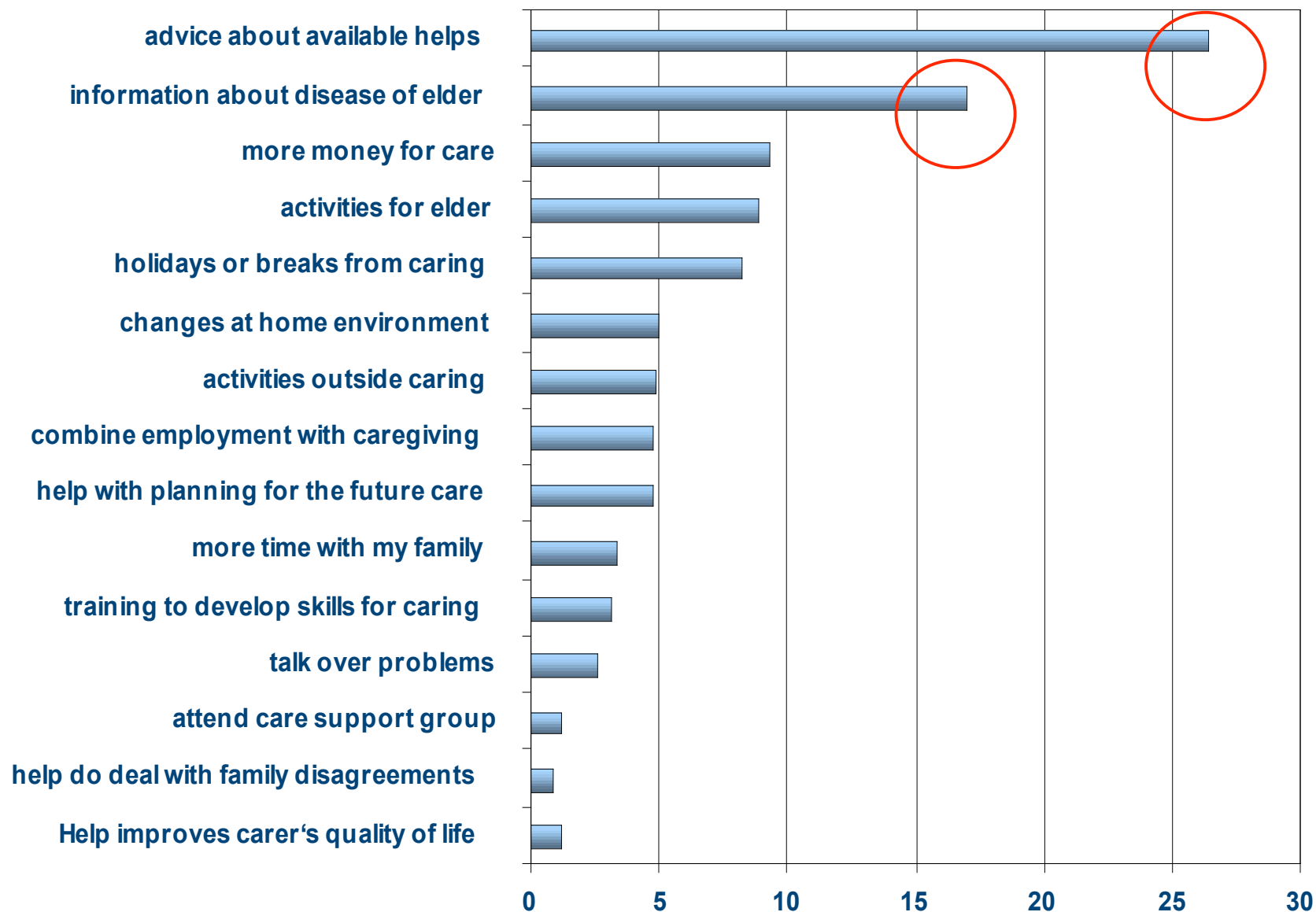


Message 4: The main barriers to care service use in the different care regimes are:

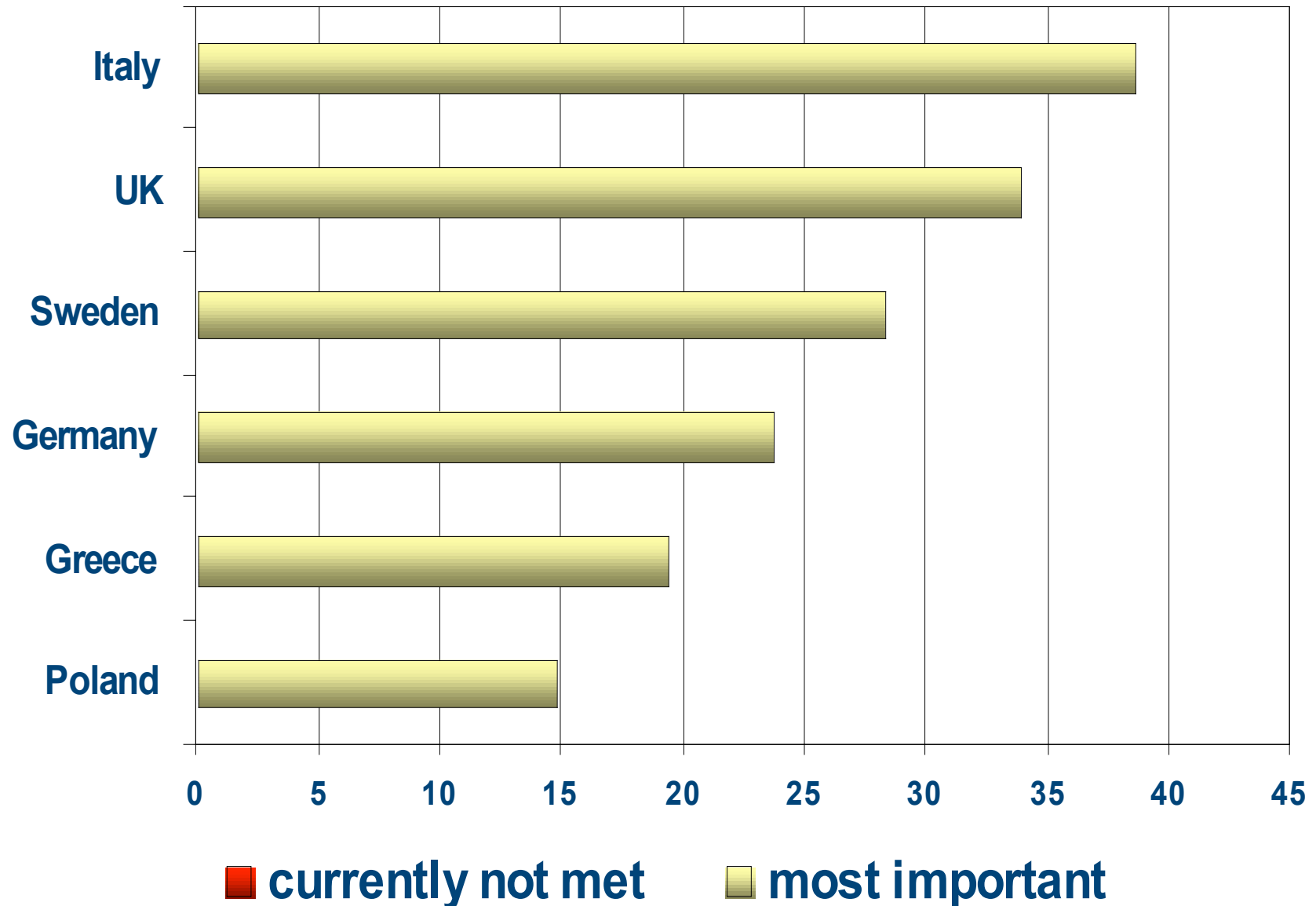
	standard care-mix	Public- Nordic	Family based	Transition
Lack of information	X	X	X	X
High costs	X		X	X
Long waiting lists	X		X	X
Bureaucracy	X		X	
Lack of transportation			X	X
Older person's attitude		X		

**What are the most important
supports and service
characteristics for users?**

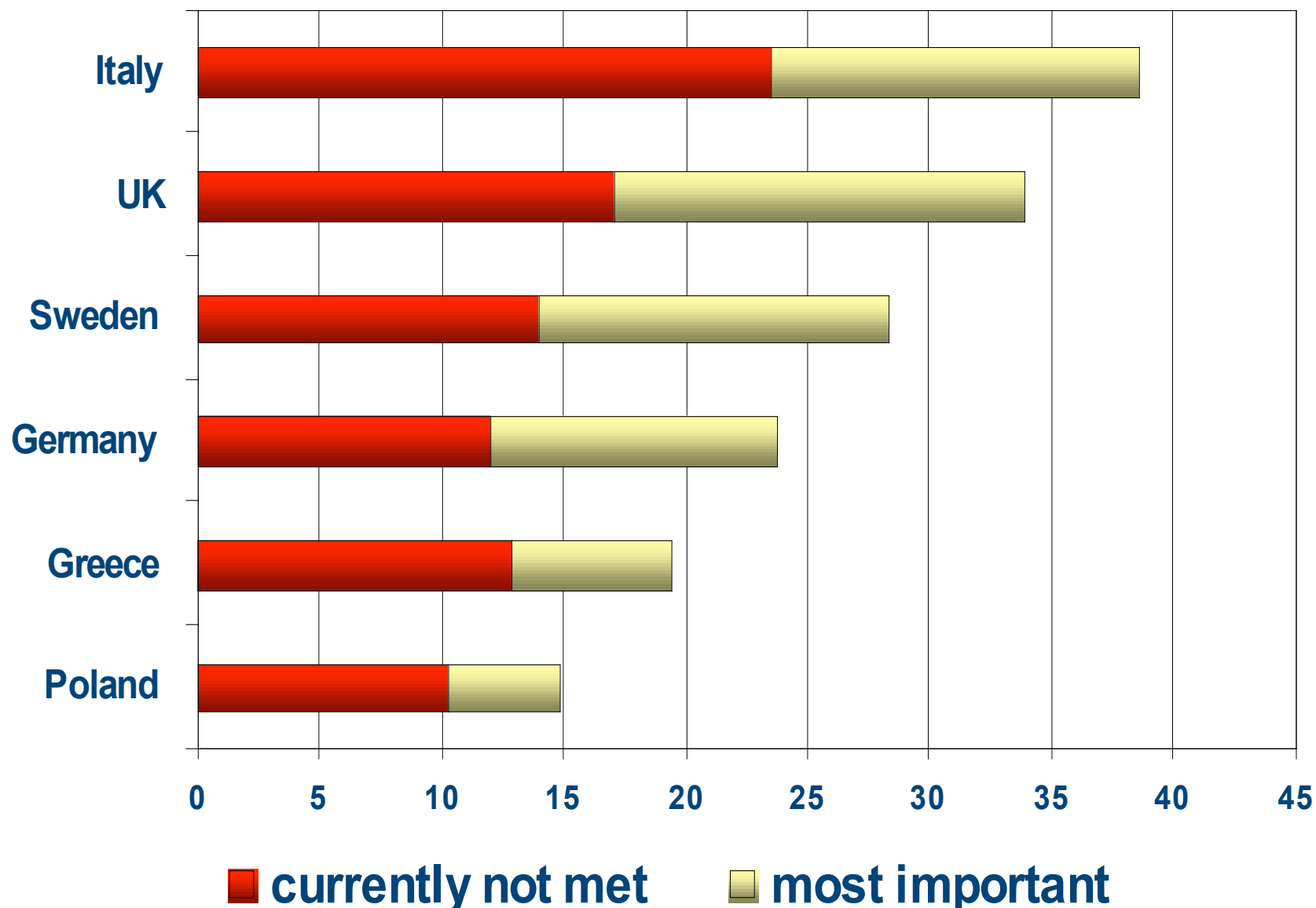
Most important **types of support** (in %)



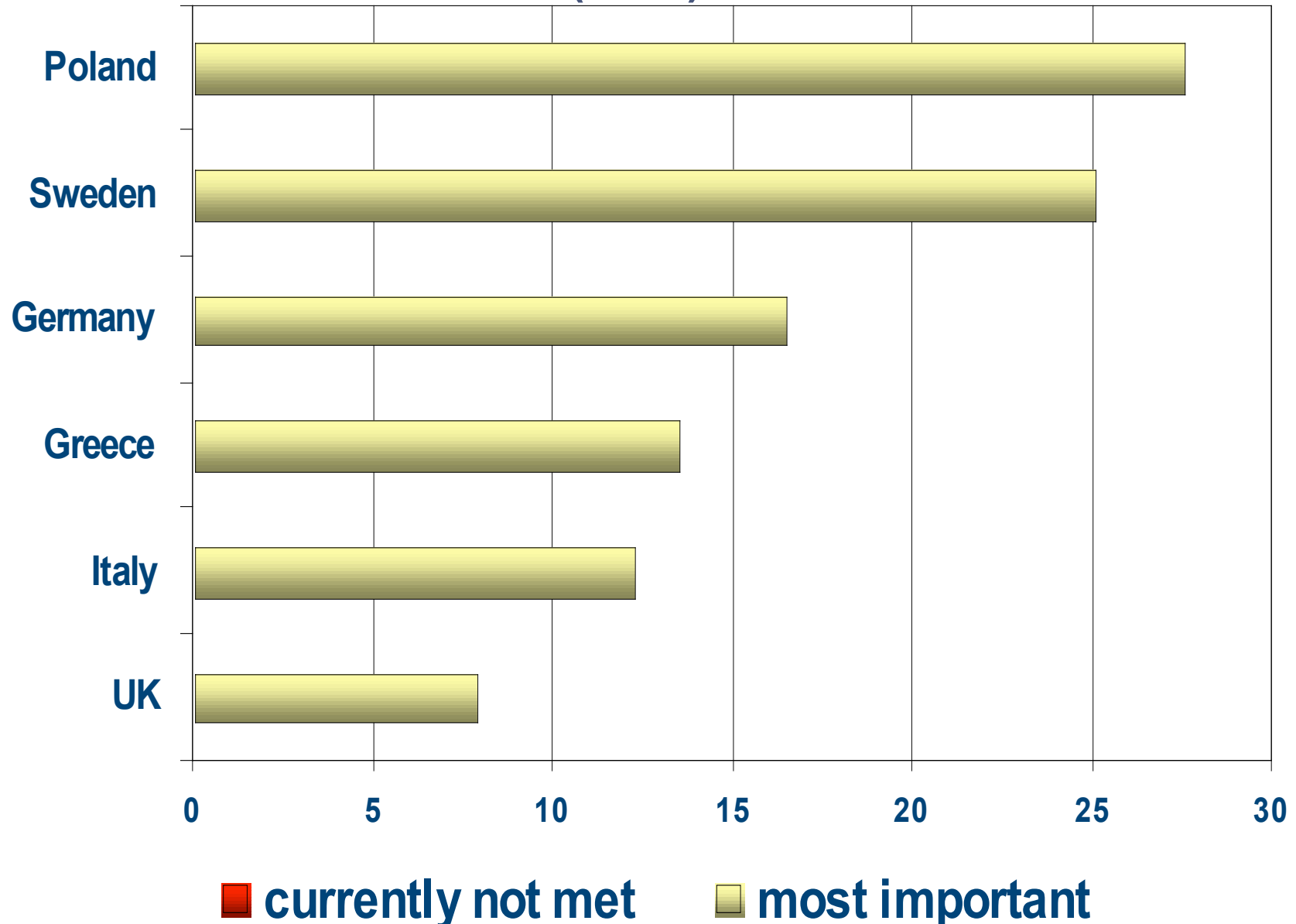
Advice about available helps & how to access them (in %)



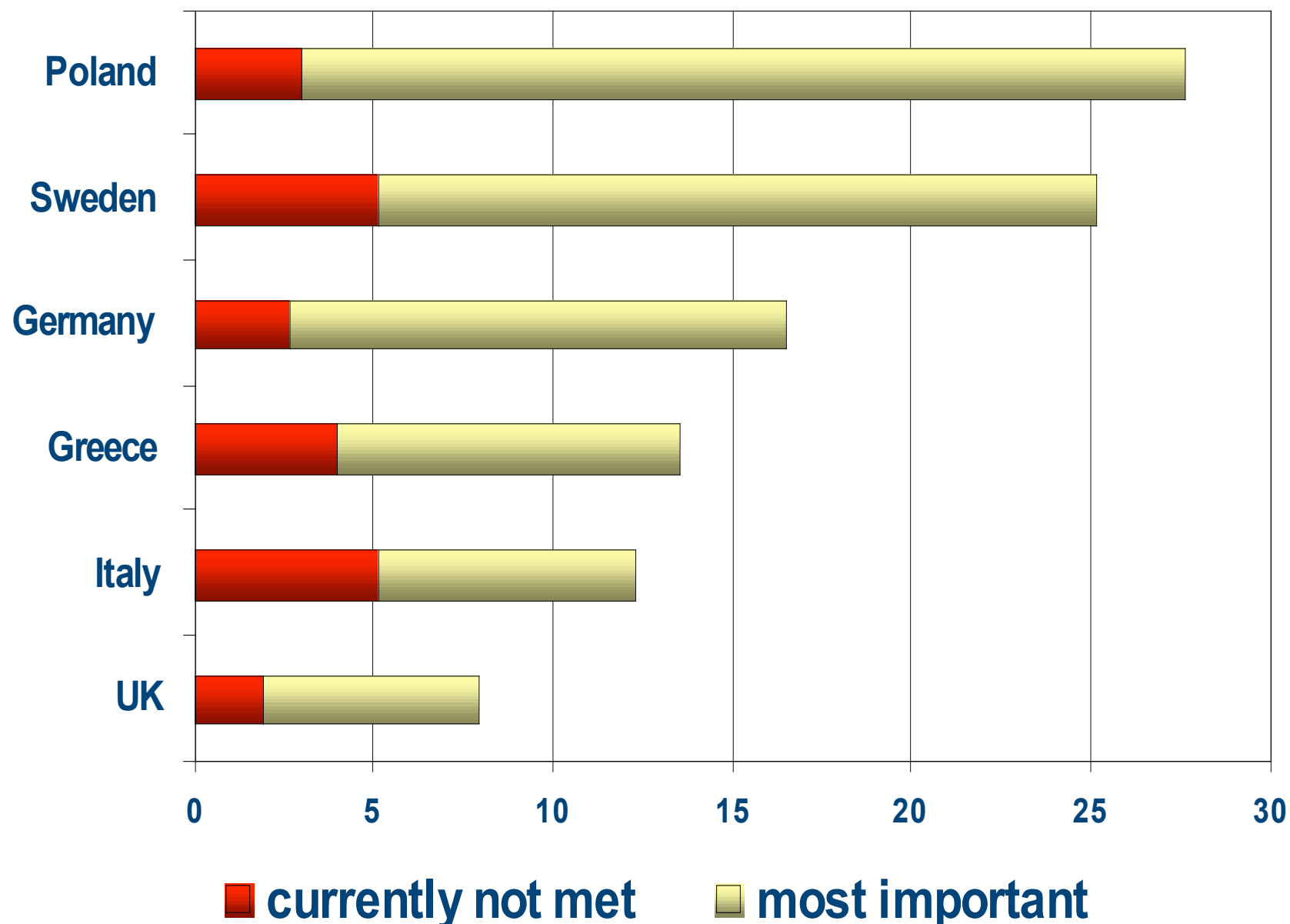
Advice about available helps & how to access them (in %)



Information about disease of older person (in %)



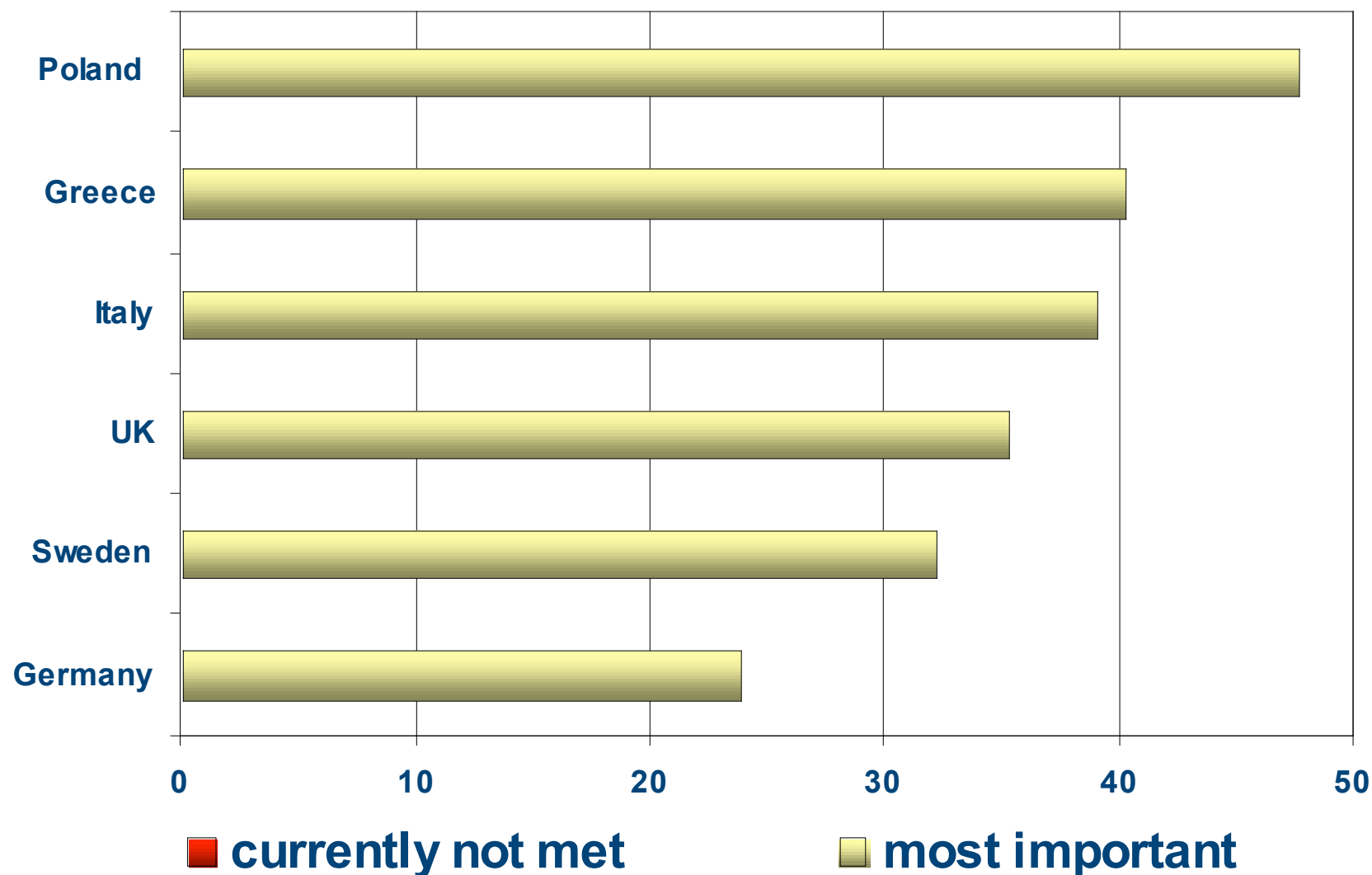
Information about disease of older person (in %)



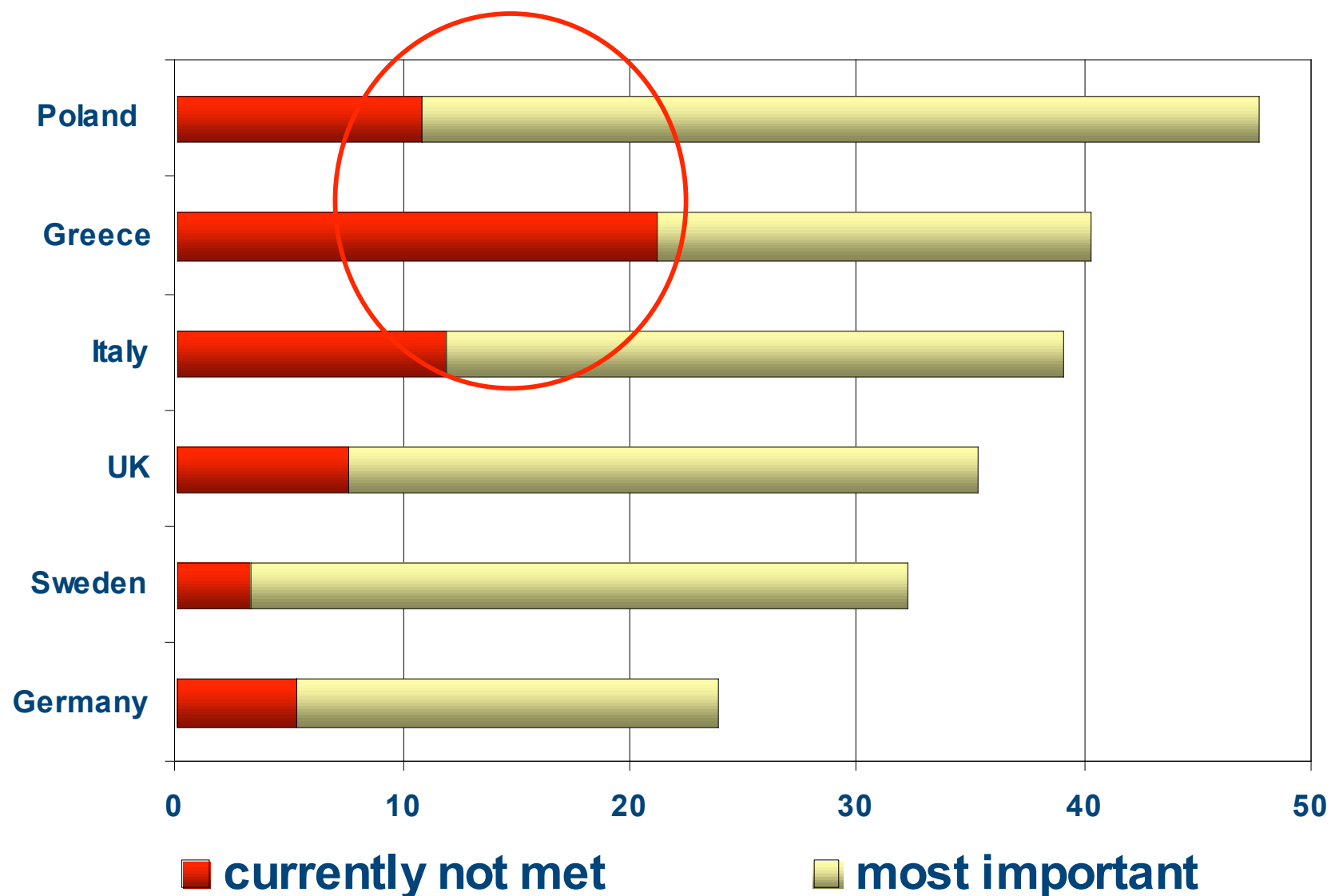
Most important **service characteristics** (in %)



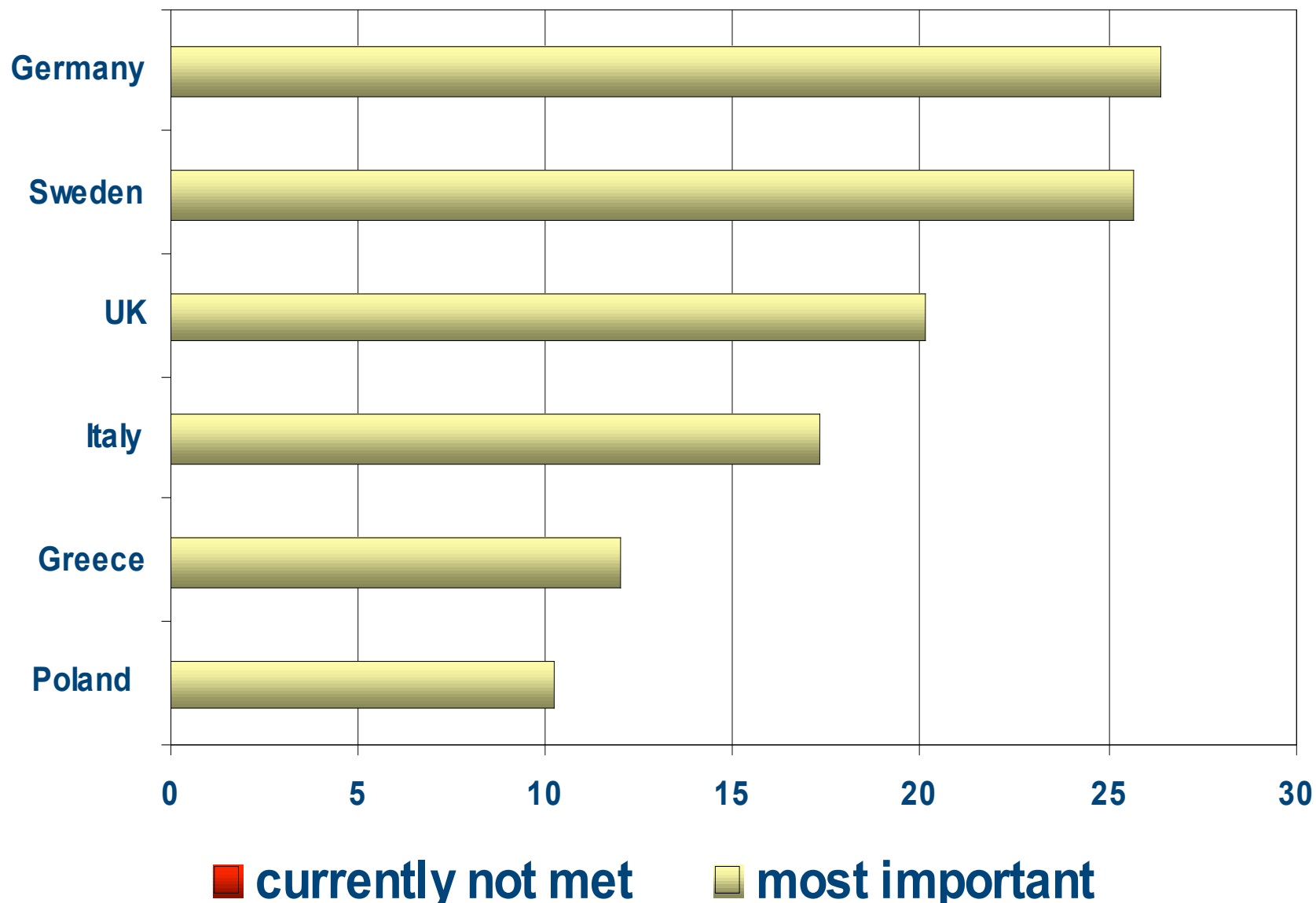
Help is available at the time you need it most (in %)



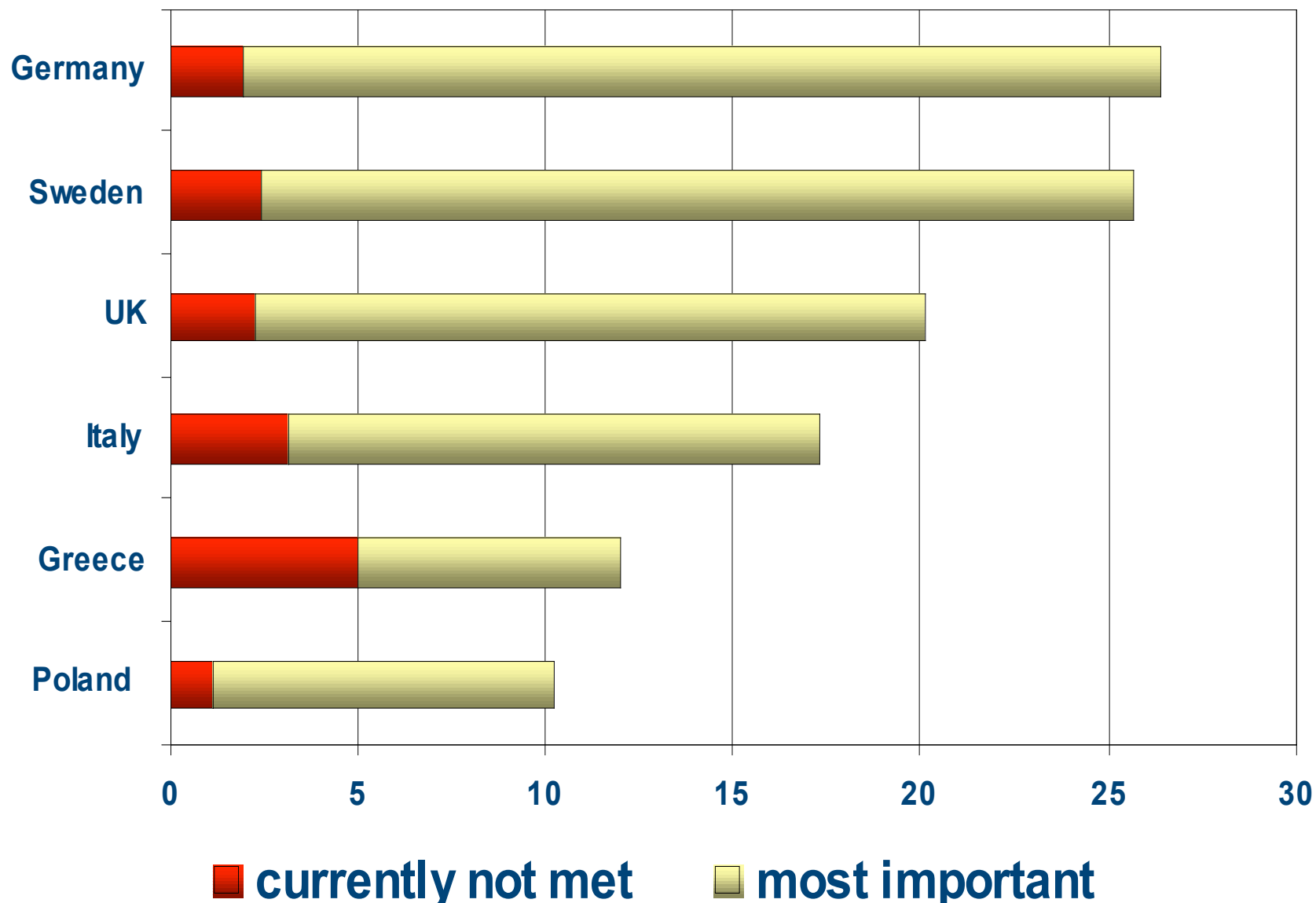
Help is available at the time you need it most (in %)



Care workers treats elder with dignity and respect (in %)



Care workers treats elder with dignity and respect (in %)

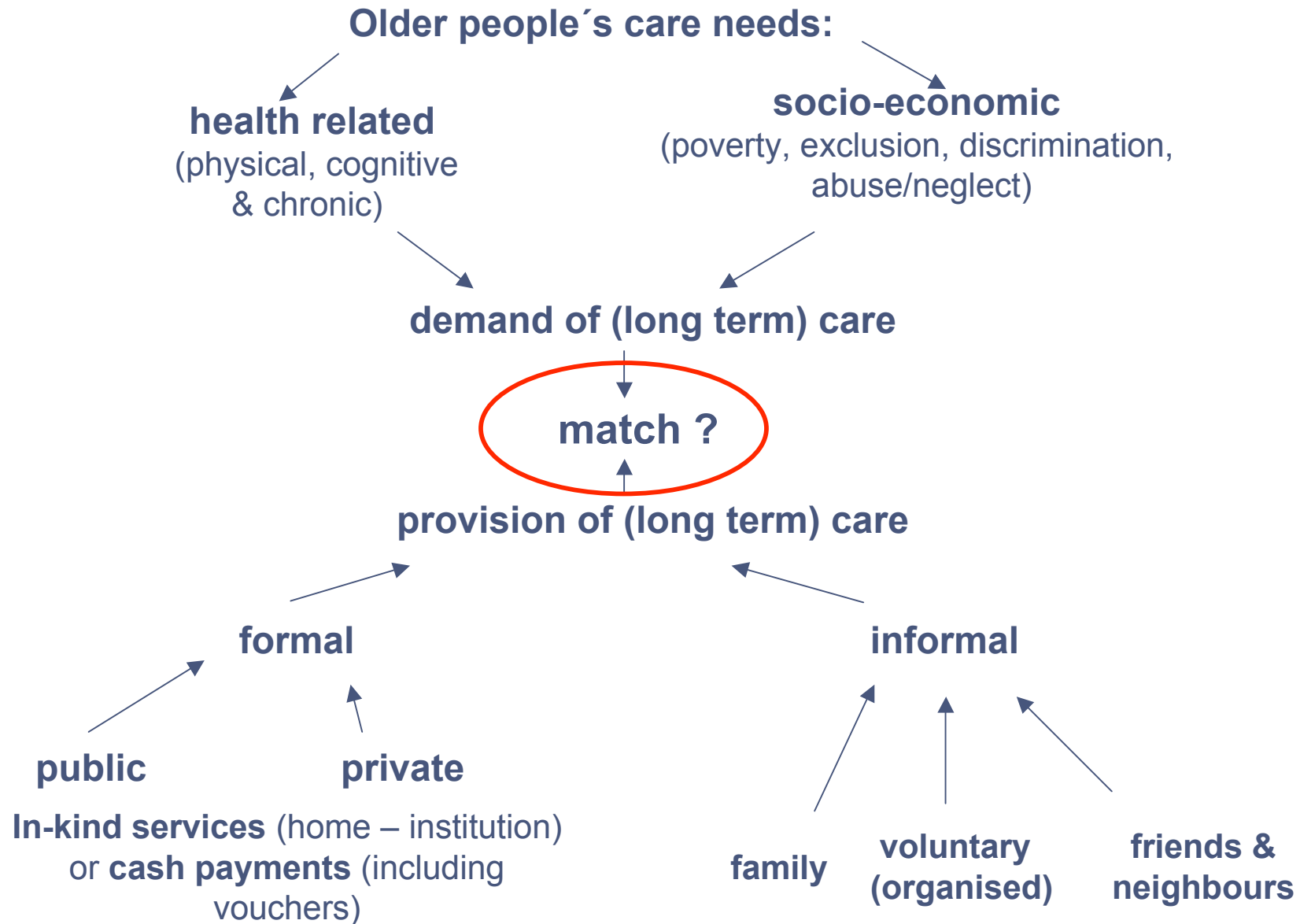


Message 5: More/better support is needed in:

- **all countries:** in terms of advice about how to use existing services;
- **family based & transition:** for a more timely delivery (continuity!) of care;

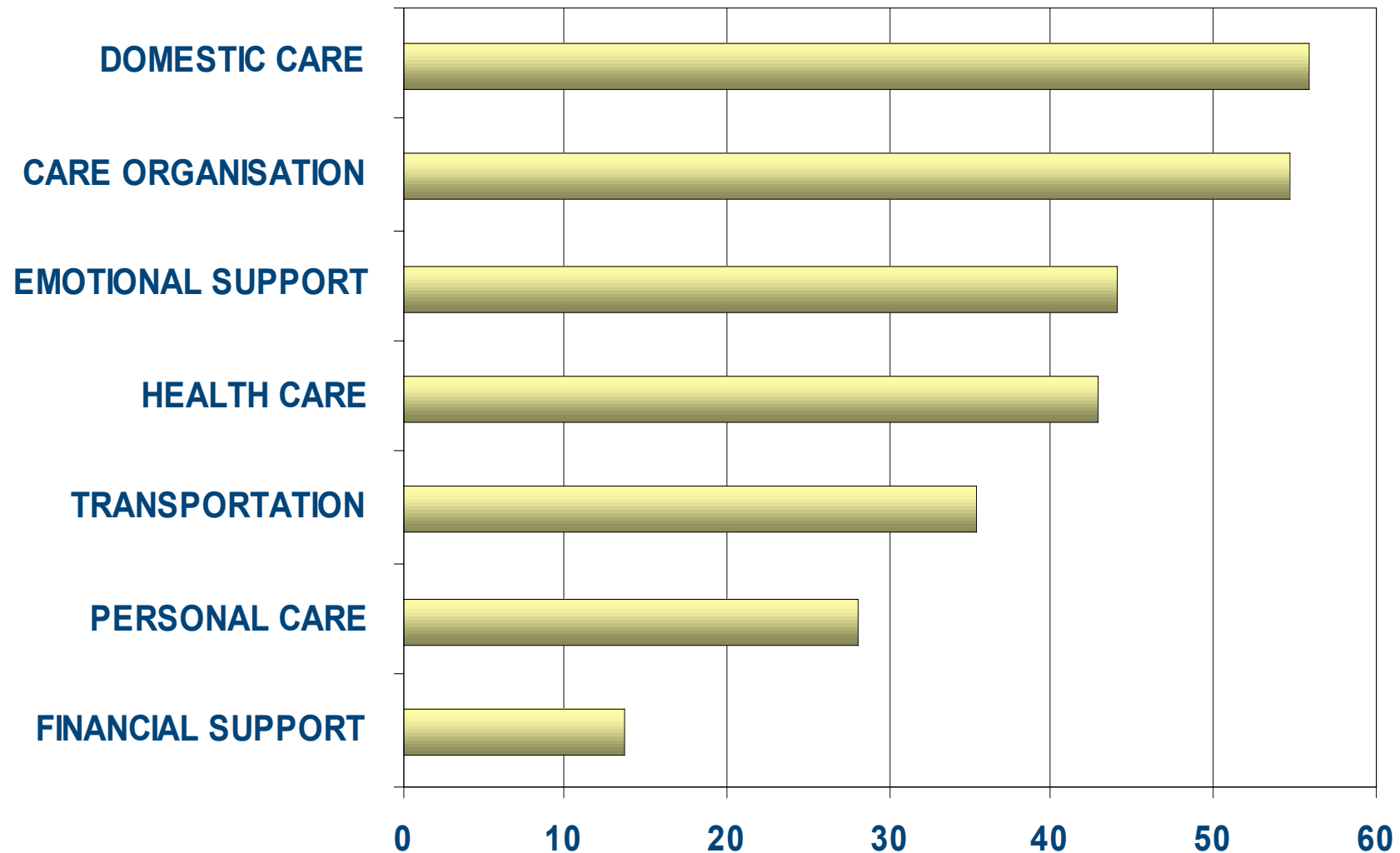
and, in general, paying attention to the **dignity** of the older person (more relevant than technically perfect care!).

3. Final remarks: do demand & provision of elder care match?



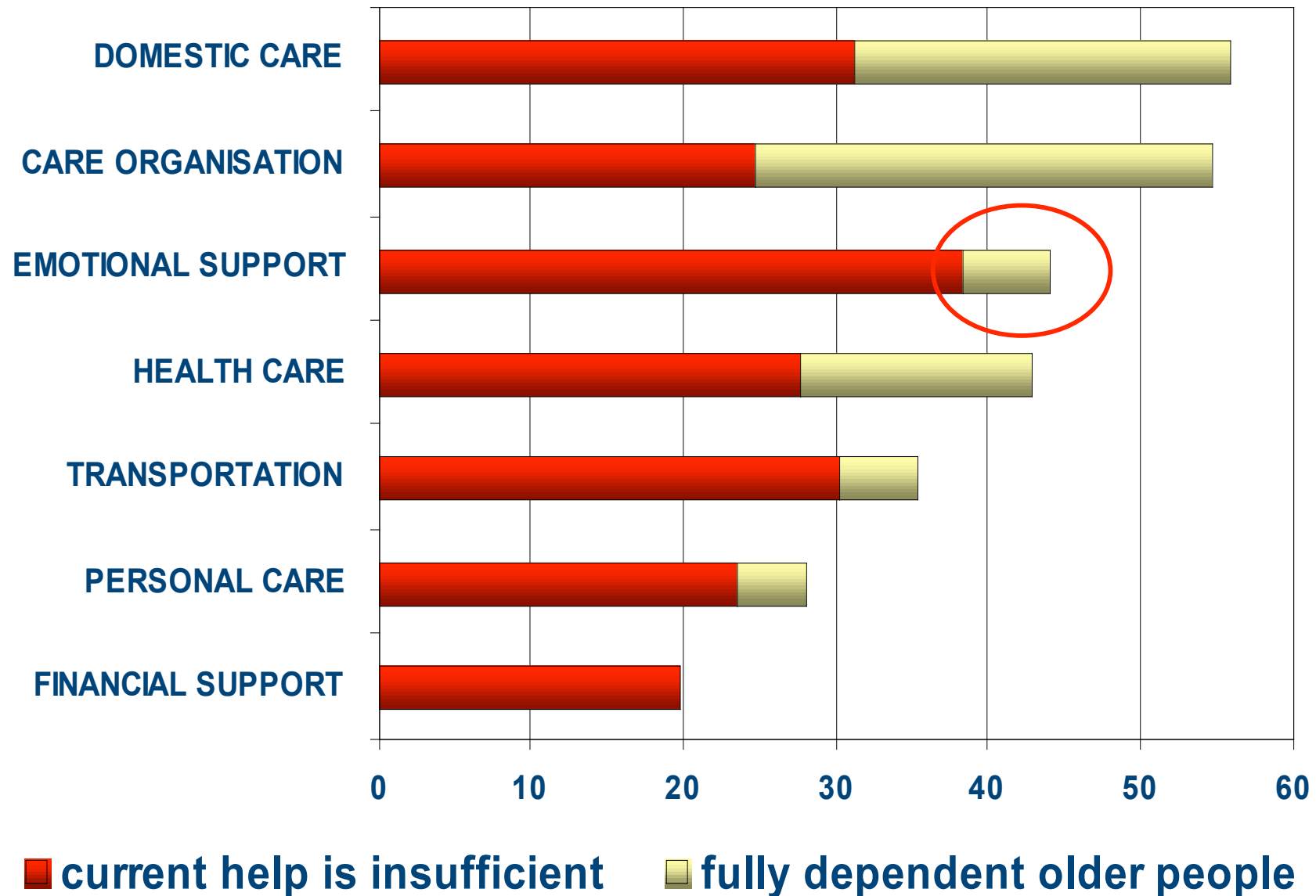
In which areas do older people need more help?

(in %)

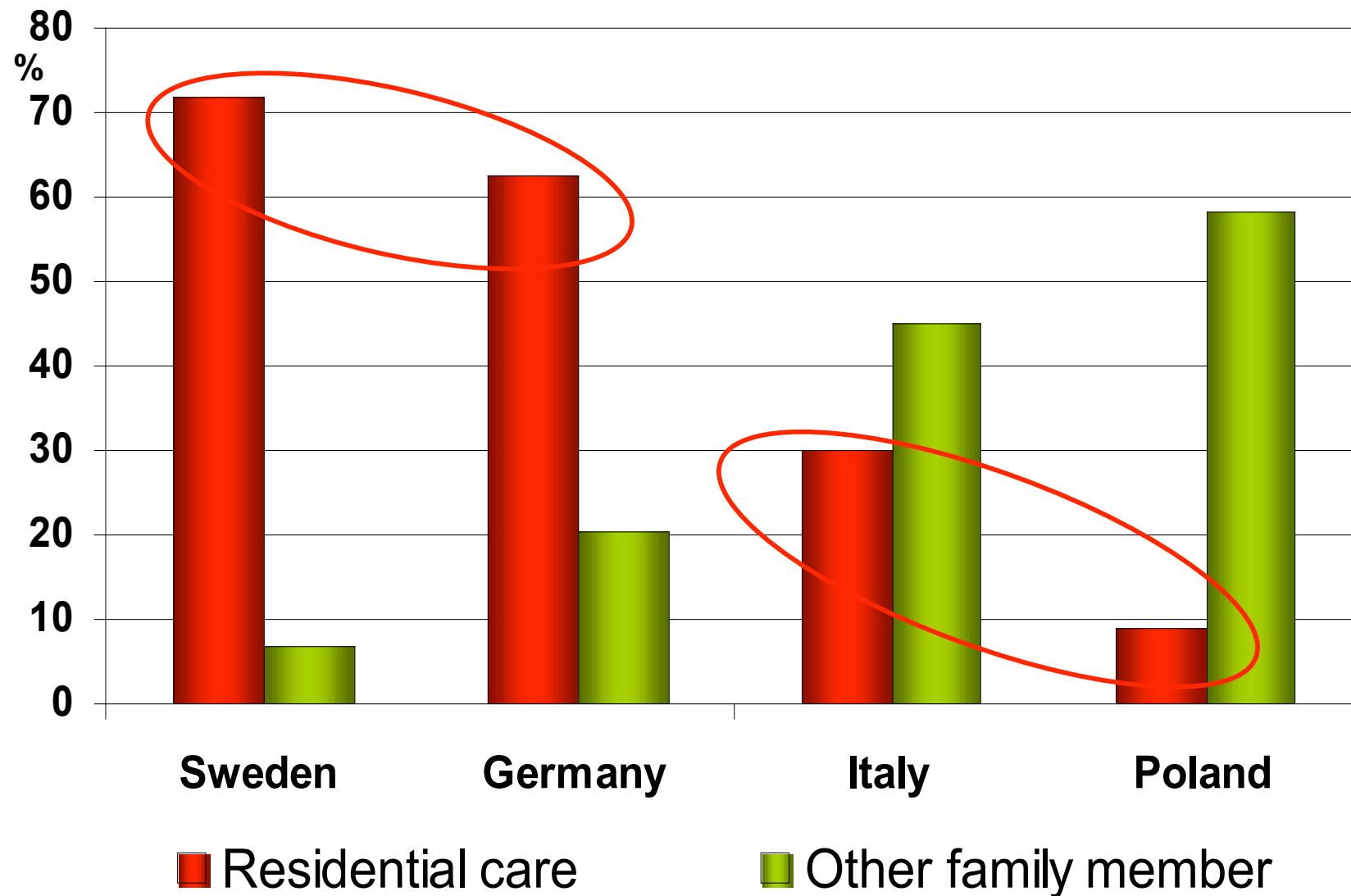


■ current help is insufficient ■ fully dependent older people

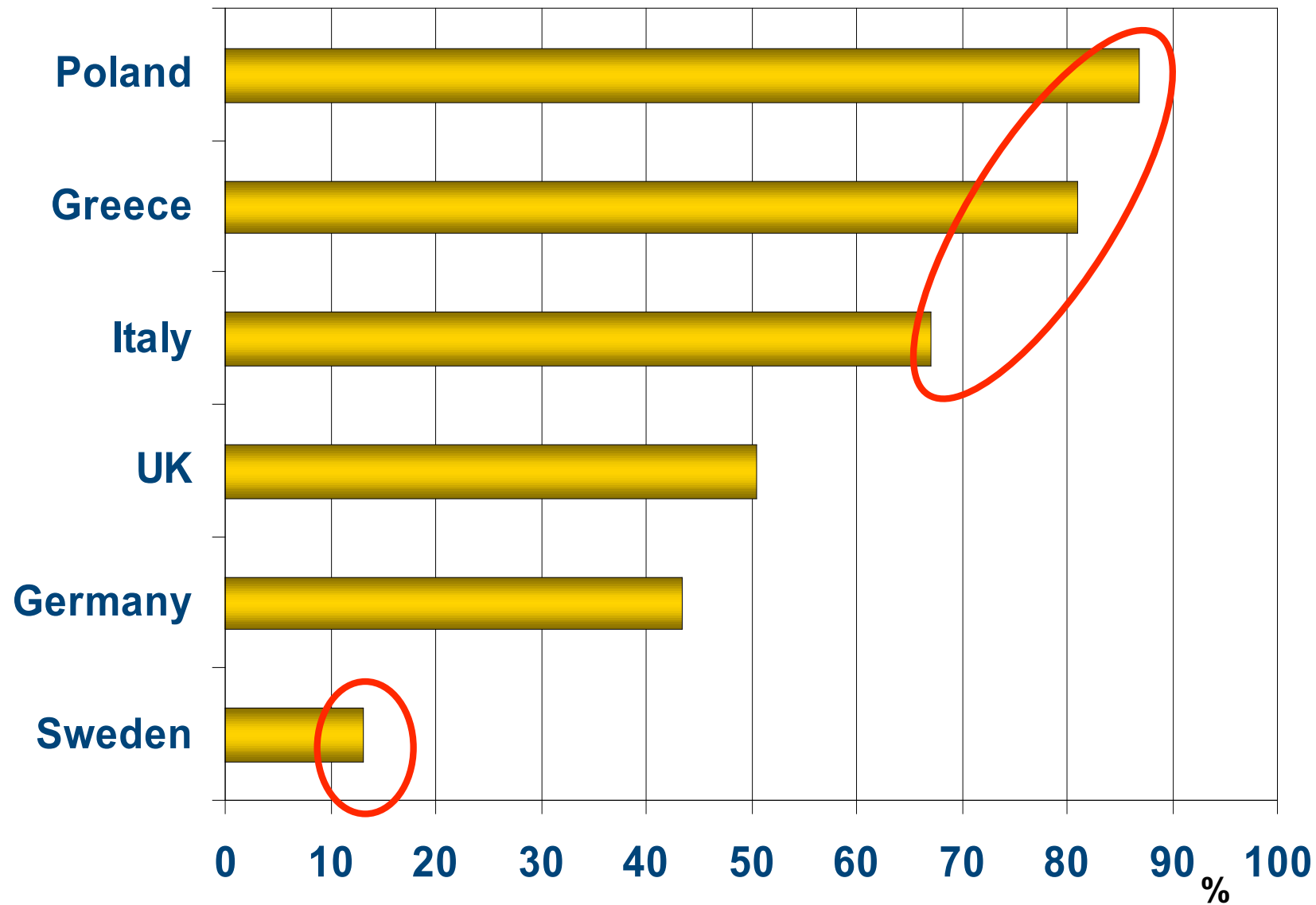
In which areas do older people need more help? (in %)



Who cares for the older person when the primary family carer stops careviving? (after one year, excluding elder's death, in %)

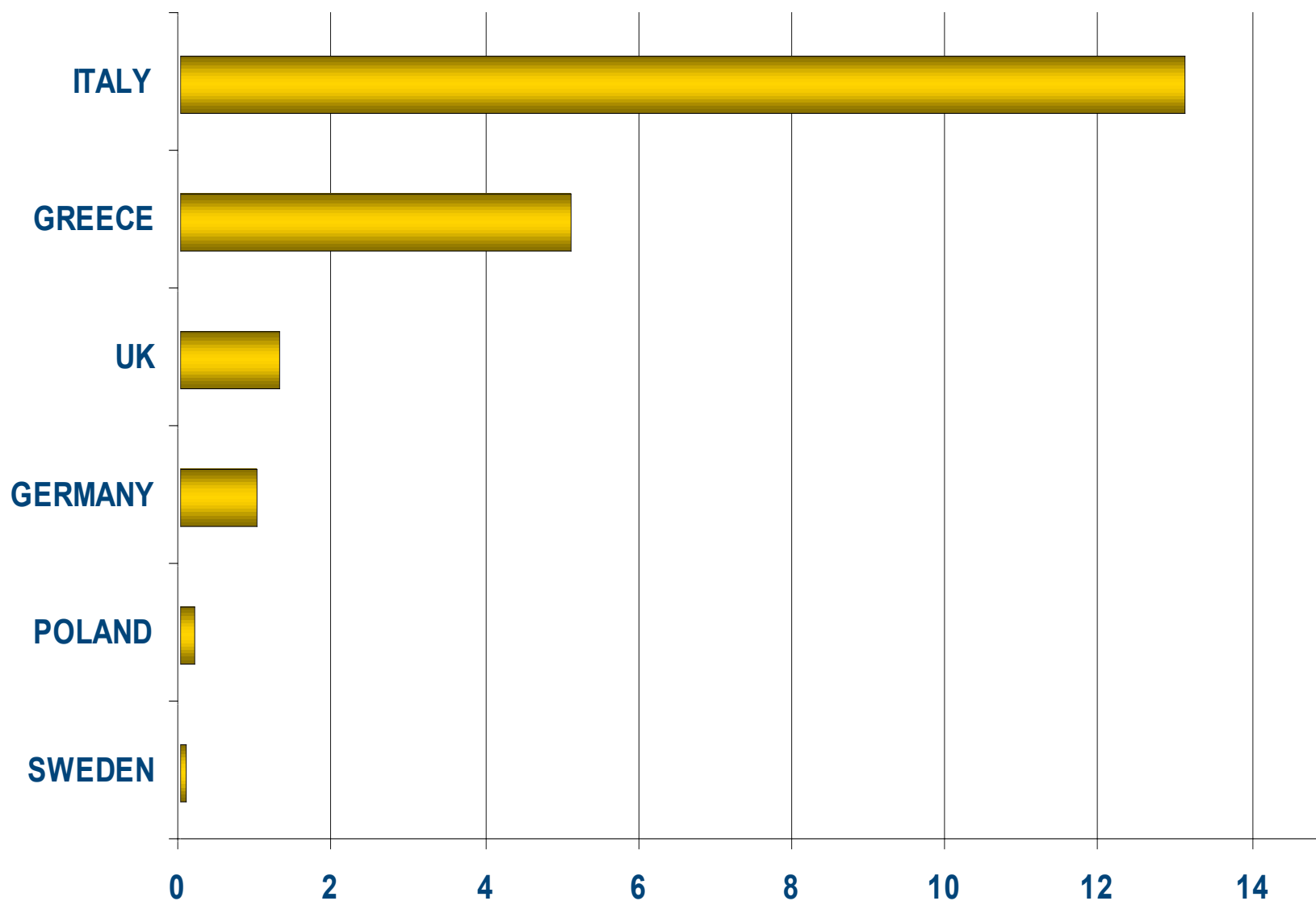


Denial of residential care as future option* (in%)




*: Would you be prepared to consider elder's placement in a care home? ("no, not under any circumstances")

Households employing **privately paid** home care workers (in %)



Domestic workers in Italy by nationality

	Total	with foreign nationality	%
1991	181.096	35.740	16,5
1995	192.942	67.697	35,1
2000	256.803	136.619	53,2
2001	268.730	139.505	51,9
2002	541.098	409.307	75,6
2003	542.651	411.425	75,8
2004	502.547	371.830	74,0
2005	471.085	342.065	72,6
2007	774.000*	700.000*	90,4*



*: estimates

Migrant care workers: opportunities & challenges

Opportunities:

- **economic convenience:** to both recipients and migrants (low housing costs, wage differentials & “black market”)
- **publicly incentivated** by increasing cash-for-care schemes
- **tailored care:** personalised response to elders and carers
- **delayed or lower institutionalisation rates**

Challenges:

- **quality of care:** qualification of migrant care workers
- **labour market:** control of undeclared work
- **exploitation of migrant care workers:** overlap with gender
- **care drain in sending countries:** who provides care there?

Message 6: Crucial issues for ensuring an appropriate LTC care in Europe are:

- **all countries:** improve the emotional & psychological support of older people;
- **all except public-nordic:** increase diffusion of home care & innovate residential care options;
- **family based & standard:** verify conditions for a proper employment of migrant care workers;
- **transition countries:** check impact of possible “care drain” effects due to migration of care workers.

Thank you!