

5.1.1 What is a Fair Evaluation?

Learning Materials

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1. Scenario A – Inclusive Evaluation (Fair Practice)

Maria is a person receiving long-term home care. During a scheduled evaluation meeting, both her formal caregiver and her daughter (an informal caregiver) are present.

The caregiver begins by asking Maria how she feels about the support she receives. Maria is encouraged to share her preferences, including what works well and what she would like to change.

The caregiver listens actively, takes notes, and asks follow-up questions to ensure Maria's perspective is fully understood. Decisions about changes to care routines are made together, with Maria having the final say.

At the end of the meeting, Maria confirms she feels heard, respected, and involved in decisions regarding her care.

1. Scenario B – Non-Inclusive Evaluation (Unfair Practice)

Andreas is a person receiving care in a residential setting. During an evaluation meeting, two professionals discuss his care plan without addressing him directly.

They review his daily routine, medication, and progress, speaking mainly to each other. Andreas is present but not asked for his opinion. When he tries to speak, the conversation moves on quickly without acknowledging his input.

At the end of the meeting, decisions about his care are made without his consent or a clear explanation. Andreas feels confused, excluded, and unable to influence decisions that affect his daily life.

2. Participant Worksheet (Pair/Group Work)

Title: What is a Fair Evaluation? – Reflection Worksheet

Instructions: Read both scenarios carefully. Discuss them with your partner or group, then answer the following questions:

1. Which scenario represents a fair evaluation? Why?
2. How is the person in need of care involved in each scenario?
3. What are the key differences between the two approaches?
4. How does each scenario affect the person's emotions and participation?
5. What would you improve in the unfair scenario?

3. Trainer Prompt Cards (Facilitation Support)

Use during discussion

1. “Whose voice is heard in this scenario?”
2. “Who makes the final decisions?”
3. “How would you feel in this situation?”
4. “What makes participation meaningful rather than merely symbolic?”
5. “How does this relate to the FairCare principles?”

Key Message Slide

Slide Title: Fair Evaluation in FairCare

Evaluation is not done to people but with them

Every person has the right to be heard and to be involved

Fair evaluation strengthens:

- Trust
- Communication
- Quality of care

People in need of care are co-creators of knowledge and decisions.