



The Policy Vision to Carer Support

支援照顧者的政策願景

Prof. Hector Tsang

Cally Kwong Mei Wan Professor in Psychosocial Health, Chair Professor of Rehabilitation Sciences and Head,
Department of Rehabilitation Sciences,
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University





照顧者的重要性

- 照顧者為家中的長者、殘疾人士以及其他長期病患親屬提供無微不至的照顧;
- 照顧職責涵蓋受助人的生活起居,包括日常生活活動以及工具性日常生活活動,以及應付突發性的問題 (醫療需要、行為情緒問題,經濟援助等);
- 照顧過程長短不一,包括離院後的短期護理,以及為家人的長期護理提供 數年甚至數十年計的照顧;
- 分擔公共醫療、社會福利系統的壓力,尤其在人口老化的社會中擔當著重要的照顧角色。





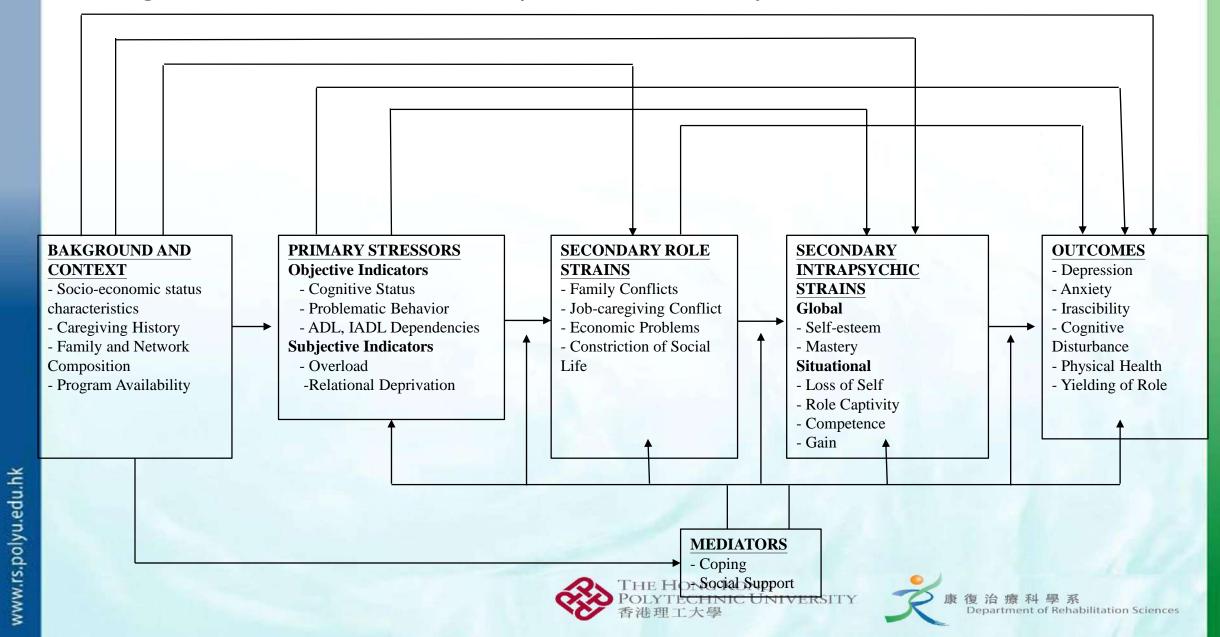
照顧者有關的概念模型

- 照顧者壓力方面:
 - ➤ e.g. 照顧者壓力過程模型 (Stress Process Model; Pearlin et al., 1990); 非正式照顧綜合模型 (Informal Caregiving Integrative Model; Gérain & Zech, 2019)
- 提升照顧者能力、生活質素方面
 - > e.g. Six Mechanisms of Carer Wellbeing (Al-Janabi, 2019)
- 支援措施、政策框架
 - > e.g. Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory





Caregivers' Stress Process Model (Pearlin et al., 1990)



其他國家/地區的支援政策





澳洲:Integrated Carer Support Service Model, 2016

Guiding Principles

Australian Government

The new integrated carer support service system

To ensure that the design and development of the new integrated carer support service system is focussed on achieving its stated objective, a set of

To ensure that the design and development of the new integrated carer support service system is focussed on achieving its stated objective, a set of guiding principles has been developed through consultation with stakeholders. These principles are intended to provide a way for projects to weigh their progress and direction of design throughout the process.

Cost Effective: the new integrated carer support service system will provide cost effective supports for carers.

Address current and emerging carer needs: the new integrated carer support service system will address current and emerging carer needs.

Evidence Based: the new integrated carer support service system will be based upon the best available evidence about what works.

Equity of access: the new integrated carer support service system will aim to provide equity of access to carers.

Nationally consistent, locally responsive: the new integrated carer support service system will be nationally consistent but will retain local flexibility to ensure support agencies can adapt to the needs of carer cohorts within their region.

Simple: the Integrated Carer Support Service will be simple for users to interact with.

Carer Focus: the new integrated carer support service system will ensure carers are the core of its focus.

Recent reform initiatives have seen a shift towards service delivery for the client i.e. the care recipient with disability, or who is aged or for whom the services are directly provided. The Integrated Carer Support Service should seek to directly assist carers in overcoming the challenges they face to support them to sustain their important role in caring for others in the community.

Innovative, flexible and tailored support: where appropriate, the new integrated carer support service system will deliver innovative, flexible and tailored support for carers.

Alignment: the new integrated carer support service system will be aligned with other relevant Commonwealth legislative and policy frameworks to ensure the service system works together to achieve intended outcomes.

Retaining the Strengths of the Current System: the design of the new integrated carer support service system will build upon the strengths of the existing systems currently in place.

Department of Social Services

Reuse of infrastructure: the design of the new integrated carer support service system will seek to reuse existing infrastructure, where appropriate to do so.

Recognisable to both carers and local service networks: the new integrated carer support service system will be well known and understood by carers, with touch points with local service networks.



新加坡: Caregiver Support Action Plan 2018



· NEW! Digital platforms to facilitate access to

services/healthcare items and end-of-life planning

- Work-Life Grant (WLG) to encourage flexible work arrangements
- NEW! MOM is exploring increases to the WLG budget
- Tripartite Standard (TS) on Flexible Work Arrangements;
 TS on Unpaid Leave for Unexpected Care Needs
- Adapt and Grow initiative to provide employment facilitation and support for jobseekers

- and Singapore Silver Line (1800-650-6060) for one-stop information and resources

 Seniors' Mobility and Enabling Fund to defray costs of assistive devices and home healthcare items
 - Caregivers Training Grant (\$200/yr) to equip caregivers with skills
 - Foreign Domestic Worker (FDW) concessionary levy rate of

 \$60/mth
 - NEW! Home Caregiving Grant (\$200/mth) to defray caregiving expenses (replaces current FDW Grant of \$120/mth)
 - NEW! Expand use of MediSave to pay for sibling's healthcare expenses



Caregiver Respite Services

- · Respite services at senior care centres and nursing homes
- NEW! Pre-enrolment pilot for respite services to shorten activation time
- NEW! Night respite pilot for caregivers of clients with demostis.
- NEW! Home-based respite for caregivers of end-of-life cancer patients





- NEW! Evolve community outreach teams to support caregivers' socio-emotional needs
- NEW! More peer support networks in Dementia-Friendly Communities and community support for caregivers
- NEW! Standardised Caregiver Training Courses based on seniors' mobility condition, and early training for FDWs



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照顧者面對的挑戰

缺乏認同、感到 被社會漠視	難以平衡照顧職 責及個人生活	經濟困難	缺乏社區支援服 務	缺乏相關知識、 資訊、渠道	面臨身心健康問 題
缺乏身邊親戚朋友的認同及支援	沒有私人時間	醫療、護理上的 額外支出	服務申請複雜且輪候時間長	對有特殊護理需 要的人士,缺乏 相關照顧知識	沉重的照顧壓力: 感到焦慮、抑鬱; 對未來沒有希望
感覺被社會漠視 沒有受認同	· 在工作及照顧之 間疲於奔命	由於照顧被迫放 棄工作,缺乏經 濟來源	面對突然的事情 時,缺乏緊急支 援服務	欲尋求支援服務 時缺乏相關資訊	照顧者年紀大, 患有長期疾病
家長組織的心聲 很少獲重視	職場上很少友善 支援措施	難以申請經濟援 助	服務時間、地點、服務內容不適合	不知如何從身邊 的尋求幫助、沒 有傾訴對象	因長期照顧缺乏 社交生活

(Colombo et al., 2009; United Nations, 2019)

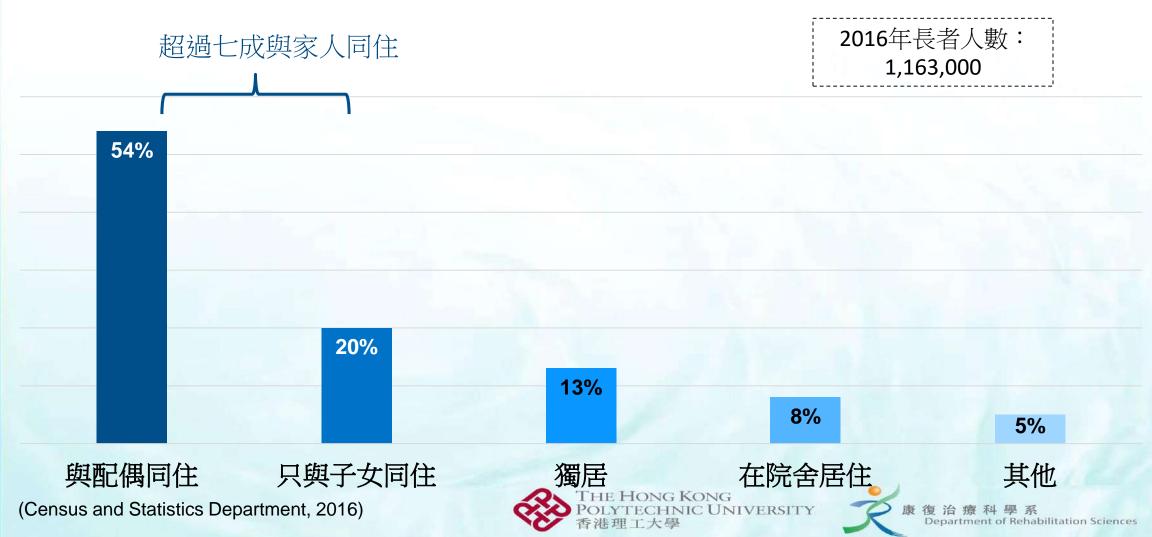




本港照顧者概況 (長者)

按居住情況劃分的2016年數字

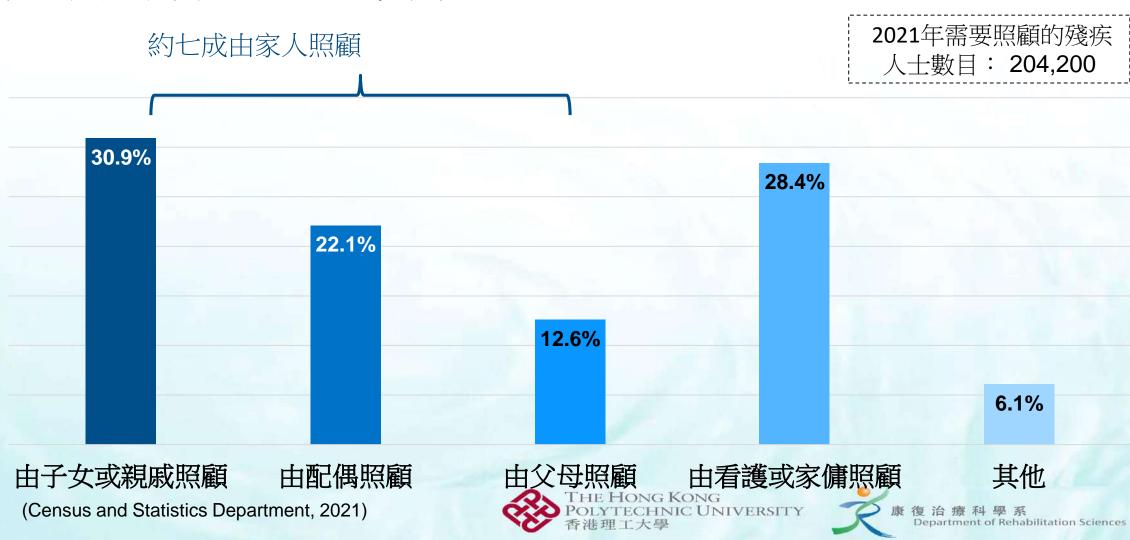
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本港照顧者概況(殘疾人士)

按主要照顧者劃分的2021年數字

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長者暫託服務及殘疾人士暫顧服務名額



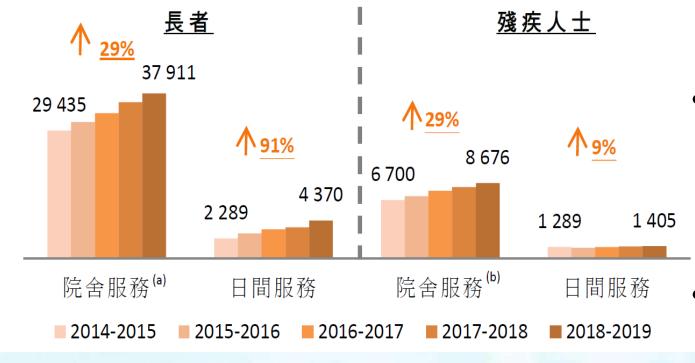
- ■長者日間暫託 服務名額
- ■殘疾人士住宿暫顧 宿位名額
- 殘疾人士日間暫顧 服務名額

- 自2018年起,政府向私營安老 院舍購買相關宿位;
- 長者住宿暫託宿位名額由2016-2017年度的32個大幅增至 2019-2020年度的341個;
- 當局在2020年9月宣布推出同類 計劃,向院舍購買40個殘疾人 士住宿暫顧宿位;





輪候資助護理服務的長者及殘疾人士



- 註: (a) 數字包括輪候護理安老院及護養院服務的長者。
 - (b) 數字包括輪候護理院及宿舍服務的殘疾人士。

部分長者及殘疾人士須 輪候數年方可獲得所需 服務,照顧他們的家人 面對沉重壓力;

然而,面對眾多輪候資 助護理服務的長者及殘 疾人士,暫託/暫顧的服 務仍然不足。

(Legislative Council Secretariat, 2020)





照顧者需要的社區服務/支援

照顧者對現有社區支援措施的優次評分(最高5分)



照顧者認為重視的支援措施

- 1. 為殘疾人士/照顧者提供現金津貼
- 2. 為照顧者提供情緒支援服務及照顧殘疾人士相關的技能訓練
- 3. 資助殘疾人士及家人購買康復科技產品
- 4. 增加殘疾人士地區支援中心的數目
- 5. 增加住宿暫顧服務的名額





照顧者支援

微觀

個人/家庭

中觀

機構/社區

宏觀

社會/政策





針對照顧者的需要

範疇	個人/家庭層面	機構/社區層面	政策/整體層面
資訊、意識	照顧者的求助意識,身邊家人、朋 友、親戚及鄰居的援助意識	尋求社區、專業支援的途徑/渠道	獲取公共資訊、福利支援的途徑/ 渠道
知識、教育	自我指導、照顧及護理方面的技巧/知識、壓力應對技巧	提升照顧者群體的意識,促進經驗 分享及互助	提升公眾意識,了解照顧者的貢獻 及其需要
經濟	照顧者津貼	服務券 (例如照顧券、醫療券)	政府稅務優惠、來自商界/慈善界別的資金援助
健康	個人健康管理	社區基層醫療服務 (例如地區康健中心、普通科門診)	整體醫療系統對照顧者、照顧對象的支援
支援服務	從身邊的圈子獲得支援 (例如家人、 親戚、朋友及鄰居)	提供予照顧者或照顧對象的各類社 區支援服務、鄰舍支援、朋輩計劃 及緊急援助等 (例如家長/親屬資源 中心、暫顧服務)	訂立長期照顧計劃
就業	有額外時間提供照顧	照顧者友善的職場措施 (例如照顧者假期、彈性工作安排)	政策上支援照顧者,締造照顧者友 善的社會
心理、情緒	從照顧中獲得正面價值,提升個人 生活質素,舒緩壓力	透過朋輩分享、社交生活放鬆自己	得到社會認可,肯定照顧者的貢獻

(Chiao et al., 2015; Dillenburger & McKerr, 2010; Plöthner et al., 2019)

照顧者需要的政府顧問研究

- ➢ 勞工及福利局已委聘香港理工大學的跨學科顧問團隊進行顧問研究,並收集 實證數據(量化及質性),以探討照顧者的需要及服務期望
- ▶ 顧問研究透過以下實踐研究目的:
 - 檢視過去有關照顧者議題、服務需要和政策的研究結果
 - 參考其他經濟體的相關資料
 - 從不同照顧者和持份者的角度深入探討照顧者的需要及服務期望
 - 分析試驗計劃以探討為照顧者提供資源支援的發展方向
- > 研究報告已呈交政府,預計將於年內公布





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