

Formal and informal care hours provided to elderly home care clients in Finland

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Aims

- Living at home with or without home care is seen as the best solution for managing the growing number of elderly people in the population
- Increasing the amount of informal care is one aim
- Allocating and targeting services efficiently according to client needs is even more important in home care services
- Purpose of this study is to analyze what kind of care profiles are associated with formal home care hours and informal care hours

Materials and Methods

- The home care client data (n=13502 in 2011) was drawn from the RAI (Resident Assessment Instrument) database kept by National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL).
- RAI home care assessments of home care clients are conducted by home care staff semiannually and copy of these assessments are sent to THL.
- Home care clients in the data set represent about 21 % of all regular home care clients in Finland.
- The dependent variables were
 - formal hours provided during past seven days (n=13502)
 - Informal hours among those having informal care during past 7 days (n=9104).

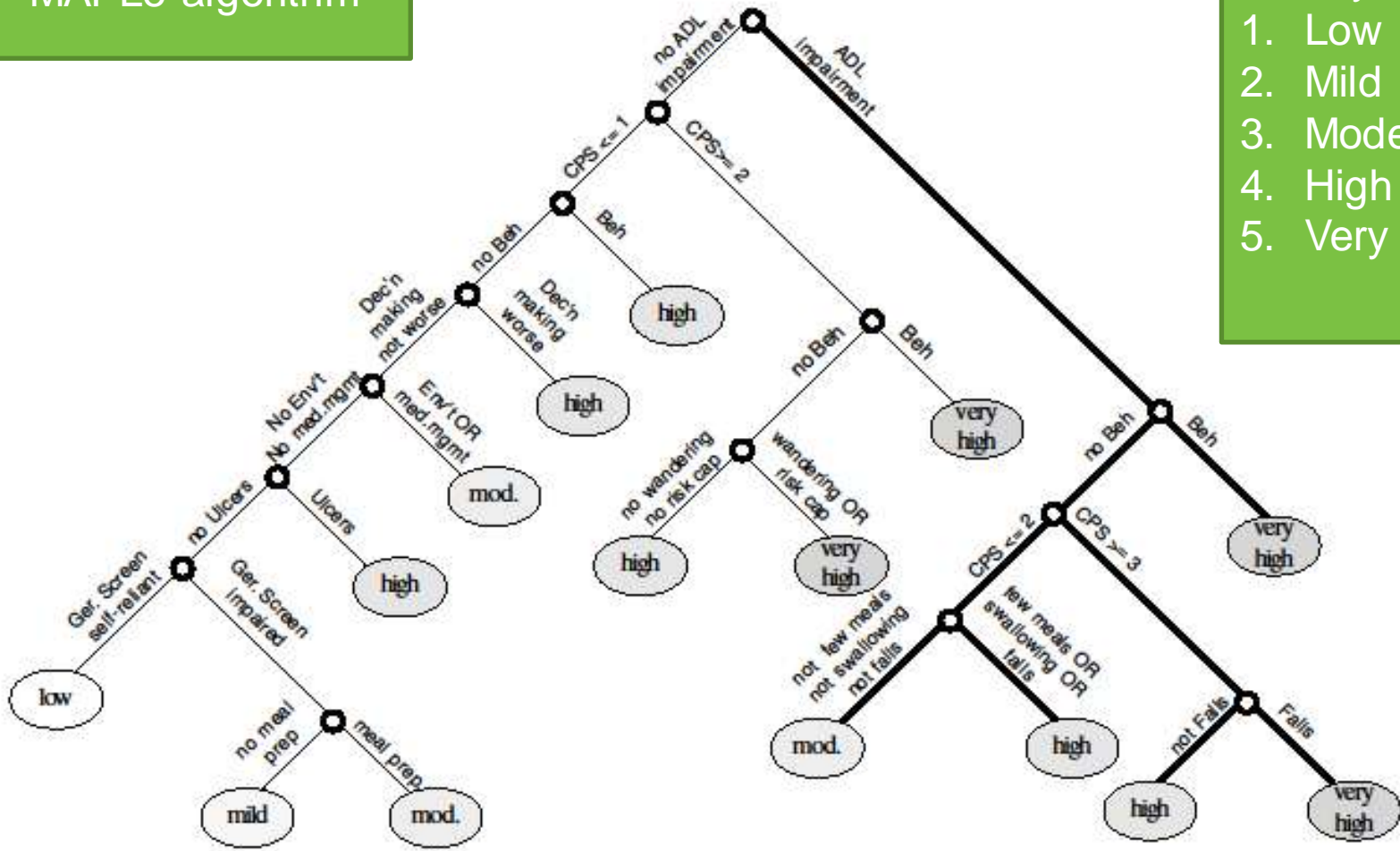
Need for services assessment in RAI-HC

- Method for Assigning Priority Levels (MAPLe), Hirdes et al. 2008.
 - Developed for assessing service needs for home care clients
 - Algorithm has five main levels (from low service need to very high service needs) and
 - fifteen sub-groups that indicate the type of service needs of the clients
 - Predicts among home care clients
 - Institutionalization
 - Informal carer stress
 - Mortality

MAPLe algorithm

Priority Levels

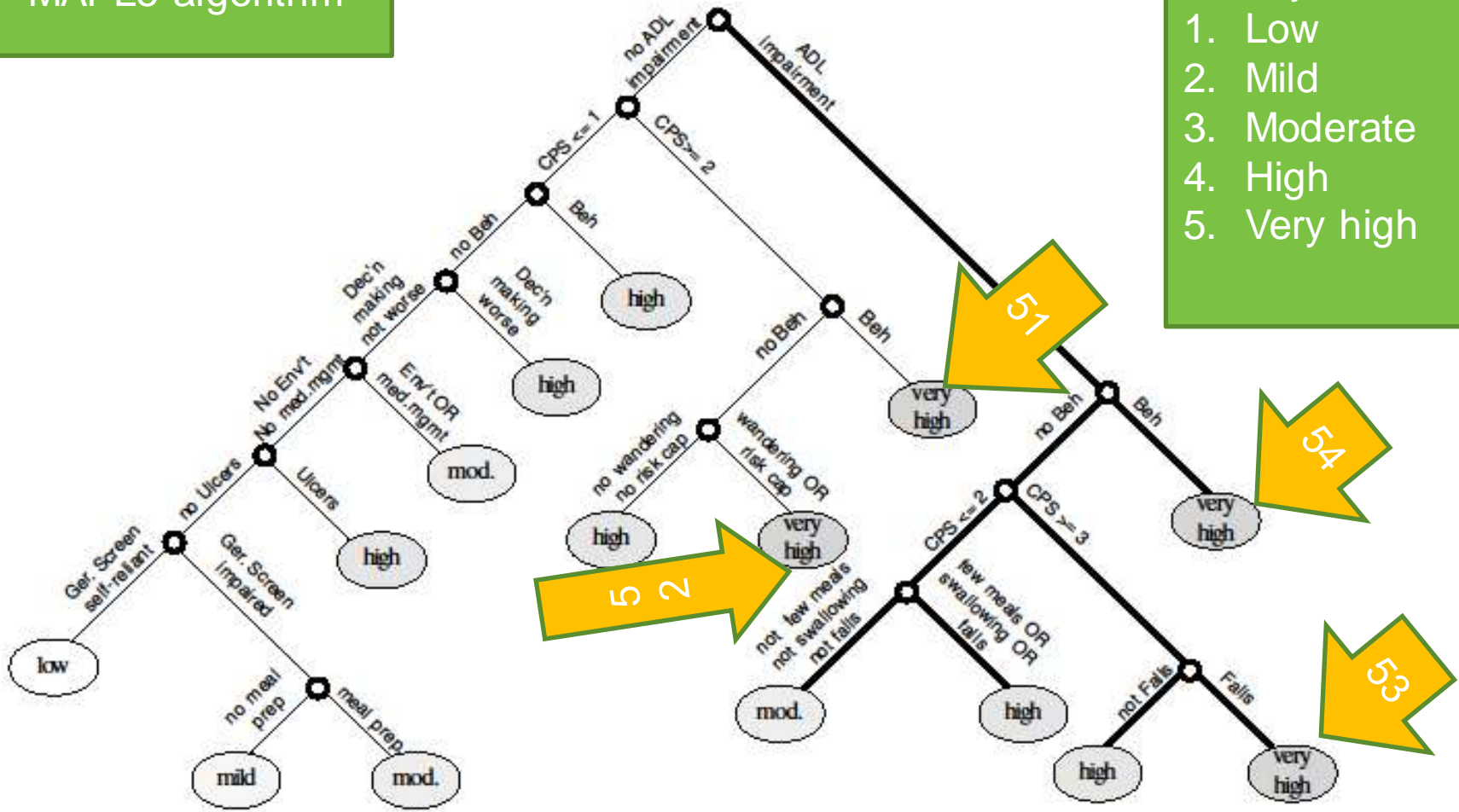
1. Low
2. Mild
3. Moderate
4. High
5. Very high



Typology – 1, 2, 31,32,33, 41,42,43,44,45,46, 51,52,53,54
 Low Mild Moderate High Very high

MAPLe algorithm

- Priority Levels
1. Low
 2. Mild
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 5. Very high



Typology –	1,	2,	31,32,33,	41,42,43,44,45,46,	51,52,53,54
	Low	Mild	Moderate	High	Very high

Characteristics of home care clients (n=13502) in 2011 in Finland (RAI-HC)

	Has an informal carer (n=9104)	No informal care (n=4398)	All (n=13502)
Age, mean	81.4	77.0	80.2
Sex, women, %	69.0	81.0	71.6
New client, %	11.0	9.0	10.0
Staff time, hours	4.9	4.6	4.8
Informal time, hours	15.5	-	

63,4% had an informal carer

Does amount of formal home care given to clients with and without an informal carer differ? Results:

A. Home care clients with informal care

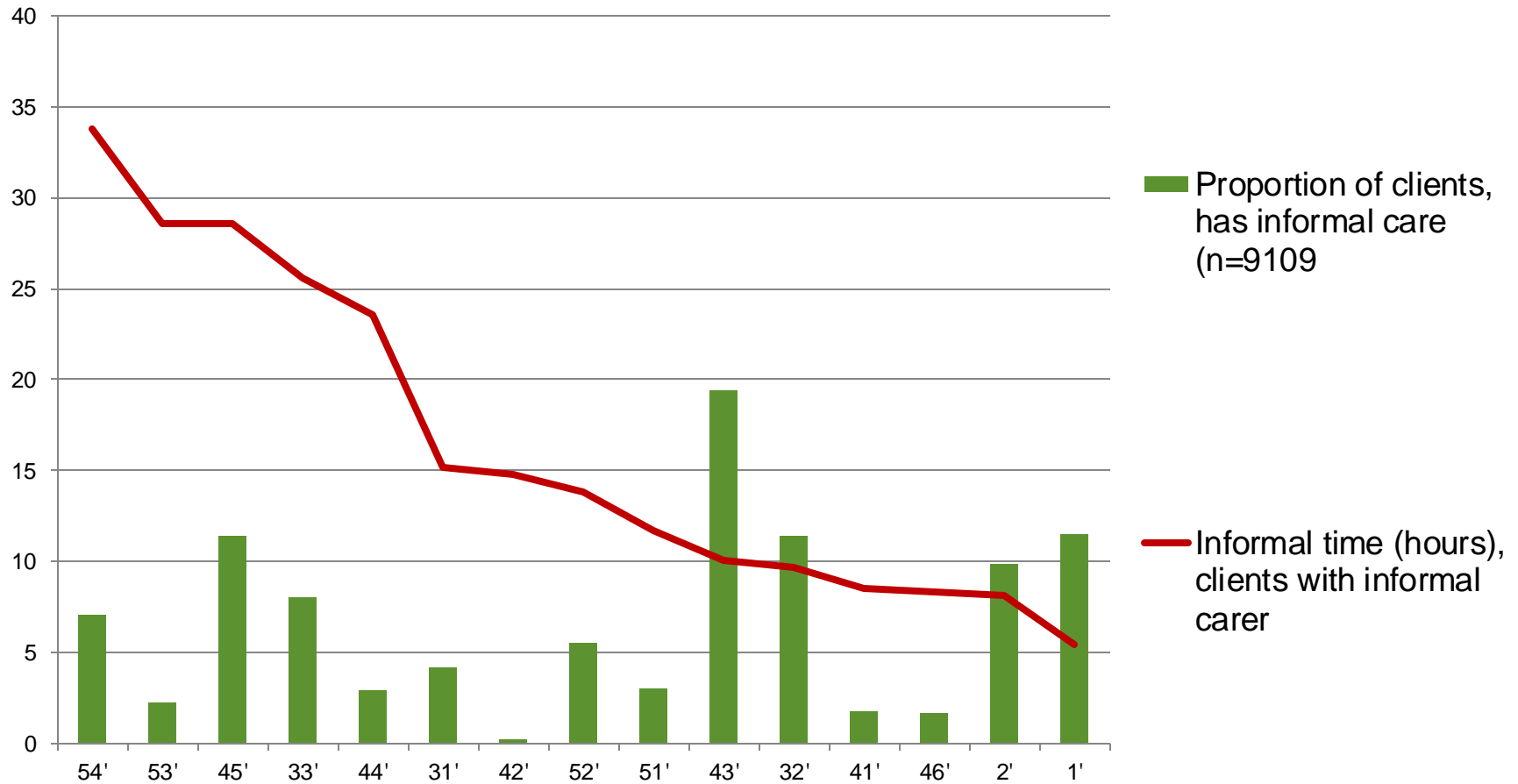
B. Home care clients without informal carer

C. Regression models

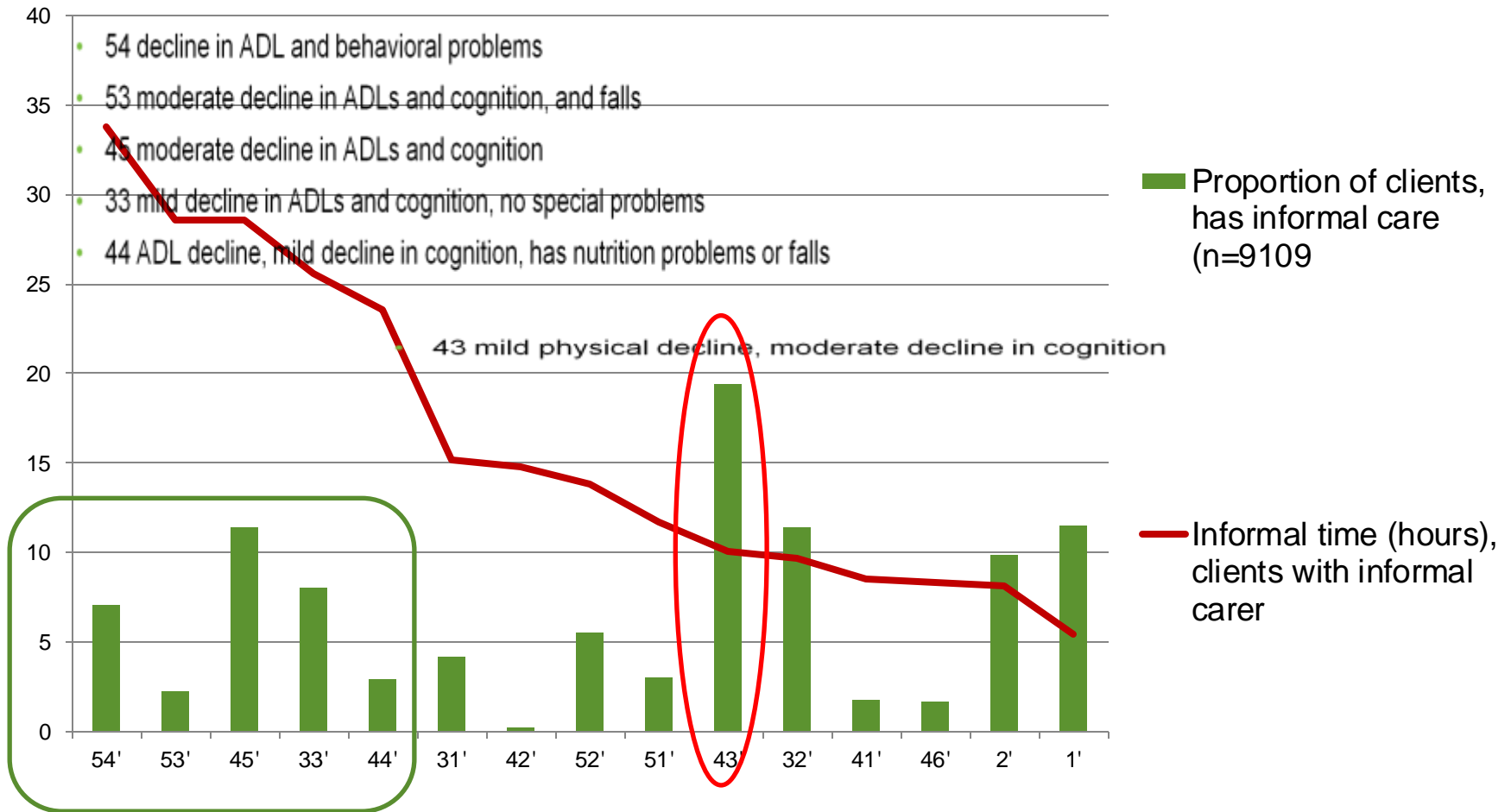
- all home care clients

- home care clients with informal care

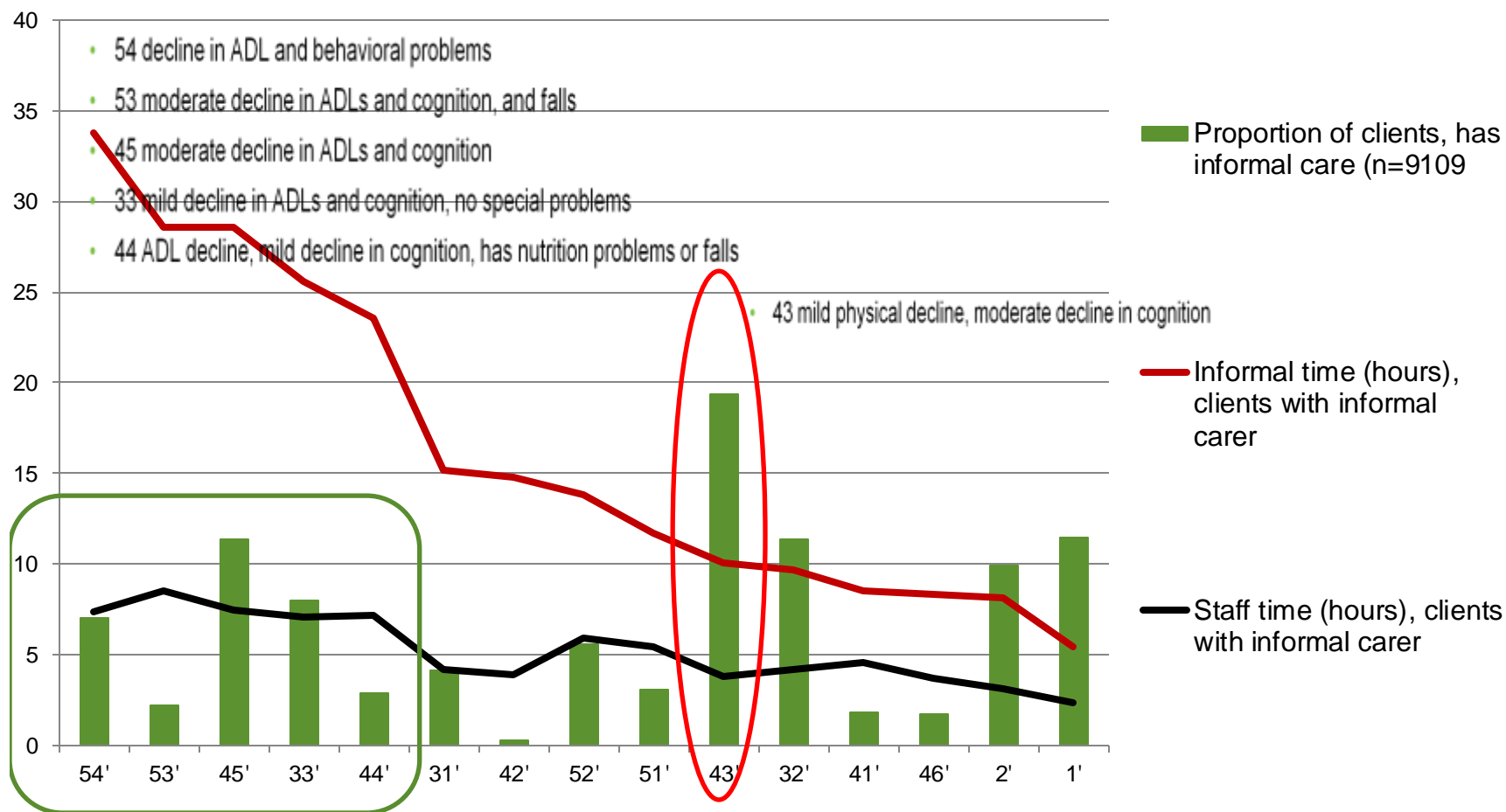
Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104)



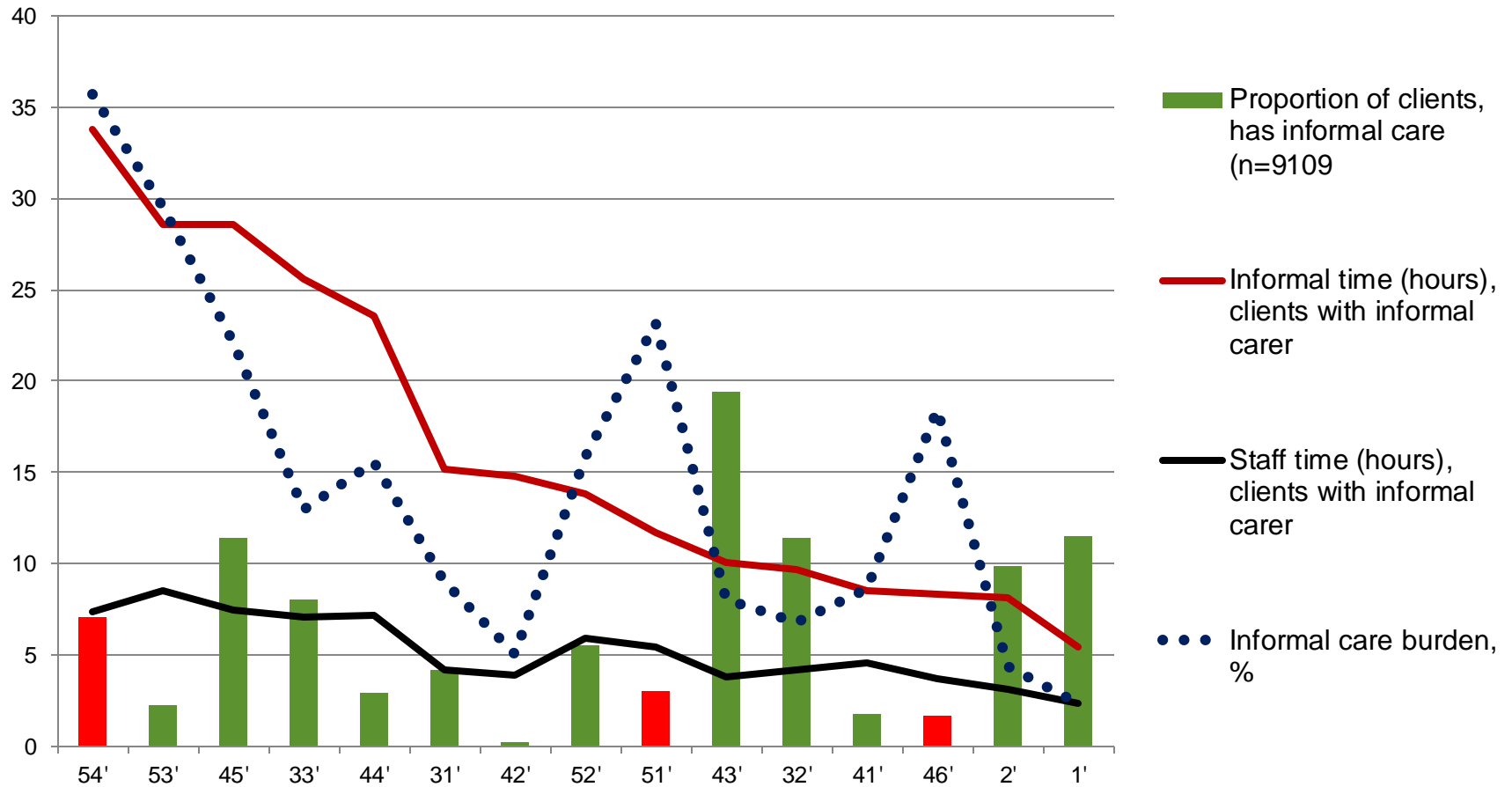
Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104)



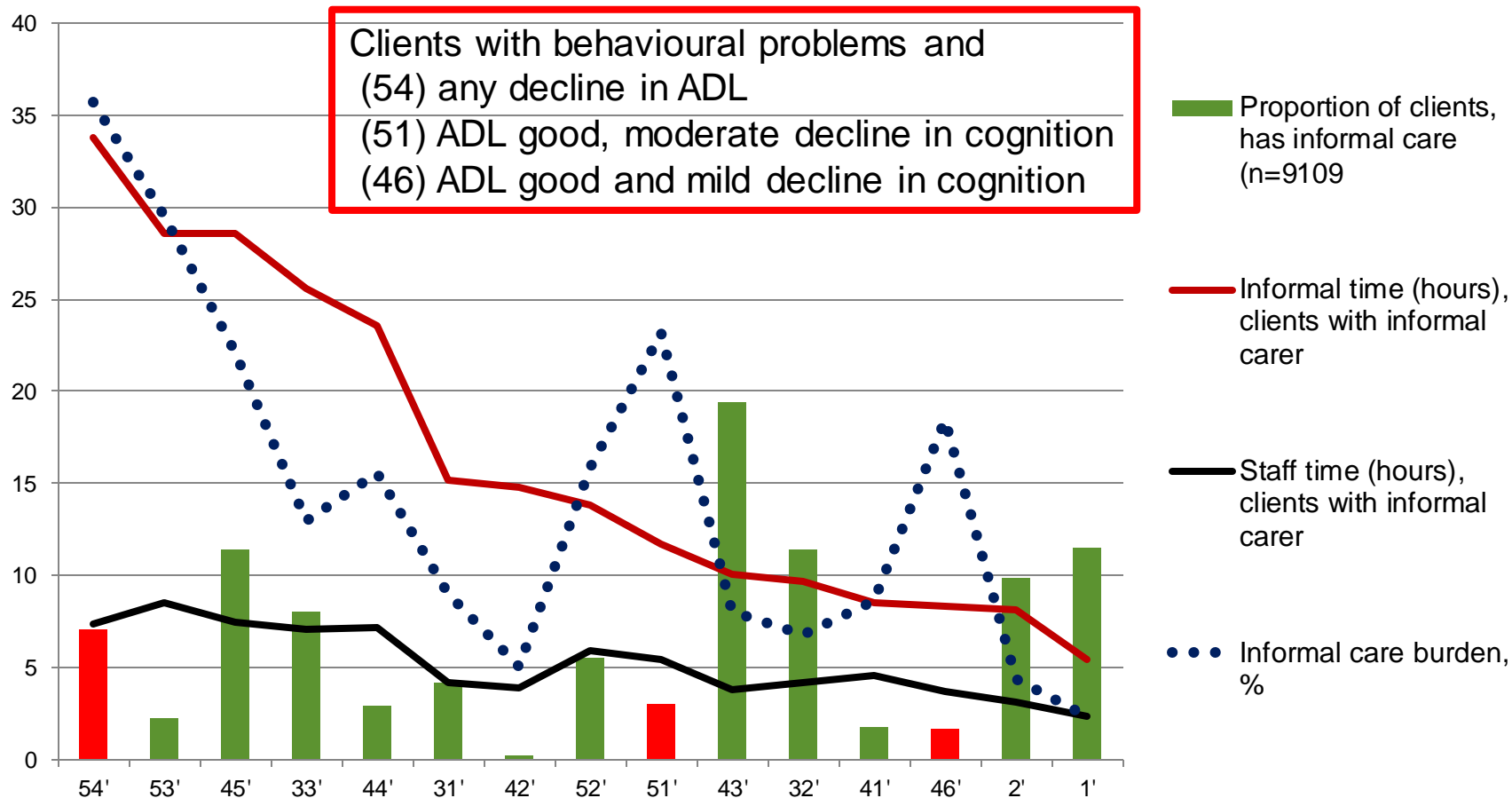
Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104) and amount of staff time (hours) during past 7 days



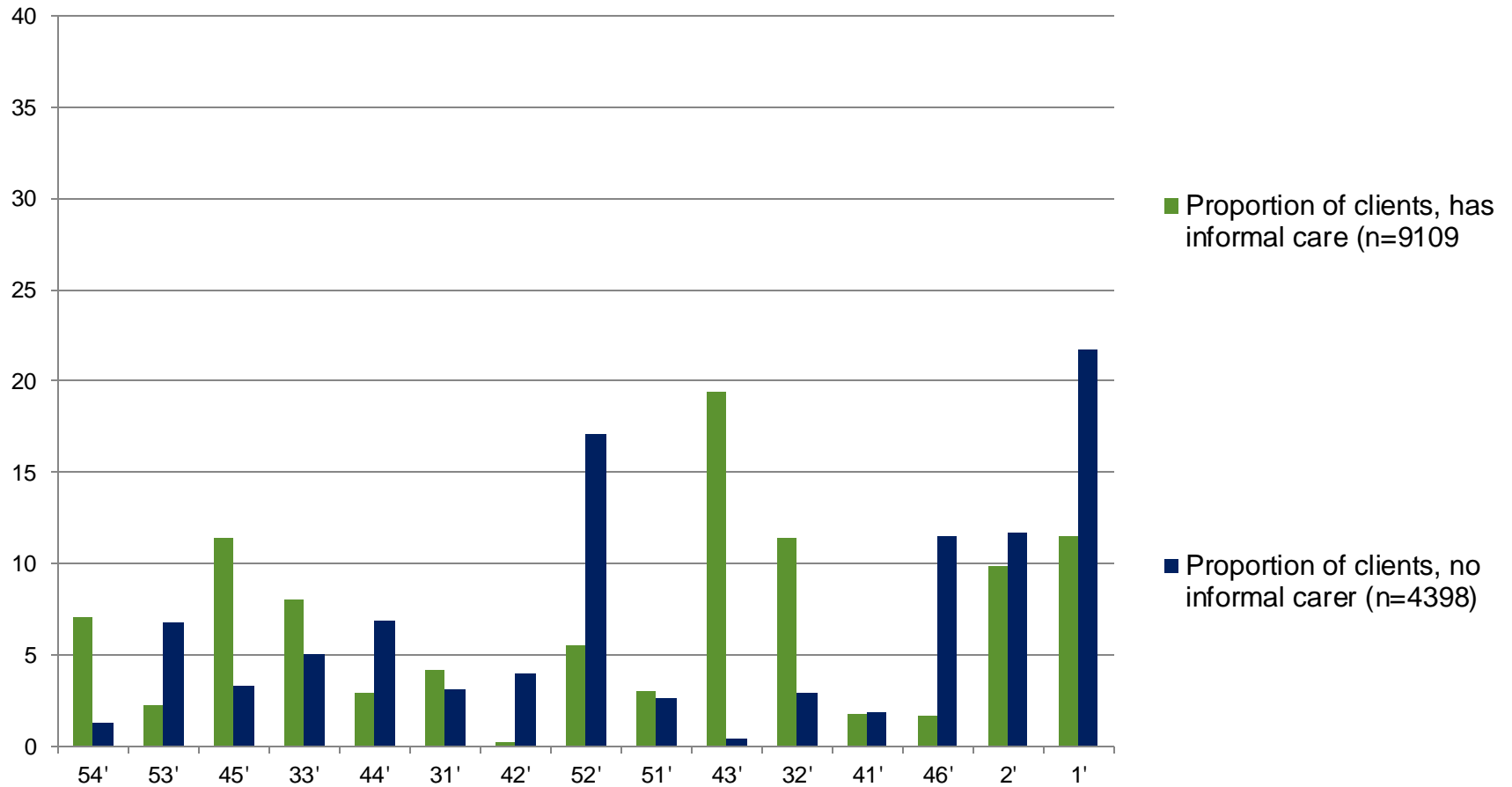
Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104) and informal care burden (%)



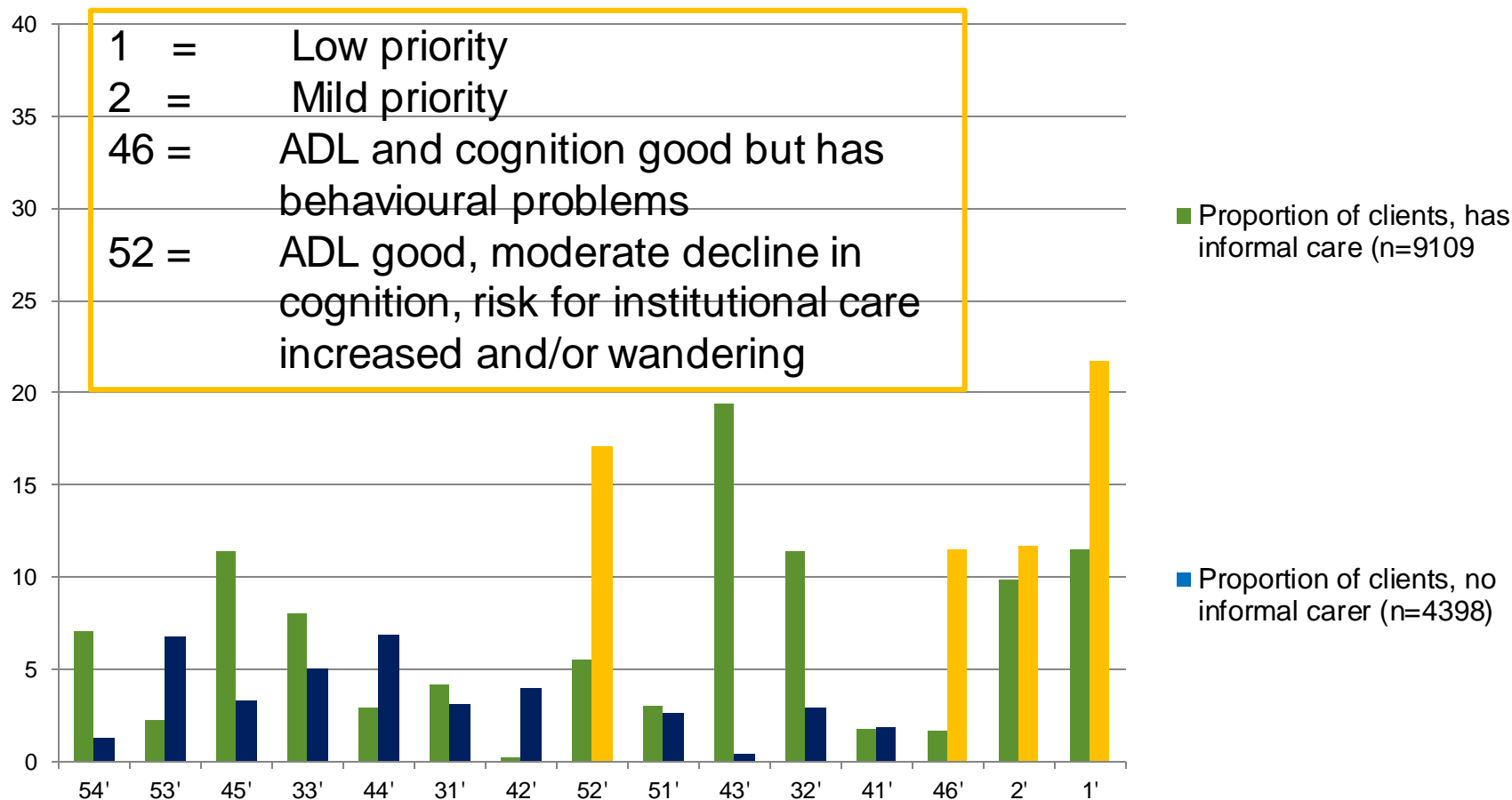
Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104) and informal care burden (%)



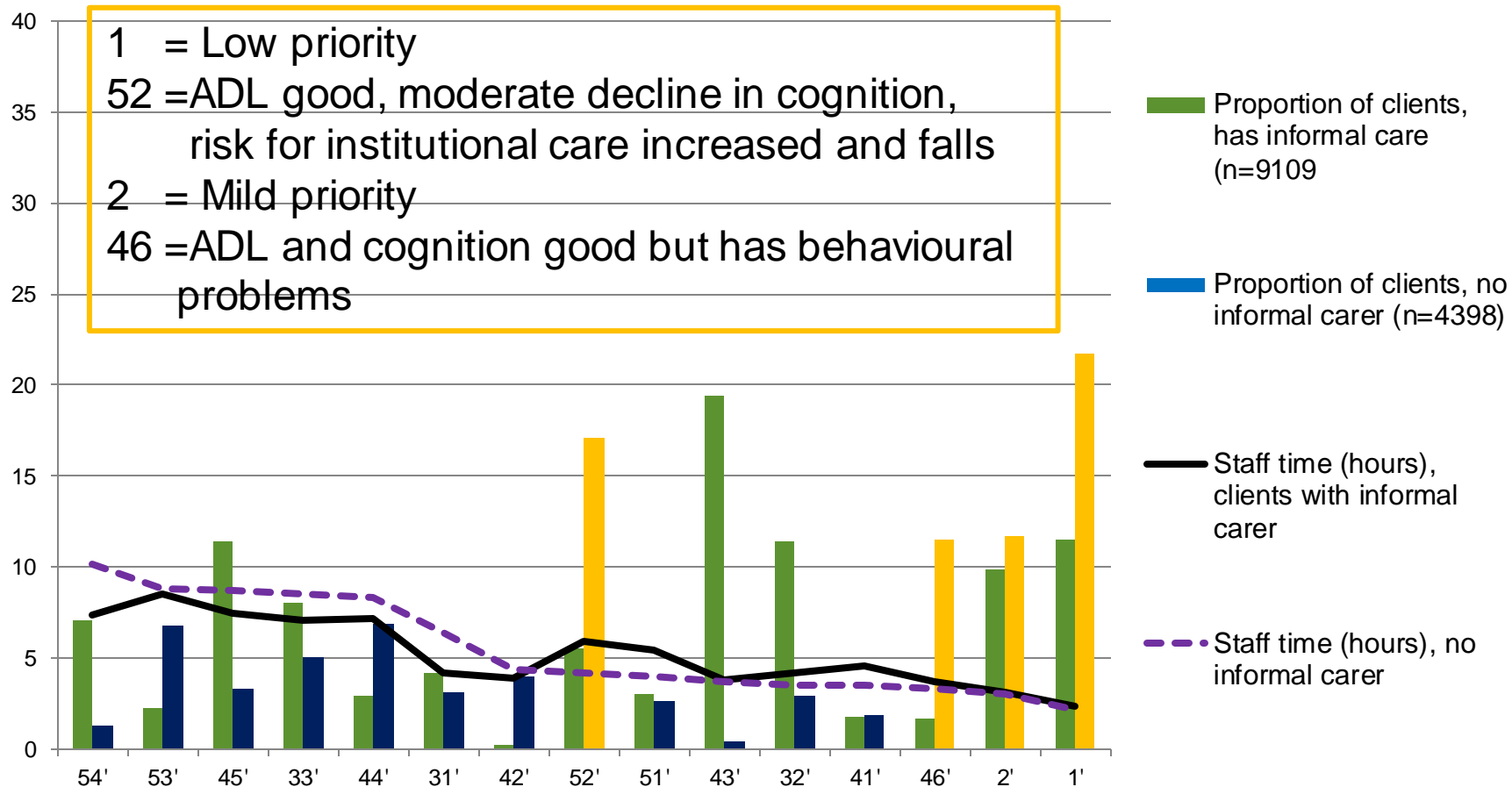
Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104) and proportion of clients, with no informal carer (n=4398)



Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104) and proportion of clients with no informal carer (n=4398)



Distribution of home care clients with informal care by MAPLe (15) sorted by amount of informal care hours (n=9104) and staff time among those without informal carer (n=4398)



Predictors of home care hours and informal care hours in linear regression analyses

Home care hours (n=13502)

	Parameter Estimate	Pr > t
Intercept	4.1	<.0001
Woman	0.6	<.0001
Age	0.0	<.0001
New client	-1.0	<.0001
informal carer	-0.3	0.0054
maple1	-5.5	<.0001
maple2	-4.7	<.0001
maple31	-3.5	<.0001
maple32	-3.8	<.0001
maple33	0.0	0.934
maple41	-3.5	<.0001
maple42	-3.5	0.0012
maple43	-3.8	<.0001
maple44	0.2	0.6918
maple45	-0.1	0.7825
maple46	-3.9	<.0001
maple51	-2.7	<.0001
maple52	-1.9	<.0001
maple53	1.2	0.009
R-Square	10.2	

Informal care hours (n=9104)

	Parameter Estimate	Pr > t
Intercept	53.9	<.0001
Woman	-5.2	<.0001
Age	-0.1	<.0001
New client	5.5	<.0001
maple1	-28.0	<.0001
maple2	-24.5	<.0001
maple31	-18.3	<.0001
maple32	-23.1	<.0001
maple33	-8.2	<.0001
maple41	-24.6	<.0001
maple42	-19.9	0.0015
maple43	-23.2	<.0001
maple44	-10.5	<.0001
maple45	-5.0	0.0004
maple46	-26.0	<.0001
maple51	-21.8	<.0001
maple52	-18.3	<.0001
maple53	-4.9	0.0272
R-square	11.4	

Conclusions

- Variation between the needs of individual home care clients were substantial indicated by care profiles
- The differences in allocating formal and informal care hours according to care profiles were huge
- The amount of informal care was significantly higher than the amount of formal care – particularly in the higher priority levels
- Informal care burden was associated with behavioural problems rather than amount of informal time; thus informal carers need more support to handle these difficult situations
- The balance between informal and formal care need to be studied further as well as support mechanisms for informal carers; what is the role of home care agencies in supporting informal care?