



Overview of Policy Approaches to Long-term Care, Support Services, and Family Support in Asia and the Pacific

Expert group meeting on “Older Persons and Intergenerational Solidarity’

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Definitions

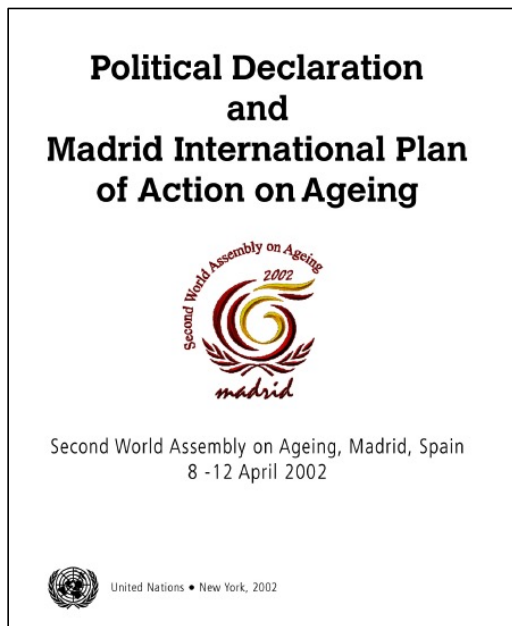
Long term care

- the activities undertaken by others to ensure that people with or at risk of a **significant ongoing loss of intrinsic capacity** can maintain a level of functional ability consistent with their basic rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity (World Report on Ageing and Health, 2015)

Care economy

- sector of economy that is responsible for the provision of care and services that contribute to the nurturing and reproduction of current and future populations. It involves childcare, **elder care**, education, healthcare, and personal social and domestic services that are provided in **both paid and unpaid forms** and within formal and informal sectors (American University).

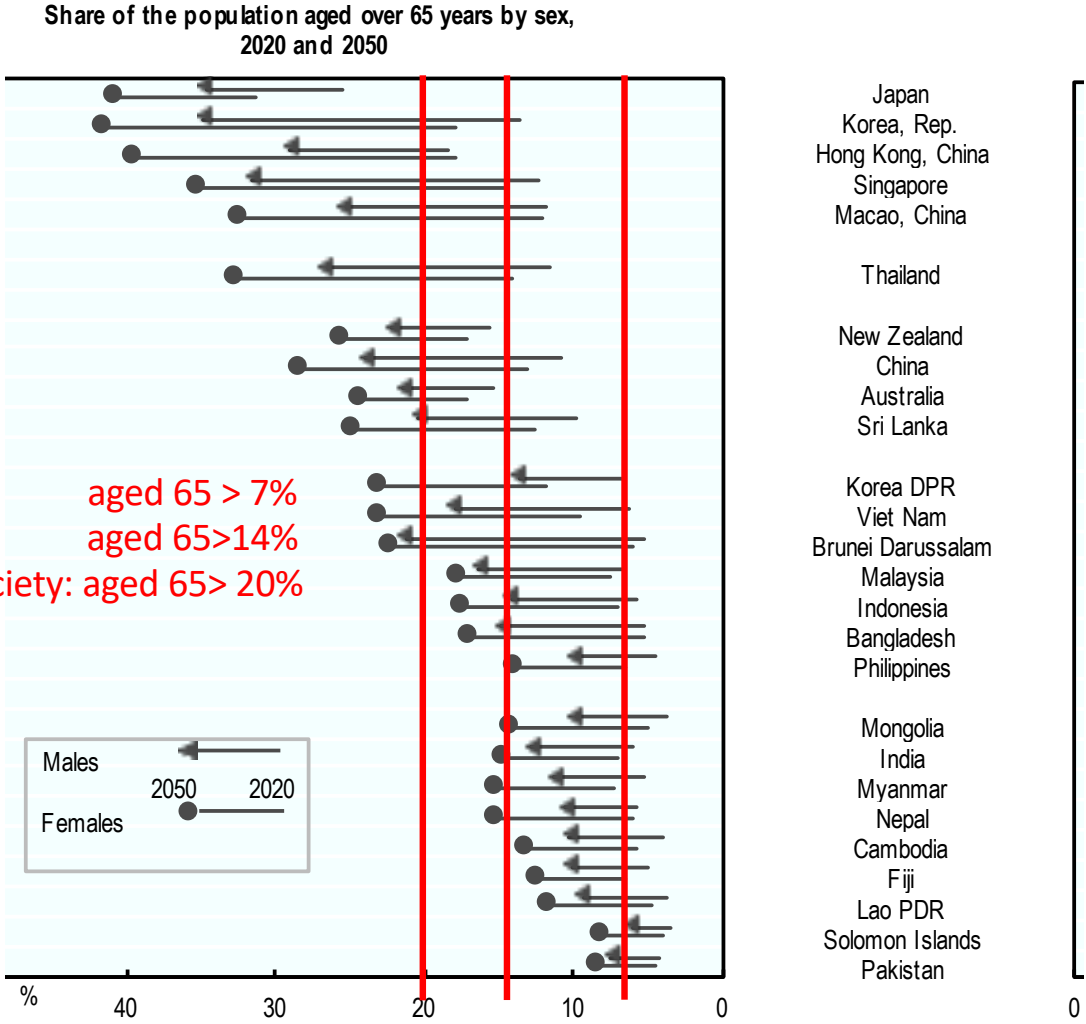
International Policy Frameworks



Right – based Approach: SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10

Family-based care system is put under pressure to a collapse

Ageing Society: aged 65 > 7%
 Aged Society: aged 65 > 14%
 Super-Aged Society: aged 65 > 20%



Source: UN World Population Prospects, 2019. Modified from OECD website:
<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/1ad1c42aen/index.html?itemId=/content/component/1ad1c42a-en>

Current Situation of LTC for older persons among selected Asia-Pacific countries/areas

Implementing	Planning/piloting
Australia	Armenia
Azerbaijan	Bangladesh
Bangladesh	Bhutan
Cambodia	Maldives
China	Mongolia
India	Russian Federation
Japan	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan (not yet)
Macau, China	
Malaysia	
Philippines	
Republic of Korea	
Singapore	
Thailand	
Türkiye	

LTC

- 15 of 22 countries/areas has implemented LTC
- 4 of 22 have Universal LTC
 - Use domestic and Foreign-born care workers
- 2 of 22 have large scale pilot
 - China: Insurance-based in urban area
 - Thailand: Tax-based

Support Service

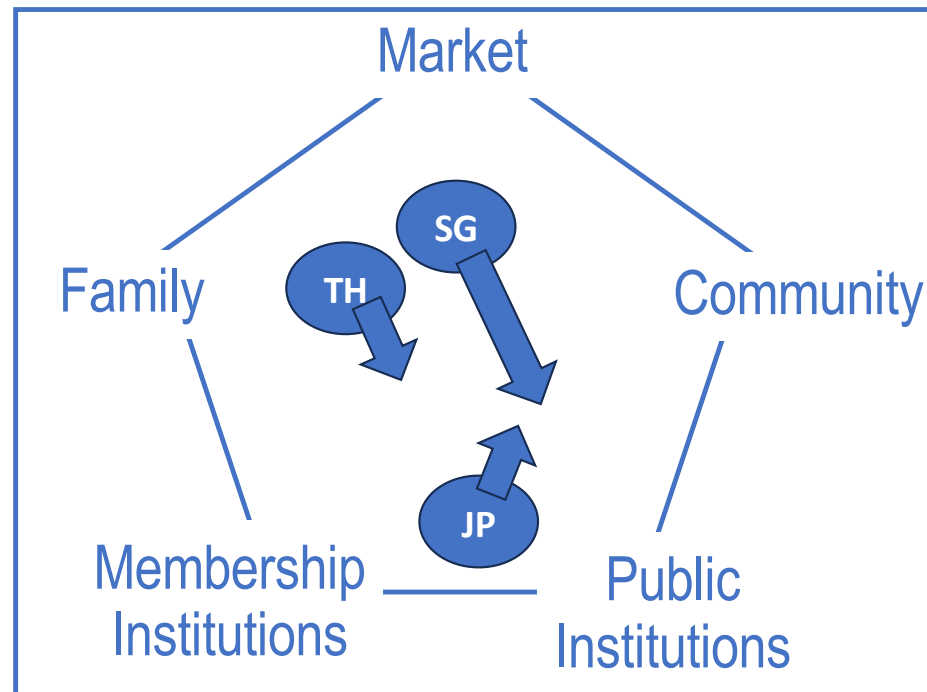
- “Aging in place” policy and integrated community/home based LTC

LTC Models:

Institutions, Institutional Change And New Social Contract

Institutions consist of formal rules, informal constraints and the enforcement, which are the rule of game in a society that shape human interaction

Source: North, D. C. (1990).
Institutions, institutional Change
and Economic Performance



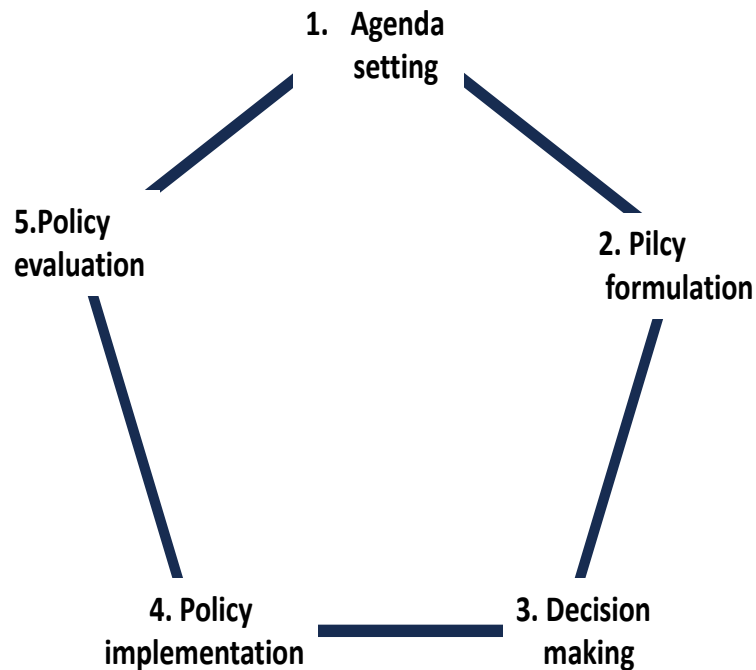
Source: Modified from Neubourg (2002) in
ISSA (2002). Social Security in the global village

Family Model

Targeting Model
(Residual / Safety Net)

Universal Model

Policy Change: LTC Policies and Care Economy



- New needs and problems (WHY)
- Institutional Change (HOW)
 - Paradigm shift
 - Changing of family role
- The Role of Actors (WHO)
- Regulation / Funding / working condition
 - New legal framework
 - Gender equity

Source: Adapted from Ranci, C., & Pavolini, E. (2013). Reforms in long term care policies in Europe

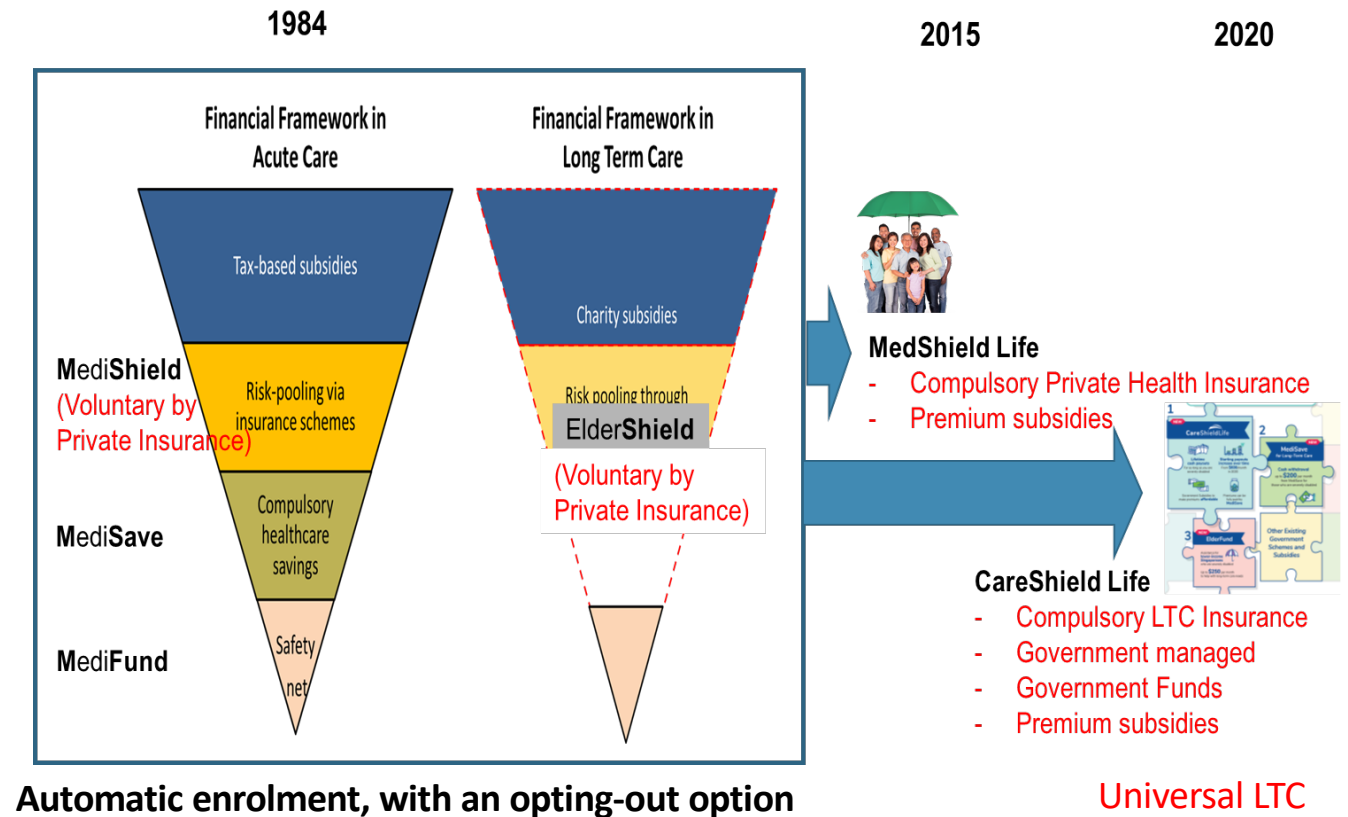
New needs and problems

- For many decades, the provision of care for older person had been mainly provided by family networks. Current aging process and shrinking household size created higher demand for care from outsiders.
- “Window of opportunity” for policy change for LTC comes from public policy crisis that the traditional policy solutions cannot cope with new needs and problems.

Paradigm shift is needed for Universal LTC Policy

Types of policy changes

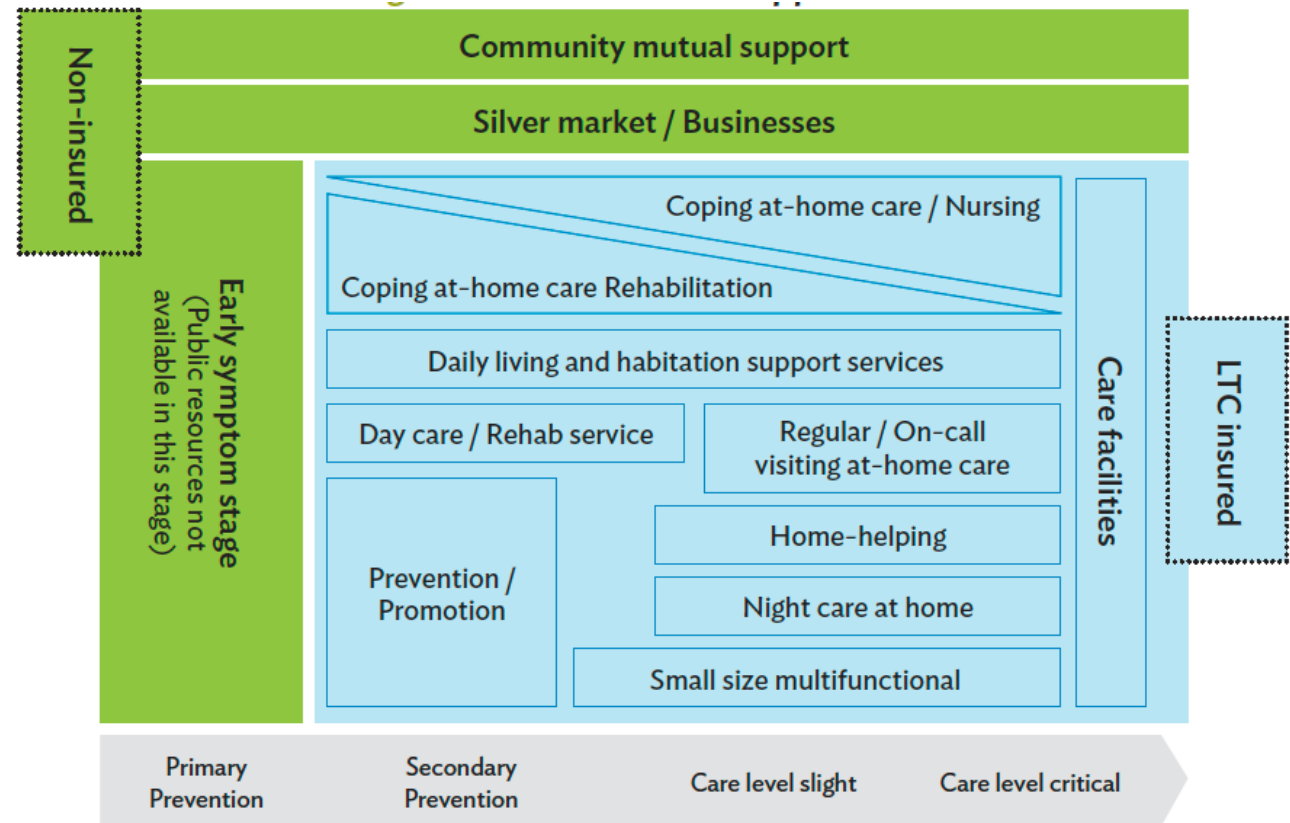
- First-order change
 - Recalibration of existing policy
- Second-order change
 - Introduction of new instruments for the same goal
- Third-order Change (Paradigm shift)
 - Instillation of new goal
 - New role of institutions



Source: Modified from documents of MOH Singapore

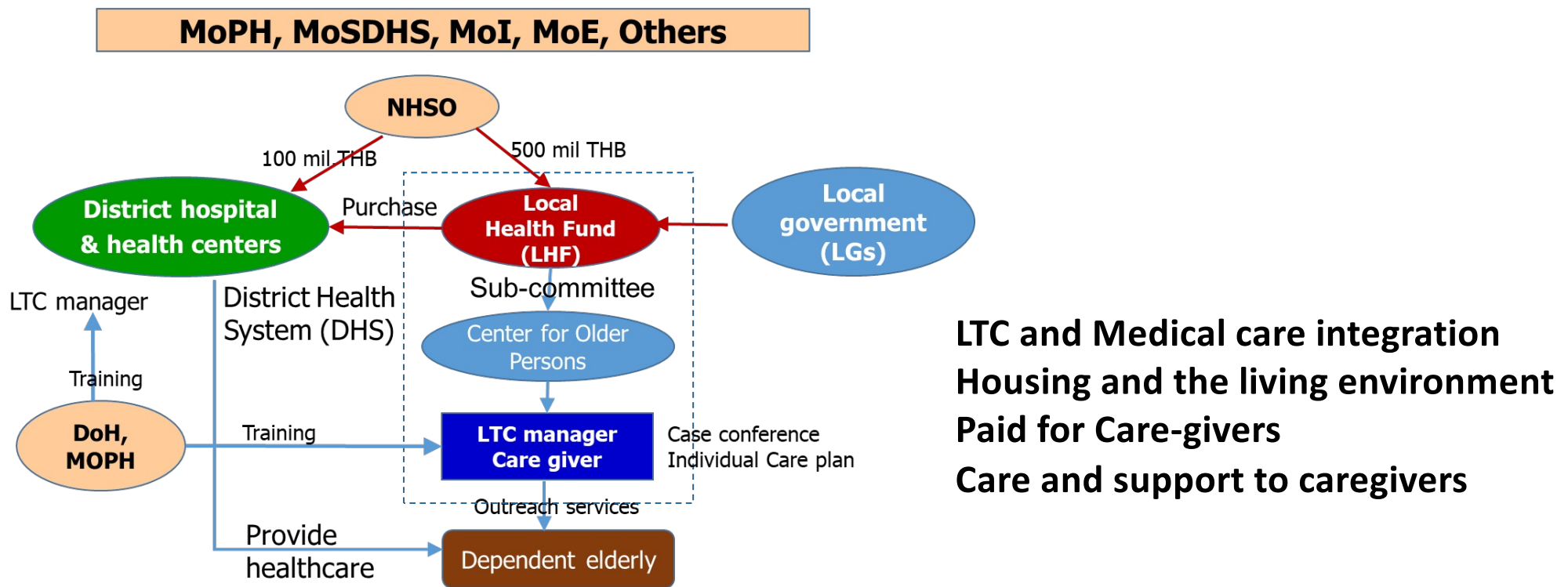
Moving Toward More Integrated LTC care: Home And Community – based Care

- Universal LTC in Australia, Japan, and Singapore are shifting from institutional to non-institutional care and integration between LTC and medical services
- Pilot LTC project in China and Thailand also focus more on community-based LTC



Source: Ogasawara, K. (2021). Long-term Care Provision in Japan

Integration Between Central, Local Government, Community and Other Stakeholders



Care Economy (Social Policy + Economic Policy): LTC Is Investment, Not Financial Burden

Study in OECD country

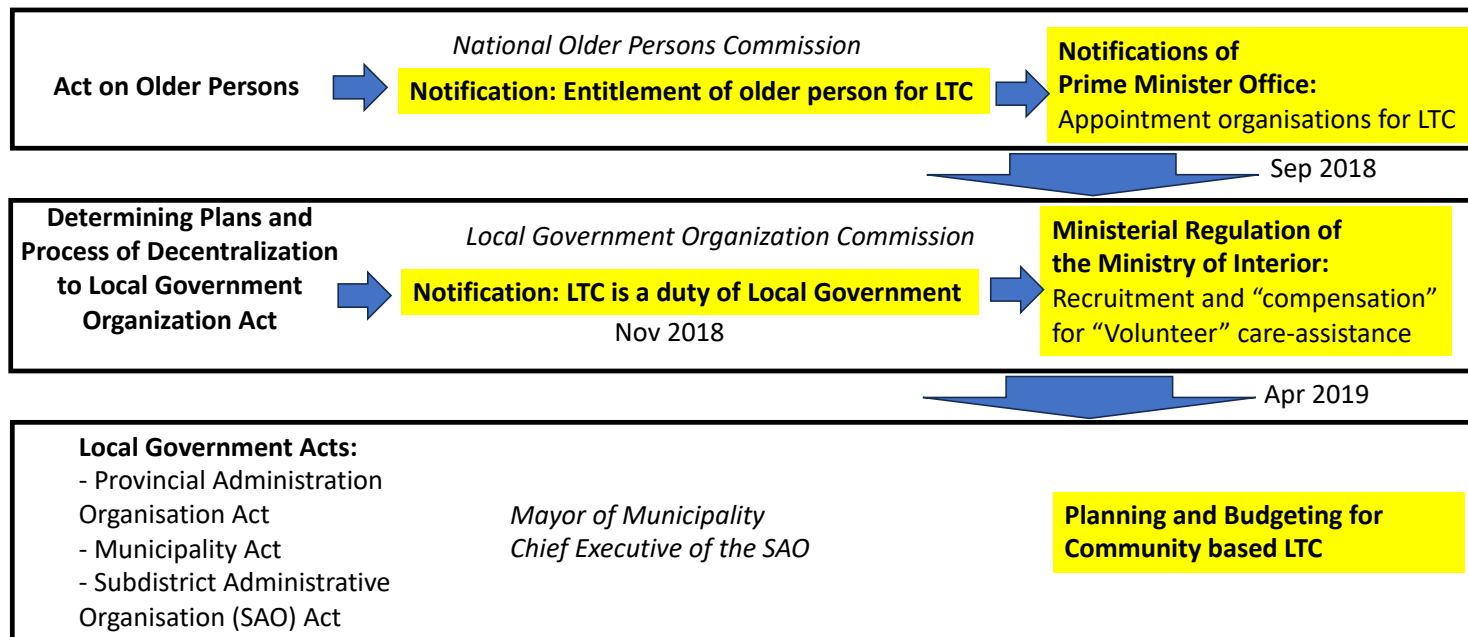
- Care economy may raise GDP growth more than investment in construction (De Henau et al., 2016)
- LTC had spill over effect on reduction of health care expenditure and increased GDP from effects of training formal caregivers and expanding employment (Costa-Font, J., & Vilaplana-Prieto, C., 2023).

Study in Thailand

- LTC increased GDP from effects of training paid caregivers (Sakunphanit et al., 2015)

New Legal Framework For LTC Is Necessary

Complexity of Legalization of Paid Care-assistance for LTC in Thailand:
 2+ years for political debated among 4 Responsible Ministries, and finally need Deputy Prime Minister to lead the discussion



Conclusion

- **Agenda** of right-based LTC Policy including support services, and Family Support has already set
 - Strong international policy framework, and
 - Public policy crisis from regional-wide demographic transformation
- Main hurdles of **policy formulation** are traditional family-based care, policy legacy and myth on financial burden of social protection policies
- **Legitimate** for Universal LTC, a measure of Intergenerational solidarity:
 - Third order policy change (**Paradigm shift**) toward new role of institutions
 - Policy to **integrate** LTC, medical care and other social support
 - Policy **for new legal framework & governance** structure:
 - Multi-layer governments, Family, Community and Market
 - Integration of **social** policies and **economic** policies for care economy
- **Context-based system design**: from floor and continuous improvement



THANK YOU