



# ELDERLY CARE IN EU

ECVET FOR ELDERLY CARE  
EFEC

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# ELDERLY CARE IN FINLAND

- Number of older people is growing in Finland most rapidly in EU
- Institutional care has been too big part of elderly care in Finland
- A training program for care assistant in Finland under consideration
- **Espoo:**
  - Mission: good quality of life
  - Full life in old age: the aim is to change the service culture
  - New kind of buildings in Espoo with services
  - Preventive – Home care – Hospital – Long-term care



# ELDERLY CARE IN FINLAND

- Practical nurses, half of them are working in elderly care
- Staff in elderly care: practical nurses, nurses, geronomos, social workers, doctors, health care assistants
- Elderly care: home care, hospitals, health centres, home for elderly, servicehouse for elderly
- Municipalities and state, payments from clients
- Goal: only 3 % live in home for elderly, now 10 %
- 91-91 % live at their own home
- Economics!
- Memory disorders!
- Lack of trained nurses, early retirement
- Recommendations of quality, minimistandards of staff, control of authoroties

# FAMILY FOSTER CARE

- Family foster care for older people is in the beginning in Finland,
- Over 10 years in Eastern Finland, 90 persons in long term care, 150 in short term care
- Pre-training program for family carers, themes
- Project: know family foster care
- Mild, moderate memory disorders
- Feelings of insecure, discharge from hospital, caregiver's day off

# ART AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

- Art comforts and entertains, "cultural comfort"
- Art and culture are a part of good care
- Positive experiences
- Loneliness is common also in long term care
- Voluntary work, practical nurse student important
- Elderly care and artists, schools
- Theatre project "Kohtaamisia 2013"



# ELDERLY CARE IN GERMANY

- Pflege is medical caring and home economics
- 2,5 million need for care
- 70% at home, 30% residential care homes (3% of all)
- Health, well-being and quality of life
- Participation of older people
- Offer variety of forms of supply and facilities
- Heterogeneity in Health and Care Sector in Germany
- Traditional care homes: no individuality
- Household communities, small places
- Soft change from home
- Higher contentment of residents via participation
- Training concept: area of responsibility, homelike atmosphere..
- Communication, integration, organization

# ELDERLY CARE IN SCOTLAND

- Attitudes should be changed
- Older people seem to disappear
- To redesign services and supports
- Older people prefer to stay at home or homelike place
- Away from institutional care
- Share learning and good practice
- Carers are supported to manage their responsibilities
- People with dementia and their carers need respect, skills for taking care of dementia
- Person centered care

# ELDERLY CARE IN ITALY

- Ageing index is high in Italy, one of the highest in EU
- Long term elderly care , now 6,7% -> growing
- Family based and private care givers
- Change in families
- Low from gross domestic product
- Caregivers are children (75%), spouses (42%), other relatives, next-door
- Families employing home help and care workers 10%
- Regional differences: North Italy differs from south: type of home and number of beds
- Organizational problems



# ELDERLY CARE IN LITHUANIA

- Small country
- Social, health care, NGO, private sectors, volunteers
- Permanent nursing, home care, daycare centres
- Health insurance, EU, state, private
- Local, central budget, person income
- Index of ageing 159, 2012
- Life expectancy for men has been lowest in Europe
- Biggest municipality care institution, 100 institutions all together
- Nursing beds 4500
- Receiving social services at home 15 000

# ELDERLY CARE IN ESTONIA

- Small country ;)
- 18% more than 65 y
- Decrease in health?
- 131 social welfare institutions, local, private, state
- The need for care has been rising
- 83% care workers, 8% nurses
- Care worker, nurse assistant, social care worker, social worker

KIITOS!

