

G20 Health Ministers' Meeting Side Event  
AHWIN Forum

Achieving Healthy Aging in Asia: Envisioning Better Care for Older Adults

アジアにおける高齢者ケアを描く: あるべき健康長寿社会とは

Session 2: Who Will Be the Caregivers? Meeting the Growing Long-Term Care Needs in Asia

介護の担い手は誰か: 高まるアジアの介護人材ニーズ

17 October 2019 16:20~17:55

Mandarin Oriental Tokyo, Grand Ballroom

# Introductory Remarks

## 問題提起



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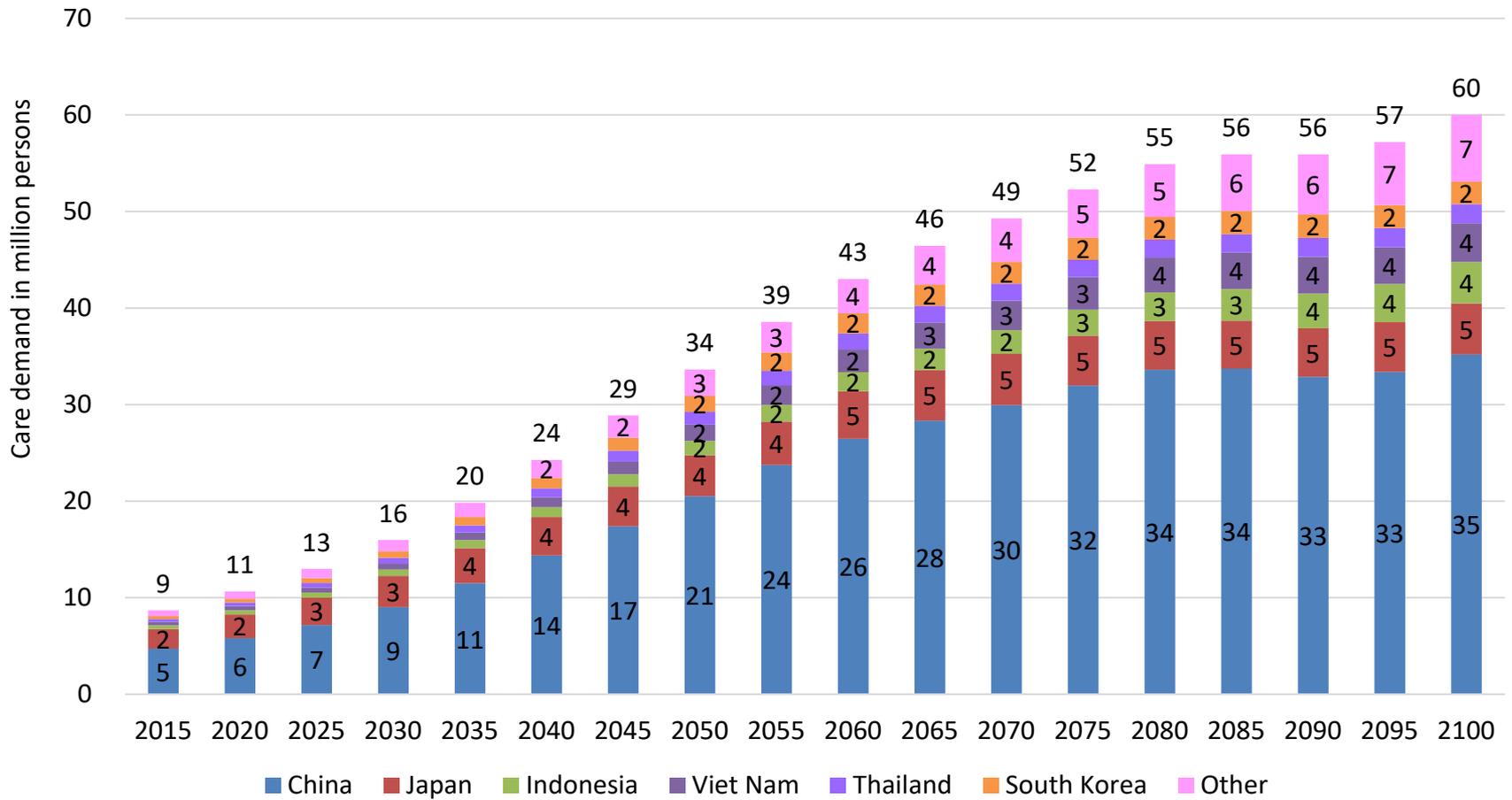
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo, Japan

# SDGs and long-term care-giver issues

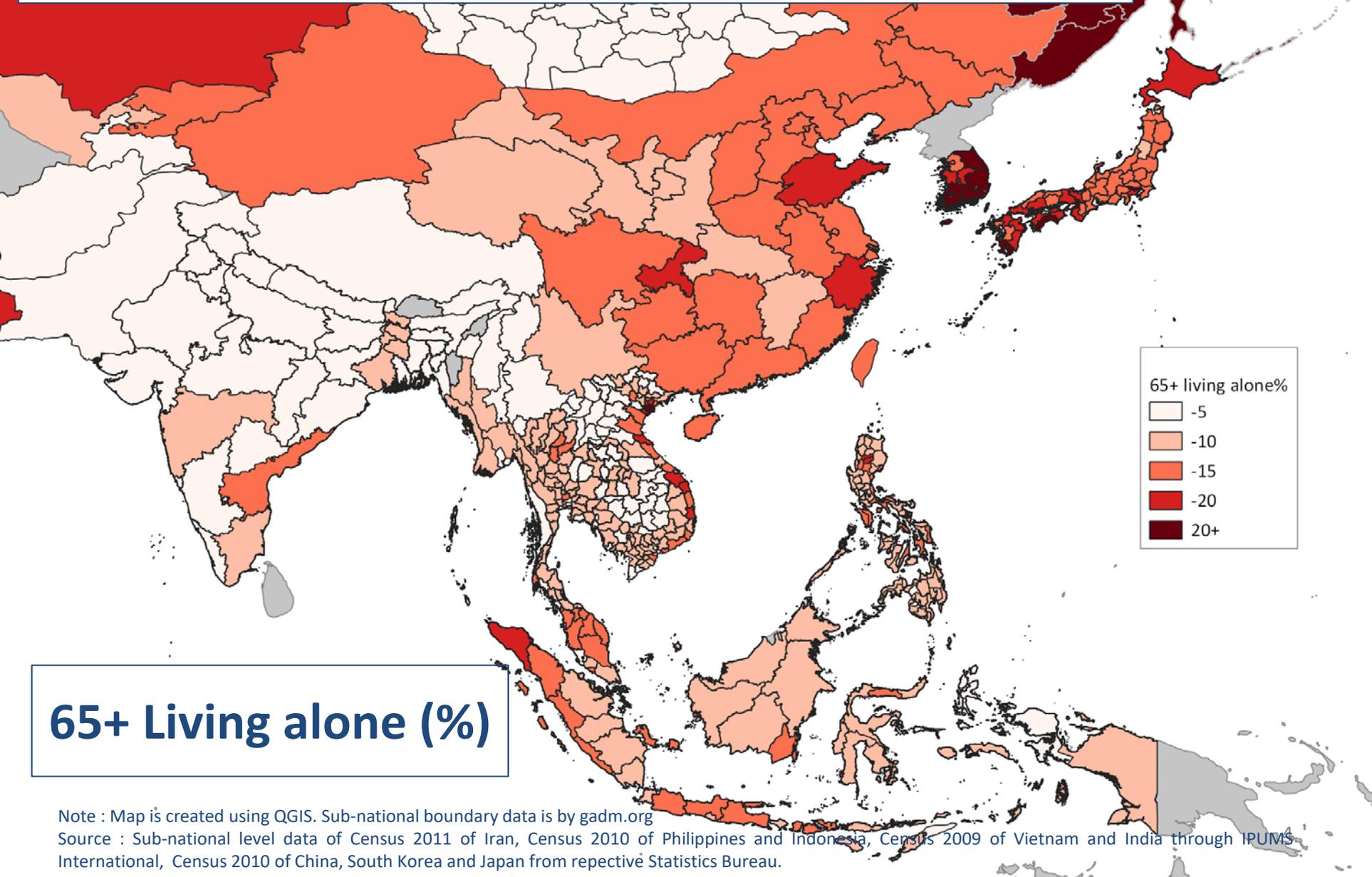


- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate **social protection systems** and measures for all
- 2.2 End all forms of **malnutrition**, ...and address the nutritional needs of ... older persons
- 3.4 Reduce ... non-communicable diseases... and promote mental health and **well-being**
- 3.8 Achieve **universal health coverage**...
- 5.4 Recognize and **value unpaid care** and domestic work
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including **migrant workers**...
- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of **violence**...

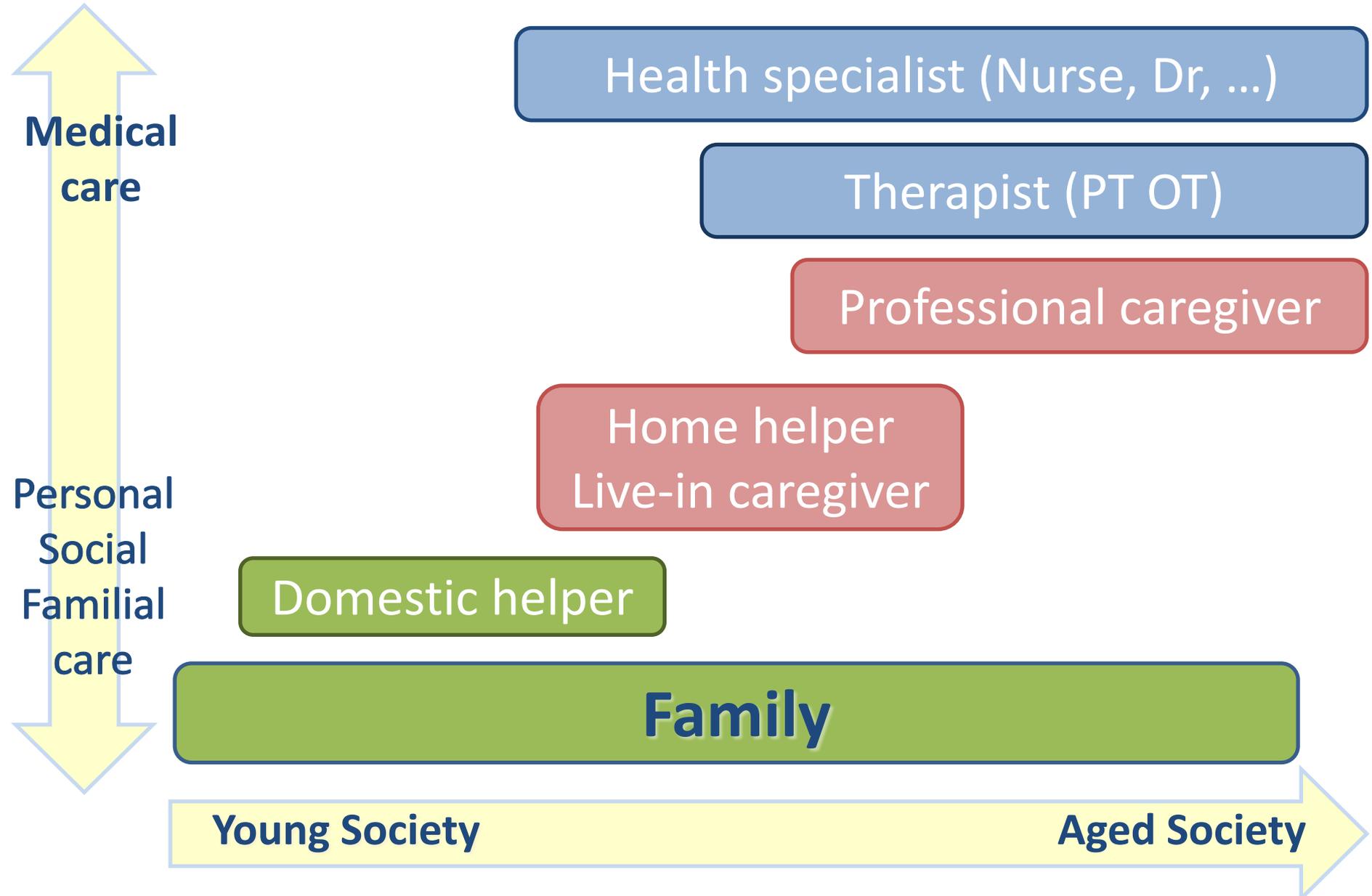
# Increasing care need in East and Southeast Asia



Family is the primary care-giver but burden is increasing and not negligible proportion of older persons living alone

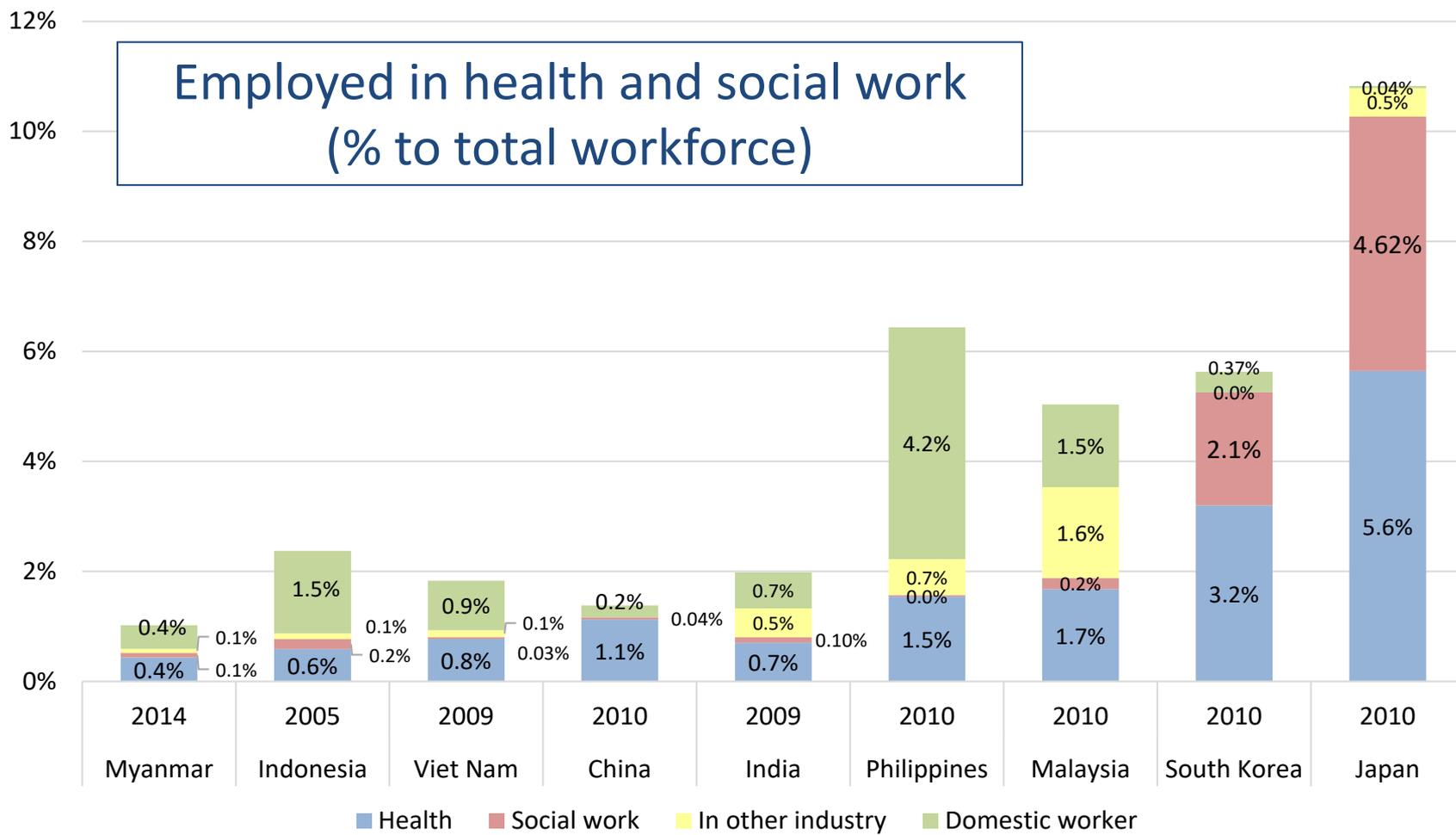


# Various players of elderly care



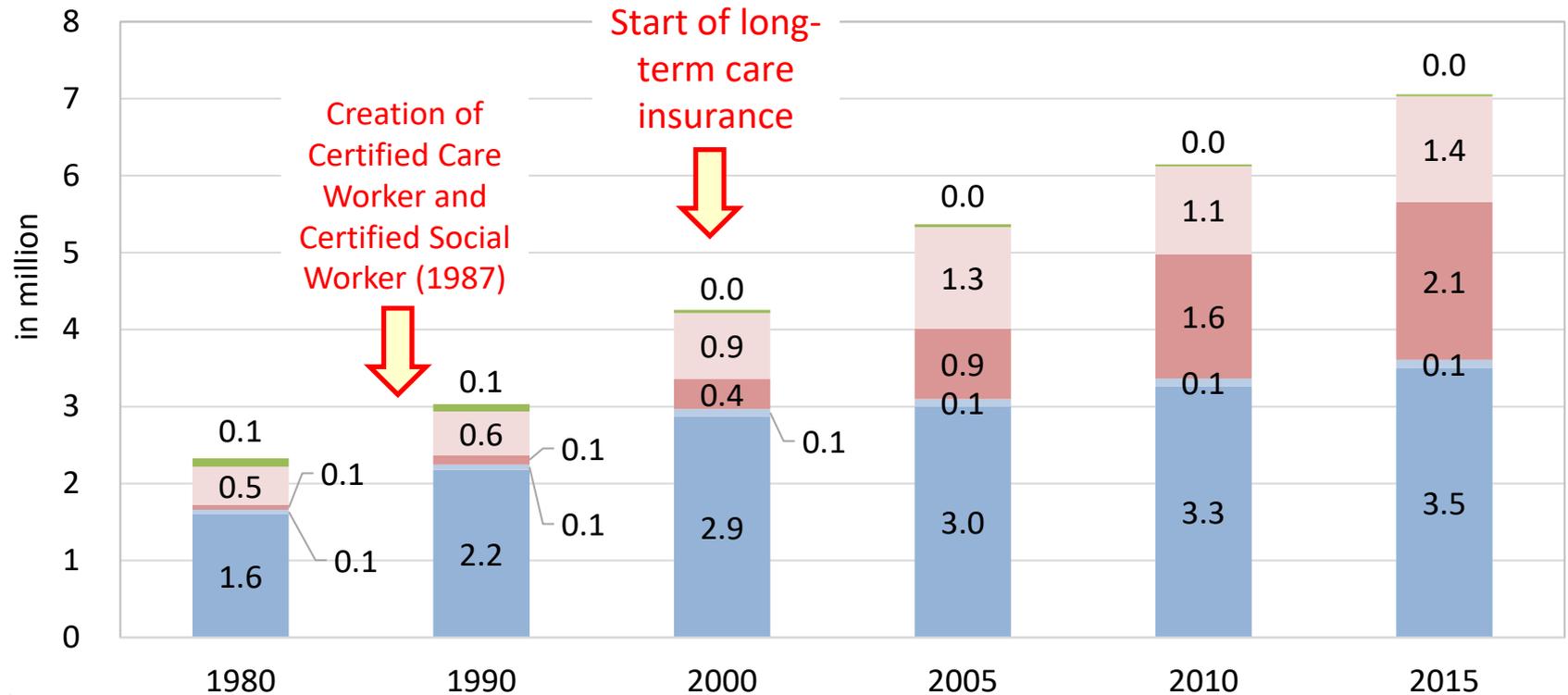
# Health and long-term care workforce as occupation

## *Health, social work, domestic helpers...*



Sources: Censuses of the Philippines and Viet Nam, SUPAS (sample survey) of Indonesia, Employment Survey of India through IPUMS International. Data of China, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, and South Korea are from the respective countries' census data; modified from Hayashi et al. (2019) <http://www.eria.org/publications/demand-and-supply-of-long-term-care-for-older-persons-in-asia/>

# Trend of number : employed in health, long-term care, social work, domestic helpers in Japan



Creation of Home Helper (1962)

- (Health) Medical
- (Health) Public health
- (Social) Long-term care
- (Social) Other than long-term care
- Domestic worker

# Different scenarios

- **China**

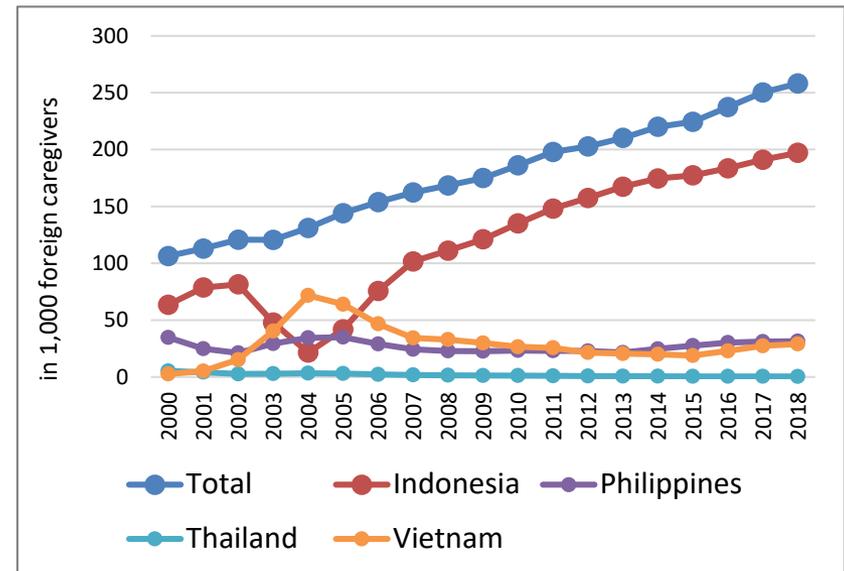
- O2O Smartphone-based caregiver dispatch >> 16.3% of 25.4 million domestic workers engaged in elderly care in 2016 (Ministry of Commerce of China, 2017)
- Suzhou city Gusu district LTC service delivery network using internet, operated by elderly care center

- **Taiwan, China**

- Live-in foreign caregiver
- Not perfect working condition (overwork, no holiday...) but foreign caregiver earns more, family pays less (Tsubota 2018).

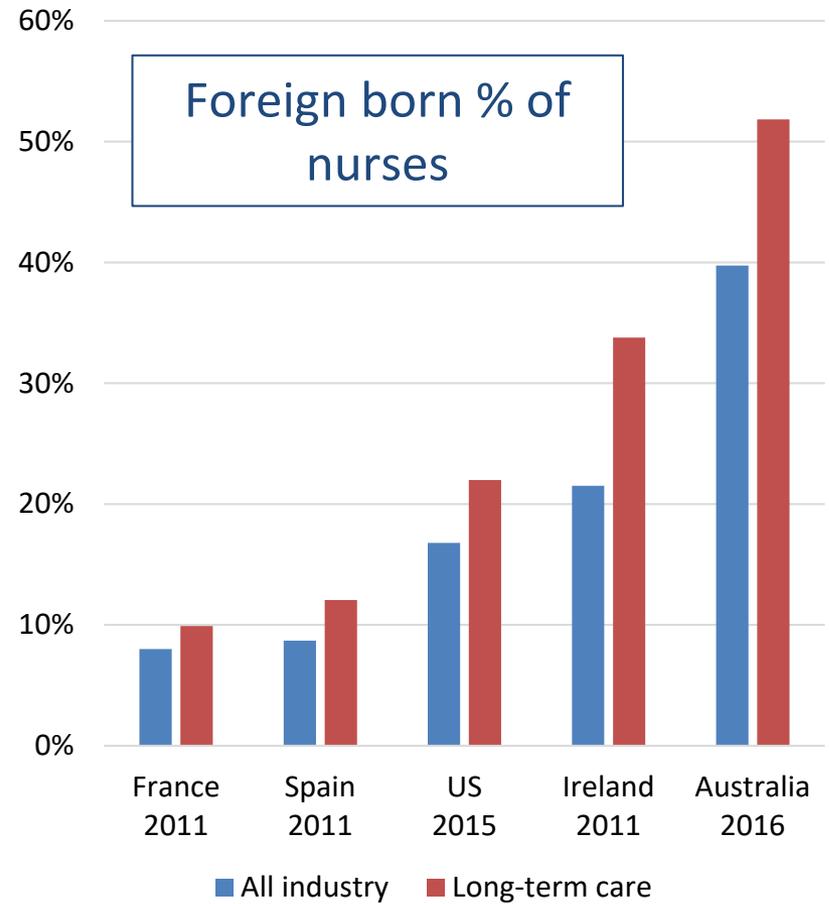
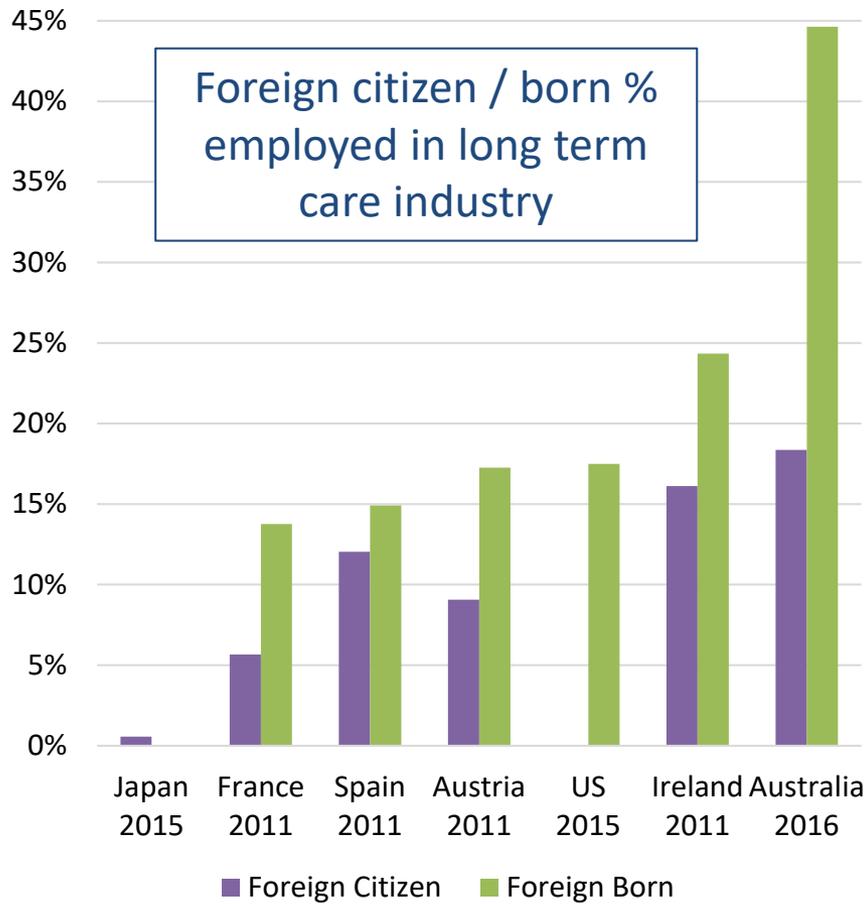
Source :

- Ministry of Commerce of China (2017), *2017 Report on Domestic Service Occupation Development in China* (in Chinese).
- Tsubota, Kunio (2018) "Who Pays the Cost and Who Receives the Benefit? Comparing Migration Policies for Care Workers in Japan and Taiwan" In: Reiko Ogawa et al.ed.'Gender, Care and Migration in East Asia', Palgrave Macmillan, pp.157-180
- Taiwan Ministry of Labor Database, <https://statdb.mol.gov.tw/>



# Brain gain or brain drain

## Better salary or skill wastage



# Key questions to discuss

- What types of elder care services are currently needed in Asia? What types of services are being provided successfully and what needs remain inadequately addressed?
- What types of skills or qualifications are caregiving personnel expected to have? To what extent are current training programs sufficient?
- How can the various players involved in caregiving, such as physicians, nurses, and caregivers, be better integrated within a framework to maximize the quality of elder care?
- How we can appropriately incorporate technology to the long-term care?
- How can elder care services support family caregivers? In the context of such services, how can technology contribute to satisfying some elder care needs?
- Can elder care personnel work effectively across country borders?