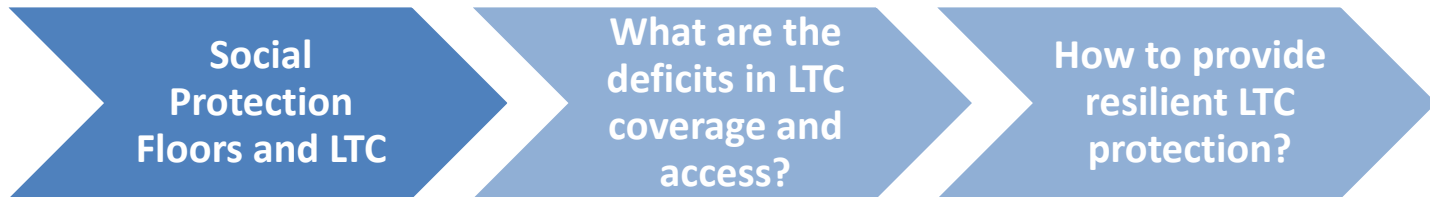




# Long-term care for older persons as part of Social Protection Floors: An ILO perspective

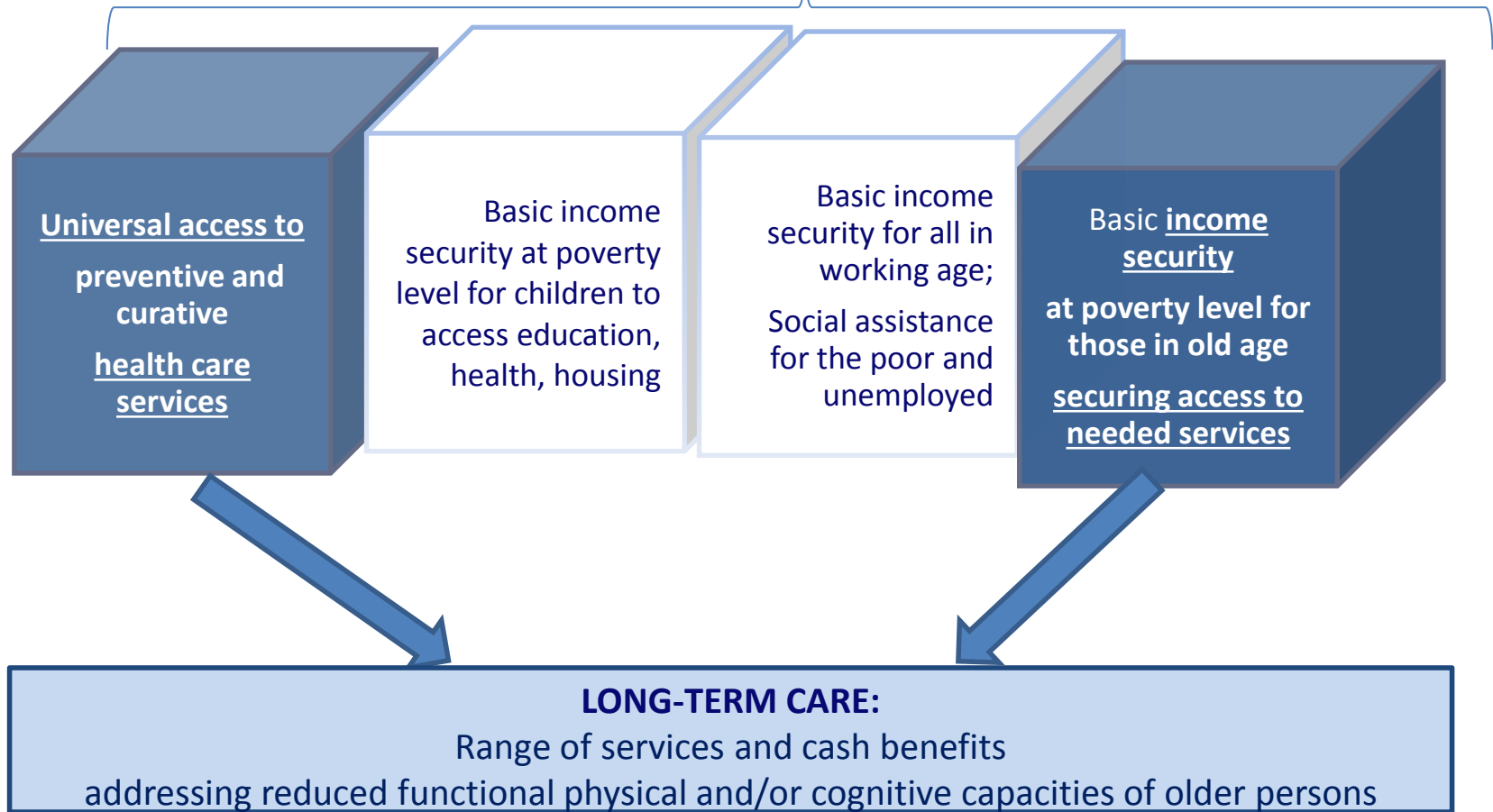
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**ILO Recommendation 202:  
Components of National Social Protection Floors guaranteeing  
access to services and income support**





## 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**

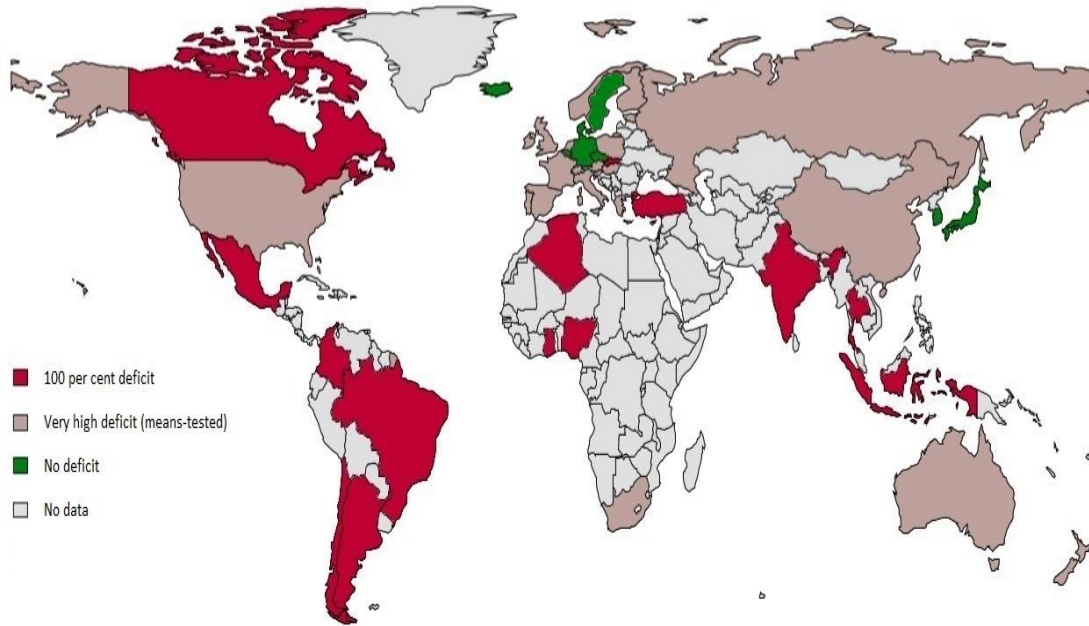
**Financial protection**



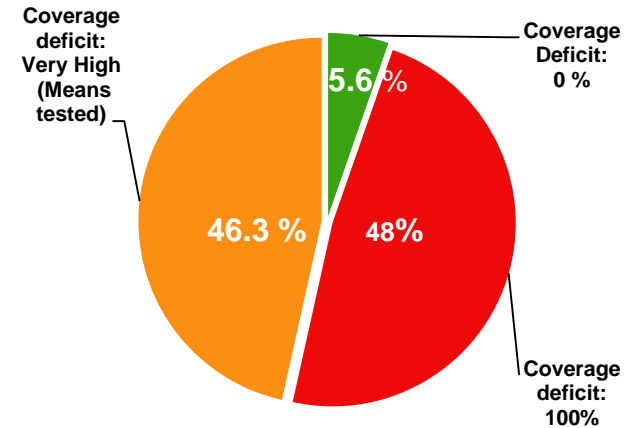
**Social  
Protection  
Floors and LTC**

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

**How to provide  
resilient LTC  
protection?**



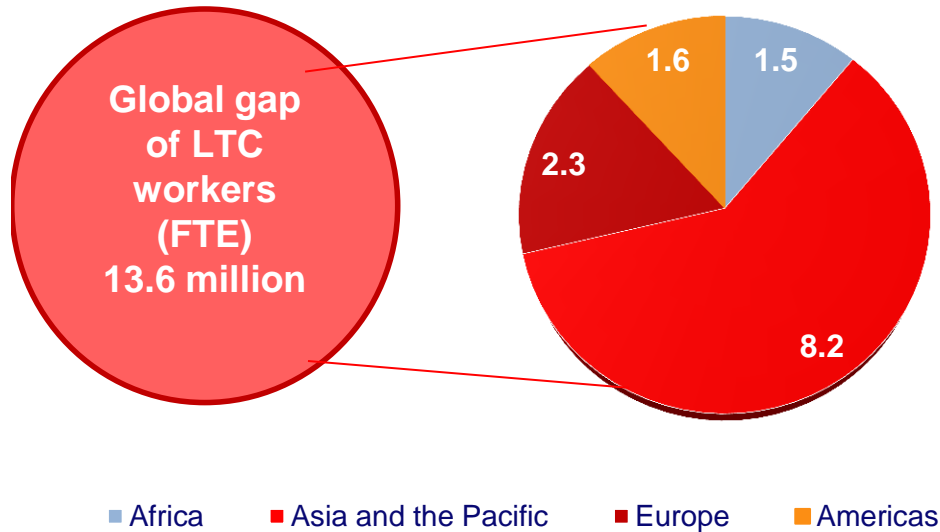
### Percentage of global population 65+ by LTC coverage deficits



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

<b>Minimum (estimated)</b>	-	<b>4.2</b>
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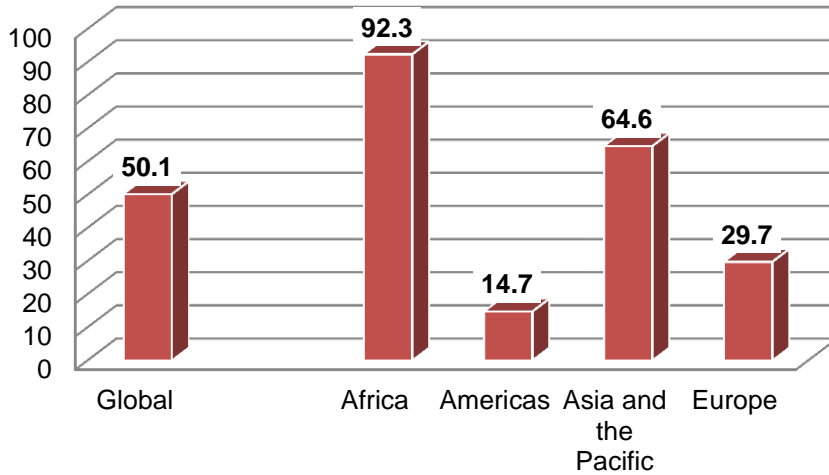
\*head count

\*\*Full-time equivalent

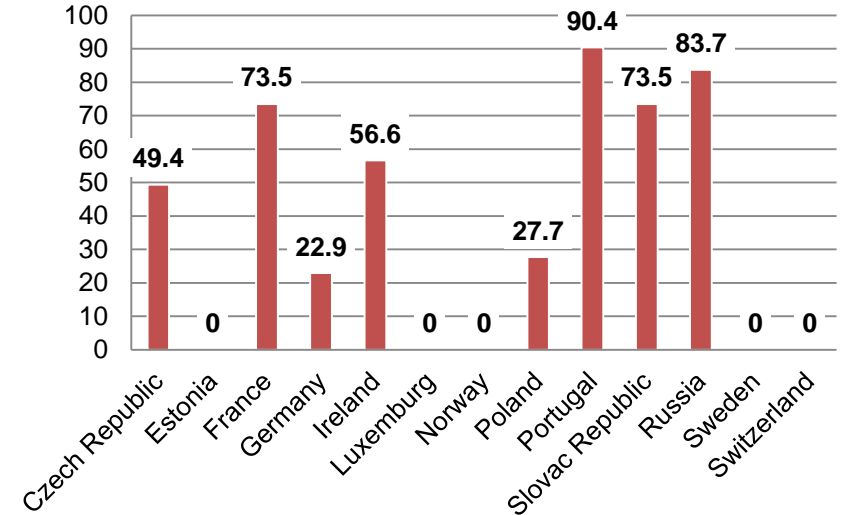




## Global access deficits due to workforce shortages in % of population not covered



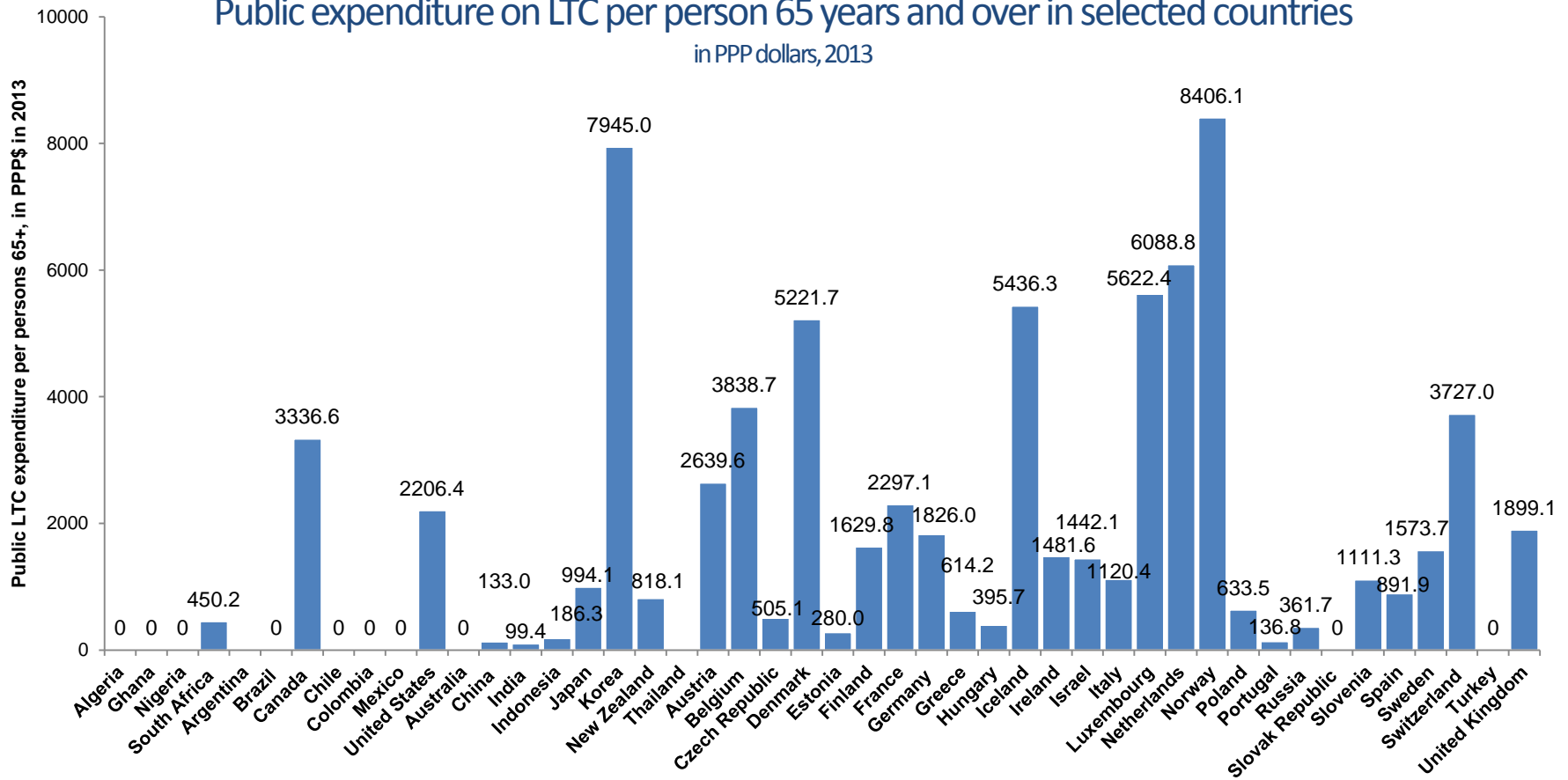
## European access deficits due to workforce shortages in % of population not covered



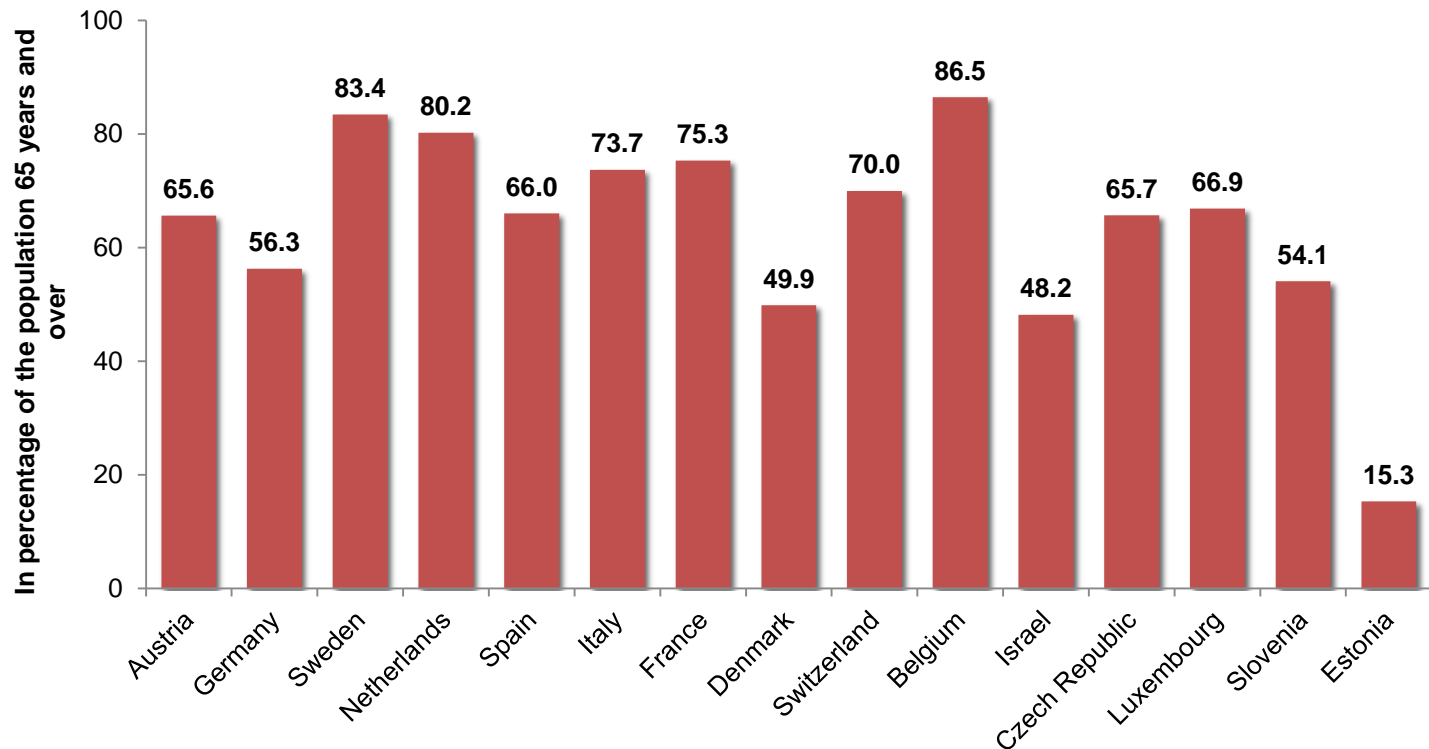
LTC is hardly accessible due to major gaps in the availability of quality services

## 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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