

The Policy Agenda – EU approach to long-term care

5th Senior Government Officials Meeting

Connecting the Dots: Formal and Informal Care 10 June 2014, HICC Hyderabad India

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Approach to long-term care in the EU

- Long-term care as well as health care are EU Member States' responsibility
- EU's role is to coordinate Social Protection Committee
- Social investment approach
- Increasing importance on the policy agenda due to population ageing and budgetary constraints
- Going beyond social and economic considerations also a human rights matter





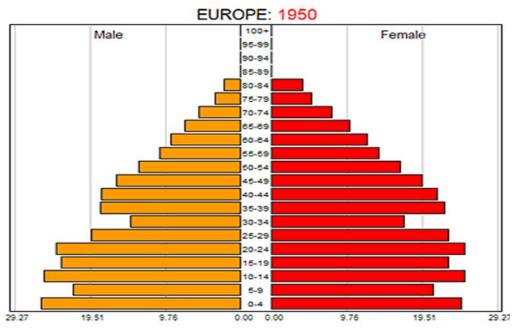
The Challenge:

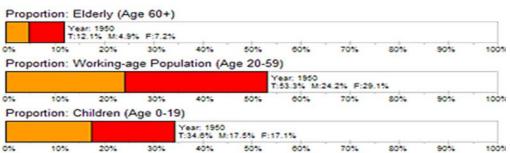
- Growing demand for care due to an ageing population
- Shortage of carers: formal and informal
- Lack of social protection against long-term care dependency
 - Equity
 - Efficiency
 - Quality
 - Human rights





Population by Age and Sex (1950 - 2050)



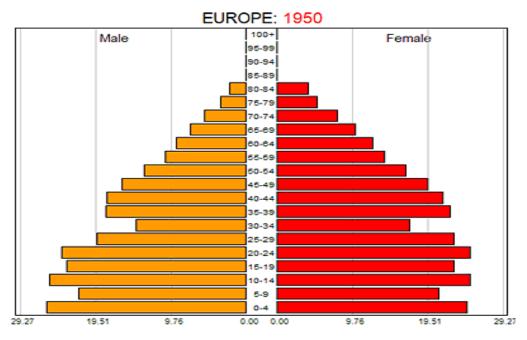


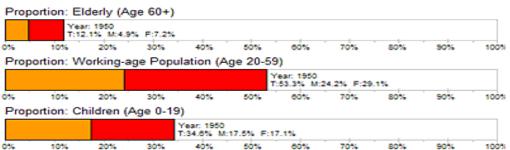
Source: United Nations Population Division





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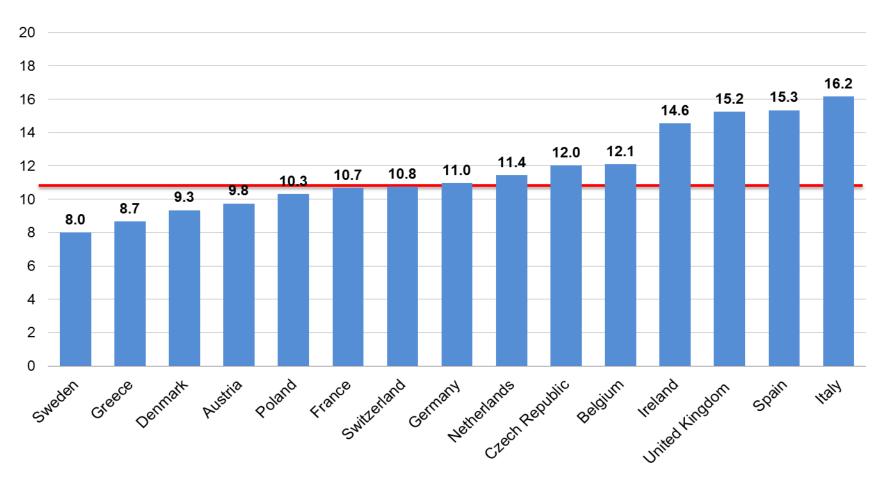


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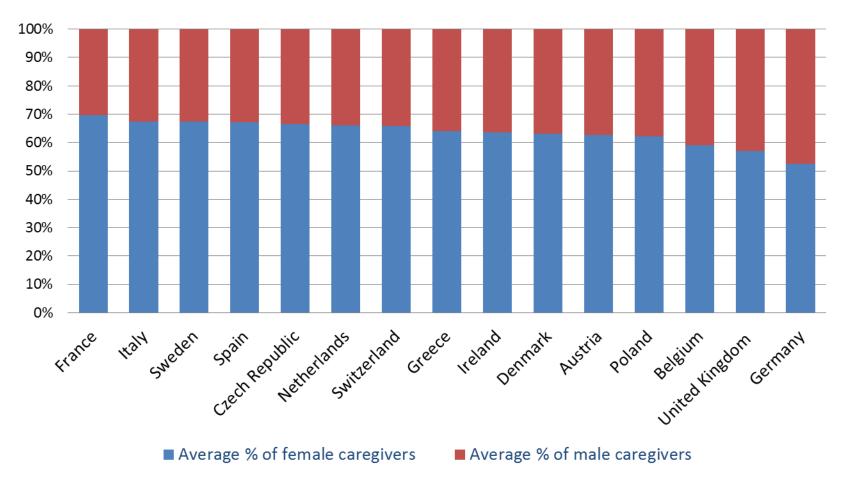


□ Informal carers as % of population



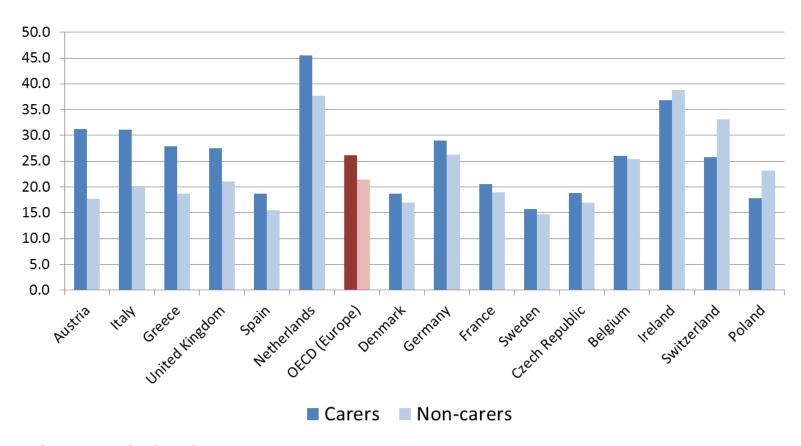


☐ Informal carers are predominantly women



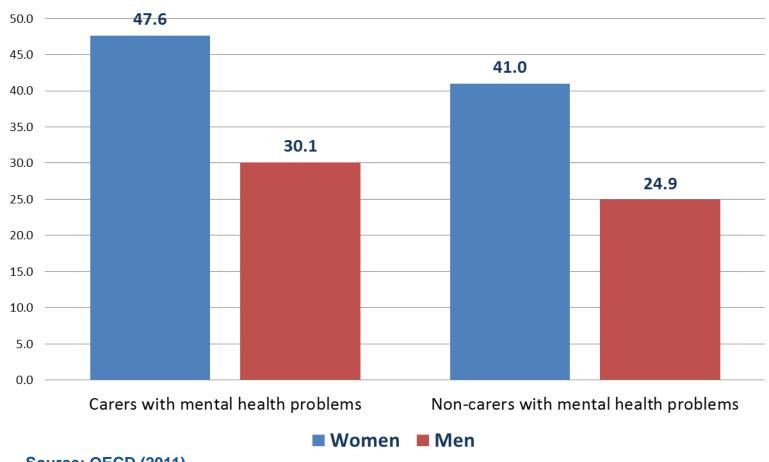


□ Percentage of carers and non-carers working part-time





□ Percentage of mental health problems







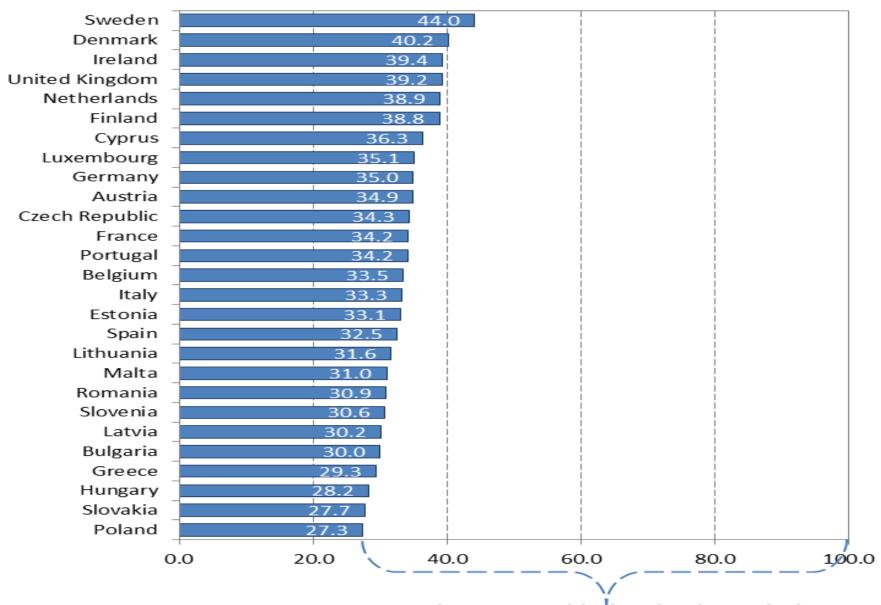
Policy response: closing the gap between need and supply of long term care

Reducing the need for care:

- Promoting active and healthy ageing
 - European Year for Active Ageing and solidarity between generations (EY2012) and Active Ageing Index
- Efforts to improve the capacity for independent living, including support for home adaptions
 - European Innovation Partnership for Active and Healthy Ageing
- Successful rehabilitation as early as possible
 - Fredericia project in Denmark
- The use of ICT in drives for higher productivity
 - Health Technology Assessment



Overall Index		Active Ageing Index			
Domains	Contribution throup paid activities: Employment		Contribution through unpaid activities: Participation in society	Independent and autonomous living	Capacity for active and healthy ageing / enabling environment
Indicators					
	Employment rate 55-59 Employment rate 60-64 Employment rate 65-69 Employment rate 70-74		Voluntary activities	Physical exercise	Remaining life expectancy at age 55
			Care to children	Access to health and dental care	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55
			Care to older adults	Independent living	Mental well-being
			Political participation	Financial security (three indicators) *	Use of ICT
	Physical safety Lifelong learning				Social connectedness
					Educational attainment
\					
Actual experiences of active ageing					Capability to actively age



Distance to achieving the theoretical full active ageing potential



Policy response – supply of long-term care

- Support for family members who are informal carers
- Efforts to raise quality in formal and informal care provision
- Social innovation and social entrepreneurship
- Social protection against the need of long term care:
 - Pensions credit
 - Replacement income
 - Rewarding relatives/professional carers





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- More reliable and regular data collection needed!





Multi-stakeholder action

- European Parliament's Interest Group on Carers (since 2008)
- Funding for a pan-European network "Eurocarers" (since 2013)
 - Lobbying for an EU-level carers strategy and an EU Directive on carers leave
- Promoting social innovation and social entrepreneurship
 - Ensemble2générations