

GALNET- 1ST. WORK
SHOP 26- 27 JUNE 2017.
NAIROBI - KENYA

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ASSESSING UNMET NEED FOR LONG-TERM CARE IN LATIN AMERICA

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Data sources for Latin America

- Lack of financial resources to address research based on random nationally representative samples
- 3 longitudinal studies on ageing: Mexico and Costa Rica. Brazil started at 2015.
- Chile: annual data on an urban sample (2000 SABE study).
- No continuous morbidity records based on objective assessments.
- Several case studies and qualitative research
- For most of the countries comparable data from:
 - National Surveys of Risk Factors, every 4 years.
 - 2010 wave of National Populations Censuses included questionnaires from Group of Washington related to disabilities.
 - National ad-hoc Surveys focused on living conditions of older populations.

Context: demographic indicator % people over 80 years related to total of the population




- Fast population aging
- Rapid increase of longevity in Latin American populations

Demographic Transition Stage	Countries/Census dates	Percentage people over 80 years old	
		2000/01	2010
Full Demographic Transition	Colombia	1	➡ 1,3
	México	1	➡ 1,4
	Paraguay	1,1	➡ 1,6
Advanced Demographic Transition	Brasil	1,1	➡ 1,5
	Chile	1,3	➡ 1,9
	Argentina	2,1	➡ 2,3
Very Advanced Demographic Transition	Cuba	2,2	➡ 3,1
	Uruguay (1996 y 2004)	2,8	➡ 3,2

Surces: National Censuses circa 2000/2001 and circa 2010

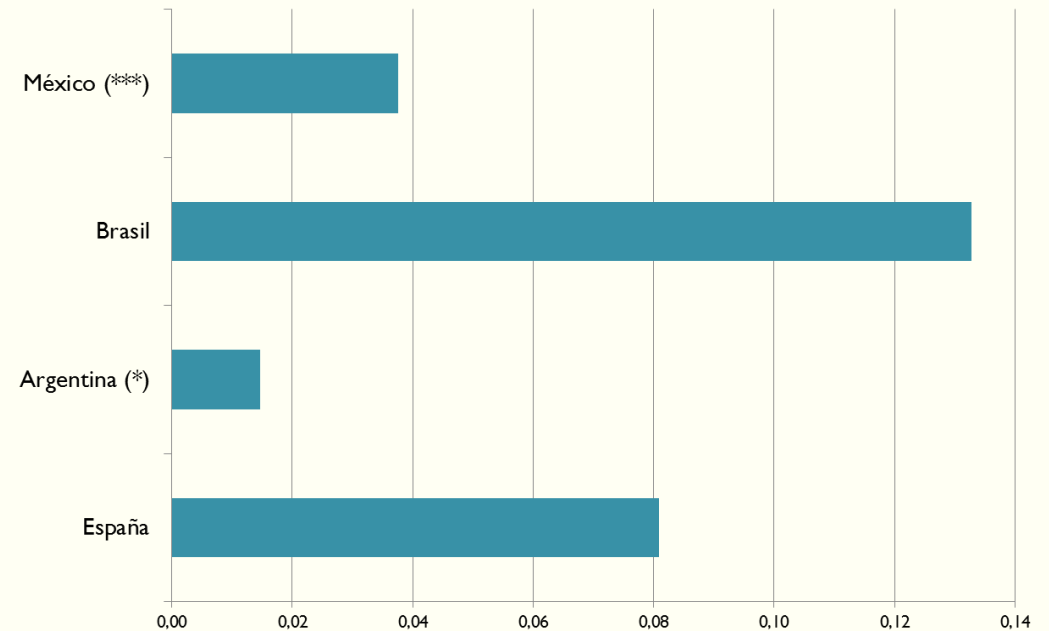
Demographic indicator Potential Dependence of Parents Ratio

- Demographic Indicator: increasing ratio between people over 80 years old (potential parents) related to people 50-64 (potential children)
- Unmet needs for LTC almost endless

Countries	Circa 2000	Circa 2010
Argentina	16,2	 18,0
Brasil	10,4	 11,7
México	12,1	 12,4

Changes in families: Tendency towards unigenerational residence arrangements

- Between 2000 and 2010



ASSESSING UNMET NEEDS FOR LTC

- Fast population aging and longevity
- Policies aimed to dementia prevention and care
- PAHO (2015): “Strategy and Action Plan on Dementias in Older Persons”
- The “Washington Group”:
 - Questionnaires for self-reporting of permanent limitations:
 - Standardize data collection
 - Facilitate comparisons
 - 21 Latin America and Caribbean Countries applied the questionnaires in National Census 2010 wave

ASSESSING UNMET LTC NEEDS

- LATIN AMERICAN POPULATION STUDIES ASSOCIATION (ALAP)
- AGEING NETWORK: COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH WORK
- Life expectancy free of cognitive impairments in Latin American countries: a comparative analysis covering North, Central and South America selected countries
- BASED ON NATIONAL CENSUS 2010, QUESTIONNAIRES FROM WASHINGTON GROUP



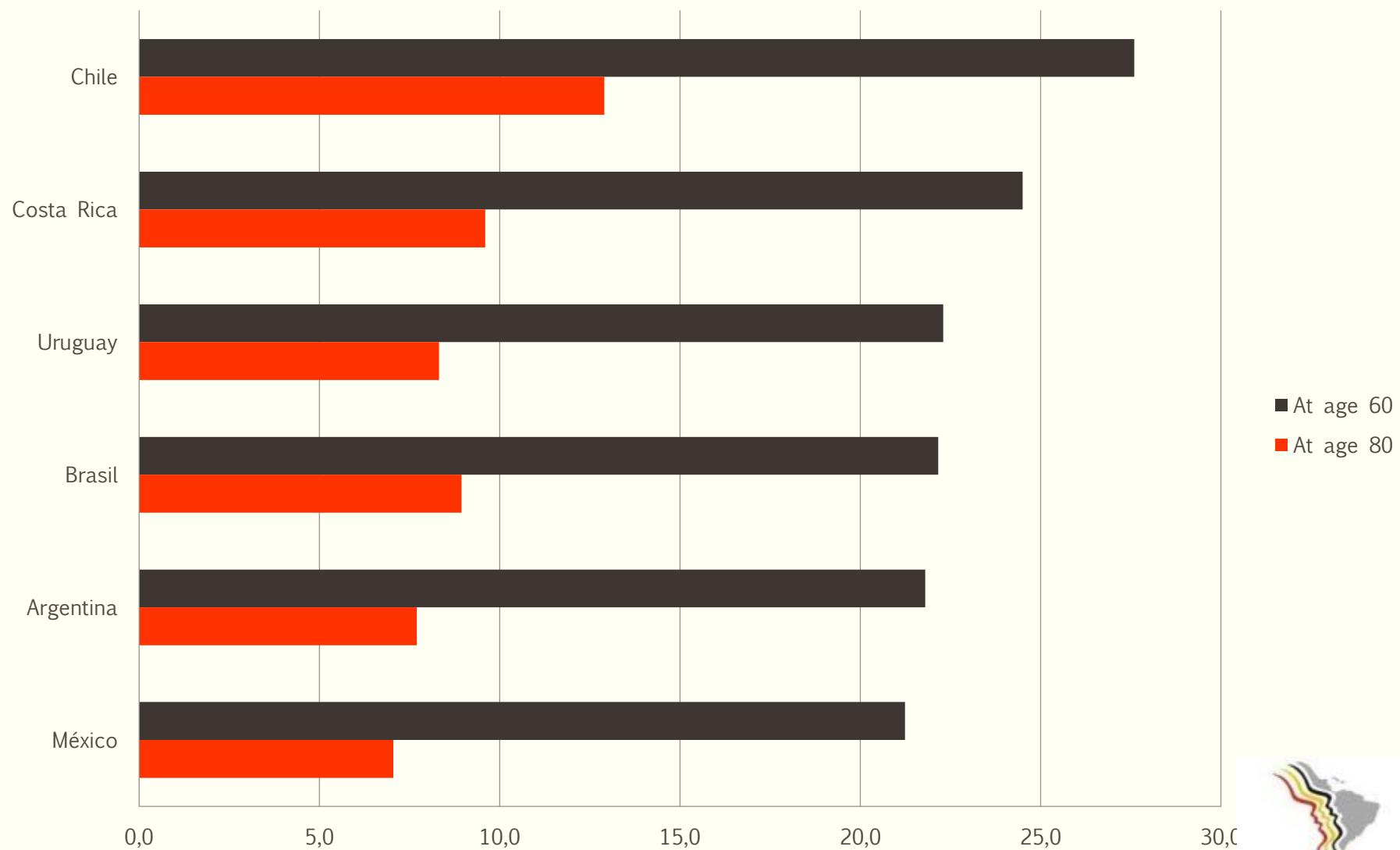
Results



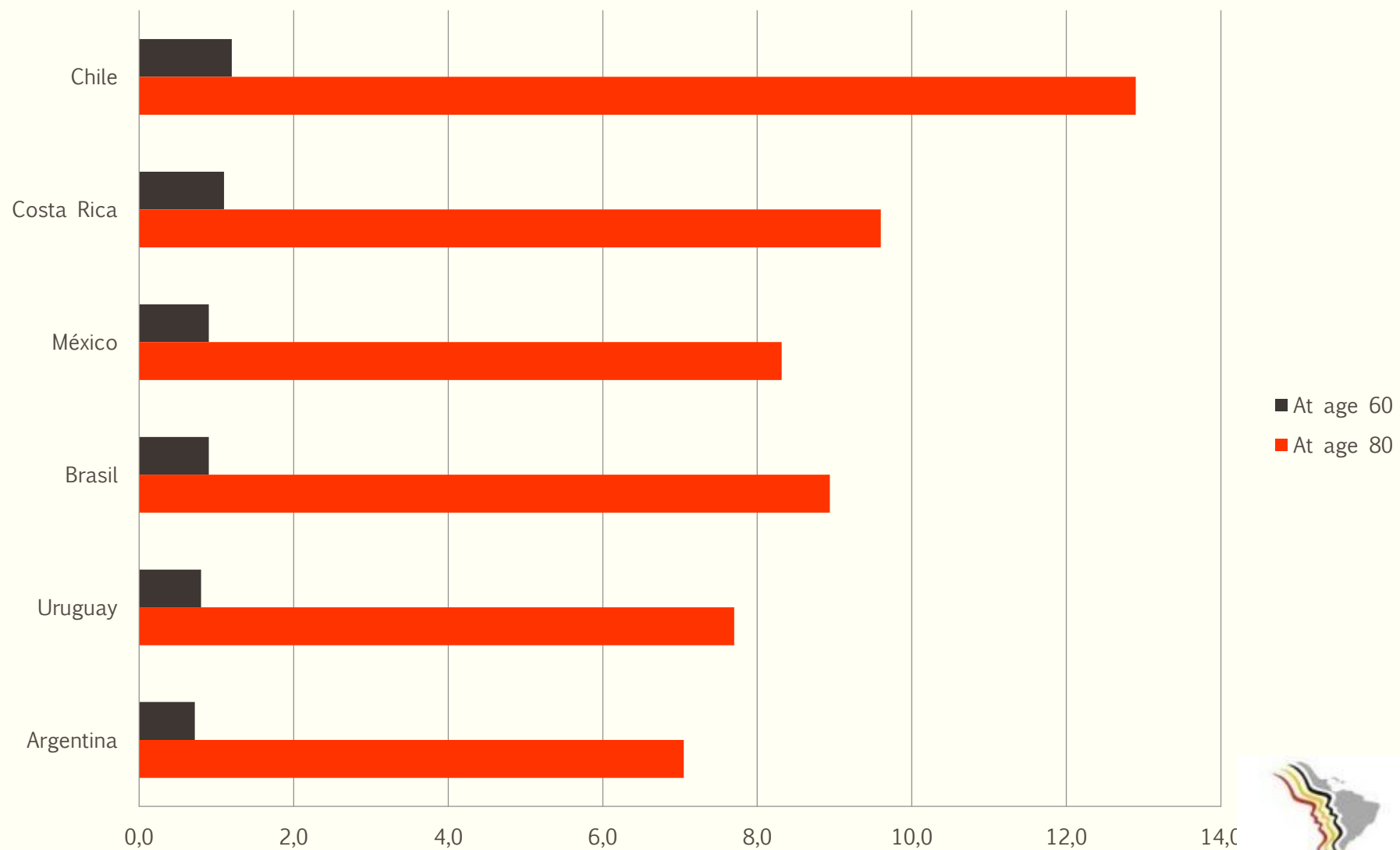


SUBJECTIVE MEASURES

Females: Life expectancy free of cognitive impairments



Females: Life expectancy with cognitive impairments





OBJECTIVE MEASURES



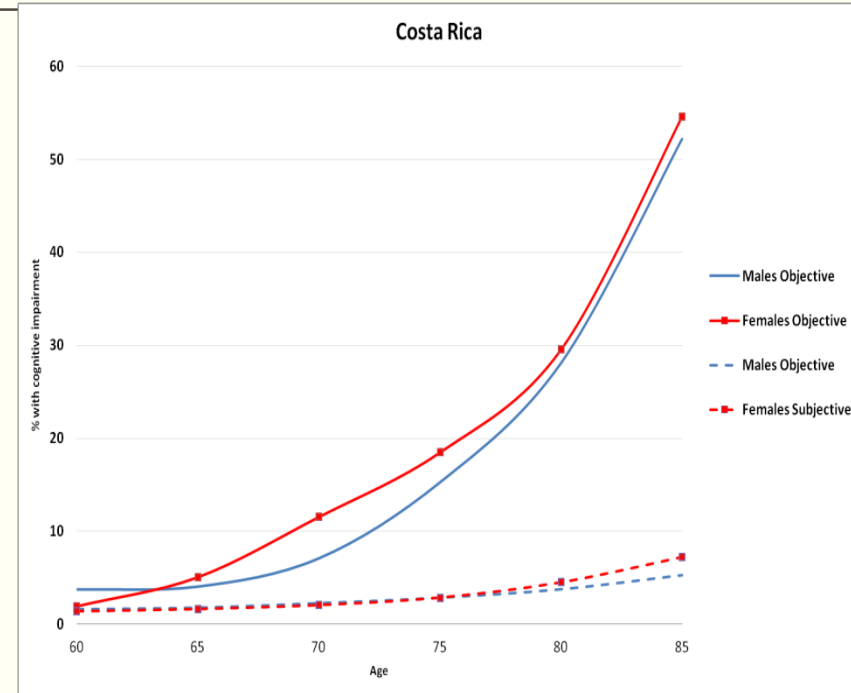
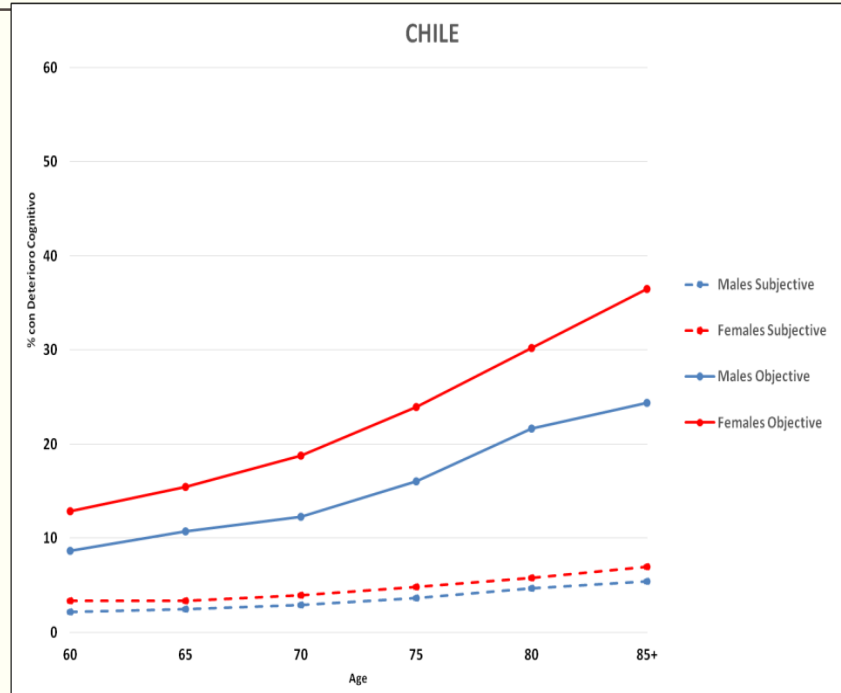
**Comparison of LE free of cognitive impairment and LE with cognitive impairments
using subjective and objective^{1/} measures.**

Countries	Males				Females			
	At age 60		At age 80		At age 60		At age 80	
	Subjective	Objective	Subjective	Objective	Subjective	Objective	Subjective	Objective
LE free of cognitive impairment								
Chile	22.5	21.0	9.3	7.7	26.3	23.7	11.2	8.3
Costa Rica	21.8	18.9	8.6	5.3	24.5	20.4	9.6	5.6
LE with cognitive impairment								
Chile	0.5	2.0	0.5	2.1	0.9	3.5	0.7	3.6
Costa Rica	0.6	3.4	0.4	3.7	0.8	4.9	0.6	4.6

1/ Objective measures are based on assessment using Mini-Mental test and PFAQ



Prevalence of cognitive impairment by age and definition, Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico



—●— Males Subjective
- -●- Females Subjective
—●— Males Objective
- -●- Females Objective





CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION



Conclusions

- Census questions are used to operationalize subjective measures of permanent cognitive impairment:
 - Even though there are differences across countries in the wording.
 - The questions are similar enough to produce comparable measures of cognitive impairment.



Conclusions

- The comparison between measures show that the perception of census respondents underestimate the prevalence of cognitive impairment.
- The reasons underestimate may be:
 - Limited capacity of the census
 - Limited capacity of respondents in recognizing the symptoms of progressive cognitive impairment
 - A combination of both.
- survey questions may include non-permanent conditions:
 - Need to use a longitudinal design to analyze permanent conditions.

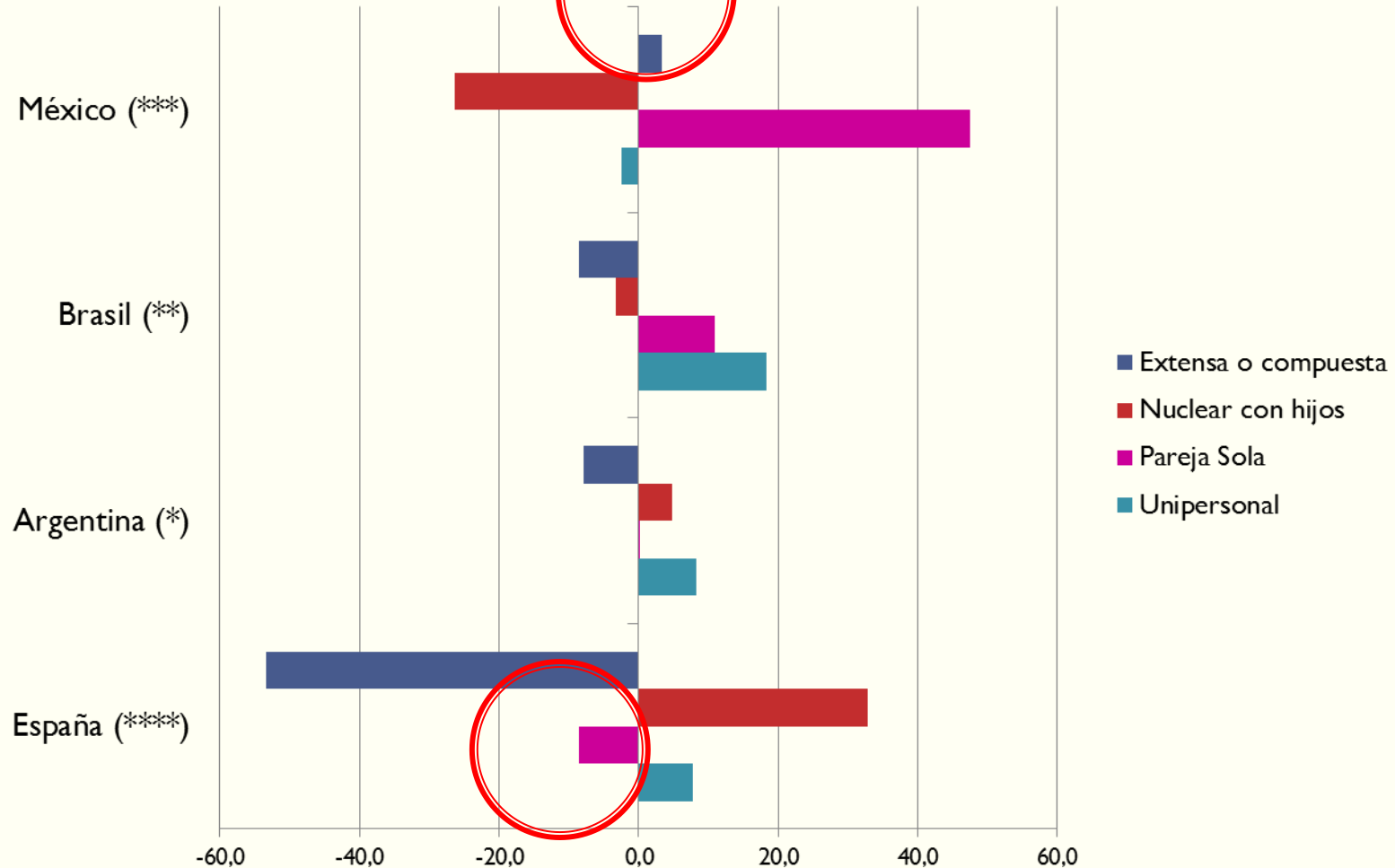




LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND LTC IN SPAIN AND LATIN AMERICA

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Changes in living arrangements 2000-2010



Buenos Aires LONGITUDINAL PROSPECTIVE STUDY -12 MONTHS FOLLOWING.

- Observe trajectory of illnesses – recovery- health or death
 - a sample of 1150 frail and dependent elderly people
 - estimates total costs of social/health care at home.
- Medical records
 - Social/environmental data
 - Family support
 - Medical monthly followup
 - Administrative records



THANK YOU