Aging in Uncertain Times: Creating Elder Friendly Futures for Caregivers

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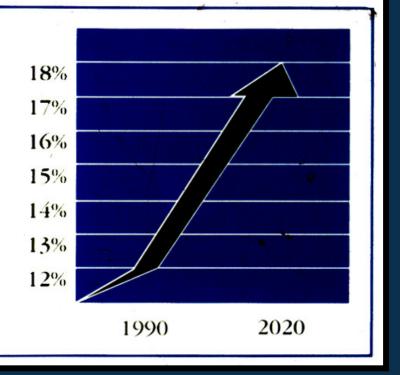


# Learning Objectives

- Describe the quality and inequalities of supports for caregivers within diverse communities as we prepare for the growing number of older people with caregiving needs.
- Discuss ways to enhance services for family and informal caregivers that address health care needs and minimize the health disparities that some caregivers may experience



*"By the year 2020, a projected 18% of the American population will be aged 65 or older as compared to 12% in 1990."* 











Grandparents as Caregivers





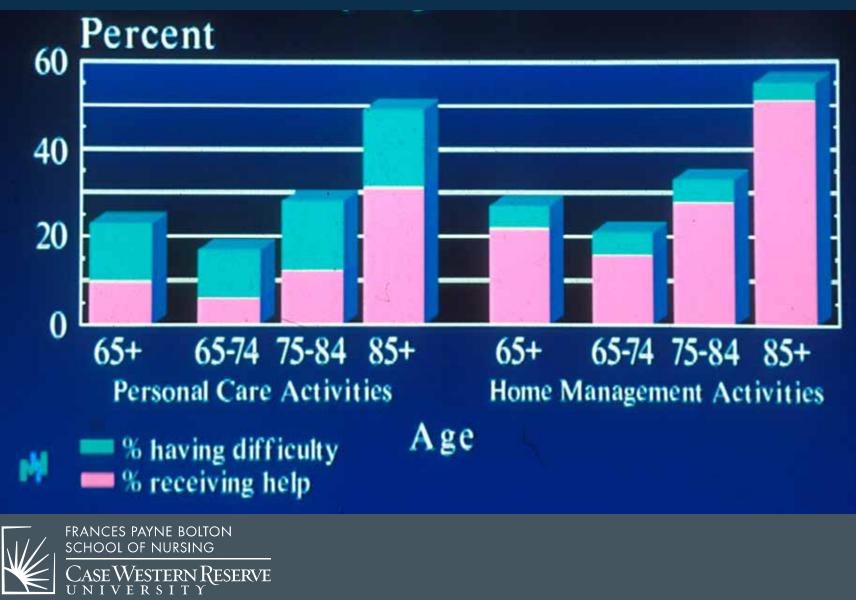


#### From Acute Care to Chronic Care

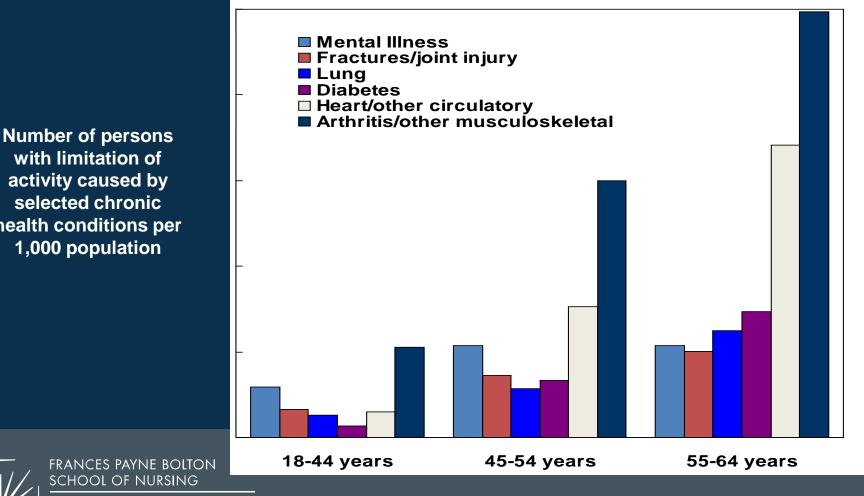
- Chronic Illness
  - Effects over 100 million people
  - Over 65 may have 5-6
  - 80% of older adults needing care are cared for in the home
  - Care often provided by family members for both ADL and IADL



#### Percent with Difficulty and Receiving Help with Selected Activities by Age



#### Selected Chronic Health Conditions Causing Limitation of Activity Among Working-Age Adults by Age: 2000-2002



with limitation of activity caused by health conditions per

ESERVE

### Family/Kin Caregiving: Foundation of Long Term Care

- 3 78% of adults living in community needing LTC depend on family and friends for help (Thompson, 2004)
- } "Free", unpaid care \$375 billion annually -- More than twice cost of home care and nursing home services (\$158 billion) (NAC & Evercare, 2009)
- } On average provide 20 hrs/wk of care; 13% > 40 per week (NAC & AARP, 2009)
- } Cost to business estimated \$34 billion annually for employees to care for someone >50 (Metlife & NACB, 2006)



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# Informal Family Caregiving:

- } 65 million people (29% of US population) provide care to chronically ill, disabled, or aged family member or friend;
- } 66% are women; 37% have children and grandchildren under 18 living with them;
- Fypical caregiver is a married, employed 49 year old woman caring for widowed 69 year old mother who does not live with her

(NAC & AARP, 2009)

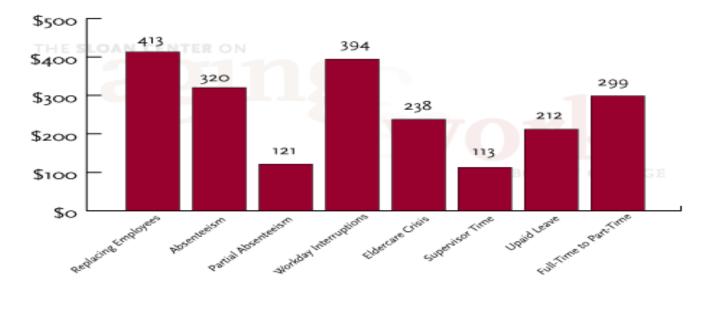


#### **Caregivers and Employer Costs**

Employee caregiver of older adults have 8% higher health care costs annually – worth \$13.4 billion

Caregivers 18-39 years of age have higher rates depression and illness than non-caregiver peers (Metlife & NAC, 2010).

#### Total Estimated Cost To Employers Of All Full Time Employed Caregivers



Source: The MetLife Caregiving Cost Study: Productivity Losses to U.S. Businesses



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#### **Informal Family Caregiving:** Older Adults—Intra and Intergenerational

- } 6 in 10 caregivers are employed (NAC & Metlife, 2010)
- } 1.4 million children ages 8 to 18 provide care for an adult relative; 72% care for parent/grandparent; 64% live same home; most not sole caregiver (NAC, 2005)
- } About 14% family caregivers care for special needs child < 18
  years of age(est. 16.8 million); 55% caring for own child
  (NAC & AARP, 2009)</pre>



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# Issues for Care Recipient & Caregivers

• Income, Assets, Financial Management

Planning, Resources, Cost health care

• Insurance Coverage

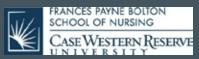
Medicare, Supplemental health insurance, Long term care insurance, Medicaid

• Decision Making

Durable Power of Attorney

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### Family Caregiving: Older Adults

- Caregiving is still a women's issue: 59-79% (DHHS, 2000; Kaiser Foundation, 2002)
  - 77% African American community
  - 74% Caucasian community
  - 67% Hispanic community
  - 52% Asian community
- Number of male caregivers increasing(Kramer, 2002), with equal proportions among caregivers 75+ (McCann et al., 2000)
- 1 in 3 men cared for by wife
- 1 in 10 women cared for by husband
- 14 to 20% have paid assistance in home



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## Informal Family Caregiving:

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} 66% are women; 37% have children and grandchildren under 18 living with them;

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# Informal Family Caregiving: Care Recipients

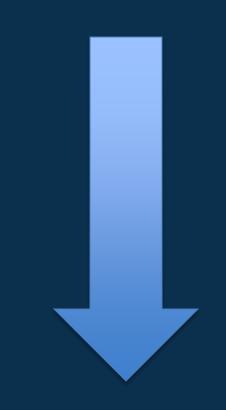
}51% of care recipients live in own home;
}29% live with their family caregiver;
}4% live in nursing homes or assisted living (NAC & AARP, 2009)

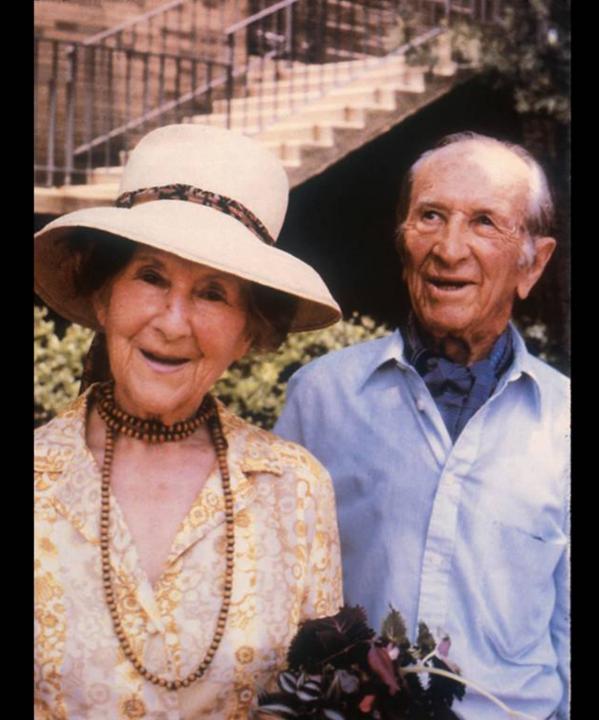


## **Conceptual Model for Caregiver Health**

- Chronic Illness in a Close Relative
- Caregiver Role
- Caregiving Demands
- Stress + Situation Factors
- Dysphoria
- Ineffective Coping
- Depression
- Compromised Immune System
- Adverse Health Consequences







#### The Older Caregiver

# Strengthening the Care-Net



#### CARE-NETS

**Education and Support** 

Research

**Care Managers** 

**Computer Applications** 

## Caring Communities

Quality care for care recipients and healthy caregivers.

# What Helps?

- Social activities
- Health care access
- Transportation
- Home care
- Community services
  - Knowledge and use
  - Comprehensive
  - Culturally sensitive
  - Available and affordable



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# Conclusions (1)

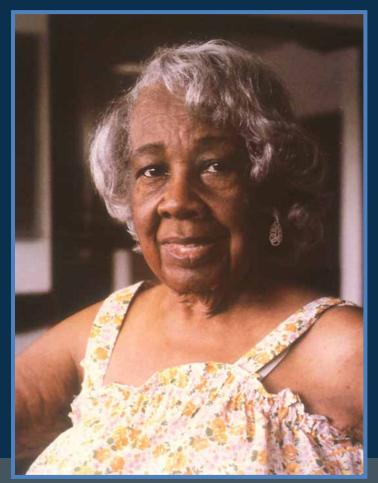
- Change in longevity
- Acute care to chronic care
- Increase evidence base for basic geriatric nursing care
- Focus on gerontological programs in higher education
- Continue improving clinical practice and nursing care models
- Increase health promotion, self care, and disease prevention





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# Conclusions (2)





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- Better quality of care
- Focus on caregivers and community resources
- Need for appropriate geriatric health care policy
- Decrease stigma about ageism
- Decrease health disparities for minority elders







