

Exploring Comparative Effectiveness and Efficiency in Long-term care

ASCOT international meeting, London 21st October 2015













Why EXCEL?

- Long-term care (LTC) systems under pressure
 - more focused on *outcomes that matter*
 - ➤ more *efficient*
 - ➤ more *effective*
- Under-developed evidence base
 - > Lack care-related outcome measurement tools
 - Challenges assessing impact of services
- ASCOT measures and method developments in England

Aim to develop tools to assess LTC-outcomes and assess effectiveness and efficiency of home- and community-based forms of care and support



Why a comparative study?

- Can tools be transferred across countries?
 - repeople's understanding of different elements of care-related QoL independent of the cultures and socio-economic characteristics of any given country?
 - ➤ do people's preferences for care-related QoL differ between countries?
- Do novel methods for establishing impact work equally well across countries?
- Exploit variation in delivery and service forms
 - → do care systems differ in effectiveness and efficiency?



What impact do we hope to have?

- Enhance future research capabilities by developing ASCOT
 - ➤ German and Finnish versions ASCOT for service users (INT4/SCT4) with country-specific preference weights
 - ➤ German and Finnish versions of ASCOT for carers (INT4/SCT4) with English preference weights
- Better understanding of issues involved in using ASCOT & similar measures in different care systems
 - Comparative understanding of and preferences for ASCOT-QoL states of the Austrian, English and Finnish population.
- Guide policymakers and practitioners to make outcomes-focused, economicallysound decisions about LTC
 - ➤ the comparative effectiveness, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of different home- and community-based care forms
 - The relationship between LTC-outcomes for carers and service users and the role of recording this relationship

Who is involved?



Research team

- PSSRU, Kent
 - Julien Forder (Project leader), Katerina Gousia, Laurie Batchelder, Kamilla Razik, Jane Dennett, Ed Ludlow, Alan Dargan
- PSSRU, LSE
 - Juliette Malley (PI)
- Research Institute for Economics of Aging, WU Vienna University of Economics and Business
 - Birgit Trukeschitz (PI), Tobias Krüse, Assma Hajji
- National Institute for Health and Welfare
 - _• Ismo Linnosmaa (PI), Lien Nguyen, Salla Ikäheimo

Countries in the study

- Austria: a mixed system with both a universal LTC cash allowance at the federal level and means-tested co-payments for LTC services at the regional level
- England: a safety-net system, although some universal entitlements
- Finland: a single-programme, public universal system
- Other differences: needs-eligibilty criteria, informal care, type of providers, integration across health and social care



How? Analytical work packages



WP1: Translation & Testing

Establish a valid basis for international comparisons of LTCoutcomes in home- and community-based settings

- Linguistically-validated ASCOT measures
 - German and Finnish versions of ASCOT for service users (INT4/SCT4)
 - German and Finnish versions of ASCOT for carers (INT4/SCT4)
- Are people's understanding of the different elements of carerelated QoL independent of culture and socio-economic characteristics of any given country?
 - Validation & testing of the ASCOT instruments



WP2: Generating and comparing preferences

Establish preference weights and develop research base around cross-cultural applicability of preference weights

- Generate preference weights
 - Establish Finnish and German preference weights for ASCOT service user measure (INT4/SCT4)
 - Establish English preference weights for ASCOT carer measure (INT4/SCT4)
- Do people's **preferences** for care-related QoL differ between countries?
- Do people's **preferences** for improvement of care-related QoL differ within countries, by relevant factors e.g. age, experience of caring, etc?



WP3: Variations in ASCOT-QoL states

How does quality of life differ between service users and their carers within and between countries?

- Are there differences in the QoL of service users and carers, after matching people according to their long-term conditions and other relevant characteristics?
- Are there differences in outcomes for key groups of service users and carers, e.g. by gender, age, disability, socio-economic indicators and ethnicity?
- What is the relationship between outcomes for service users and their carers, after controlling for other relevant factors (e.g. socio-demographic characteristics, care needs of the cared-for person, health conditions)?

Methods: instrumental variable estimation and propensity score matching

WP4: Efficiency and cost-effectiveness

Explore and compare the relative costs, efficiency and costeffectiveness of specific LTC services.

- Describe the cost and utilisation of home- and community-based form of LTC
- Estimate the cost-effectiveness of different services, and assess the relative efficiency of care systems and services for service users and their carers.

Methods: production functions (incremental contribution to services) and ASCOT 'expected' method (aka counterfactual self-estimation of program participants)



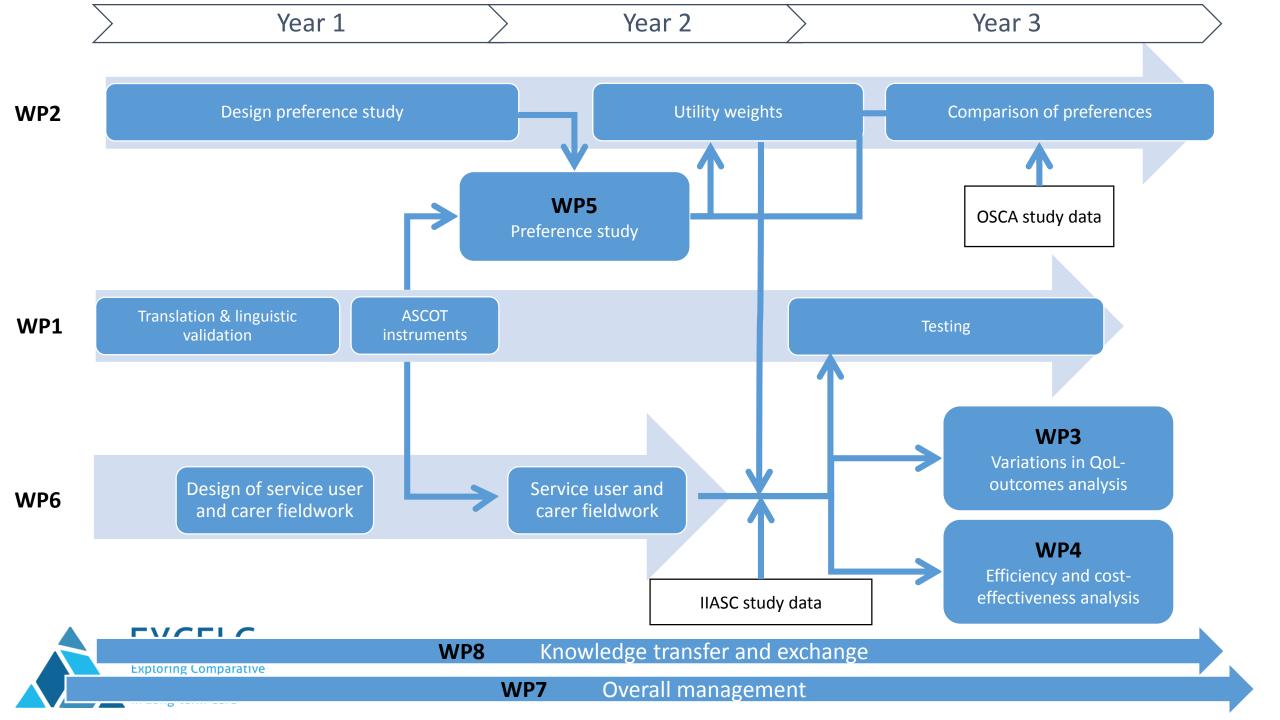
DATA? Fieldwork Work packages



Fieldwork

- All WPs dependent on new data collection
- Principles:
 - Use data for England from two existing studies
 - Collect equivalent data for Austria and Finland
- WP5: Preference study
 - Best-Worst Scaling using ASCOT-service user in Austria and Finland (English 'refresh' for stability)
 - Best-Worst Scaling using ASCOT-carer in England
- WP6: Survey with service users and their carers
 - Austria and Finland only





More information

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