



New Webinar Series

Panorama of Aging and Long-Term Care

@BIDgente

Presented by:



Nadin Medellín

Inter-American Development Bank
Social Protection and Health Division



Marco Stampini

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Social Protection and Health Division

Moderator: Pablo Ibararán

Before we start...



40 minutes



15 minutes



Questions
via chat

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#aging



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Panorama



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WEBINAR



There will be more
older adults with
functional dependence in
Latin America and the Caribbean.
How to be prepared?

Presented by **Nadín Medellín** and **Marco Stampini**

FEBRUARY 25 - 2020 | 1:30 PM EST

@BIDgente

Latin America and the Caribbean is the fastest-aging region in the world

In **2085** > **1** in **3** people will be over **65**

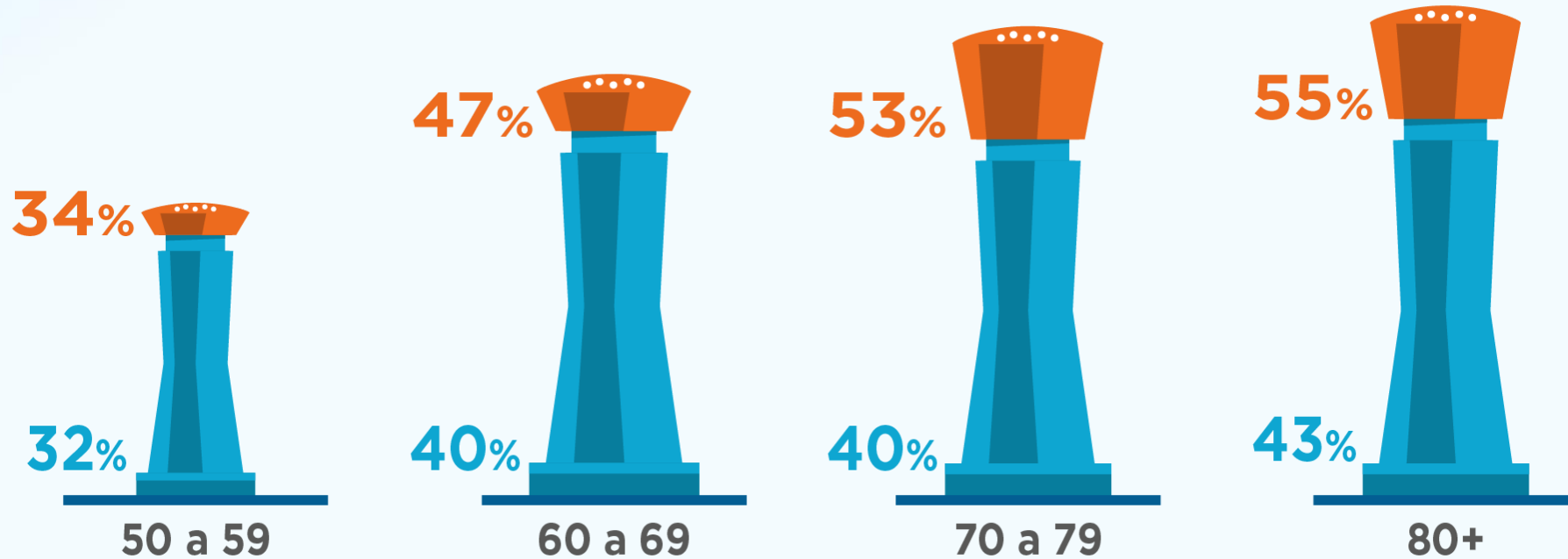




Chronic diseases are on the rise



Hypertension en Mexico



Rise in care dependence



.....

Difficulties with
daily activities

.....



.....

Extended
duration

.....



.....

Need of
help from
others

.....



Care dependence

8 MILLIONS
in 2015



.....
12% among **60+** individuals
27% among those **80+**
.....

>> 27 MILLIONS
in 2050





**Market for
long-term care
practically
non-existent**





In the region, only about
0.5% of older adults
live in nursing homes /
assisted living facilities



only
0.5%
in nursing homes

In **Mexico** in **2015**,
among **older adults**
who received **care** at home,
only **2.6%** paid for the **service**





Claudia Casarino "The inside series" 2003. Colección de Arte del BID.

Families provide care

Family long-term care is insufficient

In **Mexico** in **2015**,
1 in every **4** older adults
with severe care dependence
didn't receive any **long-term care**

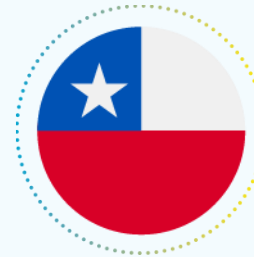
25%
without support



The burden falls on women



Percentage of **caregivers**
who are **women**



70

CHILE



85

COLOMBIA



80

COSTA RICA

with major
employment effects

✦ **Women** who **provide care** compared to
those who **do not**

Reduction in
employment rate
in percentage points



10

CHILE



14

COLOMBIA



16

COSTA RICA

Double workload

▼ in weekly hours
worked (conditional on working)



-2



-3



-2

^ in weekly hours
of work and caregiving
(conditional on working)

+14

CHILE

+6

COLOMBIA

+4

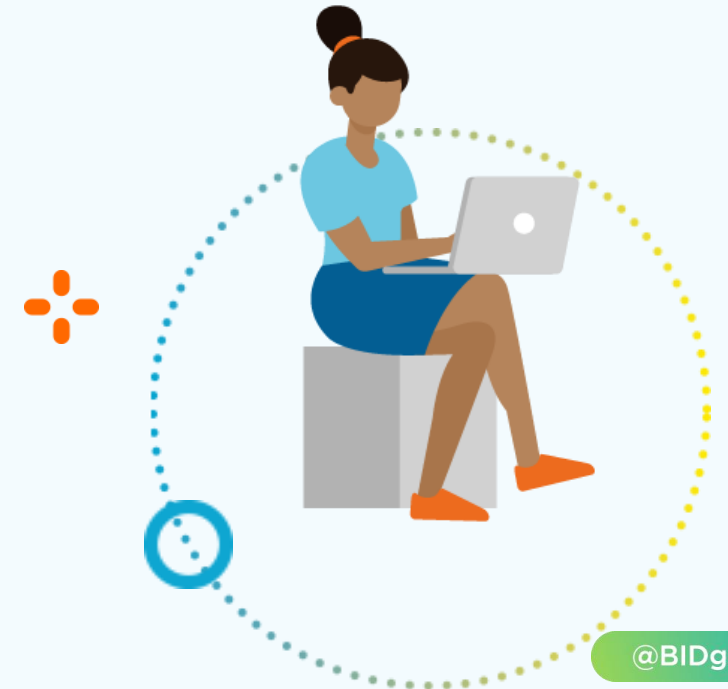
COSTA RICA

3 trends

+ older dependents

- children

+ work by women







1

How do countries
design a long-term
care system?



2

What are the
countries in the
region doing?



3

How much would a
long-term care system
cost?



4

Where should we
start?



**Who to provide long-term
care services to**



**Which services to
provide**



**How to finance
care services**



**How do countries
design a long-term
care system?**



**How to ensure
quality care**

Level of care dependence

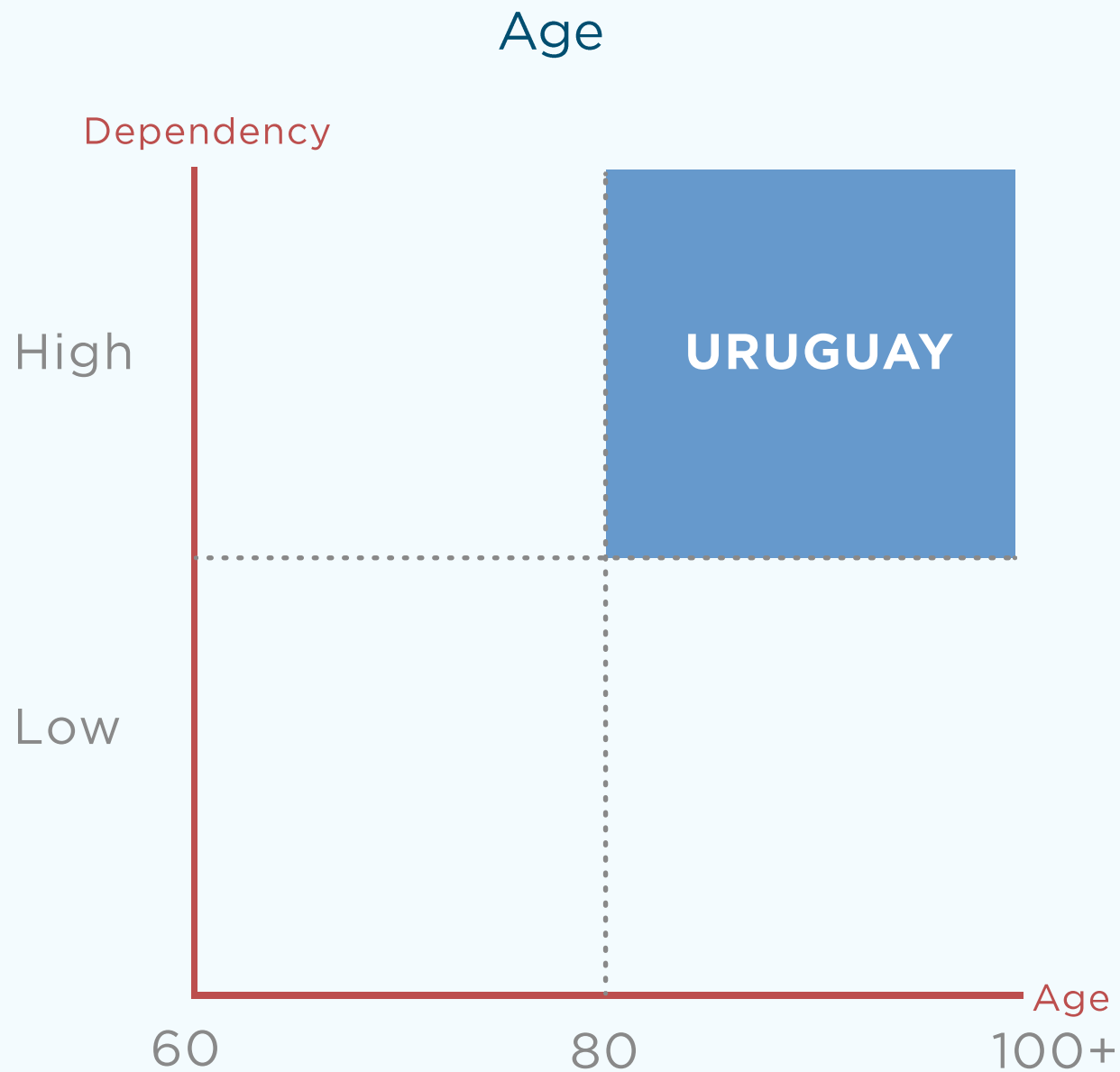


Eligibility

Activities of daily living	Weight			
	Age group			
	3 to 6 years	7 to 10 years	11 to 17 years	18 and more
Self-feeding	22.4	18.3	18.3	16.8
Toilet hygiene	20.3	16.1	16.1	14.8
Showering	12.1	9.6	9.6	8.8
Grooming and other personal hygiene	0	3.2	3.2	2.9
Dressing	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.9
Maintaining health	0	3.2	3.2	2.9
Change body posture	12.1	11	11	9.4
Functional mobility indoors	16.8	13.4	13.4	12.3
Functional mobility outdoors	0	12.3	12.3	12.2
Cleaning and maintaining the house	0	0	0	8
Decision making	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100



Eligibility





Eligibility

Income





Mix of services



Residential care
settings



Home care



Adult day
centers



Telecare



Services for
caregivers





Mix of services

in kind



in cash



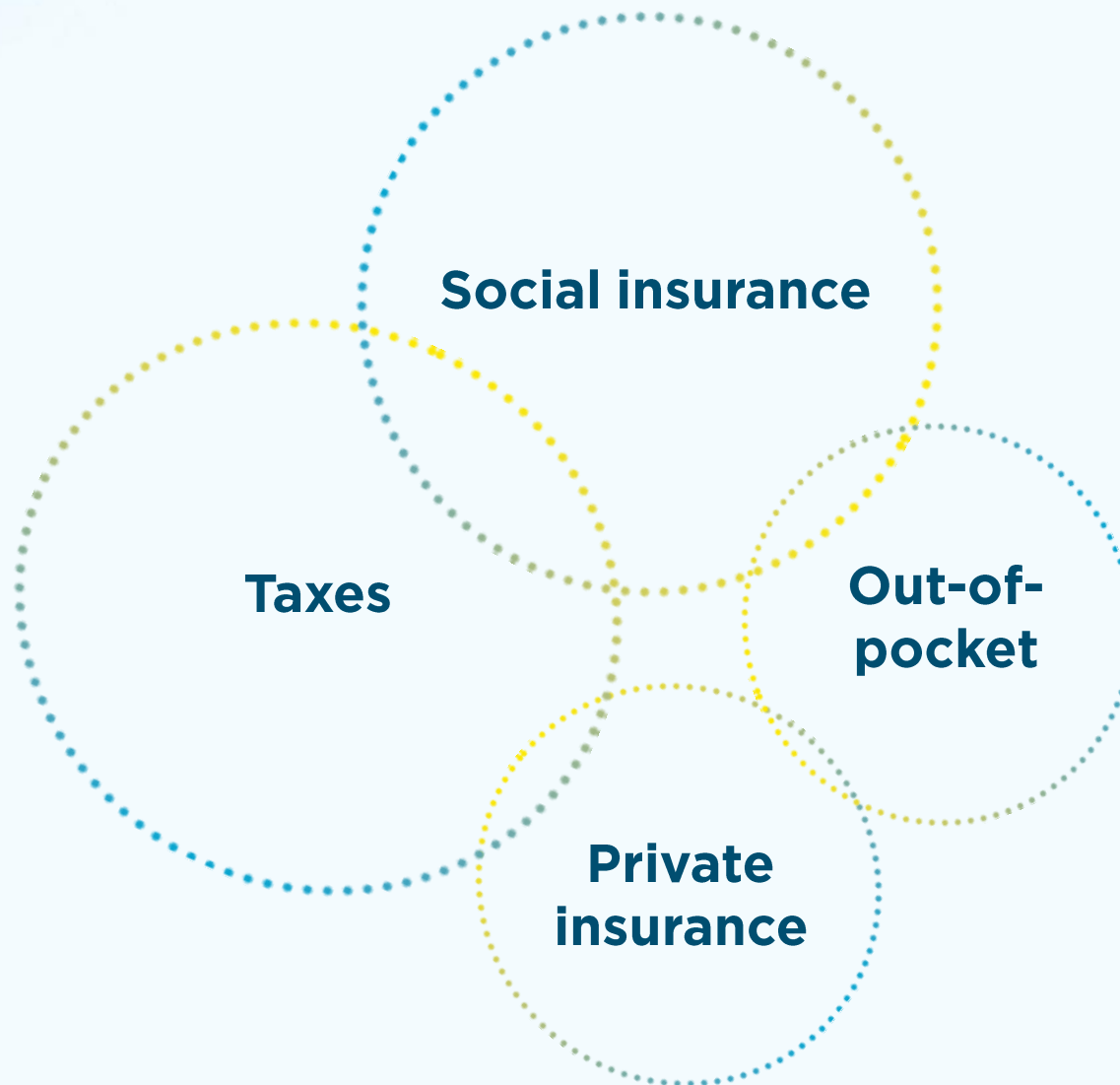
conditional



unconditional

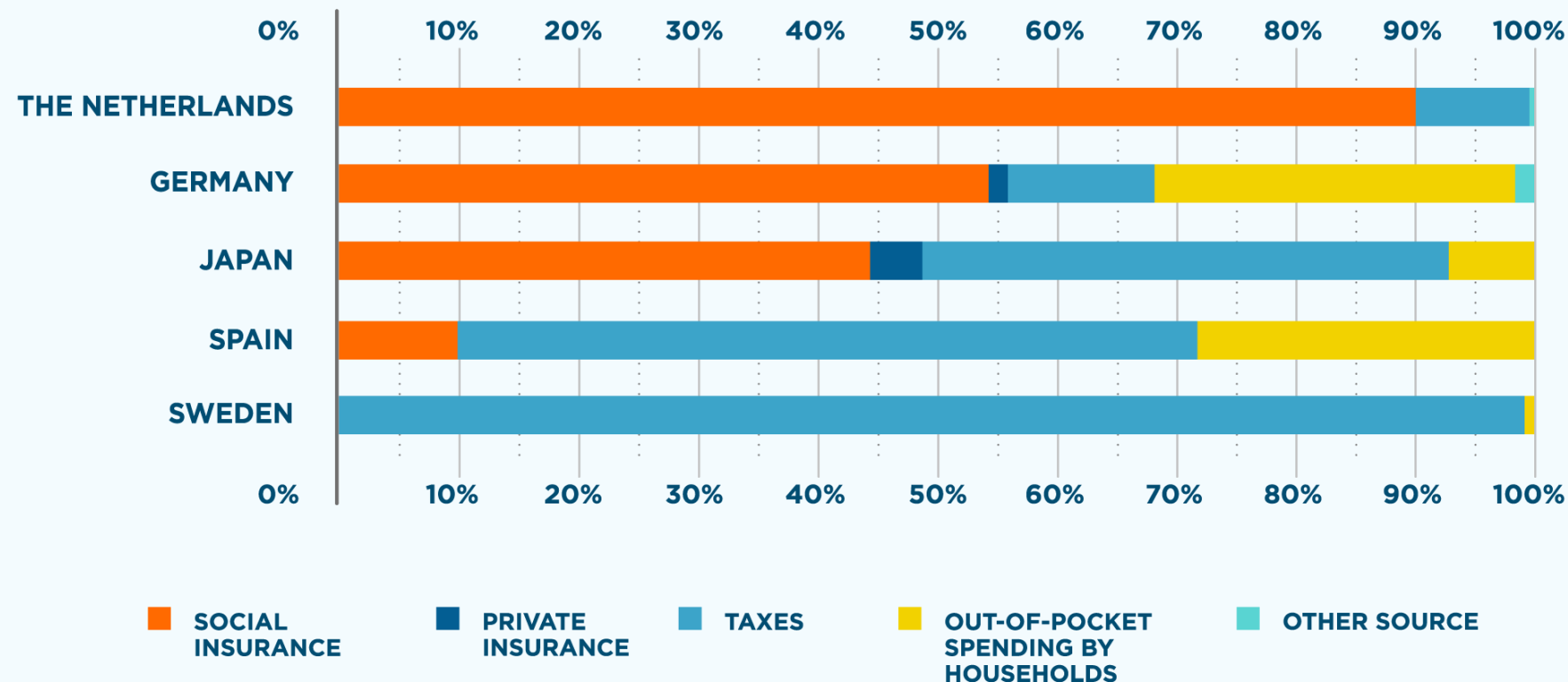


**Funding
mechanism**





Funding mechanism



Social Insurance

General Taxation

Difficult to evade
(mandatory
contributions)

Broader tax
base

Predictable
resources

Less predictable funds

Limited coverage

Universal coverage



**Funding
mechanism**



**Funding
mechanism**

Private insurance

< 2%

except
Belgium and
Japan

Out-of-pocket



**Funding
mechanism**





**Regulation and
quality control**



- ✓ Promotion
- ✓ Regulation
- ✓ Supervision



Training and other human
resource policies



Regulate and monitor
service quality



Training and other
human resource
policies



Regulation and
quality control

communication

motivation

**conflict
resolution**

**planning
skills**



Regulating and
monitoring quality

Infrastructure
standards

caregiver
support
ratio

minimum
training

licences and
certifications

inspections



Regulation and
quality control



1

How do countries
design a long-term
care system?



2

What are the
countries in the
region doing?



3

How much would a
long-term care system
cost?



4

Where should we
start?

..... ✦

Countries in the **region**
are starting to build
national long-term-care systems
(Uruguay is the first)

✦



What are the **countries** in the region doing?



Uruguay

- » National system
- » Eligibility based on care dependence and age
- » Financed through general taxation and complemented by out-of-pocket payments



Sistema
de **Cuidados**

What are the **countries** in the region doing?

- » National system
- » Eligibility based on level of dependence, age, income and family support
- » Financed through social insurance



Argentina



What are the **countries** in the region doing?



Chile

- » 20 municipalities out of 346
- » Eligibility based on level of care dependence, age and income
- » Funded through general taxation





1

How do countries
design a long-term
care system?



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What are the
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region doing?



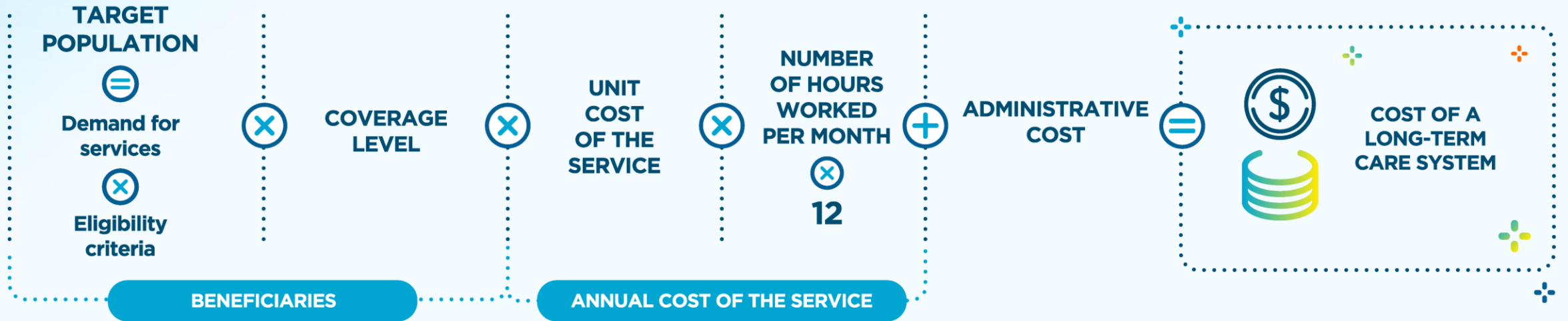
3

How much would a
long-term care system
cost?



4

Where should we
start?



**Tool coming soon
in Panorama**

 An elderly woman with short white hair is sitting at a table, eating from a white bowl with a blue rim. She is holding a spoon to her mouth and has a small piece of food in her hand. She is wearing a colorful, patterned blouse. The background is a light blue wall with a white lace curtain.

OECD countries
invest **1.7%** of GDP

A basic **system**
would cost between
0.2 - 0.5%
of the **GDP** in **LAC**



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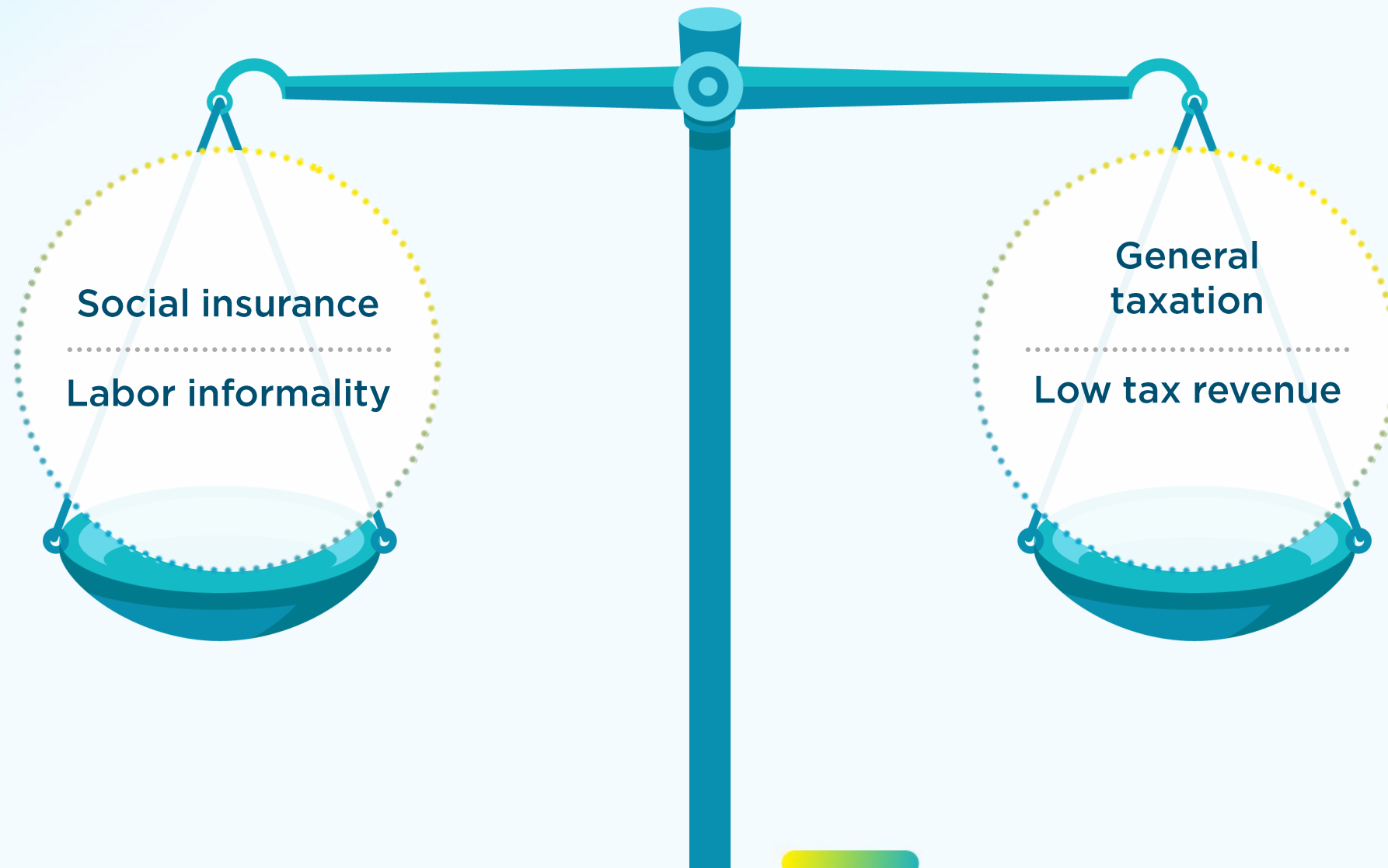


4

Where should we
start?



**for the expansion
of long-term care**





Use **mixed** funding
to implement
a **single system**

Also younger persons can be care dependent

Costa Rica	18-59	60-79	80+
Prevalence of care dependence	5%	12%	28%
Persons with care dependence	54%	31%	15%



✦ Select **beneficiaries** based
on the level of **care dependence**
(not their age) ✦



» People prefer to age
at **home**

» Family-provided care
is **insufficient**

» Family caregivers
are **overburdened**



+ **Expand home care services**
(not nursing homes) +

- ✦ Cash transfers have important **advantages...**
- ✦ But they can reinforce traditional unequal **gender** norms and limit **market** growth



Transfers should be
linked to the
purchase of services

+ (avoid untied cash transfers)





✦ **Train human resources
and establish
quality standards** ✦

Formal jobs



95%



jobs to
women



Leverage the
private sector
to generate
formal employment

Start **now**

- ✦ For the **rights** and **quality of life** of **older adults**
- ✦ For **gender equity**
- ✦ For the **sustainability** of the **healthcare system**



Panorama of Aging and Long-Term Care

REGIONAL INDICATORS

TECHNICAL RESEARCH

DEPENDENCY CALCULATOR





Thank You

@BIDgente



Questions & Answers

NEXT WEBINAR



Person-centered
long-term care

The experience of the Basque Country

Presented by Mayte Sancho

17 April 2020 | 10:00 AM (EST)

@BIDgente

