

Home care in Ireland



- Statutory cover confined to residential care
- Uncertainty of community-based funding
 - Significant un-met need in the community
- Reliance on family care - limits to family responsibility
- Supply-driven model
- Formal carer shortages - pay and conditions
- Personalised care is weak
- Social model is still residual

New policy directions



- Currently spending more than twice as much on residential care than home care - does not align with policy statements
- New home care legislation on the way - rights in respect of home care
- Sláintecare currently being implemented
 - What will recalibration mean for home care?
 - What will recalibration mean for nursing homes?
- How can the continuum of care be developed - flexibility, communication, personalised care, universal design, adaptive housing, housing with care, small-scale residential provision?

National Dementia Strategy



- Personhood
- Citizenship
- Intensive home care packages
- Enhanced home care provision
- People can be kept at home for longer - economic advantages
- Attributes and levels of care

DCE on Personhood, Dementia and Home Care



- Looking at community preferences through a discrete choice experiment (DCE)
- Flexibility in provision matters to citizens
- Personalised communication for people with dementia is highly valued
- Citizens willing to pay additional taxation to support more care hours in the home
- Opposed to compulsory co-payment, but indifferent to means-tested co-payment
- Moving from the status quo provision to alternative home care services results in a large welfare impact for individuals in the sample

Policy frames and ageing



Current	Counter
Individual	Collective
Biological	Social
Residential care	Home
Risk	Capabilities
Deficits	Assets
Exclusion	Inclusion
Disconnected	Connected