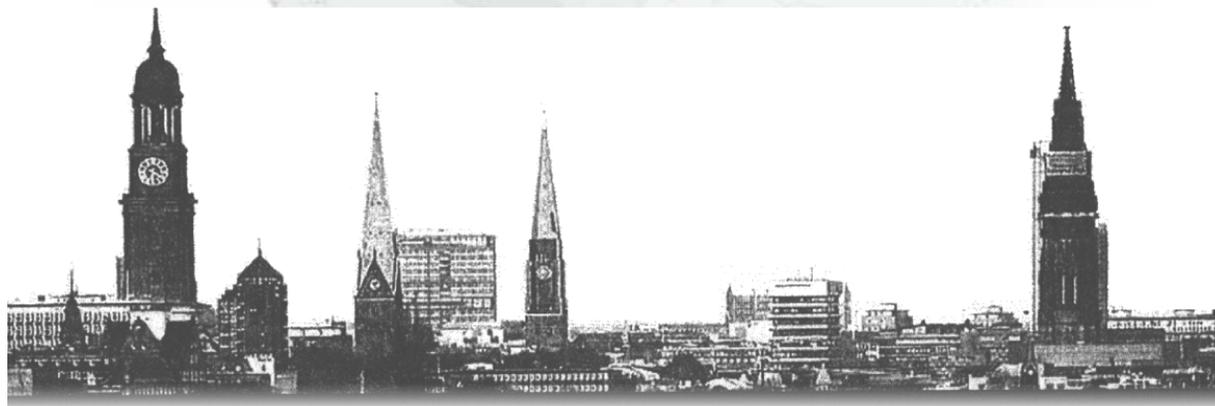


# Welcome to Hamburg!

EUROFAMCARE Final Conference  
Hamburg 18th of November 2005

## Family Care of Older People in Europe





# The 5<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme: Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources

## Services for Supporting Family Carers of Elderly People in Europe:

### Characteristics, Coverage and Usage

# EUR FAM CARE E

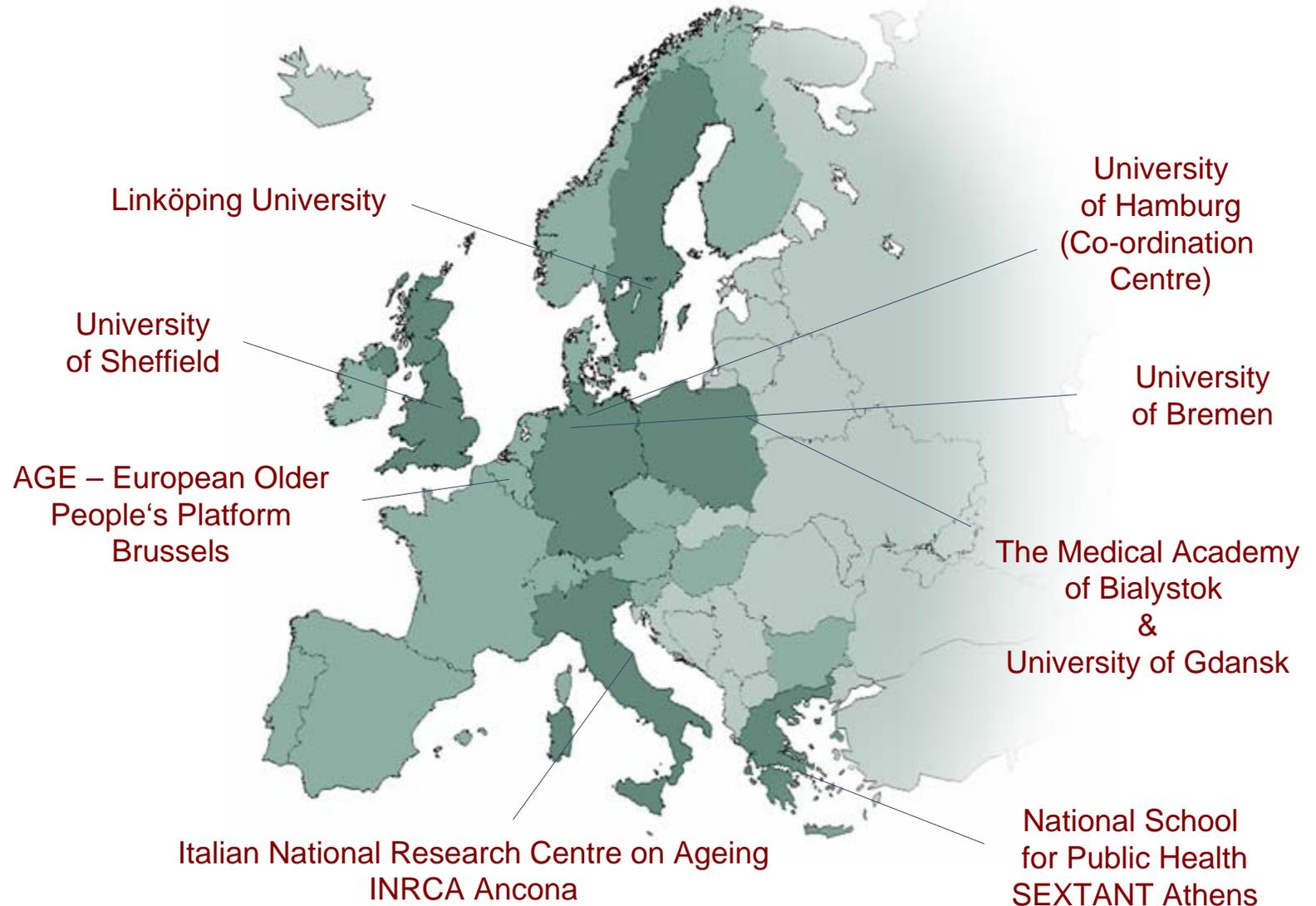
## Key Action 6: The Ageing Population and Disabilities 6.5: Health and Social Care Services to older People

This project (Contract: QLK6-CT-2002-02647) is supported by the European Union in the Vth Framework Programme:  
Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources - Key action 6: The Ageing Population and Disabilities  
6.5: Health and Social Care Services to Older People



# EUROFAMCARE

## Consortium



National Advisory Groups



International Advisory Board



# Current state of Family Care in Europe and policy issues

(Results from the Pan-European Background Report and the European Policy Report)



Judy Triantafillou, Liz Mestheneos and Jyostna Patel



# National Background Reports - NABARES

- Produced by experts from 23 EU countries
- Aimed to collect systematic data using a Standardized Evaluation Protocol – STEP – on the situation of family carers in each country
- Data analysed using Matrixes for the Pan-European Background Report – PEUBARE
- PEUBARE summarizes issues of family care, provides examples of good practice and policy recommendations





# “The Welfare Diamond” and the Future

Responsibility for provision of and payment for long-term care of dependent older people divided between:

- Family
- State/public sector
- Volunteer and NGO sector
- Market/private sector

(Pijl 1994)

*“The challenge for the future is to find a balance in optimizing family and public resources in a partnership of care”*

(Johansson 2004)



# Changes in balance of care provision between:

- Formal and informal family care
- Public, NGO and private services
- Work inside and outside the home and changing gender roles
- Public and private costs of care
- Ambulatory, home based and institutional care services



# How will care be provided in the future for dependent older Europeans?

Recognition that demographic changes (more women working, more educated women and mobility), may make hands-on, unpaid family care less available

*Belgium has taken the demographic projections seriously and, recognizing the baby boom and subsequent low birth rate, set up a Silver Fund to meet the needs for pensions and care as consequences of the ageing population after 2030.*



# Approaches to carer support

- **services** to older dependent persons
- **services** to informal family carers
- **financial payments** to older person and/or family carer: examples - benefits and allowances, social and accident insurance, pension contributions and tax exemptions, employment as local authority care-worker.



# Social Care Services for Older Dependent People

- **Home care**, including night care and private, cohabitant, often migrant care workers, legal or illegal.
- **Social care and support** e.g. company for the elderly, social worker, telephone support, counselling and advice services, social recreational centre which may also offer day care.
- **Home support** services e.g. laundry, meals at home, cleaning services/Home-help, Tele-rescue/alarm connected to a service centre or relative/ neighbour )
- **Personal care** services e.g. toileting, incontinence and catheter care, personal hygiene (washing, bathing etc.), bedsore-prevention, feeding, dressing/undressing, getting in/out of bed, care aids
- **Mobility** help: e.g. transport services, home modifications
- **Protected accommodation** /sheltered housing.
- **Residential** care for the older person providing permanent and temporary care, day/ night care, respite for the family carer.



# Services for Family Carers (1)

- Needs assessment
- Integrated planning of care for elderly and families
- Counselling and Advice
- Practical training in caring



*The Swedes implemented a 3 Year Action Plan (1999-2001) stimulating Local Authorities to develop an infrastructure of services targeting family caregivers, e.g. by setting up caregiver resource centres offering training, counselling, support groups, respite care, in-formation and resources for family caregivers, including day care programs for their disabled family members.*



# Services for Family Carers (2)

## ■ Respite care services

*The Czech Alzheimer Society has a new project, “granny sitting” providing family caregivers with regular respite.*

*In several German federal states a course qualifying people as “voluntary senior citizens’ companions” to support family carers in need of a few hours of free time has been implemented.*

*In the Netherlands the national Voluntary Palliative and Terminal Care (VPTZ) with 180 local VPTZ-organisations has a well-developed training course for volunteers who provide palliative and terminal care at home and in hospices to relieve FCs.*



# Services for Family Carers (3)

- **Management of crises**

*France and the Walloon part of Belgium have Cantous, special small units for older people with dementia where they share daily life and cooking activities under supervision. The family is involved in decision making and social life*

- **Self-help support groups**

*The Spanish autonomous province of the Canary Islands, runs the “Programme for the Elderly at Risk” and offers training activities to 100 % of carers and community support plans for self-help groups and associations*

- **Special services for family carers of different ethnic groups**

*The UK reports the gradual development of such services, many provided by specialist voluntary groups*



# Financial and Legal Support for Care

- Payment to the dependent older person
- Payment to the family carer

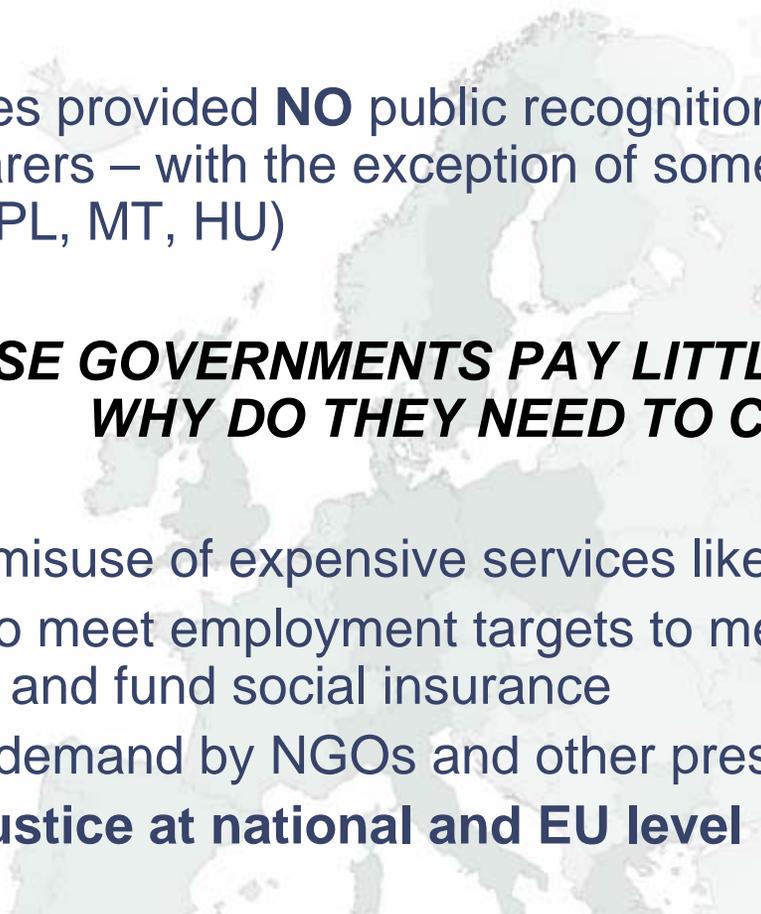
*The UK is unique in giving legal recognition and associated rights and services to family carers, in the Carers' (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004.*

- Tax exemptions
- Long-term care insurance
- Employment of carers (and/or insurance and pension contributions)

*In Austria preferential insurance terms and pension contributions are given to non-employed family carers in the form of free noncontributory co-insurance with sickness benefits for those receiving the long term care allowance for the more dependent (levels 4-7), with the state paying the employer's contributions.*



# POLICY ISSUES



7 countries provided **NO** public recognition of or support for family carers – with the exception of some tax relief ! (EL, BU, ES, PT, PL, MT, HU)

## ***THESE GOVERNMENTS PAY LITTLE OR NOTHING, WHY DO THEY NEED TO CHANGE?***

- Current misuse of expensive services like hospitals
- Unable to meet employment targets to meet demographic changes and fund social insurance
- Political demand by NGOs and other pressure groups
- **Social justice at national and EU level**

A further 6 countries provided some partial recognition and support of family carers (IT, SI, CH, CZ, FR, IE)



# ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED (1/3)

- ***Employment in care work – can it be made more attractive? How can migrant care workers be supported and regularised?***



***In Portugal and Hungary projects were successfully developed to train long term unemployed and disadvantaged young people to work with older people in social support services.***

***Denmark is developing strategies to make care work more attractive to men.***



## ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED (2/3)

- ***Funding services: especially an issue in poorer countries and those with low levels of welfare state provision.***



***In Hungary, NGOs play a vital role in providing numerous services for older people and their families where needed, e.g food, clothing, medicine, medical and technical aids, using both state and other sources of funding and a large amount of volunteer work.***



# ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED (3/3)

- *Payments to older dependent person and/or family carer.*



*Finnish Local Authorities can train and employ a family carer as municipal worker, while they offer care, thus giving current financial support as well as ensuring future pension and social security.*





# Introduction to European Policy Dimension (1/2)

- Policies relating to:
  - family carers,
  - dependent older people
  - reconciliation of work and family life





# Introduction to European Policy Dimension (2/2)

- Legal competence
  - Charter of Fundamental Rights: Article 34
- Lisbon Agenda
  - Employment, growth and the social dimension





# Employment

- European Employment Strategy
- Care services for dependants
- Training opportunities
- Status of care work





# Gender Equality

- Recognition of Care Work
- Pension entitlement





# Immigration Policy

- Recruitment of migrant care workers
- Status of care jobs
- Older Migrant People in the EU





# Open Method of Coordination (OMC)

- OMC
  - Setting of the common objectives and indicators
  - National actions plans
- Update on the OMC on health and long-term care





# Conclusion

- Informing Policy-Makers on the conclusions and recommendations of the EUROFAMCARE project
- Priorities for follow-up
- NGO representation
  - Representation of rights of family carers
  - Mainstreaming in other organisations
- Sustaining activity and visibility on family care issues



