

Community-based solutions for ageing well
(I) International perspectives on
housing and empowerment

Concept and international network
Integrated Service Areas (ISA)
German and Dutch perspective

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housing and care concepts in residential areas
Bonn, Germany

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Future challenges

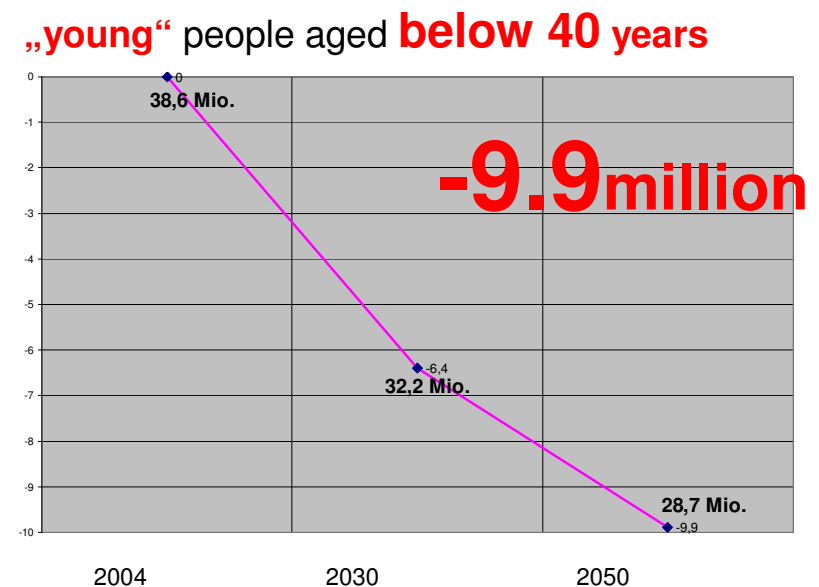
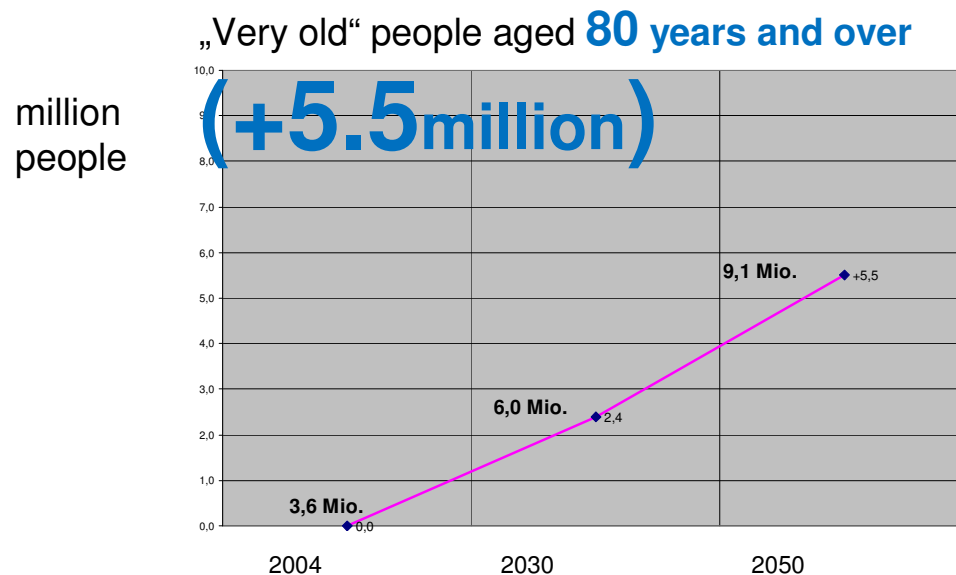
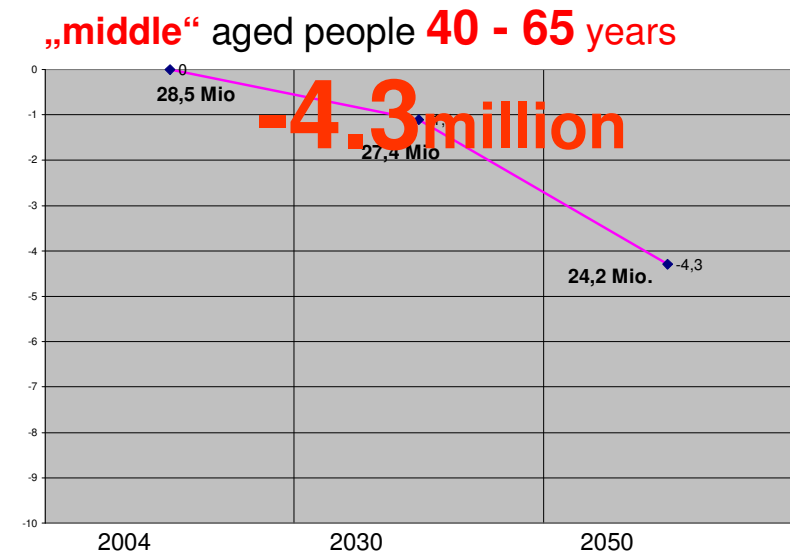
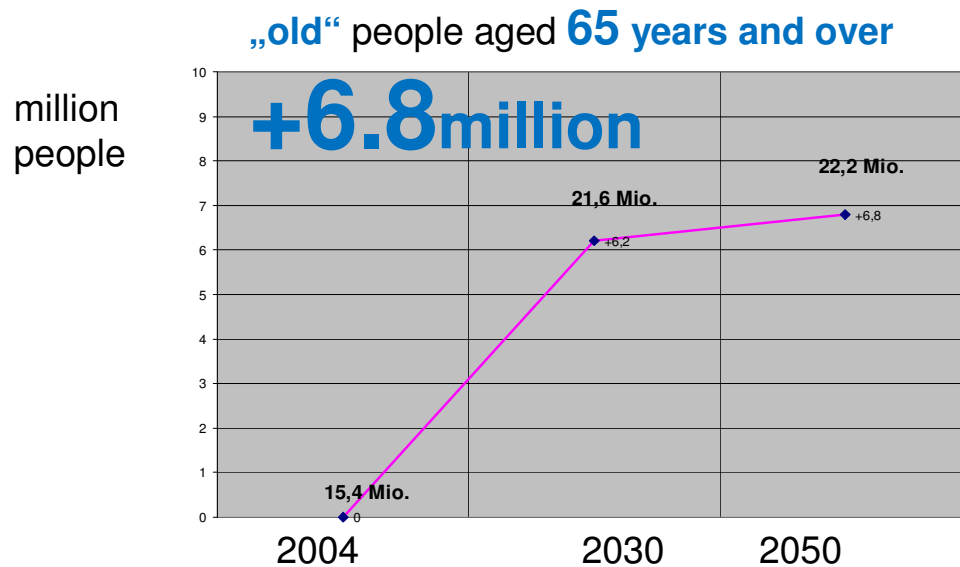


Future challenges in the support of the elderly

- Population is ageing
- Higher demand for care services due to increasing life expectancy.
- Increasing number of people living alone and decreasing number of relatives who can give support
- **Changes in housing preferences**

Demographic Change 2004-2050 in Germany

plus 7 million „old“ versus minus over 14 million „middle/young“



Typical Features of the Housing and Care-System in Germany

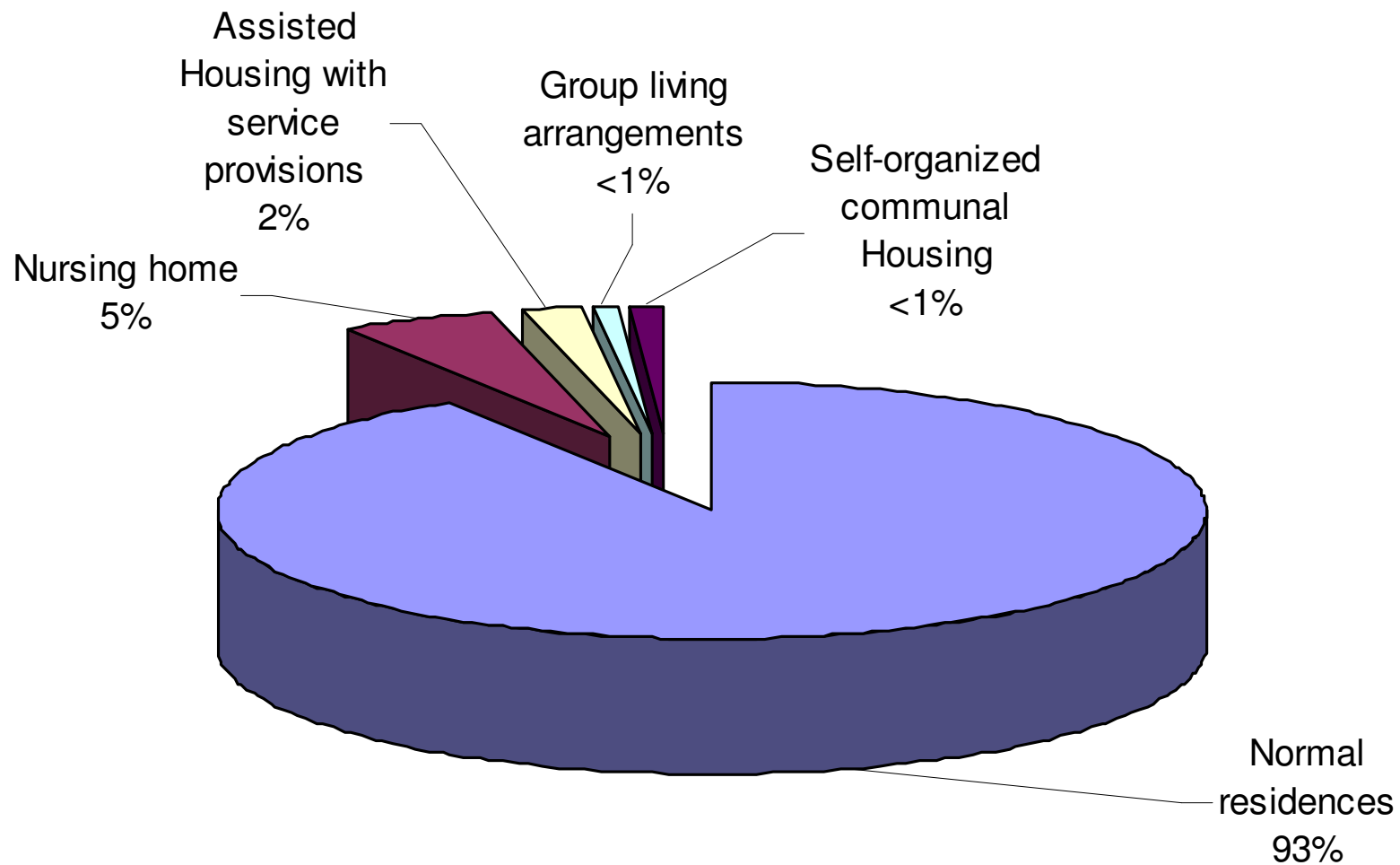
Housing: owner occupied 40 % (low)
 (number of flats) private tenants 35 % (high)
 housing company 25 %

Type of care	Number of persons
Home care with professional services	470,000 (23 %)
Care in nursing homes	650,000 (32 %)
Home care without professional services	930,000 (45 %)
Total	2,050,000

Care providers	Home care (2007)	In-patient care (2005)
Welfare organisations	53%	55%
Private care providers:	45%	38%
Public care providers:	2%	7%

Forms of Housing for the Elderly in Germany

Percental distribution



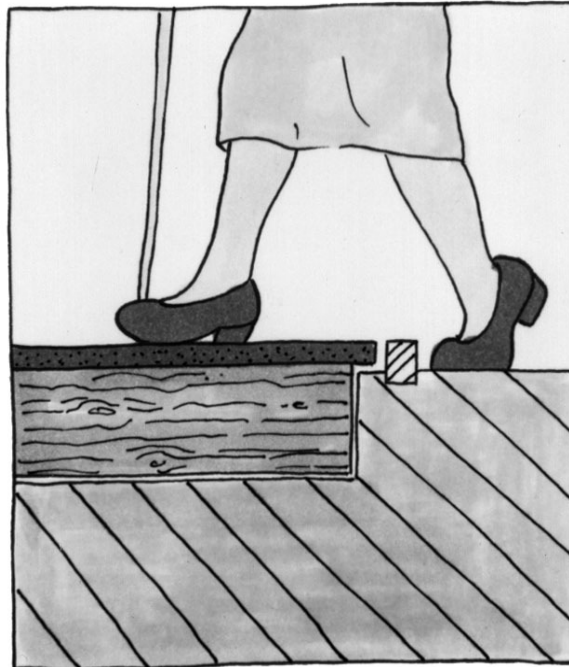
Normal Housing

Housing Adaption

Example for Simple Building Measures



before



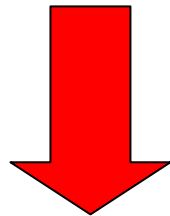
after

Steps and Thresholds

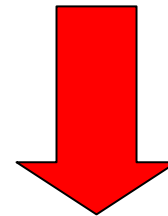
- **Structural** Remodelling of the Existing Housing Stock
- **Individual** Housing Adaptation
- **Percental Distribution** **Counselling** Services for Housing Adaptation

Basic idea of Integrated Service Areas

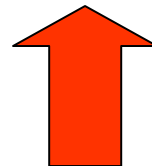
Structural changes in the care of older people



Change from
a provision oriented to
a **participation** oriented care

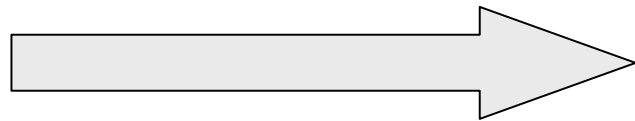


Small scale and
interlinked structure of care
within residential areas



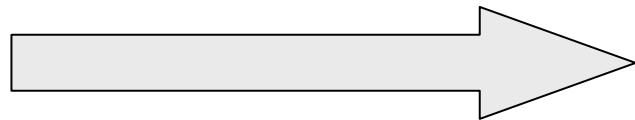
- ☐ Economically **necessary**
- ☐ Serves the needs and **wishes** of older people

Structural Features of “Integrated Service Areas” (Quartierskonzept)



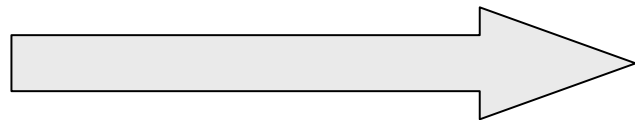
Small-Scale

Residential Area



Building Blocks of Supply

Housing, Social Support, Nursing Care



Means of Implementation:

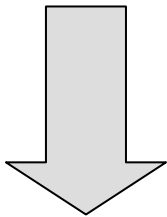
Cooperation,

Participation

Somebody “who minds”

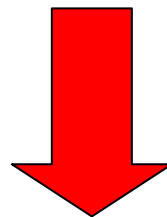
The Building Blocks of Integrated Service Areas

Fields of Supply



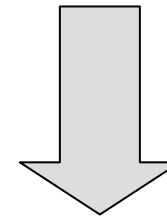
Housing

- Housing Adaptation
- Barrier-Free Housing and Surroundings and Infrastructure
- Forms of Housing for Self-reliant Living (e.g. Communal Housing)



Social Support

- Counselling, Coordination, Home Help
- Social Integration and Mutual Help (e.g. Meeting Places)



Nursing Care

- Domestic Care Linked to the Area
- Forms of Housing with Care Provision (e.g. group living)
- Integration of Nursing Homes, Short-term -and Day-Care

Implementation:

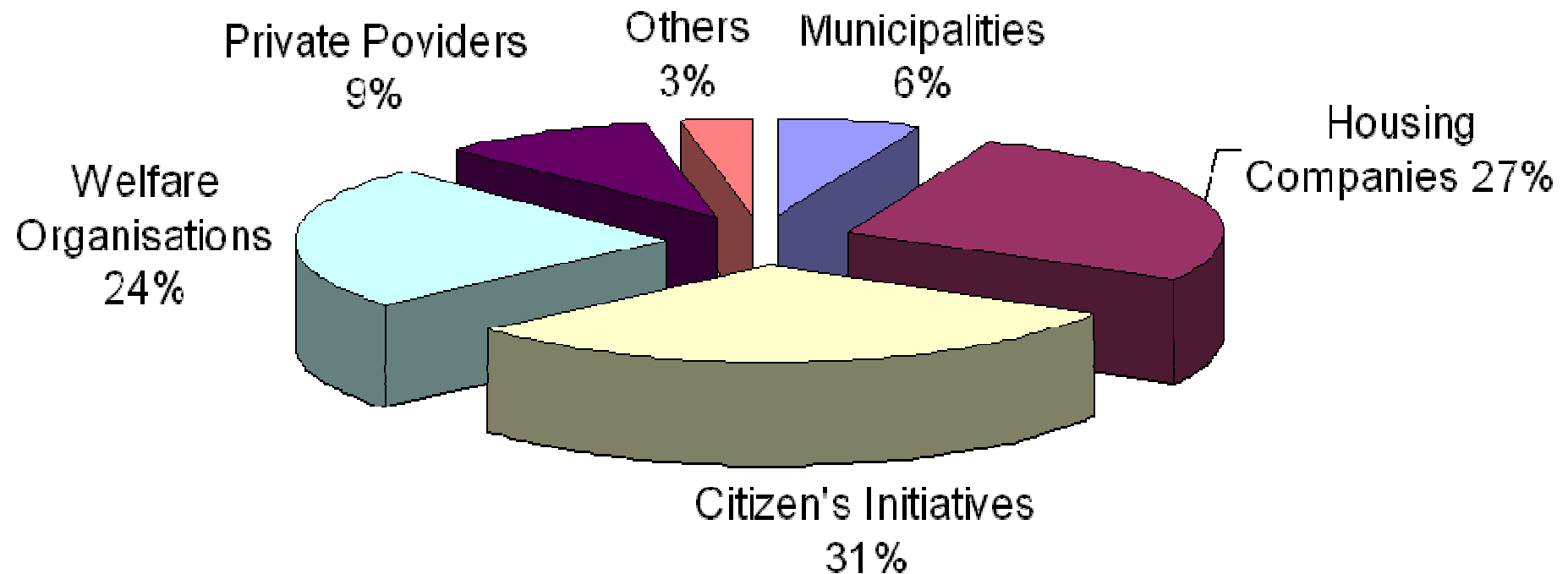
Cooperation and changing roles of players

- **Municipality:** sometimes director as well as provider of finance, mostly supporting and moderating partner
- **Welfare Organisations:** important partner but also competitors, taking responsibility for the local area, cooperation with citizens
- **Housing Enterprises:** Both housing (investment, organisation) and (increasingly) social service provision, cooperation with care services

Means of Implementation: Cooperation

Main Actors in “Integrated Service Areas”

Main Actors



Implementation:

Participation of Citizens

- Delivering care within families
- Counselling, support services, **neighbourhood help** (**payed**/unpaid)
- Citizen's associations, **organising activities**
- **financing/sponsoring** (as for housing coop.)
- Taking the role of **initiator or director** (as for example in Eching, D)

Example (D) Eching Service Centre for Older People (ASZ)



Centre of the Municipality with Service Centre

Example Eching (D)

Features of the project

- 13,600 people (1 integrated service area)
- Start of service centre: 1995 (planning mid 1980)
- Old peoples- and community centre with assisted housing (60 units) and services
- Local care chain without nursing home (only one residential care group)
- Provider: **citizen's association** (founded 25 years ago)
- Cooperation with **municipality** (financing) and all local players

Example Eching (D), First Building



ASZ Eching Building

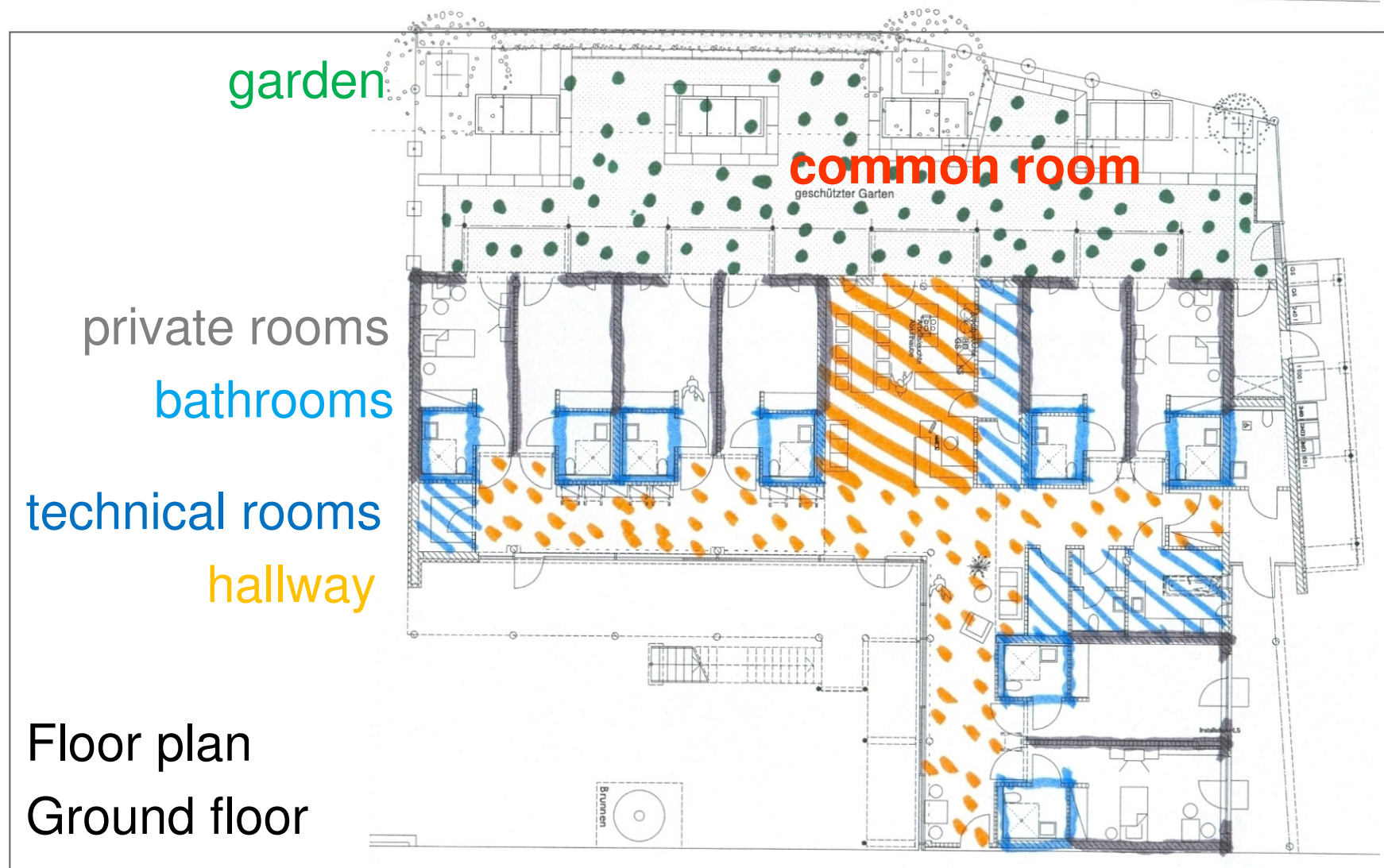
Example Eching (D)



Courtyard ASZ Eching Building



Example Eching (D): Second Building Residential Care Group for Dementia Sufferers



Example Eching (D): Second Building Residential Care Group and Assisted Housing



Top floors:
Assisted
housing

**Ground
floor:**
Residential
Care group
for dementia
sufferers

Eching Service Centre for Older People

Discussion of the Concept

Advantageous conditions

- Residential area makes up a **whole municipality** (decision-making power)
- Municipality **supported** the concept politically and was able to **finance social support**
- High level of **cooperation** and citizen's **participation**
- Provisions for **all generations**

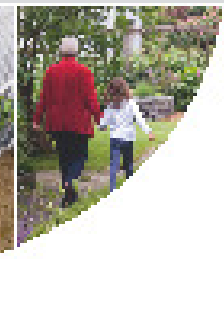
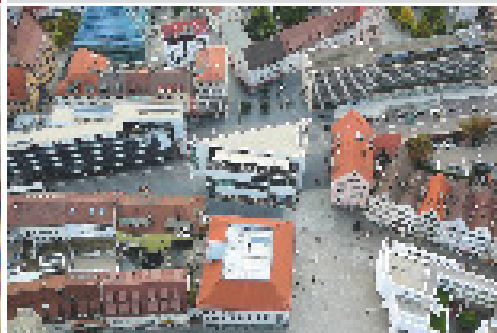
Disadvantageous conditions

- Small scale provision of nursing care was **undermined** by external authorities (finance)

Conclusions:

- Overall care and financing systems must enhance **local solutions** (decision-power) as well as:
- **Cooperation** of providers
- **Participation** of old and young citizens
- Financing of **social support** (residential management)
- **Variety** of housing and care solutions
- Integration of services into a **small scale** area

**Integrated
Service Areas**
www.isa-platform.eu



Integration of Housing Care and
Social Support in Residential Areas

www.isa-platform.eu

platform for integrated service areas

ISA Website: International Platform for Integrated Service Areas

- **Content of the platform:** for each country
national context and **project examples** (town + country)
- **Original members:** **Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark**
- **New member** of the network: **Sweden**
- **Overseas cooperation:** **Japan, United States**
(Association with “SYSTED”)
- **Perspective:** more examples, more countries, systematic comparison between countries, networking between projects, international congresses

Some specific features of Integrated Service Areas in different countries

- **D:** **Citizen's participation**, special 24 hour home care arrangements (Bielefeld)
- **NL:** barrier free new buildings through **social housing associations**, town planning model (STAGG) versus cooperation network
- **DK:** **communal integrated teams** (social and care provisions) for the area, activity centres, decentralised nursing care
- **CH:** **decentralised solutions** in smaller municipalities, small but also large care providers

WOONSERVICE GEBIEDEN (ISA NL)

A photograph of a person from behind, sitting on a wooden bench in a grassy field. The person's arms are raised in the air, and they are looking towards a clear blue sky. The bench is made of horizontal wooden slats and has two vertical posts on either side. The ground is covered in green grass.

Jeroen Singelenberg, SEV

Analysis of 10 Pilot ISA in the **Netherlands**

- 1500 interviews with older inhabitants
- Comparison: 10 Pilot ISA quarters und areas without ISA

Some results:

- Within pilot ISA: older people **live longer independantly**
- Within pilot ISA: Feeling **more confident** that services and care as well as adapted housing will be available if needed.
- Within pilot ISA: More older people are **satisfied with their existing housing**
- Within pilot ISA: **informal social activities** are valued higher than programmes organised by social workers

Effects of Integrated Service Areas in Germany

„Social Return on Investment“ [SROI] (n=222):

Impact-analysis of german ISA-projects (SONG-**S**oziales **n**eu **g**estalten)

Older inhabitants of ISA quarters compared with people living outside ISA quarters...

- ...have a **better health status** and lower care needs which reduces the costs of care,
- ...are **more engaged** in looking after their neighbours mainly in terms of help with every day activities,
- ...are more active and **better socially integrated**,
- ...are **more satisfied** with their housing condition and life situation.

Perspectives

- Needs and wishes of senior citizens are similar in different European countries
- They want to remain self-reliant as long as possible
- The service provision, however, is quite different from country to country
- Financing und legal regulations are important
- Centralised or decentralised operation of service providers is also influential
- EU convergence: *The best of each system*