CARE AND OLDER PERSONS: ACCESS TO FORMAL AND INFORMAL CARE

INSIGHTS FROM RECENT ILO PUBLICATIONS

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Care and older persons: Links to Decent work, Migration and Gender, UNDESA, New York, USA 5-7 December 2017
Overview

No rights – no coverage

Financial burden: Frequency and severity of OOP for older persons

Exclusion from access due to workforce gaps

Policies towards achieving the SDGs and UHC
## Definition of long-term care

A range of services and cash benefits addressing reduced functional physical and/or cognitive capacities of older persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key principles for coverage</th>
<th>Key criteria for services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights-based (legislation)</td>
<td>Affordability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universality</td>
<td>Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidarity in financing</td>
<td>Financial protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global deficits in LTC coverage for older persons aged 65+
in % of total population, 2015

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)

Source: ILO estimates 2015, World Bank, 2015 (population data in 2013)
Absence of quality services for older persons: LTC workforce shortages

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Informal*</th>
<th>Formal**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World</th>
<th>Informal*</th>
<th>Formal**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum (estimated) - 4.2

*Threshold: 4.2 per 100 persons aged 65+

Source: ILO estimates, 2015; OECD, 2014

Global LTC workforce shortages

Global gap* of LTC workers (FTE) 13.6 million

- Africa
- Asia and the Pacific
- Europe
- Americas

*head count

**Full-time equivalent

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

- Africa: 92.3%
- Americas: 14.7%
- Asia and the Pacific: 64.6%
- Europe: 29.7%
- Global: 50.1%

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

(In Austria and many other countries roughly 80% of care is carried out unpaid and informally) (BMASK 2011).

Source: OECD

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

In percentage of the population 65 years and over

Source: ILO estimates 2015; SHARE, 2015

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

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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.

Source: ILO 2015

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Women are more likely than men to incur OOP for LTC

Source: ILO 2012
Providing universal LTC protection within national social protection floors

**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**
- Proving 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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