



Social policy in Estonia and in Tartu: rolls of the national, local and NGO level

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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: 97,1
thousand

Density of population:
2530 inhab. per 1
km².

Population structure:

0-14 15,3%,

15-65 68,7%,

65+ 16,0%



Duties of state, local government and private sector

- Under the Constitution a citizen of Estonia is entitled to aid from the state in old age, in case of inability to work, loss of the breadwinner and dire need.
- Ministry of Social Affairs will elaborate the national policy of social care and welfare, the laws regulating the social care and welfare and other legal acts, national programs and projects.
- Local municipal government has the duty to organize and provide social services, social assistance, and other aid to individuals in need of help. The local municipal government will assign and pay out the social assistance.
- Legal and natural persons that are engaged in social care and welfare on a voluntary basis will themselves cover the expenses involved. Ministry of Social Affairs, the county governor and the municipal government may make with them contracts and allocate monetary and material means for covering the expenses related to social care and welfare.

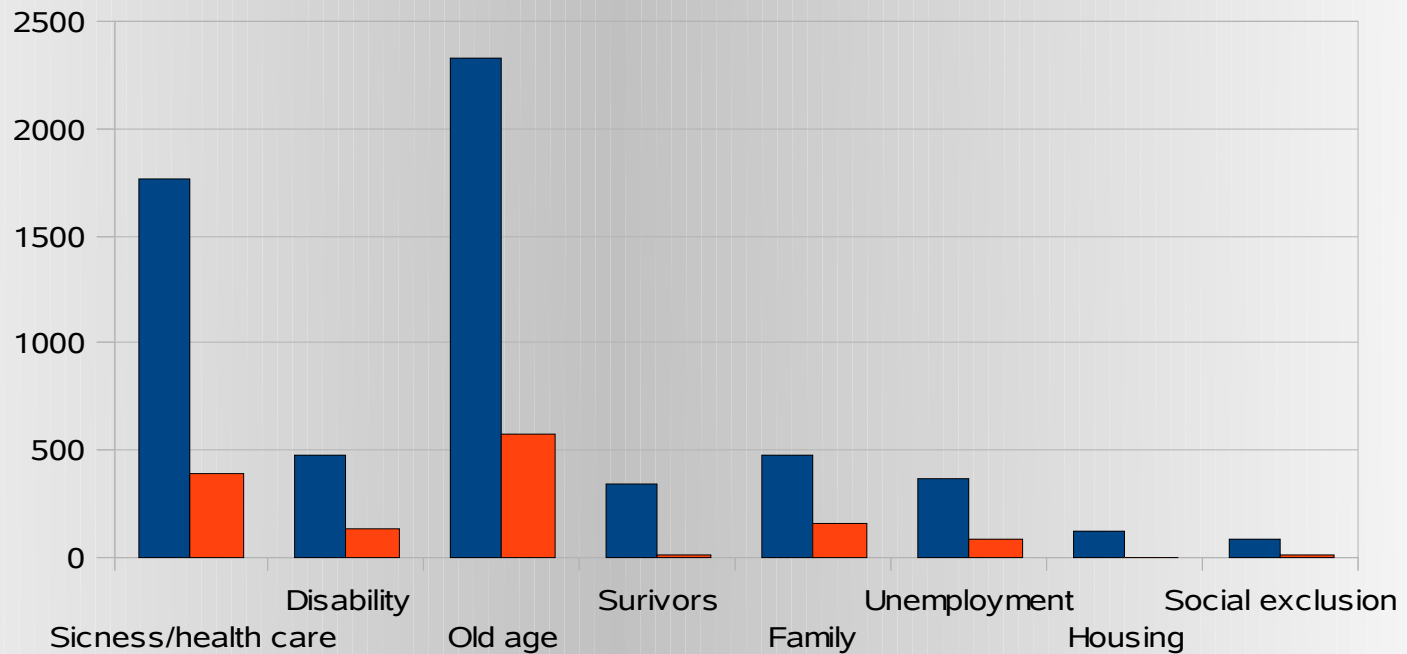


Social protection system of Estonia

State financed social insurance benefits	State financed services	Local government financed benefits	Local government financed services
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	Technical aids for people with disabilities	Benefits for carer of disabled child	Support person service
Child benefits	Rehabilitation services for people with disabilities	Other means tested benefits	Social housing
Parental benefit	Applying for asylum		Adapting of dwelling
Social benefits for disabled people	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



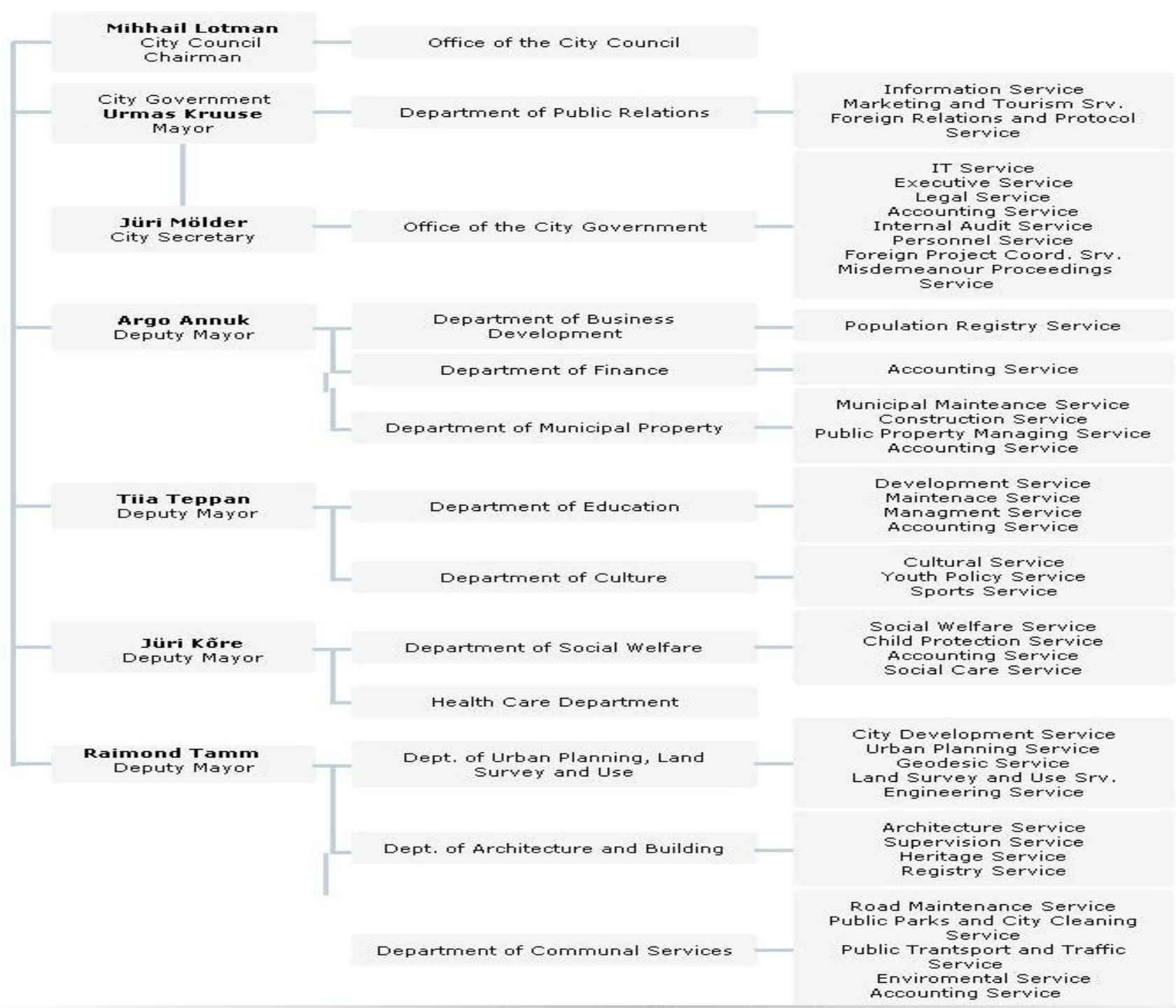
Social expenditures 2009, EUR, EU27<->EE





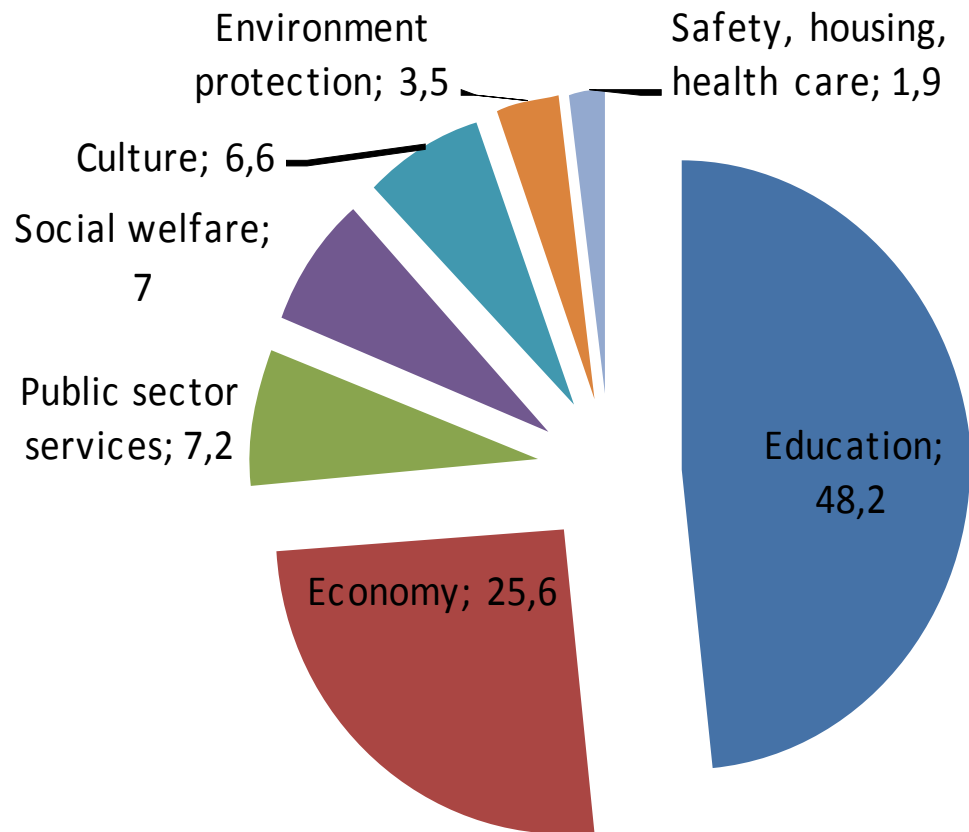
Social work as a network

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,





Budget expenditures 2012 (%)





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)

Municipal, 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)



Professional and voluntary workers in Baltic social NGO-s (2008,%)

	Estonia		Latvia		Lithuania	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Salary workers	80	20	48	52	75	25
Voluntary workers	73	27	89	11	82	18

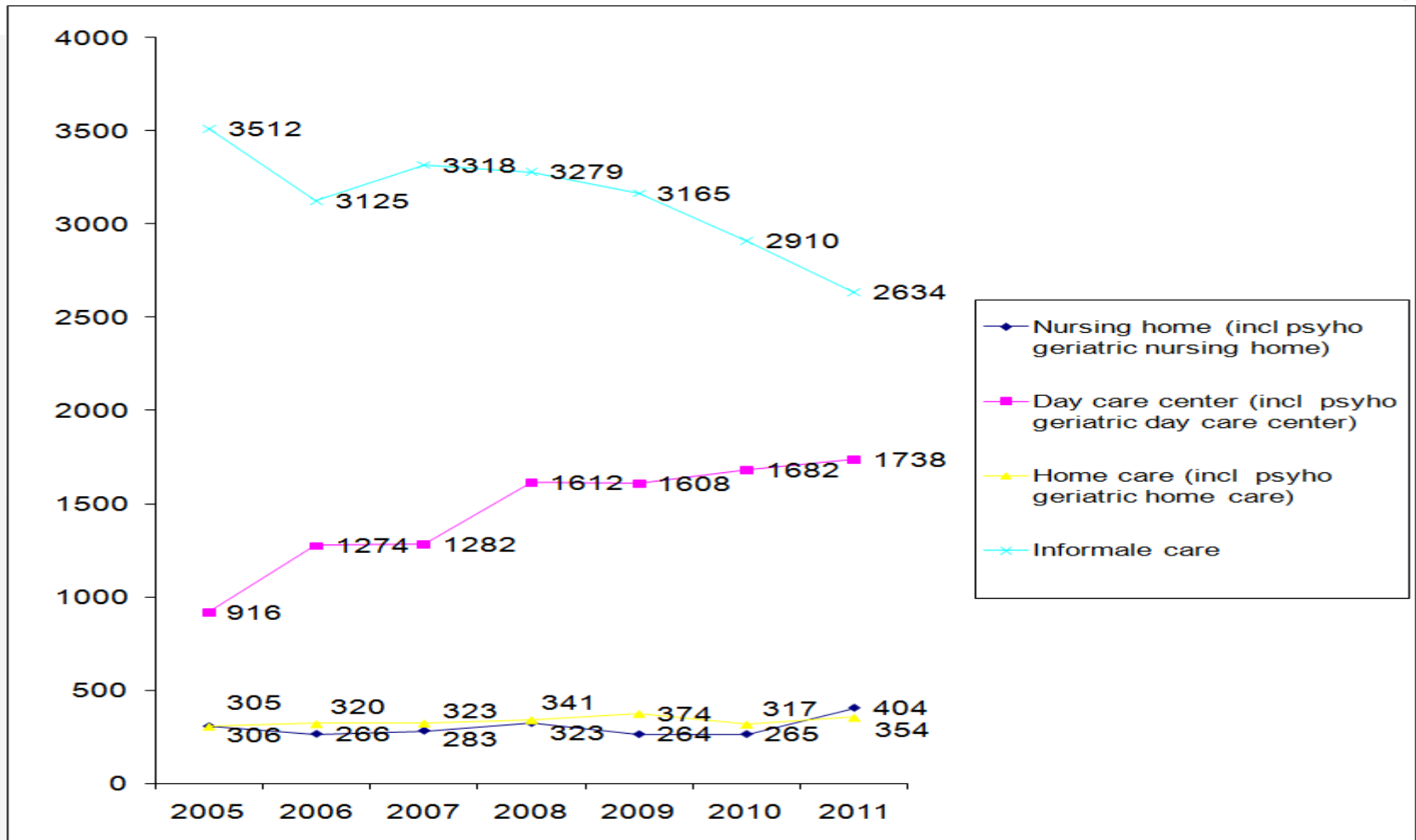


Social welfare policy development by decades

1. Policy model: post socialist welfare state model?
2. Policy development:
 - Period of retrieval, policy transition (1990+)
 - Period of strategical and developmental planning (2000+)
 - Period of welfare infrastructure development (2000+)
 - Period of home and community care development (2010+)
 - Period of prevention and early intervention (2010+)



Number of clients - services for elderly





Infrastructure development 2000+ — (Tartu Hooldekodu, Vaimse Tervise Hooldekeskus, Tähtvere Päevakeskus, Kalda Päevakeskus)





Home care development 2010+

In 2011-2012 home care units and first level social workers received 30 Mitsubishi I-Miev electric cars. Conclusion on benefits of those:

- Easier to carry products to clients;
- Time saving effect;
- Shift in work efficiency ;
- Allowed to make reorganisations in home care;
- Faster case management;
- Made possible to provide home care to more persons





Future challenges

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

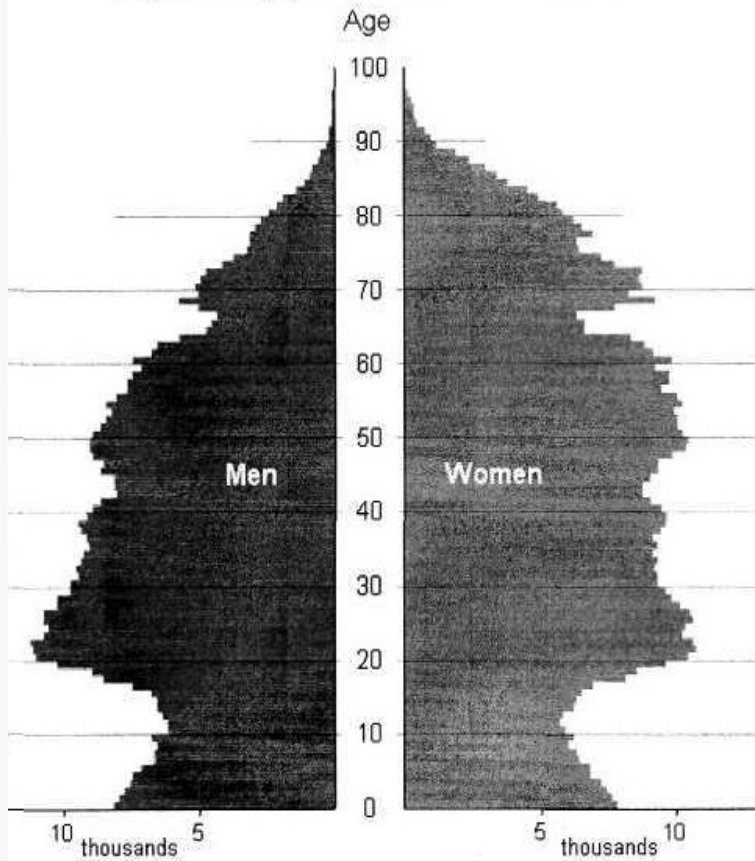
- Depopulation and aging population
- Changes in the family structure
(the principle of the mutual maintenance obligation of family members is needed to provide new content)
- Strong civil society - needs and responsibilities
- Administrative boundaries are blurred
(person's daily activities are not restricted with administrative borders)



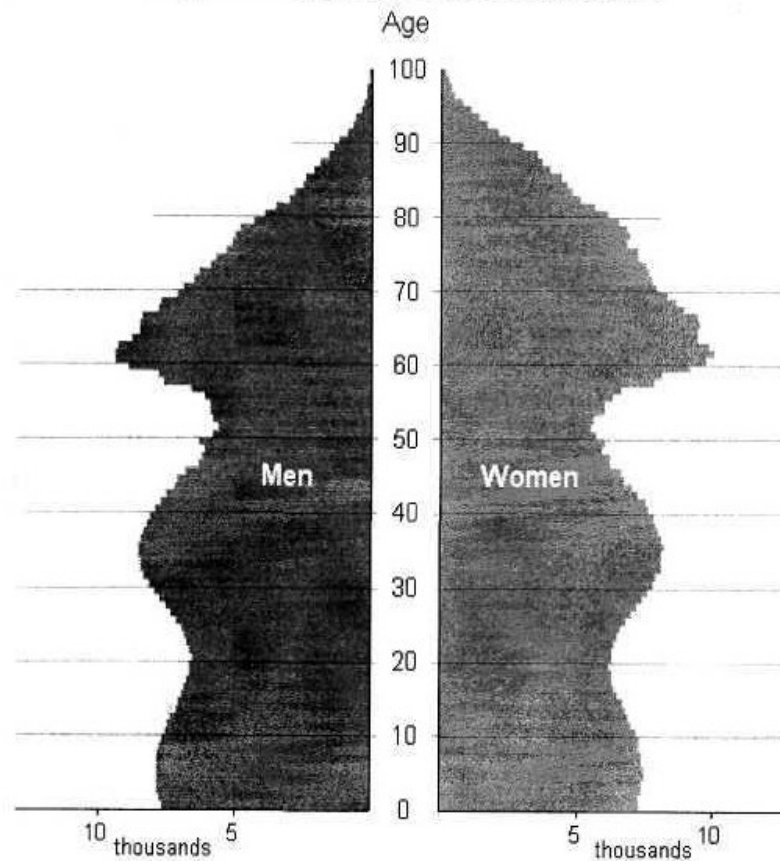


Population change 2010-2050

Population pyramid of Estonia: 2010



Population pyramid of Estonia: 2050





Summary (2020+)

- 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).
- Estonian welfare policy is still forming (post socialist welfare state). Thus, the transition period will continue.
- Due to economical situation the development of home and community care services is a priority.
- In social services hierarchy, day centers, day care service etc has not found it's place.
- With regard to an aging population closer cooperation between social welfare and health care becomes more and more important.



The City of Good Thoughts

Welcome to Tartu!

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