## RIETI-JER Workshop

## Economics of Aging in Japan and other Societies

## Presentation

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# JSTAR Workshop Japanese long-term care insurance:

equal services for equal needs?

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#### Motivation

- **Objective**: analyze the determining factors of the non-use of LTCl services, with particular attention to the role played by children and the level of income.
- Motivation
  - Mandatory Long-Term Care Insurance since April 2000
  - One of the purposes : lessen the burden of care on family caregivers
    - Encourage particiation on the labor market
    - Increase the quality of elderly care
    - Avoid family caregivers' burn out
- Is the access to LTCI services garanteed to all?
  - the presence of children
  - the characteristics of children
  - the financial situation



- Long Term Care Insurance in Japan
- Literature
- Conceptual Framework
- Econometric specification
- Data
- Results
- Conclusion

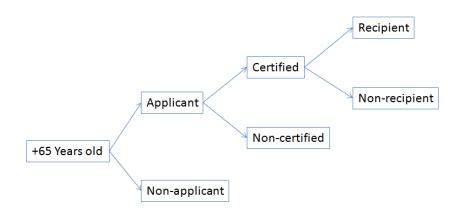


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- Before the launch of Long Term Care Insurance
   social welfare policy program provided by municipalities :
  - restricted to lower income household
  - not necessarily available for those who could be cared by family members
  - inequalities between different localities
- Target with Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI)

"Equal services for equal needs"

- Since April 2000
  - Insurance premium : every individual aged 40 years and more
  - Beneficiaries: elderly aged 65 and more who are certified as needing care
    - Exception: 40 years old and more for specific disease (ex. Parkinson)
  - Co-paiement : 10 % regardless the level of income
  - Additional system to reduce or limit the amount of co-paiement



- Few figures (2010)
  - Proportion of + 65 years old : 23% of the population
  - Proportion of certified: 16,6% of the elderly aged 65 and more
  - Recipients: 80% of the certified; 13,4% of the elderly aged 65 and more
    - 15 to 25% of the certified do not receive any service
- "What are the main factors that determine whether a frail elderly decide to apply for certification or not?"
  - the role played by adult children (living place, gender, marital status and level of education)
  - the impact of having very low income



#### Literature - the use of formal care

- Impact of informal care on the use of formal care
  - Van Houtven and Norton (2004), Charles and Sevak (2005), Bolin et al. (2007), Bonsang (2009)
  - Informal care is a substitute of formal care, except for heavy disability
  - Instruments: number of children, characteristics of children, distance from the closest child, proportion of girls among the children
- Impact of the number of children on the use of formal care in Japan
  - Hanaoka and Norton (2008)
  - The presence of children with low opportunity cost has a stronger substitution effect

## Conceptual Framework

- Utility maximizing decision
  - expected benefits from the program
  - costs involved in the process of applying

$$U = U(Y + \gamma \cdot P \cdot B) - \phi \cdot P$$

P = 1 if the individual applies and benefits from the program

B: individual potential benefits from the program

 $\phi$ : potential cost induced by the application ( $\phi < 0$ )

 $\gamma$ : stigma component (0 <  $\gamma$  < 1)

- Examples of costs (Remler et al., 2001; Currie, 2006):
  - (perceived) process cost
  - stigma
  - ignorance or lack of information



#### **Expected results**

- The role of adult children
  - Positive impact by informing
  - Negative effect by reducing the expected benefit
    - culturally stronger expectations of daughters and daughters-in-law
    - stronger negative effect for low opportunity cost
- Impact of income
  - Co-payment of 10%
  - The non-payment of insurance premiums
  - Mean-tested complementary programs



## Econometric specification

Probit Model

$$App_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } App_i^* > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } App_i^* \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Pr(App_i^* > 0|D_i, X_i, IC_i) = \Phi(\beta_0 + D_i\beta_d + X_i\beta_x + IC_i\beta_{ic})$$

- App<sub>i</sub>: 1 if applied, 0 otherwise
- D<sub>i</sub>: level of disability
- IC<sub>i</sub>: a vector of potential informal caregivers characteristics
- $X_i$ : a vector of other parent's characterisctics
- Variables of interest
  - Children's characteristics
  - Level of income (proxy of level of income)



#### Econometric specification

- children's characteristics
  - Closest child
  - Presence of a child according to living place, gender and marital status
    - 2 regressions : respondants coliving with a child & respondants not coliving
    - 4 groups of child: unmarried daughter, unmarried daughter, married son or daughter-in-law, and unmarried son
  - Presence of daugthers or daughters-in-law according to living place and level of education

#### Data: 3rd wave of JSTAR

- 3rd wave of Japanese Survey of Aging and Retirement (JSTAR)
  - Sample : respondants as elderly parents
    - 2 367 individuals aged between 65 and 79 years old
    - Among them 135 (6%) declares having applied for LTCI certification
    - 660 individuals who also declare at least 1 limitation
  - Variables of interest
    - Children's characteristics
    - Income variable : tax non-payment as a proxy of very low income
  - Variables of control
    - Respondant's level of disability
    - Gender
    - Age
    - Marital status



#### Control variables

- Parent's level of disability
  - Number of physical limitations declared
    - among a list of 10 daily activities
  - Dummy indicating whether the respondant declares having in-house IADL
    - boiling water
    - making phone calls
    - taking medicine
  - Dummy indicating whether the respondant declares having out-door IADL
    - going out alone using public transportation (buses, trains)
    - shopping for daily necessities
  - Dummy indicating whether physical or mental condition has interfered with daily life

#### Data summary

TABLE: Dependant and control variables

Variable	Mean	(Std. Dev.)	Min.	Max.	N
Applied	0.059	(0.235)	0	1	2569
Female	0.517	(0.5)	0	1	2576
Age	71.28	(3.956)	65	80	2576
Age 65-69	0.374	(0.484)	0	1	2576
Age 70-74	0.386	(0.487)	0	1	2576
Age 75 and more	0.24	(0.427)	0	1	2576
Junior High School	0.367	(0.482)	0	1	2564
High School	0.429	(0.495)	0	1	2564
Junior College	0.091	(0.288)	0	1	2564
University and more	0.113	(0.317)	0	1	2564
Married	0.771	(0.42)	0	1	2530
1 limitation	0.089	(0.284)	0	1	2576
2-3 limitations	0.079	(0.269)	0	1	2576
4-6 limitations	0.052	(0.223)	0	1	2576
7 or more limitations	0.06	(0.237)	0	1	2576
Out-door IADL	0.076	(0.266)	0	1	2576
In-house IADL	0.031	(0.174)	0	1	2576
Interference	0.197	(0.398)	0	1	2528

#### Data summary

TABLE: Variables of interest

Variable	Mean	(Std. Dev.)	Min.	Max.	N
Pay no tax	0.087	(0.281)	0	1	2576
No child	0.107	(0.309)	0	1	2576
Coliving	0.367	(0.482)	0	1	2576
Closest in same town	0.267	(0.443)	0	1	2576
Far only	0.259	(0.438)	0	1	2576
Coliving unmarried daughter	0.106	(0.308)	0	1	2576
Coliving married daughter	0.044	(0.205)	0	1	2576
Coliving daughter-in-law	0.109	(0.312)	0	1	2576
Coliving unmarried son	0.134	(0.341)	0	1	2576
Unmarried daughter living close	0.036	(0.188)	0	1	2576
Married daughter living close	0.215	(0.411)	0	1	2576
Daughter-in-law living close	0.18	(0.384)	0	1	2576
Unmarried son living close	0.032	(0.176)	0	1	2576

#### Data summary

**TABLE: Variables of interest** 

Variable	Mean	(Std. Dev.)	Min.	Max.	N
Coliving					
Unmarried Daughter Low Educ	0.04	(0.197)	0	1	2576
Unmarried Daughter High Educ	0.067	(0.25)	0	1	2576
Married Daughter Low Educ	0.058	(0.233)	0	1	2576
Married Daughter High Educ	0.051	(0.221)	0	1	2576
Living close					
Daughter Low Educ	0.125	(0.33)	0	1	2576
Daughter High Educ	0.128	(0.334)	0	1	2576

#### Results

- 3 tables of results
  - Closest child
  - Children's gender, marital status and living place
  - Children's level of education

#### Results

·	(1	)	(2) At least 1 limitation		
	A	II .			
	(n=2		(n=6	60)	
variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	dy/dx	Std. Er	
Female	-0.004	(0.006)	0.001	(0.026	
Age		(0.000)		(	
65-70	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	
70-74	0.013	(0.008)	0.034	(0.035	
75 and more	0.025**	(0.012)	0.051	(0.040	
Level of education		(0.0)		(0.0.0	
Elementary/Middle School	-0.012**	(0.005)	-0.047*	(0.026	
High School/Junior College	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	
University or More	-0.003	(0.009)	-0.028	(0.040	
Marital status (married)	-0.007	(0.008)	-0.025	(0.031	
Pay No Tax	-0.019***	(0.005)	-0.075***	(0.024	
Limitations		, ,		,	
1 limitation or less	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	
2-3 limitations	0.021	(0.015)	0.008	(0.039	
4-6 limitations	0.084***	(0.030)	0.114**	(0.055	
7 or more limitations	0.148***	(0.040)	0.200***	(0.062	
In home iadl	0.098**	(0.043)	0.320***	(0.097	
Outside iadl	0.086***	(0.026)	0.179***	(0.051)	
Interfer	0.041***	(0.012)	0.108***	(0.029	
Closest child					
coliving	0.003	(0.008)	0.008	(0.033	
same town	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	
far	0.023**	(0.011)	0.064	(0.042	
no child	0.015	(0.016)	0.046	(0.062	
Wave dummies	Yes		Yes		
pseudo R2	0.4	09	0.389		



	(3	3)	(4	4)
	Coli	ving	Not C	oliving
	(n=8	375)	(n=8	368)
variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	dy/dx	Std. Err.
Age				
65-70	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
70-74	0.017	(0.011)	0.010	(0.007)
75 and more	0.043*	(0.024)	0.005	(0.009)
Level of education				
Elementary/Middle School	-0.005	(0.005)	0.006	(0.006)
High School/Junior College	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
University or More	-0.003	(0.006)	-0.001	(800.0)
Pay No Tax	-0.010**	(0.004)	-0.010**	(0.004)
Limitations				
1 limitation or less	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
2-3 limitations	0.010	(0.012)	0.045	(0.030)
4-6 limitations	0.032	(0.030)	0.104*	(0.054)
7 or more limitations	0.083	(0.052)	0.220**	(880.0)
In home iadl	0.048	(0.043)	0.051	(0.049)
Outside iadl	0.075*	(0.039)	0.024	(0.023)
Interfer	0.029*	(0.016)	0.009	(0.009)
Coliving with				
Unmarried Daugther only	-0.009**	(0.005)		
married Daugther only	-0.006	(0.004)		
Daughter in Law only	-0.014**	(0.006)		
Unmarried Son	ref.	ref.		
Several coliving children	-0.007*	(0.004)		
At least 1 in the same town				
Unmarried Daugther			-0.008**	(0.004)
Married Daughter			-0.008	(0.005)
Daughter in Law only			0.003	(0.005)
Unmarried Son			0.036	(0.026)
Number of children living close	-0.006	(0.004)		
Number of children living far	-0.007*	(0.004)	-0.008*	(0.004)
pseudo R2	0.5	31	0.4	187

	(5		(6) At least 1 limitation	
	A			
	(n=1	743)	(n=4	87)
variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	dy/dx	Std. Err.
Age				
65-70	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
70-74	0.013*	(0.007)	0.028	(0.033)
75 and more	0.022*	(0.012)	0.070	(0.043)
Level of education				
Elementary/Middle School	-0.001	(0.004)	0.006	(0.025)
High School/Junior College	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
University or More	-0.001	(0.007)	-0.036	(0.029)
Pay No Tax	-0.014***	(0.004)	-0.077***	(0.019)
Limitations				
1 limitation or less	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
2-3 limitations	0.031*	(0.017)	0.078	(0.053)
4-6 limitations	0.072**	(0.031)	0.151**	(0.075)
7 or more limitations	0.150***	(0.049)	0.277***	(0.090)
In home iadl	0.053	(0.034)	0.205**	(0.102)
Outside iadl	0.057**	(0.025)	0.161***	(0.058)
Interfer	0.025**	(0.010)	0.079***	(0.030)
Coliving children education				
Unmarried Daughter : Low Educ	0.001	(0.009)	-0.019	(0.046)
Unmarried Daughter : High Educ	-0.004	(0.006)	0.005	(0.052)
Daughter in Law : Low Educ	-0.009**	(0.004)	-0.036	(0.024)
Daughter in Law : High Educ	-0.008*	(0.005)	-0.022	(0.036)
Living close children education				
Daughter : Low Educ	-0.010***	(0.004)	-0.064***	(0.019)
Daughter : High Educ	-0.012***	(0.004)	-0.055***	(0.020)
Nbr of children living far	-0.008***	(0.003)	-0.038**	(0.016)
pseudo R2	0.4	82	0.468	

#### Conclusion

#### Objective

- Analyze the determining factors of the decision on applying for LTCI
- Highlight potential causes of primary non-take-up

#### Results

- Positive effect of children living far when no siblings are living close to the parent
- Negative effect of children living far when other siblings are living close to the parent
- Negative effect of coliving daughter-in-law and umarried daughter
- Negative effect of daughter living in the same town
- No difference of intensity according to children's opportunity cost
- Two reasons of primary non-take-up
  - Cultural norms
  - Low income



#### Conclusion

- Criticism
  - Average age of the sample relatively young (71 years old)
  - Non-payment of taxes as the income proxy
- Further research
  - Use a more accurate variable of income
    - possibility to get LTCI contribution groups?
  - Determining factors of non-take-up among those who are certified



Conclusion

Thank you for your attention.