

# Fighting Older persons' exclusion and adapting society to population ageing: France key elements of legislation and policies

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MIPAA MEETS

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## SITUATION IN FRANCE

- In 2025 every third person will be over 65; the country faces a rapid increase in the number of people over 85
- An ageing population with longer life expectancy:  
Women: 85,4 y.; Men: 79,2 y.
- Those demographic changes impact the structure of French society

# IN EUROPE, NEW POLICIES TO PREVENT EXCLUSION AND TO CHANGE THE WAY WE SEE OLD AGE

- The Europe 2020 Strategy and its Employment and Poverty objectives
  - 75% of 20-64 year olds in employment
  - reduction of 20 million people at risk of poverty and social exclusion

# IN FRANCE A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ACTION PLAN

Project execution has been articulated around three broad focuses:

- To reduce inequalities and to prevent exclusion
- To support and accompany people in trouble
- To build up partnership action as closely as possible to territories and to people

A " Road map 2015-2017 " adds 54 additional measures to the multiannual Plan

## GUARANTEED MINIMUM BENEFITS FOR ELDELY

- Personalized Autonomy Allowance (APA) in the event of loss of autonomy,
- Solidarity allowance for the elderly (ASPA), if they have low incomes,
- Supplementary invalidity allowance (ASI) if they are disabled and have not reached the statutory retirement age.
- Social assistance can also be provided, such as domestic help at home or meals.

# A LAW TO “ADAPT SOCIETY TO AGEING”

The law came into effect on **January 1st, 2016**.

The law conveys a change of perspective towards ageing:

- Emphasis on the diversity of seniors: taking into account the plurality of path of life

The idea of “living longer together”

- Raises the questions of both “ageing well” and “ageing successfully”
- Makes us think about the evolution of our model of society and the redefinition of the “intergenerational pact”

# A LAW TO THE ADAPTATION OF SOCIETY TO AGEING

The French strategy is built on 3 keys notions:

1. Anticipation and prevention of the loss of autonomy
2. Global adaptation of society to ageing
3. Supporting the person

# ENGAGING SOCIETY AS A WHOLE

- The need to engage all actors in non profit organizations, within local communities and businesses
  
- 2 examples highlighting the engagement of society as a whole:
  1. The national engagement to tackle seniors' isolation
  
  2. Problems related to ageing become a priority in housing and public transport local plans => «Age-Friendly Cities Project»



# SUPPORT SENIORS IN THEIR LIFE PATH

- To be able to age well at home, under good conditions, with a support adapted to their needs
- Several initiatives have been implemented:
  - Helping seniors stay in their homes longer through the Personal Autonomy Allowance (APA)
  - Developing an intermediary housing
  - Supporting family and friend caregivers who are currently approximately 4.3 million in France

# RECOGNITION OF THE FAMILY CAREGIVER'S STATUS AND THE RIGHT TO RESPITE

- The family caregiver's allowance can amount to 500 euros per year per caregiver that could be used to fund:
  - Temporary accommodation
  - Day center
  - Strengthening of Home help

# RESPECT THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

- The main goal of these measures is to bring more social justice and protection to elderly people
- The French approach to implementing elderly people's rights consists in tackling discrimination
  - Reinforcing the procedure of obtaining the person's consent when it comes to entering a retirement home
  - Creating new rights for elderly immigrants
  - Tackling abuse (financial abuse, for example)



***MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION***

***THANK YOU***