



1.1 Low care-dependent people in homes for older people (% of residents) (OLD-5)

1.1.1 Documentation sheet

Description	<p>Low care-dependent people, i.e. in category O or A of the Belgian version of the Katz scale, in homes for older people (<i>rest homes–woongelegheden zonder bijkomende erkenning–MRPA</i> or <i>rest and nursing homes–woongelegheden met bijkomende erkenning–MRS</i>) (% of residents).</p> <p>Note that persons in category O and A can only stay in rest homes, not in rest and nursing homes.</p>
Calculation	<p>Numerator: number of persons 65+ with a lump sum O or A</p> <p>Denominator: total number of persons 65+ in rest or rest and nursing homes</p>
Rationale	<p>Places in homes for older people should primarily go to dependent persons. In general, people should stay at home as long as possible, where they are in convivial and family environment. For persons with low care-dependency (category O or A of the Katz scale) it can be questioned whether moving to residential facility is the most appropriate option. Home care services can play an important role to prevent too early institutionalisation. Also service flats, centers for short stay and day care centres can play a role as some people may experience social isolation at home. Not seldom however it concerns persons in need of mental healthcare or social lodging who cannot find a place elsewhere and for whom the residential facility is a last resort solution. Solving the issue of persons with low care needs in residential facilities therefore also requires expansion of alternative care options for these persons. For an exploration of policy alternatives we refer to a study performed for the “Observatorium voor Gezondheid en Welzijn van Brussel-Hoofdstad”/“Observatoire de la Santé et du Social de Bruxelles-Capitale”.^{1,2}</p> <p>The care dependency of persons in nursing or residential facility for older persons is measured on the Katz scale. Persons classified in category O of the Katz scale are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physically fully independent AND - not demented. <p>Persons classified in category A are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physically dependent for getting washed and dressed OR - psychically dependent, disoriented in time and space but physically fully independent
Data source	IMA-AIM Atlas ³
Technical definition	<p>Numerator: number of beneficiaries of the target population (=denominator) having been attested lump sum O or A on 31 March*</p> <p>Denominator: number of beneficiaries of 65 years + staying in rest or rest and nursing home for older persons on 31 March*</p> <p>* Considering reimbursed activities between 28 March and 3 April included</p>
International comparability	No international comparability



Limitations	
Dimension	Care for older persons
Related indicators	
Reviewers	El Maati Allaoui (IMA-AIM)

1.1.2 Results

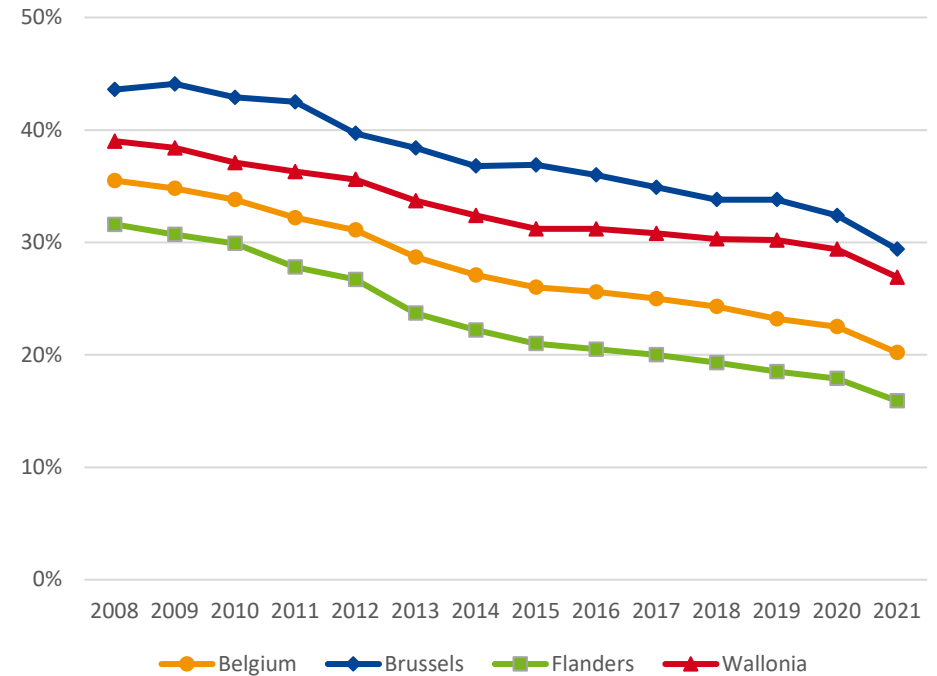
Belgium

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the evolution over time of the proportion of residents of rest and rest and nursing homes by level of dependency. In 2021 20% of residents were in the lowest dependency levels O and A. Over the period 2008-2021, the proportion of residents in level O or A has steadily decreased, from 36% to 20%.

Regional comparison

There is considerable variation between the regions, but in all regions there is a steady decline in the proportion of residents in dependency level O or A. The proportion is highest in Brussels, 29% in 2021, and Wallonia, 27% in 2021. The proportion is lowest in Flanders, 16% in 2021.

Figure 1 – Low care-dependent people (with O/A lump sum) in homes for older people (% of residents) 2008-2021



Source: Based on IMA-AIM Atlas


Table 1 – Low care-dependent people (with O/A lump sum) in homes for older people (% of residents) 2008-2021

Care category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brussels	44%	44%	43%	43%	40%	38%	37%	37%	36%	35%	34%	34%	32%	29%
Flanders	32%	31%	30%	28%	27%	24%	22%	21%	21%	20%	19%	19%	18%	16%
Wallonia	39%	38%	37%	36%	36%	34%	32%	31%	31%	31%	30%	30%	29%	27%
Belgium	36%	35%	34%	32%	31%	29%	27%	26%	26%	25%	24%	23%	23%	20%

Source: IMA-AIM Atlas

Regional comparison

No international data are available.

Key points

- Over the period 2008-2021, the proportion of residents of rest homes and rest and nursing homes with level O or A has steadily decreased, from 36% in 2008 to 20% in 2021 for Belgium. There is considerable variation between the regions: the proportion is highest in Brussels (29%) and Wallonia (27%) and the proportion is lowest in Flanders (16%).
- Solving the issue of persons with low care needs occupying places in residential facilities also requires expansion of alternative care options for these persons.

References

1. Carbonnelle S. De profielen van de bewoners O en A in rusthuizen voor bejaarden (ROB) in het Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest. Trajecten, oriënteringslogica, opvang en alternatieven. Overeenkomst GGC-CDCS vzw voor de realisatie van een kwalitatief onderzoek over de analyse van de noden van de profielen O en A in ROB-RVT in het Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest. 2017 Juni 2017. Available from: http://www.ccc-ggc.brussels/sites/default/files/documents/graphics/rapports-externes/rapport_oa_en_mrpa_2017.pdf
2. Observatoire de la Santé et du Social de Bruxelles-Capitale. Les personnes âgées et les maisons de repos et de soins en Région bruxelloise. Aperçu en 2016 et focus sur les résidents au profils O ou A. Bruxelles: Commission communautaire commune; 2016. Available from: http://www.ccc-ggc.brussels/sites/default/files/documents/graphics/notes-notas/noteoss3_fr_6.pdf
3. IMA-AIM Atlas.2023. Available from: <https://atlas.ima-aim.be/databanken/>