

The Disability Workforce in Europe: A dynamic agent for change

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The workforce as an active agent for change

- The mechanisms by which a country's social policy/protection strategy is implemented
- Ensures the wellbeing of individuals and their families
 - Some policies are more family oriented (Southern Europe) while others are individually oriented (Scandinavia)
- Many interventions are targeted
 - Poverty, disability, mental health issues, social problems etc.
- Some programmes are more universal (e.g. prevention strategies)

European care models

- A traditional distribution of welfare models - based on political ideology
 - Yet most care models are converging, mainly due to fiscal pressures but some ideological changes
 - Marketisation and mixed-economy of care
- A mix of person-centredness care and personalization agendas
- The European Commission adopts the ‘Social Investment Package’ (SIP):
 - Focuses on growth and social cohesion via social protection systems
 - Aims for high quality, integration and personalisation of services

The workforce in context

- A labour intensive and emotionally taxing line of work
 - Burnout and stress issues and management strategies
- Predominantly female
 - Both horizontal and vertical structural differences by gender
- Wages, high turnover and vacancy rates; working conditions and structure & delivery of work
- Flat hierarchy of work, little room for career development/progression
 - Supervision; training opportunities

What influences the disability workforce structure

- External context
 - Global issues: fiscal challenges, migration and technological advances
- Policy context
 - Welfare model
 - The interplay between and within the broader national policies
- Population context
 - Demographic trends and social change (fewer children, live longer, more mobile and dispersed)
- Country specific factors
 - Diversity and culture, geography and disparities etc.
- Individual and societal changes
 - Changes in expectations and aspiration

The disability workforce: role and key activities

- ① Providing personal care
- ② Coordinating services
- ③ Empowering Service user
- ④ Creating an inclusive society
- ⑤ Building relationships with informal carers and other agencies



Source: Baltruks, Hussein and Lara Montero (2017)

What attracts and retain staff

- Mainly altruistic motivations
 - Links to own personal experience
- Social exchange theory
 - Reciprocity and hope
 - Observed more in relation to certain client groups (Stevens et al. 2019a)
- Some pragmatic aspects
 - Varies for certain groups (migrants, men, BME)
- Retention
 - Economic (pay, work (in)security)
 - Organisational (reliable shifts, flexibility, autonomy, communications)
 - Work role (satisfaction, stress, support)

Workforce mobility and migration

- Large scale mobility within Europe
 - ‘Care chains’ and beyond
- Large proportion of both the professional and less qualified workforce are migrants in many European countries
 - Much higher prevalence in capitals and large cities (e.g. 40% in London)
 - European and country-specific immigration policies
 - Increased role of Central and Eastern European migrants
- Skills, qualifications and language transferability
- Some uncertainties (Brexit)

BARRIERS OF CHANGE AND KEY ISSUES TO ADDRESS

Key issues

- Fiscal constraints
- Workforce planning
 - Workforce diversity
 - Skills' development
 - Mobility & qualifications recognition
 - Addressing workers' wellbeing work in-security (e.g. Hussein, 2017, 2018)
- Quality assurance
- Service adaptation and implementation
 - Interdisciplinary work
 - Data sharing and communications (cultural shifts)
 - Personalisation and safeguarding (a fine balance)

Fiscal challenges

- Increased demand
 - Population ageing
 - Choices and expectations
 - Growing diversity
- Pressures to do more for less
- Refocusing policies to support and facilitate informal care
- Financing of social services are organised differently across Europe
- Some care reforms have been delayed due to financial pressures

Impact of fiscal challenges

Elements of work most affected by fiscal cuts	Western/Central Europe	Southern Europe	Nordic Countries	New EU member states	All participants
Higher stress level among staff	96%	92%	92%	91%	94%
Lower levels of job satisfaction	88%	100%	83%	82%	90%
Higher turnover rates	83%	77%	50%	91%	79%
Unmanageable work-life balance					
Poor working conditions	79%	88%	28%	87%	72%
N	24	26	12	11	73

Source: Baltruks, Hussein & Lara Montero, (2017)



Workforce planning

- Codes of (good) practice and ethics exist in most countries
- A recent survey shows that 60% of employers use workforce planning tools
- Supply issues
 - Increases in demand are likely to require an almost equal increase in workforce supply
 - The role of migrant workers (immigration policies)
 - Unregulated and regulated work
- Ability of workers to provide a diverse yet tailored services
- The role of informal carers
 - The interplay between the informal and formal spheres of care
 - Enhance the involvement of families (family policy, e.g. Italy)
- Impact on business viability (Stevens et al., 2019b)

Quality assurance mechanisms

- Training and qualifications
 - Including reforms; service users' involvement in training/education
 - Joint training for multi-disciplinary teams
- Professionalisation of the social care (less-qualified) workforce
 - Only in few countries e.g. Northern Ireland
- Regulatory bodies
 - Ensure competency; monitor quality standards; monitor professional qualifications; uphold risk management; support managers
- Various registration bodies for different professional groups
- Innovative practice

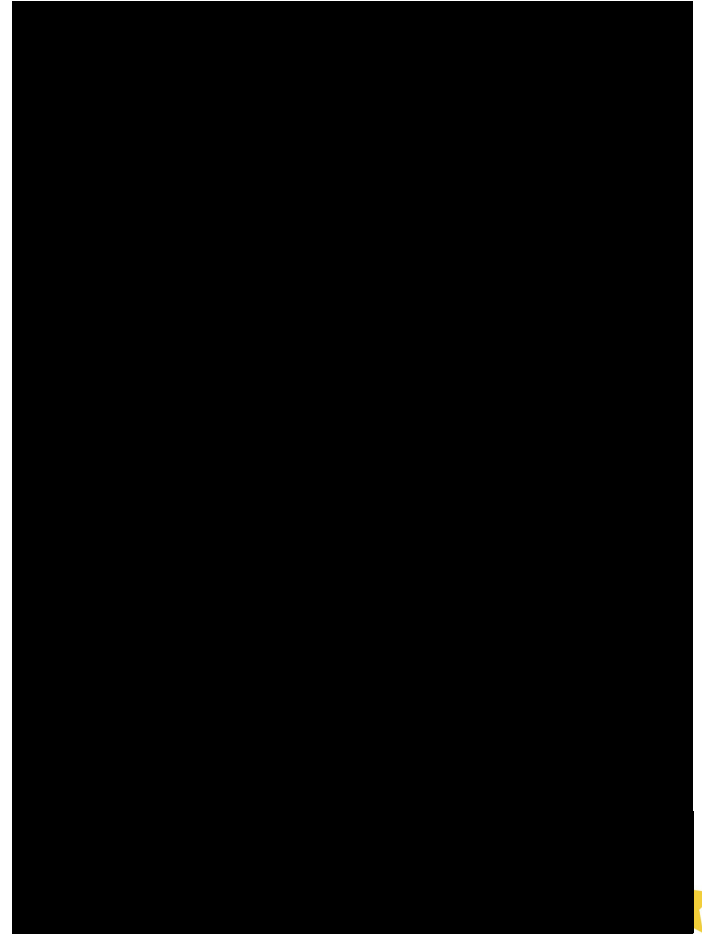
Service adaptation

- Integrated services
 - Potential for: tailor-made, flexible and responsive services; cost effective and efficient; capacity building and innovation
 - Implemented either vertically or horizontally
 - Finland is a comparatively good example of clearly allocated roles
- The role of technology
- Addressing a growing diversity in needs, preference and expectations

MOVING FORWARD

Direction of travel

- De-institutionalisation of care
- Increased focus on choice and control (personalised care)
- Service integration
- Digital innovations
- Data and research
- Life-course concepts
- Mixed-economies of care (cost contained strategies)



Empowering the user

- Active involvement of users is an aspiration to be achieved
 - In both care delivery and training process; co-production and ownership
- However, only 21 percent of a large European survey indicated that service users are involved in the provision, recruitment or assessment of social work/care training
- Good examples exist
 - Mental health peer-support; the Scottish Recovery Network
 - Homelessness projects in the Netherlands

The changing nature of the workforce: a dynamic process

- Understanding empowerment and choice mechanisms while maintaining key skills in health and social care
- Interacting with other professionals and actively influencing the broader range of support offered to users
- Effectively using new technologies and innovative tools
- Enabling social change, including participation in its broader terms

Conclusion

- Clear direction of travel:
 - Deinstitutionalisation; choice and control; empowerment
 - Technology and innovation
 - Integration and communications
- A dynamic workforce is evolving
- Continuous, training, support and capacity building is needed
- Yet, shortages and fiscal challenges might compromise quality and aspiration

Discussion points

- How to grow and prepare a workforce suitable for individuals and policy aspirations
- The active role of users and their carers
- Balancing cost-effectiveness and quality
- Integration, communications and technology as part of a holistic approach
 - Facilitators and challenges

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Thank you

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