

This paper deals with a question about the long-term care and its definition within the health and social care systems as well as it analyzes factors which cause a rise of the demand and spendings on the long-term care. Based on the recommendations which should help to maintain the increase of the public spendings on the long-term care in the limits, it is found out that the principles of the Czech organizing of the long-term care do not meet these recommendations. Moreover, because of an unclear setting of the rules of providing the long-term care, higher costs for the public budget are already generated in the Czech Republic. It is found out, that the higher costs are generated mainly because the rational clients of the long-term care have space for shifting their costs to the public sector. Regarding the unsystematic definition of the long-term care as a clearly defined individual system, the thesis deals with the empirical findings of the total undistorted costs of the formal long-term care in the Czech republic as well as tries to compute 'the costs of inefficiency'. Finally the thesis tries to compute how much could grow the future costs while the part of the population which demands this care most frequently is going to grow.

In the last part of the paper there is a suggestion of a possible solution for the system of financing the long-term care in the Czech Republic to make it more transparent and fair.