

The Demographic and Health Contexts of Current and Future Care Needs of Older Canadians

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“When I’m 64 ...”

Defining Care Giving Policy for an Aging Canada

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Outline

- Introduction
- What impacts on demand will the Baby Boom generation have ?
- Current and future homecare needs of Canadian elderly
- Current unmet needs for homecare services: who is at risk among Canadian elderly ?



Introduction

- Old age threshold
- Relative aging
- Morbidity among elderly
- For the future, compression or expansion of morbidity ?



Old age threshold

« Vieux se dit d'un certain âge où, quand on (y) est parvenu, on est caduc : les hommes sont vieux à soixante ans, les chevaux à vingt. »

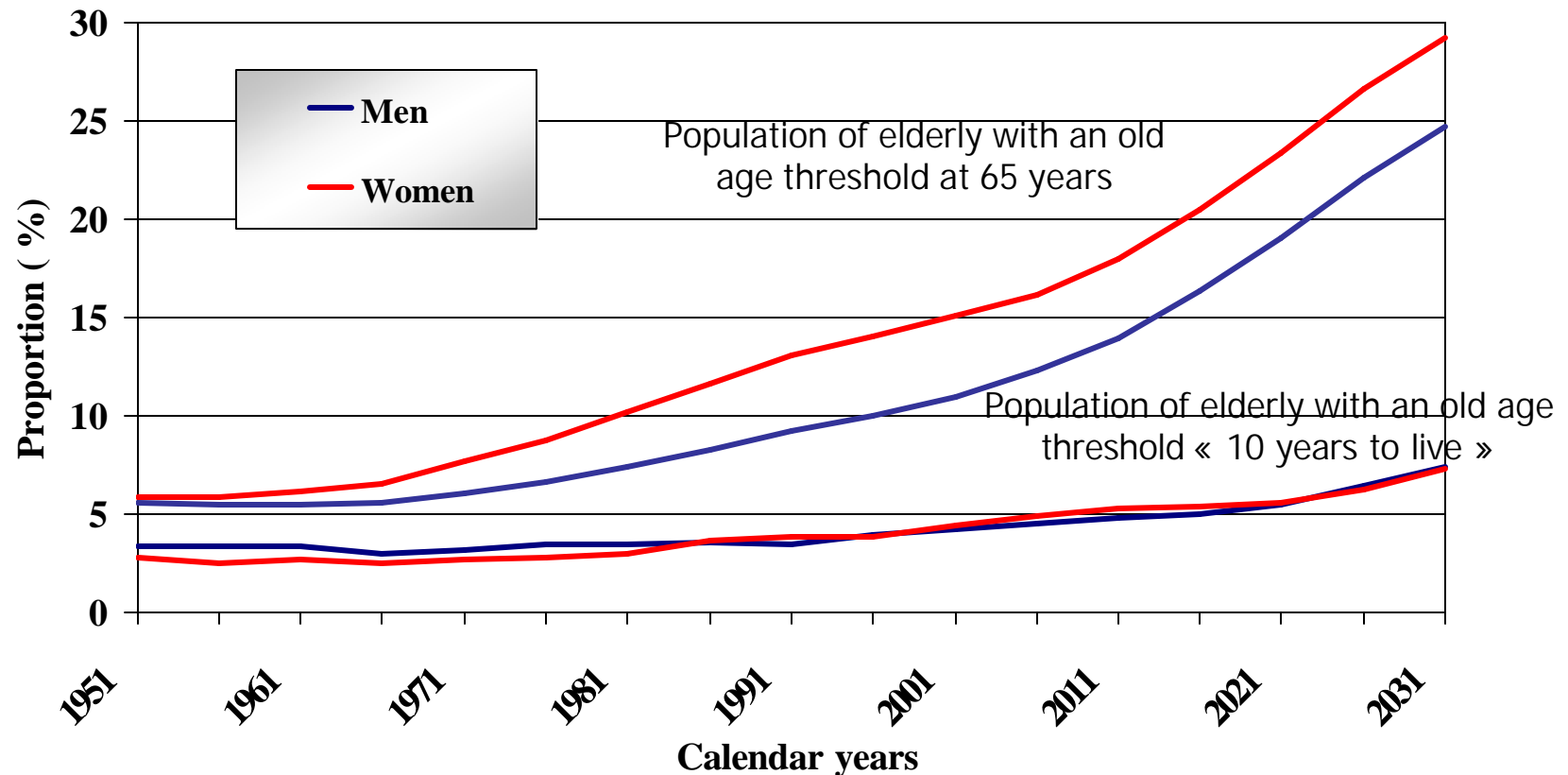
- Furetière, 1690

A new approach for old age threshold

- Norman Ryder suggested to look instead at years to live until death
 - For example, if we decide that a human being becomes old 10 years before its death, then the threshold will be the age for which life expectancy will be 10 years.
- If life expectancy at birth (e_0) is 40, old age threshold would be at age 65; when e_0 is at 80, as in many countries nowadays, old age threshold should be at 75.
- In many countries, it is really at age 75 that a person becomes more vulnerable in terms of health.
- Accordingly, we should consider those 75+ as elderly and those 85+ as oldest-old.

Relative aging

Proportions of elderly population, one with an old age threshold at 65 years, and the other one with the old age threshold at « 10 years to live », Québec, 1951-2031

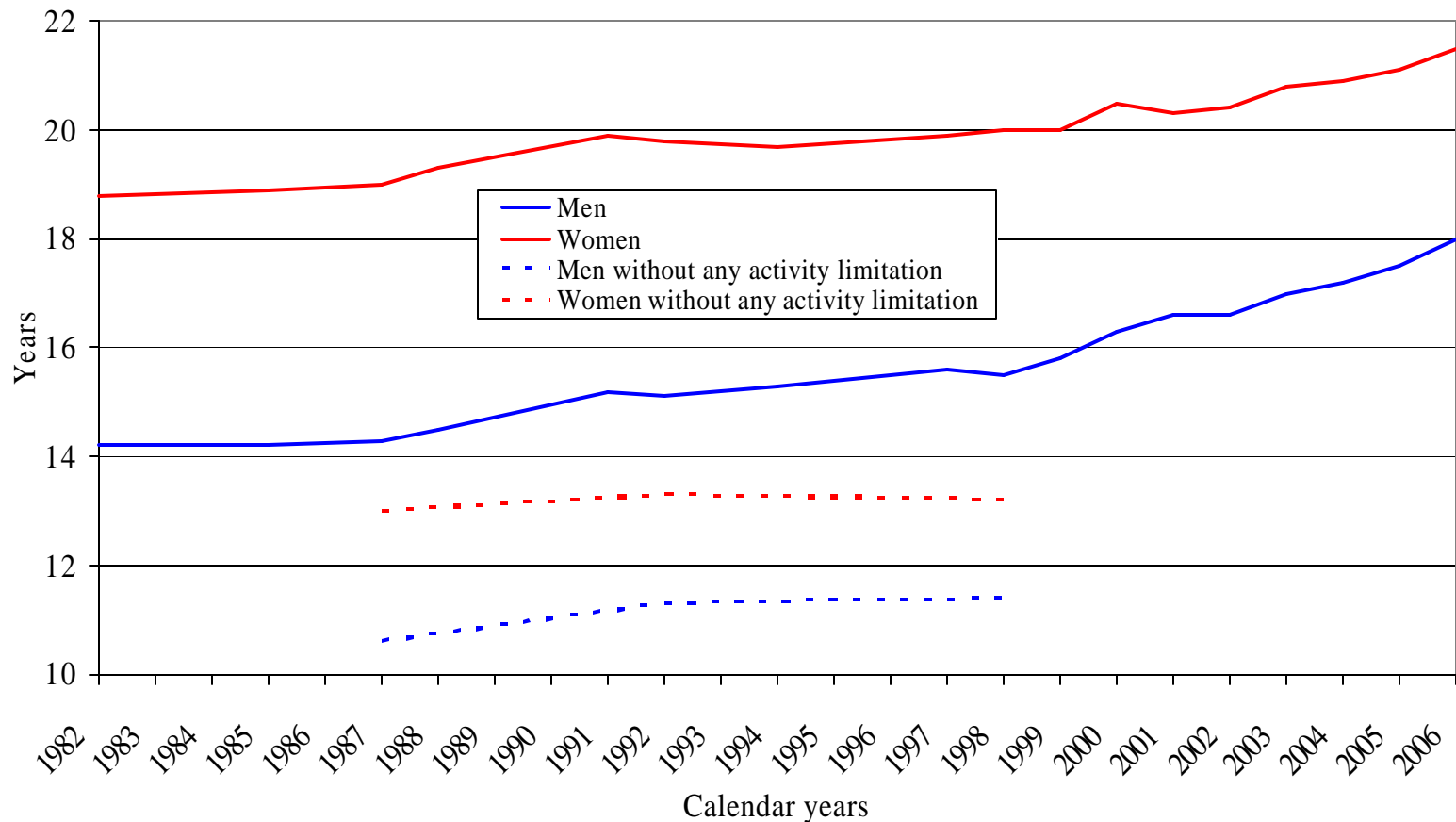


Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Census of 1951-2006.

Institut de la statistique du Québec, Perspectives démographiques du Québec de 2006-2031.

Morbidity among elderly

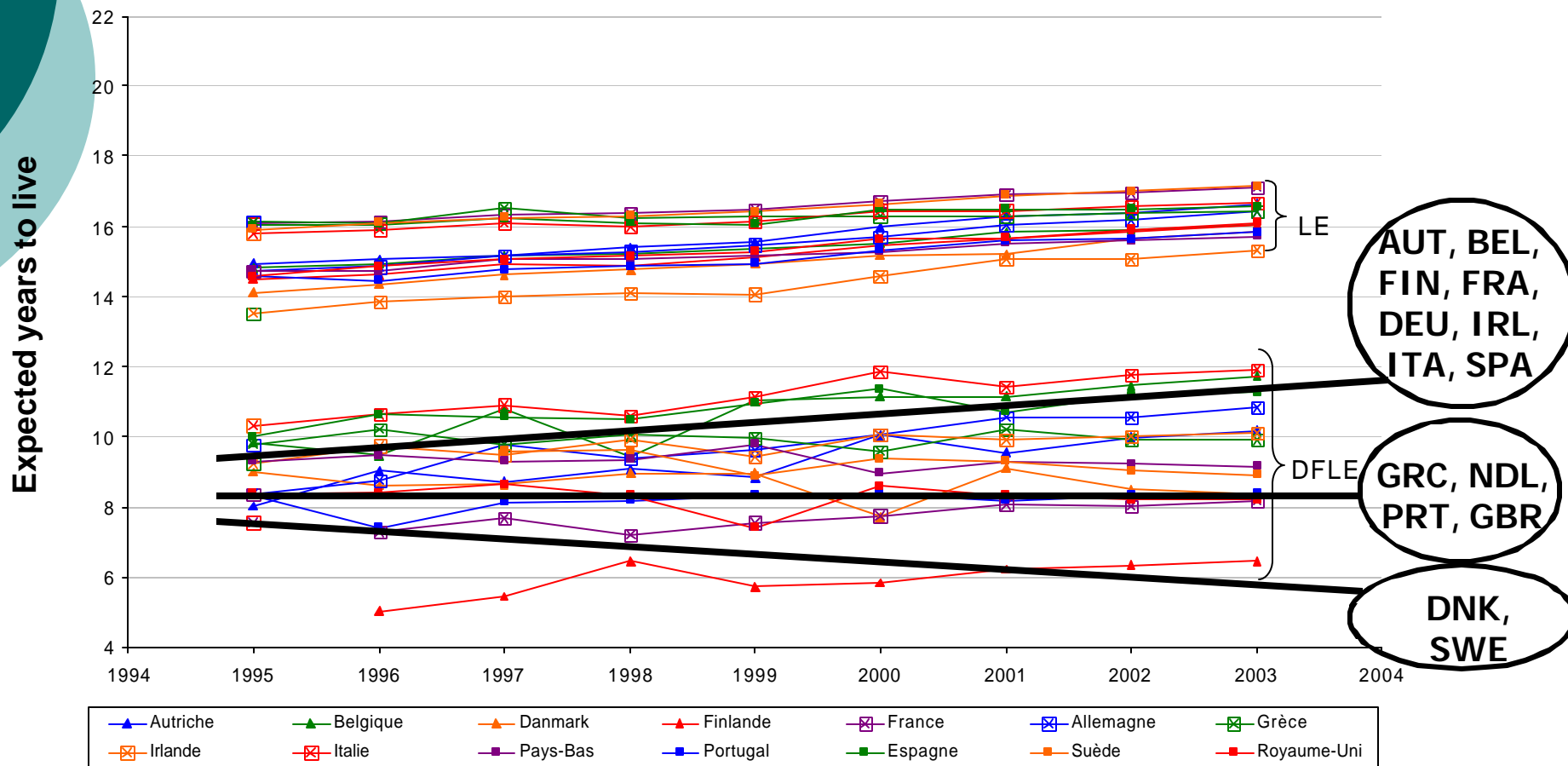
Life expectancy for all health status and without any activity limitation, at age 65, by sex, Québec, 1982-2006



Source: Institut national de santé publique du Québec, ISQ, et

Compression or expansion of morbidity ?

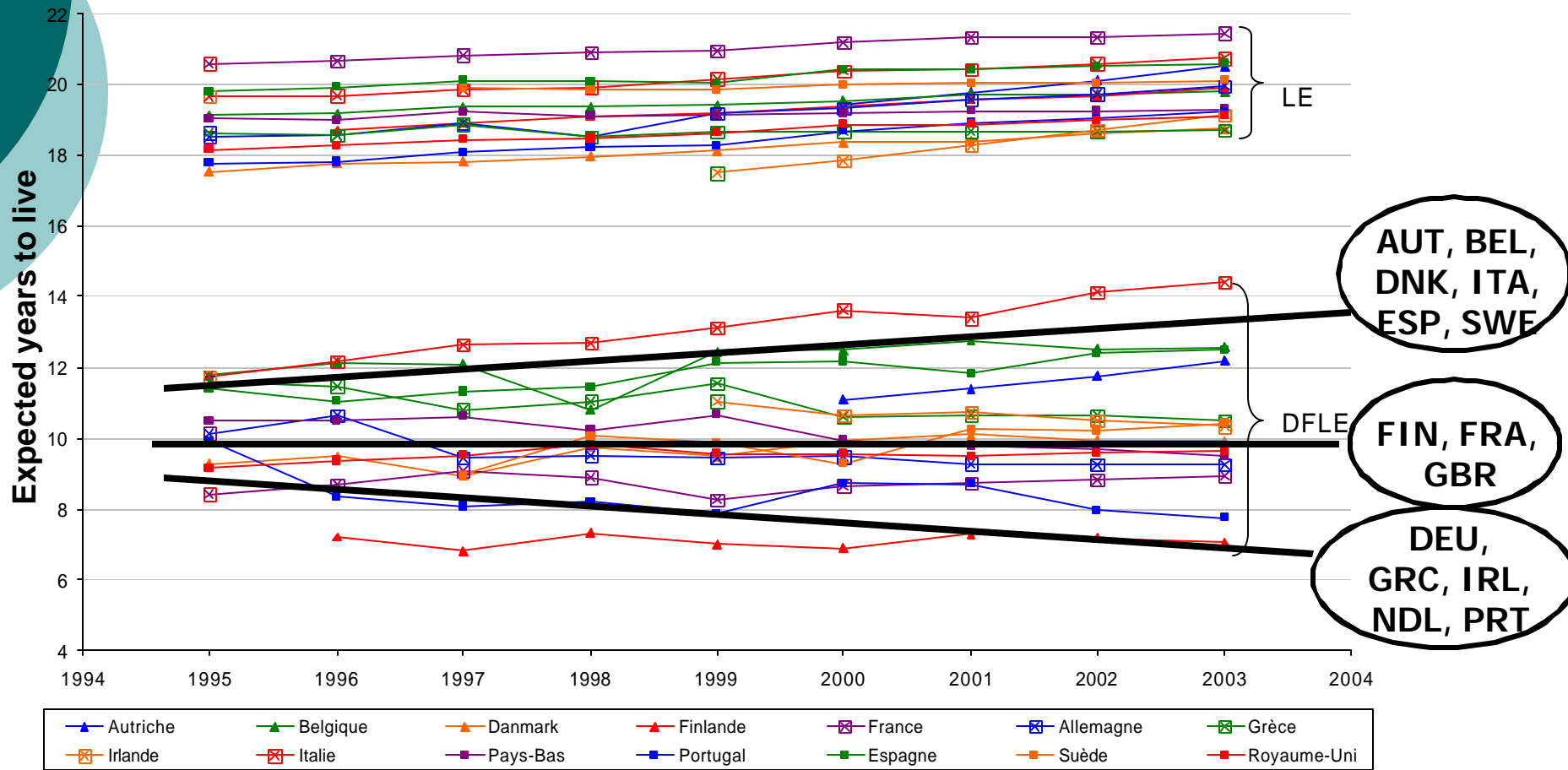
Trends in life expectancy for all health status and without any activity limitation, at age 65, men, in some European countries, 1995-2003



Source: Jean-Marie Robine, 2005

Compression or expansion of morbidity ?

Trends in life expectancy for all health status and without any activity limitation, at age 65, women, in some European countries, 1995-2003

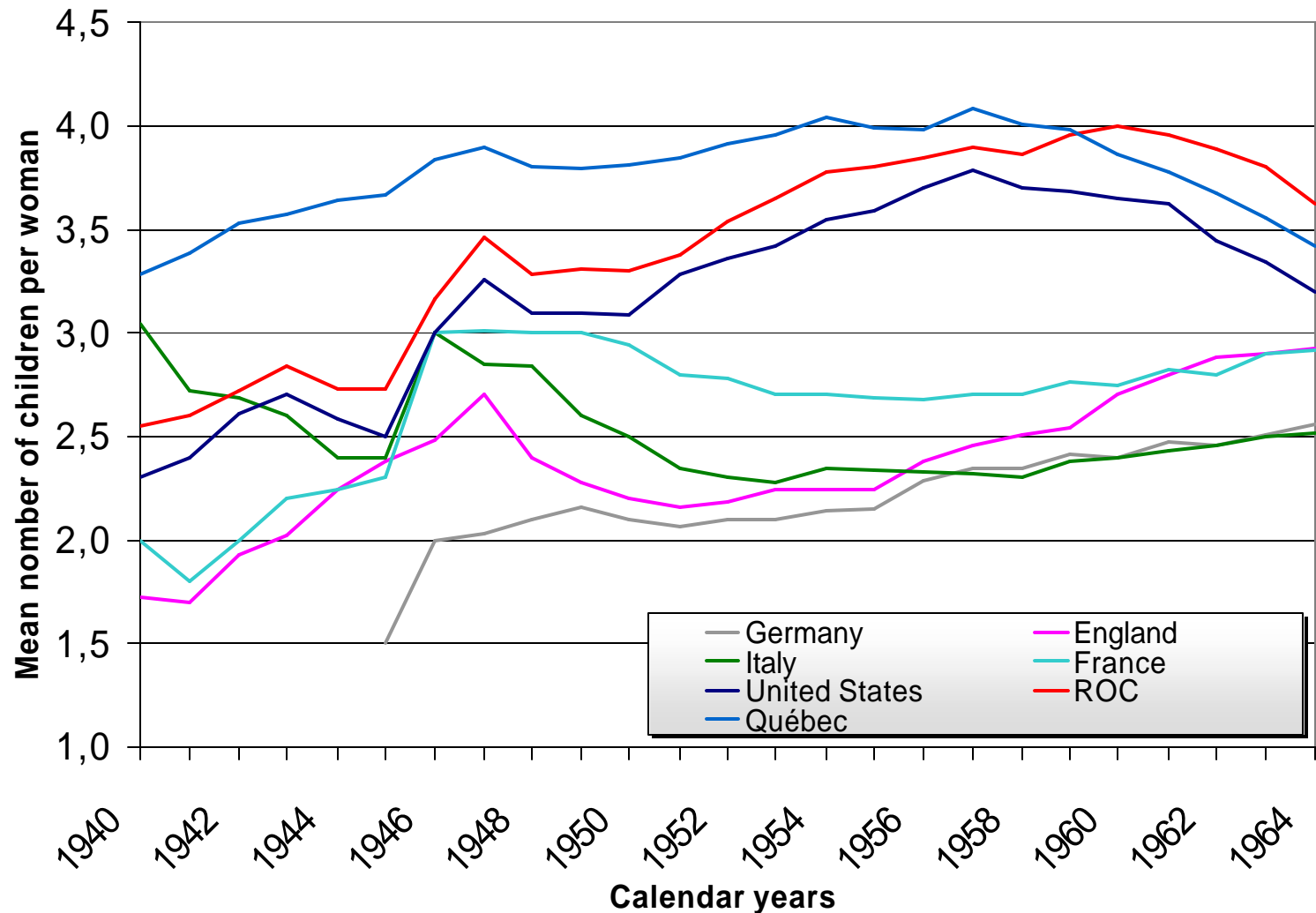


Source: Jean-Marie Robine, 2005



What impacts on demand will the Baby Boom generation have ?

The Baby Boom in some occidental countries, 1940-1964



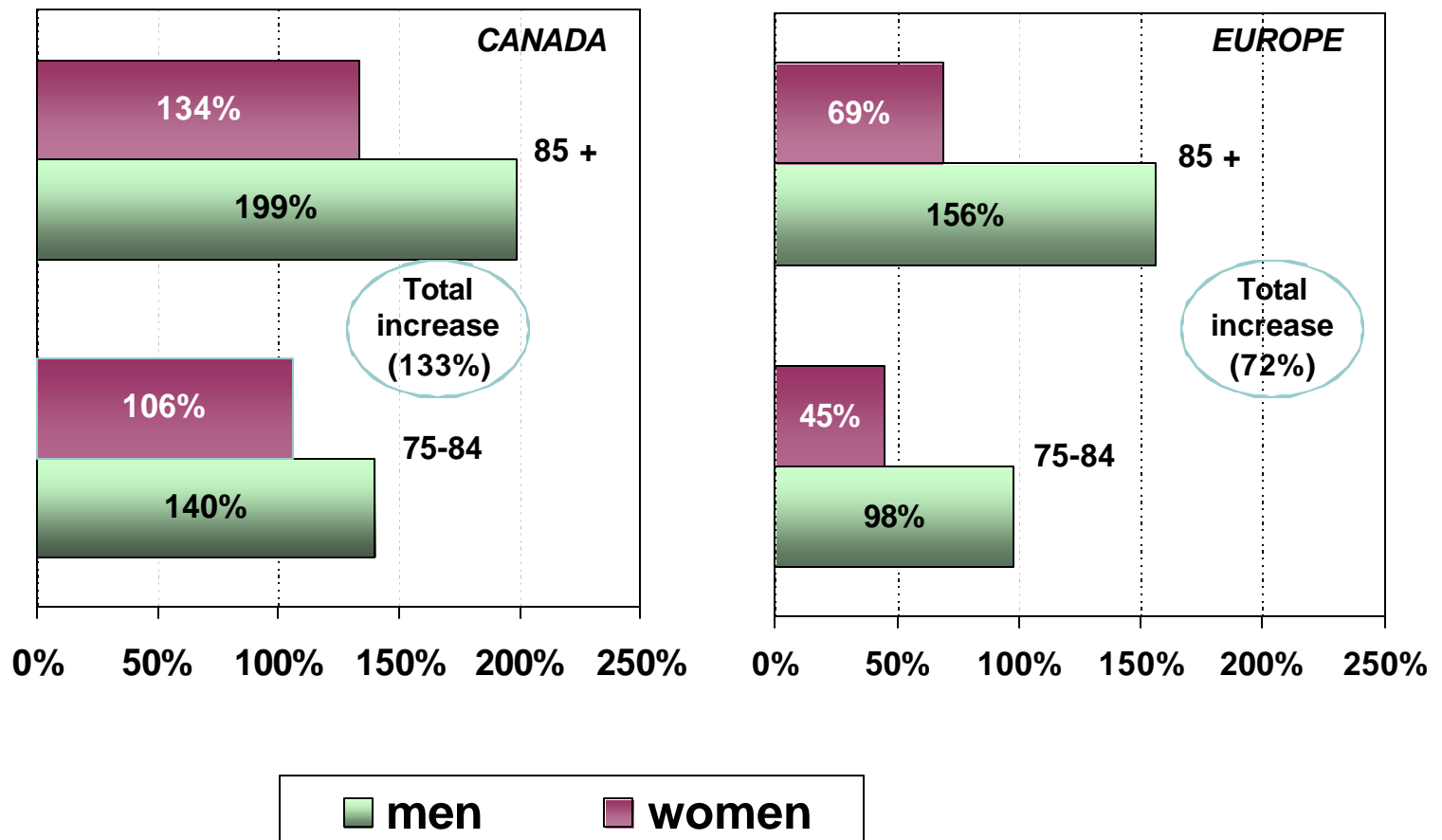
Sources: Dupâquier (1999) et données de l'ISQ



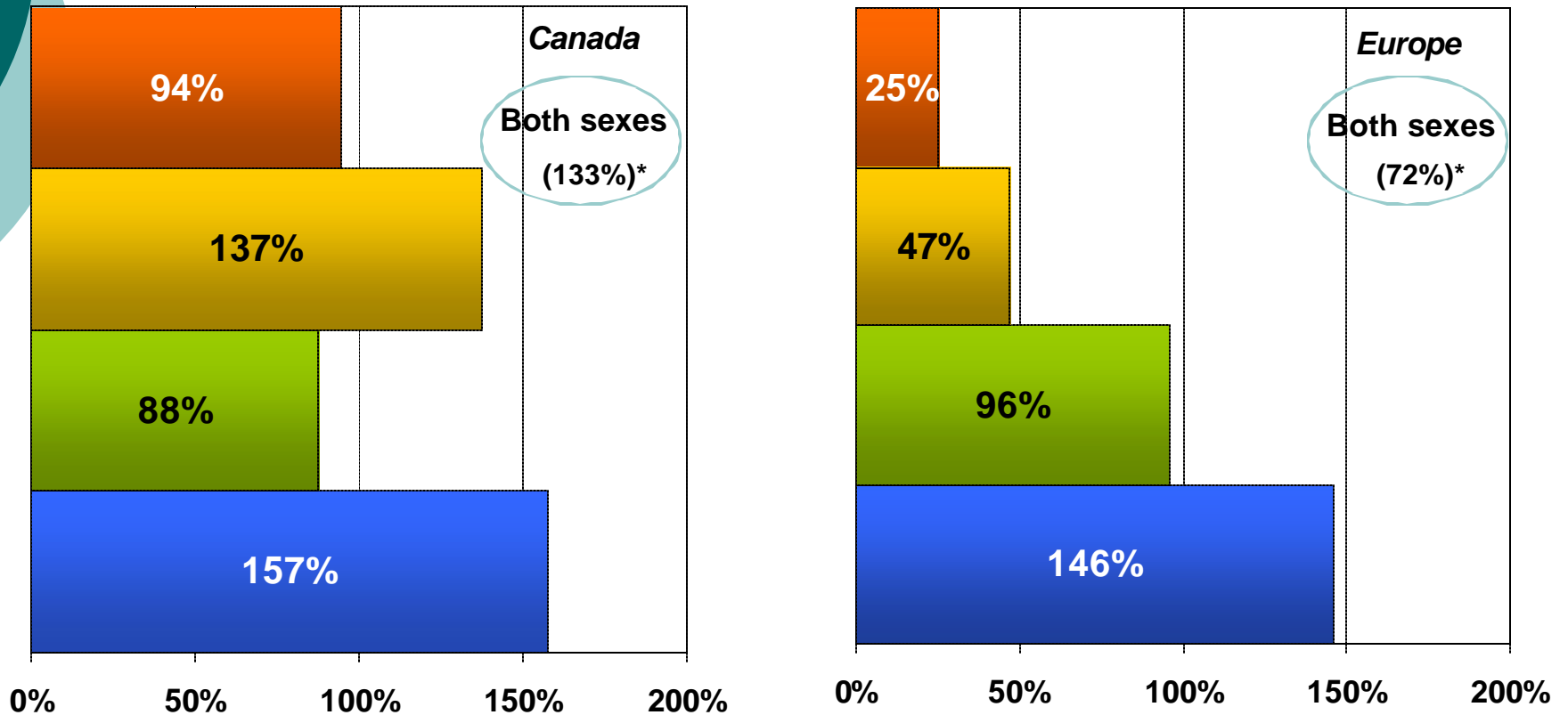
An overview of disabled elderly, 75+, in Canada and in Europe

- People in institutions not included
- For Europe , we refer to 9 countries, participating members of FELICIE research project (Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and England and Wales).
- Impacts of health scenarios on projections with implications for future health care expenditures

Population increase between 2000/1 and 2030/1 of European and Canadian disabled elderly aged 75 years and over according to gender, by age groups



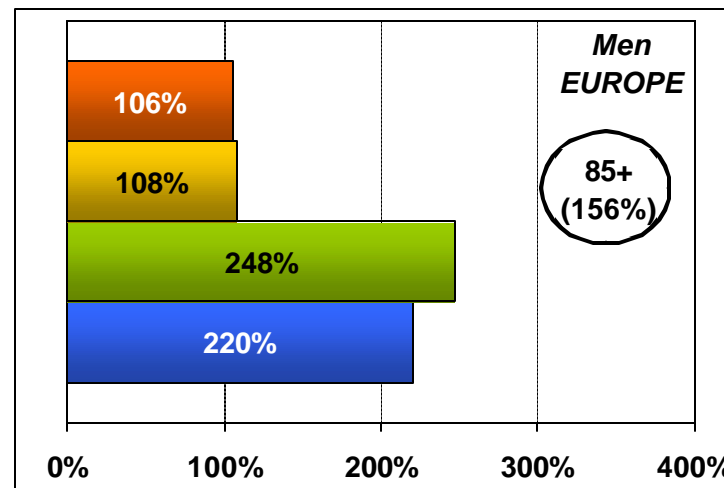
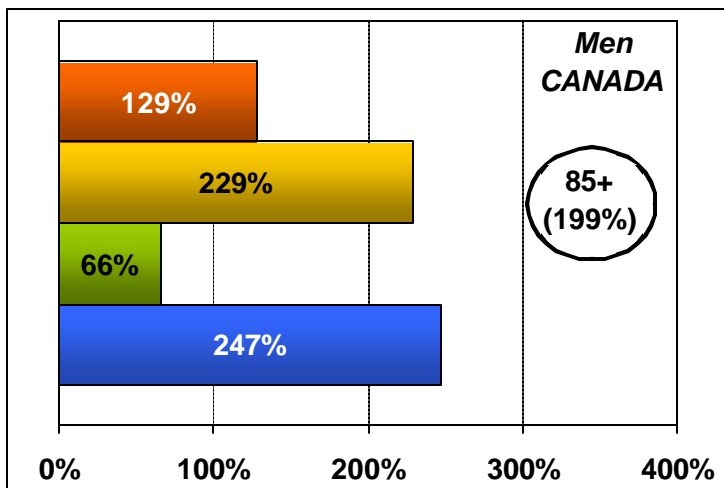
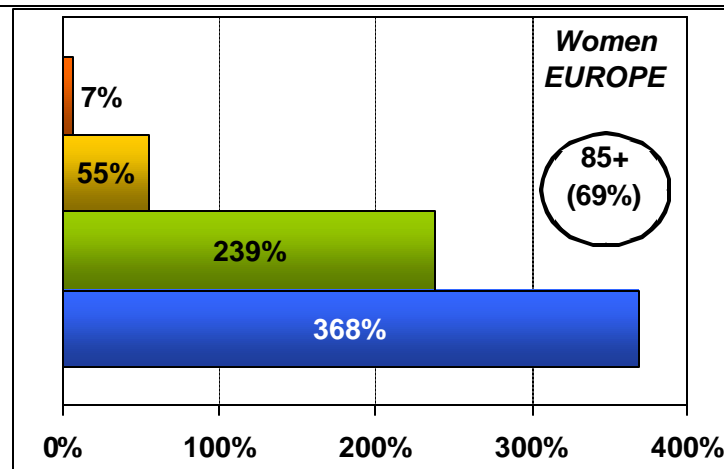
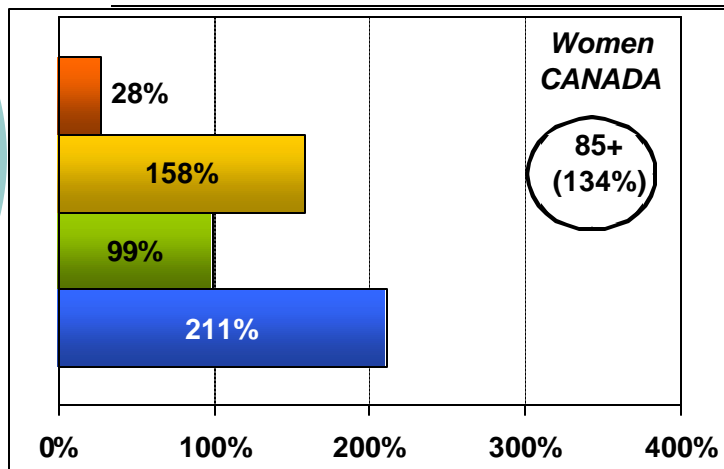
Population increase between 2000/1 and 2030/1 of European and Canadian disabled elderly aged 75 years and over according to different family compositions



*rate of increase of all categories



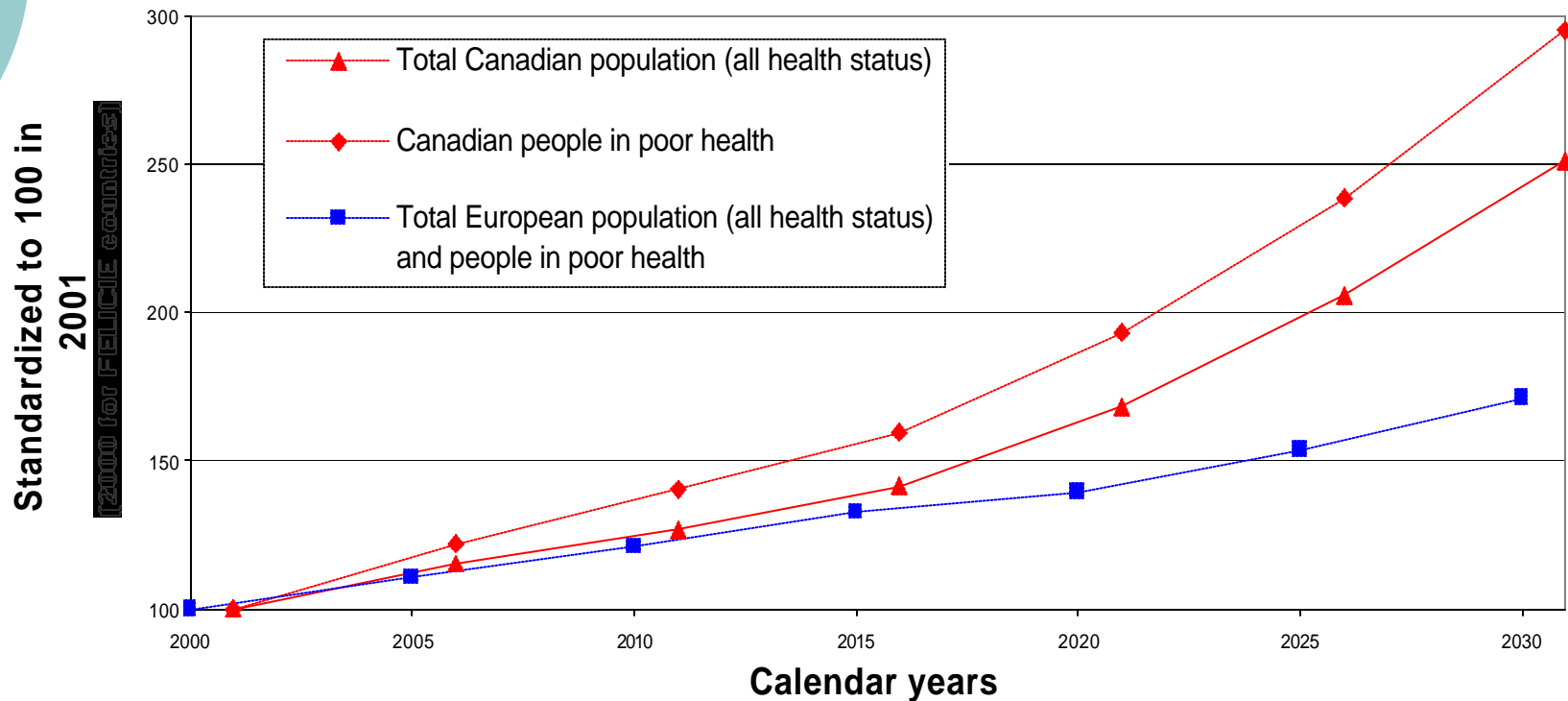
Population increase between 2000/1 and 2030/1 of European and Canadian disabled elderly aged 85 years and over according to different family compositions, by gender



- With partner and surviving children
- With partner but no surviving children
- With no partner and with surviving children
- With no partner and no surviving children

Trends in total population (all health status) and people in poor health, aged 75+, Canada and Europe

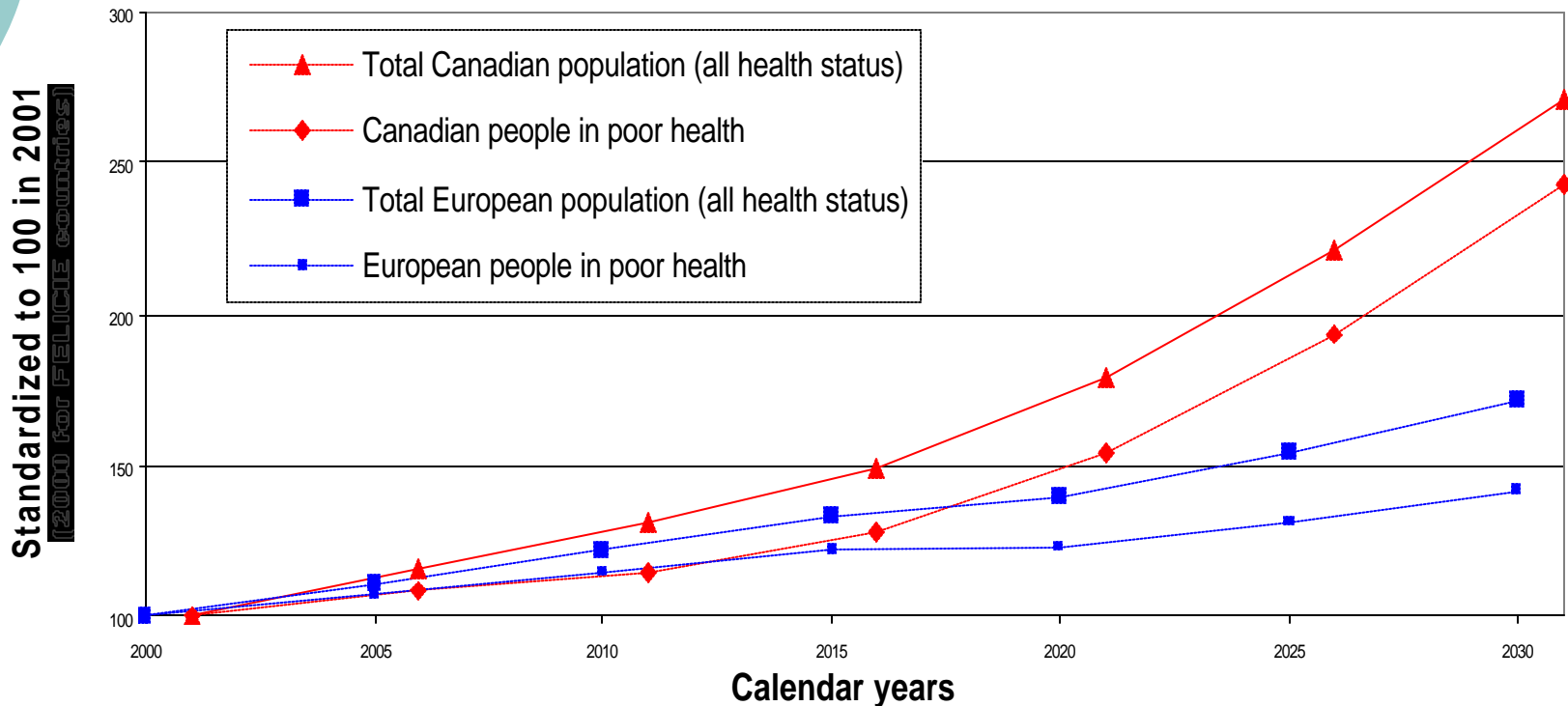
Base scenario for Canada and constant scenario for FELICIE countries



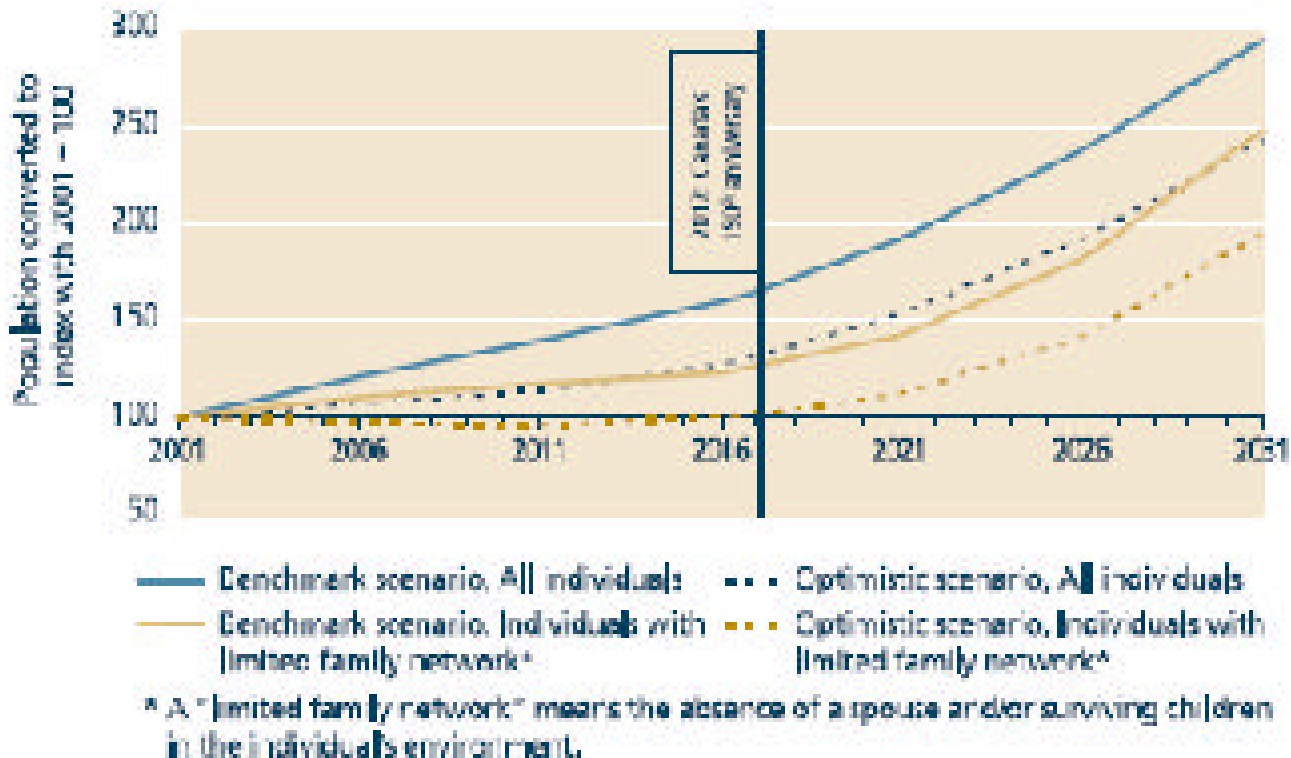
Source : Légaré et Décarie, 2008

Trends in total population (all health status) and people in poor health, aged 75+, Canada and Europe

Healthy Scenario



Trends in people in poor health, aged 75+ according to their family network with two health scenarios, Canada, 2001-2031



Source : Légaré et al. Horizons, 2007



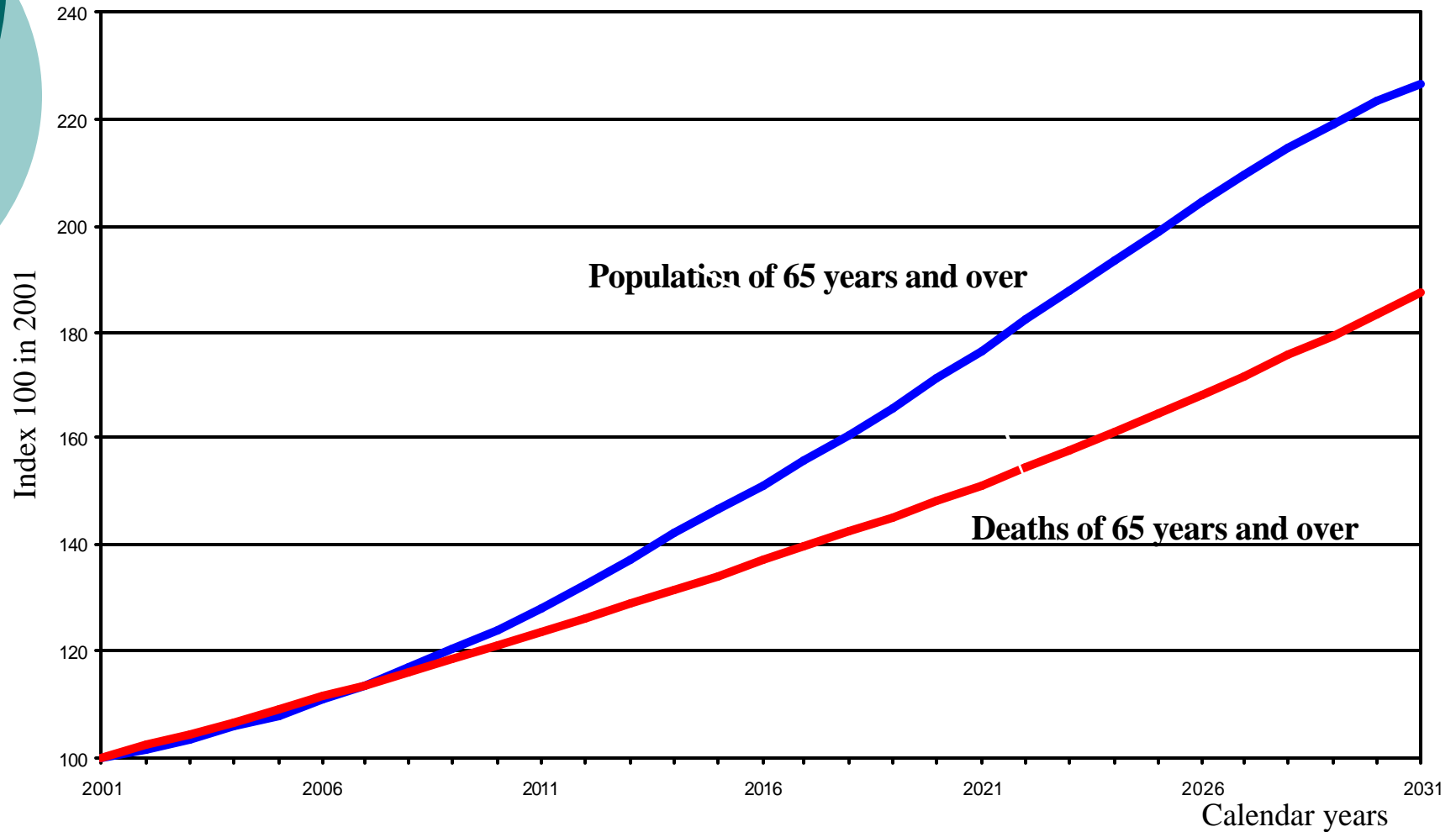
Will future health expenditures go hands in hands with the 65+ population increase ?

Not necessarily!

Because among elderly, acute care costs are more related to the time of their death than their age

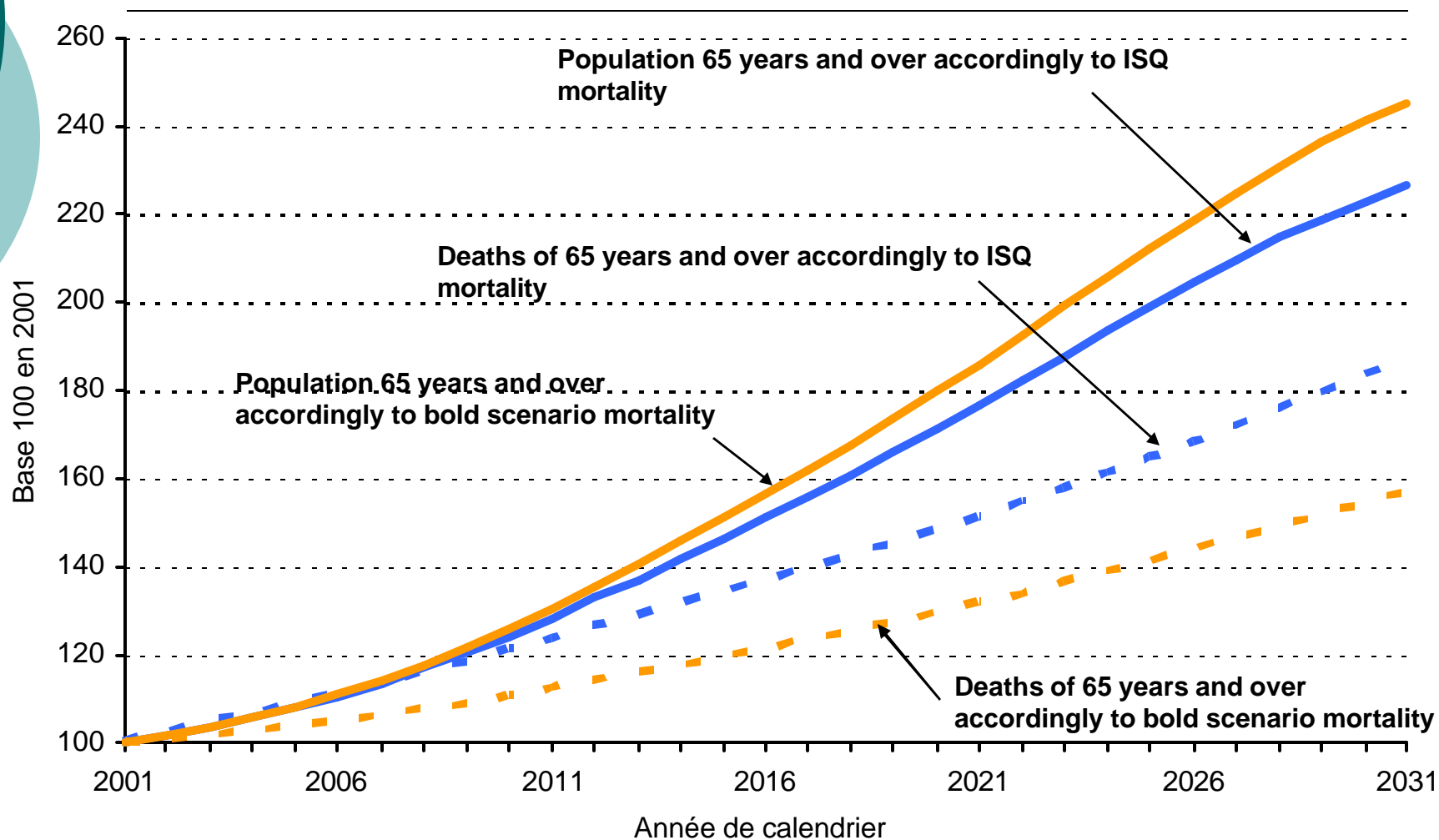
Than, the increases in the number of deaths 65+ will be a better predictive than the population 65+

Relative changes of population and deaths of 65 years and over, Québec, 2001-2031



Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ)

Relative changes in the population and deaths of the 65 years and over, according to two mortality assumptions, Québec, 2001-2031

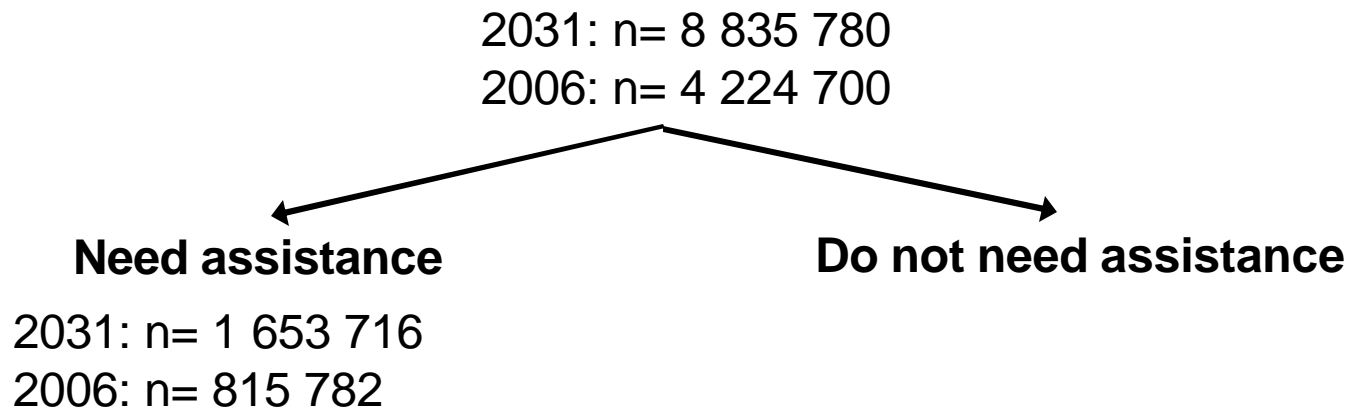




Current and future homecare needs of Canadian elderly

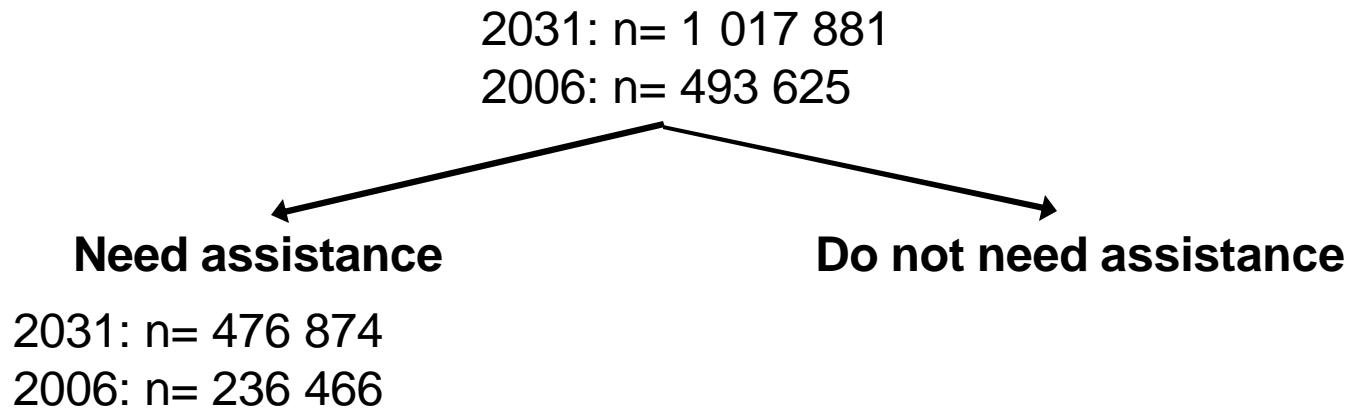
- The results in the next slides are coming from an ongoing research project with my colleague Janice Keefe from Mount Saint Vincent University, project funded by CIHR, the Alzheimer Society of Canada and Health Canada.
- Canadian elderly with a long term health problem, here for those aged 65+, as many young people and many boomers will need assistance to keep their autonomy.
- Calculated for all 4 activities (everyday housework, grocery shopping, meal preparation and personal care) provided by each source of assistance (formal, informal and mixed).
- 2001 Canada Community Health Survey (CCHS) & 2002 General Social Survey (GSS) – logistic regression parameters for characteristics of receivers/non receivers of assistance.
- Projection technique: Dynamic projections up to 2031, using Statistics Canada LifePaths micro simulation model.

Canadian population aged 65+ living in a private household



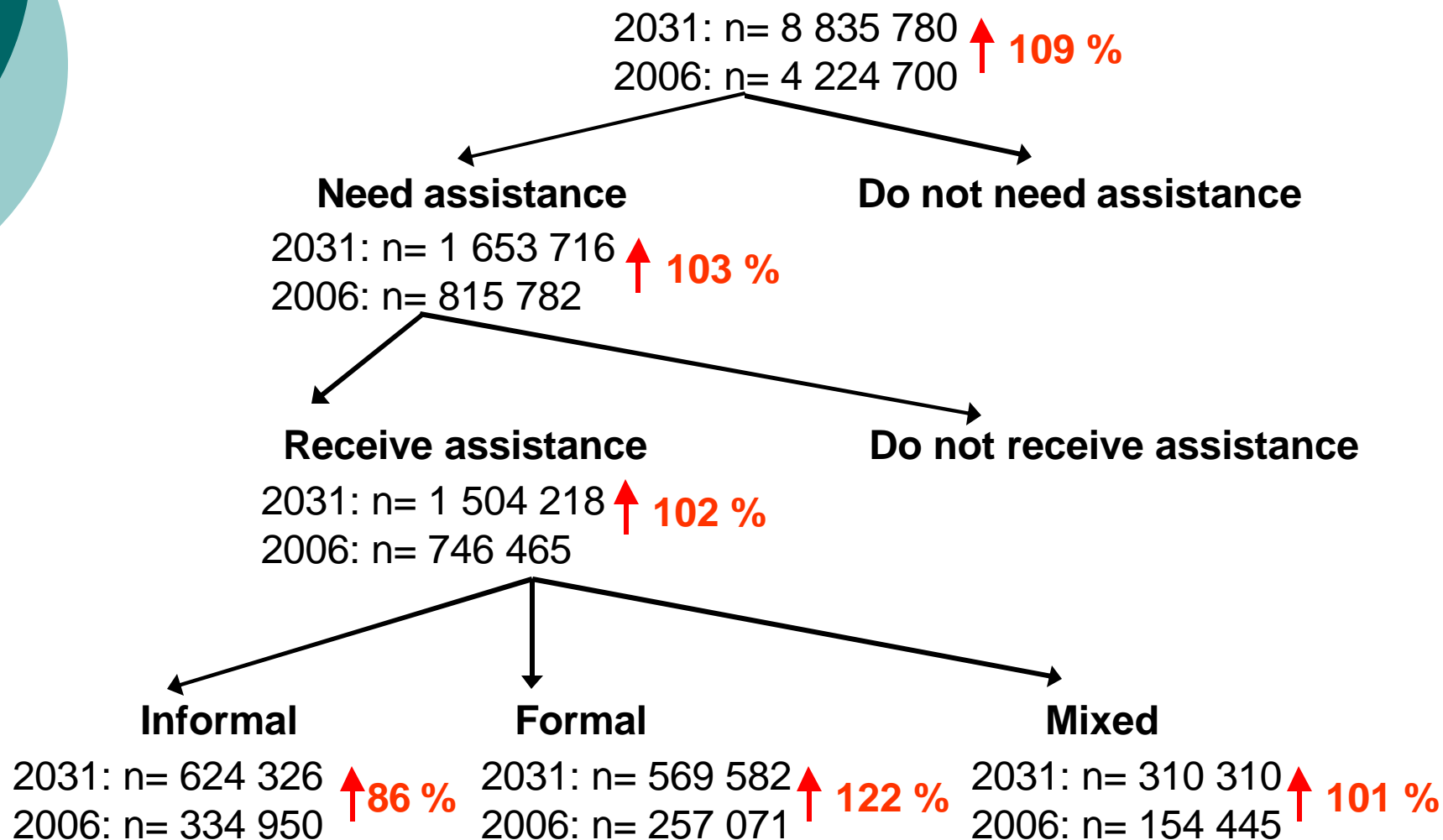
- The proportion of those needing assistance remains constant over time at **19%**

Canadian population aged 85+ living in a private household

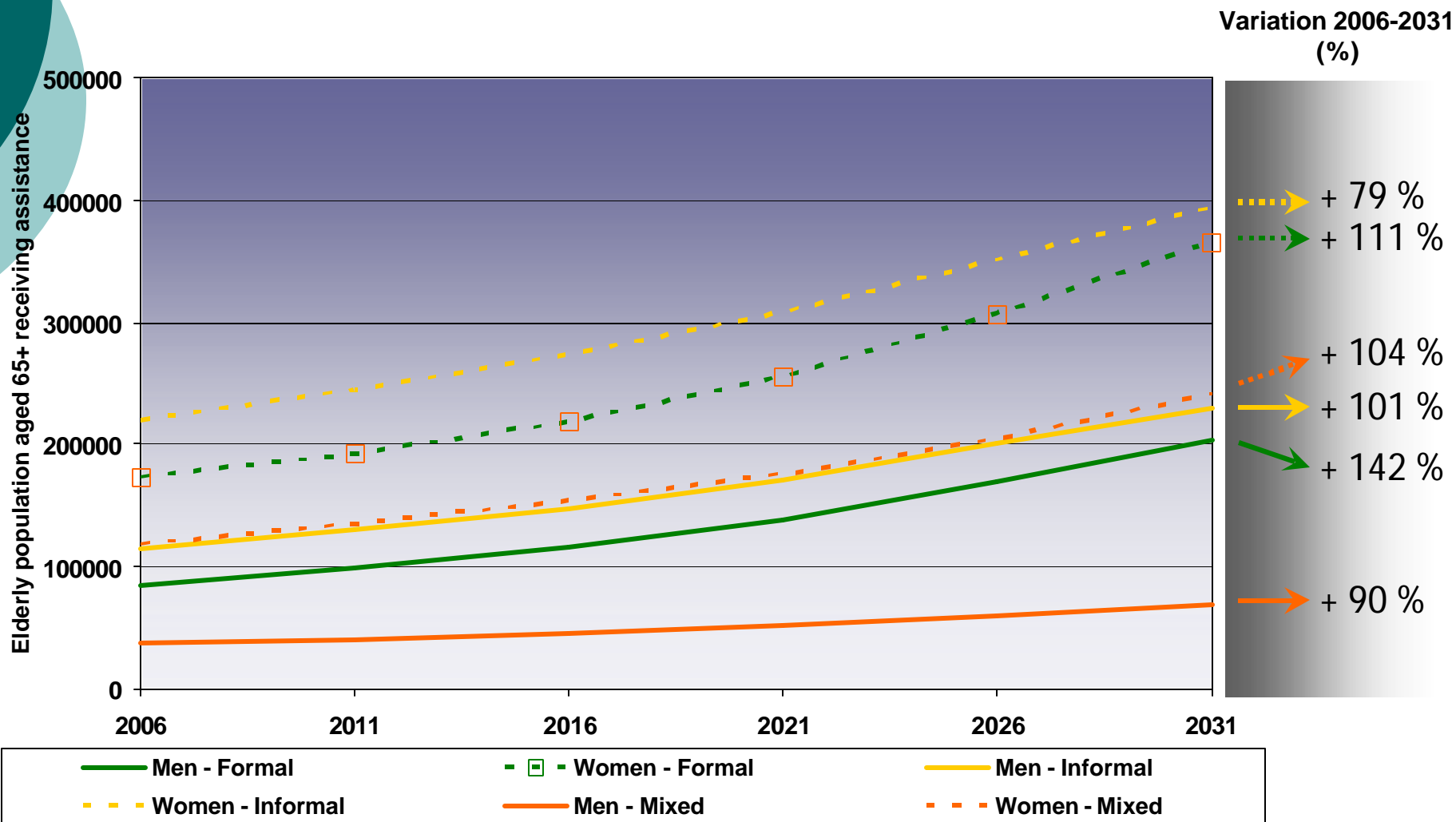


- Here the proportion of those needing assistance is much higher than for the 65+ at around **47%** and also stays constant over time.

Canadian population aged 65+ living in a private household



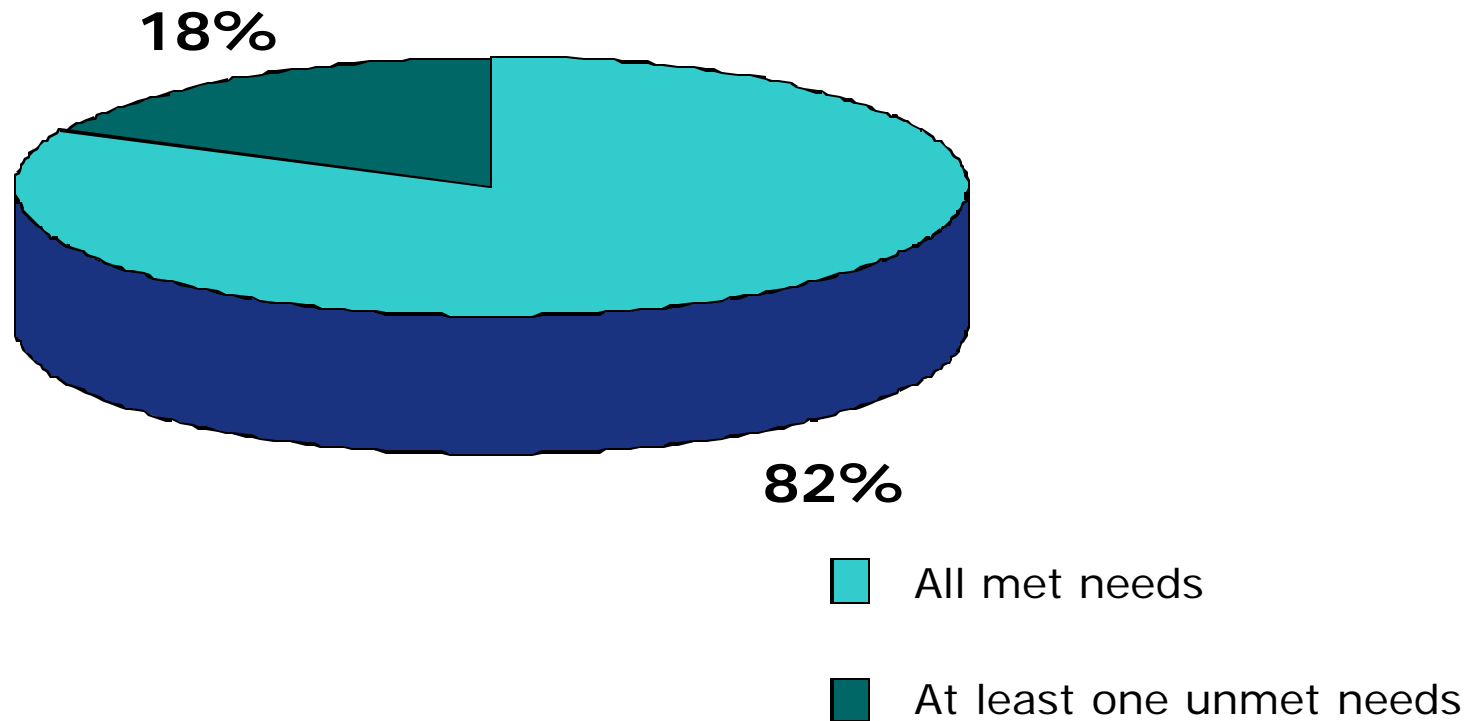
Population 65+ receiving assistance, by sex and source, Canada, 2006-2031





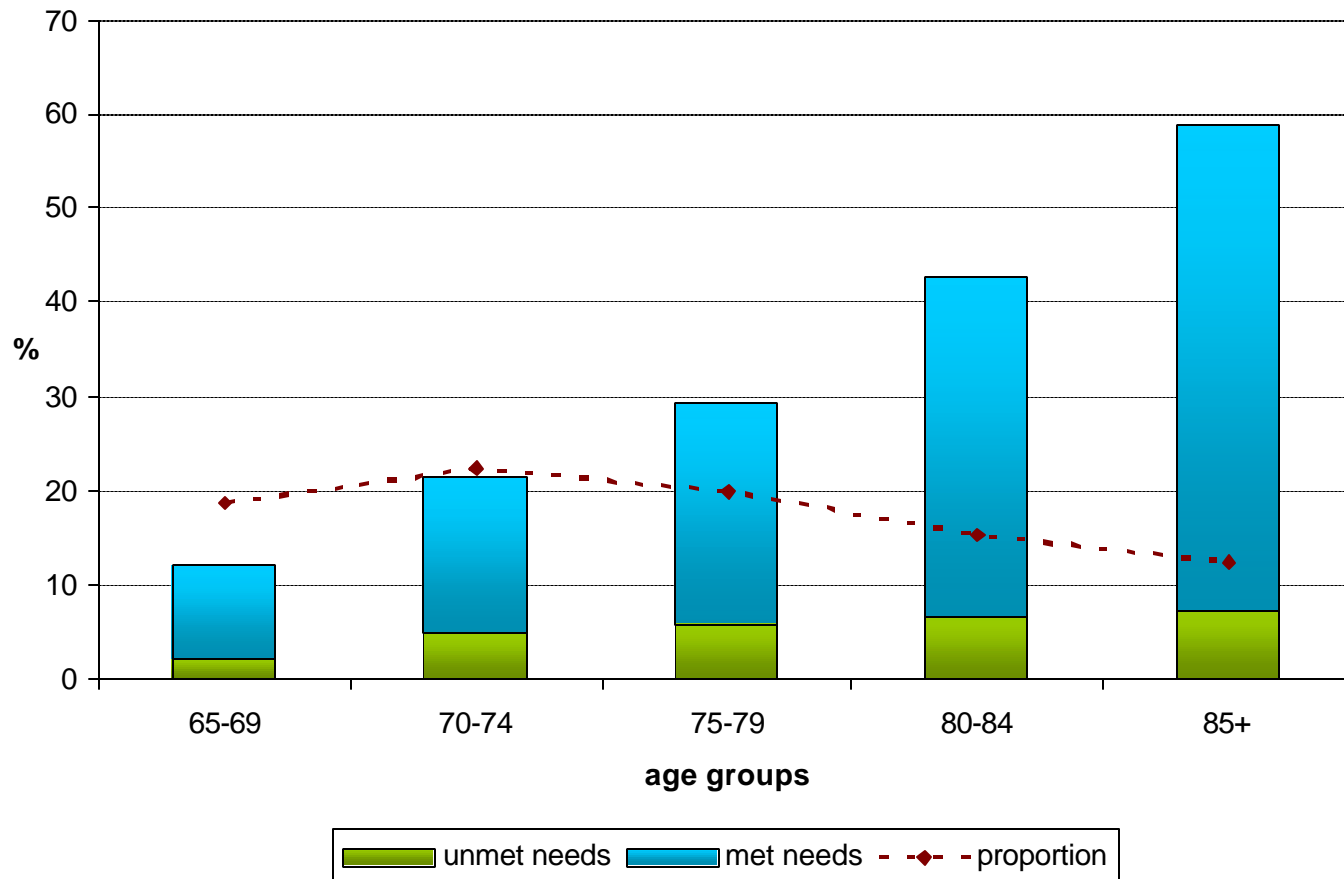
Current unmet needs for homecare services: who is at risk among Canadian elderly ?

Elderly 65+ according to their unmet needs for homecare services, Canada, 2002



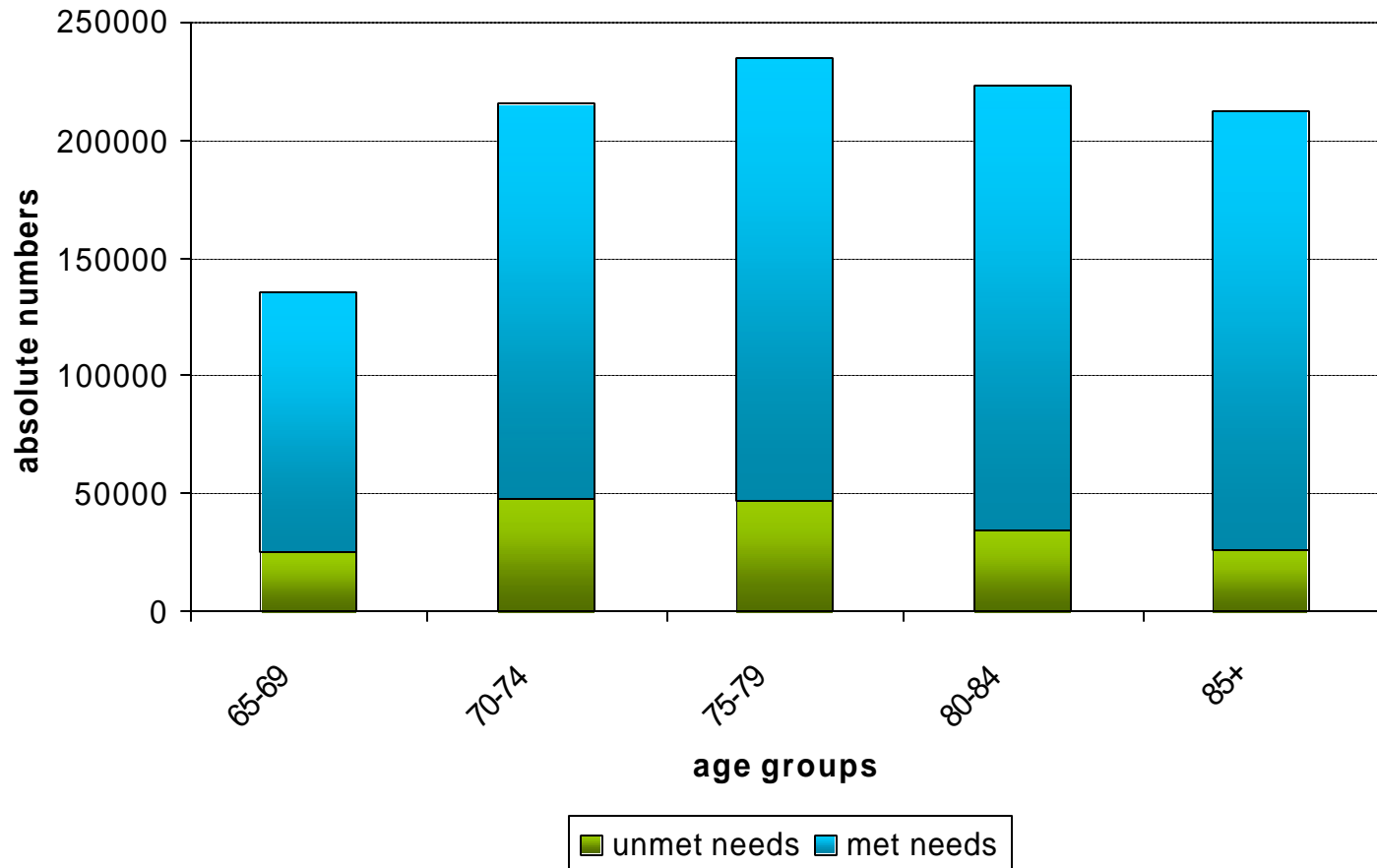
Source: Busque, Marc-Antoine, « Les laissés pour compte du virage ambulatoire: Analyse des besoins non comblés de services à domicile chez les aînés canadiens », 2009, Université de Montréal, Mémoire de M.Sc. en démographie

Prevalence of met and unmet needs of the elderly 65+ and proportion of unmet needs by age group, Canada, 2002



Source: Busque, Marc-Antoine, « Les laissés pour compte du virage ambulatoire: Analyse des besoins non comblés de services à domicile chez les aînés canadiens », 2009, Université de Montréal, Mémoire de M.Sc. en démographie

Number of elderly 65+ according to their met or unmet needs by age group, Canada, 2002



Source: Busque, Marc-Antoine, « Les laissés pour compte du virage ambulatoire: Analyse des besoins non comblés de services à domicile chez les aînés canadiens », 2009, Université de Montréal, Mémoire de M.Sc. en démographie

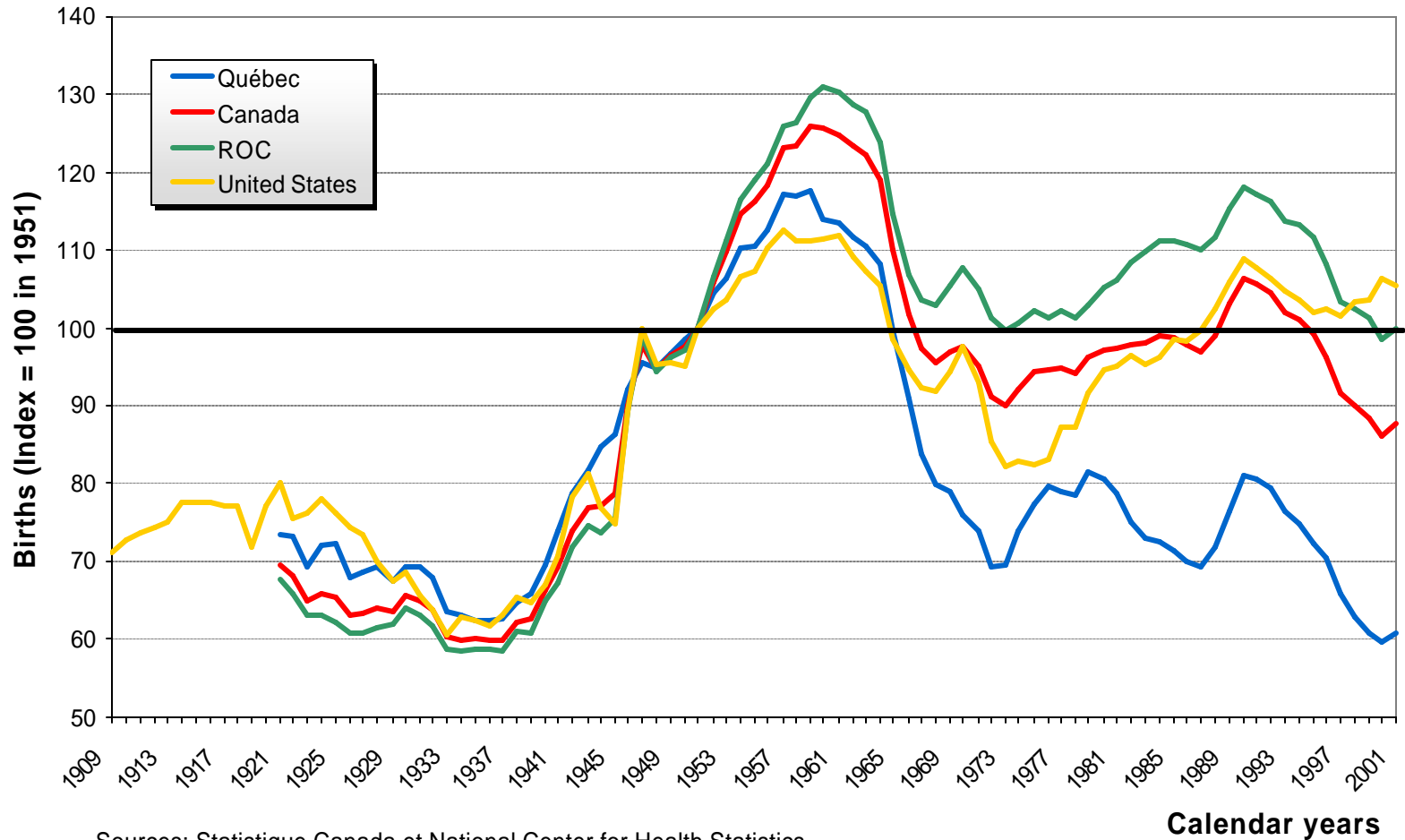


Thank you!

« Politics is not an exact science as many professors imagine, but an art. »

Otto von Bismarck, chancellor of Germany from 1871 to 1890 and founder of the social security system

Number of births, Québec, Canada, ROC, and United States, 1909-2001



Sources: Statistique Canada et National Center for Health Statistics.

Population 65+ receiving assistance, by sex and source, Canada, 2006-2031

	Source of assistance	Population		Variation (%)
		2006	2031	
♀	Formal	172 633	365 043	+ 111 %
	Informal	220 029	393 531	+ 79 %
	Mixed	117 854	240 934	+ 104 %
♂	Formal	84 438	204 539	+ 142 %
	Informal	114 920	230 795	+ 101 %
	Mixed	36 541	69 377	+ 90 %
Total population		746 465	1 504 218	+ 102 %