

Abstracts

Csilla Jeneiné dr. Rubovszky: The reinterpretation of home assistance care

The aim of the study is the reinterpretation of home assistance for elderly people, on the basis of an exemplary start employment program, that has started on 1st of September 2013. Within this project 387 public workers, who have completed secondary education, visited 25 thousands elderly people and with the help of a questionnaire they aimed to find out the means of help that is needed by these people to live their lives as senior citizens in their own homes as long as possible. The study is mainly concerned with the question whether there is a need to an additional service compared to home assistance or home assistance itself should be reconsidered. The results of the questionnaire study show that without the reconsideration of home assistance the problem of elderly people could not be solved.

Edit Dr. Jamrik Kiss: "The People of the Plains". Observations about the 'start munka' model program in Csengőd

The purpose of this study is to present how the model programme in the outskirts of Csengőd, a village in Bács-Kiskun County, is implemented and what observations are made so far concerning the programme. The study also outlines a vision for the future which would be applied in a completely new approach in mind. The village of Csengőd has the population of 2217 inhabitants. 21.96 percent of the population live scattered around the outskirts belonging to the village, in 364 residential buildings. 27 inhabitants of Csengőd are more than 80 years old, and 8 of them accepted the offered provision. The presence of the home carers employed in the public employment programme gives a new opportunity for smaller towns and villages to widen out their possibilities in the social service system, thus giving a new meaning to the word 'equality'. It also makes the organisation of the system of basic social care more differentiated and equally distributed regionally. Last but not least, the project also contributes to the increase in the number of employed individuals. The natural features of Csengőd and the open-minded attitude of the professionals enables the possibility to accomplish the described plan. The observations made during the experiment could be useful for other towns and villages nationwide.

Róbert Kányai, Gabriella Kiss, Andrea Raffai, Teodóra Németh, Ágnes Szabó: Elderly Line – communication, conscious planning, life course

The Municipality of the City of Győr and United Health and Social Care Institute under its organisation have successfully applied for the tender TÁMOP-5.4.9 with their programme aiming at the modernisation of basic social care services. The project focuses on a better utilisation of social services for the elderly through the consolidation of partnerships. Accordingly, the primary target group is that of professionals, while the secondary target group consists of the elderly citizens of Győr and those in their surroundings. The surveys carried out confirm the phenomenon which characterises the entire country, namely that the

population is not familiar with old age itself and the changes occurring in old age. The focus of the project is directed at putting into shape a methodology that aims at establishing and strengthening inter-branch cooperation, which will be put into practice through a call/email centre developed within the scope of the programme, called Idősvonal (Elderly Line). Elderly Line is an information base available through telephone and email, where our colleagues will provide quick answers for questions regarding social care services in connection with the elderly. The centre is open to everyone, be it potential service users or anyone in connection with them. The project is currently in the modelling phase, the results so far have been in accordance with our expectations and an extensive evaluation will be carried out in July 2014.

Laszló Patyán: Characteristics of old people's access and use to public services in the North East Plain Region in Hungary

Due to the aging of the European population, welfare systems supplying elderly people receive more and more attention. There are several questions concerning the sustainability of the systems, for example, how to provide quality services and how to ensure equal and appropriate access, at the same time taking into consideration the cautious public coordination policies in connection with providing and organizing public services. However, it is undoubtedly true that elderly people, because of longer life expectancy and experiencing old age and in connection with it such special circumstances like living alone, long-term disability and a greater claim for long term care, health care became the most critical target group for the EU's service policy. This study is based on the service access survey, carried out as a part of the international research program "Assessing and using welfare services in the North East Region of Hungary (2012) led by the Institute for Political Science, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (No 81667. OTKA project). The study focuses the situation and service using practice of elderly population, as special group. Main issues of the study is to describe the main theoretical frame and characteristic the public services, and show how elderly use the local cultural, social, health, free time services, and public transporting. Main results can help to find new focuses in service providing policy.

Lajos Szabó: Role of the formal and informal caregivers in the home care for elderly

The author looks over the dilemmas of the professional content and requirements of Home Care, which is one of the most important services within the Social Service System. He tries to find answer to the question, how we can, within this service, reinforce the professional quality and the practice of the caregivers. He calls our attention to the growing importance and burden of the social care for elderly. The study stresses the importance of the role that key persons in service-development and financing play in the stimulation of the innovative search of service-alternatives. The author argues that renewing the care management practice is an outstanding task for the social services, and the integration of the work of the professional and informal caregivers within a collaborative context is indispensable for the Home Care Services.

Péter Mózer: Blind-flight. The role of social public services and cash benefits concerning stabilization the safety for elderly

Changes of population in mass and structure make one and maybe the most important aspect in the process of social needs for public welfare support. Both needs and entitlements are influenced even by the changes of age-structure of population, since the ratio of the ones who claim and utilize the advantages the benefits of social support is increasing more intensively comparing to the ones who are in their active age. When aiming to ensure safety for elderly people, from governmental point of view three kind of distribution-strategies can be identified:

1. Restructuring existing resources inside the existing system. Basically it means redistribution of resources within the 'elderly-budget'.
2. Allocation of existing - or - widening resources. It can even be restructuring of intrageneration resources, but inter-generation restructuring can also be an option.
3. Applying 'non-government' resources. This can be solved either by activating the market or household incomes.

Safety of elderly ones is not only the question of financial support or social benefits, but the more increasing case of the question that more and more aged people can not solve its 'self-supply'. It is caused by different reasons as e.g. worsening physical or/and mental conditions, ability of senses, etc. Consequently more and more needs arise and to satisfy these is awaited from the side of public sector. This whole circle of problem - on one hand the reduced resources and on the other the growing costs - puts a critical load on public finances/financing. This way the risks - that burden the central 'support-system' - raise vital distribution questions concerning the present - and, especially - for the future.

Judit Szécsi: The situation of elderly employees on the labour market

The study focuses on the situation of elderly employees in Hungary. It aims to review the theories that give explanations about the process of early retirement and the fate of the elderly employees (55-65 ages) in the labour market. The author shows and illustrates the most important European and Hungarian social policies reacting to these processes. European trends are present in Hungary as well, but the effects of these processes developed faster in Hungary. The European trends concerning the activity of the elderly employees give a perspective about the Hungarian prospects. Early retirement schemes, the pension system, and social transfers are responsible to solve, cure or subdue the unemployment of the elderly employees. Financing these systems has been a great challenge in every European country, and Hungary, as other European countries obviously can't finance these systems anymore, so other solutions are needed. Social policies helped to improve the early retirement from the labour market, which was definitely a wrong solution for unemployment. Global, comprehensive and creative social policies are needed to increase the amount of the elderly employees and decrease the unemployment of this vulnerable group in the Hungarian society.