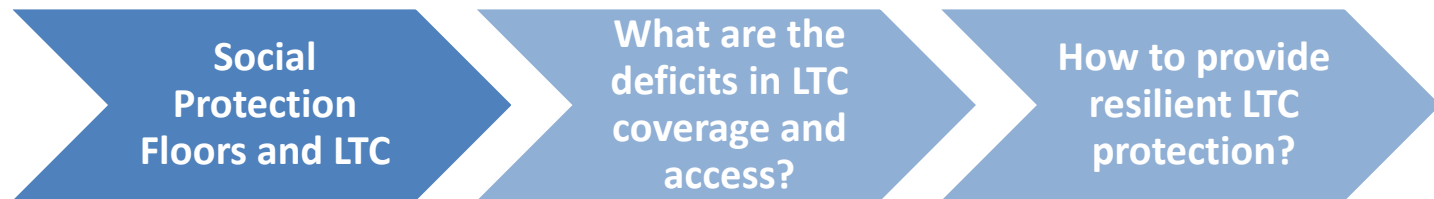




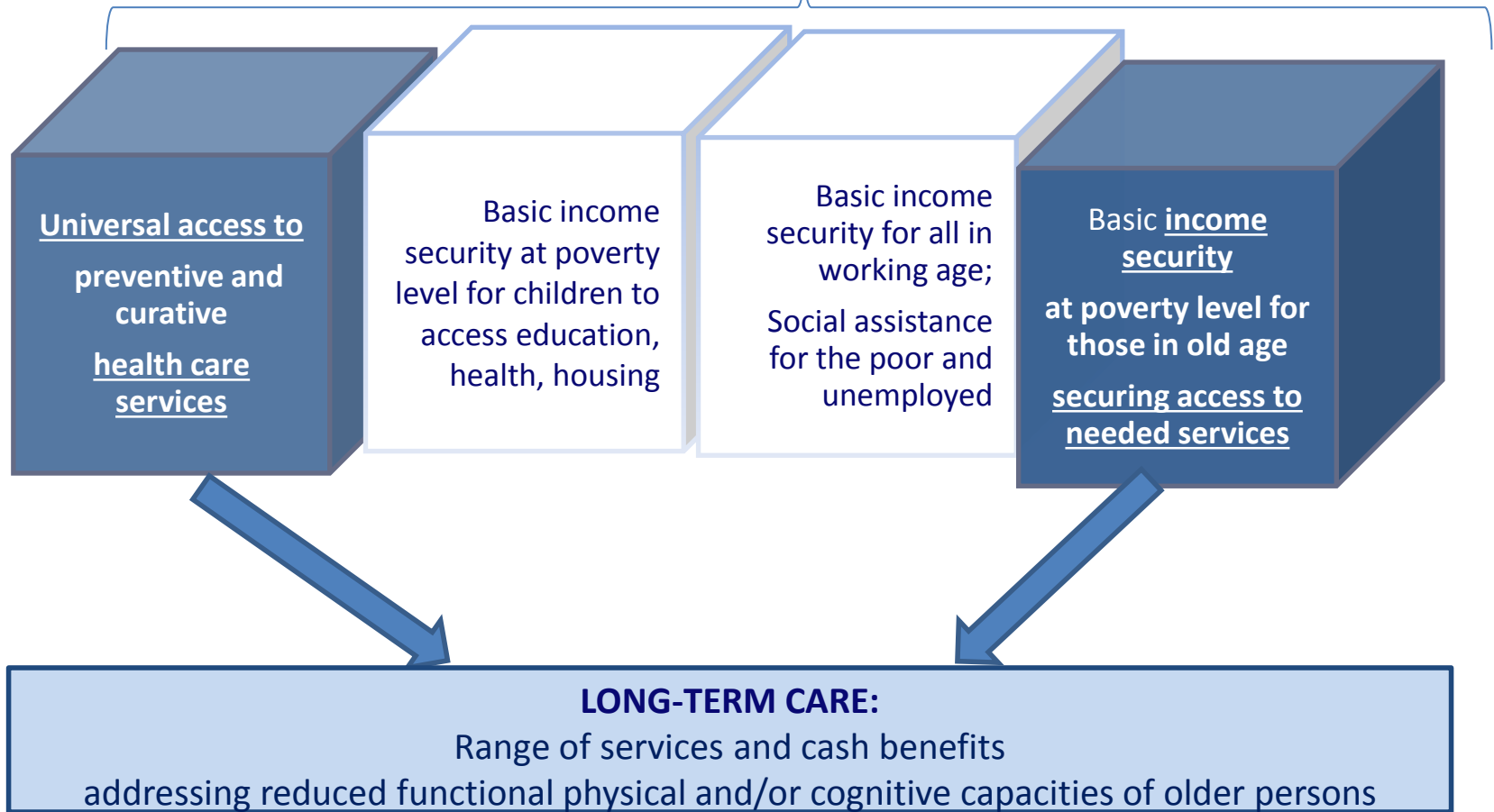
Long-term care for older persons as part of Social Protection Floors: An ILO perspective

by
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Social Protection Department
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**ILO Recommendation 202:
Components of National Social Protection Floors guaranteeing
access to services and income support**





LTC benefit packages for older persons include

- **LTC benefits in kind**

For care recipients:

- Basic medical Services
- Assistance with daily activities (getting dressed, preparing meals, etc.)

For informal LTC workers:

- Paid or unpaid leave for informal carers
- Social protection for informal workers

- **LTC benefits in cash**

- Financial support for formal / informal LTC services
- Financial support for enabling environments

Provided to older persons in

Delivered through

Institutions

Communities

Private homes

Formal health and LTC workers

Informal LTC workers



Social Protection Floors

Guarantees to access nationally defined, at least essential health care and basic income security

In-kind and in-cash component

Key principles
for benefit coverage and access

Based on legislation

Universal

Equitable

Solidarity in financing

Criteria
for benefits

Affordable

Available;

Quality

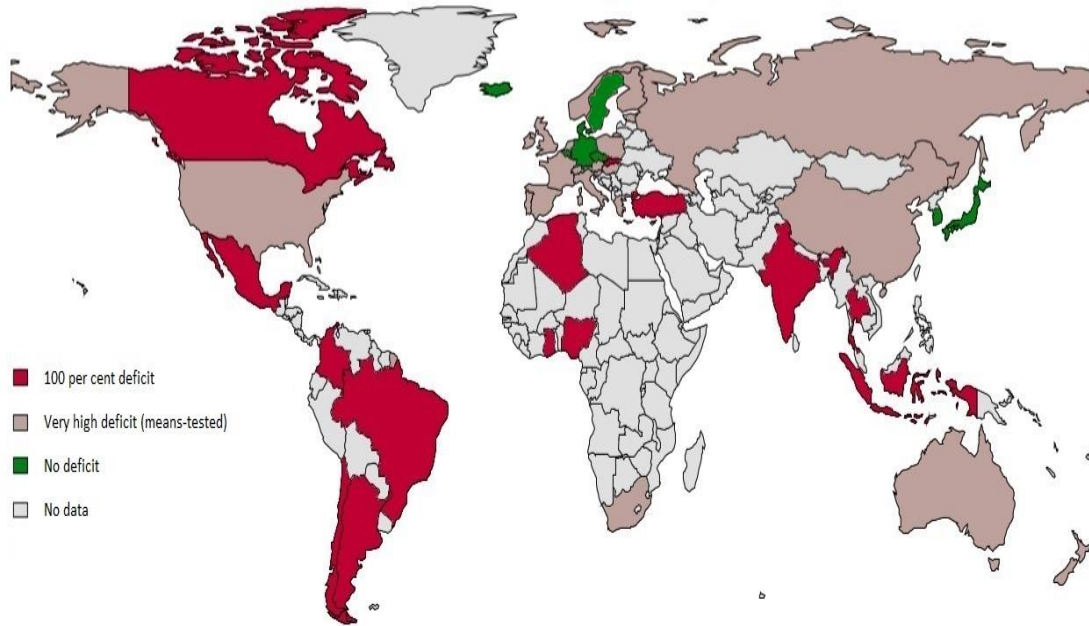
Financial protection



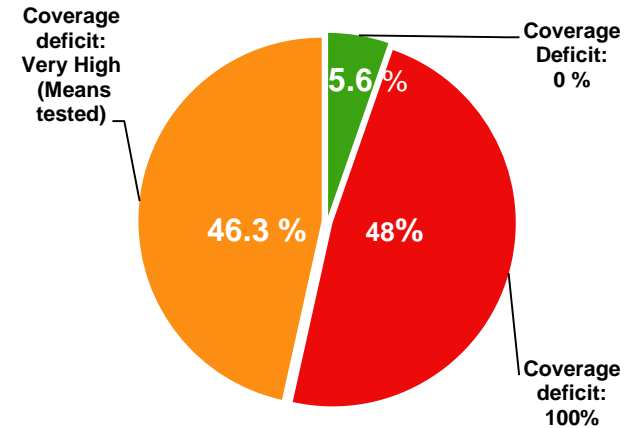
**Social
Protection
Floors and LTC**

**What are the
deficits in LTC
coverage and
access?**

**How to provide
resilient LTC
protection?**



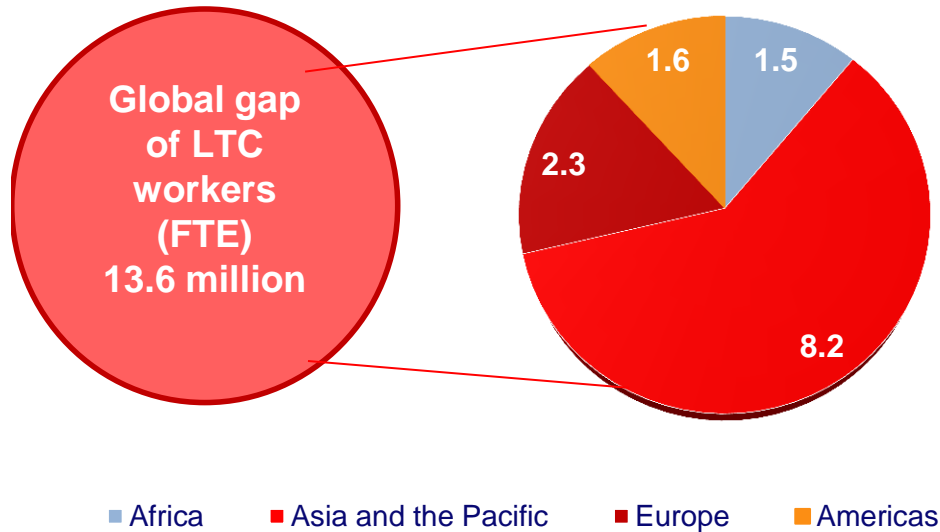
Percentage of global population 65+ by LTC coverage deficits



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

- 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



Source: ILO estimates, 2015; OECD, 2014

- Globally we find a critical workforce shortage of 13.6 million LTC workers
- The related reliance on mostly unpaid informal workers is unacceptable
- Wage levels of LTC workers are globally very low; of informal workers very low to zero

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

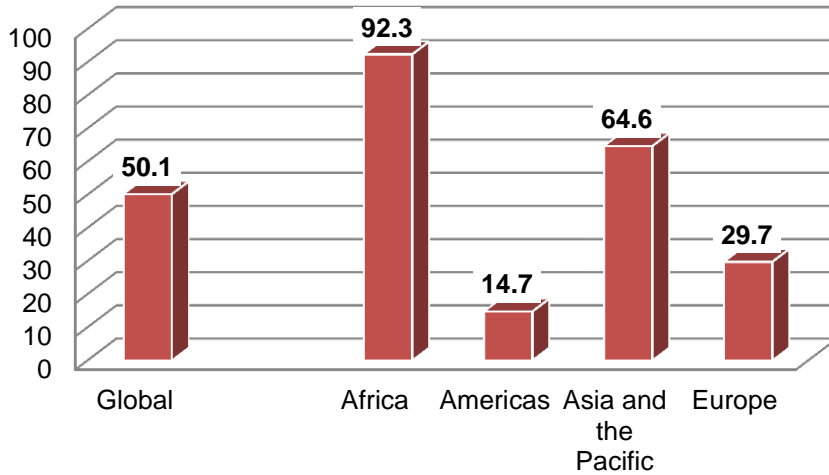
Minimum (estimated)	-	4.2
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*head count

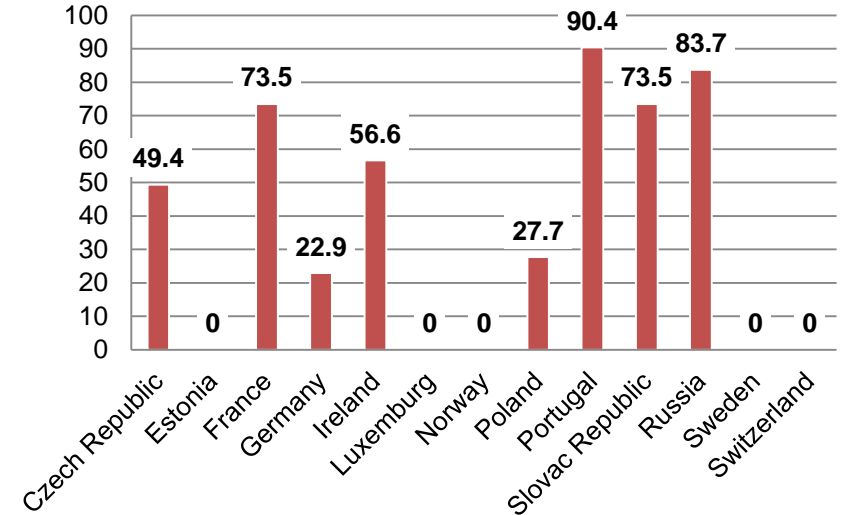
**Full-time equivalent



Global access deficits due to workforce shortages in % of population not covered



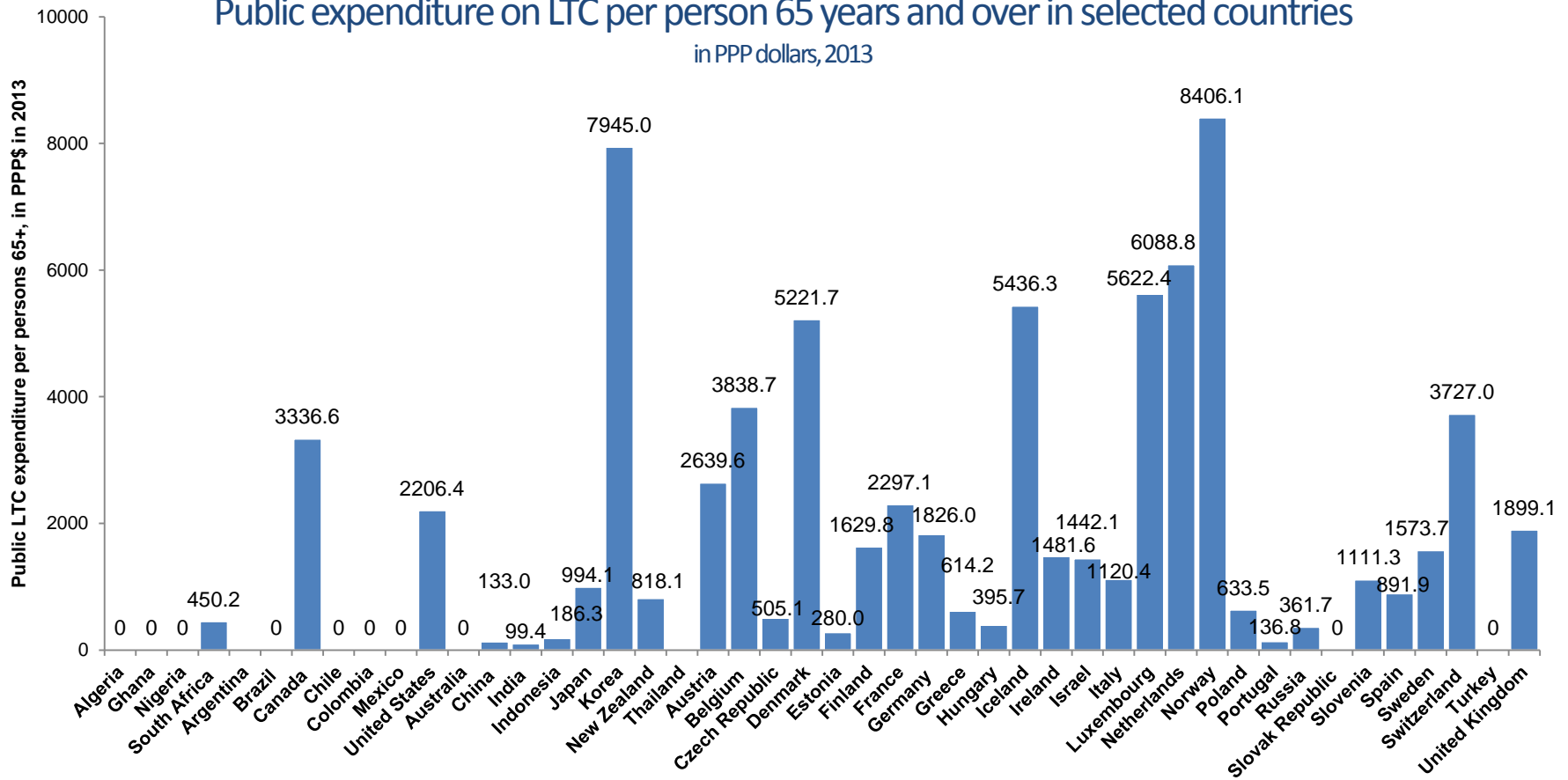
European access deficits due to workforce shortages in % of population not covered



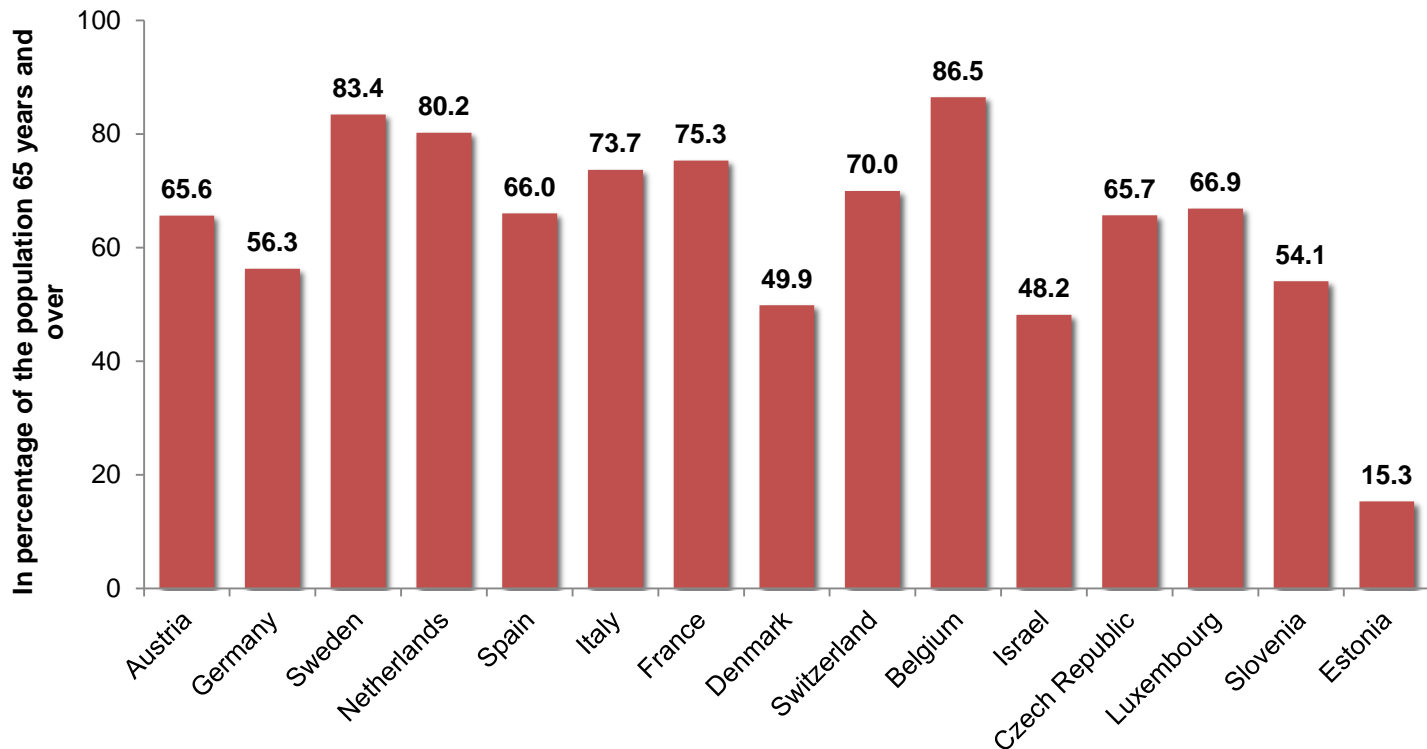
LTC is hardly accessible due to major gaps in the availability of quality services

Public expenditure on LTC per person 65 years and over in selected countries

in PPP dollars, 2013



Share of population 65+ experiencing OOP for LTC (home and institutional care) selected countries, 2015



- OOP occur in globally all countries
- Insufficient public funding results in often intolerable high private expenditure



**Social
Protection
Floors and LTC**

**What are the
deficits in LTC
coverage and
access?**

**How to provide
resilient LTC
protection?**

Removing leading causes of deficits **within LTC and health schemes and systems**

Establish and implement LTC as a right in its own

- Develop and implement inclusive legislation for older persons that are often vulnerable
- Develop LTC schemes based on needs rather than means separately from other social protection schemes and systems
- Ensure in kind and cash benefits

Make quality LTC equally available

- Increase number of skilled LTC workers with decent working conditions
- Balance the formal and informal LTC workforce and provide support and compensation to informal workers
- Develop infrastructure

Guarantee affordability and financial protection

- Adjust scope of benefits and eligibility rules to ensure effective access
- Minimize out-of-pocket payments (OOP)

Develop fiscal space and matching health and LTC

- Provide sufficient public funding
- Improve interface and coordinate national health and LTC schemes



Removing leading causes of deficits **beyond LTC schemes** and systems in a coherent multi-sectoral policy framework and creating returns of investment

Consider living conditions of older persons

- Poverty
- Age and gender discrimination
- Exclusion from participatory processes

Reallocate fiscal resources

- Set up enabling macroeconomic frameworks

Address the socio-economic determinants of deficits

- Based on social protection floors policies: coordinate health, social, economic, labour market and developmental policies

Achieve economic growth

- Raise household income of older persons
- Create health worker jobs to achieve higher productivity, formalization of informal labour markets
- Ensure the political/electoral support of older citizens



- SPFs are guarantees that ensure effective access to necessary goods and services to all in need over their entire life. They include LTC for older persons but...
- LTC is generally overlooked and wide coverage and access deficits exist all over the world, even if some countries perform better than others.
- To ensure resilient LTC worldwide, inclusive legislation need to be implemented, specific schemes developed and fairly financed, workforce and infrastructure shortages addressed in a coherent policy framework as outlined in ILO Recommendation 202 on National Social Protection Floors.



Thank you !

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