



The Long-Term Care System for the Elderly in Lithuania

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2013

•**LTC** is defined as the entirety of care and social services by which the care and social needs of a person are met and continuous comprehensive help and supervision by specialists are provided

(see the National Report on Lithuania on Social Protection and Social Inclusion Strategies, 2008–2010, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, 2008).

Overview of LTC system for Elderly in Lithuania

The social and health care services offered to the elderly are provided through:

- ❖ health care sector;
- ❖ social welfare system;
- ❖ private sector;
- ❖ non-governmental organizations.

The Philosophy of the LTC System for Elderly:

- to develop flexible forms of LTC provision at institutions, daycare centres and at home;
- to support informal LTC by: relatives, family members, neighbours, non-governmental organizations and volunteers;
- to increase the support provided in natural, family environments.

Assessment of Needs for LTC for Elderly in Social Sector

The eligibility criteria include:

- degree of dependence;
- need for services;
- income and the property of the individual.
- According to the scale used and scores determined, a person can be categorized as:**
- self-sufficient;
- partially self sufficient;
- dependent.

Assessment of Needs for LTC for Elderly in Health Care sector

- Long-term medical treatment with nursing services is available and based on health insurance;
- The special needs of disabled persons are assessed in relation to a certified list of health care conditions.

Available LTC Services within Health Care System

Nursing hospitals that offer:

- nursing care (in patient, out patient basis);
- follow-up treatment;
- medical rehabilitation;
- sanatorium treatment;
- palliative care.



Available LTC services within Health Care System

- **Permanent nursing** – for those elderly people, who require permanent care and whose physical and psychical impairments restrict their possibilities to orient, move, walk.
- **Home care** includes nursing and social care services, provided by health and social professionals.
- **Daycare centres**, but for no more than 8 hours per day and up to a maximum of 5 days per week.

Available LTC services in Social Care Institutions

- Social care institutions are available in all regions of Lithuania. The minimum duration of stay – 1 month.
- Services by social sector are provided to a person who by social problems - partially or completely lacks or lost the abilities to independently care for his/her life.

Funding related to LTC within Health Care System

- the compulsory health insurance fund;
- the state and territorial self-government budgets;
- EU structural funds;
- private financial resources;
- charity and other legitimate sources.

Funding related to LTC within Social System

- local self-governmental budgets;
- target subsidies of the central budget;
- personal income and their property , but no more than 80% of the person's income.

The need for LTC (demographic characteristics)

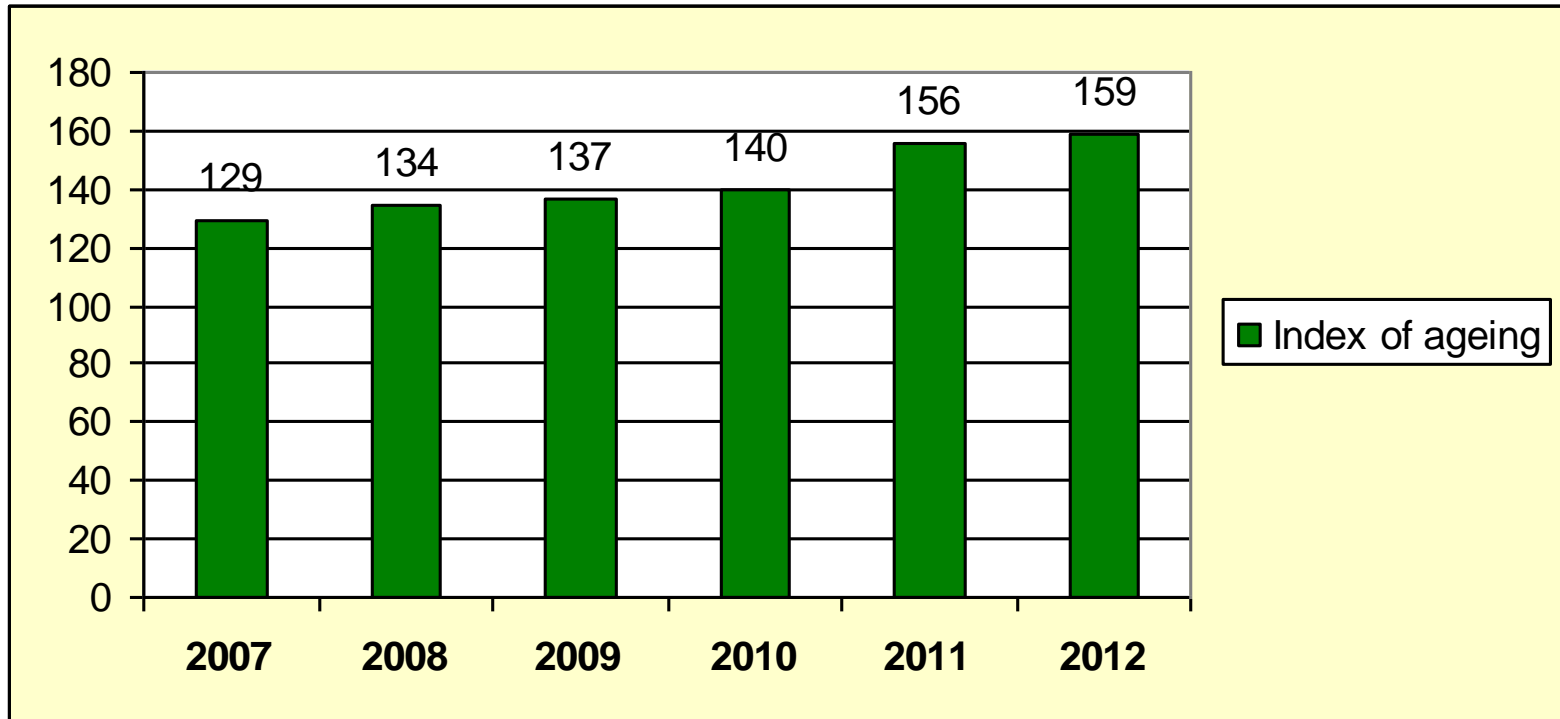
Table 1. Share of population 60 + (%)

<u>Year</u>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<u>Share of population 60+</u>	20,2	20,3	20,4	20,5	20,6	20,9	23,2	23,6

Source: Lithuanian national statistical office (Statistics Lithuania).

The Need for LTC (demographic characteristics)

Figure 1. Index of ageing by year (persons)



Ageing index - number of people aged 65 and over per 100 youths under age 15.

Source: Lithuanian national statistical office (Statistics Lithuania).

The Need for LTC (demographic characteristics)

Table 2. Selected demographic indicators, 2008–2060

	2007-08	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Life expectancy at age 65 (men)	13.1	13.4	14.9	16.3	17.7	19.0	20.3
Life expectancy at age 65 (women)	17.5	17.8	19.0	20.3	21.5	22.6	23.7
Life expectancy at birth (men)	65.9	66.6	69.8	72.8	75.6	78.1	80.4
Life expectancy at birth (women)	77.4	77.9	80.0	81.9	83.7	85.3	86.9

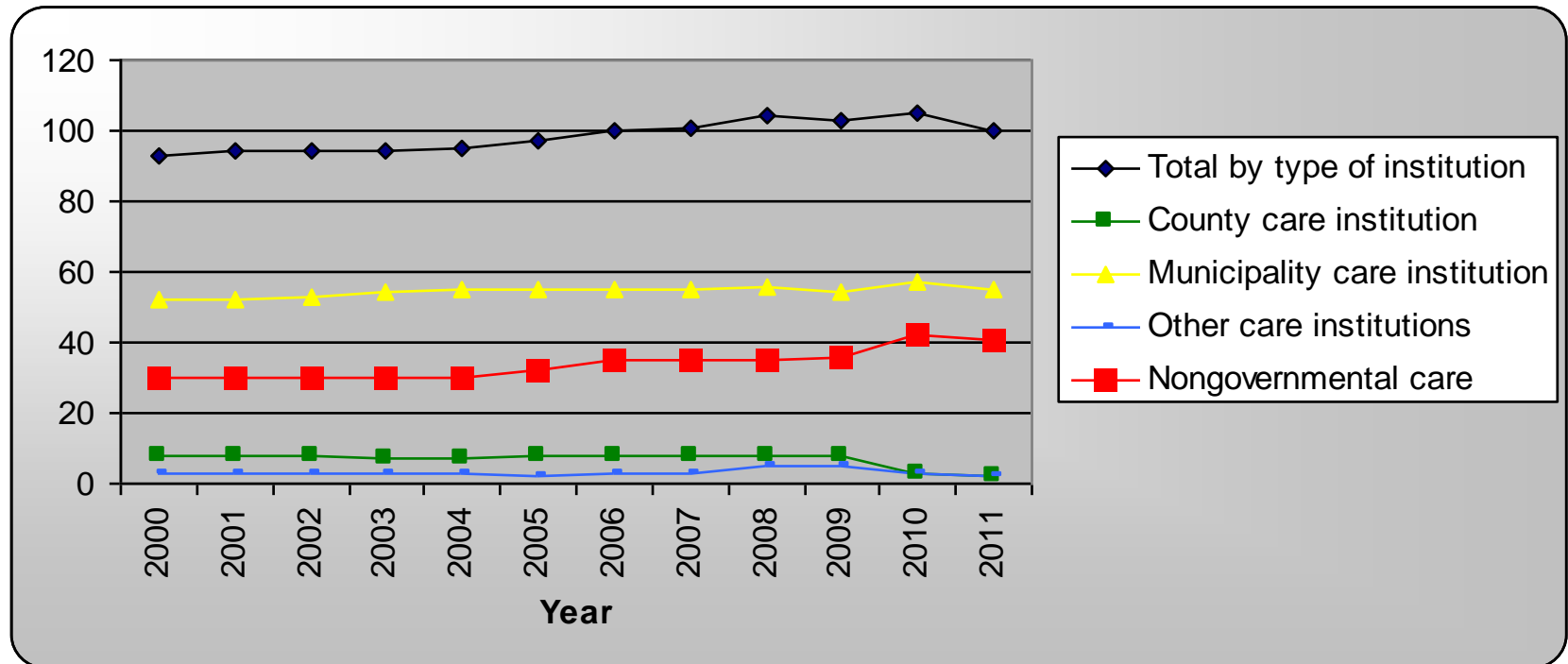
✓ The results of the EC survey on ageing (2009) indicate that life expectancy at birth will increase by 2060.

Source: European Commission (2009).

Demand and Supply of Formal and Informal Care

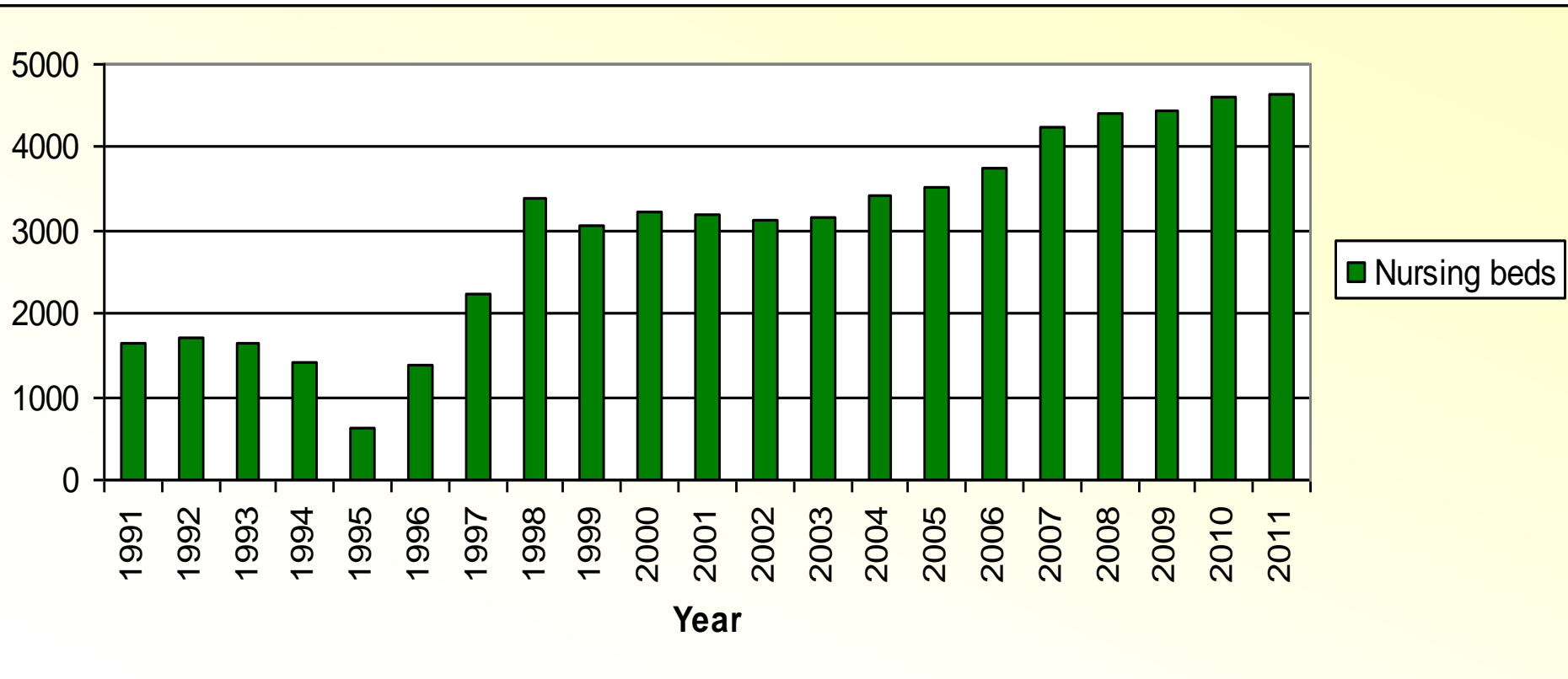
- The demand for LTC is approximated by the demographic and epidemiological structure of the population.

Figure 2. Number of care institutions for the elderly, by type of institution and year



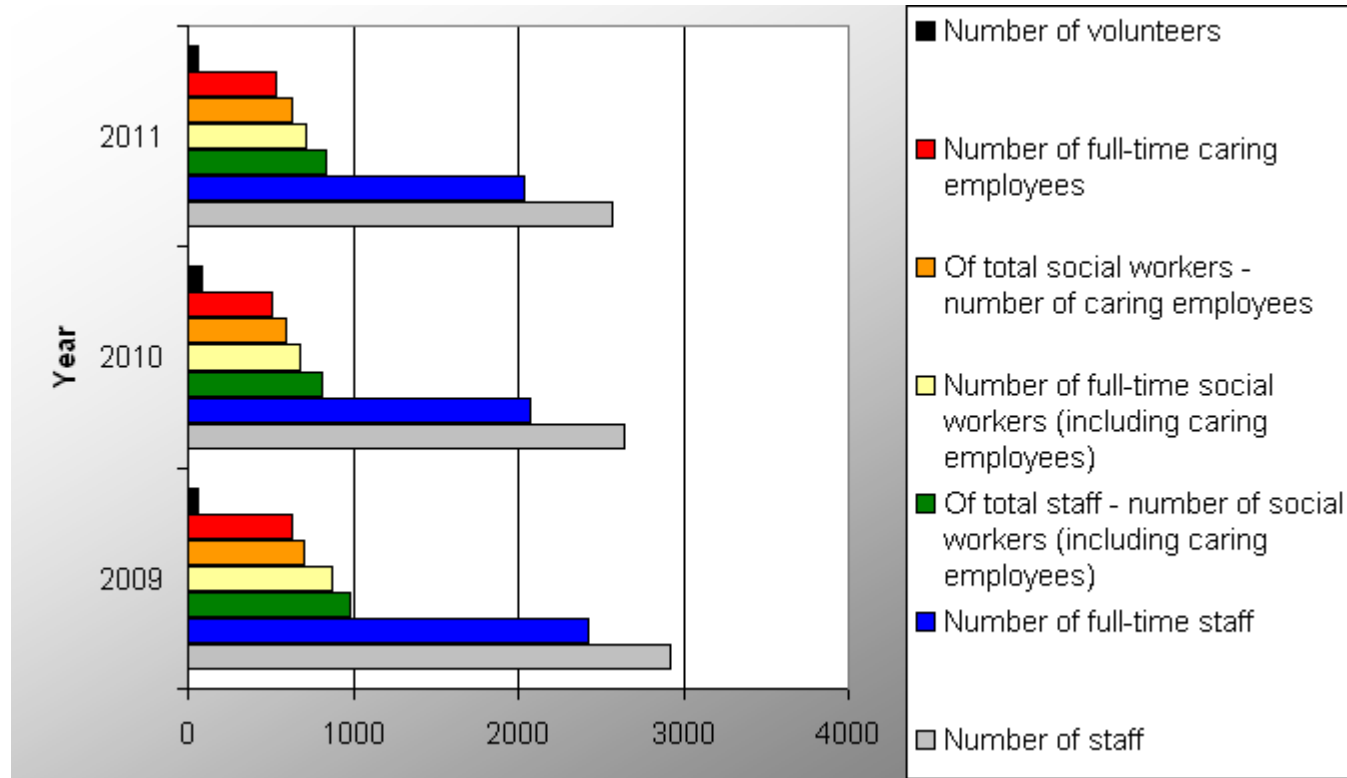
Source: Lithuanian national statistical office (Statistics Lithuania).

Figure 3. Number of Nursing Beds within Health Care Sector



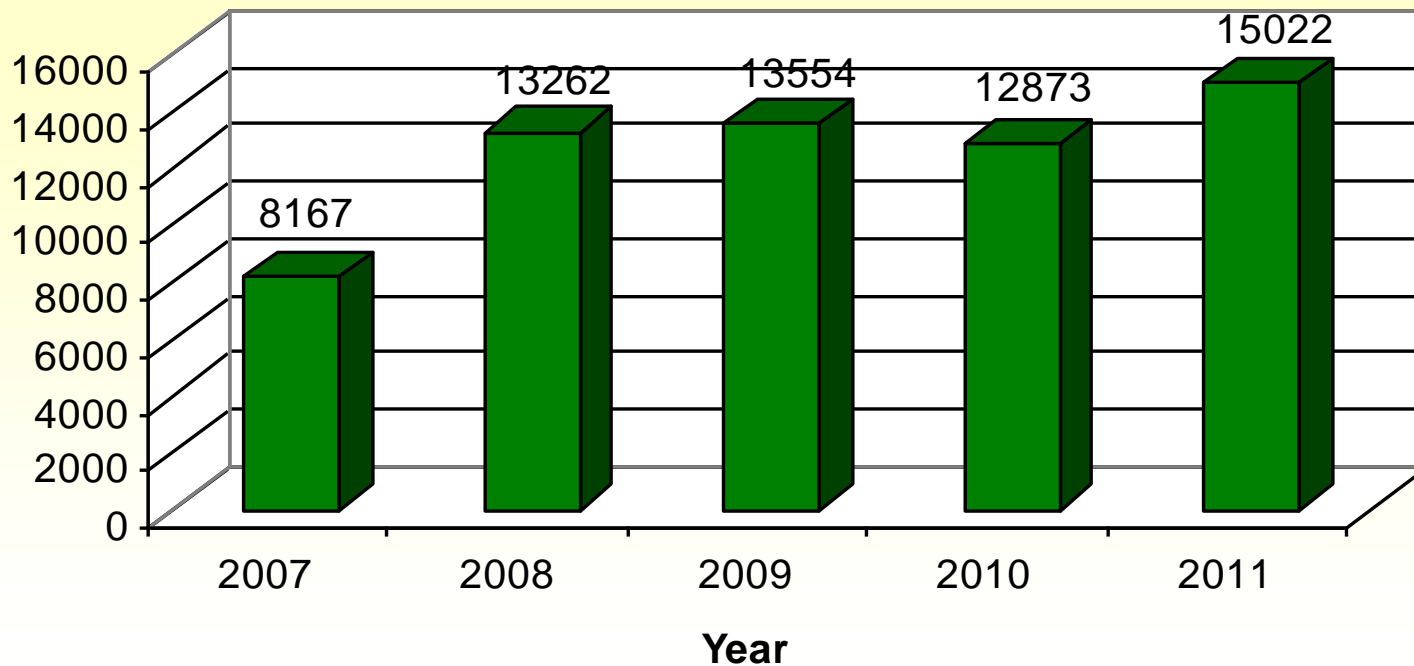
Source: Lithuanian national statistical office (Statistics Lithuania).

Figure 4. Employees and Volunteers in Care Institutions by Type of Institution, Category of Employees and Year



Source: Lithuanian national statistical office (Statistics Lithuania).

Figure 5. Elderly persons and disabled receiving social services at home



Source: Lithuanian national statistical office (Statistics Lithuania).

Recent Reforms and Changes

- ❑ Several national/local programmes have been implemented.
- ❑ Project “Vocational Training of Social Workers and Assistants of Social Workers”. As a result of the implementation of the project – 4.000 social workers and assistants received training in 2006 – 2009.

Recent Reforms and Changes

- Since 2008 the Social Care Standards have been supplemented together with the assessment criteria.
- **These standards place a major focus on:**
 - human right to privacy;
 - the preservation of dignity and honour;
 - harmonization of the environment;
 - individual's emotional needs



obrigado

Dank U

Merci

mahalo

Köszí

спасибо

Grazie

Thank
you

mauruuru

Takk

Gracias

Dziękuję

Děkuju

danke

Kiitos