



Grandis XXI. - Vocational Education for Interprofessional Elderly Care in the 21st century

2016-1-HU01-KA202-023044
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Guimel SAS V 1.0

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National Report – France

1 Introduction

Due to demographic changes, social care institutions face great difficulty in providing appropriate institutional services for the increasing number of elderly people. At the same time, there is a growing demand for supporting elderly people in their own homes for as long as possible, promoting active independent living and well-being. More ICT based tele-care systems are being developed to accommodate the demand but there is a general lack of competence for using them effectively, which is a barrier to their widespread adoption. There are a number of contributing problems:

- there is no appropriate learning content in the vocational training programmes for health and social care to inform students of changes in population age profiles and care needs;
- in ageing societies, it is important to consider keeping older people at work for economic sustainability but businesses are not prepared for this;
- health and social care vocational training programs do not cover ICT based tele-care systems (EIP-AHA), and modules for developing advanced digital competencies for managing eHealth systems are limited;
- vocational and HE curricula do not contain necessary information on the potential of virtual networks in social care and do not develop necessary ICT skills needed for establishing and facilitating virtual communities, despite their potential to prevent mental and physical deterioration of ageing persons living alone.

GRANDIS XXI. project aims to develop a competence-based, modular training programme for formal and informal caregivers in order to empower them with advanced health literacy and tailored digital competencies, with special ICT skills in using eHealth technologies like smart devices, social alarms, wristbands, and special tele-diagnostic tools installed in the home.

As a part of a focused needs-analysis, this national report includes a state-of-art summary about the ageing policy, a review of the education of social care workers and the supply on the national telecare and telehealth market, penetration of technology in supporting wellbeing and active ageing. In the last part of the study the results of the surveys with stakeholders will be summarised in order to provide a solid base for developing a competence map, syllabus and learning content for the 21st century caregivers.

2 Social care policy, legislation

Social care for elderly has been organised by French authorities as part of “Services à la Personne” Services to people. This includes a list of 26 activities :

Some activities may need an agreement or authorisation given by public authorities.

Caring children under age of 3 years

Caring with specific disabilities or pathologies

Driving cars for helping elderly or disable

Babysitting over 3 years (at home or not)

Gardening

School support

Esthetical care

Preparation of meals

Delivery of home groceries

Computer support

Pet care

Telecare....

An important step in the organisation of such services have been done in July 2005 under the aegis of Jean Louis Borloo Minister of employment, work, and social cohesion.

The objective of this law was to simplify the processes for people to access to services, to employ professionals directly or through special organisations.

One of the most important decision was the creation of specials bank orders (checks), (Cheque Emploi Service) to help for declaration to social taxes, (charges sociales), and using this process resulted a decrease of personal revenue taxes.

In 2005 the objective of the law was to create 500 000 employment position within 3 years.

Actually nearly 2 000 000 people are employed in this sector

2 700 000 Persons using those services

880 000 000 working hours paid

Total annual turnover estimated 20 Billions Euros

Specifically for Elderly have been created in 2013 By Michele Delaunay Minister for Elderly and Autonomy, the framework of services to elderly Silver Economy.

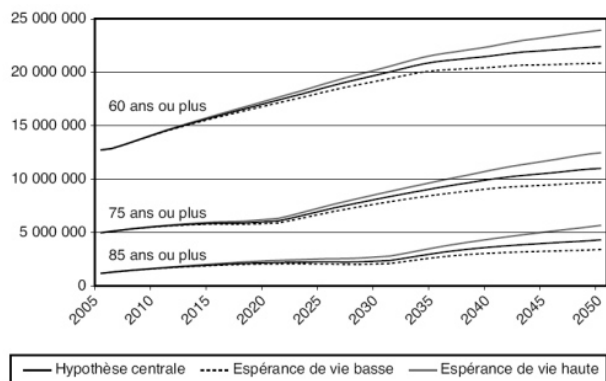
Mainly what is concerned in also in the framework of services to persons, but includes also technological support and services,

Silver Economy is considered as a transversal framework, which concern all parts of the life of elderly.

Authorities point out the need for development of services, devices, systems adapted to elderly.

Forecasts plan that in next 10 years 10 Millions people will be over 75 years.

It is presented at the same time as a need for the population and an opportunity for service providers.



Champ : France métropolitaine.

Source : projections de population 2005-2050, Insee.

The field of Silver Economy includes also Building sector, Tourism, food, well-being, connected objects and services, proximity services, but also insurance and finance...

3 Review of education of social care workers (VET, HE)

The most important diploma for professional for elderly was DEAVS (National Diploma Social life Auxiliary) <http://www.rncp.cncp.gouv.fr/grand-public/visualisationFiche?format=fr&fiche=5440>

DEAVS is referenced Level 3 European Qualification Framework

It is not a mandatory diploma, 50 % of professionals did the training and received the diploma.

DEAVS have been replaced by the DEAES (National Diploma Social Educational Companion)

<http://www.rncp.cncp.gouv.fr/grand-public/visualisationFiche?format=fr&fiche=25467>

Summary Statement DEAES :

The educational and social accompanying person realizes a daily social intervention aimed at compensating the consequences of a handicap, whatever the origin or the nature. It takes into account difficulties linked to age, illness, lifestyle or the consequences of a social situation of vulnerability, to

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enable the person to be an actor of his or her life plan. Supporting persons in the essential acts of this daily life as in the activities of social life, school and leisure. It ensures the acquisition, preservation or restoration of the autonomy of children, adolescents, adults

The diploma is structured on the basis of:

- a common set of skills representing 70% of theoretical lessons
- three specialties specific to the context of intervention: accompaniment of life at home, accompaniment to life in a collective structure, accompaniment to inclusive education and ordinary life.

The DEAES comprises 4 areas of expertise:

Area of competence 1 – Self Positioning as a professional in the field of social action;

Skills area 2 - Accompany the person on a daily basis and in the vicinity;

Area of competence 3 - Cooperate with all relevant professionals;

Area of competence 4 - Participate in the animation of the social life and citizen of the person;

These competencies are defined in terms of basic skills and "specialty" skills, depending on the location of the intervention chosen

Teaching includes a period of theoretical training and practical training

The training is organised in 4 Competence blocks :

Title	Description and evaluation Method
Block of competence n ° 1 (25467) – Self Positioning as a professional in the field of social action	DC1: average between the average mark in the written test and in continuous assessment and that obtained in professional practice (internships).
Block of competence n ° 2 (25467) – Accompany the person in everyday life and in the proximity	DC2: average of the marks obtained for the development of a practical (written) file, the oral presentation and the professional practice (internships).
Block of competence n ° 3 (25467) – To cooperate with all the professionals concerned	DC3: average An oral test score for a professional practice record and a professional practice grade (internships) .;
Block of competence n ° 4 (25467) – DC4: To take part in the animation of the social and citizen's life of the person	DC4: average of an oral score on a written (written) situation test and a professional practice note (internships).

For the other trainings we can notice a Master Silver Economy which is more orientated on technology delivered by Western Catholic University, in Angers (UCO Université Catholique de l'Ouest) a private university with contract with the country.



MÉTIERS ET SECTEURS

- Responsable, directeur, cadre dirigeant d'établissement sanitaire et médicosocial œuvrant dans les champs du vieillissement, de la perte d'autonomie et/ou des technologies innovantes
- Chef de projet/produit, chargé d'affaires, d'études marketing dans le domaine des technologies de santé à domicile, du bien vieillir et de l'autonomie
- Créateur, animateur de fab-labs, d'espaces de coworking, de living labs etc.
- Consultant en création, développement de la PME, management de l'innovation
- Cadre, conseiller au sein d'institutions d'aide à la création d'entreprise et d'accompagnement à l'innovation (incubateurs, technopôles, universités...)
- Créateur de startups

Mention : Innovation entreprise et société
Parcours : Entrepreneuriat, innovations technologiques et silver-économie
Conseil en création, développement de la PME et transformations du travail
Master : Diplôme national bac +5 [en convention avec l'Université d'Angers]



OBJECTIFS DE LA FORMATION

Former des cadres du commerce et de la gestion, à forte posture entrepreneuriale, spécialistes du pilotage de projets innovants dans les domaines de l'avancée en âge, de la perte d'autonomie, du vieillissement et des technologies.

Ces professionnels seront également capables d'accompagner des porteurs de projets, d'expertiser des business plans et d'intervenir en tant que consultants en management de l'innovation.

Dans ce cadre, ils sauront également implanter, coordonner, animer et implémenter des process d'innovation et des espaces de travail collaboratif (coworking, fab-labs, living lab etc.) au sein de leurs organisations.

Technology and Usages

Mock-up Prototyping

Webmarketing

Technologies for Health and Autonomy

Technologies for living, urbanism and social life

Professionalisation and methodologies.

Actors and politics for age & socio-economy

Anthropology of ageing

Ages of life culture and temporality

Age and work technical issues and ergonomomy

Professionalisation and methodologies

Support for project innovators

Training ingeneering

Audit and company transmission

SME development

Change in working dynamics

Professionalisation and methods

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Each of those points are rated for 5 ECTS

In the analyse of this training, students will be engaged by local authorities, retirement organisations, companies managers in the AAL sector, support for SME creation, Educators, trainers...

Duration is 2 Years including a traineeship of 420 hours minimum.

Price of the training from 5 000 euros to 7 390 according to family revenues.

UCO http://www.uco.fr/formation/diplomes/master-innovation-entreprise-et-societe-67857.kjsp?RH=SITE1_RP1-RS10-FR&gclid=Clja8u_cvdMCFYoQ0wodsa0NZg

Also in Sciences Po (High School for Politics) an Executive Master about Ageing Politics and “Silver Economy” which is more orientated to public politics.

http://www.sciencespo.fr/executive-education/politiques-du-veillissement-et-silver-economie?src=AdWords_Display&gclid=ClInKnDhvdMCFbAV0wodw0cGiw

When analysing the content and the objective of the training we can see that technical issues are totally out of the scope of the training. Technical (AAL, ICT...) could be included in the cBlock of Competence 3 Cooperation with concerned professional, but in the approach of the training organisations this includes social services, medical support... Technology is totally excluded.

When discussing with trainers, for example with concrete examples, most of them consider than restarting the gaz heating system of an elderly is not part of the job as they explain that professionals are not plumbers, they have not be trained to, even for replacing a light lamp is not part of the job (for the trainers)

On the other side, if the light lamp is out of service the receivers (elderly) consider that if they are not able to change the lamp by themselves, it is the duty of their assistant, and they will ask him/her to do it. In the common acceptance, we can consider that if the assistant have been trained to do something or is used to, without doubt, they can accept to do.

Those jobs are quietly low qualified, mainly done by women who have difficulties to get other jobs their level of understanding of technical issues is low.


The main difficulty pointed out by Michèle Delaunay (Former French minister for Elderly) is the fact that people which are working in this sector are mainly with low qualification, mostly women, paid at legal minimum. If they are well trained, if they do long life learning to be more efficient in their job, they will not be paid more, so obviously it is a big difficulty.

4 The Silver Economy Sector

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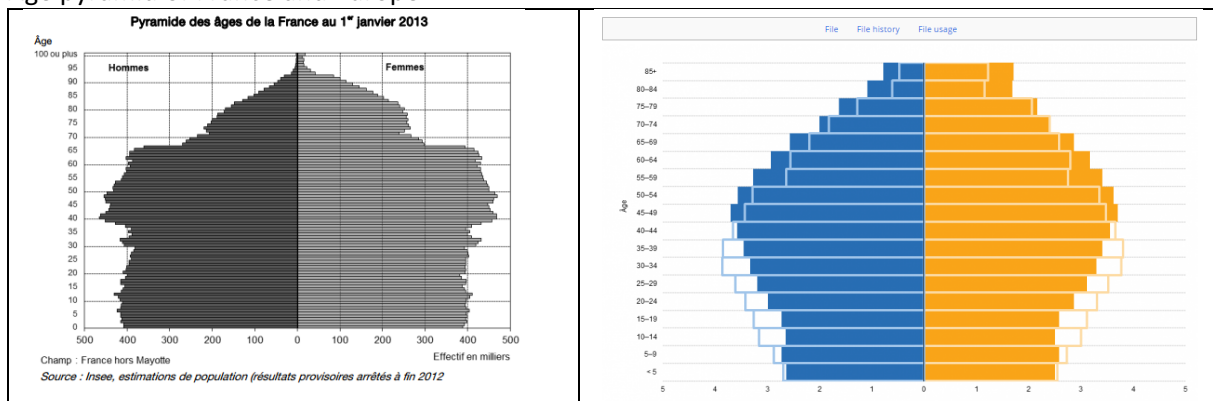
Launched by Michèle Delaunay Minister of Elderly and Autonomy, and Arnaud Montebourg Minister of Elderly and Autonomy, and Minister of the Industrial Renewal. (http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/sites/strategie.gouv.fr/files/archives/CGSP_Silver_Economie_dec2013_03122013.pdf)

The plan (p12) is to mobilize communication and raise awareness about the opportunities given by the Silver Economy sector in a first step, in a second step would be labellisation and normalisation (using for example the Silver Economy logo ). Third step is creation of industrial infrastructure able to organise the sector into an efficient organisation.

Three key actions are presented

- Mobilization of Banks savings of the elderly, all too often in cash in their bank accounts to fund growth by consuming, or savings more productive
- Funding or co-funding for innovative companies by public and private funds
- Specific support for exportation for Home Care projects or collective buildings to develop technological solutions and the know how to exploit them.

Age pyramid of France and Europe

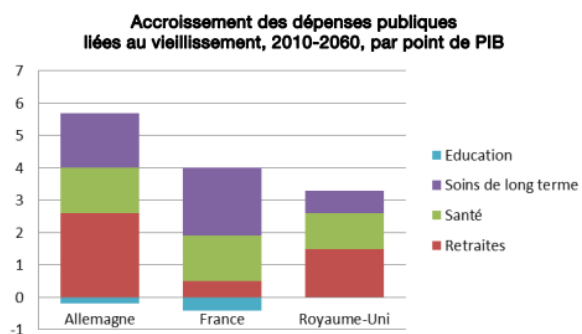


The main differences between France and Europe is due to the high natality rate in France compared to other countries. Children rate stay at around 2 children by women in the country where in other members states this rate decreases since many years.

Public funding linked to Ageing in Germany, France and UK

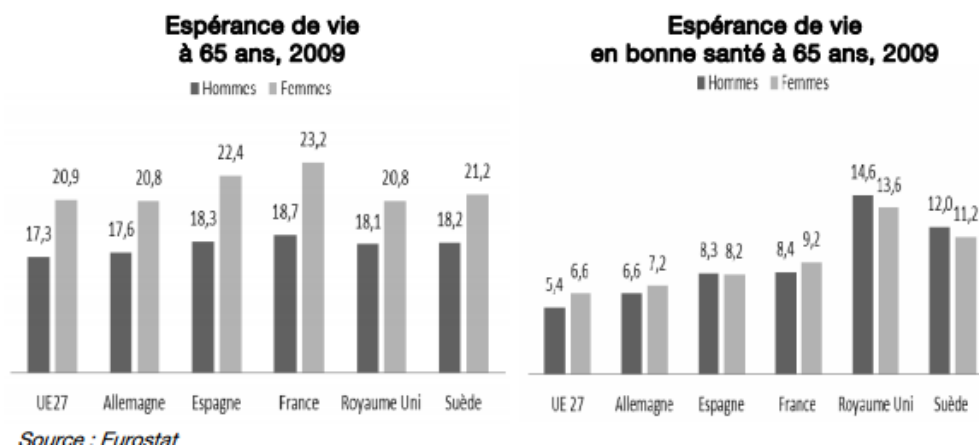
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Education
Long term health care
Health
Retirement

Life hope and life hope in good health



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Statistics about expenses for seniors according to their revenues and age

Energy

Health

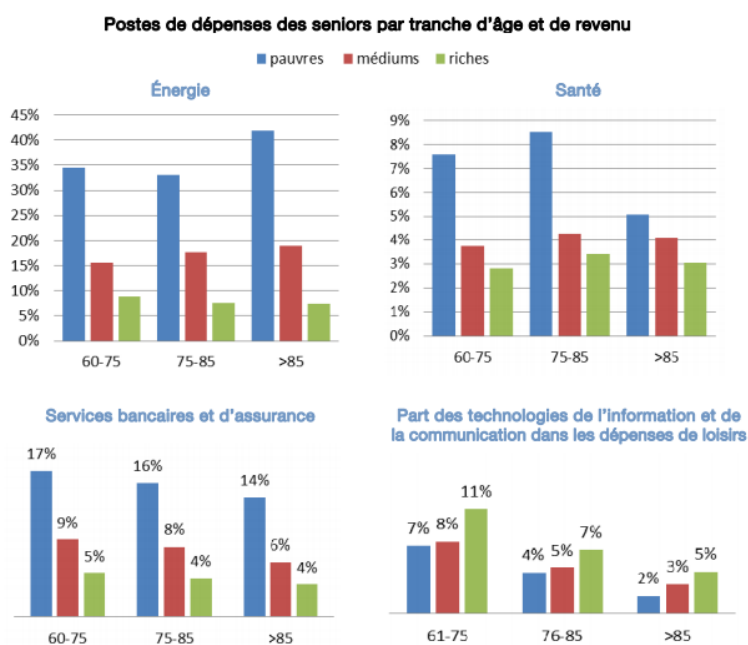
Banking Services and Insurances

Part of ICT in leisure expenses

Poors

Medium

Richs



5 Assistive technologies

“A senior who tweets, never get old “ Michèle Delaunay

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Some examples of Silver Economy sector in France

Senior houses



Connected health

Applications and devices to record, monitor health parameters. Connected or not to a central database...

Montre connectée Linkoo Seniors
Montre légère, simple d'utilisation pour garder le contact avec toute la famille. 2 façons d'utiliser la montre - écran tactile ou boutons intégrés.
La montre fonctionne uniquement avec la recharge et la carte SIM intégrée Linkoo et ne fonctionne pas avec la carte SIM d'autres opérateurs.

J'achète ma Linkoo Seniors - 249€

- Téléphone
- Réception SMS
- Contrôle du rythme cardiaque
- Suivi de l'activité
- Rappel de médicaments
- Détecter une chute

Recording vital parameters, control of medicines taken or not, tracking for contact with children or friends and alarm if lost or fall down, with geolocalisation

Life support

Hearing



Amplification devices

Voice recognition

Translation writing or sign language

Phones for elderly or smartphones designed for elderly

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Découvrez le smartphone option simplicité

La technologie devrait être plus qu'intelligente - elle devrait être simple et intuitive. Que ce soit pour être connecté avec vos proches, apprendre, découvrir ou simplement naviguer pour le plaisir, un smartphone réellement intelligent est celui qui pense et agit comme vous.

Pour en savoir plus : www.doro.fr

N°Vert 0 800 46 36 76

DAS: 0,632W/kg. Le Dab d'Absorption Spécifique des téléphones mobiles quantifie le niveau maximal d'exposition de l'utilisateur aux ondes électromagnétiques. Pour une utilisation à l'échelle, le règlementation française impose que le DAS soit inférieur à 2W/kg. Pour réduire l'exposition de la tête aux ondes électromagnétiques, il est recommandé d'utiliser le kit oreillette fourni.

Live life.*
* Vivez votre vie.

Son clair et puissant
Pour tout entendre clairement, des conversations aux sonneries.

Simple et intuitif
Icônes claires, police ajustable et personnalisation facile.

Interface unique
Navigation facilitée par les instructions concises.

doro

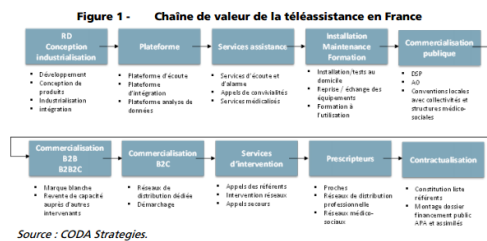
Home amenities and security



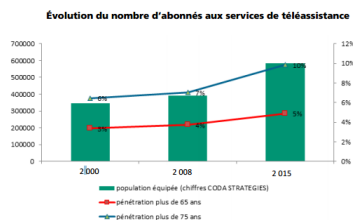
Telecare

Less than 5 % of elderly over 65 years and represent a national turnover around 150 Millions Euros

Added Value chain creation for teleassistance



Number of French subscribers for Teleassistance

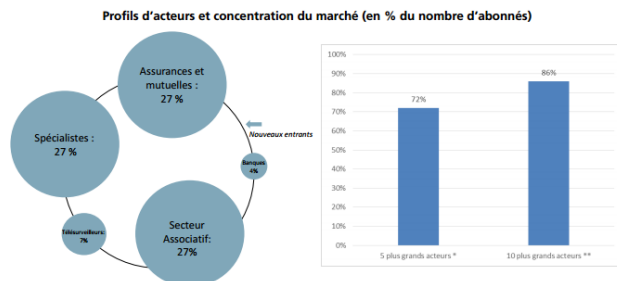


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It is important to analyse that in more than 80% of cases tele assistance services are not ordered by the elderly but by family or personal help (professional or not)

5 big actors and several small or regional ones



Source : CODA Stratégies

* Vitaris, Presence Verte, GTS Mondial, Europ Assistance, Filien ADMR

** Vitaris, Presence Verte, GTS Mondial, Europ Assistance, Filien ADMR, Securitas, Custos, Fillassistance, Assystel, Bluellinea

Insurance – Health insurance

Tourism Culture Media

Well being

6 Project details

Title: GRANDIS XXI - 21st - Vocational Education for Interprofessional Elderly Care of the 21st century

Identifier: 2016-1-HU01-KA202-123044

Program: Erasmus+ KA2: Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Countries: Hungary, United Kingdom, Ireland, France

Duration: 1 September 2016 – 30 June 2018

Coordinator: Prompt-H Ltd. **Contact:** Mária Hartyányi. Email: maria.hartyanyi@prompt.hu

GRANDIS XXI. project aims to develop a practice oriented, competence based and modular syllabus and further training program for the vocational education ("Networked Elderly Caregiver") delivered through attractive, motivating digital learning content for social caregivers. The course will develop the advanced digital skills of formal and informal social caregivers, to prepare them for effective use of the ICT-based telecare systems, like smart devices, and prepare them to apply web-based tools for communication, keeping contact through the Internet for supporting independent living of elderly people.

Target groups:

- students of vocational education,
- formal caregivers, care workers,
- informal caregivers (relatives, family carers),
- „young” elderly people in pension from related professions (e.g. teachers), who are open and active enough to work as informal caregivers in online communities.

Intellectual outcomes:

- Study on training needs of 21st Century Social Caregivers based on surveys in four countries
- Curriculum for “Networked Elderly Caregivers” aligned with the European and national standards (EQF, NQF, ECVET)
- Grandis XXI. course book and online learning content in five modules of “Networked Elderly Caregivers” course, delivered online and tested in four countries
- Networked Elderly Caregiver Certification for national and EU-level accreditation

Partners:

- Prompt-H Számítástechnikai Oktatási, Kereskedelmi és Szolgáltató Kft. -HU
- SZÁMALK-Szalézi Szakközépiskola - HU
- Veszprémi SZC Öveges József Szakképző Iskolája és Kollégiuma - HU
- Balatonalmádi Család- és Gyermekjóléti Központ és Szociális Szolgálat – HU
- ASTON University – UK
- ICS Skills – IE
- GUIMEL – FR
- Corvus Kft. – HU

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11. Sciences Po – Executive Master Politique du vieillissement et Silver Economie
http://www.sciencespo.fr/executive-education/politiques-du-vieillissement-et-silver-economie?src=AdWords_Display&gclid=CInKnoDhvdMCFbAV0wodw0cGiw