Learning from Long-Term Care practices for the European Care Strategy

Vieillissement et changement climatique. Les systèmes de soin à l'épreuve.

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Ihédate - Cycle annuel - Adapter les territoires à + 4° C
Session 1 - Crise climatique, changements globaux et territoires

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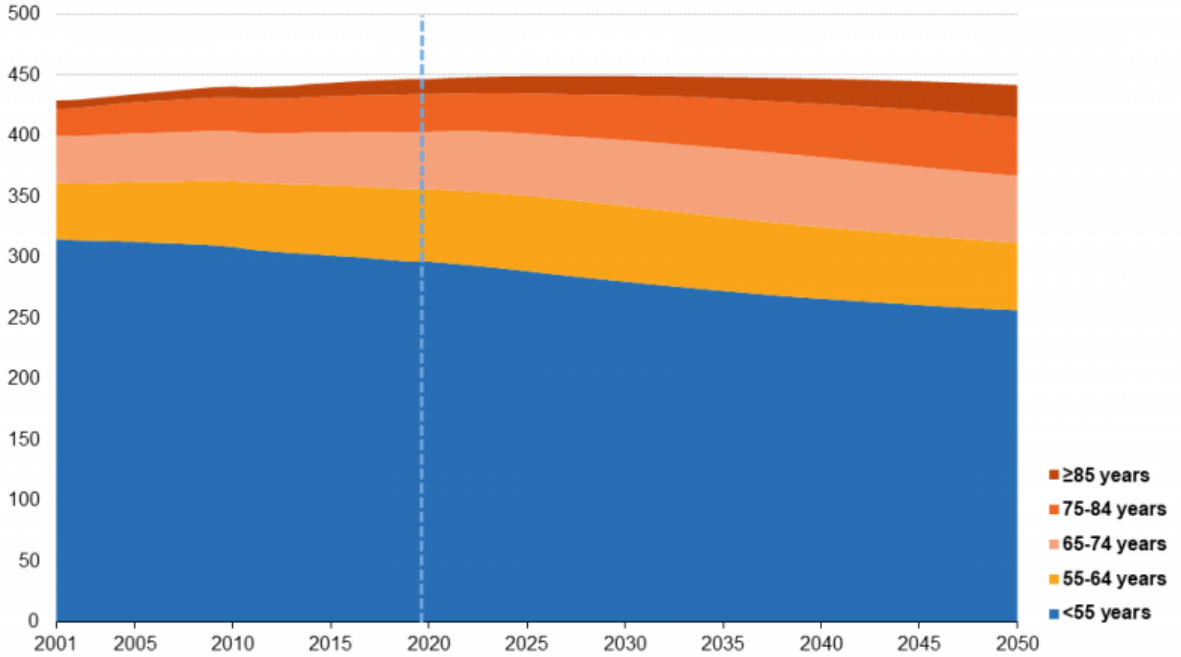
Tendances de long terme et accélération

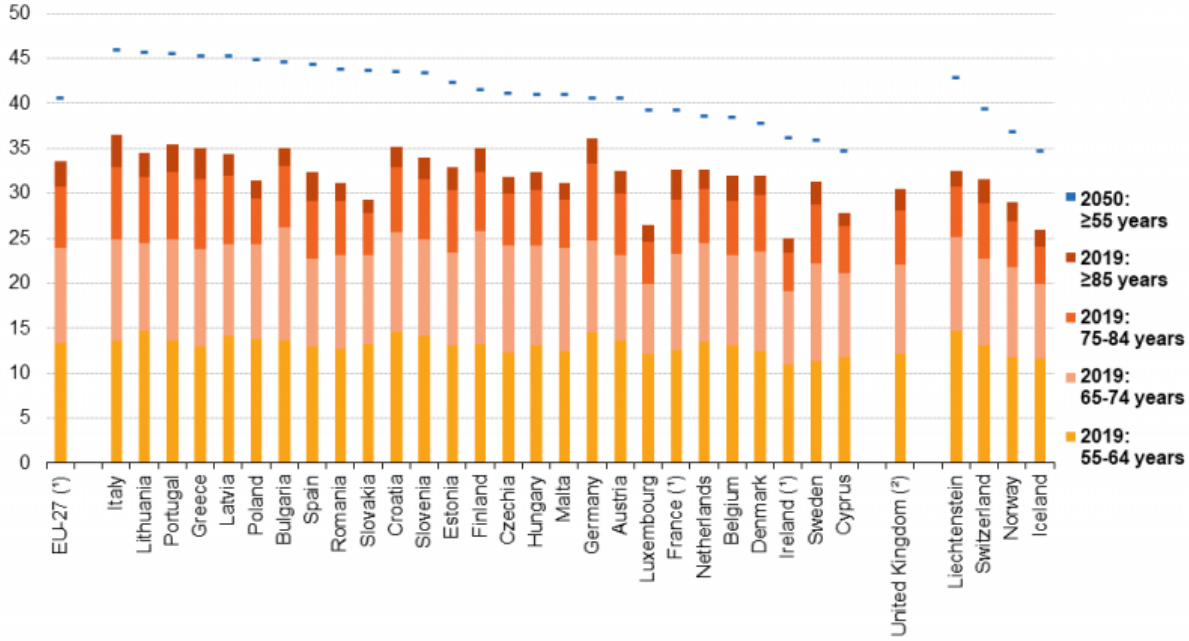
Population developments, by age class, EU-27, 2001-2050
(million inhabitants)



Note: all data as of 1 January. 2008, 2010-2012, 2014-2015 and 2017: breaks in series. 2019: provisional. 2020-2050: population according to the 2019 projections, baseline variant (EUROPOP2019). The vertical dotted line marks the divide between official historical data and EUROPOP2019 population projections.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and proj_19np)

eurostat

People aged ≥55 years, by age class, 2019 and 2050
(% share of total population)



Note: all data as of 1 January. Ranked on the projected share of people aged ≥55 years in the total number of inhabitants in 2050 (according to the 2019 projections, baseline variant (EUROPOP2019)).
(1) Estimates and/or provisional.
(2) Population projections for 2050: not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and proj_19np)

eurostat

- 65+: de 90,5 à 129,8 millions (+43,2%)
  - 65-74: +16,6%
  - 75-84: +56,1%
  - **85+: de 12,5 à 26,8 millions (+113,9%)**

<55: -16%

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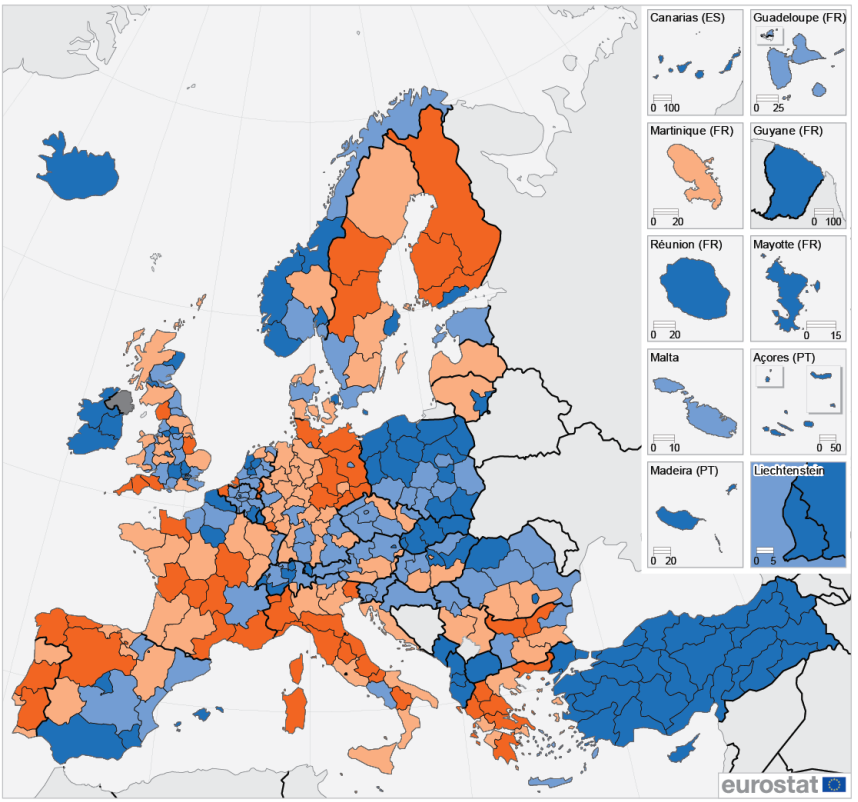
People aged =65 years, by NUTS level 2 regions, 2019
(% share of total population)



EU-27 = 20.3

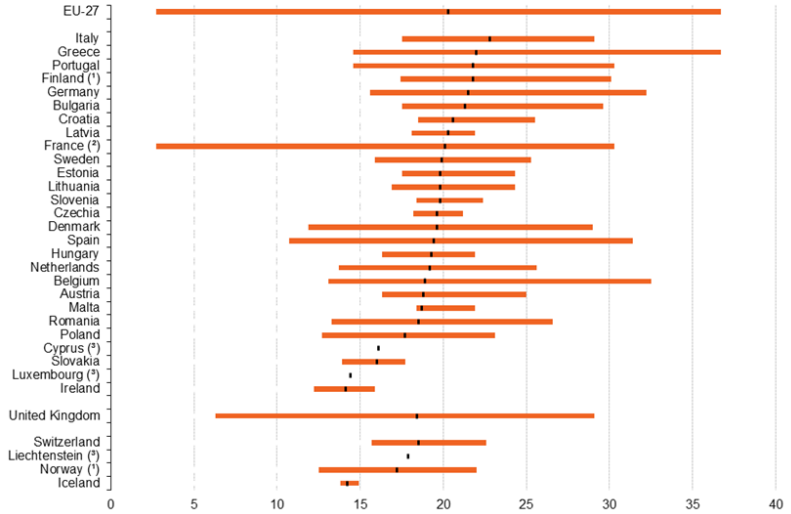
- < 18.0
- 18.0 - < 20.3
- 20.3 - < 23.0
- = 23.0
- Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 09/2020

0 200 400 600 800 km

Note: data as of 1 January.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_r_pjanind2)

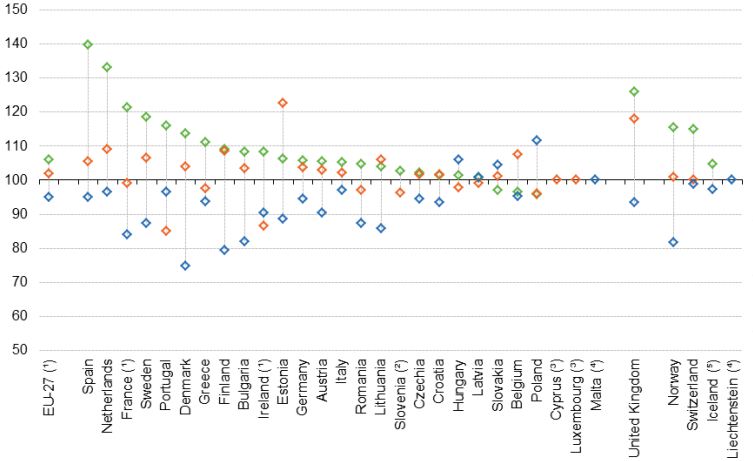
Range of NUTS level 3 regions with the highest and lowest shares of people aged ≥65 years, 2019
(% share of total population)



Note: the figure has a bar for each country that shows the range from the region with the lowest share to the region with the highest share; the vertical line inside each bar denotes the national average (mean). All data as of 1 January.
(1) Data are not available for all regions.
(2) Provisional.
(3) No regional breakdown for level 3 regions.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_r_pjanind3)

eurostat

People aged ≥65 years, by urban-rural typology, 2019
(%, share of total population living in each type of region = 100)



Note: the indicator is calculated as the share of older people (aged ≥65 years) living in different types of regions (predominantly urban, intermediate and predominantly rural), divided by the same share for the total population, expressed as a percentage.
(1) Estimates and/or provisional.
(2) Predominantly urban regions: not applicable.
(3) Predominantly urban and predominantly rural regions: not applicable.
(4) Intermediate and predominantly rural regions: not applicable.
(5) Intermediate regions: not applicable.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: urt_pjangrp3)

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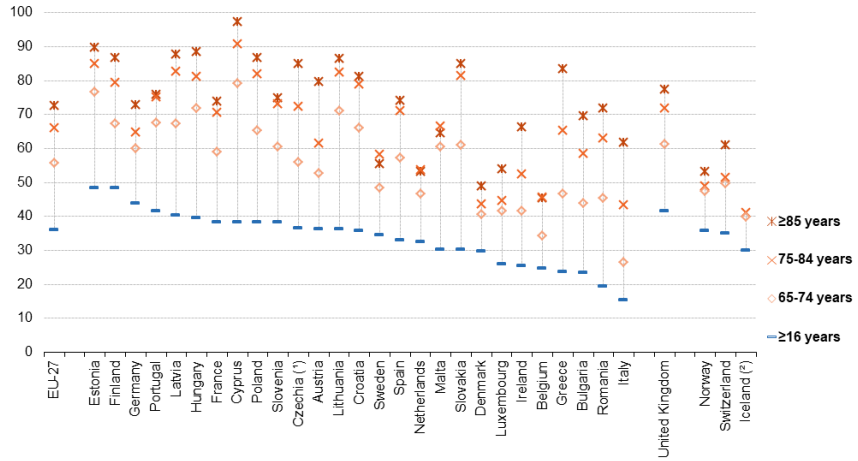
Self-reported long-standing illnesses or health problems, by age class, 2018

(%)

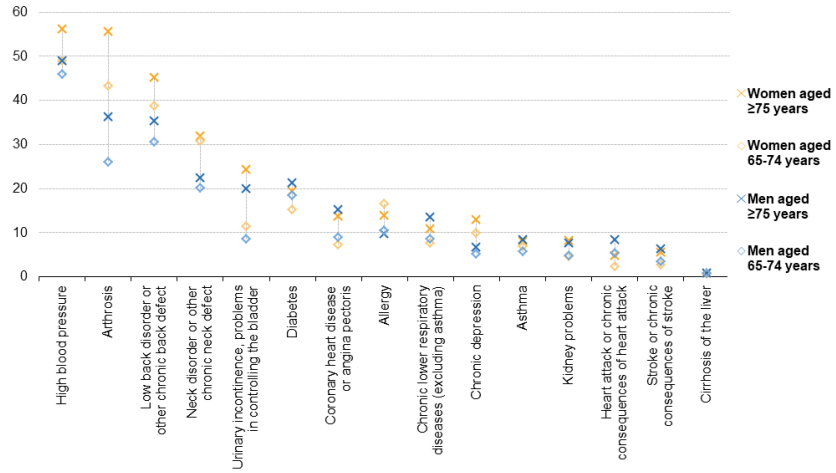


(1) Low reliability.
(2) 2017. People aged ≥85 years: not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_silc_04)

eurostat

Self-reported chronic diseases, by sex and age class, EU-27, 2014

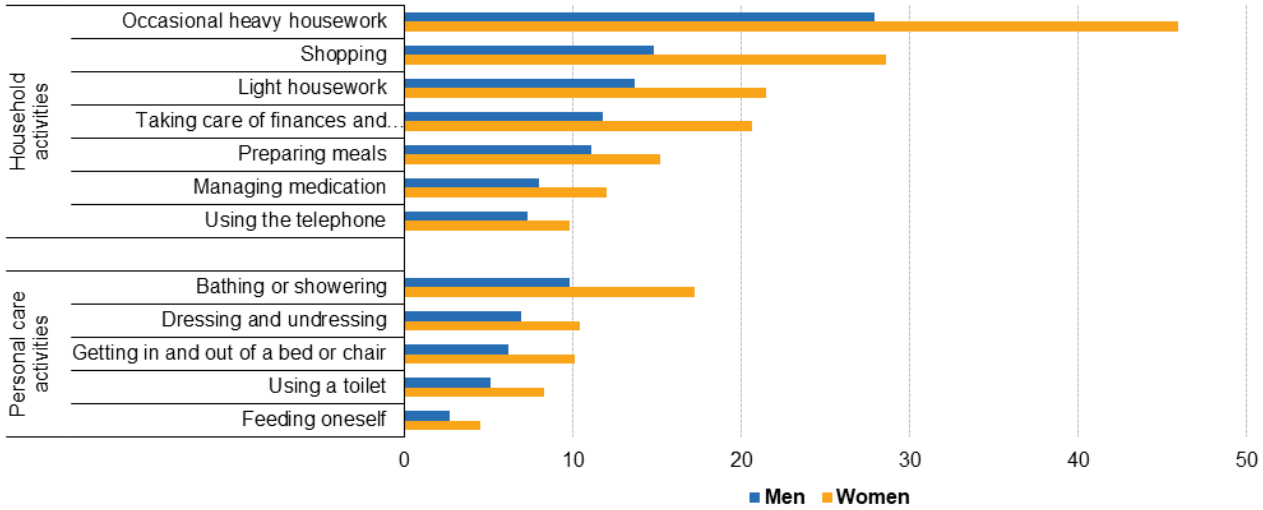
(%)



Note: the figure is ranked on the average incidence of each disease for the population (both sexes) aged ≥75 years.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_ehis_cd1e)

eurostat

Self-reported severe difficulties for household and personal care activities among people aged ≥75 years,
by sex, EU-27, 2014
(%)



Note: the figure is ranked on the share of the population (both sexes) aged ≥75 years reporting severe difficulties for each activity.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: hlth_ehis_ha1e and hlth_ehis_pc1e)

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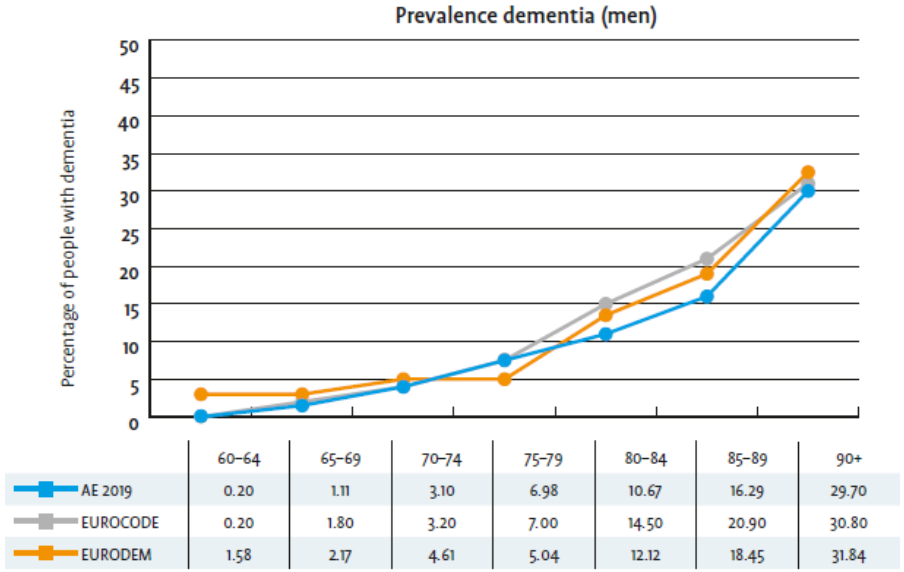
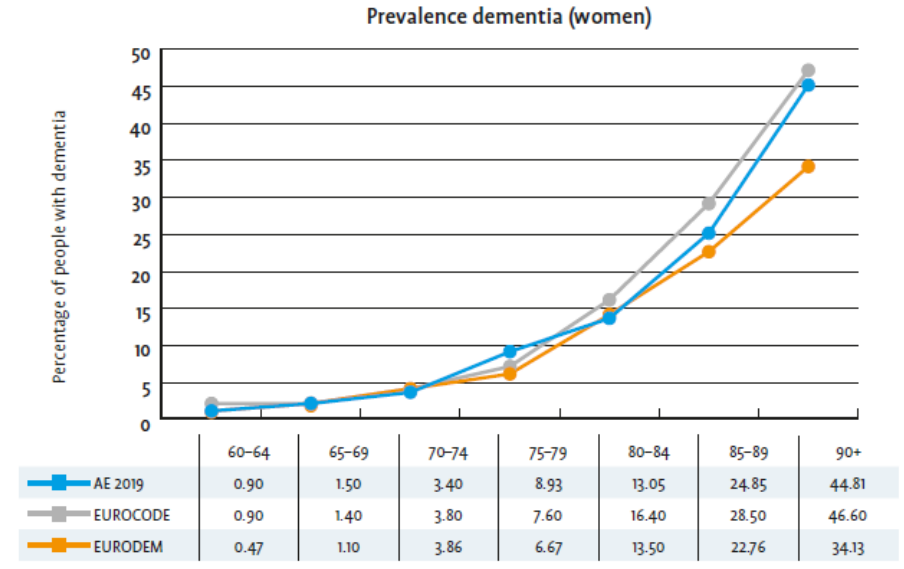
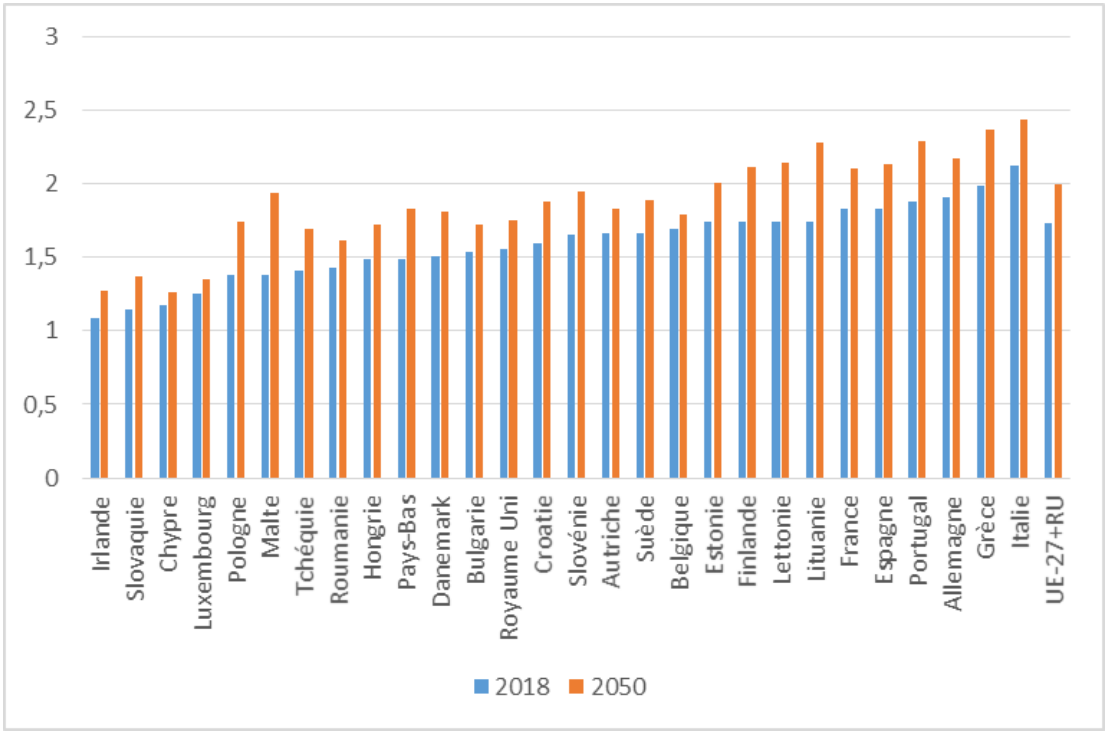


	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90+
AE 2019	0.20	1.11	3.10	6.98	10.67	16.29	29.70
EUROCODE	0.20	1.80	3.20	7.00	14.50	20.90	30.80
EURODEM	1.58	2.17	4.61	5.04	12.12	18.45	31.84



	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90+
AE 2019	0.90	1.50	3.40	8.93	13.05	24.85	44.81
EUROCODE	0.90	1.40	3.80	7.60	16.40	28.50	46.60
EURODEM	0.47	1.10	3.86	6.67	13.50	22.76	34.13

Prévalence de la démentie - % population – 2018-2050



Personnes avec démentie - 2018-2050

	2019	2050
UE-27+RU	**8.885.101**	**10.283.905**
Espagne	*852.741*	*992.267*
Royaume Uni	*1.031.396*	*1.210.525*
France	*1.227.558*	*1.389.666*
Italie	*1.279.366*	*1.460.570*
Allemagne	*1.585.166*	*1.814.342*

Source: Alzheimer Europe 2019

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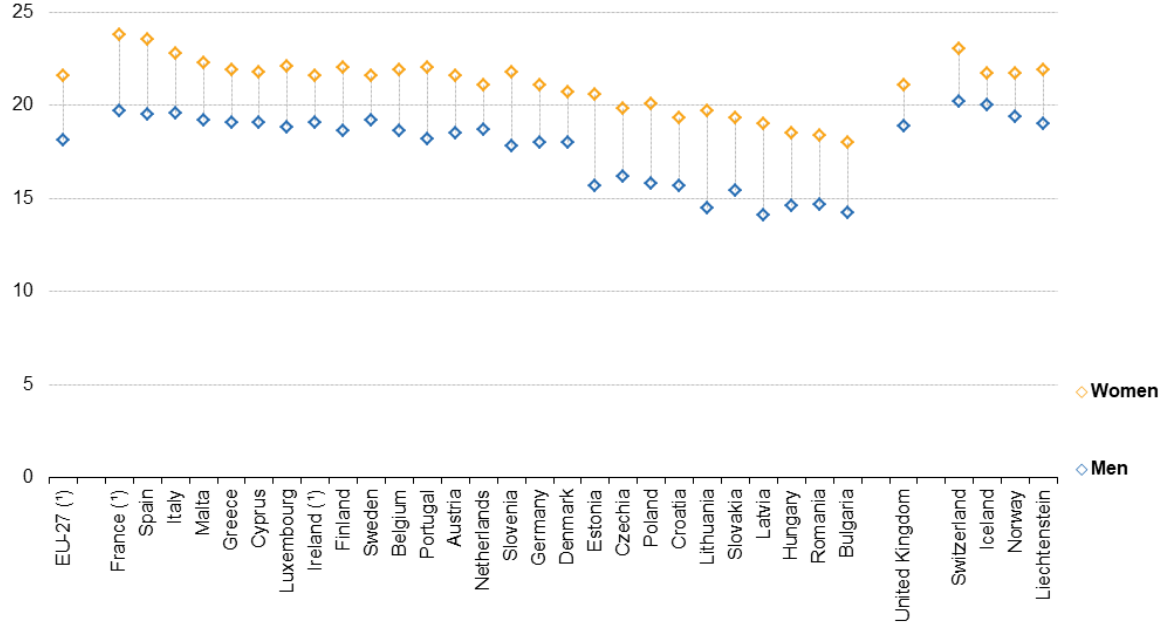
La longue durée: esperance de vie

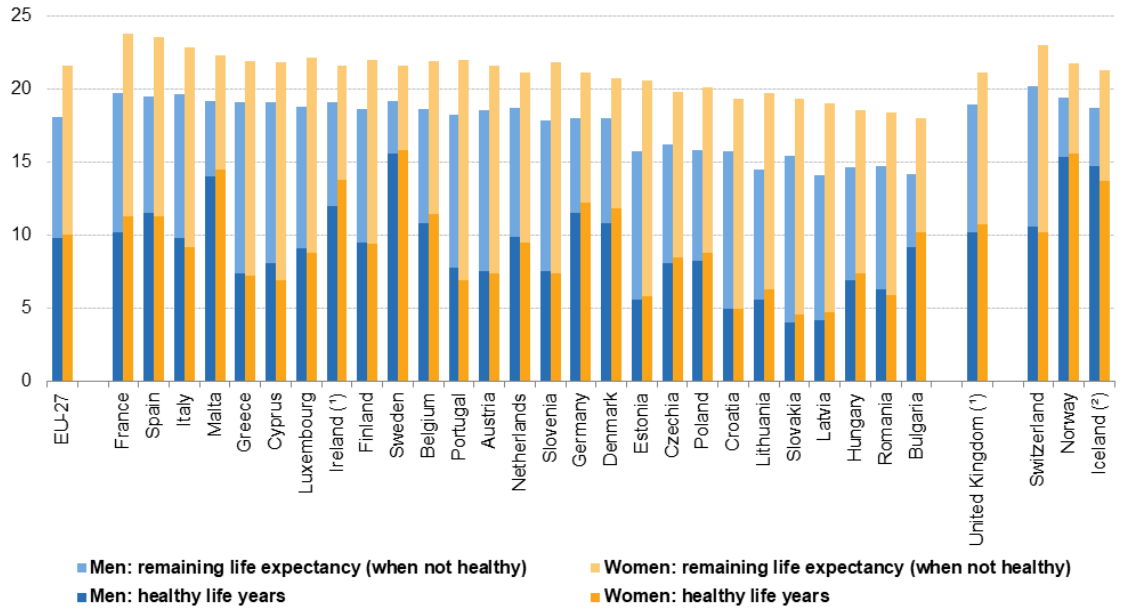
Life expectancy of people aged 65 years, by sex, 2018
(years)



Note: the figure is ranked on average (both sexes) life expectancy at 65 years.
(1) Estimates or provisional.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlifetable)

eurostat

Life expectancy and healthy life years of people aged 65 years, by sex, 2018
(years)



Note: the figure is ranked on average (both sexes) life expectancy at 65 years.
(1) Provisional.
(2) 2016.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye)

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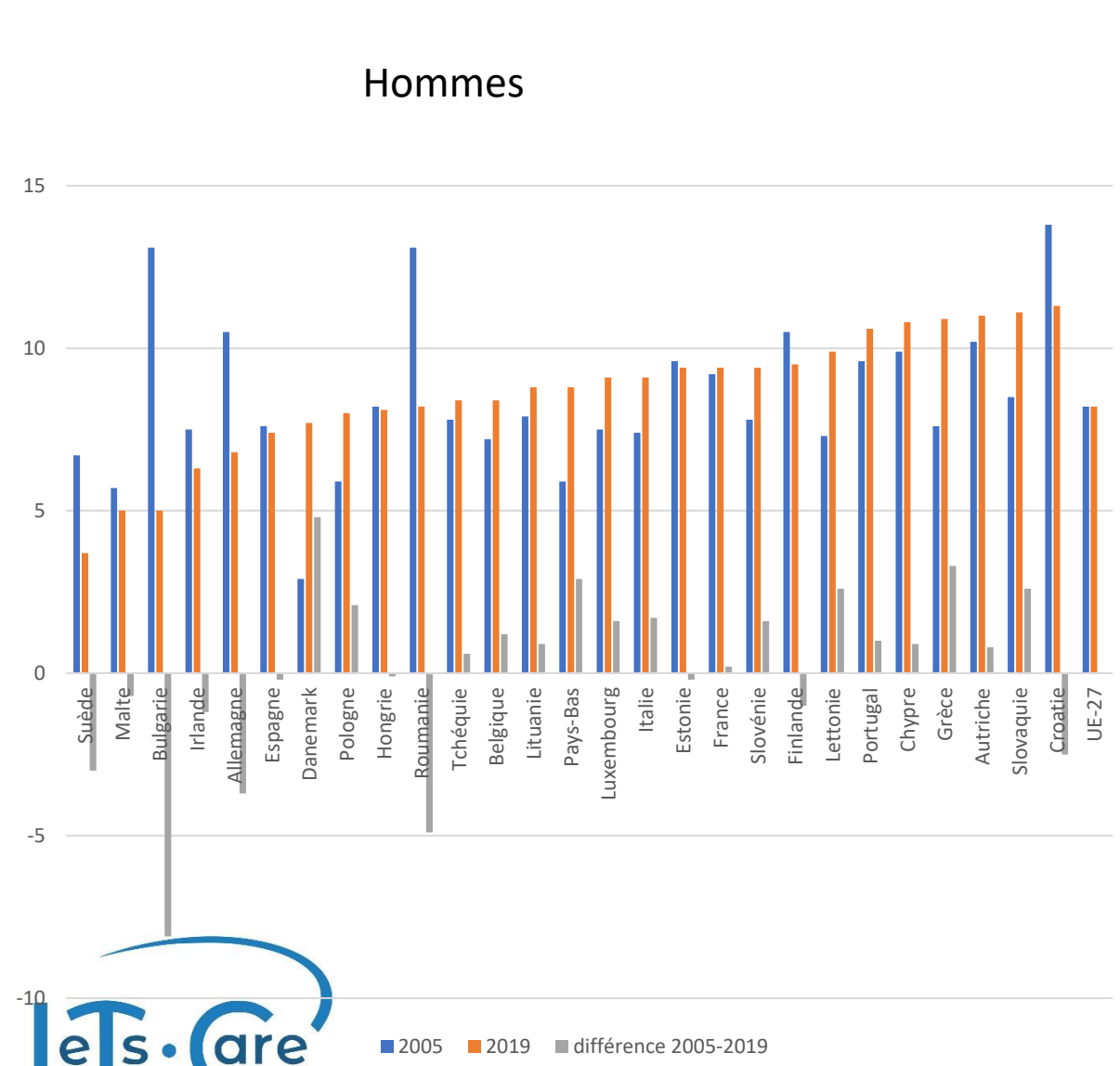
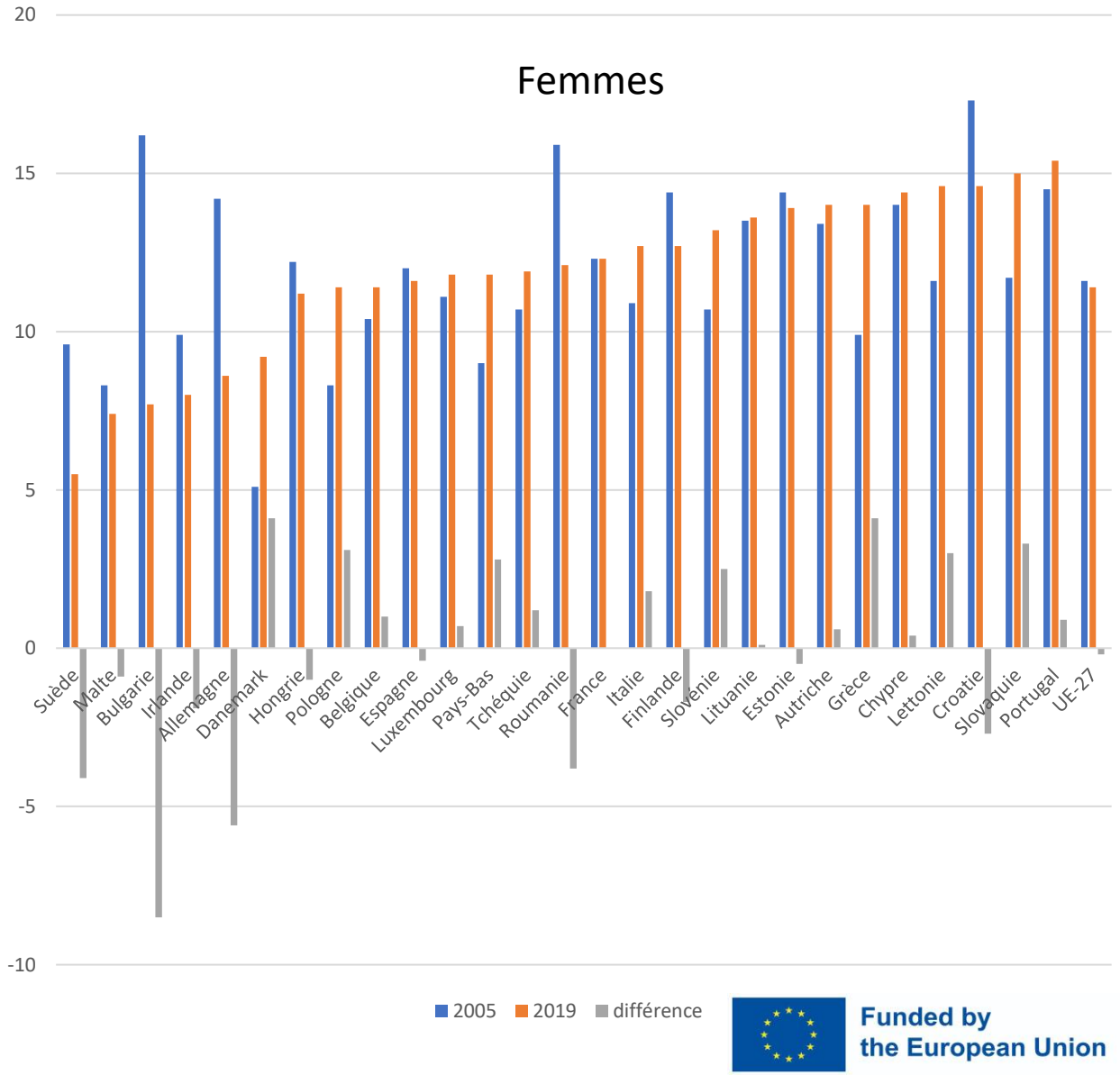
Esperance de vie *avec* incapacité





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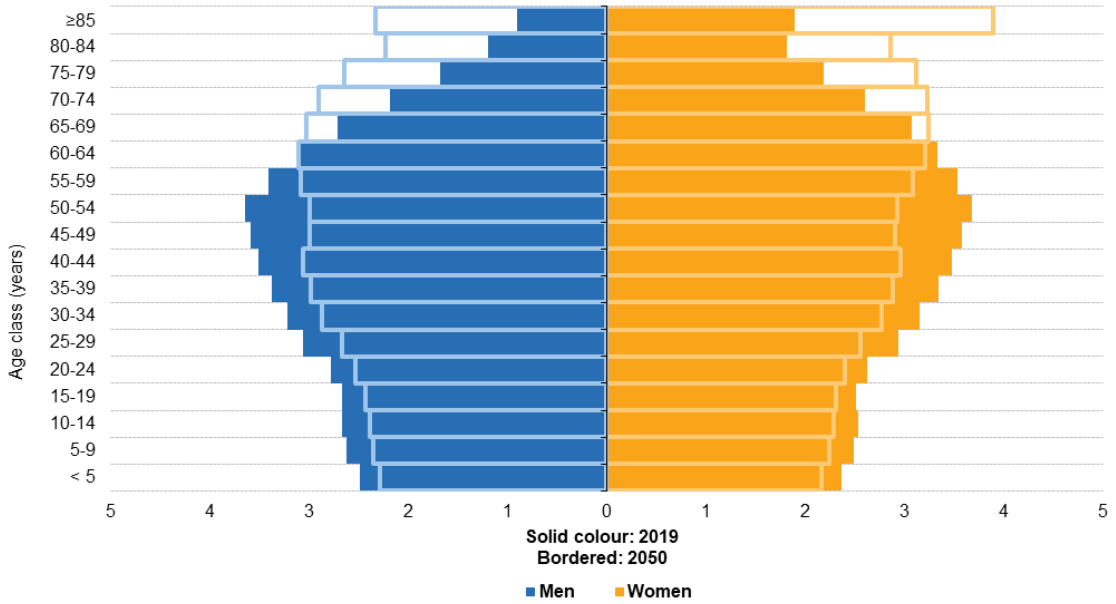
Changements de structure de la population

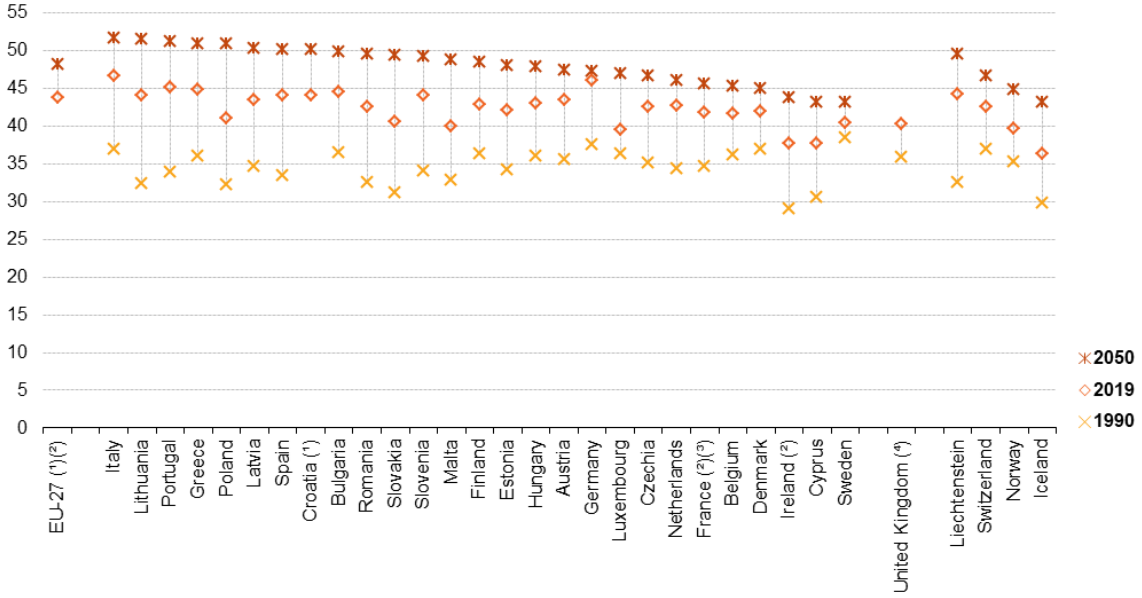
Population pyramids, EU-27, 2019 and 2050
(% share of total population)



Note: all data as of 1 January. 2019: estimates and provisional. 2050: population according to the 2019 projections, baseline variant (EUROPOP2019).
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and proj_19np)

eurostat

Median age of the population, 1990, 2019 and 2050
(years)



Note: 2050, population according to the 2019 projections, baseline variant (EUROPOP2019).
(1) 1990: not available.
(2) 2019: estimates and/or provisional.
(3) 1990: excludes French overseas territories.
(4) 2050: not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjanind and proj_19ndbi)

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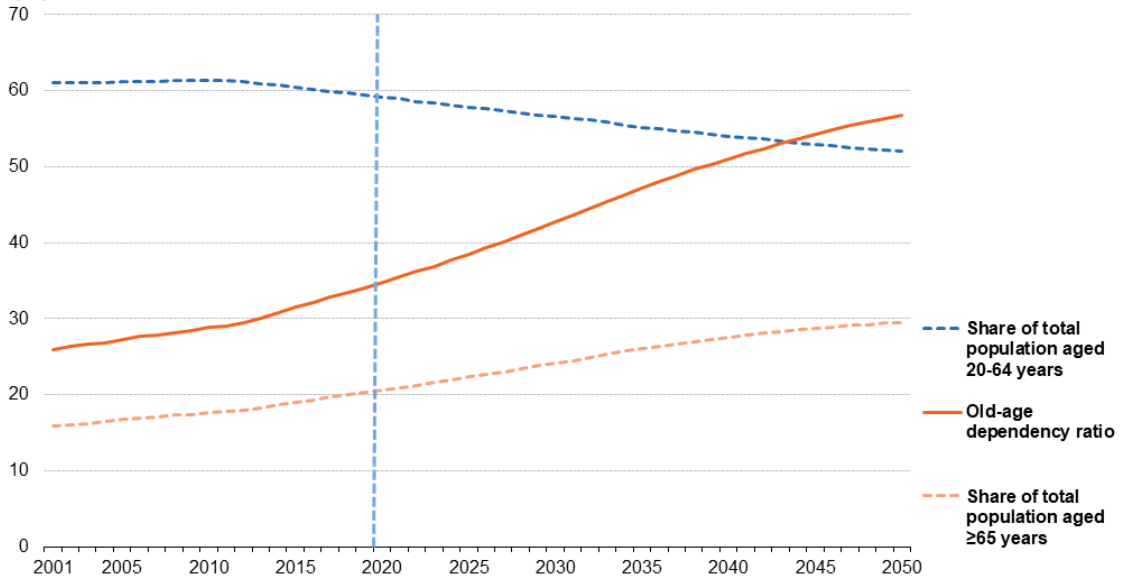
Population structure indicators, EU-27, 2001-2050

(%)



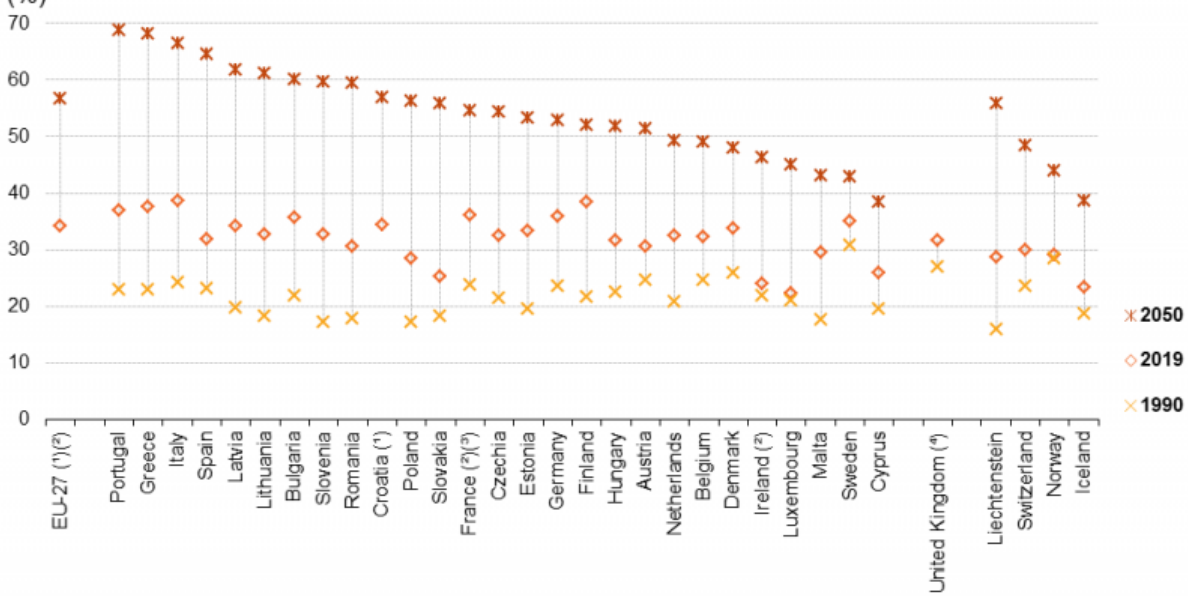
Note: the old-age dependency ratio is calculated as the number of people aged ≥65 years divided by the number of people aged 20-64 years, expressed as a percentage.
2008, 2010-2012, 2014-2015 and 2017: breaks in series. 2018 and 2019: provisional. 2020-2050: population according to the 2019 projections, baseline variant (EUROPOP2019). The vertical dotted line marks the divide between official historical data and EUROPOP2019 population projections.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjanind and proj_19ndbi)

eurostat

Old-age dependency ratio, 1990, 2019 and 2050

(%)



Note: the old-age dependency ratio is calculated as the number of people aged ≥65 years divided by the number of people aged 20-64 years, expressed as a percentage. 2050: population according to the 2019 projections, baseline variant (EUROPOP2019).

(1) 1990: not available.
(2) 2019: estimates and/or provisional.
(3) 1990: excludes French overseas territories.
(4) 2050: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjanind and proj_19ndbi)

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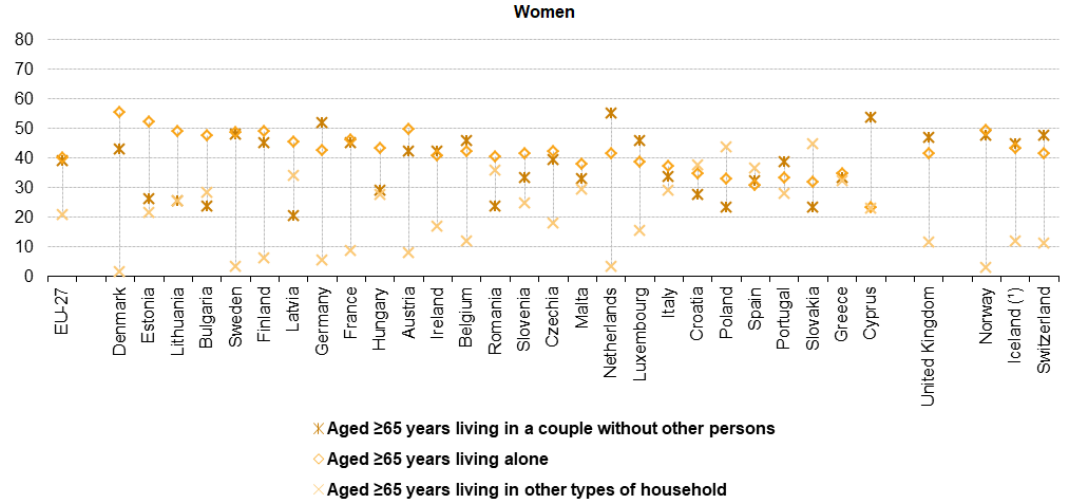
Changements des conditions familiales

Distribution by type of household of people aged ≥65 years, by sex, 2018
(% share of older men / older women living in private households)



Note: the figure is ranked on the average share of the population (both sexes) aged ≥65 years living alone.
(1) 2017.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvps30)

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La construction des systèmes de soins (en cours)

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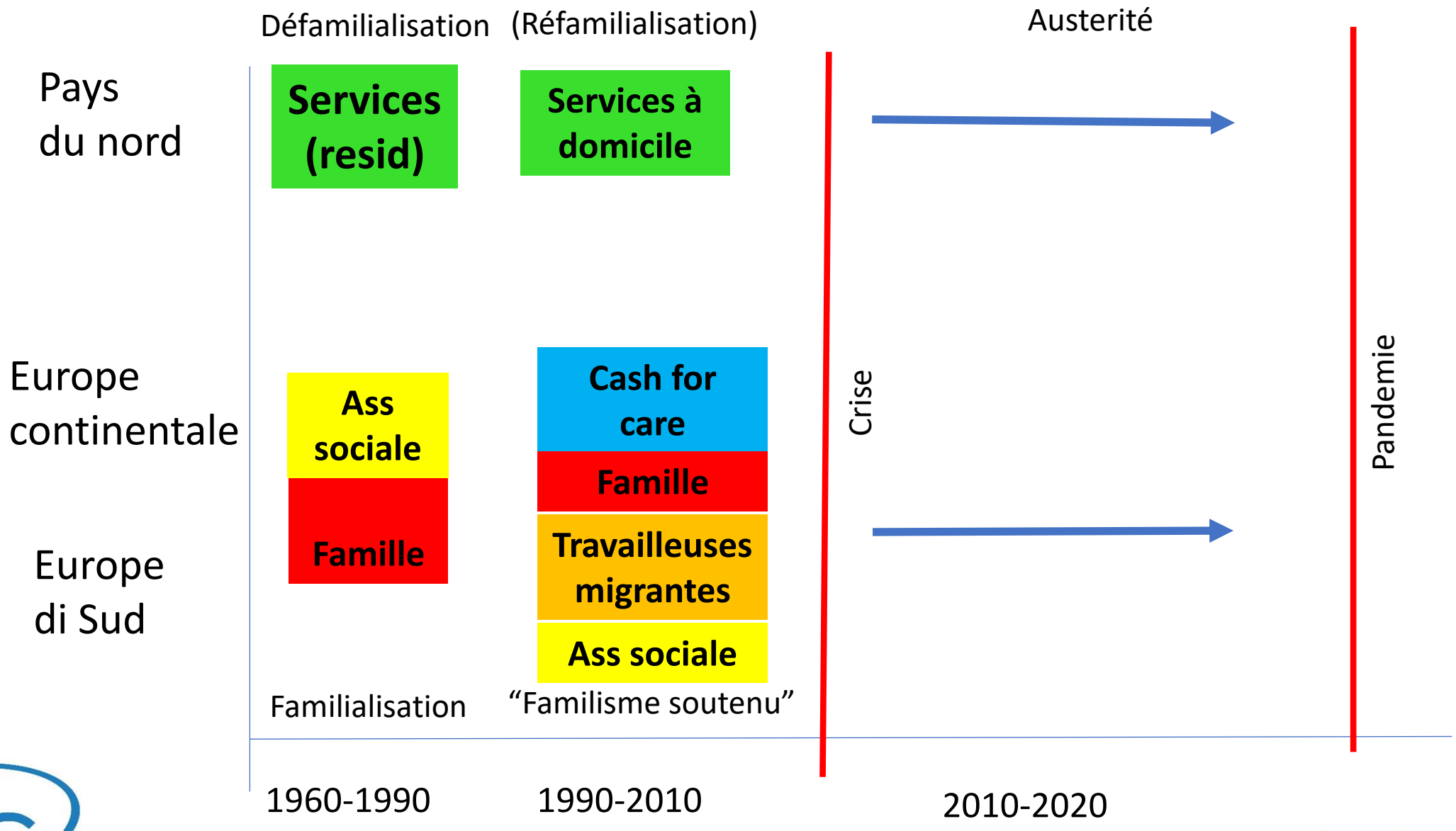

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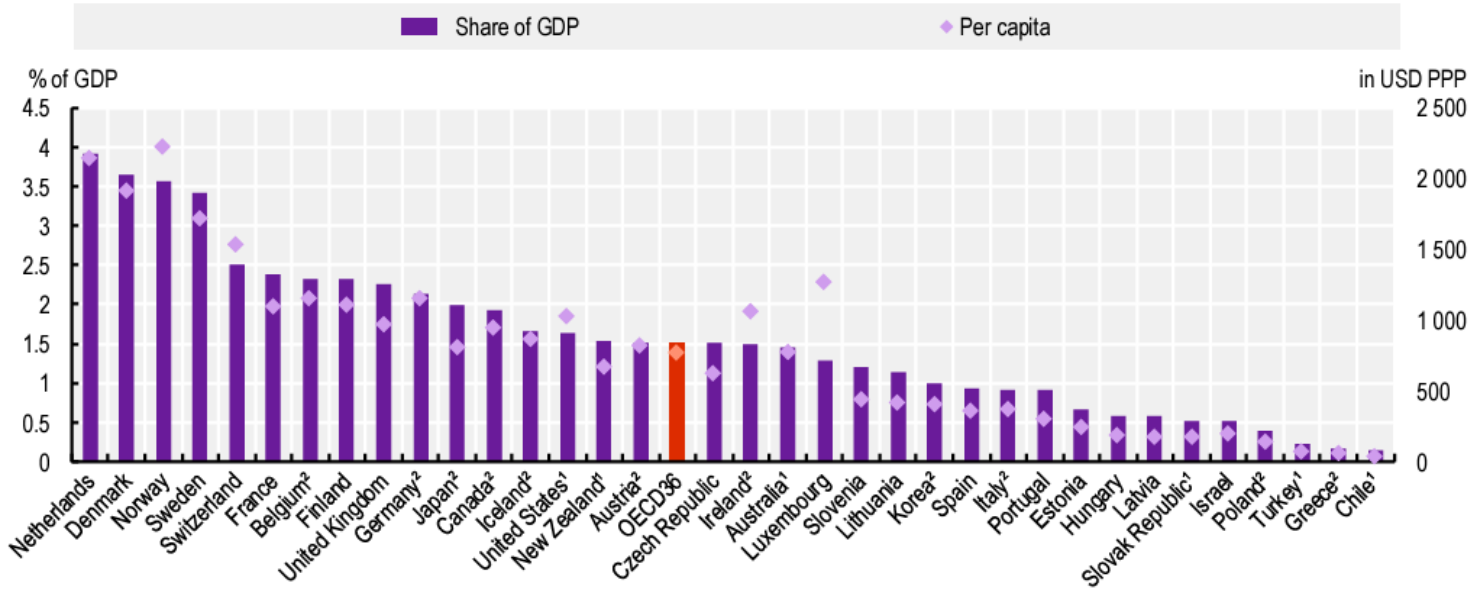
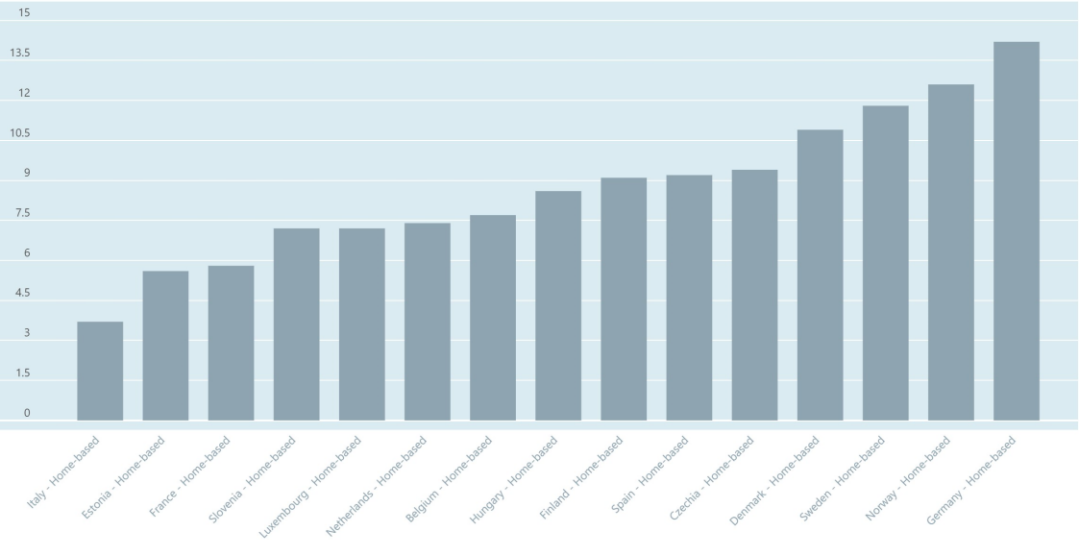
Figure 1. Total LTC expenditure as share of GDP and per capita, 2018 (or nearest year)



Long-term care resources and utilisation - recipients

Measure: Long-term care recipients ● ***Age:*** 65 years or over ● ***Mode of provision:*** Home-based ● ***Frequency of observation:*** Annual ● ***Time period:*** 2019

Combined unit of measure: Percentage of population aged 65 years or over

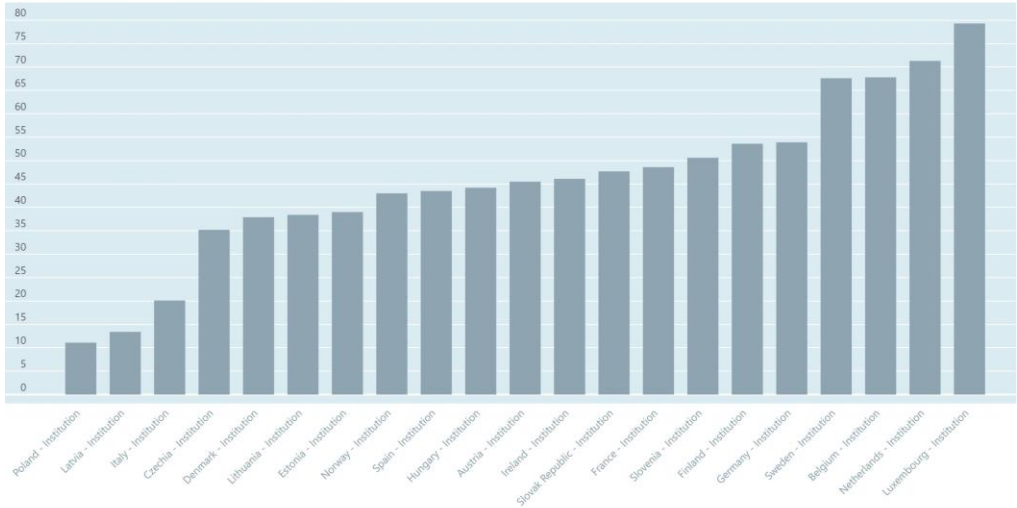


© Long-term care resources and utilisation - recipients OECD

Long-term care resources and utilisation - beds

Measure: Long-term care beds ● ***Mode of provision:*** Institution ● ***Frequency of observation:*** Annual ● ***Time period:*** 2019

Combined unit of measure: Per 1 000 inhabitants aged 65 years or over



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Débats

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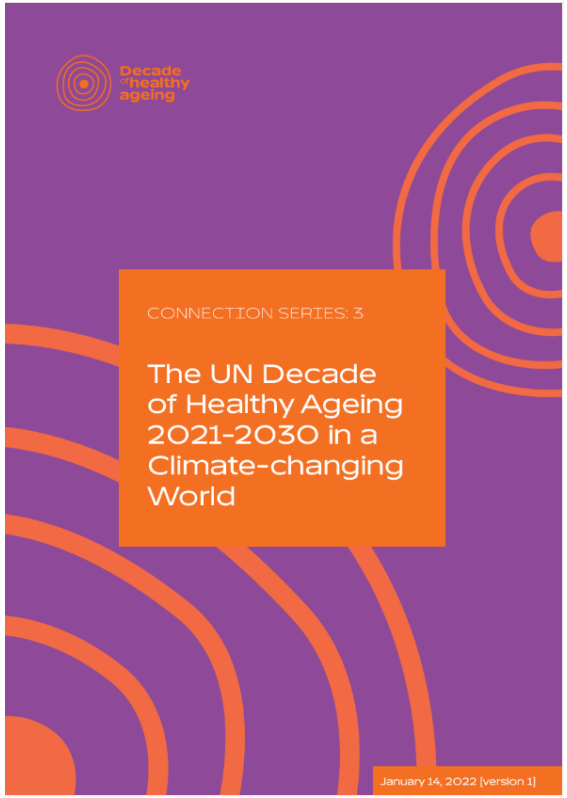
Dans le débat international sur le changement climatique

World Health Organization

WHO 2021a



WHO 2022

European Environment Agency

Publications

European Environment Agency

Towards 'just resilience': leaving no one behind when adapting to climate change

EEA 2022

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Focus et approche

Problématique	Objectifs	Mésures proposeés	Actions
Vulnérabilité spécifique de santé	«*Healthy ageing*» Prolonger la vie en bonne santé	«multisectoral policy and programme actions in cities and communities and across systems with greener environments, less air pollution, adapted housing and health services, more sustainable food systems for healthier diets and health promotion for well-being» (WHO, 2022)	Plans nationaux d'action contre les vagues de chaleurs
	Mitigation		Plans locaux d'adaptation (problematisation)
Vulnérabilité aux événements extrêmes	Préparation aux émergences	Identifier individus et communautés vulnérables; Information; changement des comportements; Plans coordonnées d'interventions	(Actions nationales/locales)

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Un débat international sur le «long-term care» I

Governance
Ressources
Travailleurs
Services
Innovation, recherche

WHO 2021b

EC 2022

Disponibilité, accès
Qualité des soins
Travail de soins
(In)égalité
Sustainability

«investissement social» à nouveau

Systèmes nationaux et locaux très différents

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Un débat international sur le «long-term care» II

«Intégration» et «innovation»

- «Technical» models
- «Best» practices
- Diffusion/transfer /upscaling

- Coordination
- Technologie
- Hébergement-soins
- Travailleurs

Systèmes nationaux et locaux très différents

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Quelques considérations à partir du projet LeTs-Care

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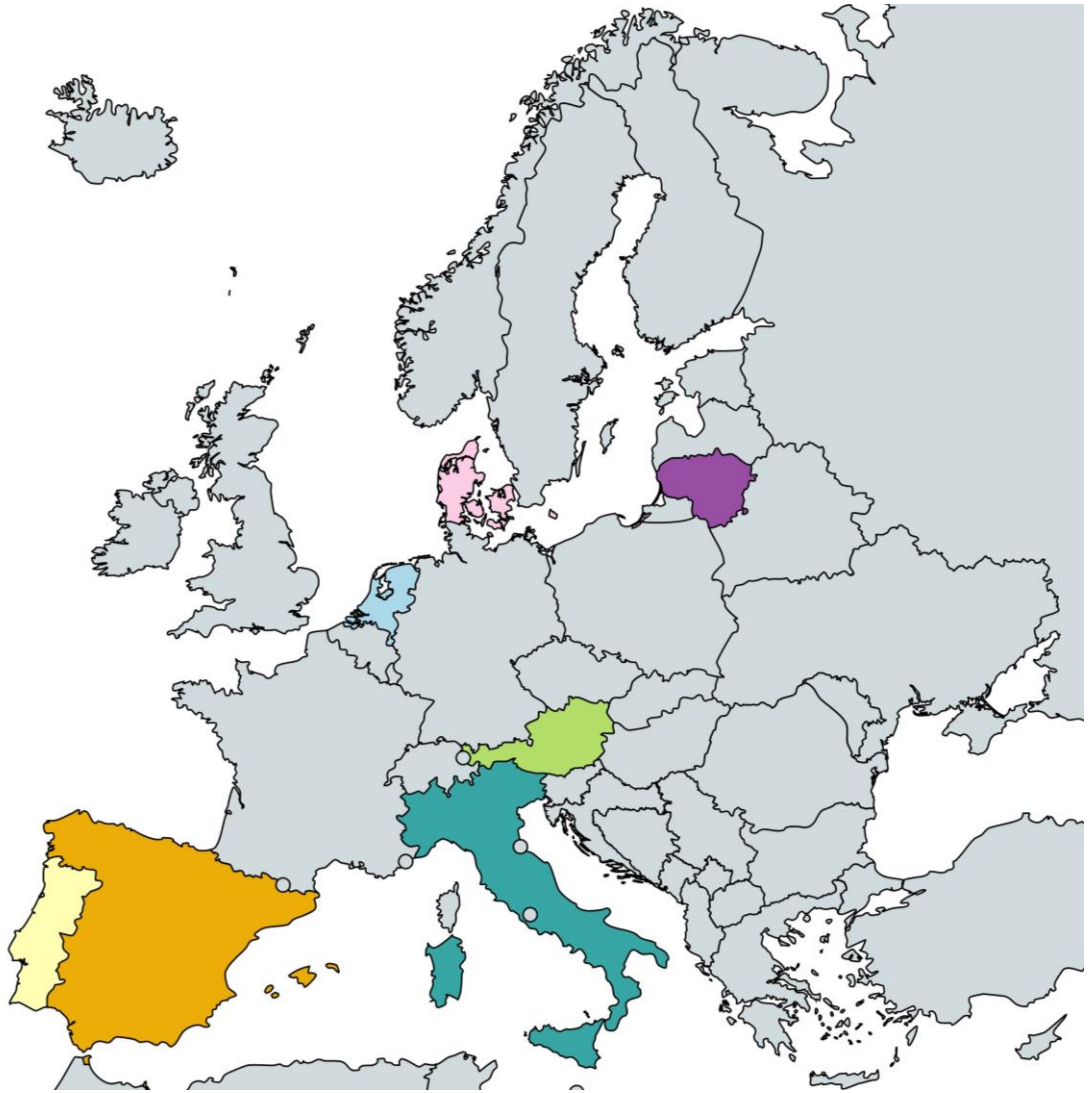
Contextes très différents

- Institutionnalisation du champ:
  - Histoire (1950s; 1990s; ---)
  - Unité/fragmentation (santé/social/*cash*)
- Idées et régulation
  - (Dé)familisation
  - Travail des femmes
- Ressources et infrastructure
- (De)centralisation:
  - Financement, décisions, services
- Différentiation territoriale
- Jeux d'acteurs



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Enjeux sémantiques et politiques

- Besoins
- Soin – qualité de soins
- Travail de soins – qualité du travail de soin
- Inégalités
- Durabilité

- Souvent implicite
- Significations variés entre
  - pays
  - régions
  - «secteurs»
  - profils d'usagers
  - profiles de travailleurs

  (en fonction du degré de fragmentation)
- Influence institutionnelle sur les définitions

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Enjeux de gouvernance

- « Effet Mattheus »
  - Entre Pays
  - A' l'intérieur des pays
- Travailler «par projet»
- Le rôle des territoires dans les systèmes nationaux
  - Le local comme lieu des soins
  - Le local comme lieu des contradictions du système des soins
  - Le « contexte » local des politiques et pratiques de soins

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Merci!

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Références

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