

Skandinavien als Modell?

Impulse aus Norwegen



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Ageing and Health
Norwegian National Advisory Unit

Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Ageing and Health (Ageing and Health)



A governmental national advisory unit.

- Competency building and guidance for the entire health service
- We operate a number of research- and development projects and has our own publishing house and library.
- We offer courses, training programmes, run a vocational school and operate widely on digital platforms.

1997
Dementia

1999
Physical disability and
ageing

2004
Intellectual disability
and ageing

2012
Old age psychiatry

What is the Skandinavien modell?

The Anglo-American welfare model (US and UK)

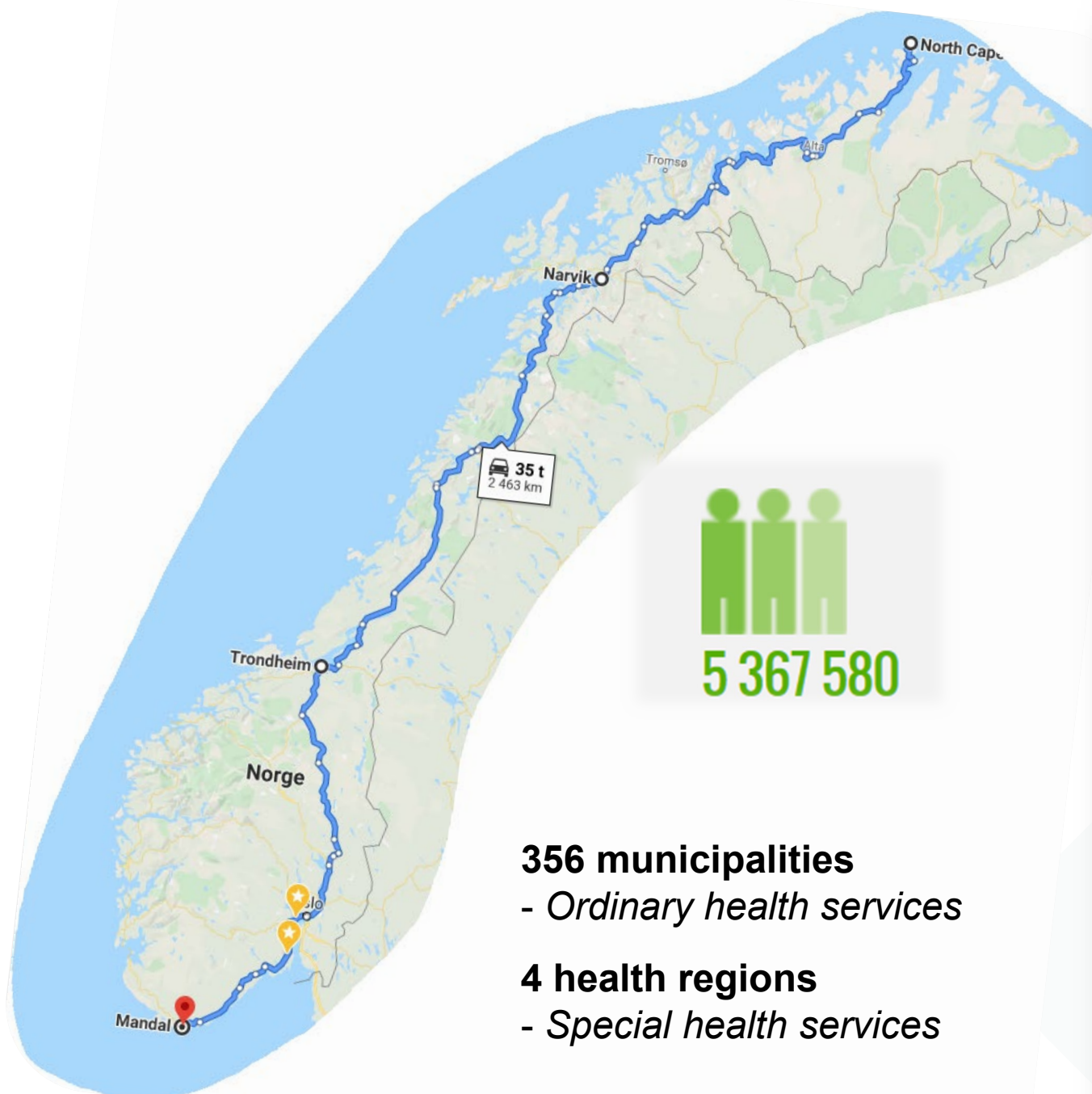
- The main purpose is to give citizens a minimum safeguard – focus on poverty and not redistribution of benefits.
- The market plays an important role and the level of benefits is relatively low in order to stimulate work.

The Continental welfare model (France and Germany)

- The rights are often related to class, occupation or status. The family has taken an important role as a welfare provider, and the state comes in when the family is no longer able to be the breadwinner.
- The benefits are mainly dependent on income, and the focus is primarily redistribution over the course of life. Mainly funded by the parties in the labour market, and not through taxes.

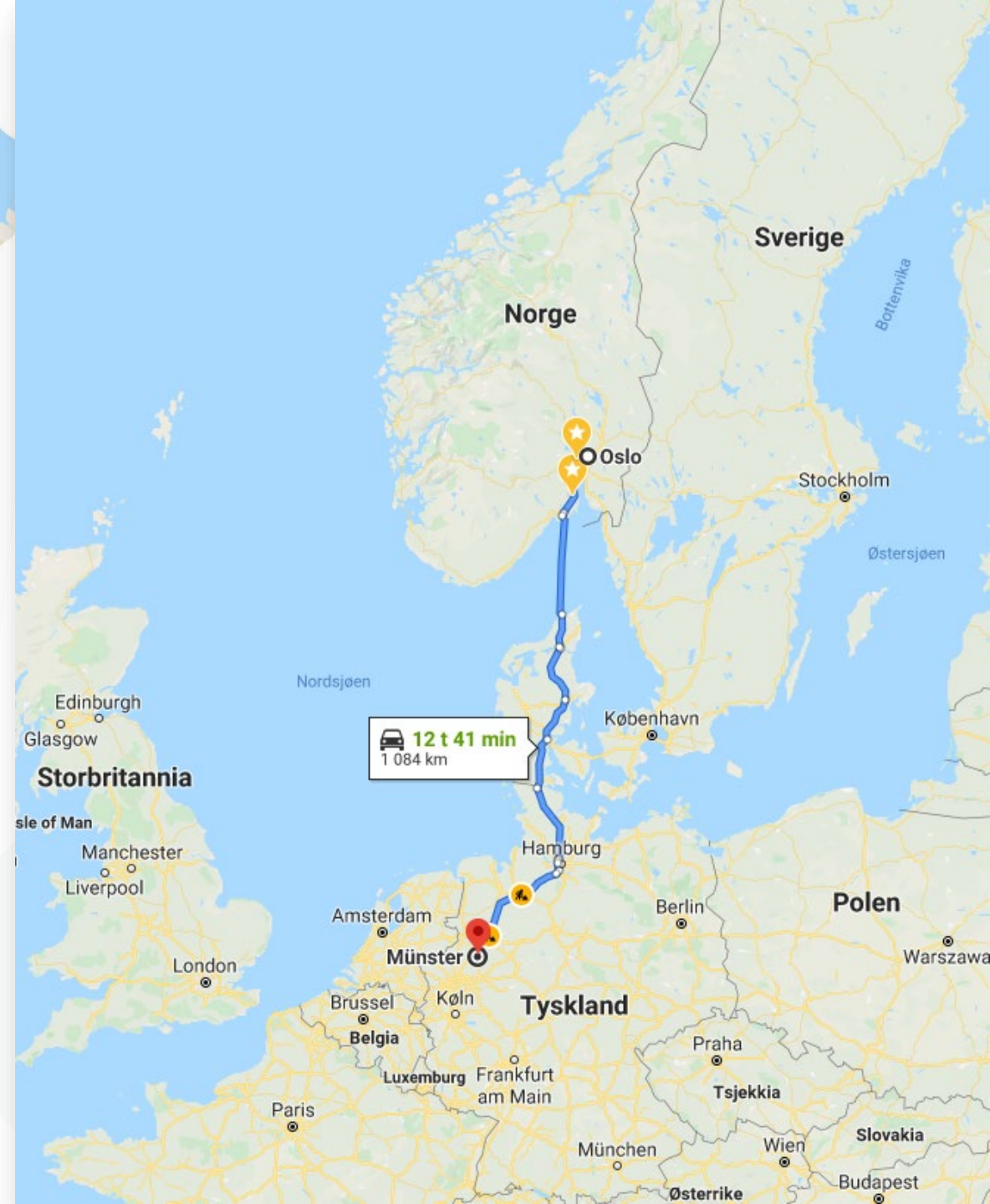
The Scandinavian welfare model (Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands)

- The model is characterized by universality, the state's goal is to ensure equality. Both the benefit system and the tax system have redistribution of benefits as a target. The system is built on individual rights, and the family plays a minor role as welfare provider.
- The benefits are universal and is mainly funded through taxes.



356 municipalities
 - *Ordinary health services*

4 health regions
 - *Special health services*



Services in Norway

- ◆ The institutions were closed down in 1991
 - ◆ Health care services provided in municipalities
 - ◆ There were no focus on the aging people with intellectual disabilities
- ◆ About 24 000 people with intellectual disabilities receive public services (0,45% of total population)
- ◆ The services are provided after an individual assessment of the need.
- ◆ They receive ordinary health services in the municipality and if special needs, in the special health services
- ◆ Pays a fee for practical assistance, but health services is mostly free
- ◆ Right to choose dwelling, regardless of disability



Normal life cycle for people with intellectual disabilities



1- 6 year: Ordinary kindergartens – “nearly mandatory” and integrated



6 – 16 year: 10 years primary school – mandatory and integrated



16 – 19 (21) year: 3 (5) year high school – mandatory and integrated

Normal life cycle for people with intellectual disabilities



- ◆ Start working after high school – five options:
 - ◆ Folk High School
 - ◆ Day care
 - ◆ Sheltered employment
 - ◆ Open employment
 - ◆ Not employed or in day care
- ◆ Retire when they're between the ages of 50 and 70
- ◆ Normally they lives together with parents until they are in their middle twenties
- ◆ Then they usual move to their own apartment in ordinary surroundings, which is often owned by the municipality and where they receive services in the dwelling.

Regulatory services

- ◆ They receive services under ordinary legislation, but with some exceptions to ensure the necessary rights and services
- ◆ A separate legislation regulate the use of force – to avoid use of force.
- ◆ But experiences shows that although much is regulated by the law, the services become too random and many do not receive the services they are rightfully entitled to.



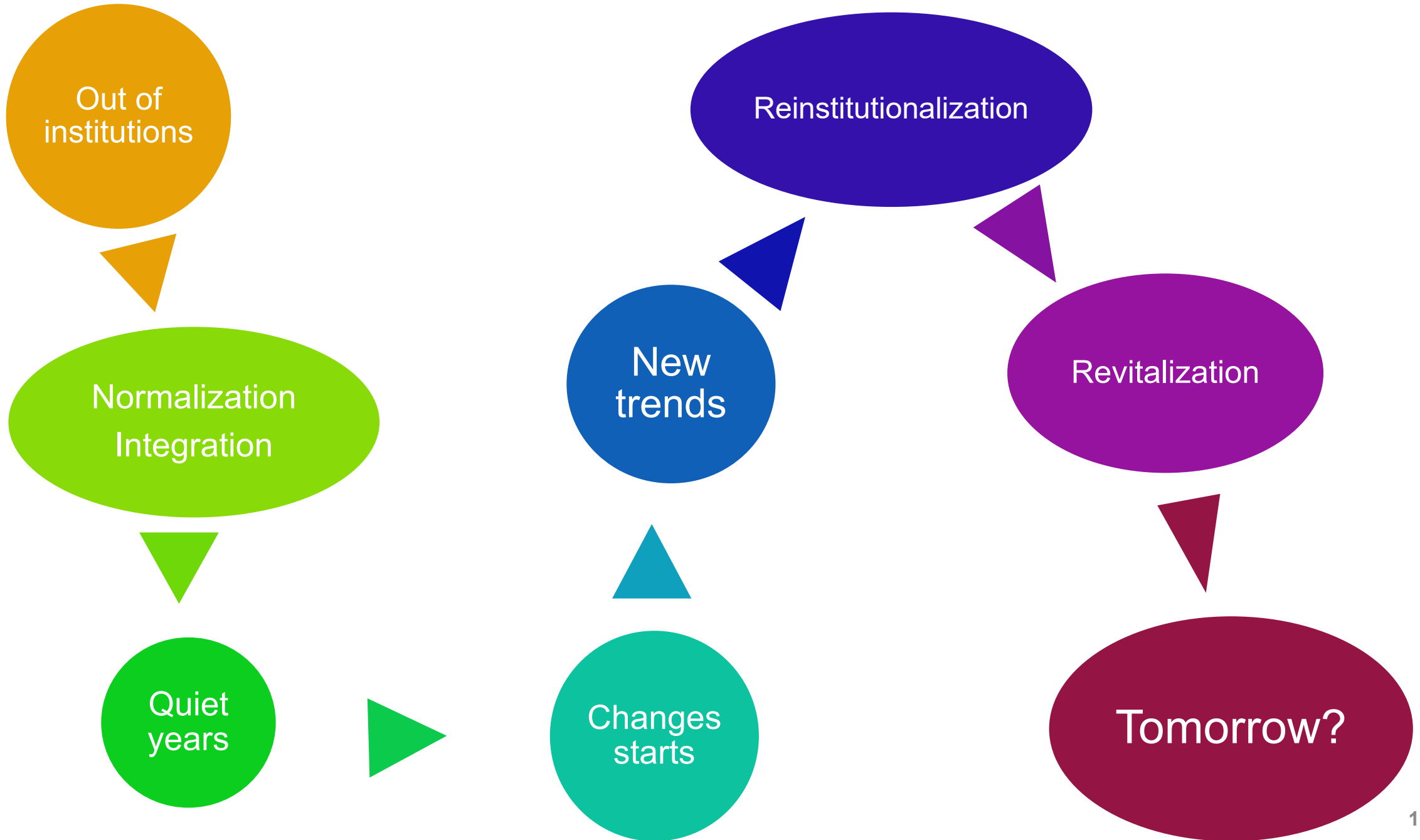
Current trends in Norway

- 1) More people are provided accommodation services
- 2) Group homes are becoming larger
- 3) Employment appears less normalized.
- 4) Increased participation in leisure activities
- 5) Significant decline in self-determination - particularly those related to daily life decisions.

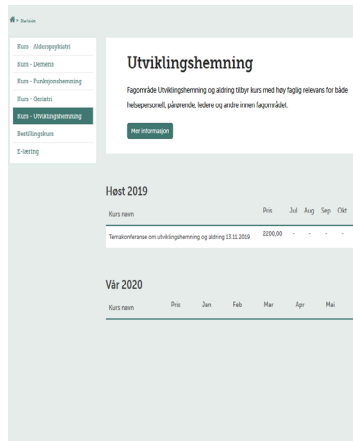
Point 2 and 5 are particularly important for areas that affect the ability of Ageing in place

The question was raised if we saw a reinstitutionalization
(Tøssebro 2011).





The competence stages on intellectual disability and ageing



Courses and conferences



Basic knowledge



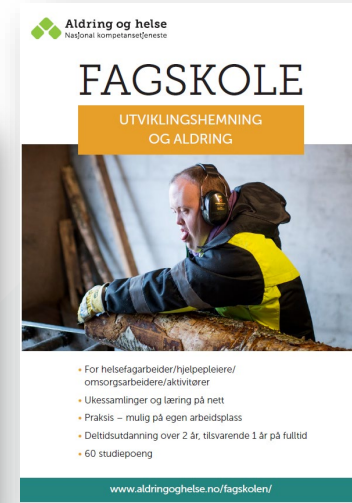
E-learning



ABC model
My life's ABC



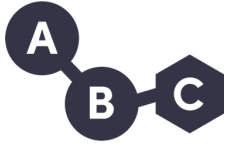
Certificates as a health professional worker



Vocational school



University courses



My life's ABC, the training material

A national training program we have developed and operates on assignments and in cooperation with The Norwegian Directorate of Health






- "I have to be able to do this - good services to people with intellectual disabilities"
- My life's ABC





WHAT IS DEMENTIA?



-  Dementia is a disease of the brain.
-  In the brain, there are many brain cells.
-  Dementia causes the brain cells to slowly disappear.
-  The dementia diseases does not go away.
-  You can live with dementia for many years.

Next



The 4 neighbors



Sara



John



Katrine



Lars



Sara 27 year



Creator: Google.com

John 43 year



Creator: Martin Lundsvoll, Aldring og helse



Creator: Sarpsborg kommune

Katrine 65 year



Creator: Simon Pettersen



Lars 79 year



Creator: Henrik Meyer



Creator: Erlend Aas, NTB Scanpix



**Vielen Dank
für Ihre
Aufmerksamkeit**