



澳門大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

Master in European Studies

A Feasibility Study of the Application of European Long-Term-Care Model to Macau LTC system

Zhu Bingyu

M-B0-4804-1

Supervisor: Dr. Chan Kin Sun

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master in European Studies at the University of Macau

April 2012

Declaration

I, Zhu Bingyu, declare that this thesis represents my own work, except where due acknowledgement is made, and that it has not been previously included in a thesis, dissertation or report submitted to this University or to any other institution for a degree, diploma or other qualification.



Signed____Zhu Bingyu____

Date____2012/5/14____

Abstract

Nowadays, no exception to Macau, most cities are facing the challenge of ageing population, but there are best practices identified in East Asian cities' Long-Term-Care (LTC) system. In fact, LTC service is very important to disadvantaged groups, especially for aged or disabled people. As LTC service can be regarded as a merit good, there are three major principles, including equality, efficiency and poverty, for the Government to build up her LTC system. Since many European countries have already been handling the challenge of ageing for two to three decades, many European countries have already had long histories to develop their LTC systems. In the past decades, those countries initiated lots of new projects, like continuing care, multi-disciplinary LTC assessment tool, and efficient resources allocation system. RAI, a popular multi-disciplinary LTC assessment tool, was developed by the U.S. originally but adopted/ administrated by many nations or international/ local NGOs. RAI can be used to streamline the LTC system and to facilitate the establishment of efficient resources allocation system. As a result, this paper used case study (Italy, Iceland and Spain) and personal interviews (with local NGO' staffs and service recipients) to explore or evaluate the feasibility of some identified best practices in Europe to Macau LTC system.

Keywords Long-term care; InterRAI; Europe; Macau; Ageing; People with Disability

Table of Contents

Abstract	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
Table of Tables	vi
Table of Figures	vii
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Macao Welfare Model.....	2
1.2.1 LTC system for Senior Citizens.....	3
1.2.2 Service delivery (care model)	6
1.2.3 Palliative care in Macao	8
1.2.4 Rehabilitation service in Macao	9
1.2.5 Quality of Care (Evaluation).....	10
1.2.6 Shortcomings of Macau LTC system.....	11
1.3 Significance of the study.....	11
2 Concepts and Theory	13
2.1 Merit goods	13
2.2 Externality	14
2.3 Merit Goods Providers	15
2.4 Long-term care & Merit goods.....	16
2.4.1 Equality	17
2.4.2 Efficiency (Distributive Efficiency).....	18
2.4.3 Poverty.....	18
2.5 New Public Management	20
2.5.1 The role of evaluation in NPM.....	21
3 Social Welfare System and LTC system in Europe.....	24
3.1 Social Welfare System	24
3.1.1 Residual Welfare Model.....	24
3.1.2 Institutional Redistributive Model	24
3.1.3 Industrial Performance Model	24
3.1.4 Esping-Anderson's classification	25

3.2	European LTC system.....	26
3.2.1	<i>Financing</i>	27
3.2.2	<i>Service delivery system</i>	31
3.2.3	<i>Human Resource</i>	35
3.2.4	<i>Evaluation of the Quality of Care</i>	36
3.2.5	<i>Implications to Macao</i>	37
3.3	Problems.....	37
3.3.1	<i>Funding</i>	37
3.3.2	<i>Eligibility and Its impact</i>	38
3.3.3	<i>Quality of care</i>	38
3.3.4	<i>Service delivery-Support for caregivers</i>	39
3.4	InterRAI Method	40
3.4.1	<i>Overview</i>	40
3.4.2	<i>InterRAI family</i>	41
3.5	Components, Operating principle & Merits.....	43
3.5.1	<i>Issues of assessment</i>	43
3.5.2	<i>Criterion for evaluating a particular assessment tool</i>	44
3.6	Component of InterRAI& Operating principle	45
3.6.1	<i>MDS (Minimum Data Set)</i>	46
3.6.2	<i>CAPs (clinical assessment protocol)</i>	46
3.6.3	<i>Merit of InterRAI</i>	47
4	Method	49
4.1	Case study	49
4.2	Personal interview	52
5	Results	54
5.1	Case Study: Italy	54
5.1.1	<i>Background</i>	54
5.1.2	<i>Financing</i>	55
5.1.3	<i>How did Italy introduce this tool?</i>	55
5.1.4	<i>Training</i>	57
5.1.5	<i>Benefit</i>	58
5.1.6	<i>Experience</i>	59
5.1.7	<i>Lessons</i>	60

5.2	Case Study: Iceland	60
5.2.1	Background.....	60
5.2.2	Implementation	61
5.2.3	Benefit.....	63
5.2.4	Experience	64
5.2.5	Lessons	65
5.3	Case Study: Spain	65
5.3.1	Background.....	65
5.3.2	Application of RAI: Galicia.....	66
5.3.3	Application of RAI: Cataluna	66
5.3.4	Lessons	67
5.4	What can we learn from these three cases?	68
6	Discussion.....	69
6.1	The situation of senior citizens & LTC in Macao.....	69
6.1.1	Health risks.....	69
6.1.2	Residential environment & Social activities.....	69
6.1.3	Call for support.....	69
6.1.4	Personal Interview conversation	70
6.1.5	LTC: Gap between demand and supply	71
6.1.6	Personal Interview Conversation	71
6.2	Why do you want to introduce InterRAI to Macao?	72
6.3	Platforms for applying InterRAI in Macao	72
6.3.1	Government: comprehensive evaluation	72
6.3.2	Personal Interview conversation: a platform for multi-disciplinary cooperation	73
6.4	Evaluation on service	74
6.4.1	Personal Interview Conversation	75
6.5	Resource allocation.....	75
6.5.1	Finance.....	75
6.5.2	Personal Interview Conversation - Finance.....	76
6.5.3	Service	76
6.5.4	Respite service	77
6.5.5	Personal Interview Conversation – Respite Service	77

6.6	Human resource.....	77
6.6.1	<i>Human Resource Cultivation &InterRAI</i>	77
6.6.2	<i>Personal Interview Conversation - Human Resource Cultivation &InterRAI</i>	78
6.6.3	<i>Giving Support to caregivers in Nursing home</i>	79
6.7	International Comparison.....	79
6.8	Developing New Care Models &An Standardized Assessment Tool.....	80
6.8.1	<i>Home-and Community-based Care (HCBS)</i>	80
6.8.2	<i>Palliative Care</i>	81
6.9	The Applicability of InterRAI to Macau LTC system	81
6.9.1	<i>Nursing in Social-Cultural Perspective</i>	82
6.9.2	<i>Localization</i>	82
6.9.3	<i>Implementation</i>	83
7	Recommendations for Macau LTC System Development	84
7.1	Continuing care &Framework for Integrated system	84
7.2	European LTC system.....	87
7.3	LTC Assessment Tool - InterRAI	89
8	Conclusion	91
9	Reference	93

Table of Tables

Table 1. Assessment Items.....	4
Table 2. Day Care Centers in Macao.....	6
Table 3. Multi-service Centers for elderly in Macao.....	7
Table 4. Several themes in New Public Management.....	20
Table 5. Rate of elderly living alone and European Regions (2009)	25
Table 6. Fundraising models of Western countries	27
Table 7. Standards of Good Assessment Tool.....	44
Table 8. Some of assessment domains in MDS-NH	46
Table 9. Information of Interviewees	53
Table 10. Changes in the LTC.....	58
Table 11. Iceland's Long Care System Arrangement	61
Table 12. Proportion of Different age groups residing in old age homes, nursing homes and hospitals, 1993 to 2007.....	64
Table 13. Strengths and Weakness of the MDS-HC.....	73
Table 14. Nursing Home Quality Indicators Profile	74
Table 15. Leichsenring's Strategies for Integration	85
Table 16. Result of surveys on health care for people with disability.....	88

Table of Figures

Figure 1. A Basic Framework of LTC System in Macao	3
Figure 2. The welfare loss of out-balance between supply and demand of merit goods.	15
Figure 3. LTC insurance system in German	33
Figure 4. The Basic Model of InterRAI	45
Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth, total population, 1960 and 2007 (or latest year available).....	50
Figure 6. Inter-sectoral protocol and coordination.....	57
Figure 7. Changes in the Role of Participants in LTC after RAI-HC Implementation	59
Figure 8. MDS and Financial Resource allocation	77
Figure 9. Hollander and Prince Framework	87

