EAN LTC Vision 2030

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European Ageing Network

![European Ageing Network logo — former EDE | EAHSA, with E.D.E. and EAHSA sub-logos]

The European Ageing Network (EAN) groups **more than 10.000 care providers across the European continent.** Members represent all types of organizations and individuals active for older persons and all types of ownership including for profit, not-for-profit and governmental organizations. It is their vision and mission to improve the quality of life for older persons and support them in making each day a better day by providing high quality housing, services and care.

The members of the European Ageing Network (EAN) are servicing over 1 million older people in Europe. Longevity is one of the biggest achievements of modern societies. The Europeans live longer than ever before and this pattern is expected to continue due to unprecedented medical advances and improved standards of living. By 2020, a quarter of the Europeans will be over 60 years of age. Combined with low birth rates, this will require significant changes to the structure of European society, which will impact on our economy, social security and health care systems, the labor market and many other domains of our lives.

10.000 CARE PROVIDERS

27 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

1 MILLION SERVICED SENIORS

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Austria
Belgium
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain
Hungary
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania

Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovenia
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland

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Challenges and threats in long term care

- **Europe and its particular states are undergoing crucial challenges and threats in the next 3 decades**
- **Some of them are predictable (ageing of population, dementia increase, etc.)**
- **Some of them are hard to predict (economical situation, immigration, work migration, medical progress, etc.)**

Challenges and threats in long term care

- **Changes in family values, culture and tradition.**
- The fragmentation of the traditional large family group into small family units in an urbanized context reduces the number of people who can provide care to dependent family members.
- **In addition, female labour market participation has risen steadily and greater emphasis is placed on facilitating paid work and enhancing career opportunities for women.**

WHO

Challenges and threats in long term care

- **In the next few decades, the proportion of elderly people in EU countries is set to rise fast, while the proportion of working-age people will fall significantly.**
- **There are an estimated 46.8 million people worldwide living with dementia in 2015.**
- **This number will almost double every 20 years, reaching 74.7 million in 2030 and 131.5 million in 2050.**

RATIO OF WORKERS TO PENSIONERS
1990 2000 2025
5.8:1 3.9:1 2.1:1
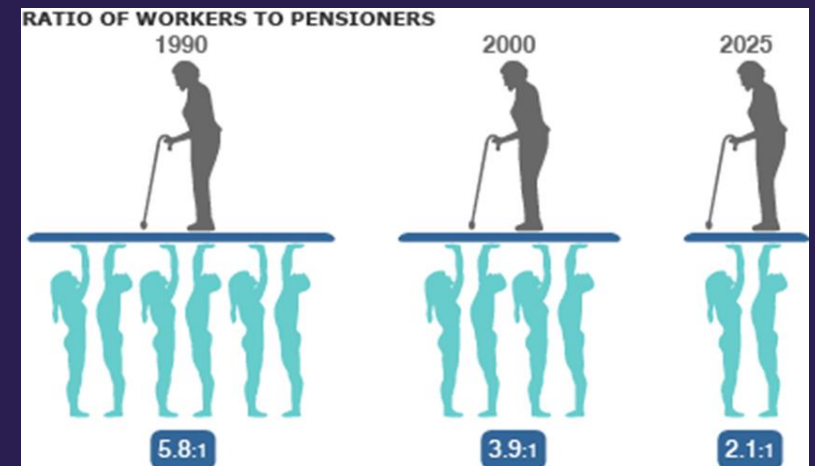
Challenges and threats in long term care

- **The costs of long term are going to be doubled in the next two decades (OECD countries).**
- **The demand is growing**
- **The private sector is growing significantly**

THREATS and CHALLENGES

- **LACK of STAFF**
- **Most of the EU countries are facing a lack of "care" staff**
- **The workforce is itself ageing, more young people need to b** **encouraged.**
- **The sector suffers from poor image and status, not attractive**
- **Pay levels and conditions are often poor**
- **In some EU states are single caregivers at the edge of poverty (EASPD 2016)**
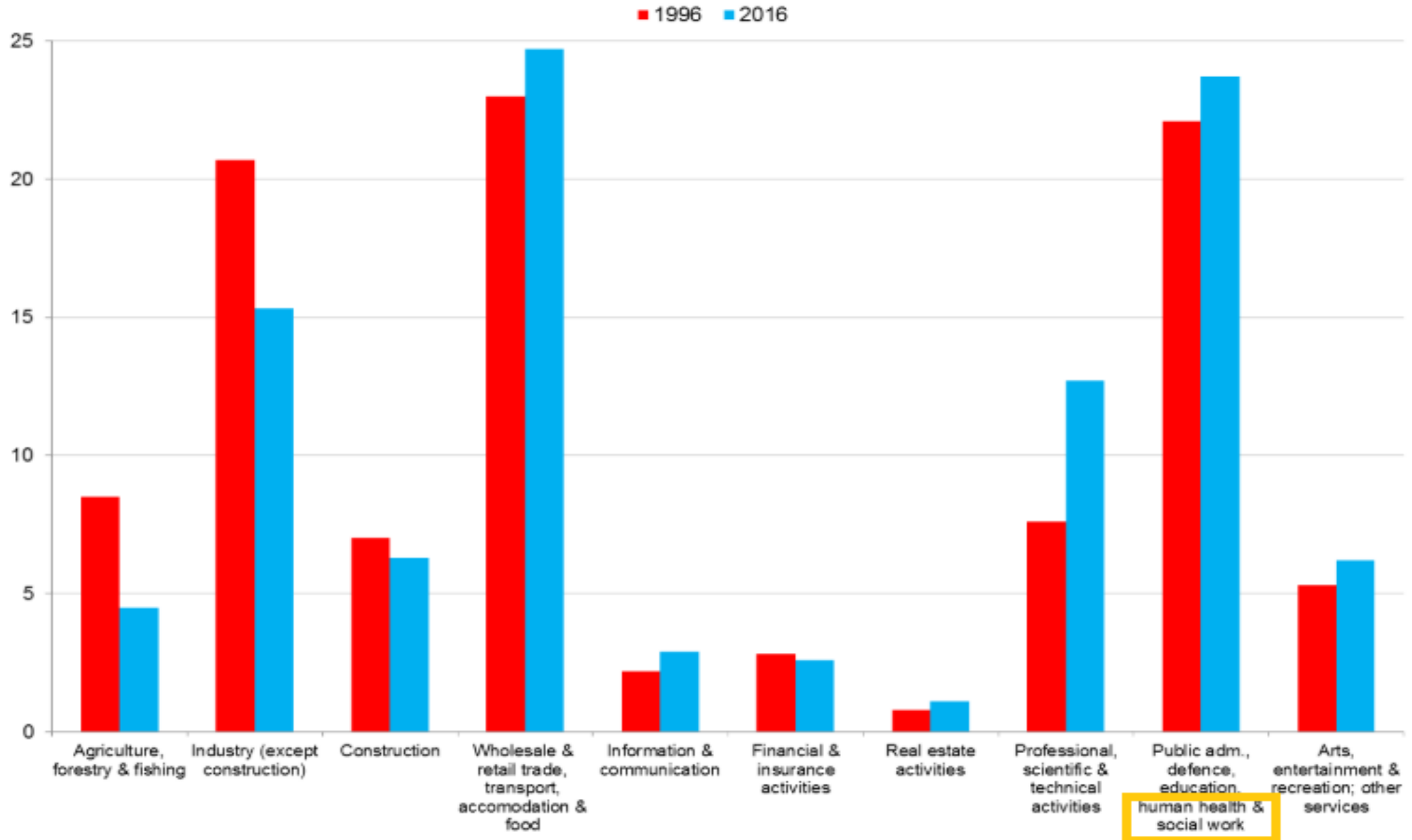
Social Services & Job Creation

- Social services employers are also Europe's biggest job creators with
  - ➢ Over 10 million staff, 2 million new jobs created since 2008 and many more to come in response to the increase in demand
  - ➢ Social services contributing to getting people excluded from the labour market back into jobs
  - ➢ Social services enabling better work-life balance options, thus increasing the employment rates of informal carers, often women
  - ➢ **The demand is continuously growing throughout EU**

Share of 10 main economic activities in EU total employment, 1996 and 2016 (%)

■ 1996   ■ 2016

Agriculture, forestry & fishing — Industry (except construction) — Construction — Wholesale & retail trade, transport, accomodation & food — Information & communication — Financial & insurance activities — Real estate activities — Professional, scientific & technical activities — Public adm., defence, education, human health & social work — Arts, entertainment & recreation; other services

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Social En

Who is working in long term care

- **Care givers/carers**
- **Social workers**
- **Nurses/health care workers**
- **Live-in migrant carers**
- **Family carers**

- This sector continues to be characterised by female employment. In many countries it accounts for one fourth of total female employment, while in Finland and Denmark almost every third woman employed is working in health and social work activities. At the same time, male LTC workers remain rare.
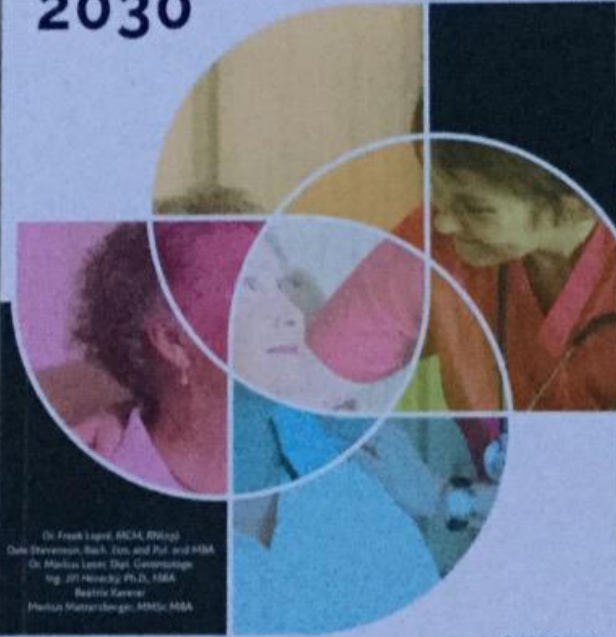
Vision European Ageing Network

- Ultimate wish of elderly people is to be able to live independently until death with a good quality of life

- Own place to live form part of the overall residential community —> person-environment fit is imperative

- Specialist care services will still be needed, but in our vision the entire residential environment (community) must be placed in the centre

- The care and support within and by institutions must turn into care and support within communities

- Transition instead of optimizing current system

# Ageing and becoming old is not a disease but a stage of life

Practical implications of our vision

- Focus on client and family
- Quality of life instead of quality of care
- Focus on social support and services —> life assistants
- Prevention must also be part of support and services
- Not a cost factor but an economic opportunity
- All care elements are important in the current and future system
- EAN-members need to try to organise and manage a network that is integrated in local communities

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Pillars for Positive Health

The next step: Experimenting in pilots
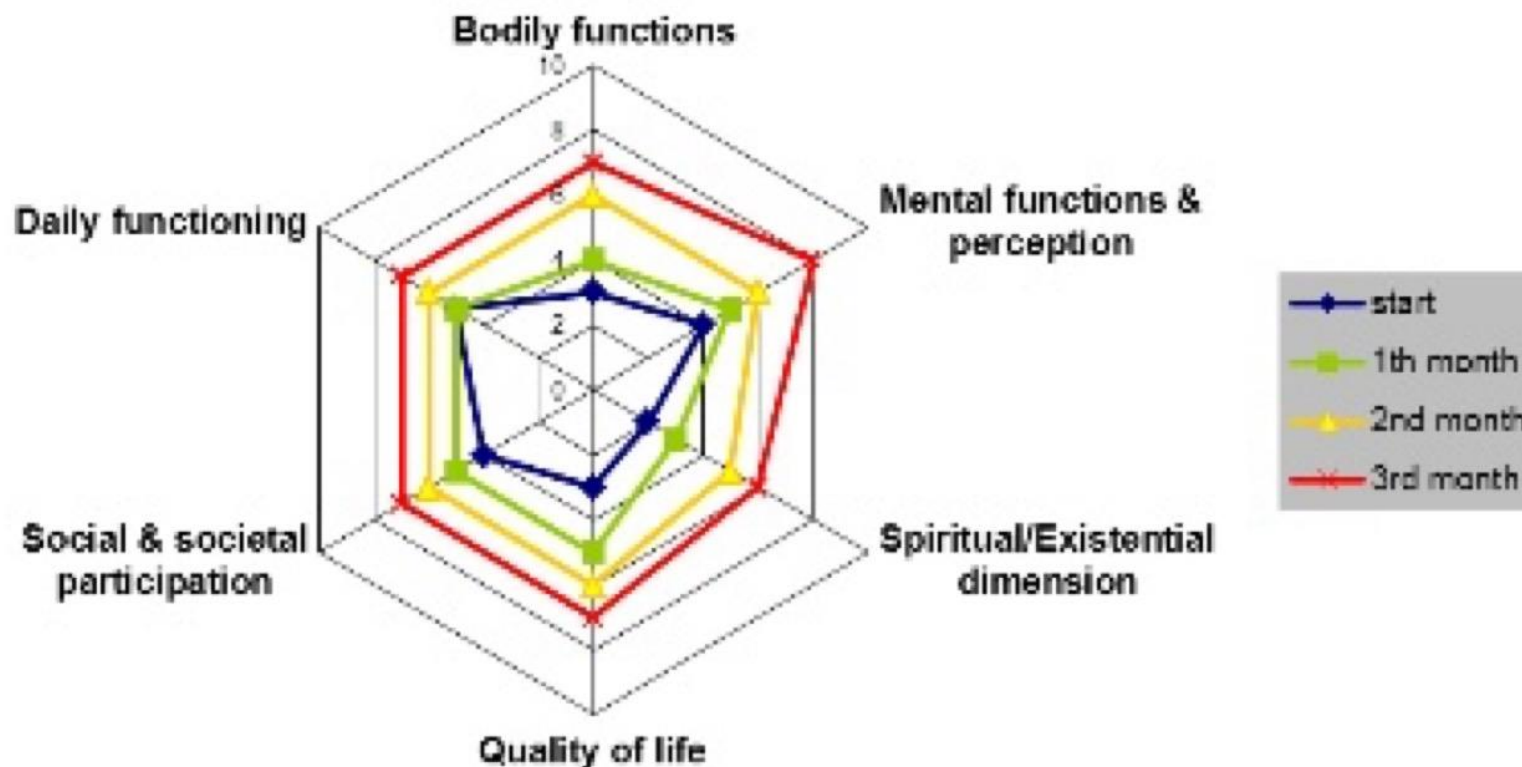
Most important: to know your client

The real needs, wishes and dreams of the client

What did your client do on saturdays?

New generation is coming

Diversity in people and wishes

The Guiding Principles

Creating an inclusive, life-affirming community doesn't happen overnight. And it doesn't happen with a single initiative. Humanitas Deventer works like Living Lab: every day, we work to support existing experiments and develop new ones. All with the aim of creating a thriving and prosperous neighbourhood.

At the heart of every experiment are the Humanitas Deventer Guiding Principles. These are the foundation for every initiative, and ensure that each experiment is in line with the goal of creating inclusive, lively communities.

It's better to ask for forgiveness than for permission.

Don't wait for the circumstances to be perfectly aligned. Start experimenting with an idea right away.

The answer is yes. What is the question?

Find a solution no matter what. If you can't accommodate a request, find someone who can. Here, reciprocity is key. Combine your community's unique power with those of other communities.

Start with one.

Start a new experiment with one person. Observe closely and reflect on the results. If it's successful, then implement it on a larger scale.

Dare to be different.

Diversity adds value. Homogenous groups often cannot change. Ensure your experiment includes members of different social or age groups.

Forget the hierarchy.

Build synergy by mixing disciplines, levels of experience, backgrounds, qualities or challenges. Horizontal teams are more effective than hierarchical ones.

Rules should guide, not restrict.

New models require new ways of thinking. The old rules will likely not apply, and shouldn't hinder your attempts to create change.

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Thank you for your attention