Assessing Needs for Care in European Countries
Final Conference Brussels 24 October 2012

Informal Care Supply
Determinants and Projections

Linda Pickard and Derek King
Personal Social Services Research Unit
London School of Economics and Political Science
L.M.Pickard@lse.ac.uk
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


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)


Numbers providing and receiving informal personal care in ANCIEN representative countries in 2010 (thousands, to nearest 5,000)
*Source: Pickard, King, Geerts, Willemé (2012)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>The Netherlands</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Poland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of informal care (care-givers)</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demand</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt/use of informal care (care-users)</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ratio of provision to receipt</strong></td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 caregivers 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

Dr Linda Pickard
Personal Social Services Research Unit
London School of Economics & Political Science

L.M.Pickard@lse.ac.uk