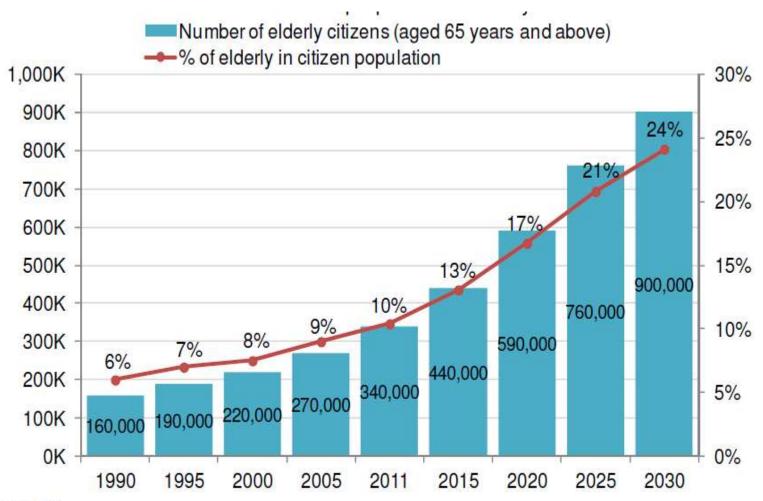


Long-Term Care in Singapore

Challenges and Learning Points

Ministry of Health (Singapore)

Ageing – Our Demographic Challenge



Source: DOS

By 2030, about one in five residents would be 65 years or older

Seniors greater care needs

Total number of seniors who are semi/non-ambulant			
	2010*	2030	
Age 65 to 69	4,920	12,784	
Age 70 to 74	7,459	20,437	
Age 75 to 79	10,144	29,513	
Age 80 to 84	10,038	30,946	
Age 85 and above	12,022	38,245	
Total	44,583	131,925	

The estimated number of elderly Singaporeans aged 65 and above who may require assistance with mobility and other activities of daily living is expected to **nearly triple** between 2010 and 2030.

* Source: Census 2010

Yet we have fewer people to support our seniors

Year	Elderly Citizen	Citizens in working-age band of 20-64 years of age	
1970	İ	ŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤ	13.5
2000	İ	††††††	8.4
2011	İ	†††††	6.3
2015	İ	††††	4.8
2020	İ	ŤŤŤÍ	3.6
2025	İ	ŤŤÍ	2.6
2030	İ	ŤŤ	2.1

Declining Old-Age Support Ratio

Source: Department of Statistics

By 2030, only 2.1 working adults would be supporting per elderly citizen

The old age support ratio (OASR) is defined as the number of working adults between the age of 20 and 64 years old to every senior (65 years and above)

Aged Sector Development

Care Options for Seniors by 2020

	No Impairment (Cat 1)	Mild Impairment (Cat 2)	Moderate Impairment (Low Cat 3)	Severe Impairment (High Cat 3 and 4)
No Caregiver Support			Nursing l Home-ba	nome ased services
Low Caregiver Support	Active Ageing Supported by Senior Activity Centres	Senior Group Homes FDWs, supported by community and home care		
High Caregiver Support		Family member / FDW with home care		

Taking a Patient-Centric View to Long Term Care

- "Home first" development of home and centre-based care continues to be our key strategic objective
 - Seniors desire to remain in the community even as they grow frail
 - Caregiver support is key to enable this vision
- <u>Integration of care</u> under one roof to enhance convenience to seniors and caregivers
 - Day care centres offer both health and social care to clients
 - Developing nursing homes as eldercare hubs that provide care even for community-dwelling seniors

Vision in Long Term care

 How do we ensure <u>Accessibility</u>, <u>Quality</u> & <u>Affordability</u> of care, to meet the spectrum of needs of our seniors?

Accessibility

 Increase capacity of services to meet growing demand

Quality

Work with industry to develop care standards

Affordability

 Give seniors peace of mind and longer-term financial protection

Enhancing Accessibility of Care

 Current landscape – mixture of residential and nonresidential services

Service	Details	Current Capacity	Target Capacity by 2020
Centre-based	Day care services for seniors	2,800 day places	6,200 day places (120% increase)
Home-based	Care services for home-bound	5,300 home places	10,000 home places (88% increase)
Residential - Nursing Home	Residential care for seniors who cannot be supported in community; tend to be bedridden	9,700 beds	17,000 beds (75% increase)

Supporting Ramp Up in Capacity

- Nursing Homes / Senior Care Centres
 - Build-Own-Lease model: Government pays for the capital cost of developing new aged care facilities, and then tender out to the best operator who can offer quality care at affordable prices.
 - Reduce financial burden for operators who want to expand capacities

- Home Care
 - Funding support to providers to meet manpower needs

Enhancing Quality of Care

- There are current NH standards established, but we want to:
 - Expand scope of requirements
 - Have greater focus on care processes & outcomes
- Recent developments
 - Enhanced Standards for Nursing Homes (ENHS)
 - Guidelines for Centre-Based and Home Care Services
- Standards are co-developed with the industry; public is also consulted
- Supporting schemes such as training programmes to help providers achieve these standards

We are enhancing affordability to give seniors peace of mind

- Significantly enhanced Government-funded ILTC subsidies in 2012
 - Tiered subsidies for different means-tested income tiers
 - Cover bottom two-third households
- Make home and community care more financially attractive than residential care
 - Higher subsidies for non-residential ILTC services
- Eldershield
 - Severe disability insurance scheme
 - Monthly payout of \$300/\$400 for seniors with >3 ADLs

Subsidies for	Singapore Citizens	Permanent Residents
Home and Community-Based Services (Non-Residential Services)	Up to 80%	Up to 55%
Subsidised Wards in Community Hospitals	Up to 75%	Up to 50%
Residential Services (except Community Hospitals)	Up to 75%	Up to 50%

Stepping up efforts to develop manpower

Development of manpower is important to support the ramp up in service capacity

'Right Number'

Recruit more manpower through central employment schemes, scholarships,
 reaching out to mid-career professionals and retired nurses who want to return to practice.

'Right Skill'

Provide scholarships, study awards and subsidised training programmes

'Right Pay'

 Provide funding for LTC providers to pay their staff wages that are competitive with the market

'Right Use'

Provide funding to redesign their jobs for greater efficiency and effectiveness.

Summary

- Role of the Government in catalysing <u>accessibility</u>, <u>quality</u> and <u>affordability</u> of long term care
 - Accessibility: e.g. Build-Own-Lease approach for new developments
 - Quality: e.g. development of interpretation guide for enhanced standards, to help sector understand how these standards can be implemented; customised and subsidised programmes for the sector also available for providers who want to improve themselves
 - Affordability: subsidies for two thirds of resident households to ensure affordability of long-term care services for seniors who need it

