



**Inclusion & Sustainability
Consultants**

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**Models of special accommodation
for older people across Europe
ANEC-R&T-2012-DFA/SERV-001**

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- Age-Platform
- EURAG - The European Federation of Older People
- European Federation of Public, Cooperative and Social Housing
- Platform of European Social NGOs
- The European Association for Providers and Directors of Long-Term Care Services for the Elderly
- National Standards bodies listed on the website of CEN, The European Committee for Standardization (CEN, French: Comité Européen de Normalisation)

Thanks are also due to Professor Judith Phillips and Dr Sarah Hillcoat-Nallétamby of the Centre for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University, for their input and valued guidance; and to my colleagues in Access Design Solutions UK Ltd for their support.

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Carol Thomas,
Director, Access Design Solutions UK Ltd

Executive Summary

This report was commissioned by ANEC, The European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation. As the European consumer voice in standardisation, ANEC represents the European consumer interest in the creation of technical standards, especially those developed to support the implementation of European laws and public policies.

The impetus for the commissioned study was the work of CEN, the European Committee for Standardization CEN PC385, between 2008 and 2012, to develop a CEN standard for Sheltered Housing for Older People. This was CEN's first ever attempt to develop a standard in the social welfare field, and it became clear during the progress of this work that there is a diversity of models of accommodation and care for older people across Europe that must be taken into account in future standards development.

The purpose of the Report is the provision of an Information Record of models of specialist accommodation and care for older people, and related standards, in use across the countries of the European Union, the acceding and candidate countries, and the EFTA countries: Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein (in total 38 countries). This will be used by ANEC to inform future work on standardisation in relation to accommodation and care for older people.

The scope of the project did not include assessing the quality of care, or the contents of standards and regulations.

A combination of primary (online questionnaire survey) and secondary research (literature review) techniques were used

to gather information from as wide a range of sources as possible.

The Information Record reveals a pattern of information on models and standards which may be divided into Northern Europe, Southern Mediterranean, and Eastern Europe. This broadly follows the categorisation of provision and coverage of care services for older people in the European Commission Report, "Long-Term Care for the elderly: Provisions and providers in 33 European countries" (Francesca Bettio and Alina Verashchagina, 2010).

The lack of information on standards in some Eastern European countries reflects the low level of development of specialised care facilities for older people in Eastern Europe. For instance, in Kosova there are only 2 care homes; in Macedonia 4 public care homes as well as a few privately run, but coverage is uneven across the country; and in Montenegro there are only 2 private nursing homes.

Southern European countries such as Greece, Italy and Portugal have a range of supported housing and residential care options but they are generally less standardised than in Northern Europe. For instance, in Greece local authorities provide the licence to run the service and set the minimum standards, however there is not a "systematic or obligatory evaluation of quality" (Kagialaris, G and Mastrogiannakis, T, 2010)

In Northern European countries such as Austria, Germany, Finland, Ireland and the UK, the Information Record reveals a range of models of supported housing and residential care

options, together with evidence of standards and regulations for the premises and quality of care.

In other cases in Northern Europe such as Norway, Switzerland and the Netherlands, however, there is evidence of a range of models of accommodation but relatively low availability of standards for specialised housing and residential care. This may reflect a focus on innovation rather than standards, as one survey respondent suggested. It is important that standards are used to inform and raise quality levels without being seen to stifle innovation.

There is evidence of an increasing focus in Northern Europe on enabling older people to remain at home or in supported housing where they retain independence while having access to support where needed.

Northern and Western European countries generally provided information about home care standards; while in most Eastern European countries there was little information found about the provision of home care or any existence of standards.

The provision of care support to an older person in their home is affected by the culture of the country with an expectation on families to care for older relatives in some

countries. For instance in Bulgaria, care is only provided if the individual is unable to care for themselves and has no relatives who can care for them (Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010). In Estonia the law requires children to care for their elderly parents. This compares to the situation in Switzerland where compulsory health insurance will pay for up to 60 hours per week of care at home (Daley and Gubb, 2013)

The availability of day care centres also varies between countries. Day care centres are not regularly available in some Eastern European countries, hence there are no standards. For instance, in the Czech Republic only a few centres exist, and they are usually only open for a few hours a day; only one centre exists in Macedonia; and day care centres are currently being piloted in Lithuania funded by the European Social Fund.

The countries that have implemented mandatory long-term care insurance such as Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands, have a range of options for home and residential care and quality standards, possibly reflecting the influence of the insurers on standards.

1. Introduction

1.1 ANEC

ANEC is The European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation. As the European consumer voice in standardisation, ANEC represents the European consumer interest in the creation of technical standards, especially those developed to support the implementation of European laws and public policies.

Each field of priority in which ANEC operates, determined by the ANEC General Assembly and Steering Committee, has a Working Group as its focus. Working Group members are voluntary experts drawn from across the countries of the ANEC membership. In 2013, the ANEC budget allowed ANEC to operate in the following main areas of priority: Child Safety, Design for All (DfA), Domestic Appliances (DOMAP), Environment, Information Society, Services, Traffic, Nanotechnologies and Smart Meters.

In April 2013 ANEC commissioned Access Design Solutions UK Ltd to undertake a desk based research project on 'Models of Special Accommodation for Older People across Europe'.

1.2 Client brief: Purpose of the Research Project

ANEC commissioned this report in order to inform future work on standardisation in relation to accommodation and care for older people. The impetus for the commissioned study was the work of The European Committee for Standardization CEN PC385, between 2008 and 2012, to

develop a CEN standard for Sheltered Housing for Older People. This was CEN's first attempt to develop a standard in the social welfare field, and it achieved CEN European consensus for a Technical Specification published in 2012.

It became clear during the progress of this CEN work that there is a diversity of models of accommodation and care for older people across Europe that must be taken into account in future standards development.

The CEN work revealed a tension between the demands for high quality high cost sheltered housing in some of the wealthier northern European countries, and the need for low cost entry level supported housing elsewhere, with little demand in some countries. ANEC considers that similar issues may apply to other models of care for older people, including residential care, nursing home care, and care at home. Little seems to be known about how different countries address or achieve solutions to the challenges of a society supporting and caring for its older populations.

The aim of this research project was to compile an Information Record containing information on models of specialist accommodation and care for older people in use across the countries of the European Union, the acceding and candidate countries, and the EFTA countries: Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein (total 38 countries). Models of accommodation and care studied:

- Sheltered (Supported) housing
- Residential care
- Nursing care in special institutions

- Hospital care
- Hospice care
- Day care centres
- Care at home

1.3 Scope

The Information Record includes, for each country, types of accommodation/care model, definitions, and regulations and standards applied to these models. This study did not extend to assessing the contents of standards or issues such as quality of care.

In addition to the required information this report also includes other information recorded during the study such as eligibility, accommodation tenure and funding.

1.4 Report Structure

Chapter 2 describes the methodology used to research and gather the information required to compile the Information Record.

Chapter 3 is the main body of the report. This comprises an Information Record set out in two sets of tables:

The first set lists, for each model of accommodation and care identified, the availability of that model in each country, definition of the model, and information on regulations and standards which apply to that model. A separate table is provided for each model.

The second set of tables lists, again for each model identified, additional information such as eligibility conditions, tenure and funding.

Information referred to in the table, such as details of standards, is provided in the footnotes following each table.

This is followed by a brief assessment of the information focused on emerging themes (3.2) and a summary of the gaps in the Information Record (3.3). Chapter 4 forms the conclusion.

Chapter 5 contains References and Sources. This chapter outlines published research identified during the study, and sources of further information, providing a short description of content and relevance.

2. Methodology

A combination of primary (online questionnaire survey) and secondary research (literature review) techniques were used to gather information from as wide a range of sources as possible.

2.1 Literature Review

This was used to identify the appropriate terminology to be used in the online questionnaire survey, and to obtain information from research reports and reports published on government websites (EU and individual countries).

While ANEC had provided a list of models of accommodation and care to be covered in the study, it was recognised that terms or names for these models may differ between countries and also what is understood by these terms. To combat this, a short description of each model term was prepared for use with the survey.

'Supported Housing'

For the purposes of this study, 'supported housing' may be described as arrangements where residents live independently in individual dwellings within a scheme or complex where some form of service is available to assist them.

Various terms or names may be used to describe 'supported housing' in different countries, such as 'sheltered housing', 'retirement homes', 'housing for seniors / or older people', 'extra care sheltered housing'. The key factor is that residents live independently in a dwelling, with their own cooking and eating facilities, within a scheme or complex

where the aim is to support the residents. The type of support may vary.

Residential Care Homes

For this study these are described as care homes where people live either short or long term. They normally provide accommodation, meals, and personal care (such as help with washing and eating).

They differ from 'supported housing' where residents live independently in individual dwellings within a complex. Residents in a care home may have an individual room, or set of rooms, but this is not normally a separate dwelling.

Nursing Homes / Care homes with nursing: These are similar to the above residential care homes, but they also provide regular on site nursing care for residents who need this.

Residential Care in a Hospital Setting

This relates to residential care provided for older people in a hospital setting beyond that provided to a patient who goes in for medical treatment at the end of which the patient goes home or to another facility. The individual may live there either short or long term.

Hospice

For this study, hospices are described as separate specialist facilities providing residential end-of-life care or palliative care for people with terminal illness.

Day Care Centres

This relates to supported facilities without residential accommodation where older people who live independently or with family, or in another facility, can attend during the day and receive support or services. The support or services may vary.

Care provided in an individual's own home

This is care provided in an individual older person's own home if care is required. The individual may live alone, with a partner or with family. This differs from the 'supported housing' model as the individual's home is not part of a scheme or complex set up for the purpose of supporting older people.

Specialised facilities for older persons with dementia

These may be within or alongside any of the above models, or they may be separate.

The survey also considered other models of care or accommodation not covered by the above list.

2.2 Survey

An online survey was carried out from July to October 2013. Options to receive the questionnaire in a word document or take the survey by telephone were not taken up. A copy of the questionnaire is provided in the appendix. The questionnaire was subject to peer review among the project group before being piloted with members of the ANEC Design for All and Services Working Groups.

The advantages of using ANEC members for the pilot were: Members cover a wide range of countries across Europe; ANEC could ask for their support to arrange a quick return; avoids difficulty of approaching 'new contacts' twice if the survey changed following pilot. The possible disadvantages that ANEC members may have prior knowledge of the subject and/or survey, a vested interest, and provide a biased sample were carefully considered, however the survey was targeted to obtain factual information from experts so these issues were deemed not to affect the pilot.

Pilot Survey results:

- 12 responses were received out of 66 distributed.
- All respondents found it easy to use the online survey
- Most (9 out of 12) had used an online survey at least once before; 2 had not and they also found it easy to use (one respondent did not answer).
- All respondents said that the purpose of the survey was clear.
- In addition two contacts who had not completed the survey but had looked at it, emailed to give feedback. They also described the survey as clear and easy to follow.
- There were no substantive changes required to the survey questions so the surveys completed in the pilot could be included.
- The main suggestion for improvement was to provide a word document listing the topics that respondents would be asked about, that could be kept for reference. This was provided for the final survey.

- Respondents to the pilot survey were offered an opportunity to take the survey again if they considered their answers would be different with the additional introductory paper provided with the final survey. No-one required this.

Survey Distribution

The survey was distributed widely, with several organisations promoting it among their members and contacts, including:

- ANEC, The European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation
- Age-Platform
- EURAG - The European Federation of Older People
- European Federation of Public, Cooperative and Social Housing
- Platform of European Social NGOs
- The European Association for Providers and Directors of Long-Term Care Services for the Elderly
- National Standards bodies listed on the CEN website;

Survey Response

62 questionnaires were completed. No overall response rate could be calculated because of the use of gatekeepers and

websites as dissemination points for the online questionnaire. A relatively large number of responses were received from two countries, Germany (7) and the UK (12). This may be due to the way the survey was circulated within the countries, for instance in the UK the British Standards Institution sent the survey to their Consumer and Public Interest Representatives with a request to complete. Several of these respondents answered 'don't know' for many of the detailed questions so most of the information came from the response of one or two 'experts' as was the case for countries where only one or two responses were received. The survey response was low, despite reminders, therefore most of the information was obtained from the secondary research.

Assessing Results

As this was an information gathering exercise, the questionnaire responses and information gleaned from the desk based search were used to populate the Information Record tables. The information gained from the survey was cross-validated by other sources where possible.

Survey Responses

Country	Responses
Austria	1
Belgium	3
Bulgaria	1
Croatia	2
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	2
Estonia	1
Finland	5
France	2
Germany	7
Greece	2
Hungary	0
Iceland	1
Ireland	1
Italy	1
Kosovo	0

Latvia	1
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	0
Macedonia ¹	1
Malta	0
Montenegro	0
The Netherlands	0
Norway	0
Poland	0
Portugal	1
Romania	0
Serbia	1
Slovakia	3
Slovenia	3
Spain	3
Sweden	4

¹ The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Switzerland	0
Turkey	1
United Kingdom ²	12
Other (Canada) ³	1

² The relatively high number of responses from the UK and Germany appears to be related to the distribution of the survey within the country, for instance in the UK the British Standards Institution circulated the survey to their Consumer and Public Affairs Members.

³ Response from Canada not included

3. Information Record

The information compiled is presented in the following tables. There is then an assessment of the information obtained considering the main patterns, and gaps in the information.

3.1 Tables

There are 2 sets of tables: The first set records, for each model of accommodation / care, availability of that model in the country, the definition, standards and regulations. The second set of tables records additional information such as eligibility, tenure, funding.

The Information Record tables list the sources of the information from the Survey and/or from desktop research in terms of the following groups:

- Government department
- Academic (literature or survey respondent)
- Consumer organisation or organisation of disabled or older people
- Individual response
- Other

Tables

Set One:

Models of accommodation / care, availability, definitions, standards and regulations.

Supported Housing

Country	Models available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Austria	Yes 3+	"Unterstütztes wohnen", "Betreutes wohnen" ⁴ (Assisted Living); "Seniorenwohnhäuser" ⁵ (Senior Housing); "Betreubares wohnen" ⁶⁷ (Sheltered Housing) ⁸	Yes ⁹ Yes Yes	Yes ¹⁰ Yes Yes	Yes	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium	Yes 1	'Service flats' ¹¹	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Bulgaria	Yes	'Protected Housing' ¹²	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Croatia	Yes ¹³		Not known	Not known		Survey – government dept.; individual

Austria

⁴ <http://www.kwp.at/unserangebot.aspx>

⁵ http://www.noe.gv.at/bilder/d67/Betreutes_Wohnen.pdf

⁶ <http://www.wimtec.com/upload/santec/downloads/de///Broschuere2.pdf>

⁷ http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/cps/rde/xchg/ooe/hs.xsl/18783_DEU_HTML.htm

⁸ Other smaller models include *Wohngemeinschaften* (residential communities) for small groups of people with dementia.

⁹ ÖNORM B 1600 2011-04-01: Barrierefreies Bauen – Planungsgrundlagen (Barrier-free construction - Planning Fundamentals); OIB-Richtlinie 4: Nutzungssicherheit und Barrierefreiheit (use and accessibility); OIB-Richtlinie 2: Brandschutz (fire protection)

¹⁰ [http://www.jusline.at/Heimaufenthaltsgesetz_\(HeimAufG\).html](http://www.jusline.at/Heimaufenthaltsgesetz_(HeimAufG).html)

[Regional Care Acts](#): (LGBl 52/2000); (LGBl 108/1994); (LGBl 7/1996); (LGBl 29/1996 idF 123/1996); (LGBl 61/1996)

Belgium

¹¹ Willemé, 2010.

Bulgaria

¹² Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010.

Croatia

¹³ Responses to survey differed, but it appears that a model of supported housing is currently in the process of being implemented, see [Social Welfare Act](#)

Country	Models available	Definition	Standards/Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Cyprus	Not known					Desktop research
Czech Republic	Yes 1	'Protected Apartments with domiciliary care' ¹⁴	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Denmark	Yes 2	'General dwellings for elderly persons'; 'Protected dwellings' ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁶ Not known	Yes Not known		Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Estonia	Yes 2		None	Yes ¹⁷		Survey – government dept.
Finland	Yes 2+	"Palvelutalo" (Sheltered housing); "Senioritalo" (Senior housing)	Yes ¹⁸ Not known	Yes ¹⁹ Not known ²⁰		Survey – org of/for older people; government dept.

Czech Republic

¹⁴ Pfeiferová et al, 2013.

Denmark

¹⁵ Campbell & Wagner, 2009.

¹⁶ Respondent referred to Ministry of Social Affairs as the relevant government department, but gave no further details. No other information could be found: <http://english.sm.dk/social-issues/Elderly-people/danish-senior-policy/Sider/Start.aspx>

Estonia

¹⁷ From the survey response there are some standards but not obligatory. No details provided and no other information could be found.

Finland

¹⁸ [Building regulations.](#)

[Lift standards](#)

¹⁹ http://www.stm.fi/en/social_and_health_services/old_people/quality_and_development/recommendations;
http://www.stm.fi/vireilla/lainsaadantohankkeet/sosiaali_ja_terveydenhuolto/ikaantyneet

²⁰ It is not clear whether the same standards/regulations that apply for the first model also apply for the second model.

Country	Models available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
France	Yes 1+	"Foyer logement" (sheltered housing); "Domitys" residences ²¹ ; "Bebuinages"	Yes ²² Not known ²³	Yes Not known		Survey – government dept.
Germany	Yes 2+	"Betreutes Wohnen" (Assisted Housing) ²⁴	Yes ²⁵	Yes ²⁶		Survey – orgs of/for older people; individual
Greece	Yes 2+	"ΜΟΝΑΔΑ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΔΑΣ ΗΛΙΚΙΩΜΕΝΩΝ" (old age care units) ²⁷	Not known	Not known		Survey – academic; Desktop research
Hungary	Not available					Desktop research ^{28 29}

France

²¹ Brieu, Duveau and Shineman, 2013, [ILC France](#)

²² <http://www.codes-et-lois.fr/code-de-la-construction-et-de-l-habitation/toc-partie-reglementaire-texte-integral>

²³ The same standards/regulations that apply for the first model may also apply for the second model, but this is not clear from the information obtained.

Germany

²⁴ Survey respondent commented that there is no national definition so various models exist using this term, making it difficult for consumers to compare them.

²⁵ DIN 18040-2: standardization of accessible buildings; Home Construction Regulation; DIN 18025; regional regulations e.g. HeimBauVerordnung, BrandschutzVerordnung (fire protection), Rahmenverträge (contracts).

²⁶ German Institute for Standardization: DIN 77800, Publication: 2006-09 – Quality Requirements for providers of residential form "assisted living for the elderly".

[Regional Seals of Quality of Assisted Living](#)

Greece

²⁷ Mastroiannakis & Kagialaris, 2010.

Hungary

²⁸ OECD- *Hungary: Long Term Care*, [report](#) published May 2011

²⁹ Czibere, K et GÁL, R.I *The long-term care system for the elderly in Hungary*, 2010

Country	Models available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Iceland	Yes 1	'Serviced apartments' ³⁰	Not known	Yes ³¹		Survey – consumer association; desktop research
Ireland	Yes 2	'High support housing' Not known	Yes ³² Yes	Yes ³³ Yes		Survey – org of/for older people
Italy	Yes 3+ (?) ³⁴		Yes	Yes		Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Kosovo	Not known					Desktop research
Latvia	Not available					Survey – individual; desktop research
Liechtenstein	Not known					Desktop research
Lithuania	Not known					Desktop research
Luxembourg	Not known					Desktop research
Macedonia	Not known					Desktop research
Malta	Not known					Desktop research
Montenegro	Not known					Desktop research

Iceland

³⁰ Siguroardottir, 2013.

³¹ <http://www.island.is/efri-arin/husnaedi/thjonustuibudir>

Ireland

³² <http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/BuildingStandards/> also applies for model 2.

³³ www.hiqa.ie also applies for model 2.

Italy

³⁴ From survey response: No information provided in response or found in desktop research

Country	Models available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Netherlands	Yes	'Smart homes'; 'Apartments for Life'; 'Co-housing/ <i>centralwonen</i> '; 'Care Co-operative Villages' ³⁵	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Norway	Yes	'Alternative Housing'; 'Care Flats' ³⁶	Yes ³⁷ Yes	Not known Not known		Desktop research
Poland	Yes ³⁸	'Modified homes for the elderly' ³⁹	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Portugal	Yes ³⁴⁰		Not known	Not known		Survey – individual
Romania	Yes	'Assisted living arrangements' ⁴¹	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Serbia	Not available					Survey – standards body
Slovakia	Yes		Yes ⁴²	Yes ⁴³		Survey – government

Netherlands

³⁵ Tinker, Ginn and Ribe, 2013.

Norway

³⁶ 'Future Housing for the Elderly in Norway: Session 31-E: Senior Housing for the Future' by Espen H. Aspnes.

³⁷ Local authority Planning and Building Acts require new homes to be built to the Lifetime Homes Standard and the Universal Design standard. However, not all new homes comply with these standards. 50% of new homes financed by the Norwegian State Housing Bank are fully adapted.

Poland

³⁸ Very few facilities exist, only 14 (in 2010).

³⁹ Pfeiferová et al, 2013.

Portugal

⁴⁰ No information provided by survey respondent or found in desktop research.

Romania

⁴¹ Law 17/2000.

Slovakia

⁴² Decree no. 532/2002 Z.z. Ministry of Environment, which provides details on general technical requirements for construction for buildings used by persons with reduced mobility.

Country	Models available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Slovenia	Yes ⁴⁴	'Sheltered housing'	Yes ⁴⁵	Yes ⁴⁶		Survey – other
Spain	Yes 2	"Viviendas para la tercera edad" (Housing for the elderly); "Viviendas Tuteladas" (Protected housing); "Centros residenciales" (Residential centres for the elderly)	Yes	Yes ⁴⁷		Survey – org of/for older people
Sweden	Yes 3+	"Assisted Living; "Servicehus" (Senior Housing); "Trygghetsboende" (safety housing) ⁴⁸	Yes ⁴⁹	None ⁵⁰		Survey – standards body; desktop research

⁴³ § 34 Act no. 448/2008 Z.z. on social services and on amending and supplementing (see Annex 2 for quality conditions); Law no. 455/1991 Trade Licensing (Trade Act)

Slovenia

⁴⁴ Unclear as to exactly how many models are available.

⁴⁵ [Minimum technical requirements](#) for social services providers

⁴⁶ http://www.mddsz.gov.si/si/zakonodaja_in_dokumenti/veljavni_predpisi/#c8031 (See *Pravilnik o standardih in normativih socialnovarstvenih storitev*)

Spain

⁴⁷ Seals of approvals provided by the Instituto de Biomecánica (IBV) and the organization for elderly people Democrática de Pensionistas y Jubilados de España (UDP): www.simplit.es; The Spanish Association for Standardization and Certification (AENOR): <http://www.aenor.es/>

⁴⁸ Jegermalm & Henning, 2013.

Sweden

⁴⁹ See the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

⁵⁰ The Swedish Standards Institute (SIS) is currently working on national standards for quality of care for elderly people with extensive needs in ordinary and special housing, which should be in place by 2015: <http://www.sis.se/>

Country	Models available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Switzerland	Yes ⁵¹		Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Turkey	Not available					Survey – org of/for older people
Ukraine	Not available					Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	Yes 3+	'Almshouses'; 'designated dwellings'; 'sheltered housing'; 'extra-care (sheltered) housing'	Yes ⁵²	Yes ⁵³		Survey – standards body; academics; desktop research

Switzerland

⁵¹ For example: <http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/ourwork/happi>

United Kingdom

⁵² Current government consultation on housing standards: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/housing-standards-review-consultation>; Part M of the Building Regulations; 'codes of practice' supported by The Centre for Housing Support (CHS) (see <http://www.chs.ac.uk>) e.g. sheltered housing management; [Development Quality Requirements](#) (Wales)

⁵³ 'Codes of practice' for social alarm, telecare and telehealth services which can help support people in their homes (for the UK see www.telecare.org.uk; and for the EU see www.telehealthcode.eu/project/documents.html).

Residential Care

Country	⁵⁴ Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Austria	With & without nursing	"Alten- und Pflegeheim" (Nursing home);	Yes ⁵⁶	Yes ⁵⁷	Yes ⁵⁸	Survey – UN affiliated body; desktop research
		"Altenwohnheim" (Home for the elderly);	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		"Seniorenresidenz" (Senior residence) ⁵⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	

⁵⁴ Table records if residential care homes available and, if known, whether separate models for homes 'with and without' nursing care

Austria

⁵⁵ Froggatt & Reitingner, 2013.

⁵⁶ÖNORM B 1600 2011-04-01: BarrierefreiesBauen – Planungsgrundlagen (Barrier-free construction - Planning Fundamentals)
OIB-Richtlinie 4: Nutzungssicherheit und Barrierefreiheit (use and accessibility)

OIB-Richtlinie 2: Brandschutz (fire protection)

Regional Building Codes, Structural Engineering Acts/Regulations, Civil Engineering Regulations

TRVB 132 Krankenanstalten, Pflege- und Altenheime – Teil 1 – BaulicheMaßnahmen

http://www.no.e.gv.at/Gesundheit/Pflege/Landespflegeheime/Regelwerk_Normpflegeheim.pdf

⁵⁷ [http://www.jusline.at/Heimaufenthaltsgesetz_\(HeimAufG\).html](http://www.jusline.at/Heimaufenthaltsgesetz_(HeimAufG).html)

Regional Care Acts: (LGBl 52/2000); (LGBl 108/1994); (LGBl 7/1996); (LGBl 29/1996 idF 123/1996); (LGBl 61/1996)

TRVB 133 Krankenhäuser und Pflegeheime – Teil 2 – BetrieblicheMaßnahmen

Regional Care/Nursing Home Acts and Regulations

e.g. <http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=LrSbg&Gesetzesnummer=10000546>

⁵⁸<http://www.bmask.gv.at/siteEN/SocialAffairs/SeniorCitizens/Qualityoflifeanddignity/NationalQualityCertificateforResidentialandNursingHomesinAustria>

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Belgium	With & without nursing	"Rust-en Verzorgingstehuizen/Maisons de repos et de soins"(Nursing homes)	Not known	Yes ⁵⁹		Desktop research
		"Maison de repos pour personnesagees/RustoordenvoorBejaarden" (Residential homes)	Not known	Yes ⁶⁰		
Bulgaria	With & without nursing	'Homes for elderly people' (HEP); 'Homes for disabled elderly people'; 'shelters' ⁶¹	None None	None None	Yes	Desktop research; survey – standards body
Croatia	With & without nursing	'Home for the elderly'; 'Nursing home'	Yes ⁶² Yes	Yes ⁶³ Yes	Yes ⁶⁴ Yes	Survey – government dept.; individual
Cyprus	Yes Not known	'Residential homes'	Not known	Yes ⁶⁵		Desktop research

Belgium

⁵⁹ Nursing homes must have training programmes for their staff as well as a programme to ensure quality. Regional regulations ensuring quality also apply.

⁶⁰ Regional regulations ensuring quality also apply.

Bulgaria

⁶¹ Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010.

Croatia

⁶² Official Gazette 64/09

⁶³ Official Gazette 52/10

⁶⁴ Foster Care Act

Cyprus

⁶⁵ Regulation: P.I. 213/2000 – The Homes for the Elderly and Disabled Regulation; the Social Welfare Services register and supervise privately owned and community residential homes.

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Czech Republic	Yes Not known	"Domov pro seniory" (home for seniors) "Domov se zvláštním režimem" (home for those with particular care needs e.g. dementia) ⁶⁶	Not known	Yes ⁶⁷		Desktop research
Denmark	With nursing	'Nursing dwellings' ⁶⁸	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Estonia	With & without nursing		Do not apply	Do not apply		Survey – government dept.
Finland	With nursing only	"Vanhainkoti" (rest home); "Hoivakoti Tehostettupalveluasuminen" (enhanced sheltered nursing home); "Palvelukoti" (Intensified service accommodation)	Yes ⁶⁹	Yes ⁷⁰		Survey – government dept.; org of/for older people

Czech Republic

⁶⁶ Horecký, 2010.

⁶⁷ Some homes adhere to the relevant ISO standards, and some others adhere to EFQM standards (European Foundation for Quality Management).

Denmark

⁶⁸ Campbell & Wagner, 2010.

Finland

⁶⁹ [Standards for Healthcare Buildings; Lift standards.](#)

⁷⁰ The recommendation for a good quality of aging, protect and improve the services of Social Affairs and Health 2013:11; 'Enhanced sheltered housing rulebook':

[http://www.sitra.fi/julkaisut/muut/Tehostetun palveluasumisen saantokirja.pdf](http://www.sitra.fi/julkaisut/muut/Tehostetun_palveluasumisen_saantokirja.pdf);

http://www.stm.fi/en/social_and_health_services/old_people/quality_and_development/recommendations

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
France	With nursing	"Etablissement d'Hébergement pour personnes âgées dépendantes" (EHPAD – nursing homes); "Maison de retraite, Foyers logements" (retirement homes) ⁷¹	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Germany	With & without nursing	"Pflegeheime/Altenheim" (Nursing home); "Altenwohnheime/Seniorenresidenz, Seniorenstift" (Retirement home) ⁷²	Yes ⁷³	Yes ⁷⁴		Survey – orgs of/for older people; orgs of/for consumers; individual
Greece	Yes Not known ⁷⁵		Not known	Yes ⁷⁶		Desktop research

France

⁷¹ Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013.

Germany

⁷² Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013.

⁷³ DIN 18040; National: Homes Act; Housing and Care Contract Law (WBGV). Regional Land Homes Acts (Baden-Württemberg (LHeimG); Lower Saxony Homes Act (NHeimG); Saarland Land Homes Act (LHeimGS).

⁷⁴ Social Welfare Law: SGB XI; SGB XII; Various quality certificates e.g. <http://www.heimverzeichnis.de/index.php?id=177>; DIN EN ISO 9000 ff. Regional Nursing and Residential Care Laws (Bayern (PfleWoqG); Berlin (WTG); Brandenburg (BbgPBWoG); Bremen (BremWoBeG); Hamburg (HmbWBG); Hessen (HGBP) Official Gazette, 2012, 34, outline no. 34-69; Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (EQG); Nordrhein-Westfalen (WTG); Rheinland-Pfalz (LWTG); Sachsen (Sächs. Official Gazette GVBl p.397); Schleswig-Holstein (SbStG).

Greece

⁷⁵ Residents with acute illnesses are usually moved into hospitals where the medical care is thought to be more suitable.

⁷⁶ Local governments issue licenses to service providers and set standards. Services are regulated by the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity, but evaluations aren't made public, and the quality criteria that are set are not obligatory.

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Hungary	Yes Not known	"Időskorúakotthona, gondozóháza" (Home and respite care for the elderly) ⁷⁷	Not known	Yes ⁷⁸		Desktop research
Iceland	With nursing	'Nursing home' ⁷⁹	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Ireland	With nursing		Yes ⁸⁰	Yes ⁸¹		Survey – org of/for older people
Italy	With nursing	"Residenzesanitarieassistenziali" (nursing home); "Residenzeprotette" (nursing home for partially dependent people); "Residenze/Comunità per anziani" (care homes for mildly dependent older people) ⁸²	Not known	Yes ⁸³		Desktop research
Kosovo	Yes Not known	Not known ⁸⁴	Not known	Not known		Desktop research

Hungary

⁷⁷ Czibere & Gál, 2010.

⁷⁸The Health Insurance Supervisory Authority (HISA) monitored quality of care provision between 2007 and 2011; this task was partly delegated to the NHIFA, partly to the National Public Health and Medical Officer's Service.

Iceland

⁷⁹ Hjaltadottir, 2012.

Ireland

⁸⁰ <http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/BuildingStandards/>

⁸¹ The National Quality Standards for Residential Care Settings for Older People in Ireland www.hiqa.ie

⁸² Froggatt & Reitingger, 2013.

Italy

⁸³ General minimum standards set at national level, whilst accreditation systems exist at regional level. Ministry of Health and Social Policy regulates standards.

Kosovo

⁸⁴ Only 2 care homes exist, one in Prishtine and the other in Skenderaj.

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Latvia	Yes Not known	"Ilgstošassociālāsaprūpes un sociālāsrehabilitācijasinstitūcija"(Long-term social care and social rehabilitation institution) ⁸⁵	None	Yes ⁸⁶		Survey – individual; desktop research
Liechtenstein	Yes Not known ⁸⁷		Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Lithuania	Not known					Desktop research
Luxembourg	Yes Not known	'Nursing homes', 'Integrated centres'	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Macedonia	Yes Not known ⁸⁸		Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Malta	Yes Not known					Desktop research
Montenegro	Yes Not known ⁸⁹		Not known	Not known		Desktop research

Latvia

⁸⁵ <http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=68488>

⁸⁶ <http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=75887>

Liechtenstein

⁸⁷ There are 5 care institutions in Liechtenstein.

Macedonia

⁸⁸ 4 public care homes exist as well as a few privately run, but coverage is uneven across the country

Montenegro

⁸⁹ Only 2 private nursing homes exist.

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Netherlands	With nursing	"Verpleeghuizen" (Nursing home); "Verzorgingshuizen" (Residential home) ⁹⁰	Not known	Yes ⁹¹		Desktop research
Norway	With nursing	"Sykehjem" (Nursing home); "Aldershjem" (Retirement home) ⁹²	Not known	Yes ⁹³		Desktop research
Poland	With & without nursing	Care and treatment facilities, nursing and care facilities, and for people who do not need nursing care. ⁹⁴	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Portugal	With & without nursing	"Lares" (Nursing home); "Residencias assistidas" (residences for elderly people); "Unidades do cuidados continuados" (continuing care units) ⁹⁵	Not known	Not known		Desktop research

Netherlands

⁹⁰ Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013.

⁹¹ Law on quality of care (*Kwaliteitswet Zorginstellingen*- KWZ); Law on professions in personal healthcare (*Wet op de Beroepen in de Individuele Gezondheidszorg*; Wet BIG. The Health Care Inspectorate (IGZ) acts as supervisor.

Norway

⁹² Nakrem, 2011.

⁹³ Care Plan 2015 includes minimum standards for medical care in nursing homes; Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet, 1991. Lovav 13. desember 1991 nr 81 omsosialetjenesterm.v.; Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet, 1982. Lovav 19. November 1982 nr. 66 omhelsetjenestekommunenene; Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet, 1983. Forskrift om lovbestemt sykepleietjeneste i kommunens helsetjeneste. Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services has produced a national healthcare quality indicator system.

Poland

⁹⁴ Alzheimer Europe.

Portugal

⁹⁵ Services are linked to Ministry of Health (Froggatt and Reitinger 2013:19). There is a shortage of places in residential care and long waiting lists.

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Romania	Yes Not known	'Old age home' ⁹⁶	Not known	Yes ⁹⁷		Desktop research
Serbia	With & without nursing	'Residential care home'	Yes ⁹⁸	Yes ⁹⁹		Survey - standards body; desktop research
Slovakia	With Without nursing	Not known "Zariadenie pre seniorov" (facilities for seniors); "Zariadenia opatrovateľskej služby" (institution for care services)	Yes ¹⁰⁰	Yes ¹⁰¹		Survey - government dept; individual
Slovenia	With & without nursing	'Home for the elderly'	Yes ¹⁰²	Yes ¹⁰³		Survey - org of/for older people; desktop research

Romania

⁹⁶ Popa, 2010.

⁹⁷ Minimum standards for services are from decree 246/2006 ('The LTC System for the Elderly in Romania, ENEPRI).

Serbia

⁹⁸ Law on Planning and Construction.

⁹⁹ Law on Social Protection; Rulebook on the conditions and standards for the provision of social protection; Rulebook on licensing organization; Rulebook on the licensing of professionals.

Slovakia

¹⁰⁰ Decree no. 259/2008 - requirements for indoor climate environment and minimum requirements for lower standard accommodation facilities; Decree no. 532/2002 - technical requirements for buildings used by persons with reduced mobility; Act no. 50/1976 Planning and Building Regulations (Building Act); Law no. 455/1991 Trade Licensing (Trade Licensing Act).

¹⁰¹ Act 448/2008 Social Services, especially Annex no.2: A. Quality conditions of social service provided.

Slovenia

¹⁰² Minimum [technical requirements](#) for service providers

¹⁰³ Norms and [standards](#) of social services. There is also a 'working paper' on standards in social and health care services, but it hasn't been published yet.

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Spain	With nursing	"Residencias para personas mayores/residencias de validos" (residential homes) ¹⁰⁴	Yes ¹⁰⁵	Yes ¹⁰⁶		Survey - org of/for older people; desktop research
Sweden	With & without nursing	"Sjukhem" (nursing homes); "Gruppbiende for personer med demens" (group homes); "Alder-domshem" (residential care); "Seniorboende" (senior housing) ¹⁰⁷	Yes ¹⁰⁸	Yes ¹⁰⁹		Survey – org of/for older people; standards body; desktop research
Switzerland	With & without nursing	"Pflegeheim; Etablissement Medico-social, casa di cura medicalizzata" (nursing care homes); "Altersheim; Maisons pour personnes ages, casa di cura non medicalizzata" (Older people's homes). ¹¹⁰	Yes	Yes ¹¹¹		Desktop research

¹⁰⁴ Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013.

Spain

¹⁰⁵ [Regulatory services for older people](#); [Rules of Cantabria](#) (regional)

¹⁰⁶ [Legislation](#) for elderly residential centres'; Madrid [legislation](#) on nursing homes; [Resolution](#) of 16 May 2007.

Sweden

¹⁰⁷ Froggatt and Reitinger, 2013; Malmqvist, 'Housing for Elderly in Sweden'.

¹⁰⁸ See Building and Planning and the National Board of Welfare.

¹⁰⁹ See National Board of Health.

¹¹⁰ Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013.

Switzerland

¹¹¹ A national law sets out minimum standards (Froggatt and Reitinger, 2013).

Country	Models available	Definition(s)	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Turkey	Yes Not known	"Huzurevleri" (residential care homes) ¹¹²	Yes	Yes ¹¹³		Survey - org of/for older people; desktop research
Ukraine	With & without nursing		Yes ¹¹⁴	Yes ¹¹⁵	Yes ¹¹⁶	Survey - org of/for older people
United Kingdom	With & without nursing	'Nursing homes'; 'Care homes' – provide only personal care	Yes	Yes ¹¹⁷	Yes	Survey – standards body; academics; desktop research

Turkey

¹¹² Main provider is 'SHREK' – General Directorate for Social Services and Child Protection Agency.

¹¹³ Regulations for Public rest and nursing homes (1987), Regulations for Private rest and nursing homes (1997) - 'The Situation of Elderly People in Turkey' (2007).

Ukraine

¹¹⁴ National standards are currently under discussion. Regulations apply but details of these were not provided.

¹¹⁵ There are 15 basic types of social services and national standards for these are being developed. Seven of them are ready and have already been tested: www.mlsp.gov.ua

¹¹⁶ Regulations about food, medical services, treatment, medications, etc.

United Kingdom

¹¹⁷ Standards for care homes are regulated by the Care Quality Commission (in England and Wales) and by the Care Inspectorate in Scotland (Froggatt and Reiting, 2013: 21, 32).

Care in a hospital setting

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Austria	Available	"Geriatriezentrums" (Geriatric Centres) ¹¹⁸	Yes ¹¹⁹	Yes	Yes	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium	Available ¹²⁰		Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Bulgaria	Available		Not known ¹²¹	Not known		Survey – standards body
Croatia	Available		None	Yes ¹²²		Survey – government dept.
Cyprus	Not known					Desktop research
Czech Republic	Available	In wards for patients with chronic conditions ¹²³	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Denmark	Available		Not known	Yes ¹²⁴		Desktop research
Estonia	Not known					Survey – government dept.; desktop research

Austria

¹¹⁸ Froggatt & Reiting, 2013.

¹¹⁹ Same standards and regulations (building design, services etc) that apply for hospitals.

Belgium

¹²⁰ Is available but is reducing (Willemé 2010).

Bulgaria

¹²¹ There are no standards but the respondent to the survey was unsure if there are regulations.

Croatia

¹²² Social Welfare Act: Official Gazette 33/12.

Czech Republic

¹²³ Horecký, 2010.

Denmark

¹²⁴ Danish Healthcare Quality Programme (Campbell & Wagner 2009).

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Finland	Available	Short term stay only	Yes ¹²⁵	Yes		Survey – government body; org of/for older people
France	Available	“Unité de soins de longue durée” ¹²⁶	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Germany	Available	Geriatric centres/Geronto-psychiatric facilities ¹²⁷	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Greece	Available	Short-term stay only ¹²⁸	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Hungary	Not known					Desktop research
Iceland	Not known					Desktop research
Ireland	Available		None	Yes ¹²⁹		Survey – org of/for older people
Italy	Not known					Desktop research
Kosovo	Not known					Desktop research
Latvia	Not known					Survey – individual; desktop research
Liechtenstein	Not known					Desktop research
Lithuania	Not known					Desktop research
Luxembourg	Not known					Desktop research

Finland

¹²⁵ Same standards and regulations (building design, services etc) that apply for hospitals.

France

¹²⁶ Froggatt & Reitinger , 2013.

Germany

¹²⁷ Like nursing homes but some will have their own medical staff (Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013).

Greece

¹²⁸ Mastrogiannakis & Kagialaris, 2010.

Ireland

¹²⁹ Same standards and regulations that apply for residential care homes: www.hiqa.ie

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Macedonia	Available	In specialised hospitals as well as general hospitals ¹³⁰	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Malta	Available	Geriatric centres in two hospitals ¹³¹	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Montenegro	Available	1 specialised unit exists for chronic patients, otherwise in general hospitals ¹³²	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Netherlands	Not known					Desktop research
Norway	Available	Geriatric centres, short-term stay only ¹³³	Not known	Yes ¹³⁴		Desktop research
Poland	Not known					Desktop research
Portugal	Not known					Desktop research
Romania	Not known					Desktop research
Serbia	Not available					Survey – standards body
Slovakia	Available	In both general and specialised hospitals, short-term stay only	Not known	Yes ¹³⁵		Survey – government dept.; standards body; individual; desktop research

Macedonia

¹³⁰ Apostolska & Tozija, 2010.

Malta

¹³¹ Alzheimer Europe

Montenegro

¹³² McCarthy & Brajovic, 2009.

Norway

¹³³ Froggatt & Reiting, 2013.

¹³⁴ General healthcare regulations

Slovakia

¹³⁵ Licences given by Ministry of Health. Regulations for healthcare workers: Act No. 578/2004 (Radvanský & Páleník, 2010).

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Slovenia	Available	Short-term stay only	Yes ¹³⁶	Yes		Survey – org of/for older people
Spain	Not known					Survey – orgs of/for older people; desktop research
Sweden	Available		Yes ¹³⁷	Yes	Yes ¹³⁸	Survey – org of/for older people
Switzerland	Available	“Allgemein” (wards); “halb-privat” (semi-private); “privat” (private) ¹³⁹	Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Turkey	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁴⁰		Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Ukraine	Not available					Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	Not known ¹⁴¹		Not known	Yes ¹⁴²		Survey – academics; standards body; desktop research

Slovenia

¹³⁶ Same standards and regulations as those that apply for hospitals.

Sweden

¹³⁷ Same standards and regulations (building design, service provision, etc.) that apply for hospitals. The National Board of Health and Welfare oversee healthcare standards: <http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/english/aboutus>

¹³⁸ Regional standards covering other aspects. Details unknown.

Switzerland

¹³⁹ Stuckelberger, 2005.

Turkey

¹⁴⁰ The Turkish Accredited Hospitals Association regulates hospital standards (Health Tourism Turkey website)

United Kingdom

¹⁴¹ Survey responses differed as to the availability of hospital care for older people.

¹⁴² The Care Quality Commission, monitoring hospitals in general: www.cqc.org.uk

Hospice Care

Country	Available	Information	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Austria	Available	7 hospices exist ¹⁴³	Not known	Yes ¹⁴⁴		Survey – UN-affiliated body; desktop research
Belgium	Available	No stand-alone hospices exist ¹⁴⁵	Not known	Yes ¹⁴⁶		Desktop research
Bulgaria	Available	As separate institutions, as wards within hospitals, and as home care.	Not known	Yes ¹⁴⁷		Survey - standards body; desktop research
Croatia	Available	Under jurisdiction of Ministry of Health.	Not known	None		Survey – individual; government dept.; desktop research
Cyprus	Available	1 hospice in Nicosia. No national policy and not included in current national health system. ¹⁴⁸	Not known	In progress ¹⁴⁹		Desktop research

Austria

¹⁴³ EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

¹⁴⁴ [Guidelines and standards. Voluntary standards.](#) In addition, all regulations for care homes apply.

Belgium

¹⁴⁵ EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

¹⁴⁶ Evaluation Commission for Palliative Care. In addition, service providers must provide annual evaluation reports of the services they provide. In order to receive funding, service providers must pass these evaluation procedures.

¹⁴⁷ Law on Healthcare Institutions, Article 28 and National Standards of Cancer Treatment and Care, EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe 2013.

Cyprus

¹⁴⁸ EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

¹⁴⁹ National Cancer Control Strategy is being developed (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe, 2013).

Country	Available	Information	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Czech Republic	Available	Mainly for those with oncological conditions. ¹⁵⁰	Not know	None ¹⁵¹		Desktop research
Denmark	Available	Hospitals have set up palliative wards; Outreach teams – for homecare; 6 private hospices ¹⁵²	Not known	Yes ¹⁵³		Survey - org of/for older people; WHO employee; desktop research
Estonia	Available	No data for adult palliative care is available ¹⁵⁴	Not known	None		Survey - government dept.; desktop research
Finland	Available	4 hospices exist – society-based No official organisation ¹⁵⁵	Yes ¹⁵⁶	Yes ¹⁵⁷		Survey - government dept.; org of/for older people; desktop research

Czech Republic

¹⁵⁰ Alzheimer Europe.

¹⁵¹ A national strategy of palliative care is being debated (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe, 2013).

Denmark

¹⁵² EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

¹⁵³ The Danish Quality Model – www.ikas.dk; National Recommendations for Palliative Care in Denmark, from the National Board of Health [2011](#)

Estonia

¹⁵⁴ EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

Finland

¹⁵⁵ EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

¹⁵⁶ [Building regulations: https://www.rakennustieto.fi/index/english.html](https://www.rakennustieto.fi/index/english.html)

¹⁵⁷ Guidelines for palliative care (2003) published by the Ministry of Health; *Hyvä saattohoito Suomessa* (Terminal care recommendations based on expert consultation), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health: www.stm.fi/

Country	Available	Information	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
France	Available	Available in hospitals, as home support teams or as day centres. No difference between an inpatient palliative care unit and a hospice. There are 78 'units'. ¹⁵⁸	Not known	Yes ¹⁵⁹		Desktop research
Germany	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁶⁰		Survey - org of/for older people; standards body; individual
Greece	Available	Home-based services; Within hospitals; Specialist pain centres ¹⁶¹	Yes	Yes ¹⁶²		Desktop research
Hungary	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁶³		Desktop research

France

¹⁵⁸ EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

¹⁵⁹ National standards: www.sfap.org. The French National Authority on Health (HAS) assesses security and quality of care (including palliative care).

Germany

¹⁶⁰ Laws, regulations, guidelines: http://www.dhpv.de/service_gesetze-verordnungen.html; health insurance companies set national minimum requirements for contracts with service providers; In some counties the regulations for residential care also applies to hospice services.

Greece

¹⁶¹ EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe.

¹⁶² In 2007 a Ministerial Decree was passed referring to the prerequisites for building and organising hospices in Greece – EAPC report.

Hungary

¹⁶³ National minimum standards (2004) www.hospice.hu/en/standards/96

Country	Available	Information	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Iceland	Available	Home support teams; Day centre; Within some hospitals	Not known	Yes ¹⁶⁴		Desktop research
Ireland	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁶⁵		Survey - org of/for older people
Italy	Available	Within hospitals or self-standing institutions	Not known	Yes ¹⁶⁶		Desktop research
Kosovo	Not known		Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Latvia	In progress		Not known	Yes ¹⁶⁷		Survey – individual; desktop research
Liechtenstein	Not known		Not known	Not known		Desktop research
Lithuania	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁶⁸		Desktop research
Luxembourg	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁶⁹		Desktop research

Iceland

¹⁶⁴ Clinical [guidelines](#) on palliative care (2009)

Ireland

¹⁶⁵ National Quality Standards for Residential Care Settings for Older People (2009) and Quality Standards for End of Life Care in Hospitals (2010). In addition, service providers must provide performance metrics to the Health Service Executive for evaluation. The data is then published annually.

Italy

¹⁶⁶ Law 38/2010 – includes guidelines on organisational standards for hospice care; Ministerial Decree 43, 22 (Feb 2007): “Defining standards for assistance to terminally ill patients receiving palliative care”.

Latvia

¹⁶⁷ National Programme for Palliative Care (2009), development of guidelines is in progress (WHO, 2011).

Lithuania

¹⁶⁸ Order in the Inventory for Requirements of Palliative Care Services for Adults and Children (2009).

Luxembourg

¹⁶⁹ [Law](#) on palliative care

Country	Available	Information	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Macedonia	Available	Specialised institutions exist	Not known	Yes ¹⁷⁰		Desktop research
Malta	Available	'Malta Hospice Movement' – home care or residential care in hospitals ¹⁷¹	Not known	None		Desktop research
Montenegro	Not available	Palliative care is only available in one nursing home				Desktop research
Netherlands	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁷²		Desktop research
Norway	Available	Some independent units exist	Not known	Yes ¹⁷³		Desktop research
Poland	Available	'Palliative care homes'	Not known	Yes ¹⁷⁴		Desktop research
Portugal	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁷⁵		Desktop research
Romania	Available	'Hospices of Hope' organisation	Not known	Yes ¹⁷⁶		Desktop research

Macedonia

¹⁷⁰ Hospices are governed by the Gerontology Institute (WHO, 2011); National Strategy for Palliative Care was integrated into the national healthcare system in 2007; Printed National Standards for Palliative Care are published annually – EAPC report.

Malta

¹⁷¹ Alzheimer Europe.

Netherlands

¹⁷² Standards available from: www.palliative.nl

Norway

¹⁷³ Published by Health Directorate in 2009. There are also National Palliative Care Standards (2010): www.helsebiblioteket.no/Retningslinjer/Palliasjon

Poland

¹⁷⁴ Ministry of Health (2009, updated 2011) provides minimum standards of care.

Portugal

¹⁷⁵ Standards – Organisation of Services of Palliative Care (2006): <http://www.apcp.com.pt/documentao/diretivasrecomendaesapcp.html>

Romania

¹⁷⁶ Set out in: National Strategy for Palliative in Romania: www.studiipaliative.ro

Country	Available	Information	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Serbia	Not available					Survey - standards body; Desktop research
Slovakia	Available	Under jurisdiction of Ministry of Health. Residential and mobile	None	None		Survey - standards body; government dept.; individual; desktop research
Slovenia	Available	3 hospices ¹⁷⁷	None	None		Survey - org of/for older people; individual; care providers; desktop research
Spain	Available	Hospital or home support; Palliative care units; CUDECA Foundation, Malaga ¹⁷⁸	Not known	Yes ¹⁷⁹		Survey - org of/for older people; desktop research
Sweden	Available		Yes	Yes ¹⁸⁰		Survey - org of/for older people; standards body; desktop research

Slovenia

¹⁷⁷ Desktop research (Rupel and Ogorevc, 2010) contradicts survey response.

Spain

¹⁷⁸ Source: www.ehospice.com

¹⁷⁹ National Plan on Palliative Care, Ministry of Health (2007). Law on Cohesion and Quality in the NHS is also applied to palliative care in hospices. "Palliative Care Units. Standards and Recommendations" (Unidades de Cuidados Paliativos. Estándares y Recomendaciones, 2010). See [legislation](#)

Sweden

¹⁸⁰ Nationellt vårdprogram för palliativ vård (National guidelines for palliative care) January 2012.

Country	Available	Information	Standards / Regulations			Source
			Buildings	Services	Other	
Switzerland	Available	Specialist hospital in Geneva 'Mobile palliative care teams' (home care) ¹⁸¹	Not known	Yes ¹⁸²		Desktop research
Turkey	Not available ¹⁸³					Survey - org of/for older people; desktop research
Ukraine	Available	Within existing hospitals	None	None ¹⁸⁴		Survey - org of/for older people; desktop research
United Kingdom	Available	Stand-alone units	None	Yes ¹⁸⁵		Survey - standards body; academics; desktop research

¹⁸¹ Stuckelberger, 2005.

Switzerland

¹⁸² National Guidelines on Palliative Care (2010). The Swiss Association for Palliative Care provides a series of criteria for quality and offers health service accreditation through external audits:

<http://www.palliative.ch/index.php?id=127>

Turkey

¹⁸³ Aksoy (1998).

Ukraine

¹⁸⁴ Hospices are new to Ukraine, the development of national standards is underway, but regulations that come under the Ministry of Health still apply.

United Kingdom

¹⁸⁵ [National Care Standards; Regional standards: \(England\)](#), [\(Scotland\)](#), [\(Wales\)](#).

Daycare

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations		Source
			Buildings	Services	
Austria	Available		Yes ¹⁸⁶	Yes	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium	Available		Not known	Yes ¹⁸⁷	Desktop research
Bulgaria	Available		Not known	Yes	Survey – standards body
Croatia	Available		Yes ¹⁸⁸	Yes	Survey – government Dept.
Cyprus	Available ¹⁸⁹		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Czech Republic	Available ¹⁹⁰		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Denmark	Available ¹⁹¹		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Estonia	Available		None	None	Survey – government dept.
Finland	Available		Yes ¹⁹²	Not known	Survey – org of/for consumers

Austria

¹⁸⁶ Care Home regulations will apply as daycare centres are usually linked to them.

Belgium

¹⁸⁷ Regional regulations governing quality apply (Willemé, 2010).

Croatia

¹⁸⁸ Social Welfare Act (Official Gazette 64/09).

¹⁸⁹ Social Welfare Services, government of Cyprus [website](#)

Czech Republic

¹⁹⁰ Only a few exist, and usually only open for a few hours a day.

Denmark

¹⁹¹ 'Denmark: Long-term Care' (OECD, 2011).

Finland

¹⁹² [Lift standards](#): Buildings are mostly regulated at the national level by the Building Information Foundation [RTS](#)

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations		Source
			Buildings	Services	
France	Not known				Desktop research
Germany	Available		Yes ¹⁹³	Yes ¹⁹⁴	Survey – orgs of/for older people
Greece	Available	Friendship Clubs (LEFI); Centres of Daily Care for Older People (KIFI); Open-Care Protection Centres for Older People (KAPI) ¹⁹⁵	Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Hungary	Available	<i>Idősek klubja</i> (daycare for the elderly) ¹⁹⁶	Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Iceland	Available ¹⁹⁷		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Ireland	Available		Not known		Desktop research
Italy	Available ¹⁹⁸		Not known	Not known	Desktop research

Germany

¹⁹³ DIN 18040

¹⁹⁴ Same that apply for care homes: Social Welfare Law: SGB XI; SGB XII; Various quality certificates e.g.

<http://www.heimverzeichnis.de/index.php?id=177>; DIN EN ISO 9000 ff. Regional Nursing and Residential Care Laws (Bayern (PfleWoqG); Berlin (WTG); Brandenburg (BbgPBWoG); Bremen (BremWoBeG); Hamburg (HmbWBG); Hessen (HGBP) Official Gazette, 2012, 34, outline no. 34-69; Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (EQG); Nordrhein-Westfalen (WTG); Rheinland-Pfalz (LWTG); Sachsen (Sächs. Official Gazette GVBl p.397); Schleswig-Holstein (SbStG).

Greece

¹⁹⁵ Mastrogiannakis & Kagialaris, 2010.

Hungary

¹⁹⁶ Czibere & Gál, 2010.

Iceland

¹⁹⁷ For those with Alzheimer's disease (Alzheimer Europe). No information found on daycare centres for all older people.

Italy

¹⁹⁸ For those with Alzheimer's disease (Alzheimer Europe). No information found on daycare centres for all older people.

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations		Source
			Buildings	Services	
Kosovo	Not known				Desktop research
Latvia	Available		Yes ¹⁹⁹	Yes ²⁰⁰	Survey - individual
Liechtenstein	Not known				Desktop research
Lithuania	Available ²⁰¹		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Luxembourg	Not known				Desktop research
Macedonia	Available ²⁰²		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Malta	Available		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Montenegro	Not known				Desktop research
Netherlands	Not known				Desktop research
Norway	Not known				Desktop research
Poland	Available		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Portugal	Available ²⁰³		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Romania	Available	'Clubs for the elderly' ²⁰⁴	Not known	Yes ²⁰⁵	Desktop research

Latvia

¹⁹⁹ <http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=68488>

²⁰⁰ <http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=75887>

Lithuania

²⁰¹ Currently being piloted.

Macedonia

²⁰² Only one centre exists.

Portugal

²⁰³ Joël, Dufour-Kippelen & Samitca, 2010.

Romania

²⁰⁴ Popa, 2010.

²⁰⁵ Law 17/2000.

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations		Source
			Buildings	Services	
Serbia	Available		Yes ²⁰⁶	Yes ²⁰⁷	Survey – standards body
Slovakia	Available		Yes	Yes ²⁰⁸	Survey – government body; individual
Slovenia	Available		None	None	Survey – org of/for older people
Spain	Available		Yes	Yes ²⁰⁹	Survey – orgs of/for older people
Sweden	Available		Yes	None	Survey – org of/for older people
Switzerland	Available ²¹⁰		Not known	Not known	Desktop research
Turkey	Available	Solidarity Centres ²¹¹	Not known	Yes ²¹²	Desktop research

Serbia

²⁰⁶ Law on Planning and Construction

²⁰⁷ Law on Social Protection; Law on Local Self-Government; Rulebook on the conditions and standards for the provision of social protection; Rulebook on licensing organization; Rulebook on licensing of professionals.

Slovakia

²⁰⁸ *Zákon č. 448/2008 Z.z. o sociálnych službách* (Act no. 448/2008 Social Services); *Vyhláška 532/2002 Z.z.* (Decree 532/2002).

Spain

²⁰⁹ <http://www.inforesidencias.com/reglamentacion.asp>;

<http://www.madrid.org/wleg/servlet/Servidor?opcion=VerHtml&idnorma=460&word=S&wordperfect=N&pdf=S>

Switzerland

²¹⁰ Stuckelberger, 2005.

Turkey

²¹¹ The Situation of Elderly People in Turkey' 2007.

²¹² Paragraph (j) of Article 9 of Law No. 2828.

Country	Available	Definition	Standards / Regulations		Source
			Buildings	Services	
Ukraine	Available		Not known	Yes ²¹³	Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	Available		Yes	Yes ²¹⁴	Desktop research

Ukraine

²¹³ See Ministry of Social Policy - www.mlsp.gov.ua

United Kingdom

²¹⁴ Day Care Settings - Minimum Standards 2012 - www.rqia.org.uk/cms_resources

Care at home

Country	Providers	Definition	Standards / Regulations	Source
Austria	Mix of providers, mostly private non-profit		Yes ²¹⁵	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium	Not known, but is available ²¹⁶		Yes ²¹⁷	Desktop research
Bulgaria	Not known, but is available		None	Survey – standards body
Croatia	Mix of providers		Yes	Survey – government dept.
Cyprus	Mix of providers, but paid by state ²¹⁸		Not known	Desktop research
Czech Republic	Public, not available everywhere ²¹⁹		Not known	Desktop research
Denmark	Mix of providers, but paid by state ²²⁰		Yes ²²¹	Desktop research

Austria

²¹⁵ [Salzburger Pflegegesetz](#)

Belgium

²¹⁶ Willemé 2010.

²¹⁷ Cooperation Initiatives in Home Care (Samenwerkingsinitiatieven Thuiszorg or SITs) and Cooperation Initiatives in Primary Care (Samenwerkingsinitiatieven Eerstelijnszorg or SELs) [in Flanders]; Coordination Centres for Home Care Services (Centres de Coordination de Soins à Domicile or CSSDs) [in Wallonia]. Therefore, regulated at the regional level.

Cyprus

²¹⁸ Social Welfare Services, government of Cyprus [website](#)

Czech Republic

²¹⁹ Alzheimer Europe

²²⁰ Campbell & Wagner, 2009.

Denmark

²²¹ Standards set by local councils but must meet the requirements set out in the Consolidation Act on Social Services.

Country	Providers	Definition	Standards / Regulations	Source
Estonia	Not known, but is available		Yes ²²²	Survey – government dept.; desktop research
Finland	Mix of providers		Yes ²²³	Survey - government dept.; org of/for older people; desktop research
France	Not known			Desktop research
Germany	Mix of providers		Yes ²²⁴	Survey – orgs of/for older people
Greece	Not known, but is available ²²⁵		Not known	Desktop research
Hungary	Public	“Házi segítségnyújtás” (home care); “szociális étkeztetés” (meal provision)	Yes ²²⁶	Desktop research
Iceland	Not known ²²⁷	‘Homemaker services’	Not known	Desktop research
Ireland	Mix of providers		None	Survey – org of/for older people

Estonia

²²² Some standards, but are not compulsory. For more details see [link](#)

Finland

²²³ Kotihoidon sääntökirja (Homecare regulations): http://www.sitra.fi/julkaisut/muut/Kotihoidon_saantokirja.pdf

Germany

²²⁴ Within the laws for care insurance are regulations for care services. Some regional laws for care services include care provided at home.

Greece

²²⁵ Mastrogiannakis & Kagialaris, 2010.

Hungary

²²⁶ There are national and regional regulations for home nursing care (Czibere & Gál, 2010).

Iceland

²²⁷ Organised by local service councils for the elderly (Alzheimer Europe).

Country	Providers	Definition	Standards / Regulations	Source
Italy	Not known, but is available ²²⁸		Not known	Desktop research
Kosovo	Not known			Desktop research
Latvia	Not known, but is available ²²⁹		Yes ²³⁰	Survey - individual
Liechtenstein	Not known, but is available	"Familienhilfevereine" (family assistance associations) ²³¹	Not known	Desktop research
Lithuania	Not known, but has (limited) availability ²³²		Not known	Desktop research
Luxembourg	Not known, but is available ²³³		Not known	Desktop research
Macedonia	Not known, but is available ²³⁴		Not known	Desktop research

Italy

²²⁸ 1% of citizens over 65 years old use home care services (Alzheimer Europe).

Latvia

²²⁹ Funded by the state if the citizen cannot afford the payment.

²³⁰ Same standards and regulations as for [care homes](#)

Liechtenstein

²³¹ Zaglmayer, 2012

Lithuania

²³² Alzheimer Europe.

Luxembourg

²³³ At least some providers are private non-profit organisations, e.g. [Stiftung Hellef Doheen](#) (SHD), which is the largest homecare provider in Luxembourg

Macedonia

²³⁴ The state is responsible for providing care at home services (Apostolska & Tozija, 2010).

Country	Providers	Definition	Standards / Regulations	Source
Malta	Not known, but is available ²³⁵		Not known	Desktop research
Montenegro	Not known, but is available ²³⁶		Not known	Desktop research
Netherlands	Not known, but is available ²³⁷	Example: scheme called 'Alpha Care' ²³⁸	Yes ²³⁹	Desktop research
Norway	Public ²⁴⁰		Not known	Desktop research
Poland	Not known, but is available ²⁴¹		Not known	Desktop research
Portugal	Mix of providers ²⁴²		Not known	Desktop research
Romania	Not known, but is available ²⁴³		Yes ²⁴⁴	Desktop research

Malta

²³⁵ Service user pays a nominal fee (Alzheimer Europe).

Montenegro

²³⁶ McCarthy & Brajovic, 2009.

Netherlands

²³⁷ Costs covered by long-term care insurance scheme (*Algemene Wet Bijzondere Ziektekosten – AWBZ*).

²³⁸ Alzheimer Europe.

²³⁹ Law on quality of care (*Kwaliteitswet Zorginstellingen; KWZ*); Law on professions in personal healthcare (*Wet op de Beroepen in de Individuele Gezondheidszorg; Wet BIG*), see Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013.

Norway

²⁴⁰ [Samfunnskunnskap](#)

Poland

²⁴¹ Responsibility of local government. Citizen pays up to 10% of cost (Alzheimer Europe).

Portugal

²⁴² Joël, Dufour-Kippelen & Samitca, 2010.

Romania

²⁴³ Services are employed by the state, although sometimes they are also funded by NGOs (Popa, 2010).

Country	Providers	Definition	Standards / Regulations	Source
Serbia	Mix of providers		Yes ²⁴⁵	Survey – standards body
Slovakia	Not known, but is available ²⁴⁶		Yes ²⁴⁷	Survey – government dept.; standards body; individual
Slovenia	Mix of providers		Yes	Survey – org of/for older people
Spain	Mix of providers ²⁴⁸		Yes ²⁴⁹	Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Sweden	Not known, but is available ²⁵⁰		Yes ²⁵¹	Survey – org of/for older people; standards body
Switzerland	Not known, but is available	Services of home care and assistance ²⁵²	Not known	Desktop research

²⁴⁴ The training of care-givers is regulated (see National Strategy for the Development of the Elderly People Social Assistance System). Decree (Ordin) 318/2003; Decree (Ordin) 246/2006 establishes minimum quality standards for home care services.

Serbia

²⁴⁵ Law on Social Protection; Law on Local Self-Government; Rulebook on the conditions and standards for the provision of social protection; Rulebook on licensing organization; Rulebook on licensing of professionals.

Slovakia

²⁴⁶ Respondents to survey disagreed over whether there are only state providers or also private (for profit or not) providers.

²⁴⁷ Law. 448/2008 Social Services.

Spain

²⁴⁸ Alzheimer Europe.

²⁴⁹ Link 1: [http://www.diputaciondevalladolid.es/extras/extras_accion_social/NORMATIVAREGULADORASERVICIO_\(SAD\).pdf](http://www.diputaciondevalladolid.es/extras/extras_accion_social/NORMATIVAREGULADORASERVICIO_(SAD).pdf);

Link 2: <http://www.femp.es/files/566-930-archivo/sad.pdf>

Sweden

²⁵⁰ Respondents to survey disagreed over who paid for the service (citizens or communities), but it appears that the service is provided at least by the state.

²⁵¹ National Board of Health and Welfare [oversee standards](#)

Switzerland

²⁵² Gobet et al 2009

Country	Providers	Definition	Standards / Regulations	Source
Turkey	Not known, but is available ²⁵³		Not known	Desktop research
Ukraine	Public ²⁵⁴		Yes ²⁵⁵	Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	Mix of providers		Yes ²⁵⁶	Survey – standards body; academics; desktop research

Turkey

²⁵³ The Ministry of Health began providing home care services in 2010 (Home Care Services in Turkey, 2012).

Ukraine

²⁵⁴ The services are free, unless the citizen has adult children living in another city.

²⁵⁵ See www.mlsp.gov.ua

United Kingdom

²⁵⁶ The [Care Quality Commission](http://www.cqc.gov.uk)

Tables

Set Two:

Eligibility criteria, tenure and funding

Supported Housing

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Tenure	Funding			Source
					Private	Public	Mix	
Austria	1	Above certain age	Must have impairment ²⁵⁸	Other ²⁵⁹			Yes	Survey – UN-affiliated body
	2	Above certain age ²⁵⁷	Must have impairment	Rented (private)	Yes ²⁶⁰			
Belgium	1	Not known	Not known	Not known				Desktop research
Bulgaria	1	Not known	Not known	Not known				Desktop research
Croatia	1	No restriction	No restriction	Owned ²⁶¹	Yes ²⁶²			Survey – individual; government dept.
	2	No restriction	No restriction	Owned or rented	Yes			
Cyprus	n/a							Desktop research
Czech Republic	1	Not known	Not known	Not known				Desktop research

Austria

²⁵⁷ Residents must be 70+ years old with an impairment. In Upper Austria, however, they are eligible if over 60 and living in a precarious situation.

²⁵⁸ Exact requirements vary according to the amount of care that's needed.

²⁵⁹ A fee is charged that is paid from the pension income (except 20%) and from LTC allowance (if appropriate). If this does not cover the whole fee, means-tested social assistance may cover the rest.

²⁶⁰ State support is restricted to housing subsidies to keep rents low, but should care services be needed, state support will subsidise those additional costs.

Croatia

²⁶¹ Owner-occupied but residents are charged for the use of shared facilities.

²⁶² Paid for by the individual occupiers, owning or renting.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Tenure	Funding			Source
					Private	Public	Mix	
Denmark	1	No restrictions	Varies ²⁶³	Not known				Survey – org of/for older people
	2	No restrictions	Not known	Not known				
Estonia	1	No restrictions	No restrictions	Not known	Yes ²⁶⁴		Yes ²⁶⁵	Survey – government dept.
	2	Not known	Not known	Rented (private)				
Finland	1	No restrictions	Must have impairment	Rented (private or social)	Yes ²⁶⁶		Yes ²⁶⁷	Survey – org of/for older people; government dept.
	2	Above certain age	No restrictions	Owned or Rented				
France	1	Above certain age ²⁶⁸	No restrictions	Rented (private or social)			Yes ²⁶⁹	Survey – government dept.

Denmark

²⁶³ Depends on the type of housing. (Survey response)

Estonia

²⁶⁴ Paid for by the occupier.

²⁶⁵ Combination of occupier and state funded.

Finland

²⁶⁶ Paid for by the occupier.

²⁶⁷ Combination of occupier and state funded.

France

²⁶⁸ Over the age of 55.

²⁶⁹ Combination of occupier and state funded. State support is means-tested.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Tenure	Funding			Source
					Private	Public	Mix	
Germany	1	Above certain age ²⁷⁰	Restrictions ²⁷¹	Owned or rented ²⁷²			Yes ²⁷⁴	Survey – org of/for older people
	2	Above certain age	Restrictions	Owned or rented	Yes ²⁷³			
Greece		Not known	Not known	Not known		Yes ²⁷⁵		Survey - academic
Hungary	n/a							Desktop research
Iceland	1	Not known	Not known	Owned or rented	Not known			Survey – consumer association; desktop research
Ireland	1	Within lower and upper age limit	No restrictions	Rented (social)			Yes ²⁷⁶	Survey – org of/for older people
	2	Within lower and upper age limit	Not known	Rented (social)			Yes	

Germany

²⁷⁰ Occasionally there are no age restrictions. The same applies for model 2.

²⁷¹ Sometimes an impairment/specific care need is required to be eligible. The same applies for model 2

²⁷² Can be either privately or socially rented. The same applies for model 2.

²⁷³ Paid for by individual residents, but if social criteria apply then some state support may subsidise rent.

²⁷⁴ Available in a range of funding models.

Greece

²⁷⁵ One respondent stated that 'old age care units' are publicly funded.

Ireland

²⁷⁶ Combination of state and occupier. The same applies for model 2.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Tenure	Funding			Source
					Private	Public	Mix	
Italy	1 2	Not known No restrictions	Not known No restrictions	Not known Rented (private or social)			Yes ²⁷⁷	Survey – org of/for older people
Kosovo	n/a							Desktop research
Latvia	n/a							Survey - individual
Liechtenstein	n/a							Desktop research
Lithuania	n/a							Desktop research
Luxembourg	n/a							Desktop research
Macedonia	n/a							Desktop research
Malta	n/a							Desktop research
Montenegro	n/a							Desktop research
Netherlands		Not known	Not known	Not known				Desktop research
Norway		Not known	Not known	Not known				Desktop research
Poland		Not known	Not known	Not known				Desktop research
Portugal		Not known	Not known	Not known				Desktop research
Romania		Not known	Not known	Not known			Yes ²⁷⁸	Desktop research
Serbia	n/a							Survey – standards body

Italy

²⁷⁷ Combination of state and occupier.

Romania

²⁷⁸ Various funding sources: government funds, NGOs, or donations or private sources (Popa, 2010).

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Tenure	Funding			Source
					Private	Public	Mix	
Slovakia	1 & 2	No restrictions	Must have impairment	Rented (private or social)			Yes ²⁷⁹	Survey – government dept.; individual
Slovenia	Not known	Not known ²⁸⁰	No restrictions	Owned or rented ²⁸¹			Yes ²⁸²	Survey - org of/for older people; org of care providers
Spain	1 & 2	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known			Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Sweden	1	Above certain age ²⁸³	Not known	Rented (private or socially)	Yes ²⁸⁵			Survey – org of/for older people; standards body; desktop research
	2	Above certain age ²⁸⁴	Must have impairment	Rented (social)				

Slovakia

²⁷⁹ Combination of funding sources (state, residents, other private sources). The fees charged to residents are dependent on their incomes.

Slovenia

²⁸⁰ Survey respondents gave contradictory answers as to whether there is an upper and lower age limit, or not.

²⁸¹ Rented housing may be socially or privately rented.

²⁸² Combination of resident and state-funded. Some may also be part-funded by charities.

Sweden

²⁸³ At least 55 years old (Jegermalm and Henning, 2013).

²⁸⁴ One respondent also stated that this may vary, if the occupier has a particular condition e.g. dementia.

²⁸⁵ Paid for by the occupier, though the government may subsidise the rents of those on low incomes.

²⁸⁶ Combination of occupier and state-funded, although one respondent claimed there are no state subsidies.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Tenure	Funding			Source
					Private	Public	Mix	
Switzerland		Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Turkey	n/a							Survey – org of/for older people
Ukraine	n/a							Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	1 ²⁸⁷	Above certain age	Restrictions ²⁸⁸	Owned or rented	Yes ²⁸⁹			Survey – academics; standards body
	2	Above certain age	Restrictions	Rented (private or social)	Yes			

United Kingdom

²⁸⁷ Model 1 is called 'sheltered housing'. Model 2 is known as 'extra-care sheltered housing'.

²⁸⁸ Eligibility is determined based on many factors, of which impairment is just one. Similarly for model 2.

²⁸⁹ Paid for by individual occupiers, owning or renting. Also applies to model 2. Housing benefit may be available (means-tested)

Residential Care

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Austria	Nursing Without nursing	Above certain age ²⁹⁰	Must have impairment			Yes ²⁹¹	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium	Nursing Without nursing	Not known Not known	Restrictions ²⁹² Restrictions	Not known			Desktop research
Bulgaria	Nursing Without nursing	Above certain age ²⁹³ Above certain age ²⁹⁴	Restrictions ²⁹⁵ Restrictions ²⁹⁶			Yes ²⁹⁷ Yes ²⁹⁸	Survey – standards body; desktop research

Austria

²⁹⁰ Some exceptions e.g. if a disabled citizen below 65 years old cannot be housed elsewhere (increasingly rare).

²⁹¹ Funding is related to eligibility, not ability to pay (if the resident cannot pay, means-tested social assistance will pay it).

Belgium

²⁹² Eligibility is based on an assessment of need of care. The same applies for institutions without nursing, where some residents don't need care (Willemé, 2010).

Bulgaria

²⁹³ Must be over pensionable age, for either form of residential care (Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010).

²⁹⁴ Survey respondent stated that there is an upper age limit.

²⁹⁵ Survey respondent answered that residents must be independently mobile and self-supporting. However, desktop research found that residents must also need some care to be eligible, and be unable to receive care at home (e.g. can't afford it or have no relatives). See Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010.

²⁹⁶ Residents must require some care and be unable to receive care at home (e.g. can't afford it or have no relatives).

²⁹⁷ Available in a range of funding models. Residents must pay a fee (Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010).

²⁹⁸ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Croatia	Nursing Without nursing	Above certain age Above certain age	Not known Must have impairment		Yes	Yes ²⁹⁹ Yes	Survey – individual; government dept.
Cyprus	Not known	Not known	Restrictions ³⁰⁰			Yes ³⁰¹	Desktop research
Czech Republic	Not known	Not known	Not known			Yes ³⁰²	Desktop research
Denmark	Nursing	Not known	Not known			Yes ³⁰³	Desktop research
Estonia	Nursing ³⁰⁴ Without nursing	No restrictions	No restrictions	Yes ³⁰⁵			Survey – government dept.

Croatia

²⁹⁹ Funding is means-tested and also depends on the types of services that are provided to residents.

Cyprus

³⁰⁰ Residents must be unable to care for themselves on a 24-hour basis, and be unable to have these needs met by family or other supportive services (Social Welfare Services website of Cypriot government).

³⁰¹ There are private, governmental and community-run retirement homes (Social Welfare Services website of Cypriot government).

Czech Republic

³⁰² Health insurance usually covers about 60-70% of the cost of residential care (Horecký, 2010).

Denmark

³⁰³ Residents pay rent but some receive income-based financial support to help cover these costs (Campbell & Wagner, 2009).

Estonia

³⁰⁴ Both forms come under the same model of care (standards, eligibility, funding etc.)

³⁰⁵ Paid for by individual residents.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Finland	Nursing	No restrictions ³⁰⁶	Must have impairment			Yes ³⁰⁷	Survey – org of/for older people; government dept.
France	Nursing	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Germany	Both	No restrictions	Must have impairment or medical condition and need care			Yes ³⁰⁸	Survey – org of/for older people
Greece	Not known	Not known	Not known	Yes ³⁰⁹	Yes		Desktop research
Hungary	Not known	Not known	Restrictions ³¹⁰			Yes ³¹¹	Desktop research
Iceland	Nursing	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research

Finland

³⁰⁶ It appears that in some regions there are age restrictions, but no further details could be found.

³⁰⁷ Combination of resident and state or charity funded. Payments are related to ability to pay.

Germany

³⁰⁸ Long term care (LTC) insurance covers most of the cost, the resident pays the rest. If they or their relatives cannot afford it, the state will step in. Charities and communities may also cover some of the costs. LTC insurance doesn't cover short-term stays for residents with minimal care needs.

Greece

³⁰⁹ Most are privately run but there are some public care homes (Mastrogiannakis & Kagialaris, 2010).

Hungary

³¹⁰ For those who require at least 4 hours care a day (Hungary: Long Term Care, OECD Report, 2011).

³¹¹ Most care homes are privately funded, but even they receive some funding from Hungary's compulsory health insurance system (Hungary: Long Term Care, OECD Report, 2011).

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Ireland	Nursing	Above certain age	Must require care			Yes ³¹²	Survey – org of/for older people
Italy	Nursing	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Kosovo	Not known	Above certain age ³¹³	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Latvia		Above certain age ³¹⁴	Must have impairment ³¹⁵			Yes ³¹⁶	Survey - individual
Liechtenstein	n/a						Desktop research
Lithuania	n/a						Desktop research
Luxembourg	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Macedonia	Not known	Not known	Must have impairment ³¹⁷			Yes ³¹⁸	Desktop research
Malta	n/a						Desktop research
Montenegro	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research

Ireland

³¹² Combination of resident and state-funded.

Kosovo

³¹³ Must be at least 65 years old and be living alone (Country Fact Sheet - Kosovo, 2011).

Latvia

³¹⁴ Must be of pensionable age.

³¹⁵ Must have care needs that cannot be adequately met by home care or day care institution.

³¹⁶ All costs are covered by the state or municipality in cases where the resident and/or their family cannot afford to pay. If it is deemed that the resident can pay then they are required to pay part/all of the costs.

Macedonia

³¹⁷ Also, in cases where the individual's home is such that they can't receive care at home (Apostolska & Tozija, 2010).

³¹⁸ Some care homes are private, others publicly funded. Waiting lists are long for public care homes because of the high cost of private care homes, and geographical coverage is uneven (Eastern Macedonia has no public care homes). Public care homes are funded partly by the state and partly by residents' contributions (Apostolska & Tozija, 2010).

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Netherlands	Nursing	Not known	Not known		Yes ³¹⁹		Desktop research
Norway	Nursing	Not known	Not known			Yes ³²⁰	Desktop research
Poland		Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Portugal	Both ³²¹	Not known	Not known			Yes ³²²	Desktop research
Romania		Not known	Not known			Yes ³²³	Desktop research
Serbia	Both	Above certain age ³²⁴	Must not have impairment or medical condition			Yes ³²⁵	Survey – standards body

Netherlands

³¹⁹ Costs are covered by the country's long term care insurance scheme (*Algemene Wet Bijzondere Ziektekosten – AWBZ*) which all citizens are entitled to (Tinker, Ginn and Ribe, 2013).

Norway

³²⁰ Most care homes are owned by the state and partly paid for by the state and by the residents, dependent on their income (Nakrem, 2011; Samfunnskunnskap.no).

Portugal

³²¹ Waiting lists are long for places in residential care homes due to a shortage of places (Dufour-Kippelen & Samitca, 2010).

³²² 30% of providers are private for profit organisations (Dufour-Kippelen & Samitca, 2010).

Romania

³²³ Residents pay part of the costs of care. If neither they nor their family can pay the fees, then the government will pay it. Most care homes are state-funded, others are funded by NGOs, others through donations or private sources, and still others through a combination of sources (Popa, 2010).

Serbia

³²⁴ Aged 65 or over.

³²⁵ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Slovakia	Nursing	Not known ³²⁶	Must not have impairment or medical condition			Yes ³²⁸	Survey – government dept.; standards body; individual
	Without	Above certain age ³²⁷	Must have impairment or medical condition				
Slovenia	Both	Above certain age ³²⁹	Must have impairment or medical condition ³³⁰			Yes ³³¹	Survey – org of/for older people; org of care providers; desktop research
Spain	Nursing	No restrictions	Not known ³³²			Yes ³³³	Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research

Slovakia

³²⁶ It appears that nursing homes have no age restrictions, but the survey responses were not clear and could not be verified.

³²⁷ Above retirement age.

³²⁸ Combination of resident and state-funded, related to the residents' ability to pay. Applies for all care homes.

Slovenia

³²⁹ Must be over 65 years old (Alzheimer Europe). One survey respondent also stated that there is also an upper age limit.

³³⁰ However, one survey respondent contradicted a previous response and stated that residents must not have a medical condition requiring care, which suggests there may be variation between different care homes.

³³¹ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Spain

³³² Survey respondent gave contradictory answers.

³³³ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Sweden	Nursing	Above certain age	Must not have impairment or medical condition			Yes ³³⁵	Survey – org of/for older people; standards body
	Without	Above certain age	Must have impairment	Yes ³³⁴			
Switzerland	Nursing	Not known	Must have impairment or medical condition ³³⁶			Yes ³³⁸	Desktop research
	Without	Not known	Not known ³³⁷			Yes ³³⁹	
Turkey	Not known	Above certain age	Not known	Not known			Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research

Sweden

³³⁴ Paid for by residents.

³³⁵ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Switzerland

³³⁶ Must require daily nursing care that cannot be provided at home (Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013).

³³⁷ Care homes without nursing are for citizens who require less nursing care (than residents of nursing homes) but require some help with personal care (Froggatt & Reitinger, 2013).

³³⁸ Providers include public, private for profit and private non-profit. Private non-profit and some for profit care homes receive state subsidies if they choose to comply with the standards set by the government (Crivelli, Filippini & Lunati, 2001). Compulsory health insurance will pay for up to 60 hours per week of care in a nursing home (Daley and Gubb, 2013).

³³⁹ Providers include public, private for profit and private non-profit. Private non-profit homes without nursing care are less likely to receive state subsidies because they're not subject to as many regulations (Crivelli, Filippini & Lunati, 2001).

Country	Model	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
				Private	Public	Mix	
Ukraine	Both	No restrictions	Restrictions ³⁴⁰		Yes ³⁴¹		Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	Nursing	Not known	Not known			Yes ³⁴²	Survey – academics; standards body
	Without	No restrictions	Must have impairment			Yes ³⁴³	

Ukraine

³⁴⁰ Must be in need of care for at least 3 days a week, be unable to live independently without care, and have no family who can care for them.

³⁴¹ State-funded. However, adult children are legally obliged to care for their elderly parents. If they refuse, the parent(s) may be given residential care and the children are required to pay the fees. (Survey response)

United Kingdom

³⁴² Available in a range of funding models, including combination of resident and state-funded.

³⁴³ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Care in a hospital setting

Country	Age-related criteria ³⁴⁴	Impairment or health condition	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Austria	Above certain age	Must have impairment			Yes ³⁴⁵	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Bulgaria	No restrictions	Must have impairment			Yes ³⁴⁶	Survey - standards body
Croatia	Above certain age	Must have health condition ³⁴⁷			Yes ³⁴⁸	Survey – individual; government dept.
Cyprus	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Czech Republic	Not known	Not known			Yes ³⁴⁹	Desktop research
Denmark	Not known	Not known		Yes ³⁵⁰		Desktop research
Estonia	Not known	Not known	Not known			Survey – government dept.

³⁴⁴ n/a (not applicable) where this model is not available

Austria

³⁴⁵ Same as for residential care.

Bulgaria

³⁴⁶ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Croatia

³⁴⁷ Must require regular medical treatment.

³⁴⁸ Funding is related to the eligibility of the resident and their ability to pay.

Czech Republic

³⁴⁹ Costs are covered by health insurance but only up to 3-months (stay in hospital). After that, funding falls (Horecký, 2010).

Denmark

³⁵⁰ Part of universal healthcare system, free at the point of delivery (Campbell & Wagner, 2009).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment or health condition	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Finland	No restrictions	Must have health condition or impairment			Yes ³⁵¹	Survey – org of/for older people; government dept.
France	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Germany	n/a					Survey – org of/for older people
Greece	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Hungary	n/a					Desktop research
Iceland	n/a					Desktop research
Ireland	Above certain age	Must require medical care			Yes ³⁵²	Survey – org of/for older people
Italy	n/a					Desktop research
Kosovo	n/a					Desktop research
Latvia	n/a					Desktop research
Liechtenstein	n/a					Desktop research
Lithuania	n/a					Desktop research
Luxembourg	n/a					Desktop research
Macedonia	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Malta	Not known	Not known		Yes ³⁵³		Desktop research
Montenegro	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Netherlands	n/a					Desktop research
Norway	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research

Finland

³⁵¹ Combination of resident and state funded. Fees are related to ability to pay.

Ireland

³⁵² Combination of resident and state-funded.

Malta

³⁵³ Hospital care is state-run and free (Alzheimer Europe).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment or health condition	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Poland	n/a					Desktop research
Portugal	n/a					Desktop research
Romania	n/a					Desktop research
Serbia	n/a					Survey – standards body
Slovakia	Not known	Not known			Yes ³⁵⁴	Survey – government dept.; individual; desktop research
Slovenia	No restrictions	Must have impairment or medical condition ³⁵⁵			Yes ³⁵⁶	Survey – org of/for older people; org of care providers
Spain	n/a					Survey – org of/for older people
Sweden	No restrictions	Must have impairment or medical condition			Yes ³⁵⁷	Survey – org of/for older people; standards body
Switzerland	Not known	Not known		Yes ³⁵⁸		Desktop research

Slovakia

³⁵⁴ State-funded but occasionally recipients are asked to contribute towards some of the costs (Radvanský & Páleník, 2010).

Slovenia

³⁵⁵ Residents must require medical and nursing care for their impairment or medical condition.

³⁵⁶ Combination of resident and charity/community funded.

Sweden

³⁵⁷ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Switzerland

³⁵⁸ Compulsory health insurance covers the cost of hospital care (Daley and Gubb, 2013).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment or health condition	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Turkey	No restrictions	Must have impairment or medical condition ³⁵⁹		Yes ³⁶⁰		Survey – org of/for older people
Ukraine	n/a					Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	n/a				Yes	Survey – academics; standards body

Turkey

³⁵⁹ Residents must require medical and nursing care for their impairment or medical condition.

³⁶⁰ State-funded.

Hospice

Country	Age-related criteria ³⁶¹	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Austria					Yes ³⁶²	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium			Not known			Desktop research
Bulgaria					Yes ³⁶³	Survey – standards body
Croatia			Not known			Survey – individual; government dept.
Cyprus			Not known			Desktop research
Czech Republic		Restrictions ³⁶⁴	Not known			Desktop research
Denmark				Yes ³⁶⁵		Desktop research
Estonia					Yes ³⁶⁶	Survey – government dept.

³⁶¹ Little information on age or impairment related eligibility criteria was provided in survey responses, some information was found through desktop research.

Austria

³⁶² There's also the possibility that funding for palliative care will be funded by social health insurance.

Bulgaria

³⁶³ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Czech Republic

³⁶⁴ Limited to those with oncological conditions (Alzheimer Europe).

Denmark

³⁶⁵ Although there are some private hospices, and palliative care wards in private hospitals, the care of anyone referred there is paid for by the state (Campbell & Wagner, 2009)

Estonia

³⁶⁶ Combination of resident and state-funded.

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Finland				Yes ³⁶⁷		Survey – org of/for older people; government dept.
France				Yes ³⁶⁸		Desktop research
Germany					Yes ³⁶⁹	Survey – org of/for older people
Greece			Not known			Desktop research
Hungary			Not known			Desktop research
Iceland			Not known			Desktop research
Ireland					Yes ³⁷⁰	Survey – org of/for older people
Italy			Not known			Desktop research
Kosovo			n/a			Desktop research
Latvia			n/a			Survey - individual
Liechtenstein			n/a			Desktop research
Lithuania				Yes ³⁷¹		Desktop research

Finland

³⁶⁷ Respondents to the survey disagreed over whether hospices are state funded or if the resident must pay.

France

³⁶⁸ Palliative care services are funded by the state (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Germany

³⁶⁹ Range of funding models, including when funding is provided by: the resident, a charity or community, or health insurance.

Ireland

³⁷⁰ Available in a range of funding models.

Lithuania

³⁷¹ Patients receiving palliative care don't pay for treatment, apart from some medication (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Luxembourg					Yes ³⁷²	Desktop research
Macedonia				Yes ³⁷³		Desktop research
Malta					Yes ³⁷⁴	Desktop research
Montenegro	n/a					Desktop research
Netherlands					Yes ³⁷⁵	Desktop research
Norway					Yes ³⁷⁶	Desktop research
Poland					Yes ³⁷⁷	Desktop research

Luxembourg

³⁷² Patients receiving palliative care do not pay for treatment, apart from some medication (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Macedonia

³⁷³ Care is free for the terminally ill (Apostolska & Tozija, 2010).

Malta

³⁷⁴ Whilst there is no fee required for much of palliative care and treatment, some medications are charged to the recipient of care (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Netherlands

³⁷⁵ While the government will pay some costs of palliative care, service users may be required to pay part of the hospice care costs (although health insurance may reimburse these payments) (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Norway

³⁷⁶ The government funds palliative care services, but it is unclear as to whether recipients must also pay some of the costs (<http://www.eapc-taskforce-development.eu/documents/national/norway.pdf>)

Poland

³⁷⁷ Provision is guaranteed by the Ministry of Health Act 2009. Much of the costs are paid for by the government, but some costs must be met by the recipient (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Portugal					Yes ³⁷⁸	Desktop research
Romania			Not known			Desktop research
Serbia	n/a					Survey – standards body
Slovakia					Yes ³⁷⁹	Survey – government dept.; individual; desktop research
Slovenia				Yes ³⁸⁰		Desktop research
Spain					Yes ³⁸¹	Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Sweden				Yes ³⁸²		Survey – org of/for older people; standards body
Switzerland					Yes ³⁸³	Desktop research
Turkey	n/a					Desktop research

Portugal

³⁷⁸ Recipients pay some of the costs of care while the government pays others (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Slovakia

³⁷⁹ Costs are covered by health insurance but occasionally the recipient is asked to contribute (Radvanský & Páleník, 2010).

Slovenia

³⁸⁰ No payment is required for palliative care (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Spain

³⁸¹ Combination of resident, state and community funded. Palliative care itself is free of charge (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Sweden

³⁸² State-funded.

Switzerland

³⁸³ Recipients are required to pay some of the costs of palliative care (EAPC Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Ukraine					Yes ³⁸⁴	Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom					Yes ³⁸⁵	Survey – academics; standards body

Ukraine

³⁸⁴ A combination of state, charity (often religious) and resident.

United Kingdom

³⁸⁵ State, charity and private available

Day Care

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Austria	Above certain age	Must have impairment			Yes ³⁸⁶	Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium	Not known	Restrictions ³⁸⁷				Desktop research
Bulgaria	Under certain age	No restrictions			Yes ³⁸⁸	Survey – standards body
Croatia	Not known ³⁸⁹	Not known ³⁹⁰		Yes		Survey – individual; government dept.
Cyprus	No restrictions	No restrictions		Yes ³⁹¹		Desktop research
Czech Republic	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Denmark	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research

Austria

³⁸⁶ State funded and residents pay to attend.

Belgium

³⁸⁷ Eligibility is based on the same assessment of need as is used for residential care (Willemé, 2010).

Bulgaria

³⁸⁸ Available in a range of funding models.

Croatia

³⁸⁹ Respondents gave contradictory answers.

³⁹⁰ Respondent gave contradictory answers.

Cyprus

³⁹¹ Centres managed by Community Welfare Councils receive funding through the Scheme of State Funding (Social Welfare Services website of Cypriot government).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Estonia	No restrictions	Restrictions ³⁹²			Yes ³⁹³	Survey – government dept.
Finland	Above certain age	No restrictions			Yes ³⁹⁴	Survey – org of/for older people; government dept.
France	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Germany	No restrictions	Must have impairment/medical condition			Yes ³⁹⁵	Survey – org of/for older people
Greece	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Hungary	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Iceland	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Ireland	n/a					Survey – org of/for older people
Italy	n/a					Desktop research
Kosovo	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research

Estonia

³⁹² Some restrictions apply to citizens with psychiatric conditions e.g. alcoholism.

³⁹³ State-funded and individuals pay to attend.

Finland

³⁹⁴ Respondents disagreed as to whether only state-funded centres are available or whether there are multiple funding options.

Germany

³⁹⁵ Mix of health insurance and service user pays.

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Latvia	Above certain age	Must have impairment			Yes ³⁹⁶	Survey - individual
Liechtenstein	n/a					Desktop research
Lithuania	Not known	Not known		Yes ³⁹⁷		Desktop research
Luxembourg	n/a					Desktop research
Macedonia	n/a					Desktop research
Malta	Not known	Not known ³⁹⁸			Yes ³⁹⁹	Desktop research
Montenegro	n/a					Desktop research
Netherlands	n/a					Desktop research
Norway	n/a					Desktop research
Poland	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Portugal	Not known	Not known ⁴⁰⁰			Yes ⁴⁰¹	Desktop research

Latvia

³⁹⁶ Centres are provided by local governments. Where an individual is unable to pay attendance fees, the state pays them.

Lithuania

³⁹⁷ Day care centres that are being piloted are being funded by the European Social Fund (Alzheimer Europe).

Malta

³⁹⁸ Priority is given to those who are most isolated (Alzheimer Europe).

³⁹⁹ Service users are only required to pay a nominal fee based on their income (Alzheimer Europe).

Portugal

⁴⁰⁰ Day care centres are for those with low-medium levels of dependency, but it's unclear whether this involves formal restrictions (Dufour-Kippelen & Samitca, 2010).

⁴⁰¹ Most providers are private non-profit organisations (Dufour-Kippelen & Samitca, 2010).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Romania	Not known	Not known			Yes ⁴⁰²	Desktop research
Serbia	Above certain age	Not known ⁴⁰³		Yes ⁴⁰⁴		Survey – standards body
Slovakia	No restrictions	Must have impairment/ require personal care			Yes ⁴⁰⁵	Survey – government dept.; standards body; individual
Slovenia	No restrictions	Not known ⁴⁰⁶			Yes ⁴⁰⁷	Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Spain	Above certain age ⁴⁰⁸	Must have impairment and care needs ⁴⁰⁹			Yes ⁴¹⁰	Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research

Romania

⁴⁰² Some are funded by local governments, others are funded by NGOs, others through donations or private sources, and still others through a combination of sources (Popa, 2010).

Serbia

⁴⁰³ Contradictory answers given by the survey respondent.

⁴⁰⁴ Day care centres are financed through local government budgets, or occasionally with the assistance of national funds.

Slovakia

⁴⁰⁵ A combination of different sources e.g. charity and state, and individuals pay to attend.

Slovenia

⁴⁰⁶ Survey respondent gave contradictory answers. Verification through desktop research could not be made.

⁴⁰⁷ State-funded and individuals pay to attend.

Spain

⁴⁰⁸ At least 60 years old.

⁴⁰⁹ Must not have a contagious disease that requires immediate medical attention, or mental health issues that would affect co-existence in the centre. In addition, to be eligible one must be without family that can provide care during the day. See: http://www.plusesmas.com/cuidadorfamiliar/elegir_residencia/requisitos_para_acceder_a_las_plazas_publicas_de_los_centros_de_dia/910.html

⁴¹⁰ State-funded and individuals pay to attend.

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Sweden	Above certain age	Must have impairment		Yes ⁴¹¹		Survey – org of/for older people; standards body
Switzerland	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Turkey	Not known	Not known	Not known			Desktop research
Ukraine	Above certain age	Restrictions ⁴¹²		Yes ⁴¹³		Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom	No restrictions			Yes ⁴¹⁴	Yes ⁴¹⁵	Survey – academics; standards body

Sweden

⁴¹¹ State/municipality funded.

Ukraine

⁴¹² Must be independently mobile and self-supporting, and not have personal care needs. In addition, they must not have contagious diseases, and show that they are socially isolated.

⁴¹³ State-funded.

UK

⁴¹⁴ Age UK charity reported the number of older people using day care centres fell by 25% 2009 to 2012

⁴¹⁵ State, voluntary and private sector available.

Care at home

Country	Age-related criteria ⁴¹⁶	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Austria			Yes ⁴¹⁷	Yes ⁴¹⁸		Survey – UN-affiliated body
Belgium		Restrictions ⁴¹⁹	Yes ⁴²⁰			Desktop research
Bulgaria	Above certain age ⁴²¹	Restrictions ⁴²²			Yes ⁴²³	Desktop research; Survey – standards body
Croatia					Yes	Survey - government dept.
Cyprus				Yes ⁴²⁴		Desktop research

⁴¹⁶ Eligibility for care at home was not covered in the survey, but some information was found through desktop research.

Austria

⁴¹⁷ Some private commercial service providers but most are run by non-profit organisations e.g. churches and political parties.

⁴¹⁸ Very few public service providers.

Belgium

⁴¹⁹ Available to citizens with mild to severe ADL (Activities of Daily Living) limitations (Willemé 2010).

⁴²⁰ Paid for by recipient dependent on income and severity of need (Willemé 2010).

Bulgaria

⁴²¹ Must be over 60 years old. Priority is given to those over 75 years (Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010).

⁴²² Must be unable to care for themselves. They must also have no relatives (who can care for them) (Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010).

⁴²³ Mix of providers.

Cyprus

⁴²⁴ State support for care at home is means-tested, based on the income of the recipient, and comes from the Public Assistance Fund (Social Welfare Services website of Cypriot government).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Czech Republic					Yes ⁴²⁵	Desktop research
Denmark	No restrictions	No restrictions		Yes ⁴²⁶		Desktop research
Estonia				Yes ⁴²⁷		Survey – government dept.
Finland					Yes	Survey – org of/for older people; government dept.
France			Not known			Desktop research
Germany					Yes ⁴²⁸	Survey – org of/for older people
Greece			Not known			Desktop research
Hungary		Restrictions ⁴²⁹	Not known			Desktop research
Iceland			Not known			Desktop research

Czech Republic

⁴²⁵ If a physician approves of the care in co-operation with the insurance company, then health insurance policies will cover nursing care costs, but only up to 3 visits a day. Anything above that must be paid for by the recipient. Social home care can sometimes be paid for by the state, although a contribution is also asked of the recipient, depending on their income. There's also a Care Allowance that some are eligible for, which may help cover these costs (Alzheimer Europe).

Denmark

⁴²⁶ There are a range of providers, and recipients are given the choice to employ them using government funds. Local authorities can insist that recipients pay the expense of the materials for their care (Campbell & Wagner, 2009).

Estonia

⁴²⁷ Older people in need of care are cared for by their children (this is required by law). Those without family have care provided and paid for by the state.

Germany

⁴²⁸ A range of providers, commercial and charity. All are paid for by health insurance, the individual and the state.

Hungary

⁴²⁹ For those who need 2-4 hours care a day.

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Ireland					Yes ⁴³⁰	Survey – org of/for older people
Italy			Not known			Desktop research
Kosovo			n/a			Desktop research
Latvia					Yes ⁴³¹	Survey - individual
Liechtenstein	n/a					Desktop research
Lithuania		Restrictions ⁴³²	Not known			Desktop research
Luxembourg					Yes ⁴³³	Desktop research
Macedonia				Yes ⁴³⁴		Desktop research

Ireland

⁴³⁰ A mix of service providers.

Latvia

⁴³¹ Recipients are required to pay for care unless they and their family are deemed unable to pay, in which case the municipality may cover the costs of care.

Lithuania

⁴³² Available home care is very limited, and those with severe impairments who live alone are prioritised (Alzheimer Europe).

Luxembourg

⁴³³ "Assurance dependence" – long term care insurance pays for help and care given by a care network (Koch and Weisgerber, 2010).

Macedonia

⁴³⁴ The state is responsible for providing social care services, including care at home (Apostolska & Tozija, 2010).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Malta	Above certain age ⁴³⁵	Restrictions ⁴³⁶			Yes ⁴³⁷	Desktop research
Montenegro			Not known			Desktop research
Netherlands				Yes ⁴³⁸		Desktop research
Norway					Yes ⁴³⁹	Desktop research
Poland					Yes ⁴⁴⁰	Desktop research

Malta

⁴³⁵ Must be at least 60 years old, although priority is given to those over 85 with needs that, if met by care services at home, would be able to live independently, or those without family. (Alzheimer Europe).

⁴³⁶ Recipients of 'meals-on-wheels' must have an impairment and be unable to prepare their own meals (Alzheimer Europe).

⁴³⁷ Service users must pay a nominal fee towards care. The recipient of 'meals-on-wheels' is charged the full amount for this type of care. 'Meals-on-wheels' is organised by NGOs in co-operation with the government (Alzheimer Europe).

Netherlands

⁴³⁸ Costs are covered by the country's long term care insurance scheme (*Algemene Wet Bijzondere Ziektekosten – AWBZ*) which all citizens are entitled to (Tinker, Ginn and Ribe, 2013).

Norway

⁴³⁹ Provided by the state, partly funded by individuals (Samfunnskunnskap.no).

Poland

⁴⁴⁰ Care at home is means-tested; recipients pay up to 10% of the costs based on their income. Provision is the responsibility of local government (OECD Report, 2011).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Portugal					Yes ⁴⁴¹	Desktop research
Romania					Yes ⁴⁴²	Desktop research
Serbia				Yes ⁴⁴³		Survey – standards body
Slovakia					Yes ⁴⁴⁴	Survey – government dept.; standards body; individual

Portugal

⁴⁴¹ Providers include private non-profit (who get some state funding), private for-profit (very expensive but high quality), and some public providers. The coverage rate (number of places divided by the population) was 4.3% for over 65s and 9.5% for over 75s (Dufour-Kippelen & Samitca, 2010).

Romania

⁴⁴² Care-givers are employed by local councils. Some are funded by the state, others through funding from NGOs. In addition, severely disabled people are entitled to an Allowance for Personal Assistance to help with the costs of care (Popa, 2010).

Serbia

⁴⁴³ Care at home services are financed through local government budgets, or occasionally with the assistance of the national budget.

Slovakia

⁴⁴⁴ Recipients pay for care, but it is unclear as to whether providers are only government-funded or also include private organisations that are not subsidised by the state.

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Slovenia	Above certain age ⁴⁴⁵	Must have impairment or medical condition			Yes ⁴⁴⁶	Survey – org of/for older people; org of care providers; desktop research
Spain				Yes ⁴⁴⁷		Survey – org of/for older people; desktop research
Sweden					Yes ⁴⁴⁸	Survey – org of/for older people; standards body
Switzerland					Yes ⁴⁴⁹	Desktop research
Turkey				Yes ⁴⁵⁰		Desktop research

Slovenia

⁴⁴⁵ Must be over 65 (Alzheimer Europe).

⁴⁴⁶ Mix of providers. Local governments are required to pay 50% of costs but not all authorities comply (Alzheimer Europe).

Spain

⁴⁴⁷ Survey respondent stated that the service is state-funded and free to citizens. However, desktop research revealed that it is only free to those on a minimum pension (Alzheimer Europe).

Sweden

⁴⁴⁸ State service paid for by individuals, or can be funded by communities.

Switzerland

⁴⁴⁹ Compulsory health insurance will pay for up to 60 hours per week of care at home (Daley and Gubb, 2013).

Turkey

⁴⁵⁰ Care at home services are provided by the Ministry of Health in 2010 (Home Care Services in Turkey, 2012).

Country	Age-related criteria	Impairment	Funding			Source
			Private	Public	Mix	
Ukraine					Yes 451	Survey – org of/for older people
United Kingdom					Yes 452	Survey – academics; standards body

Ukraine

⁴⁵¹ The majority of service users receive free state-funded home care services, but if the recipient has adult children living in another city, those children may be required to pay for the care.

UK

⁴⁵² State provision, recipients pay or contribute according to their incomes (means-tested), may also purchase care privately.

3.2 Patterns in the Information Record

A study of the Information Record reveals patterns in the provision of models of accommodation and care in the countries, and the standards relating to these models. Caution must be exercised in assessing possible reasons for these patterns, noting that the scope of this research project was to compile information and did not extend to analysing the reasoning behind the information obtained.

In the European Commission Report, "Long-Term Care for the elderly: Provisions and providers in 33 European countries" (Francesca Bettio and Alina Verashchagina, 2010) it is suggested that countries may be categorised into 'developed' (Northern and Western Europe); 'semi-developed' (southern Mediterranean); and 'basic' with limited care options for older people (Eastern Europe). It is also suggested that differences in provision between Eastern European countries reflects those post-socialist regimes which have focused on improving social housing.

The Information Record compiled in this study broadly follows this pattern. The lack of standards, or at least information on standards, in Eastern Europe reflects the scarcity of provision of care homes, and even less supported housing models. For instance, in Kosova only 2 care homes exist; and in Montenegro only 2 private nursing homes.

Southern European countries such as Greece, Italy and Portugal have supported housing and residential care options but they are less standardised than in Northern Europe. In Greece local authorities provide the licence to run the service and set the minimum standards, however there is not a

"systematic or obligatory evaluation of quality" (Kagialaris, G and Mastrogiannakis, T, 2010)

Countries with a range of models of supported housing and residential care options, together with evidence of standards and regulations for the premises and quality of care, include Austria, Germany, Finland, Ireland and the UK.

On the other hand, in some Northern European countries such as Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands there is evidence of a wide range of options of supported housing models, however, little information on standards for supported housing. A survey respondent suggested a focus on innovation rather than standards. The Swedish Standards Institute (SIS) is currently working on national standards for quality of care for elderly people with extensive needs in ordinary and special housing, which should be in place by 2015.

The literature review also revealed a move in focus from residential care homes to enabling older people to remain in their homes in Northern European Countries.

The housing design requirements of older people and people with impairments are highlighted in design guidance in several countries. For instance, in the UK 'Lifetime Homes' design criteria highlight the importance of flexible housing which can adapt to residents' changing needs. In Wales the Government Design Quality Requirements for social housing include Lifetime Homes criteria and additional requirements to meet the needs of people with sight loss based on RNIB (Royal National Institute of Blind People) Cymru research.

The provision of care support to an older person in their home is affected by the culture of the country with an expectation on families to care for older relatives in some countries. For instance in Bulgaria, care is only provided if the individual is unable to care for themselves and has no relatives who can care for them (Mincheva & Kanazireva, 2010). In Estonia the law requires children to care for their elderly parents. This compares to the situation in Switzerland where compulsory health insurance will pay for up to 60 hours per week of care at home (Daley and Gubb, 2013)

Northern and Western European countries generally provided information about home care standards; while in most Eastern European countries there was little information found about the provision of home care or any existence of standards.

The availability of day care centres also varies between countries. Day care centres are not regularly available in some Eastern European countries, hence there are no standards. For instance, in the Czech Republic only a few centres exist, and they are usually only open for a few hours a day; only one centre exists in Macedonia; and day care centres are currently being piloted in Lithuania funded by the European Social Fund.

There is evidence of consideration of the needs of people with dementia in good practice building design and management requirements for individual dwellings and residential care homes. Alzheimer Europe provides information on provision across Europe. A report from the UK National Housing Federation and the Dementia Services Development Centre at the University of Stirling highlights

how a range of housing models and services can impact positively on the lives of people with dementia.

The countries that have implemented mandatory long-term care insurance (Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands) have a range of options for home and residential care and quality standards, possibly reflecting the influence of the insurers on standards.

3.3 Gaps in the Information Record

Where no information is recorded for a model of accommodation, or standards and regulations, this may be because the model is not available in that country or there are no published standards. We cannot conclude this, however, we can confirm that information was not found despite an intensive search of research reports and government website information in each individual country.

The main gaps in information are in the Eastern European countries: Kosova, Lithuania, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. There are also gaps in the information found for Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Malta.

Information on 'supported housing' was the most difficult to find in Eastern European countries which may indicate that this model is not available. Information on residential care was the easiest to source across all the countries, though information on standards applied to care homes was not found in several countries. There was little information found about the provision of home care or any existence of standards in most Eastern European countries.

4. Conclusion

This report was commissioned by ANEC in order to inform future work on standardisation in relation to accommodation and care for older people. The aim of the research project was to compile an Information Record containing information on models of specialist accommodation and care for older people, and related standards, in use across the countries of the European Union, the acceding and candidate countries, and the EFTA countries: Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein (Total 38 countries).

The Information Record shows a considerable variation between countries in the amount of information recorded. As noted in 3.2, caution must be exercised in assessing possible reasons for these variations, or drawing any conclusions, noting that the scope of this research project was to compile information and did not extend to analysing the reasoning behind the information obtained.

The main gaps in information are in Eastern European countries, generally across all models of accommodation. Where no information is recorded on a model of accommodation, or standards, in a country, we cannot conclude that these are not available, only that information was not found.

The Information Record broadly follows the categorisation in the European Commission Report, "Long-Term Care for the elderly: Provisions and providers in 33 European countries" (Francesca Bettio and Alina Verashchagina, 2010).

In terms of provision and coverage of care services their report suggested that countries may be categorised into 'developed' (Northern and Western Europe); 'semi-

developed' (southern Mediterranean); and 'basic' with limited care options for older people (Eastern Europe).

The lack of information on standards in some Eastern European countries reflects the low level of development of specialised care facilities for older people in Eastern Europe.

In Northern European countries such as Austria, Germany, Finland, Ireland and the UK, the Information Record reveals a range of models of supported housing and residential care options, together with evidence of standards and regulations for the premises and quality of care.

In other cases in Northern Europe, however, there is evidence of a range of models of accommodation but relatively low availability of standards for specialised housing and residential care. This may reflect a focus on innovation rather than standards, as one survey respondent suggested. It is important that standards are used to inform and raise quality levels without being seen to stifle innovation.

The provision of care support to an older person in their home is affected by the culture of the country with an expectation on families to care for older relatives in some countries of Eastern Europe. There is also evidence in some Northern European countries of an increasing focus on enabling older people to remain at home or in supported housing where they retain independence while having access to support where needed.

This study did not extend to assessing the contents of standards or regulations, their application, or the quality of care provision. Several of the referenced sources of

information listed in Chapter 5 consider these areas. The references include pieces of work which contain information and assessments on long term care for older people across Europe or a collection of European countries.

The Information Record may be viewed as a starting point to be updated as new information is available.

It is recommended that:

- The Information Record is monitored and updated annually, or every two years. Updates may possibly be obtained by circulating the document to standards bodies and other stakeholders within each country for them to review and add new information.
- Further research be undertaken to obtain a more detailed picture of the current situation and emerging trends.

5. References

Alzheimer Europe. Report 2013 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://alzheimer-europe.org/>. [Accessed September 2013]

Alzheimer Europe is "a non-governmental organisation aimed at raising awareness of all forms of [dementia](#) by creating a common European platform through co-ordination and co-operation between Alzheimer organisations throughout Europe. Alzheimer Europe is also a source of information on all aspects of dementia." <http://alzheimer-europe.org/>)

Apostolska, Z and Tozija F Pensions, Health and Long-term Care: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Annual National Report 2010 [ONLINE] Available at: http://socialprotection.eu/files_db/903/asisp_ANR10_FYR_Macedonia.pdf. [Accessed September 2013]

The report provides an overview of the systems of pensions, healthcare and long term care in Macedonia, and considers the impact of the recent Europe-wide financial and economic crisis on those systems.

Balance de la Dependencia: Palliative care, a necessary health and social care that improves quality of life published in 2013. [ONLINE] Available at: http://www.balancedeladependencia.com/Cuidados-paliativos-una-necesaria-atencion-sanitaria-y-social-que-mejora-la-calidad-de-vida_a1272.html. [Accessed September 2013]

An article on the Balance de la Dependencia website, a Spanish digital publication that provides information relating to the Law on Personal Autonomy and "care for people in situations of dependence".

Brajovic, M and McCarthy, M Planning elderly and palliative care in Montenegro Article published in 2009 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2691939/>. [Accessed September 2013]

Article published in the International Journal of Integrated Care. This considers the current palliative care system in Montenegro and the challenges they face in the future.

Brieu, M et al ILC France 2013 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.ilc-alliance.org/images/uploads/publication-pdfs/ILC-France.pdf>. [Accessed September 2013]

This report provides an overview of housing provision for older people in France and laws to help improve care. It describes a number of innovative housing models for older persons.

Campbell, L and Wagner, L. Prevention and rehabilitation in the long-term care system and Governance and finance of long-term care: National Reports Denmark. Published in 2009 [ONLINE] Available at: http://interlinks.euro.centre.org/sites/default/files/WP3_Denmark_final.pdf. [Accessed September 2013]

Part of the Interlinks project, co-ordinated by the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, a UN-affiliated research intergovernmental organisation concerned with all aspects of social welfare policy and research. The aim of this project is to “help people in Europe who work with and represent older people in need of long-term care (LTC)” by improving the integration of LTC systems, their quality and management.)

Centeno, C et al *Atlas of Palliative Care in Europe* report published in 2013 [ONLINE] Available at: http://issuu.com/universidaddenavarra/docs/atlas_europa_e_dic_cart. [Accessed September 2013]

The EAPC Atlas contains detailed reports on palliative care in the 53 countries that make up the European Region of the World Health Organization (WHO). This report is a comprehensive exploration of the palliative care systems available across Europe.

Criveli, L et al *SIEP: Regulation, ownership and efficiency in the Swiss nursing home industry* published in 2001 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www-3.unipv.it/websiep/wp/097.pdf>. [Accessed September 2013]

The paper considers a sample of 835 Swiss nursing homes for elderly people operating in 1998. The results of this analysis are used to examine the relationship between cost efficiency and the alternative institutional and regulation forms.

Cuidados Paliativos: Legislation and Palliative Care last published in 2013 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.cuidadospaliativos.info/rdr.php?catp=0&cat=0&sel=394>. [Accessed September 2013]

Website for Palliative Care in Primary Care, “a working group made up of health professionals in the primary care setting” in Spain

Czibere, K et GÁL, R.I *The long-term care system for the elderly in Hungary* ENEPRI research project no.79 June 2010 <http://www.ancien-longtermcare.eu/sites/default/files/ENEPRI%20RR%20No%2079%20Hungary.pdf> [Accessed September 2013]

An overview of the Long Term Care System in Hungary, this report describes in detail the Hungarian long term care system and provides a critical appraisal of the current system in place

Daley, C and Gubb, J *Healthcare Systems: Switzerland* (Updated by Bidgood, E 2013) Online <http://www.civitas.org.uk/nhs/download/switzerland.pdf> (Accessed October 2013)

Detailed overview of health care system in Switzerland. Principles of universality and equality achieved by mandating individuals to purchase health insurance on the private market, providing financial assistance to those on lower incomes and regulating the insurance market in order to protect those with poor health.

Degavre, F et al *Care Regimes On The Move - Comparing homecare for dependent older people in Belgium, England, Germany and Italy* report published in 2012 [ONLINE] Available at: http://www.uclouvain.be/cps/ucl/doc/cirtes/documents/RAPPORT_CROME_FINAL_8_mai_2012.pdf. [Accessed September 2013]

“The objective of this research is to study the responses of European states to the need for home care, starting from the reforms they have undertaken in this field over the past two decades. It also aims to identify the patterns of evolution of contemporary regimes of care in the light of these recent changes and, more specifically, in the context of growing marketisation. Our general hypothesis is that the trend of marketisation has had a differentiated impact on national care regimes” (from Executive Summary). The report makes comparisons between the four countries in terms of measuring and improving performance in homecare services. **Denmark Long-term Care** 2011 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/denmark/47877588.pdf>. [Accessed September 2013]

A brief report from the OECD (Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development) on the long term care system in Denmark. It provides an overview of the care models available, as well as touching on the funding system used and eligibility for the care provided.

Froggatt, K and Reitingner, E *Palliative Care in Long Term Care Setting For Older People* published in 2013 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.eapcnet.eu/>. [Accessed September 2013]

Written for the European Association for Palliative Care, the report aims to “define long-term care settings for older people and the nature of palliative care in these settings... To identify practice development initiatives being undertaken to develop the provision of palliative care in long-term care settings for older people... To map palliative care initiatives across different European countries...[and]...To create a compendium of good practice interventions.”

Ginn, J et al *Assisted Living Platform, The Long Term Care Revolution: A Study of innovatory models to support older people with disabilities in the Netherlands* published in 2013 [ONLINE] Available at: http://www.housinglin.org.uk/library/Resources/Housing/Practice_examples/Housing_LIN_case_studies/HLIN_CaseStudy76_Netherlands. [Accessed September 2013]

Introduction: “This study was undertaken to see what can be learned from the experience of the Netherlands about long term care in order to inform policy, research and practice in the UK. The comprehensive analysis of the two countries has also been used to help the Technology Strategy Board’s project - the Long Term Care Revolution – with examples of innovation and best practice in adult social care provision in a country similar to the UK in many ways. Of particular interest is that while the two countries are very similar in demographic profile and the experiences of the older generation, it is notable that according to official statistics older individuals remain disability-free for nearly half a decade longer in the Netherlands than in the UK”.

Gobet, P et al *Quality Management and Quality Assurance in Long-Term Care: National Report Switzerland* published in May 2009 [ONLINE] Available at: http://interlinks.euro.centre.org/sites/default/files/WP4_Overview_FINAL_04_11.pdf. [Accessed September 2013]

Part of the Interlinks project, co-ordinated by the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, a UN-affiliated research intergovernmental organisation concerned with all aspects of social welfare policy and research. The aim of this project is to “help people in Europe who work with and represent older people in need of long-term care (LTC)” by improving the integration of LTC systems, their quality and management.

HAPPI | Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) *Homes and Communities Agency population* last updated in 2013 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/ourwork/happi>. [Accessed September 2013]

Housing our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation (HAPPI) was established in June 2009 to tackle the question: “What further reform is needed to ensure that new build specialised housing meets the needs and aspirations of the older people of the future?”

HAPPI 2 | Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) *Housing our Ageing Population: Plan for Implementation (HAPPI2)* Report written in 2012 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/ourwork/happi>. [Accessed September 2013]

Happi2 Report (2012) based on visits to 24 case studies of housing provision for older people in 6 countries - Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands and UK.

Hospice of hope *20th Anniversary Report* published in 2010 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.hospicesofhope.co.uk/uploads/Annual%20Report%202010%20Web.pdf>. [Accessed September 2013]

Hospices of Hope is an organisation that aims to “improve the quality of life for the terminally ill and their families in Romania, Serbia, Moldova and other countries in the region through increase provision of and access to palliative care services and training.” The report provides information on the situation in these countries. Source: Hospices of Hope <http://www.hospicesofhope.co.uk/romania.htm>

Hungarian Hospice- Palliative Association, *Magyar Hospice* report published in 2011. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.hospice.hu>. [Accessed September 2013]

The website of the Hungarian Hospice-Palliative Association provides statistical data on hospice care in Hungary, for policy-makers, hospice associations and member organisations. They also organise the training of healthcare professionals in palliative care, and publish reports on national standards of palliative care in Hungary.

Horecký, J *Current situation in quality of residential care: Long-term care in the Czech Republic* report published in 2010 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1024&langId=en&newsId=1414&moreDocuments=yes&tableName=news>. [Accessed September 2013]

This is part of a wider project called “**Achieving quality long-term care in residential facilities (Germany)**” and is available from the European Commission’s Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion department website: The report is an overview of the long term care system in the Czech Republic, including a consideration of the funding of the system and its evaluation.

Joël, M et al *The long term care system for the elderly in Portugal research report no.84* Ancien project published in 2010 [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.ancien-longtermcare.eu>. [Accessed September 2013]

ENEPRI (European Network of Economic Policy Research Institutes) research report no. 84, and is a contribution to the WP1 of the Ancien Project. This report describes in detail the Portuguese long term care system and provides a critical appraisal of the current system in place.

Kagialaris, G and Mastroiannakis, T *Prevention and rehabilitation with LTC National Report Greece* published in 2010 [ONLINE] Available at: http://interlinks.euro.centre.org/sites/default/files/WP3_EL_NRP_final.pdf. [Accessed September 2013]

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ENEPRI (European Network of Economic Policy Research Institutes) research report no. 71, and is a contribution to the WP1 of the Ancien Project. This report describes in detail the Bulgarian long term care system and provides a critical appraisal of the current system in place.

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Website report on social policy in Denmark

Naiditch, M and Ruelle- Com, L Interlinks report on Quality Assurance and Quality Development in LTC National Report France report published in 2011 [ONLINE] Available at:
http://interlinks.euro.centre.org/sites/default/files/WP5_FR_final_06.pdf. [Accessed September 2013]

Reports on minimum standards for providers of health and social care, based on legislation.

The National Council for Senior Citizens in Norway Senior Citizens Policies: Policy Challenges report published in English in 2012 [ONLINE] Available at:
<http://www.seniorporten.no>. [Accessed September 2013]

This is a report by the National Council for Senior Citizens that considers the situation of senior citizens in Norway today. This includes considering areas such as housing, employment, healthcare and political representation.

National Housing Federation Dementia: Finding Housing Solutions, 2013.

This UK report from the National Housing Federation and the Dementia Services Development Centre at the University of Stirling, highlights how a range of housing models and services can impact positively on the lives of people with dementia, delaying more intensive forms of care for people with dementia, and preventing admission and readmission to hospital. Available at:
<http://www.housinglin.org.uk/library/Resources/Housing/OtherOrganisation/Dementia - Finding housing solutions.pdf>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Denmark: Long-term Care report published in 2011 [ONLINE] Available at:
<http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/helpwantedprovidingandpayingforlong-termcare.htm>. [Accessed September 2013]

A brief report from the OECD (Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development) on the long term care system in Denmark. It provides an overview of the care models available, as well as touching on the funding system used and eligibility for the care provided.)

OECD- Hungary: Long Term Care, report published May 2011 [ONLINE] Available at:
<http://www.oecd.org/hungary/47877686.pdf>. [Accessed September 2013]

OECD Hungary Report Hungary: It provides an overview of the care models available, as well as touching on the funding system used and eligibility for the care provided.

OECD Poland Long Term Care Help Wanted? Providing and paying for long term care report published in May 2011 [ONLINE] Available at:
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