

ABSTRACTS

Éva Orosz: Can the Hungarian health system's break away from that of the Visegrad countries be prevented?

There are long-term, worrying trends working behind the visible signs of the crisis in the Hungarian health system. Over the past decade, the Hungarian health system has drifted into a lagging track compared not only to the developed EU countries but to the other Visegrad countries. The study explores these processes by analysing basic indicators of health expenditures and performance. Our situation is extremely bad in avoidable (amenable and preventable) mortality; that is in the case of indicators used for overall characterization of the health systems' performance. This is partly due to "withdrawal of funds" from the health care system, which is analysed in detail in the article including an estimation for the consequences of the "withdrawal of funds" expressed in loss of human lives. From a wider perspective, the unfavourable processes of the health system have been interpreted as an element of the halting in socio-economic catch-up of Hungary. All these are reflected in the public opinion: according to an international survey the Hungarian population considered the problems of health care the gravest challenge facing the country.

Mitchell A. Orenstein: Global pensions policy

This chapter provides an overview of global pensions policy and shows that global policy actors have had an increasing influence on country reform decisions. Awareness of the impact of global pensions policy has grown with the rise of a transnational campaign for new pension reforms led by the World Bank since 1994. Through this campaign, the World Bank has successfully supplanted the International Labour Organization as the dominant force in global pensions policy. Case study evidence shows that a World Bank-led coalition of global policy actors has helped to launch and implement the new pension reform in more than 30 countries worldwide.

Zsuzsa Széman – Anett Mária Tróbert: Social innovation in long-term care for the elderly

The study examines the possibilities for social innovation in long-term care for the elderly. The analysis is based on the Hungarian focus group and experts interviews conducted in the frame of research for the MOPACT project work package No. 8. The focus group interviews were held in 2015 in Budapest and Nyíregyháza, examined three questions. 1. What are the main difficulties in long-term care? 2. What innovations would you consider the most important? 3. Who should par-

ticipate in the change process? Austrian, German, Italian, Estonian, Portuguese and Romanian researchers also participated in the MOPACT work group dealing with long-term care, thus the study is part of an international comparison.

In Hungary in the absence of the integration of professional considerations and experiences gained in practice into a regulation, innovation in long-term care for the elderly comes up against barriers. Recognition of expertise, the life career model, encouragement of quality work, motivation of specialists, the integration into long-term care of services based on infocommunication and adaptation of the environment to meet the needs of the elderly would significantly assist renewal of the system and greater prestige for the profession.

The comparison showed that there are many new ideas and model programs, but there is a lack of actors providing central guidance for innovation. However, the realisation of innovation possibilities at local or regional level is also an important part of social innovation.

Results based on the comparison of expert interviews with the focus on Germany and Hungary showed that while in Hungary social innovation in long-term care needs the change of the whole system in Germany it requires “only” reform.

Aaron Munro & Vikki Reynolds and Rachel Plamondon: Lessons from Self-Organising Shelter Communities: ‘We were already a community and you put a roof over us’

This paper illustrates the work of a community of shelter folk and shelter workers to create safe-enough and dignified communal living conditions in housing shelters. The aim of this writing is to make clear the intentions and practices of promoting self-organising communities, by embracing a messy and imperfect practice, and working collaboratively with shelter folk to resist professional imperatives to tell people how to live.

Kinga Vajda: Overview of Active Ageing and the future opportunities of elderly care. Innovations, good practices, researches

Ageing is getting global and this fact has already confirmed by several researches in the topic. According to the statistics of WHO between 2015-2050 the number of people who are 60 or over are going to grow from 900 million to 2 billion in the world. This process faces all countries with serious questions like sustainability and quality of services for the upcoming times. Appearance of the concept of active ageing has generated several innovations and new improvements in connection with elderly care and these processes are still going on. In the near future a probably more dynamic procedure will appear and become solvable with the support of good practices and improvements. Spread of the concept beside help of sustainability will also start a change in negative stereotypes about old people. The study presents the most recent outcomes in the topics of technical improvements, age friendly cities and communities and mobility. The recognition and adaptation of these can help the care systems to satisfy the needs of the ageing population.