



HELPS Project WP3 Working Group Introduction

Štěpánka Pfeiferová

Socioeconomics of Housing Institute of Sociology AS CR Prague, Czech Republic

Stepanka.pfeiferova@vupsv.cz

This project is implemented through the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme co-financed by the ERDF

Agenda of the meeting

- Overview of effected tasks
 - » Literature review
 - » International surveys
 - » Data accessibility overview
- Presentations of Preliminary reports
 - » Main findings
 - » Selected 5 best practices
- Draft questionnaire for the Final report
- Discussion



European level literature review

Current research focus:

- » Strategies of households for pension and care provision
- Use of ICT in care for the eldery and architectural concepts of universal design and lifetime homes
- » New models of sheltered care
- » Innovative practices in social care
- » Classification of welfare regimes based on care regimes and care organization for the vulnerable people

Main findings

- » Many innovative practices in Europe promoting "ageing in place", increased use of domiciliary home care
- » Trend to decentralized provision of care for the elderly
- » Increase in the number of NGOs and private organizations involved in the organization/provision of care for the elderly
- » Some of the innovative practices in home care are very efficient, especially smaller adaptations and equipment provision
- Construction industry is reluctant in adopting such concepts as Lifetime homes or Universal design



International surveys – SILC data (2007)

- Data on financial affordability, housing satisfaction and accessibility of services for elderly
- Main findings
 - The ratio of housing expenditures to household net incomes significantly differs according to tenure and number of persons in household
 - The highest ratio of housing expenditures to net incomes in Slovakia, Germany and Czech Republic, in rental sector also in Slovenia
 - » Contradiction with subjective evaluation: financial burden of housing costs perceived as the biggest issue in Italy with a low average ratio
 - » Housing overconsumption more prevalent in more developed countries, especially in Germany and Austria
 - » High housing satisfaction: Germany and Austria, low satisfaction: Hungary, Slovakia and Poland
 - » Less satisfied are elderly living in the rental housing
 - » Factors influencing the residential satisfaction of the elderly: accessibility of services, environment quality, tenure, physical quality of dwelling and perceived subjective burden of household expenditures for housing



SHARE – Home care during the last 12 months

	AT	CZ	DE	HU	IT	PL	SK	SI
Share of elderly who received in their home professional or paid nursing or personal care	2.9%	0.4%	1.7%	n.a.	1.6%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
Share of elderly who received in their home meals-on-wheels	1.0%	3.0%	1.2%	n.a.	0.1%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
Share of elderly who received in their home professional or paid home help for domestic tasks	3.3%	0.4%	2.2%	n.a.	2.9%	0%	n.a.	n.a.



SHARE – Institutional care during the last 12 months

	AT	CZ	DE	HU	IT	PL	SK	SI
Share of elderly who have been in a nursing home overnight	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	n.a.	0.2%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
How often	1 x (100%)	1 x (100%)	1 x (60%)	n.a.	1 x (75%)	-	n.a.	n.a.
How many weeks altogether	Max. 2 (66%)	24 (33%)	3-4 (60%)	n.a.	4 (66%)	1	n.a.	n.a.
Share of elderly who have been a patient overnight in any health care facility other than a hospital or a nursing home	4.7%	1.4%	2.7%	n.a.	0.3%	1.4%	n.a.	n.a.



SHARE - Where do children live?

	AT	CZ	DE	HU	IT	PL	SK	SI
In the same household	12.6%	15.9%	9.8%	n.a.	26.6%	34.4%	21%	n.a.
In the same building	11.4%	7.8%	9.0%	n.a.	8.2%	9.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Less than 1 km away	12.0%	12.8%	10.0%	n.a.	13.5%	15.8%	n.a.	n.a.
1-5 km away	18.9%	19.1%	13.9%	n.a.	16.5%	19.4%	n.a.	n.a.
5-25 km away	23.6%	23.9%	20.2%	n.a.	15.8%	21.8%	n.a.	n.a.
25-100 km away	15.7%	15.1%	14.4%	n.a.	7.1%	14.2%	n.a.	n.a.
100-500 km away	12.8%	9.0%	14.5%	n.a.	4.4%	10.6%	n.a.	n.a.
More than 500 km away	6.7%	3.1%	8.7%	n.a.	7.2%	9.3%	n.a.	n.a.



SHARE – Contacts of children with their parents during the last 12 months

	AT	CZ	DE	HU	IT	PL	SK	SI	
Daily	25.3%	22.6%	22.5%	n.a.	58.4%	30.9%	n.a.	n.a.	
Several times a week	28.4%	31.7%	30.2%	n.a.	25.7%	24.3%	n.a.	n.a.	
About once a week	20.3%	19.9%	24.5%	n.a.	9.7%	19.5%	n.a.	n.a.	
About every 2 weeks	8.4%	8.8%	9.1%	n.a.	2.5%	7.6%	n.a.	n.a.	
About once a month	8.8%	8.5%	6.9%	n.a.	0.6%	7.7%	n.a.	n.a.	
Less than once a month	6.4%	6.6%	5.2%	n.a.	1.8%	7.8%	n.a.	n.a.	
Never	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	n.a.	1.6%	2.2%	1%	n.a.	
Share of people looking after grandchildren	41.2%	38.8%	42.8%	n.a.	47.4%	45.8%	n.a.	n.a.	
Average age of parents when the last child leaves their household	55	52	53	n.a.	57	54	n.a.	n.a.	



Residential mobility

	AT	CZ	DE	HU	IT	PL	SK	SI
How long do elderly want to stay at their homes?	n.a.	As long as possible	As long as possible	n.a.	n.a.	For keeps	n.a.	As long as possible
What is the average age of people who move to institutional care?	82	80	85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80
What are the main reasons for decision to move to institutional care?	Health status, loneliness	Health status, need of care	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	no	n.a.	Health status, housing conditions



Thank you for your attention!







Stepanka.pfeiferova@vupsv.cz