



CARE AND OLDER PERSONS: ACCESS TO FORMAL AND INFORMAL CARE

INSIGHTS FROM RECENT ILO PUBLICATIONS

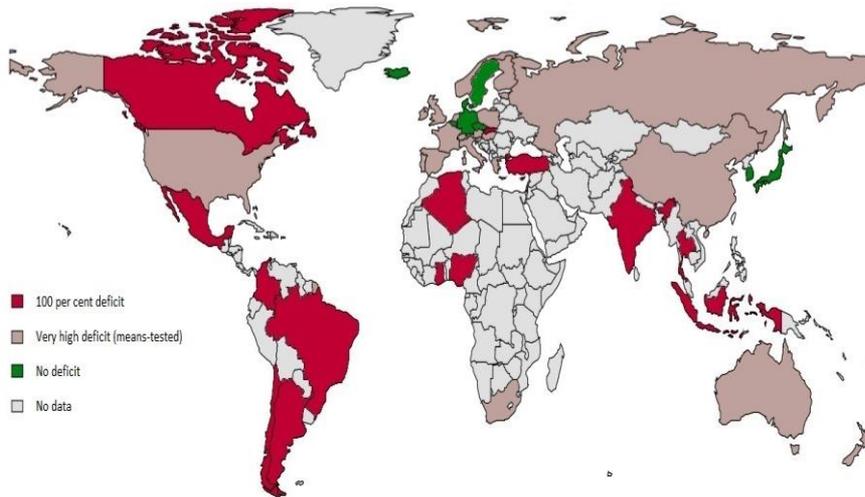
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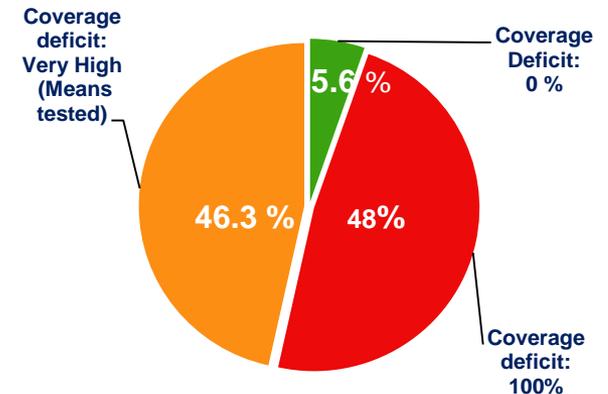
Definition of long-term care A range of services and cash benefits addressing reduced functional physical and/or cognitive capacities of older persons	Key principles for coverage	Rights-based (legislation) Universality
	Key criteria for services	Equity Solidarity in financing Affordability Availability Quality Financial protection

Global deficits in LTC coverage for older persons aged 65+ in % of total population, 2015



Source: ILO estimates 2015, World Bank, 2015 (population data in 2013)

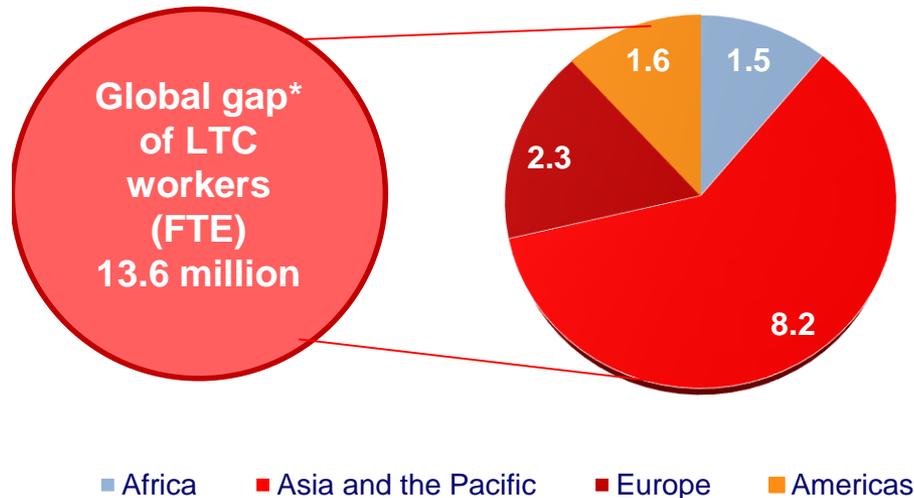
Percentage of global population 65+ by LTC coverage deficits



- **48% (300 million people) of the global older population lives in countries without any right to LTC (red)**
- **46.3 % of the global population lives in countries with means tests forcing people to become poor before becoming eligible for LTC (orange)**
- **5.6% of the global older persons live in countries with rights-based universal LTC coverage (green)**



Global LTC workforce shortages



*Threshold: 4.2 per 100 persons aged 65+

Source: ILO estimates, 2015; OECD, 2014

Number of informal and formal LTC workers available per 100 persons aged 65+

Europe

	Informal*	Formal**
Poland:	23.9	3.0
Russia:	-	0.7
Finland:	-	6.5
Norway	87.2	17.1
Slovakia	8.6	1.1
Sweden	12.8	9.6

World

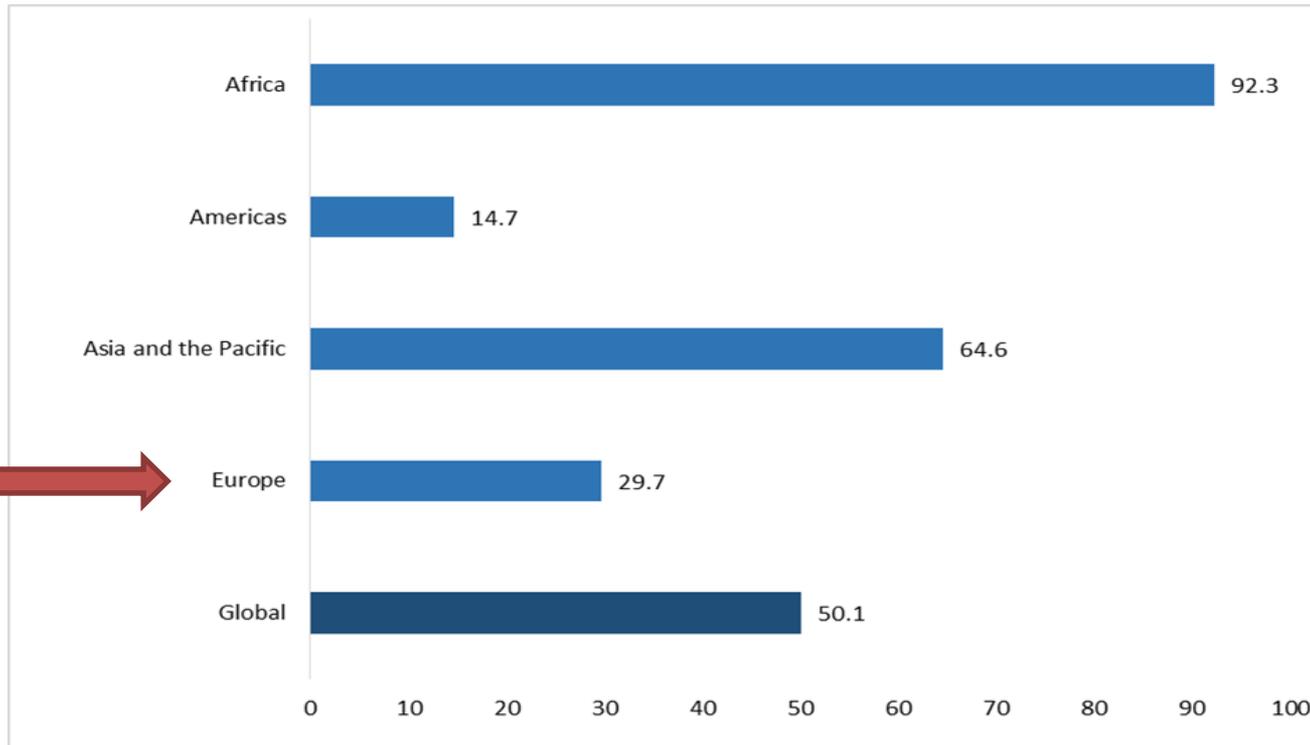
Chile	-	0
China	-	1.1
South Africa	-	0.4
USA	123	6.4

Minimum (estimated)	-	4.2
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*head count **Full-time equivalent



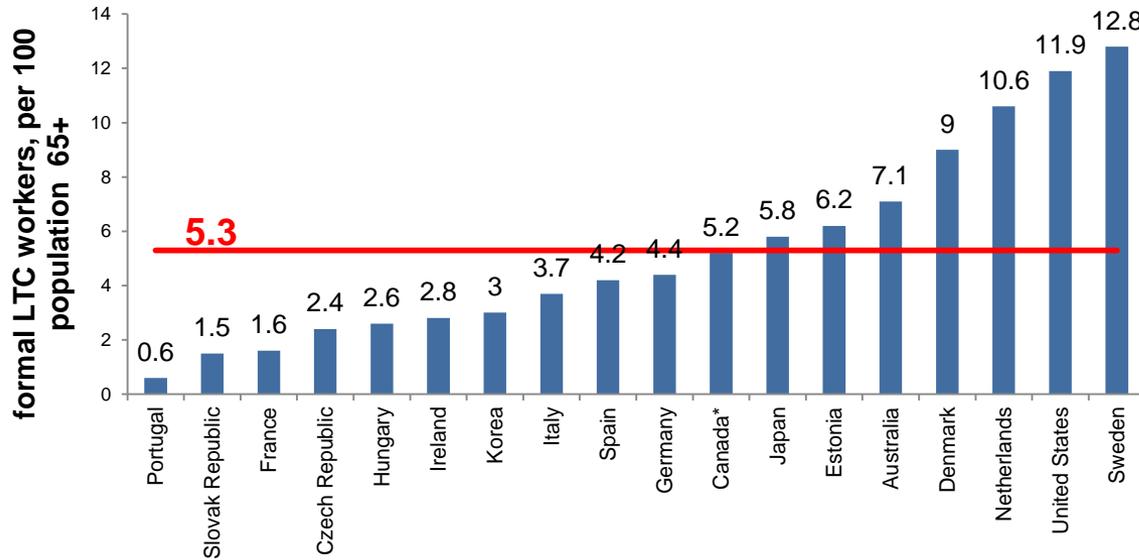
Population 65+ excluded from long-term care due to workforce shortages (by region, 2015 in %)



Source: Scheil-Adlung, 2015b

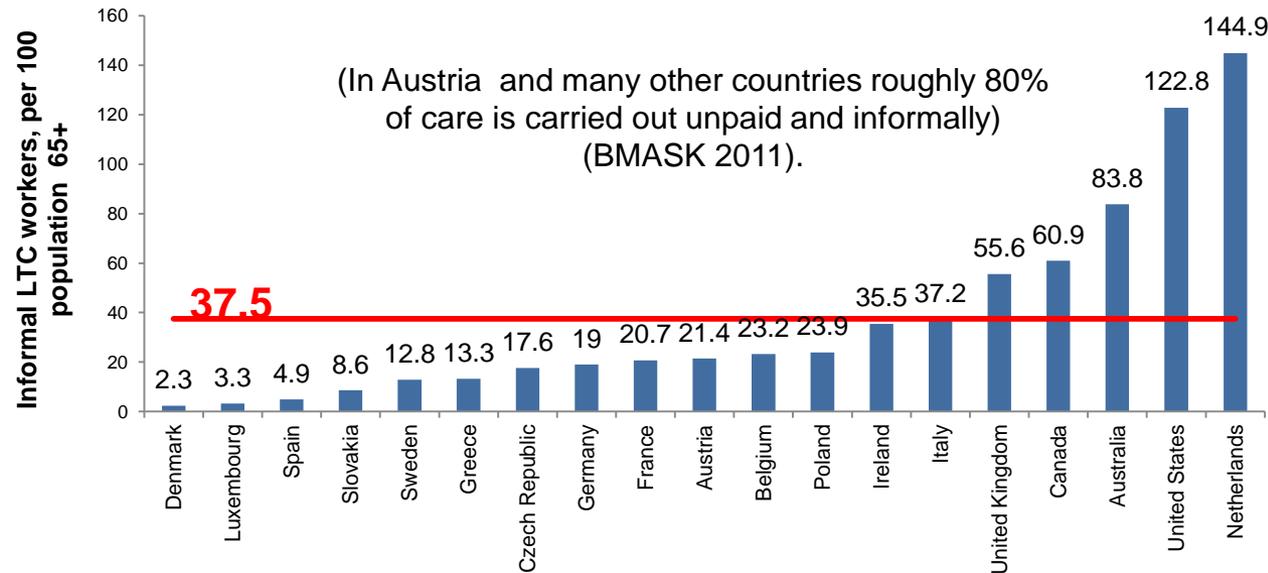


Significant LTC workforce gaps filled by unpaid “voluntary” workers



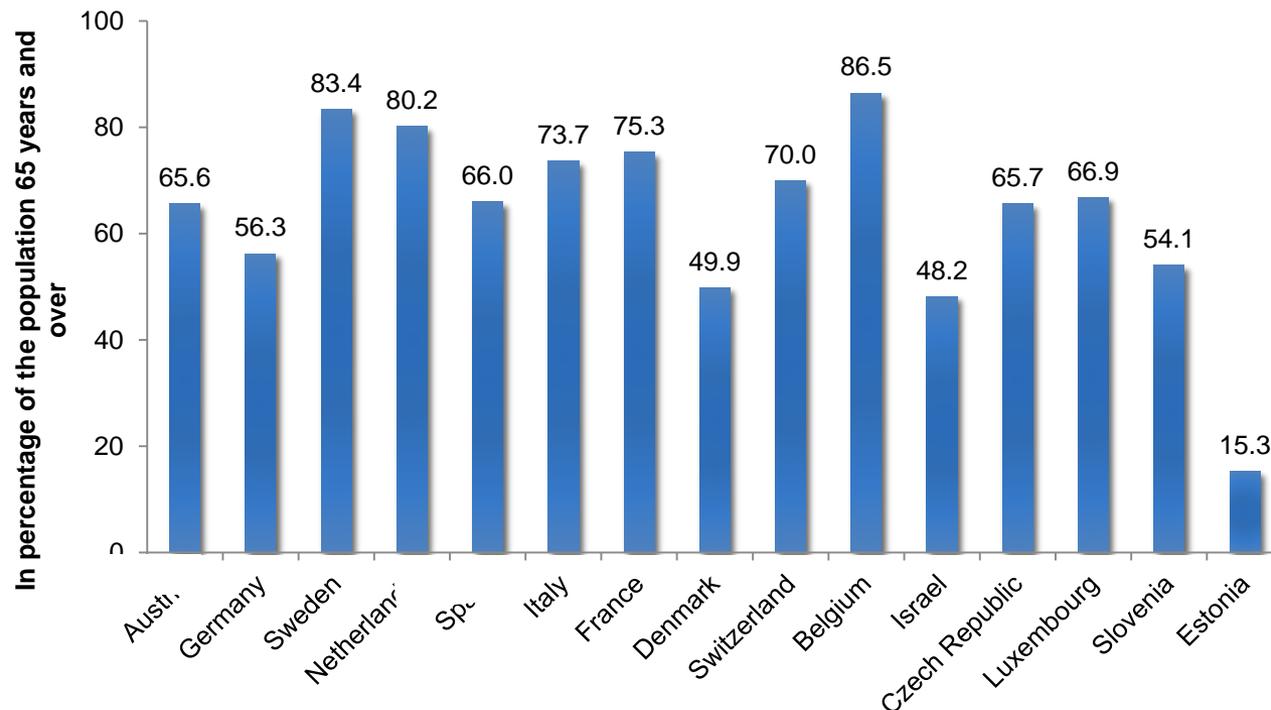
On average in high-income countries only 5.3 formal LTC workers (FTE) care for 100 persons aged 65+ selected countries, 2009-2013

...supported by more than 37 informal workers - often unpaid older family members



Source: OECD

Share of population 65+ experiencing OOP for LTC (selected European countries, 2015)

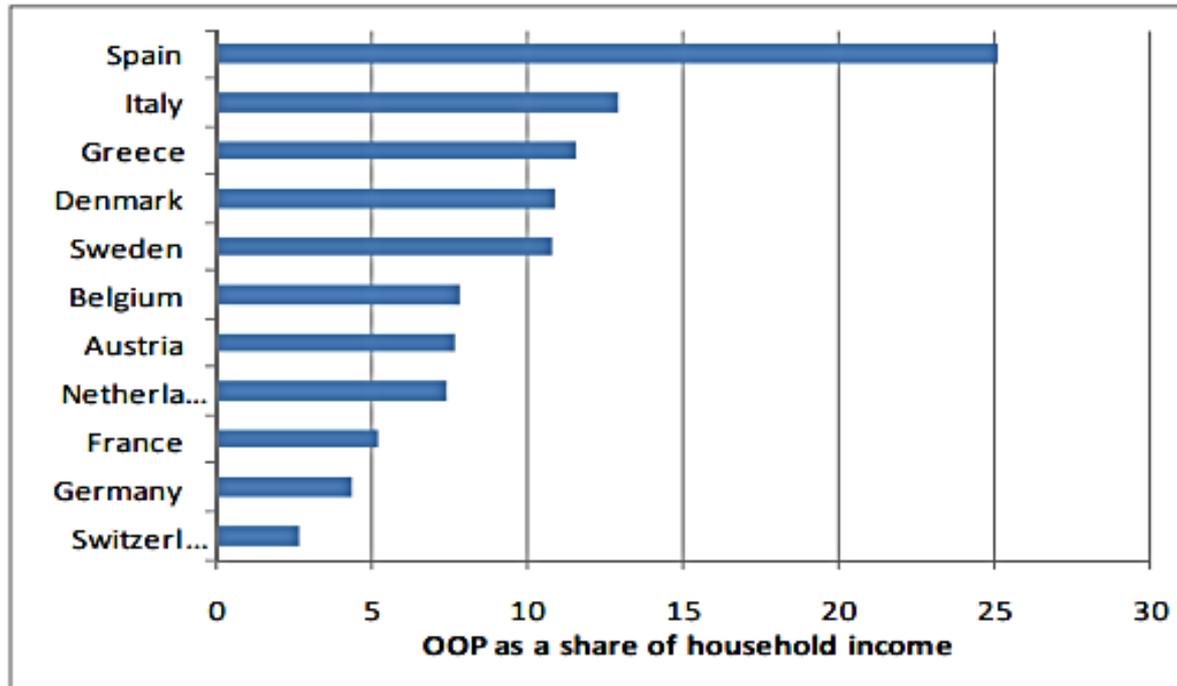


Source: ILO estimates 2015; SHARE, 2015

Rights deficits and inadequate LTC benefits result in high frequency of OOP for older persons



Household OOP expenditure on LTC (nursing home care, day care and home care) as of household gross income, selected European countries, 2004

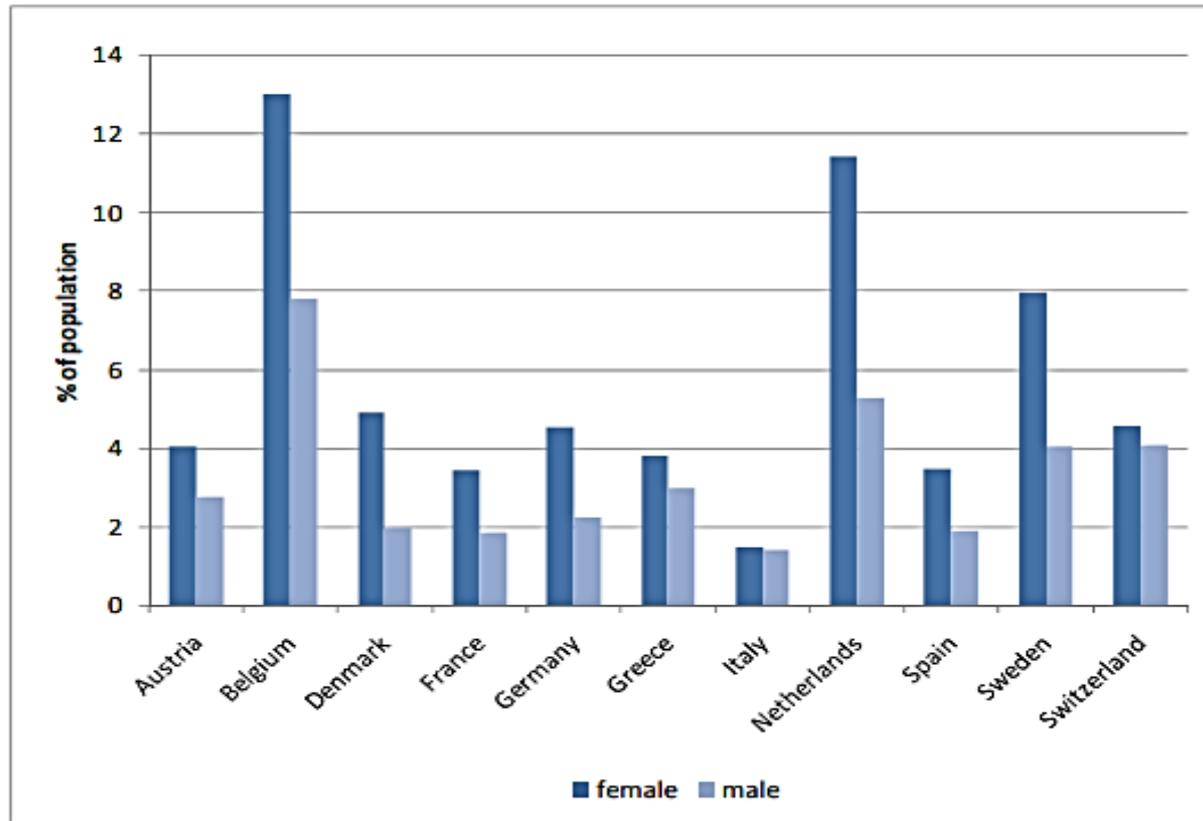


Source: ILO 2015

Severity of older persons' OOP on LTC varies significantly across countries due to differences in scheme/benefit design and preferences in utilizing informal and formal care



Share of individuals aged 50+ experiencing positive OOP expenditure in LTC, by gender selected European countries, 2004



Source: ILO 2012

Women are more likely than men to incur OOP for LTC



Ensuring rights and dignity of older persons

- Providing **universal LTC coverage** based on legislation and addressing age discrimination

Ensuring availability of quality LTC services

- **Adequate public funding** through broad risk sharing based on taxes or social insurance contributions
- **Addressing workforce shortages**
- **Developing the infrastructure** including enabling environments at home, in communities and institutional care facilities

Ensuring affordability of LTC

- **Minimizing OOP**

Establishing support measures for informal LTC workers

- **Providing cash benefits, social protection and care leave for informal care workers**

Coordination between health and other social protection schemes

- **Ensuring integrated service delivery and income protection through at least essential social protection floor benefits in kind and in cash**

Creating economic returns of investments

- **Realizing job opportunities for missing LTC workers**



Thank you !

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