



InnCARE

Final conference

Childcare and Eldercare Policies in Changing Times: Lessons from the Czech Republic and Norway

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Child care and eldercare in Norway: some insights from the InnCARE project

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InnCARE

NOVA

Norwegian Social Research

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This presentation

1. Norway
 - Population
 - Gender equality
 - Care services for children and for the elderly
2. InnCARE: methods and findings in Norway
 - Perceptions of care needs
 - Capacity and resources
 - Organization and communication
 - Challenges and deficits
 - The care sectors in the past and in the future

Population, 1 January 2017

5 258 317

No. of persons registered as resident in Norway

No. of persons per 1-year age groups (2017)

80 000

70 000

60 000

50 000

40 000

30 000

20 000

10 000

0

0 yrs 10 yrs 20 yrs 30 yrs 40 yrs 50 yrs 60 yrs 70 yrs 80 yrs 90 yrs 100 yrs

1-5 years
5,6%

Mother's age at first birth (2016)
29.0 yrs
28.2 yrs (2006)
26.7 yrs (1996)

Father's age at first birth (2016)
31.5 yrs
30.8 yrs (2006)
29.2 yrs (1996)

Life expectancy, men (2016)
80.6 yrs
78.1 yrs (2006)
75.4 yrs (1996)

Life expectancy, women (2016)
84.2 yrs
82.7 yrs (2006)
81.1 yrs (1996)

Share 0-15 yrs
19.0 %
20.7 % (2007)
20.9 % (1997)

Share 16-19 yrs
5.0 %
5.2 % (2007)
4.8 % (1997)

Share 20-44 yrs
33.7 %
34.1 % (2007)
36.7 % (1997)

Share 45-66 yrs
27.7 %
26.9 % (2007)
23.4 % (1997)

Share 67-79 yrs
10.4 %
8.4 % (2007)
10.0 % (1997)

Share 80+ yrs
4.2 %
4.7 % (2007)
4.1 % (1997)

+ 44 332
Population growth last year (2016)

Total fertility rate

Women (2016) **1.71**
1.90 (2006)
1.89 (1996)

Men (2016) **1.53**
1.72 (2006)



Births 58 890
- Deaths 40 726

= Excess of births **18 164**

Immigration 66 800

- Emigration 40 724

= Net immigration **26 076**

Marriages contracted (2016)



22 537
21 721 (2006)
22 478 (1996)

Same-sex marriages contracted



278
227 (2006)
127 (1996)



Divorces (2016)



9 345
10 598 (2006)
9 836 (1996)

Gender equality 2015

Selected key figures

Average gross income, men
530 100 kroner

Average gross income, women
354 000 kroner



Leaders:
Near 2 of 3 are men



Public sector
30 % men
70 % women



Private sector
63 % men
37 % women

Child- and eldercare in Norway

- Both are municipal responsibilities
- Not strictly comparable regimes:
 - Target groups differ by health
 - Different principles: universal vs. individual



Childcare – a universal right

Main figures - Kindergartens

	2016	Difference from last year	Difference last 5 years
Number of children in kindergarten	282 649	-959	-88
Percentage of children 1-5 years	91.0	0.6	1.4
Percentage of children 1-2 years	82.0	1.4	2.5
Percentage of children 3-5 years	96.8	0.2	0.3
Number of kindergartens	5 980	-107	-489
Percentage of public kindergartens	47	0	0
Employees	93 952	-22	5 129
Percentage of employees to primary functions	66.3	-0.8	-17.9
Percentage of directors and educational leaders with pre-school teacher education	91.3	-0.5	6.3

Statistics Norway 21.03.2017

<https://ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/barnehager/aar-endelige/2017-03-21>



Eldercare – not one policy field

- No universal eldercare: Care services according to **need**, not age.
 - Various typologies:
 - Short-term/long-term
 - In-home/residential
 - Private/public providers
 - Health/care
- A large proportion receives long-term care services in **last year** of life
 - In 2011, over 75% of these received long-term care
 - Among the very oldest, practically everyone received municipal care
- **Immigrants** performed 13 per cent of the man-years in long-term care services
 - The corresponding percentage in Oslo was 40 per cent
 - Immigrants stand for about half the increase in man-years in the last years.



InnCARE: Qualitative data

Interviews with:

- key actors in child- and eldercare policies (regulators, funders, providers)
families/service users in need of child- or eldercare



Perceptions of care needs

	Stakeholders	Families
Childcare	Aged 1-5, emphasis on learning and care	Aged 1-5, emphasis on care and learning
Eldercare	Home care rather than residential care, emphasis on assisted coping	Emphasis on need for coherence and care, residential care viewed as better suited to provide this



Capacity and resources

	Stakeholders	Families
Childcare	Sufficient Different views on ratio pedagogical and other staff	Sufficient
Eldercare	<u>Homecare</u> : insufficient time, not enough skilled staff <u>Residential care</u> : enough places, insufficient staff and resources	<u>Homecare</u> : understaffed, rapid turnover, insufficient time, lack of coordination <u>Residential care</u> : Not enough places, lack of activity and social care



Organization and communication

- Childcare
 - integrated
 - horizontal
- Elderly care
 - fragmented
 - vertical



Challenges and deficits

- **Childcare:**
 - Adjusting to youngest children
 - Adjusting private/public distribution
 - Generally very satisfied families
- **Eldercare:**
 - Tensions between home care policy and popular demand for residential care
 - Lack of integration, continuity, predictability
 - Staff recruitment an on-going challenge



Looking back, looking ahead

- Childcare:
 - united pride in achievements: optimism, minor adjustments
- Elderly care:
 - looking for solutions: better adapted and more coherent services, recruitment, technical innovations

