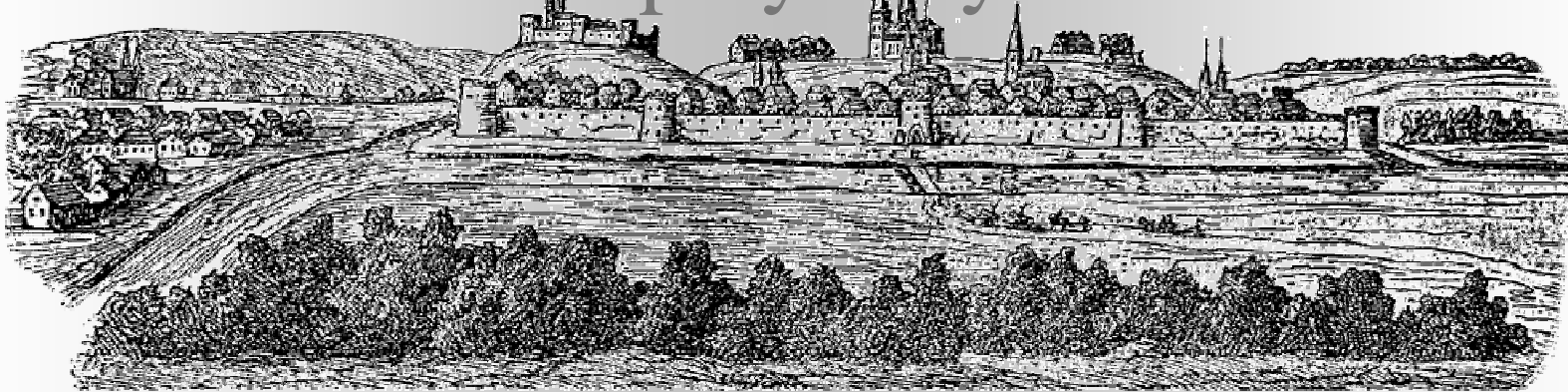




The provision of social services in Tartu: public-private-family partnership.

Jüri Kõre
Tartu City Government
Deputy Mayor





Essential characteristics of Tartu 2011

First mentioned in written:
1030, **City rights:** 1253

**Foundation of the
University of Tartu:** 1632

**Tartu is the second largest
city of Estonia**

**International research and
education centre**

**Important commercial
centre**

National culture center

**Increasingly popular tourist
destination**

Area: 38,8 km²

Population: 103,7
thousand

Density of population:
2674 inhab. per 1
km².

Population structure:

0-14 17,7%,

15-65 66,9%,

65+ 15,3%



Duties of local government

- The main function of a local government is to organise and manage local issues in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.
- The Local Government Organization Act (1993) determines the responsibilities of local governments: education, culture and sports, social welfare services, health care, housing and utilities, waste management, the maintenance of infrastructure, spatial planning etc.
- By social Welfare Act (1995) the duties of local governments in the administration of social welfare are:
 - drafting of a local social welfare development plan as a part of the general development plan;
 - administration of the provision of social services, emergency social assistance and other assistance, and the grant and payment of social benefits;
 - maintenance of a local social register, preparation of statistical reports;
 - organisation of the work of guardianship authorities.



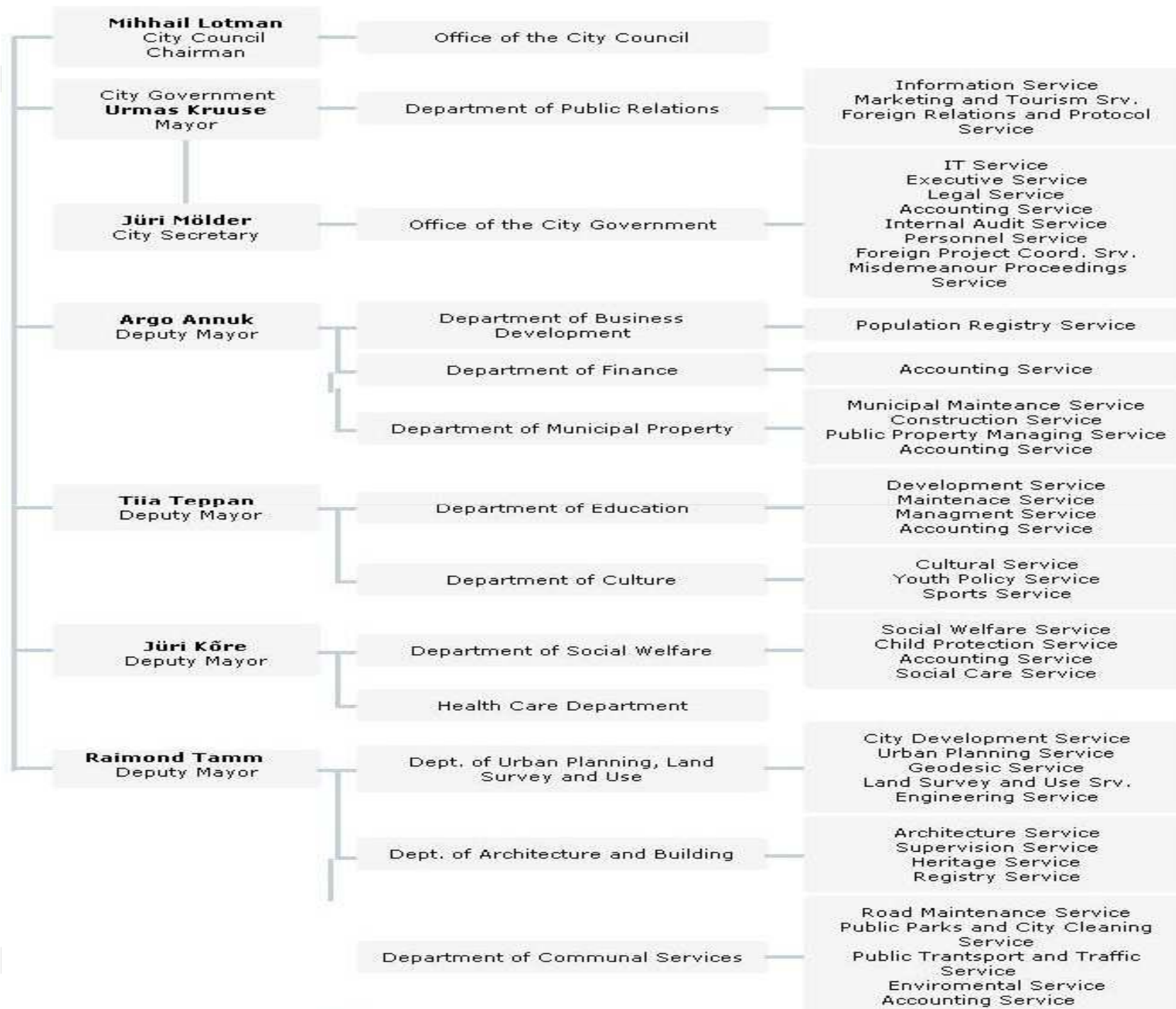
Social protection system of Estonia

State financed social insurance benefits	State financed services	Local government financed benefits	Local government financed benefits
Health care benefits	Health care services	Subsistence benefit	Counselling Home care service
Unemployment insurance benefits	Labour market services	Benefits for informale carer	Personal assistant
State unemployment allowances benefits	Tehnickal aids for people with disabilities	Benefits for carer of disabled cild	Social housing
Parental benefit	Rehabilitation services for people with disabilities	Other means tested benefits	Adapting of dwelling
Social benefits for disabled people	Applying for asylum Services for people with mental disabilities		Social transport General care home
Pension insurance	Services for children (foster families, orphanages etc)		Day center (for children, for elderly, for people with disabilities) Shelter (for children, women, homeless person) etc



Social work as a network

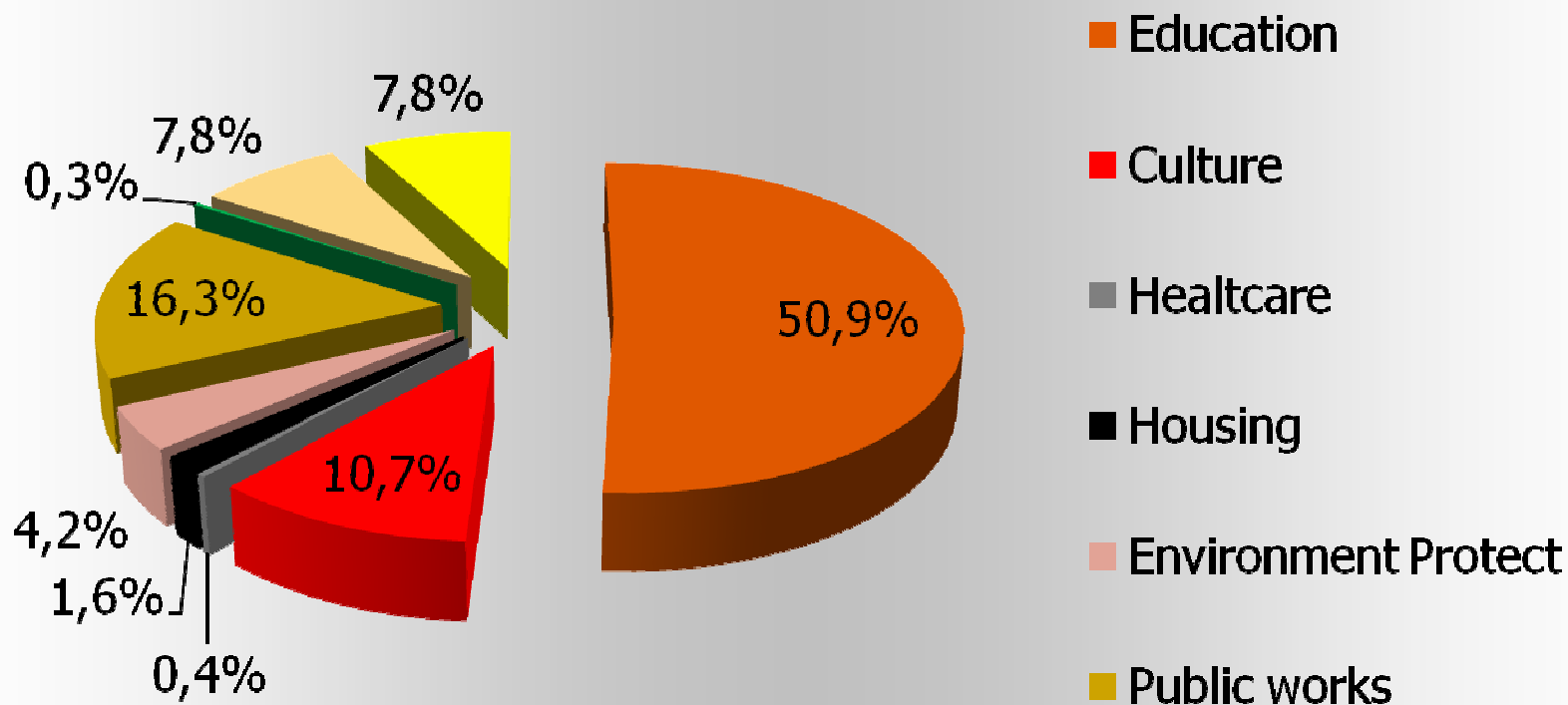
Profession	Activity area
Social worker	As a civil servant (public sector) or as a service provider (public and private institution)
School social worker	School
Health care social worker	Hospital
Prison social worker	Prison
Case manager	Unemployment Insurance Fund, Social Insurance Board, Probation supervision system





Budget Expenditures Tartu 2011

Total expenditures 2011 (incl investments)





Social assistance in Tartu– main principles

- Family and neighborhood based (support for informale care)
- Locally administrated (5 local administrative centres)
- Supportive (support for independent life)
- Network based (social assistance, health care, education, labour agency, justice etc)
- Mix of voluntary, informal and professional activities
- Client co-financing
- Contracting out (pseudo market)



Providers of social services

State, state finance

1. Orphanage (1)

Private, state finance

1. Orphanages (3)
2. Mental health center (1)

Private, municipal finance

1. Youth day center (3)
2. Day center for elderly and disabled persons (2)
3. Councelling center (1)
4. Women chelter (2)
5. Support center for people with mental disabilities (1)

Public, municipal finance

1. Laste Turvakodu (youth center)
2. Varjupaik (homeless shelter and day center)
3. Tähvere Päevakeskus (day center)
4. Päevakeskus Kalda (day center and home care center)
5. Tartu Hooldekodu (elderly home)



Salary workers and voluntary workers in social NGO-s (2008)

	Estonia		Latvia		Lithuania	
Salary workers	No	%	No	%	No	%
	68	80	25	48	42	75
No	17	20	27	52	14	25
Voluntary workers	No	%	No	%	No	%
	61	73	46	89	46	82
No	23	27	6	11	10	18

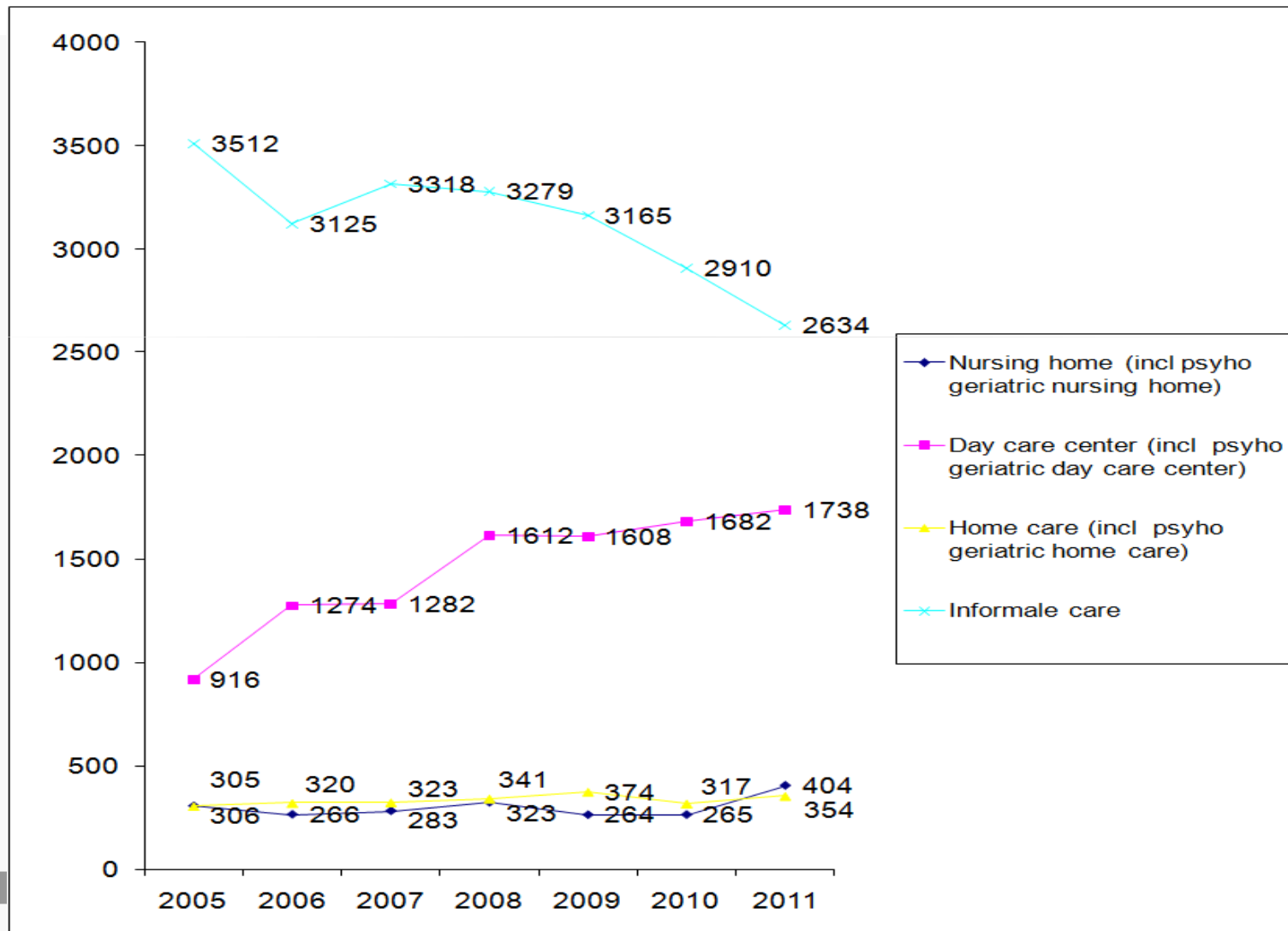


Development by decades

1. Period of retrieval, policy transition (1990+)
2. Period of strategical and developmental planning (2000+)
3. Period of welfare infrastructure development (2000+)
4. Period of home and community care development (2010+)
5. Period of prevention and early intervention (2010+)
6. What are the next steps?



Number of clients - services for elderly





Institutions — (Tartu Hooldekodu, Vaimse Tervise Hooldekeskus, Tähtvere Päevakeskus, Kalda Päevakeskus)





Future challenges

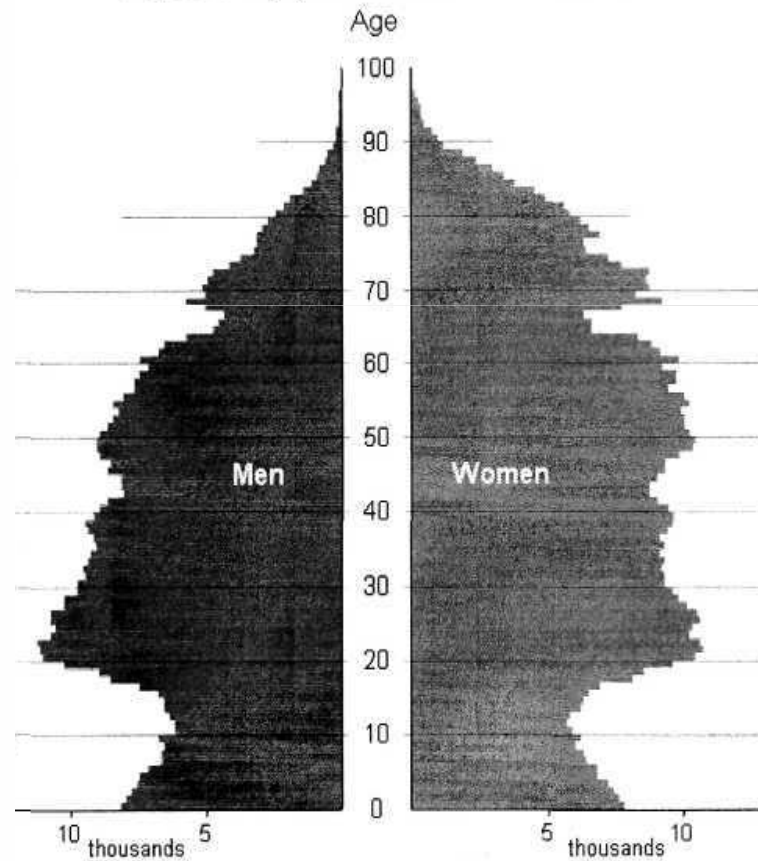
By the Strategy of Development Tartu 2030 the main challenges for future are:

- Depopulation and aging population
- Changes in the family structure
- Strong civil society
- Administrative boundaries are blurred (person's daily activities are not restricted with administrative borders)

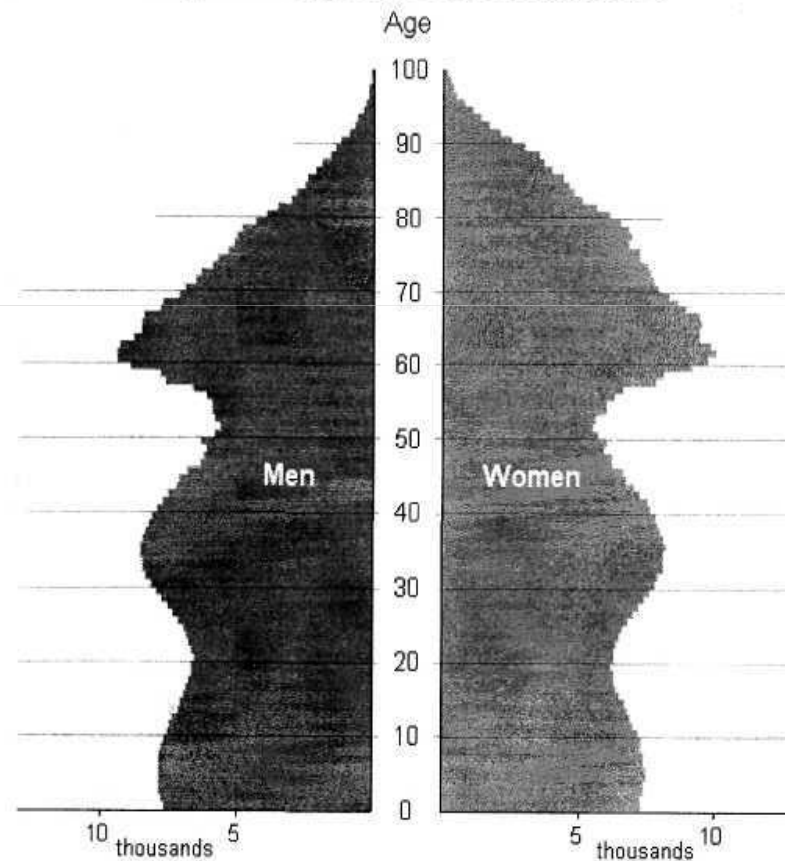


Population change 2010-2050

Population pyramid of Estonia: 2010



Population pyramid of Estonia: 2050





Support for informal care – project examples

- Percentage (PERson CENtered Training: AGE care plan (a project of creating a training program to plan elderly centered care. Tartu, Uppsala, Helsingi, Surrey, Veneto, 2008-2010)
- Mnemosyne (Teleassistance Services for Elderly Patients with Dementia Syndrome, Alzheimer, and their Families – an internet-based training platform for the family members of dementia and alzheimer patients, Catalonia, Upper Austria, North Brabant, Tartu, Lombardy, 2010-2012)
- Daily and twenty-four-hour care services – the increase in home care services by training informal carers to become professional caretakers. Tartu and neighbourg municipalities, 2011-2013).



Summary (2020+)

- Estonian welfare policy is still forming and co-operation with neighbors is welcomed.
- Due to economical situation the development of home care services is a priority. In the same time, the need for institutional services is not satisfied. In social services hierarchy, day care service has not found it's place.
- According to economists arguments we are suffering from the crisis of capitalism or the crisis of welfare state. Sociologists speculate that we have a combination of both crises (capitalism and welfare).



The City of Good Thoughts

Welcome to Tartu!

Jüri Kõre
Deputy Mayor

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