

Assessing Needs for Care in European Countries
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Informal Care Supply

Determinants and Projections

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Modelling future supply of informal care in Europe (Workpackage 6)

- Key research questions:
 - how will supply of informal care change in future years?
 - will supply of informal care meet demand in future years?
- Requires information on
 - factors influencing supply of informal care at present
 - future trends in determining factors
- Information used to build projection model of informal care supply
- Projected informal care supply compared with demand

Modelling future supply of informal care in Europe - Links to other Workpackages

- WP1 - use and financing typology (WP1)
 - Cluster 2 (the Netherlands) low informal care
 - Clusters 1, 3, 4 (Germany, Spain, Poland) high informal care
- WP2 – projections of 65+ population
- WP3 – analysis of informal care use and provision
- WP6 – projections of informal care use (demand)
- Aim today is to examine determinants and projections to 2060 of informal care supply, and compare with demand, in representative European countries

Publications

- Pickard L and King D (2012a) **Modelling the future supply of informal care for older people in Europe**. In J Geerts, P Willemé, E Mot (Eds) *Long-term Care Use and Supply in Europe: Projections for Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Poland*, ENEPRI Research Report No 116, 76-106
<http://www.ancien-longtermcare.eu/node/27>
- Pickard, L, King D, Geerts J, Willemé P (2012) **Conclusions**. ENEPRI Research Report No 116, 114-129
<http://www.ancien-longtermcare.eu/node/27>
 - Pickard L and King D (2012b) **Informal care supply and demand in Europe**. ENEPRI Research Report No 116, 114-123

Informal Care Supply Determinants & Projections

Outline

1. Determinants of informal care supply
2. Informal care supply projections 2010-2060
3. Informal care supply and demand 2010-2060
4. Summary and conclusions

Part 1

Determinants of informal care supply

Methods

- Informal care is provision of care to family and friends in need of help because of problems of old age
- Focus is on provision of regular (daily or almost daily) informal help with *personal care* tasks or Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)
- Provision of care by people aged 50 and over
- SHARE data, Wave 2, 2006/7
- Measure of informal care excludes people aged under 50 – we assess likely effects on projections later on

Determinants of informal care provision

Methods (continued)

- Informal care to older people aged 65 and over
- Care for older people defined as
 - care for older generation: parents, parents-in-law, step-parents, aunts, uncles, grandparents
 - care for spouses or partners aged 65 and over
- Identification of *current* informal care provision complex because SHARE includes *past* provision of care
 - analysis here of care for older generation excludes care for natural parents who are no longer alive

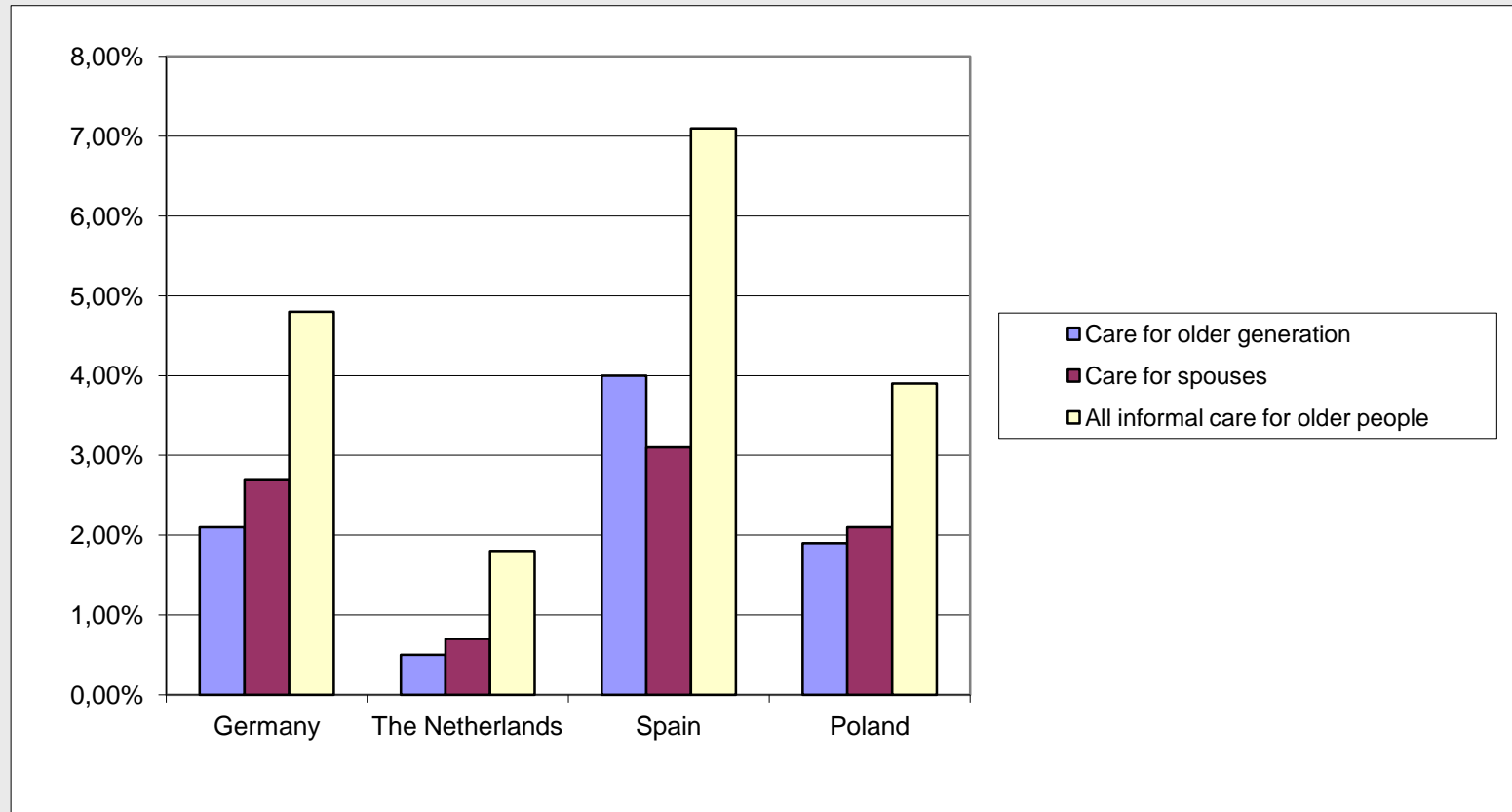
Determinants of informal care provision

Methods (continued)

- Multivariate analysis of factors determining provision of regular informal personal care to older people in each representative country
- Takes into account 4 key factors
 - age (people aged 50 and over by 5-year age-bands)
 - gender
 - *de facto* marital status (married/cohabiting or single)
 - education (International Standard Classification)
- Analysis of 2 types of informal care
 - care for older generation
 - care for older spouses or partners

Results

Percentage of population aged 50 and over providing informal personal care to older people in ANCIEN representative countries (2006/7) *Source: Pickard & King (2012a)*



Results

Determinants of informal personal care provision to older generation

- Age - people in their 50s more likely to provide care than those in their 60s or 70s (Germany, The Netherlands, Spain, Poland)
- Gender - women more likely to provide care than men (Spain, Poland)
- *De facto* marital status
 - Germany – married/cohabiting more likely to provide care than single
 - Spain - single more likely to provide care than married/cohabiting

Results

Determinants of informal care personal provision to older spouses and partners

- Models confined to married/cohabiting people aged 55+ (Germany, Poland) or 60+ (Netherlands, Spain)
- Include age, gender & education as independent variables
- Age - probability of providing care rises with age and is highest among those aged 75 and over (Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland)
- Gender – women more likely to provide informal care than men (Germany and Spain)

Part 2

Informal care supply projections 2010-2060

Assumptions

- Numbers in population, by age and gender, change in line with Eurostat 2008-based population projections
- Numbers in households aged 65 and over change in line with ANCIEN projections based on NIDI DELAY disability scenario (WP2)
- Numbers in households aged under 65 equal total population, except in the Netherlands where they change in line with Statistics Netherlands household type projections

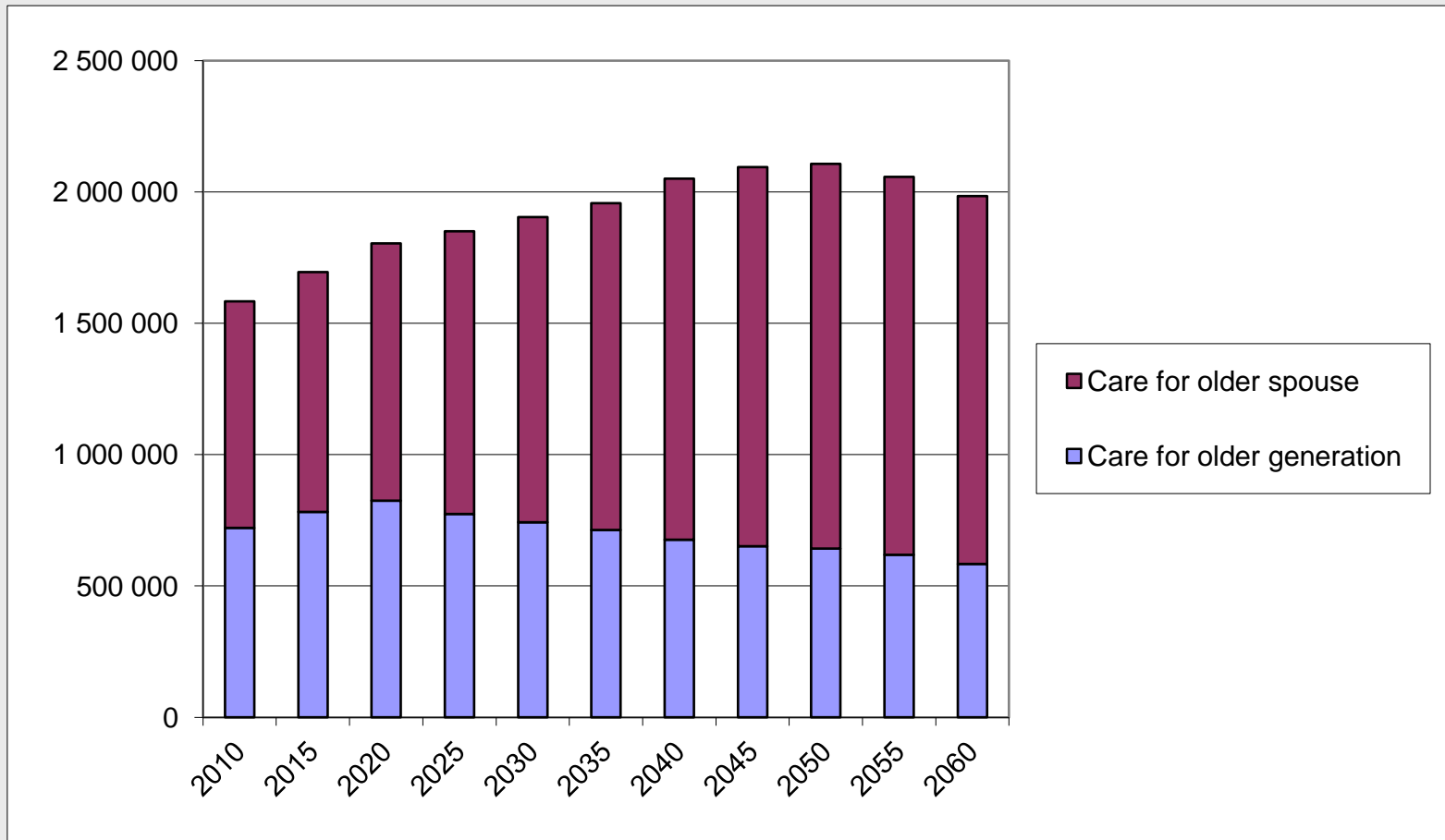
Informal care supply projections 2010-2060

Assumptions (continued)

- Marital status projections assume percentages who are *de facto* married or single
 - remain constant in future based on 2006/7 SHARE data in Spain & Poland and in Germany, among under 75s
 - in Germany, change in line with household type projections (Schulz 2008) among population aged 75+
 - in the Netherlands, change in line with Statistics Netherlands household type projections
- **Probability of providing informal personal care to an older person remains constant in future** by age, gender & marital status, based on 2006/7 SHARE data

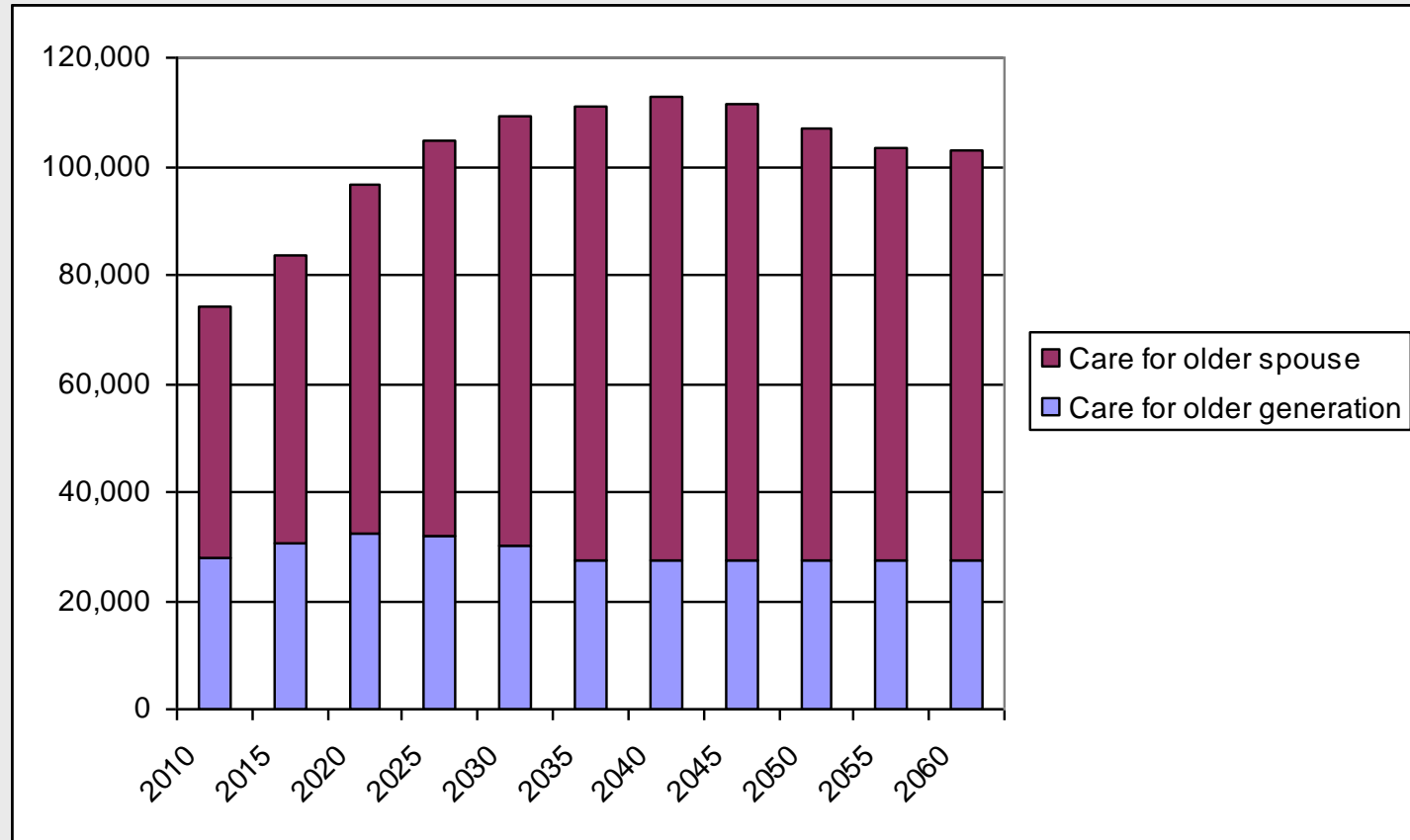
Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over providing regular informal personal care to an older person, by type of care recipient, Germany, 2010-2060

Source: *Pickard & King (2012a)*



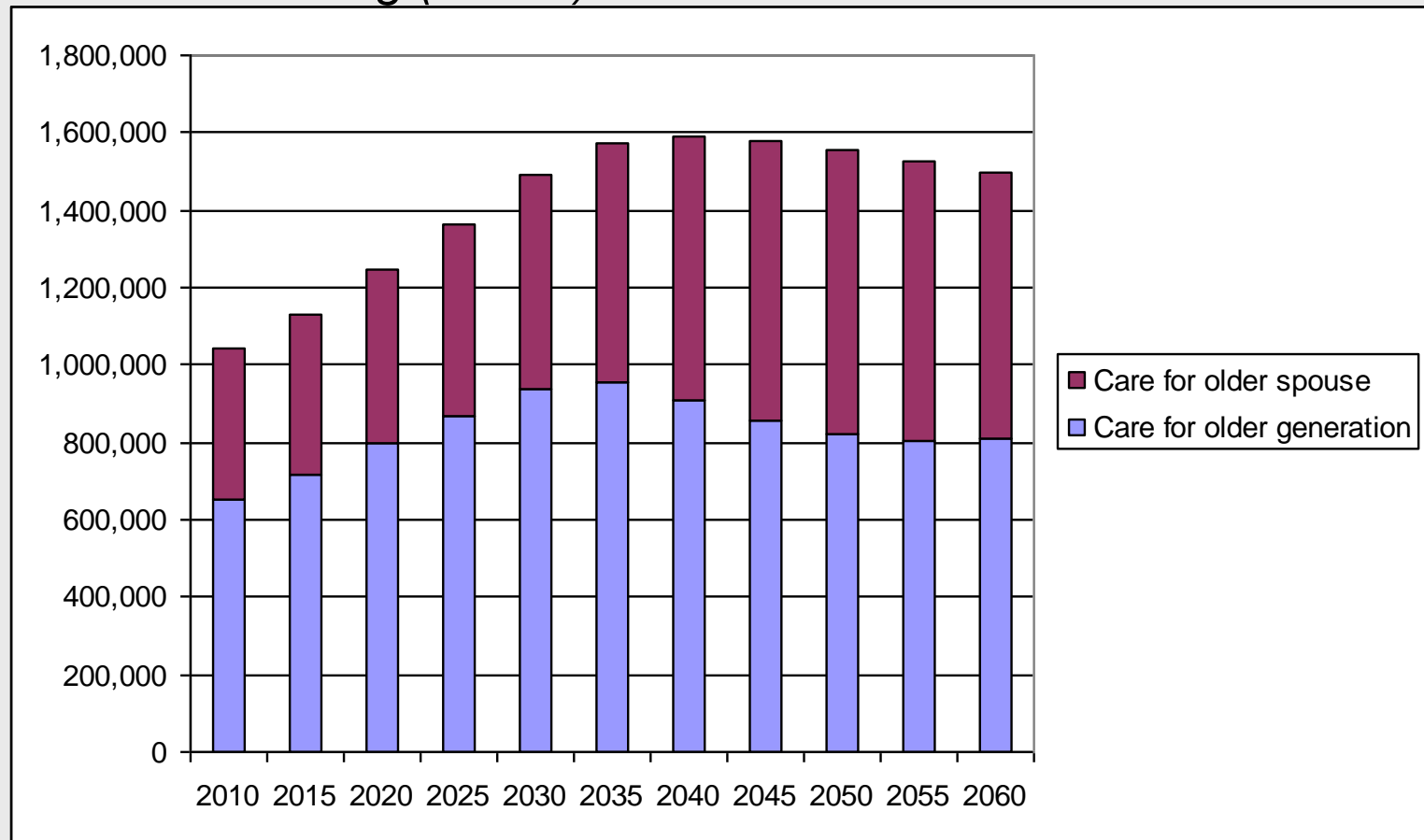
Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over providing regular informal personal care to an older person, by type of care recipient, The Netherlands, 2010-2060

Source: *Pickard & King (2012a)*



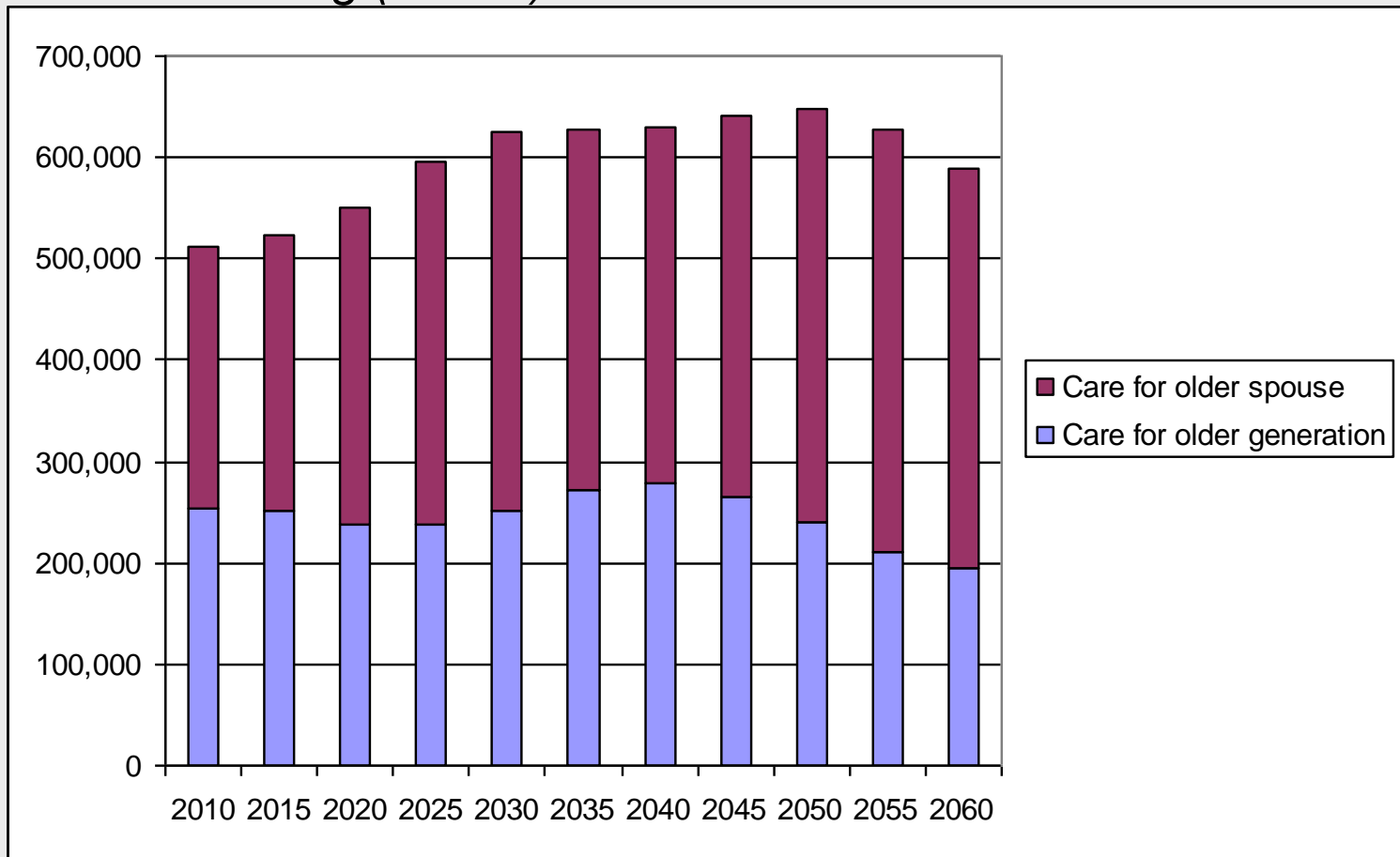
Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over providing regular informal personal care to an older person, by type of care recipient, Spain, 2010-2060

Source: Pickard & King (2012a)



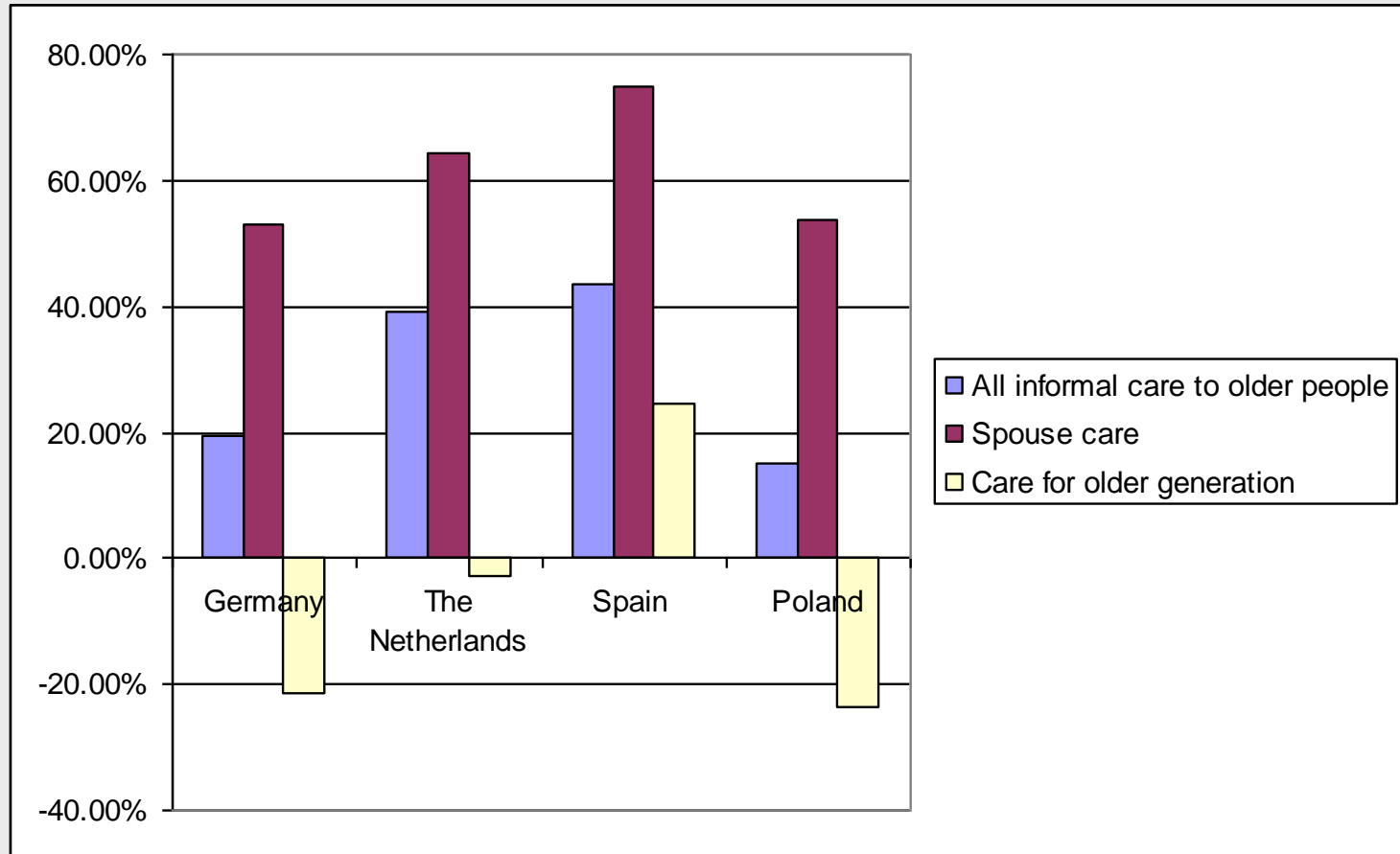
Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over providing regular informal personal care to an older person, by type of care recipient, Poland, 2010-2060

Source: *Pickard & King (2012a)*



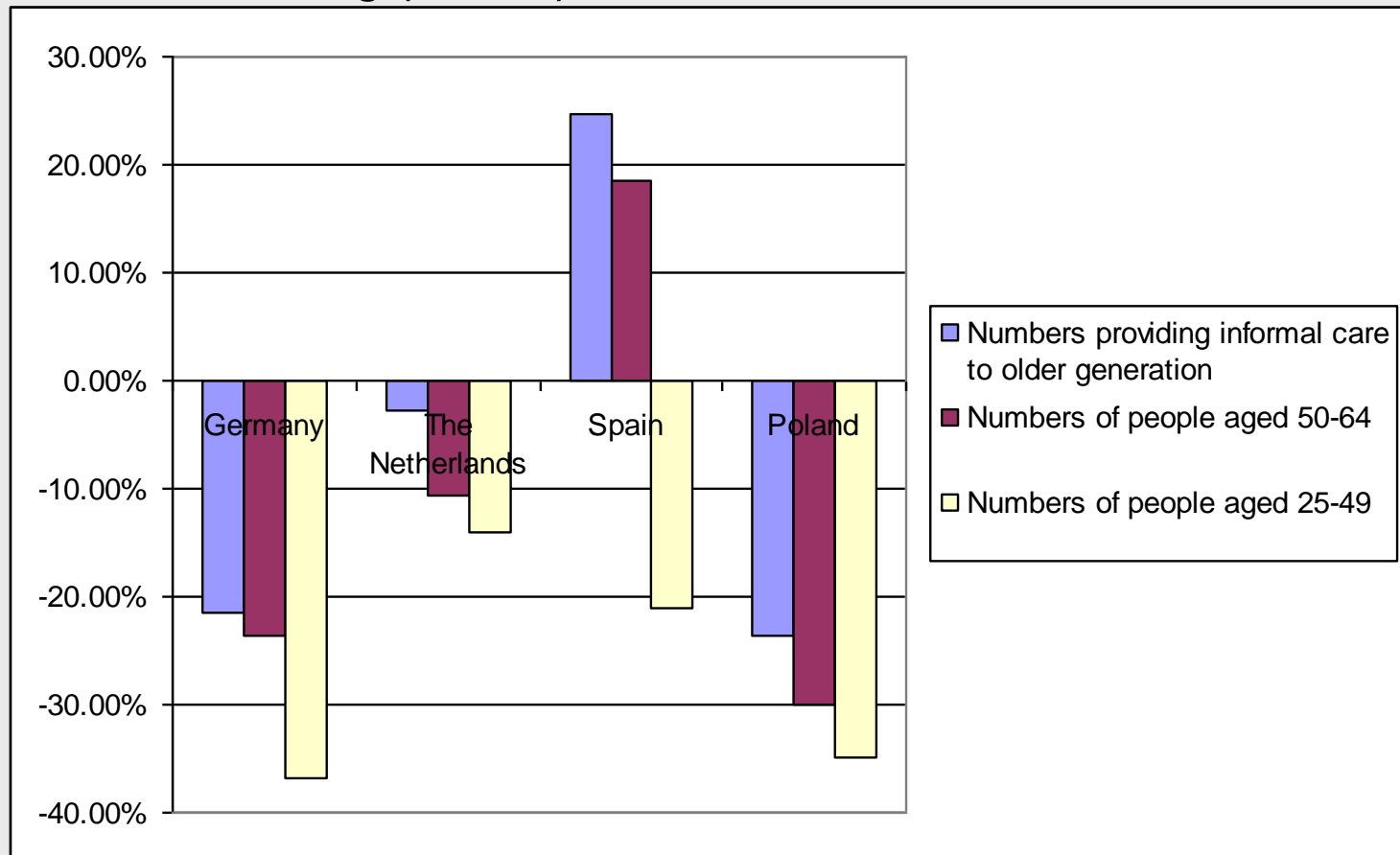
% change in numbers providing regular informal personal care to older people, by care recipient, ANCIEN representative countries, 2010-2060

Source: Pickard & King (2012a)



% change in numbers providing regular informal personal care to older generation and numbers aged 50-64 and 25-49, ANCIEN representative countries, 2010-2060

Source: Pickard & King (2012a)



Part 3

Informal care supply and demand 2010-2060

- Supply - numbers of people providing informal personal care to older people (informal care-givers)
- Demand - numbers of older people receiving or using informal personal care (informal care-users) (FPB)
- Pickard, L, King D, Geerts J, Willemé P (2012) **Conclusions.** ENEPRI Research Report No 116: 114-129 <http://www.ancien-longtermcare.eu/node/27>
 - Pickard L and King D (2012b) **Informal care supply and demand in Europe.** ENEPRI Research Report No 116: 114-123

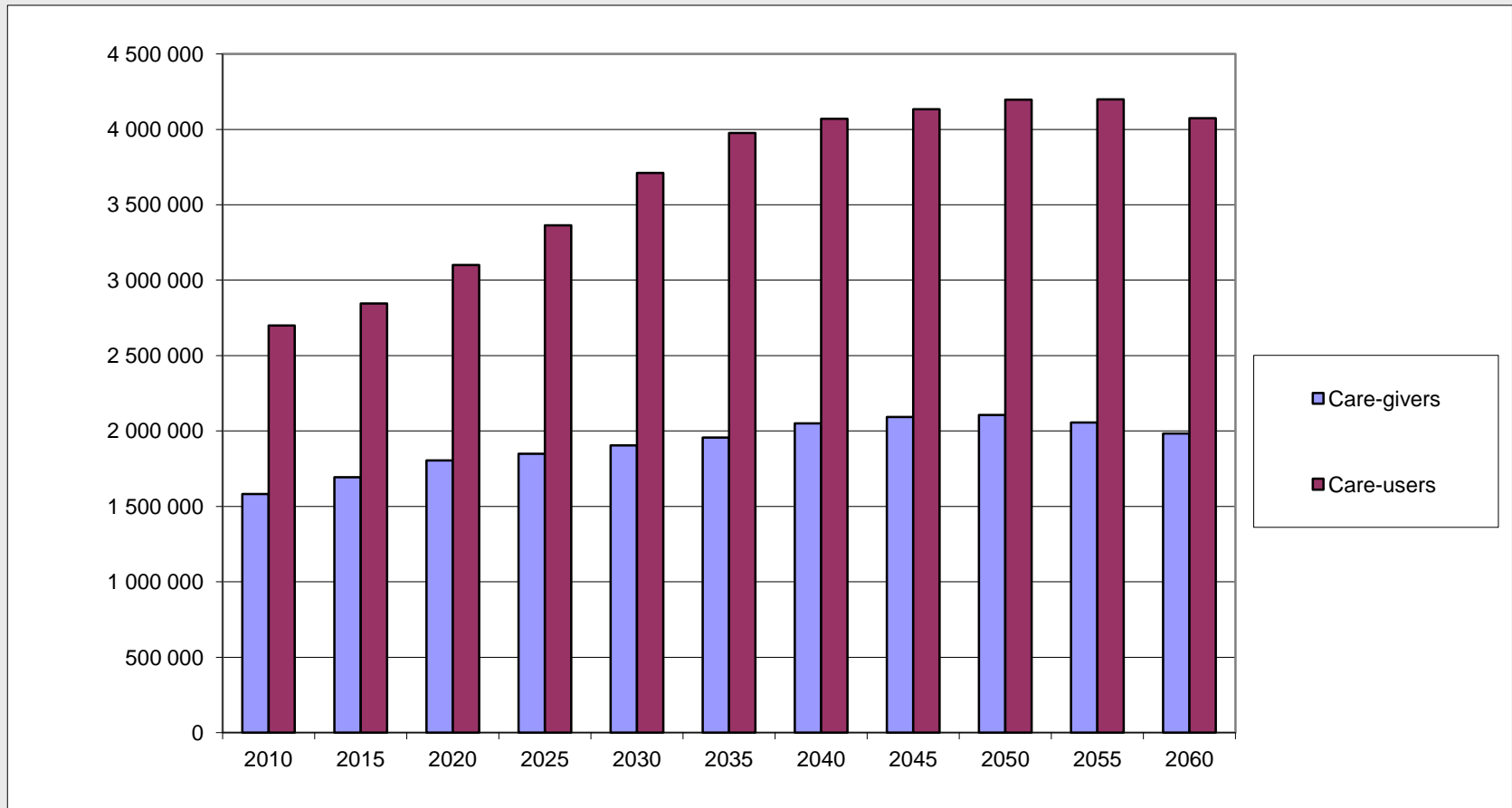
Numbers providing and receiving informal personal care in ANCIEN representative countries in 2010 (thousands, to nearest 5,000)

Source: Pickard, King, Geerts, Willemé (2012)

	Germany	The Netherlands	Spain	Poland
Supply Provision of informal care (care-givers)	1,585	75	1,045	510
Demand Receipt/use of informal care (care-users)	2,700	95	1,175	n/a
Ratio of provision to receipt	0.59	0.79	0.89	n/a

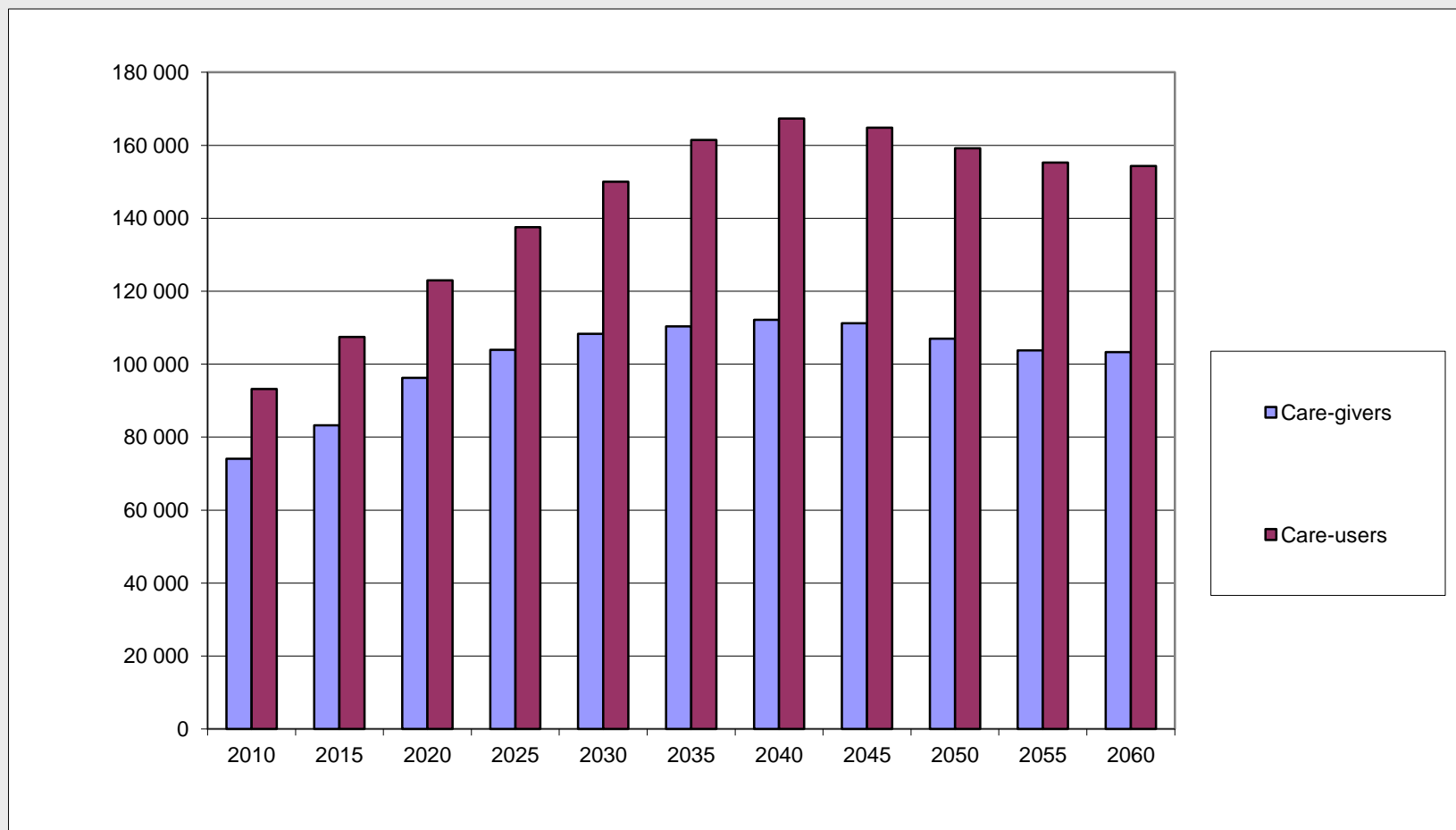
Care-givers providing informal personal care to older people and care-users aged 65+ receiving informal personal care, Germany, 2010-2060 (estimated numbers)

Source: *Pickard, King, Geerts, Willemé (2012)*



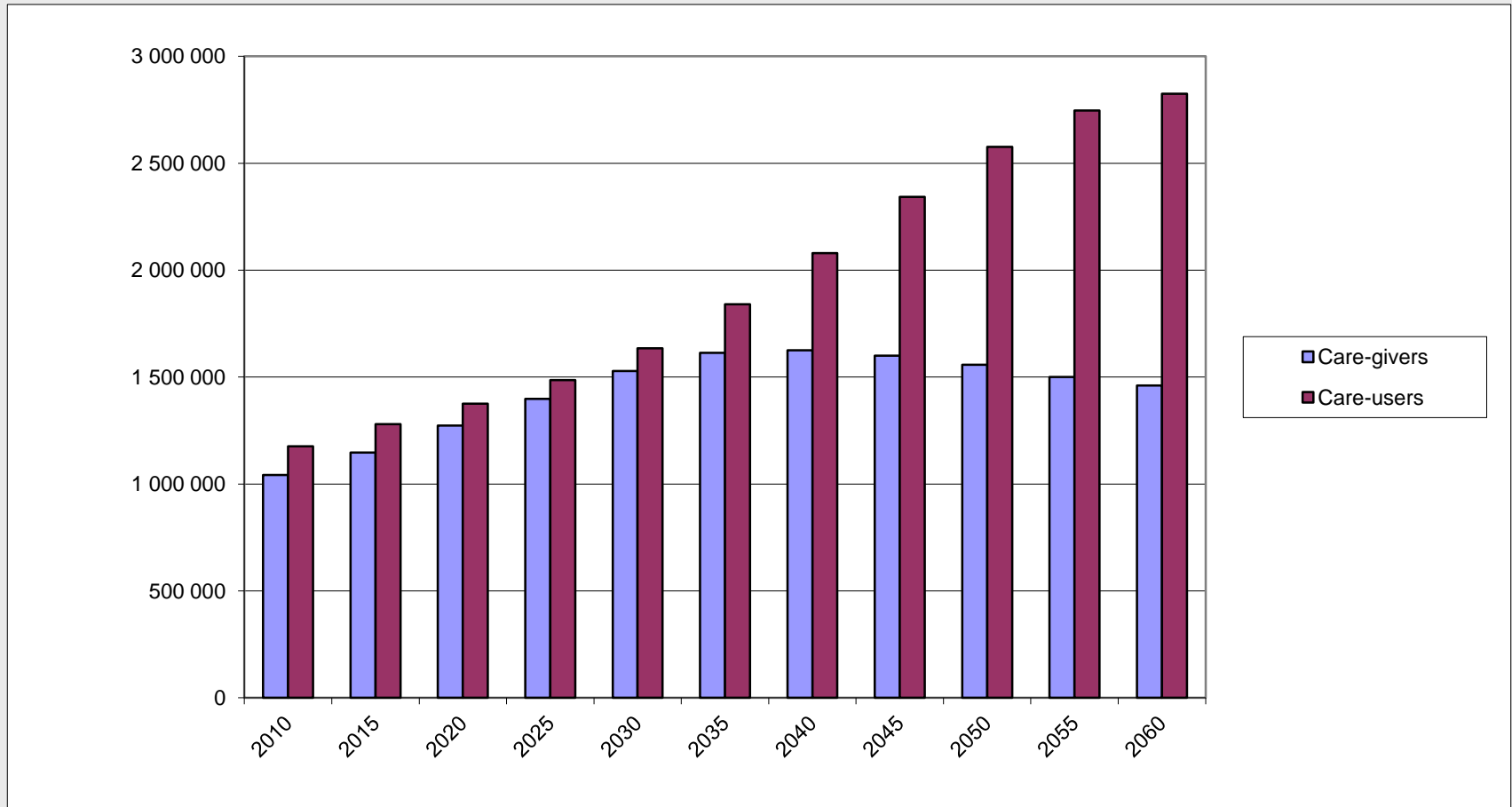
Care-givers providing informal personal care to older people and care-users aged 65+ receiving informal personal care, The Netherlands, 2010-2060 (estimated numbers)

Source: *Pickard, King, Geerts, Willemé (2012)*



Care-givers providing informal personal care to older people and care-users aged 65+ receiving informal personal care, Spain, 2010-2060 (estimated numbers)

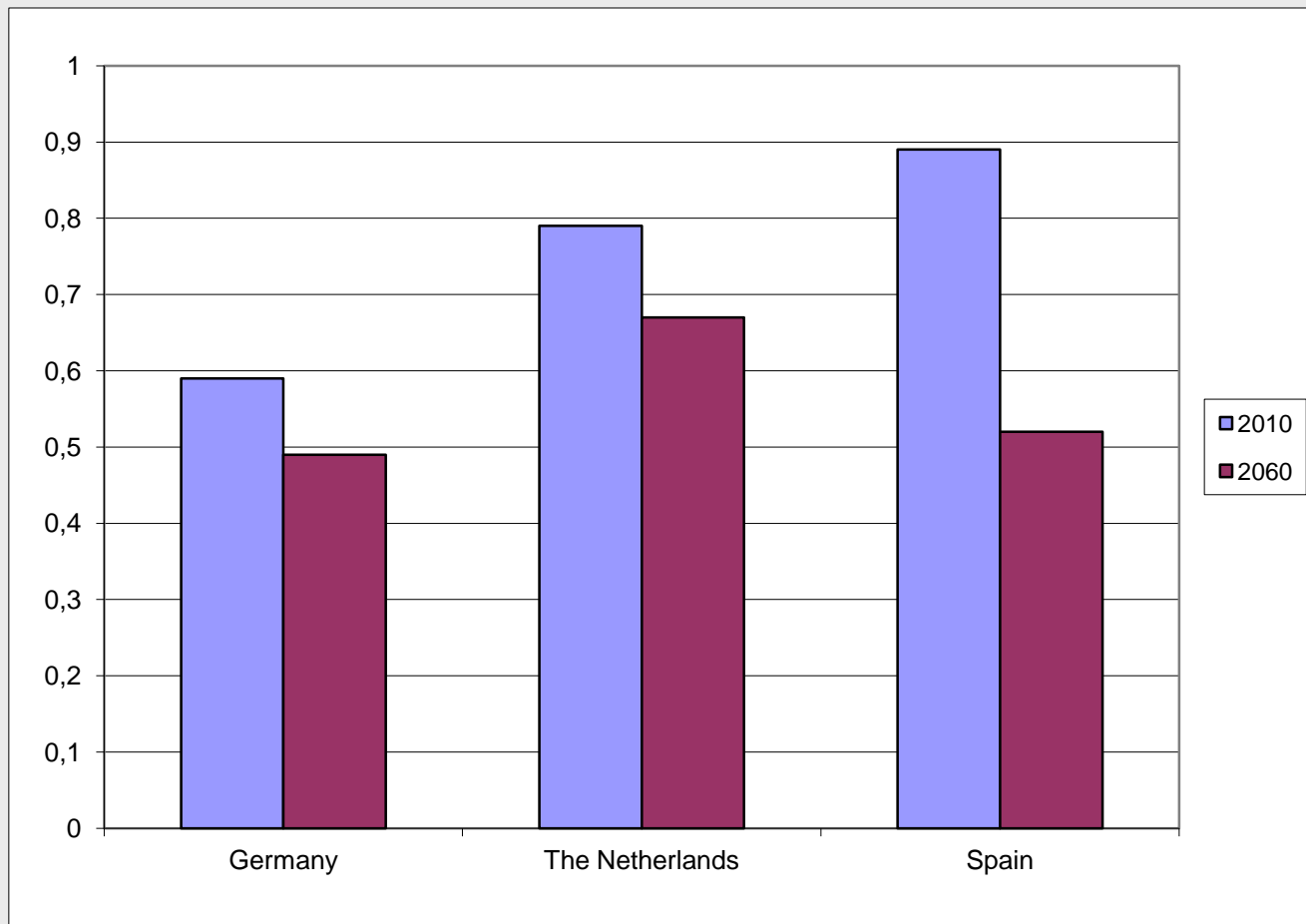
Source: *Pickard, King, Geerts, Willemé (2012)*



Ratio of care-givers to care-users

Germany, The Netherlands, Spain, 2010-2060

Source: *Pickard, King, Geerts, Willemé (2012)*

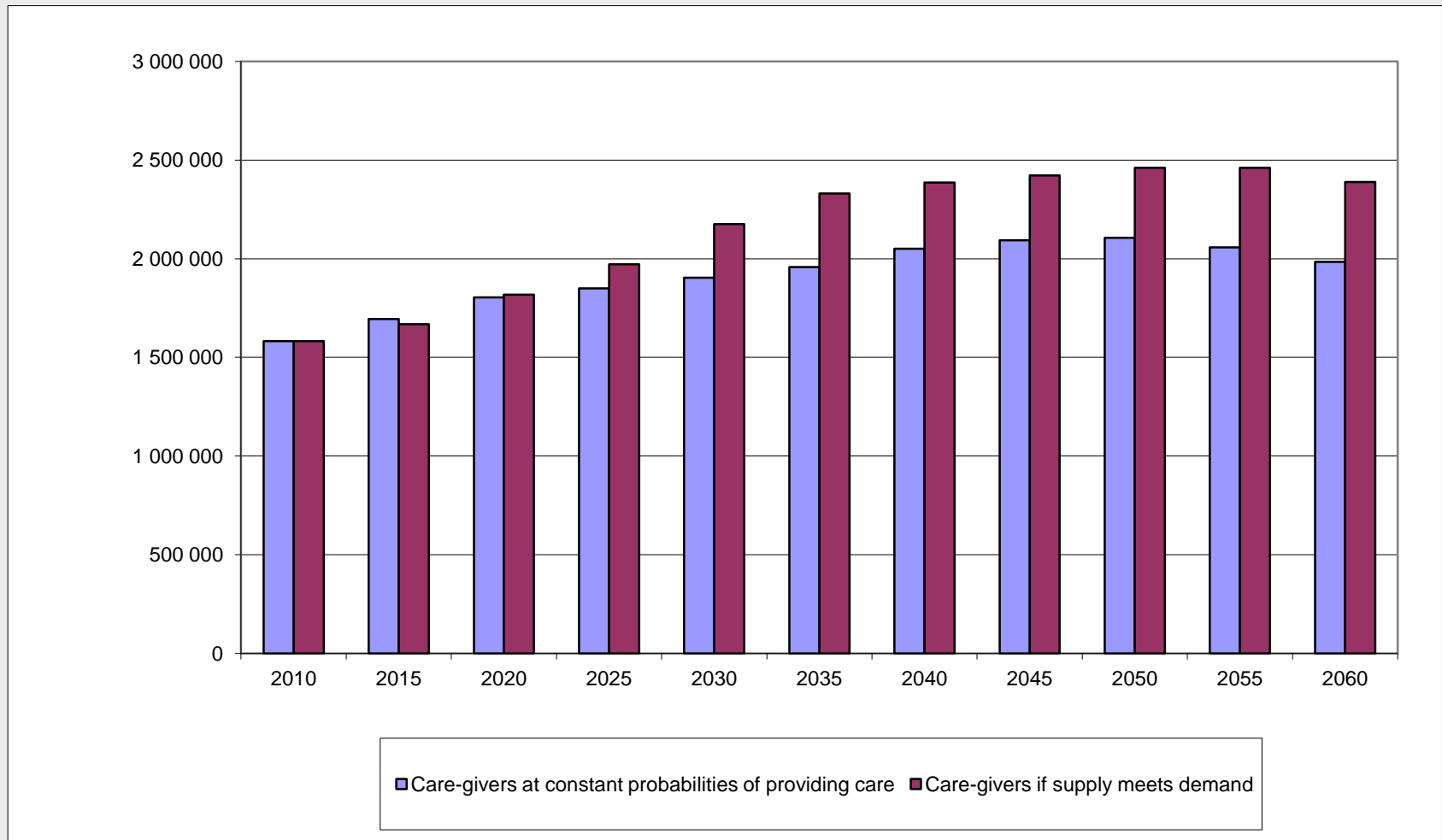


A growing 'care gap' between supply and demand for informal care, 2010-2060?

- Results so far suggest that supply of informal care is unlikely to keep pace with demand in future
- We now estimate the numbers of care-givers that would be needed *if supply were to meet demand* (Pickard & King 2012b)
- Method assumes that current (2010) ratio of care-givers to care-users remains constant between 2010 and 2060
- Constant ratio is multiplied by projected number of care-users to give estimate of number of care-givers that would be needed if supply is to meet demand.
- Results compared with numbers of care-givers projected to be available if probability of providing care stays constant

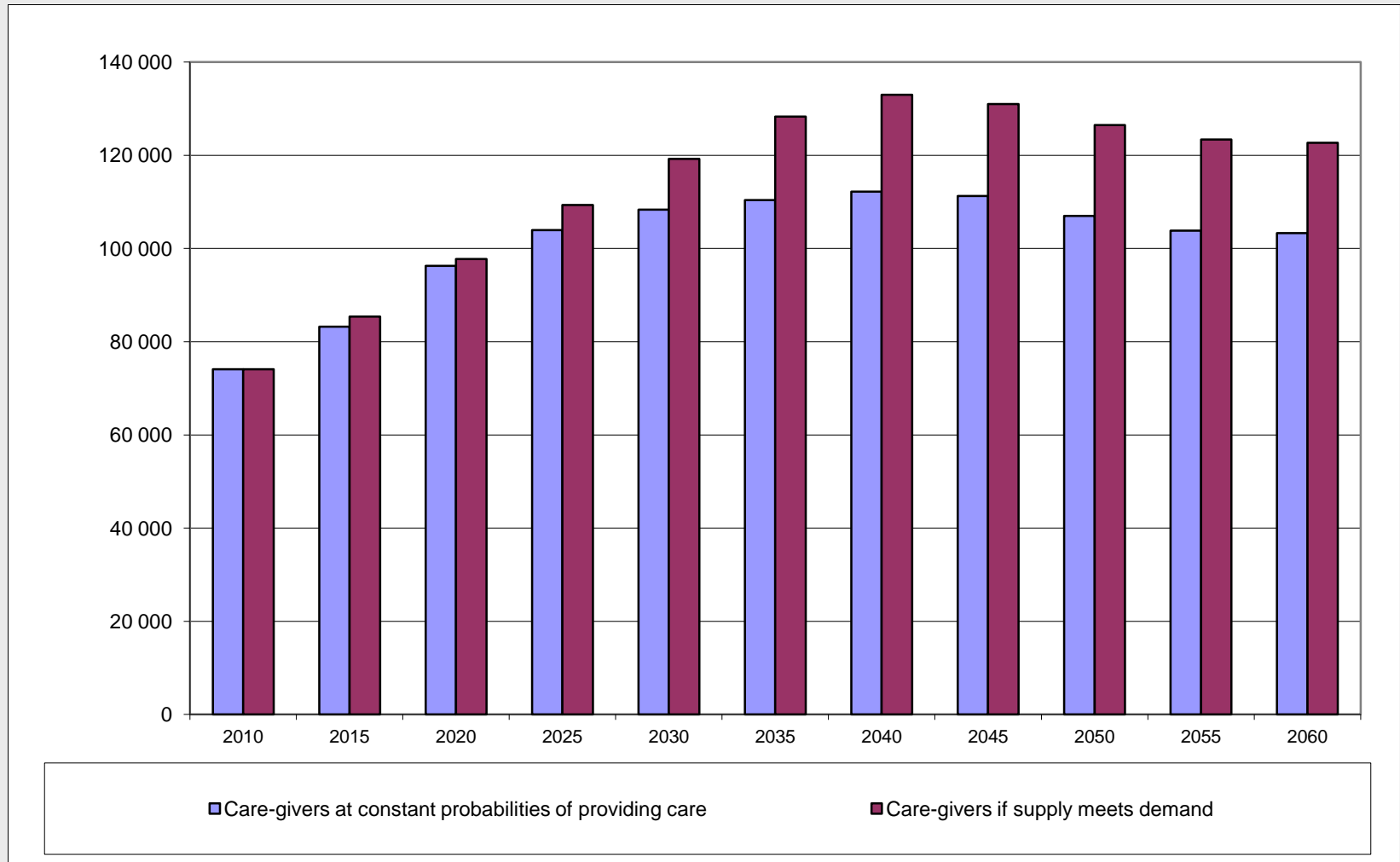
The informal 'care gap': caregivers providing informal personal care to older people at constant probabilities of providing care and care-givers if supply meets demand, Germany, 2010-2060 (estimated numbers)

Source: *Pickard and King (2012b)*



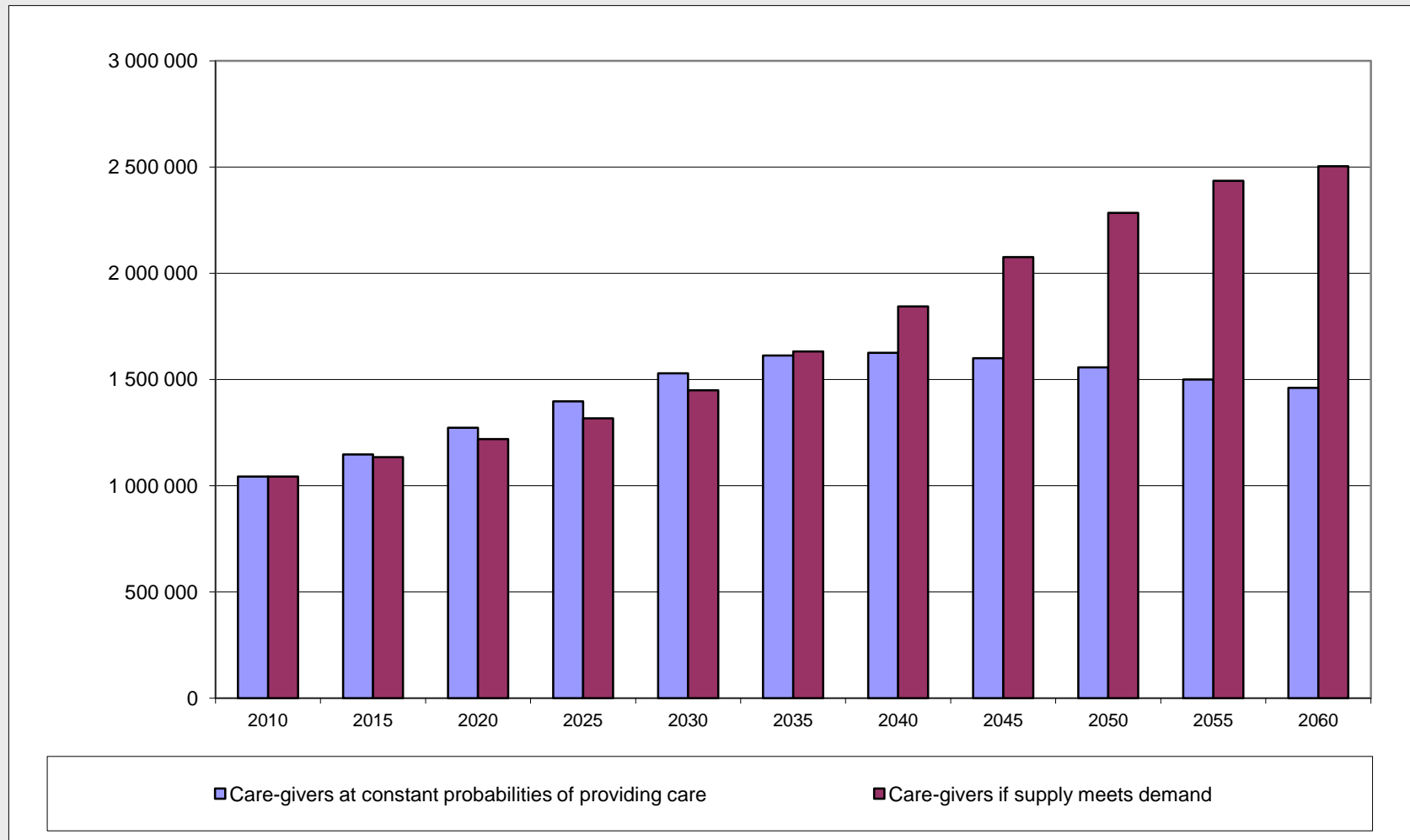
The informal 'care gap': caregivers providing informal personal care to older people at constant probabilities of providing care and care-givers if supply meets demand, The Netherlands, 2010-2060 (estimated numbers)

Source: *Pickard and King (2012b)*



The informal 'care gap': caregivers providing informal personal care to older people at constant probabilities of providing care and care-givers if supply meets demand, Spain, 2010-2060 (estimated numbers)

Source: *Pickard and King (2012b)*



Part 4

Summary and conclusions

- Supply of informal personal care to older people in representative European countries is unlikely to keep pace with demand in future
- Demand for informal care by older people is projected to exceed supply by 2015 in the Netherlands, 2020 in Germany and 2035 in Spain
- By 2060, gap between numbers projected to provide informal care and numbers needed to provide care if demand is to be met is around 20,000 care-givers in the Netherlands, 400,000 in Germany & over a million in Spain
- ‘Care gap’ particularly large in Germany & Spain

Summary and conclusions (continued)

- Reasons for 'informal care gap' are primarily to do with trends in care for older generation
- In Germany and the Netherlands there are projected to be absolute declines in numbers providing care for older generation between 2010 and 2060
- In Spain, 'care gap' begins in around 2035, at the same time that decline in care for older generation begins
- Trends in care for older generation are themselves based on underlying demographic trends in population aged 50 to 64

Summary and conclusions (continued)

- If 'informal care gap' is to be filled in future years, key options are that more people will need to provide informal care or more formal care will be needed
- Seems unlikely that more people can provide informal care
- 'Care gap' attributable primarily to demographic trends in population aged 50 to 64, that is, "working age" population
- Pressure on 'older workers' to be in employment, to maximise tax base in context of population ageing
- Therefore, it is likely that more formal services will be needed – explored in 'Policy implications and recommendations' session

Thank you for your attention!

For more information contact

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