Universal Health Coverage and Population Ageing

John Beard
Extra years of life after age 65, UK, 1991-2011

Men (4.7 extra years)

Women (4.1 extra years)

Source: Kingston et al, The Lancet 2017
Extra years of life after age 65, UK, 1991-2011

Men (4.7 extra years)

Women (4.1 extra years)

Source: Kingston et al, The Lancet 2017
Extra years of life after age 65, UK, 1991-2011

Men (4.7 extra years)

Women (4.1 extra years)

Source: Kingston et al, The Lancet 2017
Projected increase number of people 65+ and percentage increase


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Increase 2015-2025</th>
<th>Increase 2015-2035</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1,170,000 (17.5%)</td>
<td>2,747,000 (41%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low dependency</td>
<td>885,000 (24.8%)</td>
<td>2,014,000 (56.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium dependency</td>
<td>190,000 (27.4%)</td>
<td>426,000 (66.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High dependency</td>
<td>163,000 (25.1%)</td>
<td>400,000 (61.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care home beds needed</td>
<td>71,215 (32.3%)</td>
<td>189,000 (85.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Healthy Ageing - the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables wellbeing in older age."
Opportunities to foster Healthy Ageing
Commitment to action on *Healthy Ageing*

- Age-friendly environments
- Health systems aligned to the needs of older populations
- Systems for long-term care
- Better measurement, monitoring and research
Expenditure on ageing populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health systems</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Individual well-being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term care systems</td>
<td>Skills and knowledge</td>
<td>Workforce participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifelong learning</td>
<td>Mobility</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-friendly environments</td>
<td>Social connectivity</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship and investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>Financial security</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal dignity, safety and security</td>
<td>Social and cultural contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social cohesion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disease burden 2000 and development assistance

Source: Skirbekk 2017
Disease burden 2030 and development assistance

Source: Skirbekk 2017
Universal Health Coverage is essential but what is it? How to get there??
Universal Health Coverage is essential but what is it? How to get there??

Health care: goal of integrated systems to provide chronic care as close as possible to the older person
Health care costs by age relative to country average, EU

Source: Health Expenditures by Disease and Conditions (HEDIC) 2016
UK "Dependency" Projections

% of population in age groups with remaining life expectancy ≤15 years
- Old age dependency ratio (%)
- Old age dependency ratio adjusted for pension age (%)
- Real elderly dependency ratio (%)

Source: Spijker and MacInnes, 2013
Universal Health Coverage is essential but what is it? How to get there?

- Health care – integrated systems to provide chronic care as close as possible to the older person.

- Long-term care – systems that support informal caregivers, regulate private providers, address inequities, provide high quality institutional care.
Enabling communities to look after themselves
Universal Health Coverage is essential but what is it? How to get there?

- Health care – integrated systems to provide chronic care as close as possible to the older person
- Long-term care – systems that support informal caregivers, regulate private providers, fill gaps for needy
- Consensus on measures, better surveillance, more appropriate research
The **RIGHT** to contribute to and not be left behind by
It's not just the quantity

Population 20-65 by level of education (millions)

Source: Lutz et al 2005
Mortality and Development

Different demographic views
2000-2050

Source: Lutz et al 2008
Different demographic views
2000-2050

Source: Lutz et al 2008
Dependency or contribution?

Source: Lutz et al 2008
Income and consumption across the life course, South Korea

Per Capita Values, Local Currency (Thousands)

Source: NTA, Jon Cylus
Variations in how consumption over age 65 is financed in Europe

Source: NTA, Note: Negative shares (mainly for net private transfers) mean that older people give more financial assistance to others (e.g. to their children) than they receive.
A large share of tax revenues come from non-labour sources, OECD countries, 2015
Participation in paid employment and FTE informal caregiving among the 55+, selected European countries

Employed (55+)  Informal carers (FTEs)

Source: Jon Cylus analysis of ESS 2014
Contributions/Public Expenditure UK 2010

Total Expenditure (pensions, other welfare and healthcare) £136 billion.

Contributions
  taxation £45 billion
  other direct financial spending £10 billion
  social care/volunteering £76 billion
  social care/volunteering £44 billion

Net contribution £39 billion
  (£77 billion by 2030)

Source: Guillemard et al
Extra years of life after age 65, UK, 1991-2011

Extra years of life after age 65, UK, 1991-2011

Extra years of life after age 65, UK, 1991-2011