



Long-term care protection for older persons: A review of coverage deficits in 46 countries

A brief overview of key results

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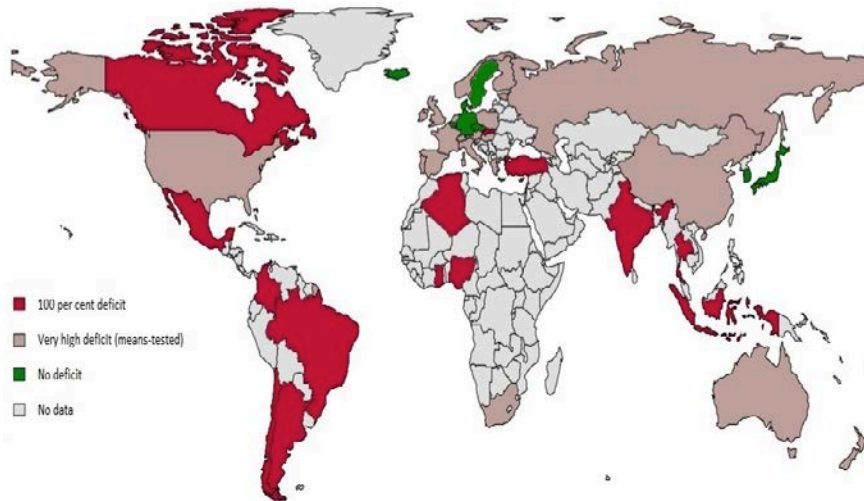


Long-term care for older persons: Which aspects are key for assessing coverage and access?

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)
	Key criteria for services	Affordability
		Universality
		Equity
		Solidarity in financing
		Availability
		Quality
		Financial protection

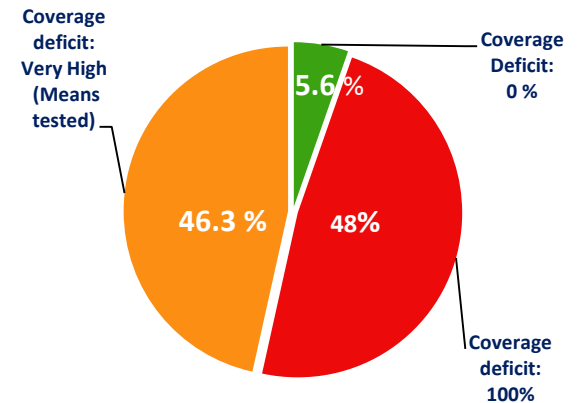
Global deficits in LTC coverage for older persons aged 65+: Rights/Legislation

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

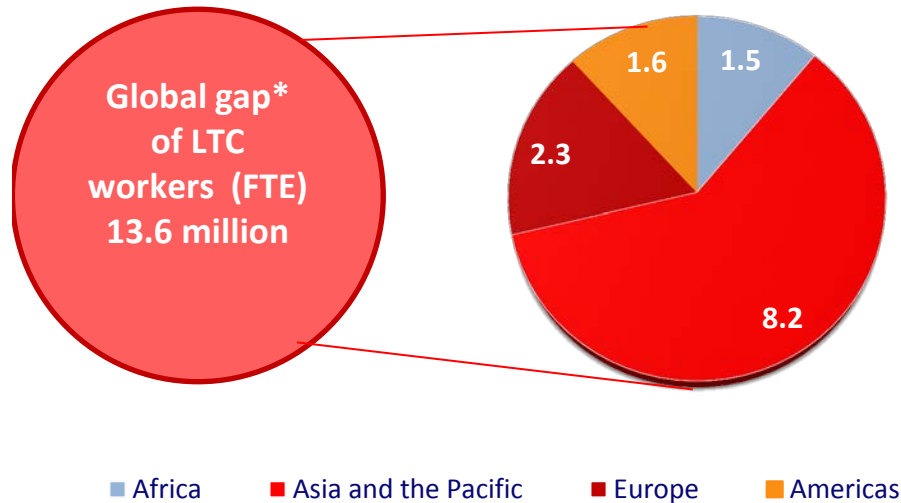


- **48% (300 million people) of the global older population lives in countries without any right to LTC (red)**
- **46.3 % of the global population lives in countries with means tests forcing people to become poor before becoming eligible for LTC (orange)**
- **5.6% of the global older persons live in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



Availability of quality services: LTC workforce shortages

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

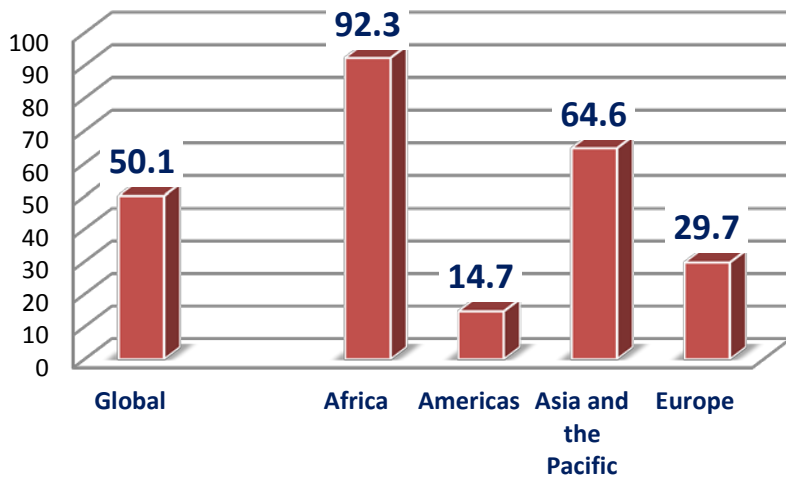
Minimum - **4.2**
(estimated)

*head count **Full-time equivalent

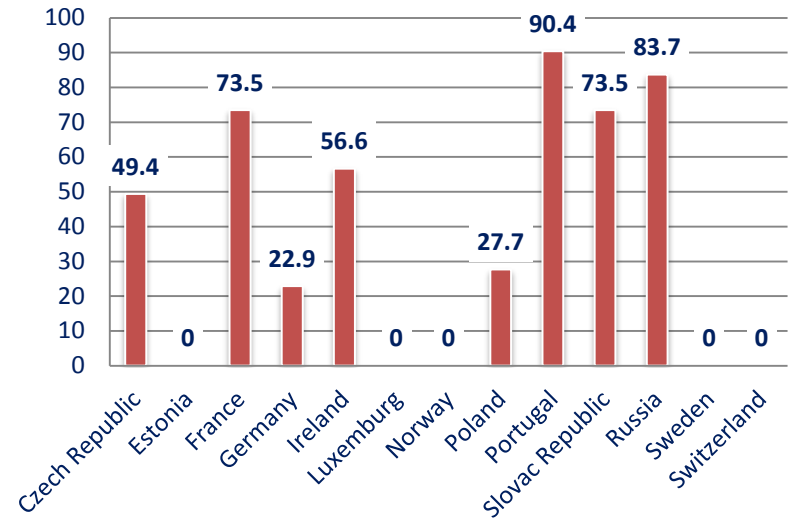


Impact of workforce shortages on access to LTC

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



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



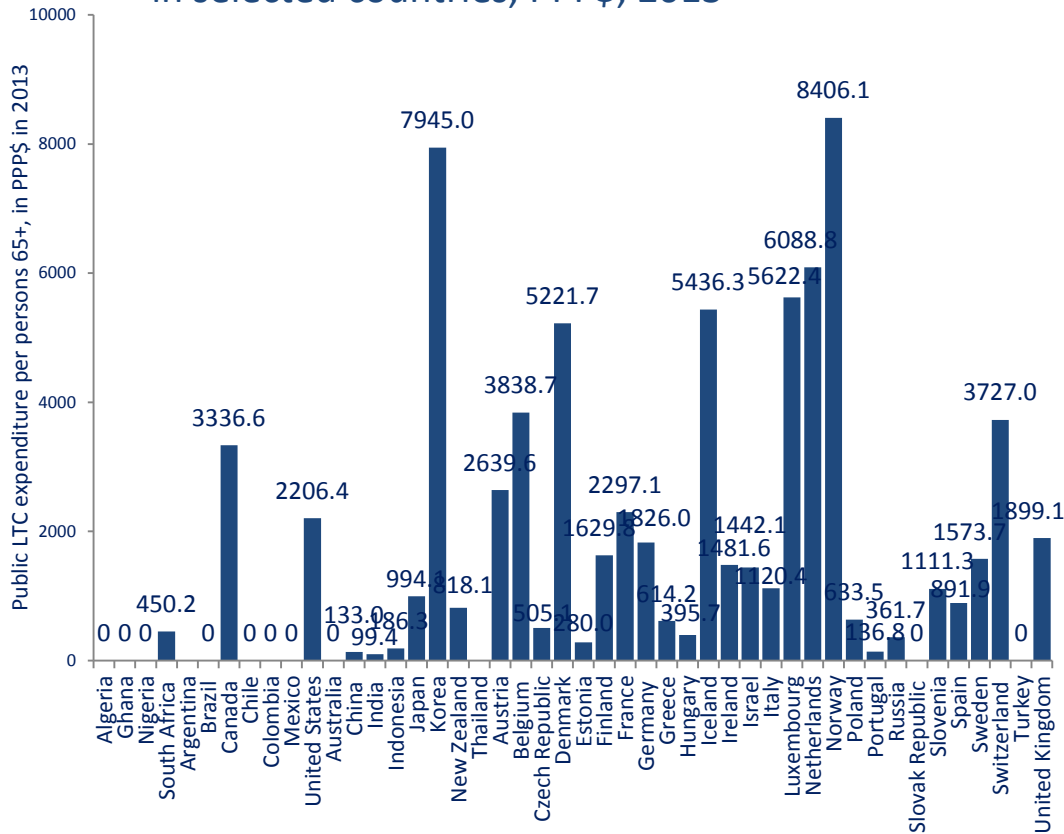
*Threshold: 4.2 LTC workers per 100 persons 65+

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

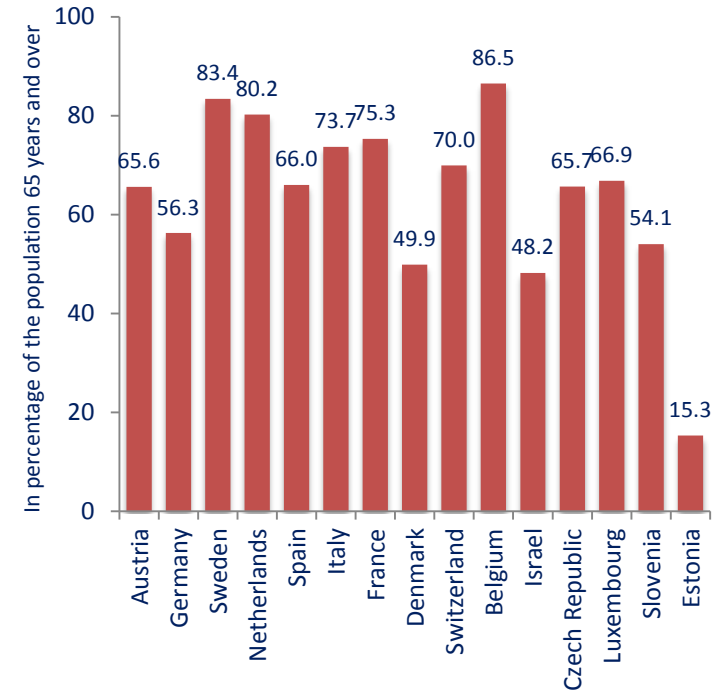


Solidarity in financing and affordability of LTC services

Public expenditure on LTC per persons 65+ in selected countries, PPP\$, 2013



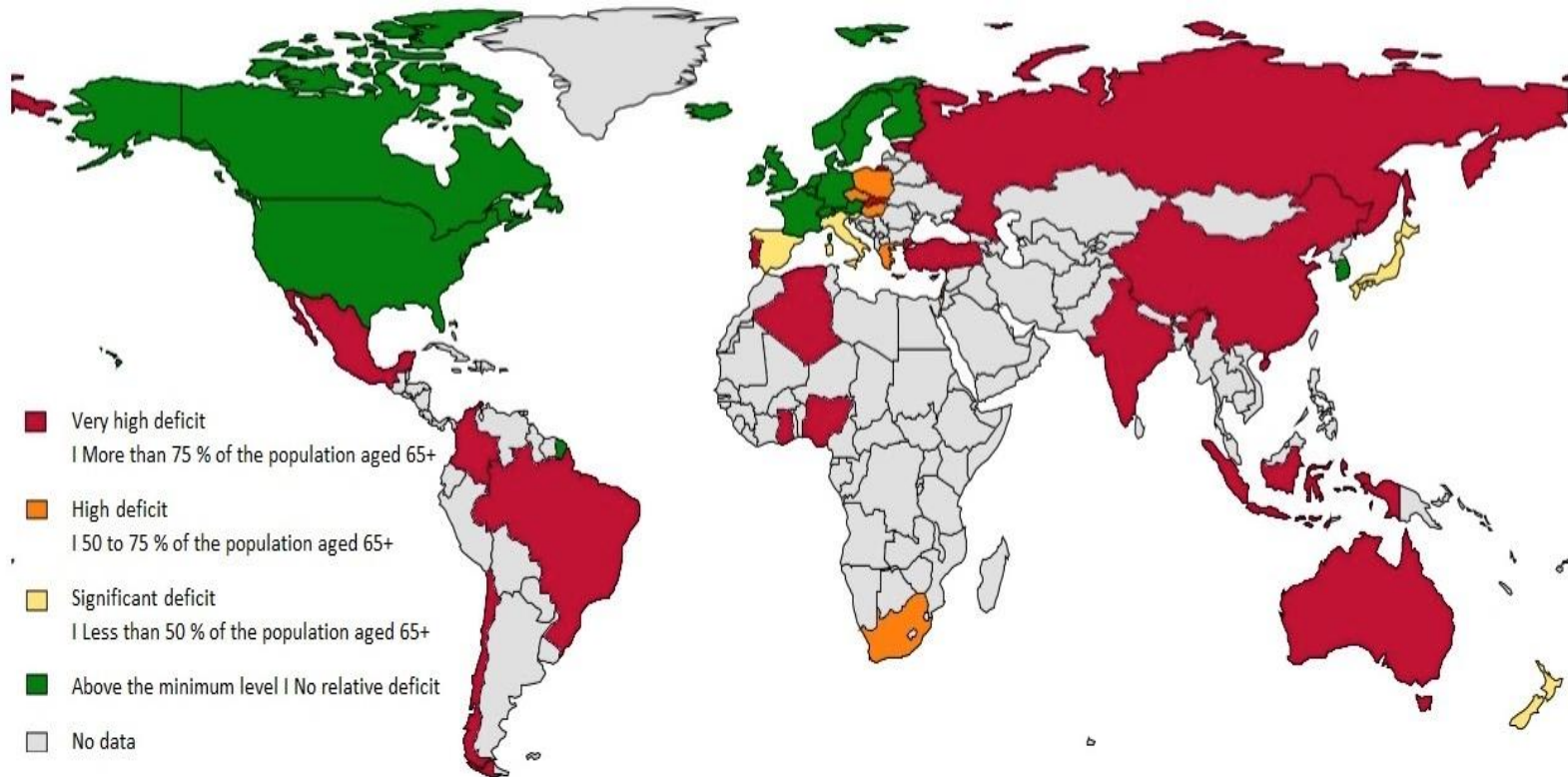
Share of households 65+ experiencing out- of-pocket expenditure



Sources: OECD 2013; World Bank 2015 (population data 2013)



Population 65 + excluded due to deficits in public expenditure (threshold in 2015: 1461.8 PPP\$ per person aged 65+)



Source: ILO estimates 2015; OECD, 2013; World Bank, 2015 (population data and national accounts in 2013)



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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