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Deinstitutionalization in Latvia: several principles of policy making

***CONFERENCE «Deinstitutionalization practises and further
development of social care policy in Europe»
15 June, 2015***



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Main Directions of the Guidelines on Development of Social Services 2014-2020



DI process implies:

1. Improved quality of services
2. Development of community based services
3. Independent living for clients of State social care institutions

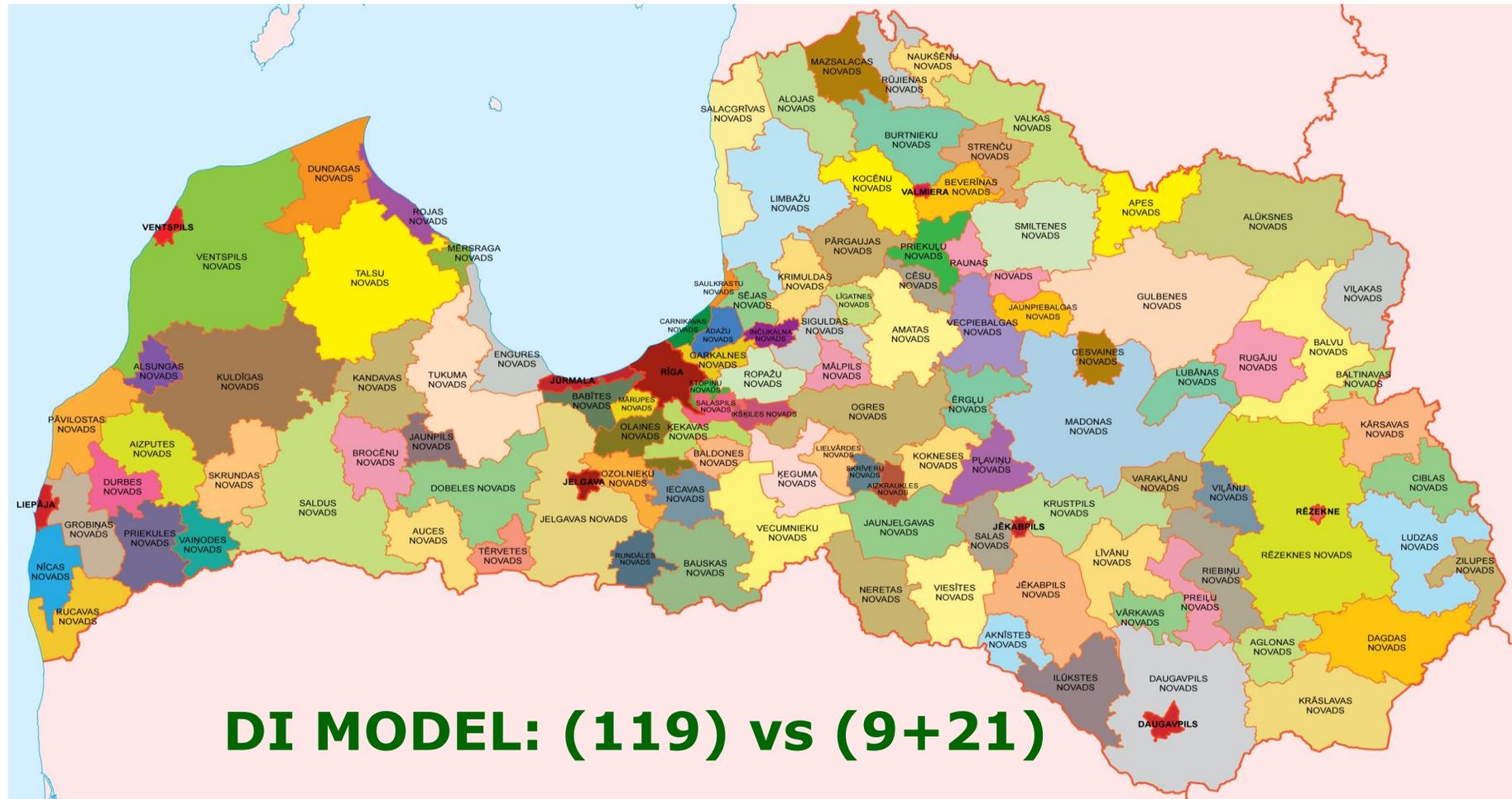


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The main priorities of DI in Latvia - shifts in disability policy

- Measures:** → From passive medical to human rights and inclusion
- Services:** → From institutional to community-based services;
- Human inability:** → From disability to functionality
- Person-oriented:** → Person's needs as priority - not infrastructure
- Person-oriented (again):** → From person with disability to person, who can't take care about yourself

The results of Administrative reform in Latvia (2009): *76 cities, 9 – of them are republican cities 110 local authorities*



Principle 1. *More local authorities should be involved in DI process*



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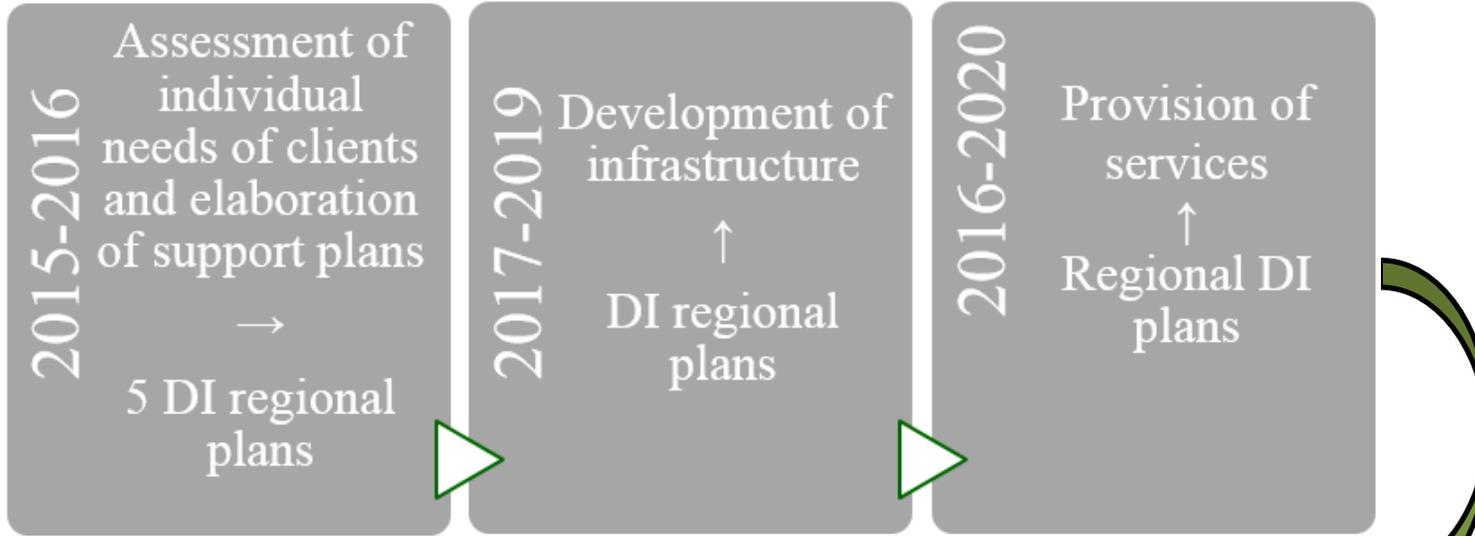
Regional coordination of DI process



Principle 2: *Activities of Local Authorities should be coordinated by Planning Regions*



Support of EU structural and expected results



CHILDREN

- Reduction by 60% of children placed in long-term care institutions longer than 3-6 months
- Number of children in institutions reduced to 720 (1799 in 2012)
- Social services provided for 3400 children with disabilities

ADULTS WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES

- 700 clients have left long-term care institutions
- Social services provided for 1400 persons preventing institutionalising
- 3 branches of long-term care institutions closed
- Places in long-term care institutions reduced by 1000
- Share of community-based services increased from 20 to 45%

Principle 3.

Provision of quality services for people in the communities (social services, education, employment, housing, health services and transport)



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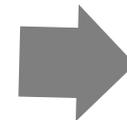
DI Target Groups in the Planning period 2014-2020



Adults with mental disabilities
(*psychosocial and intellectual disabilities*),
living in municipality or state social care institution



Children in out-of-familial care,
up to 18 years old,
living in child care institutions



Children with disabilities,
living in families

Princilpe 4. *DI process focuses on the society's most vulnerable groups of people*



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Children with disability, who live in families

Children with disability – 7 856*

Mental and behaviour disorders	Hearing impairments	Visual impairments	Mobility impairments	Others
2 082	411	513	444	4 404

Including children with disability requiring the special care – 1 992

Within ESF measures undertaken it is planned to provide support to 3400 children with disability and their parents:

- ◆ Social rehabilitation services
- ◆ Social care services
- ◆ Respite services

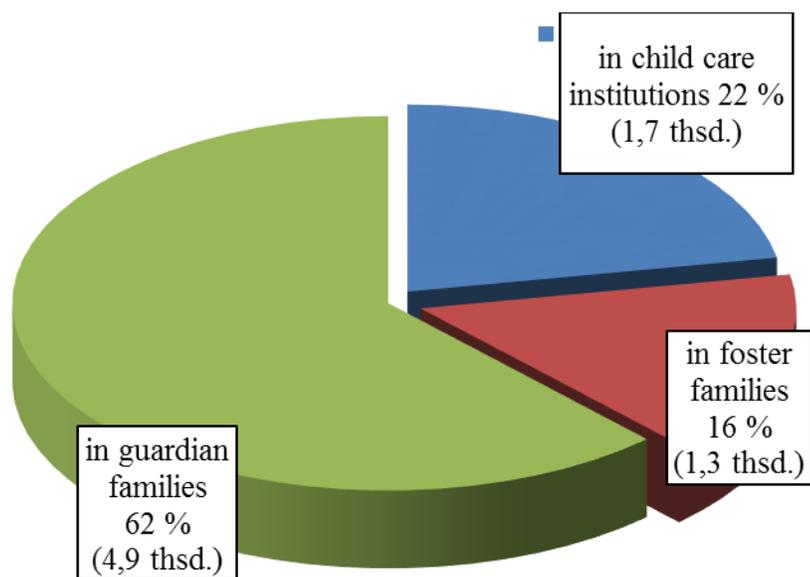
Source: The State Social Insurance Agency

**data on 1.10.2014*

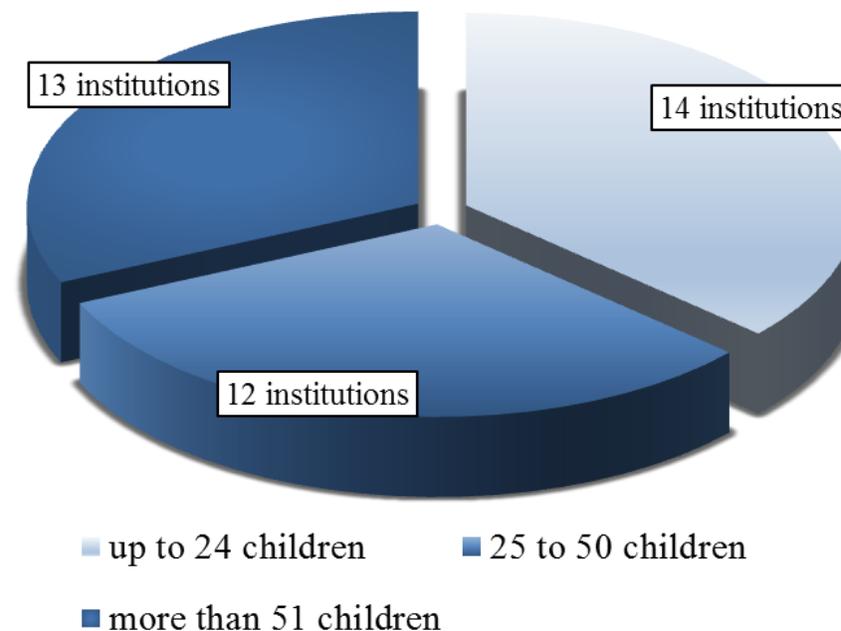


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Number of Children, broken down by the form of out-of-familial care 01.01.2014

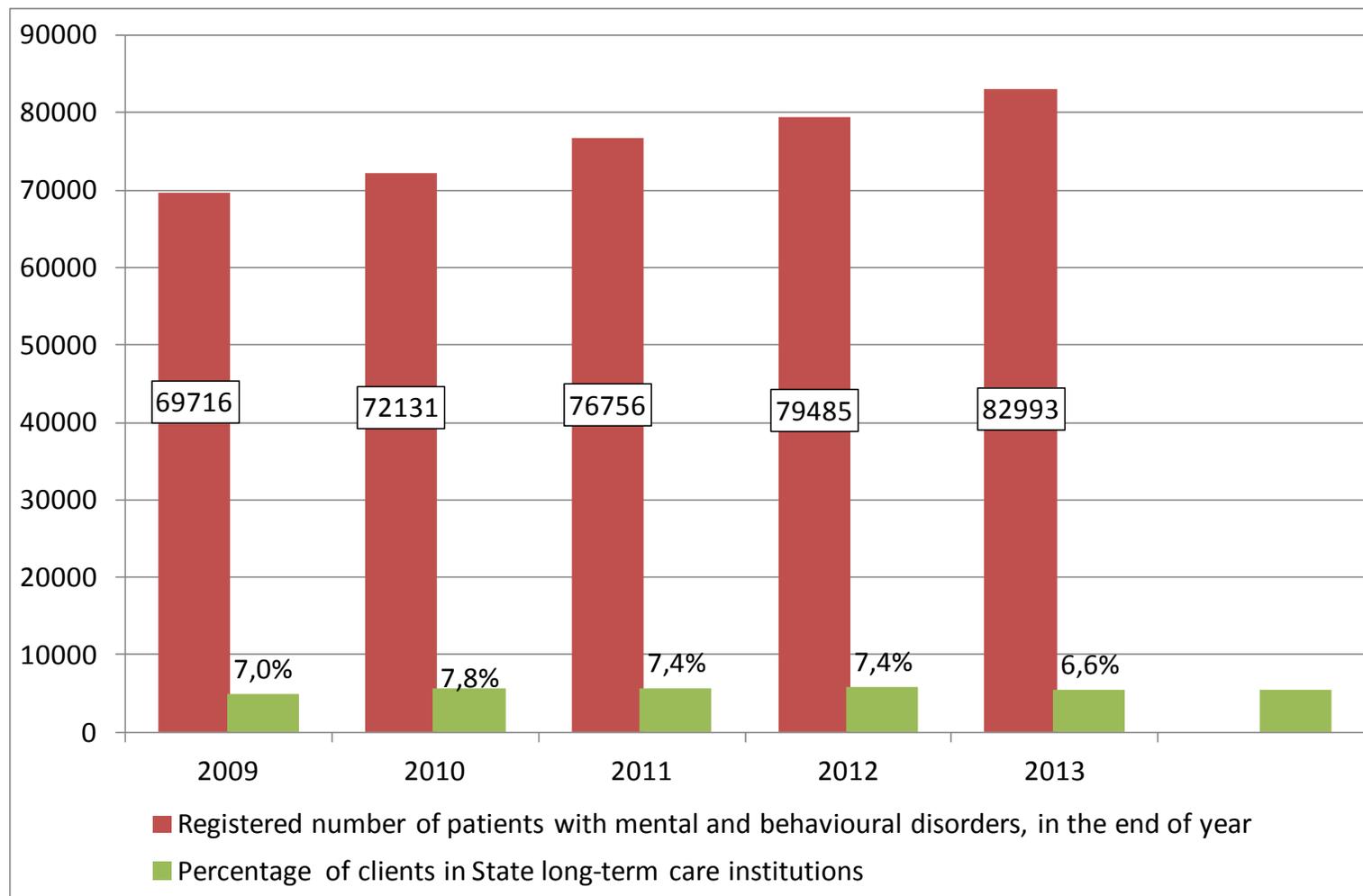


Child Care Institutions, broken down by the number of children 01.01.2014



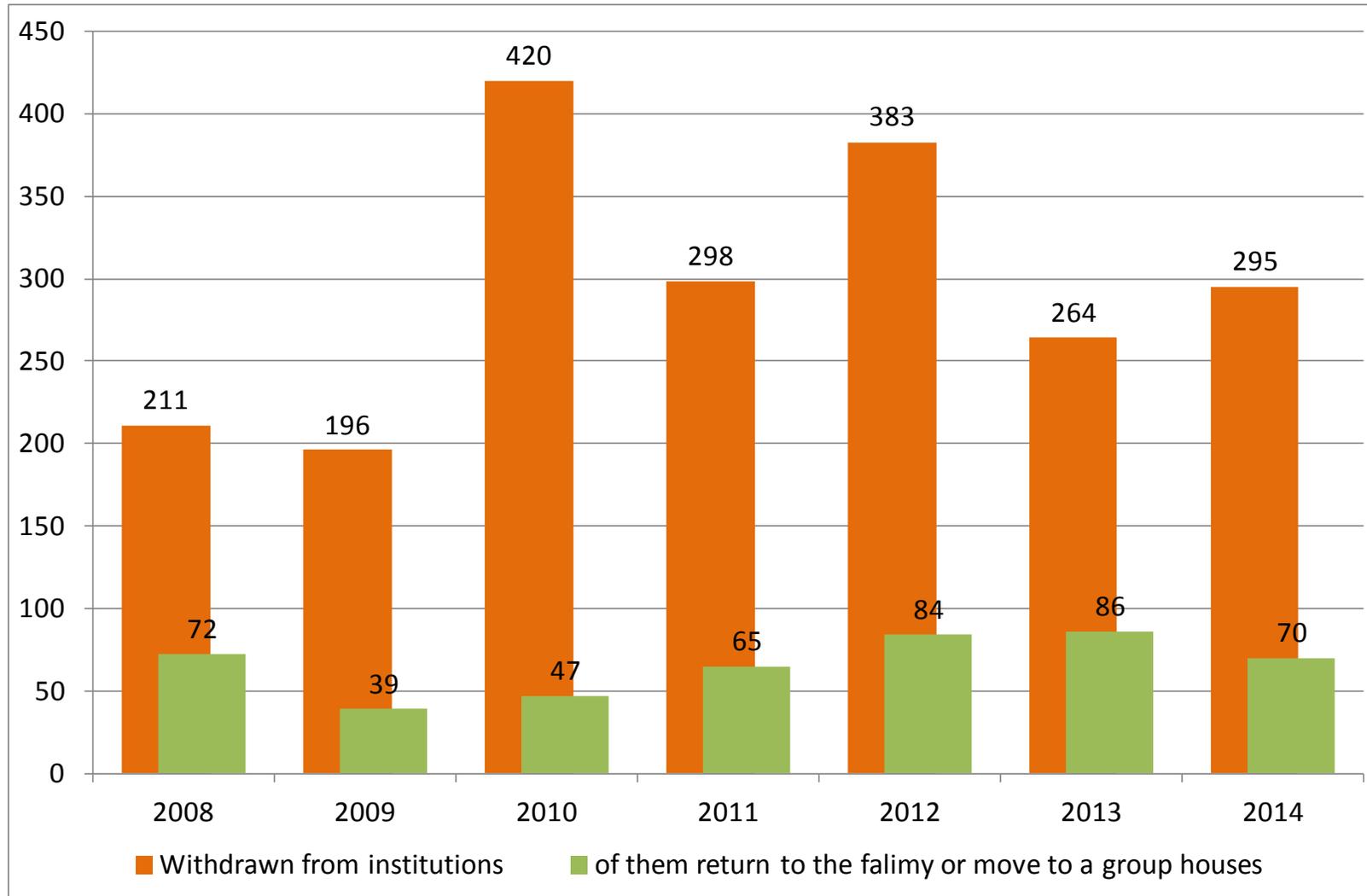
Principle 5.
Provision of family environment to children

Registered number of patients with mental and behavioural disorders and percentage of clients in State long-term care institutions in Latvia during the period from 2009 to 2013



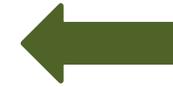
Source: The Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (CDPC) of Latvia, MoW data

Number of adult persons withdrawn* from state long-term care institutions



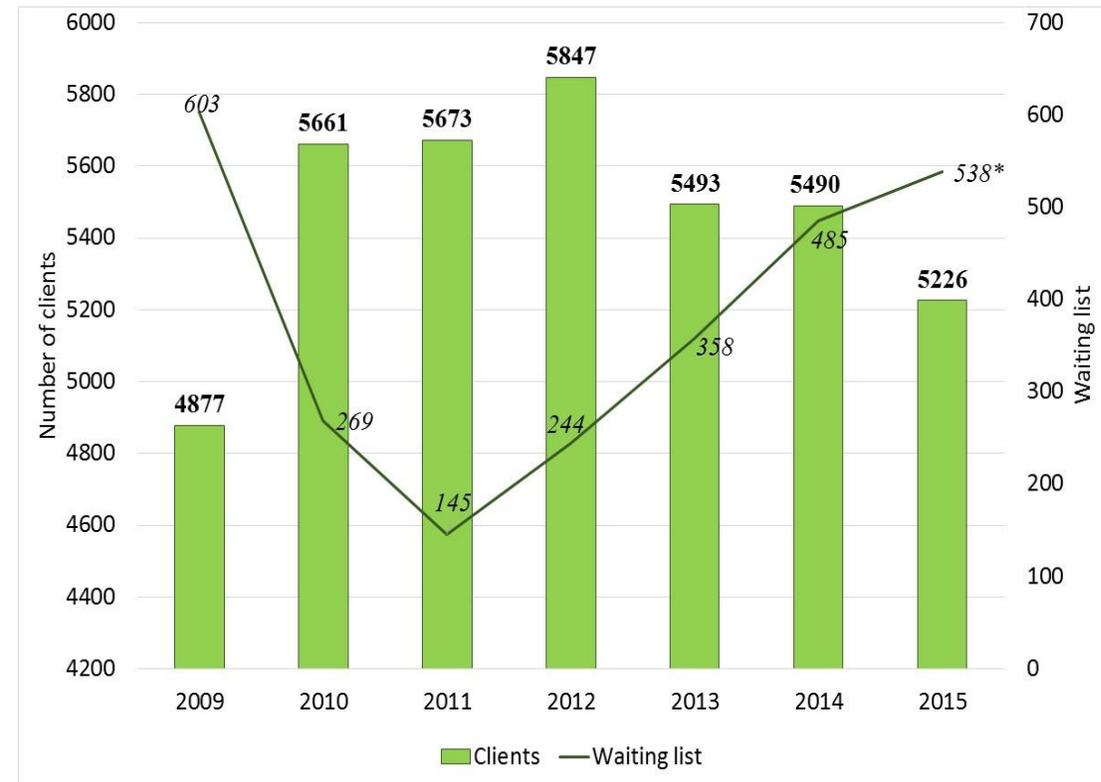
Source: statistical reports of MoW
* without dead

	the No of clients	the No of institutions	the No of municipalities
Group houses	273	13	9 (8%)
Day care centres for persons with mental disabilities	811	29	23 (19%)
Home care	12519 (610)	123	96 (81%)
Assistants	6966	6842	117 (98%)



Community-based Care in 2014

The Number of Clients in State Long-term Care Institutions (*as on the 1st of January of every year*)

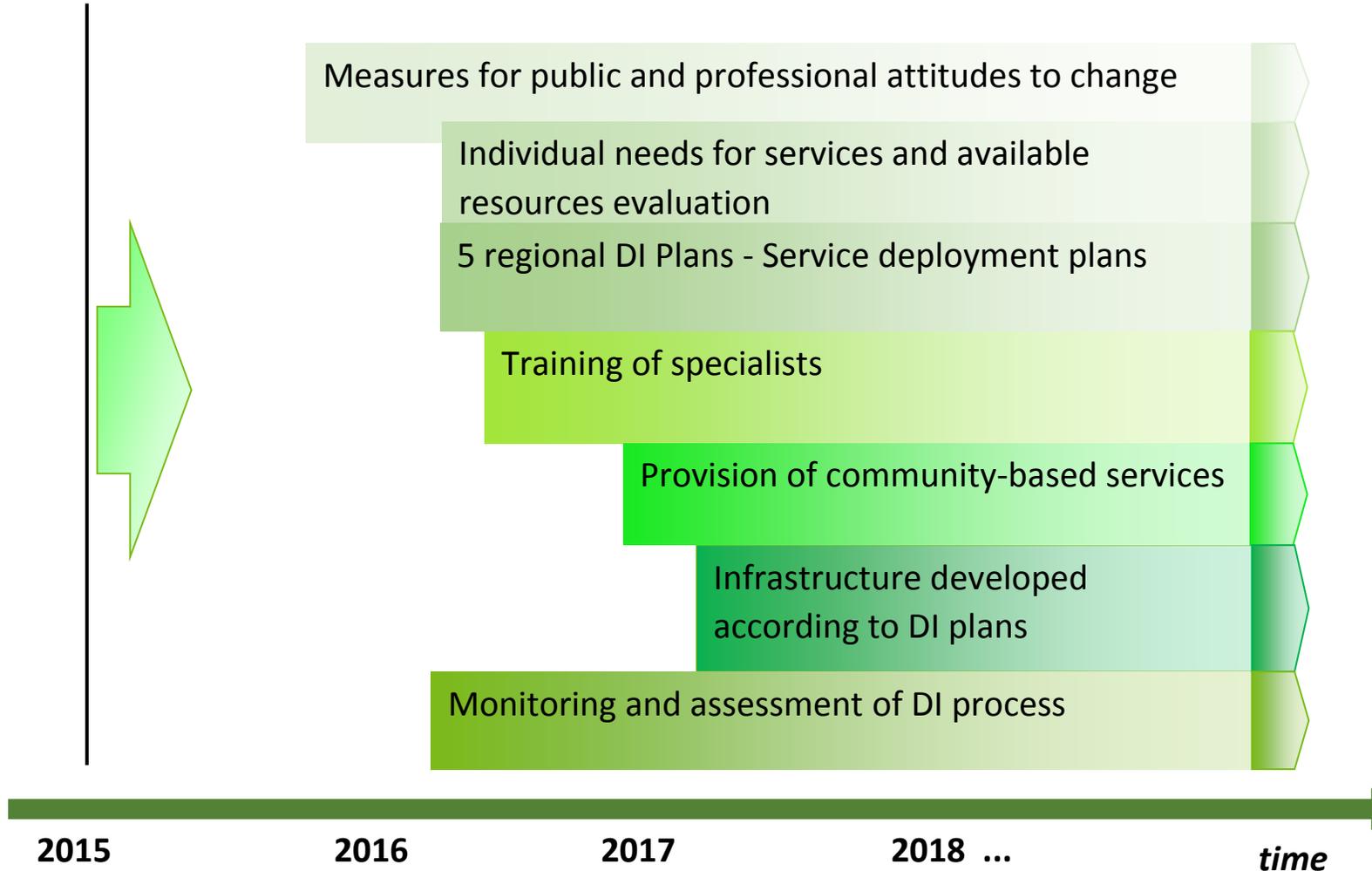


Source: LM data, * on 5.05.2015



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DI Process in Latvia

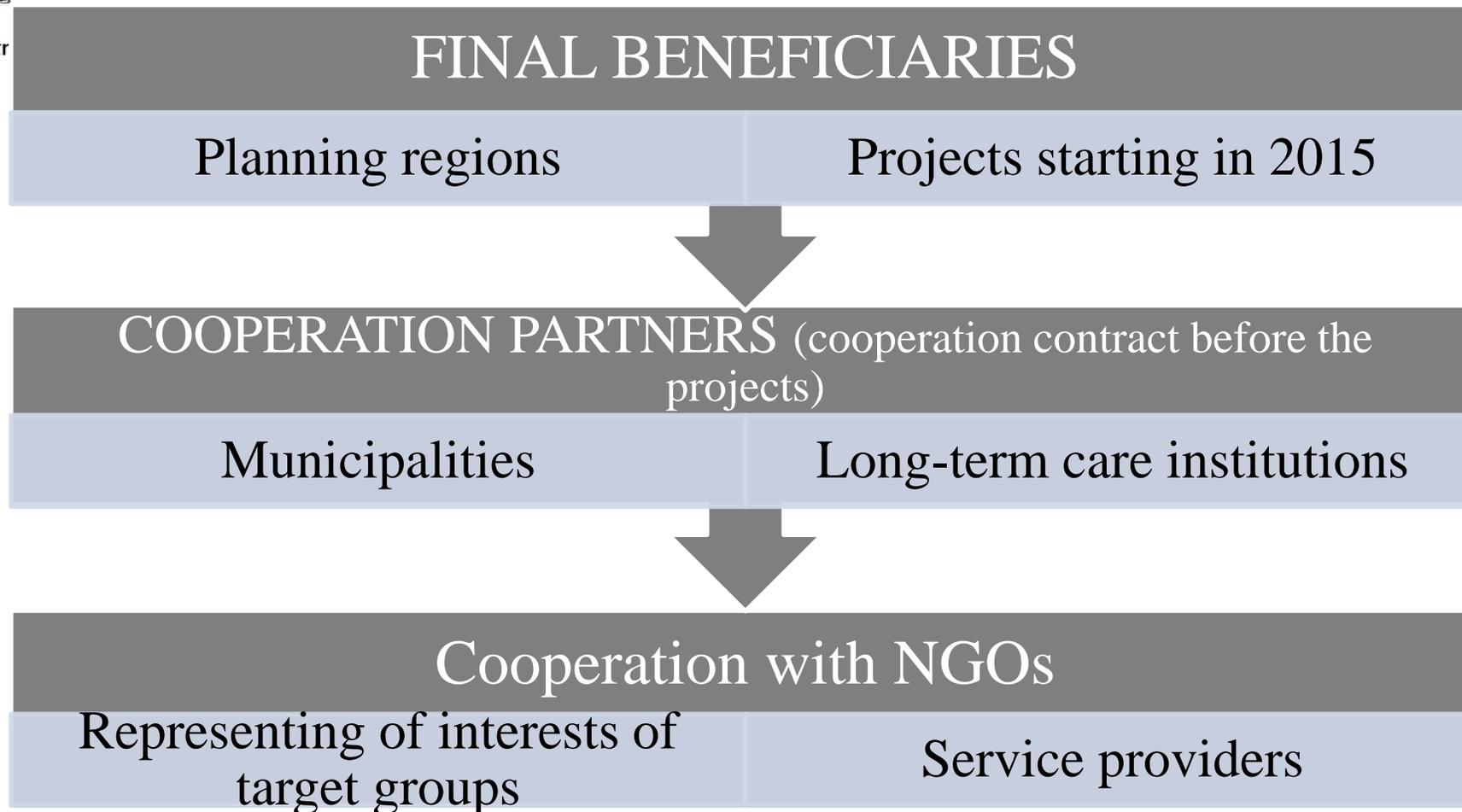


Principle 6.
Prioritising individual needs



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DI cooperation model

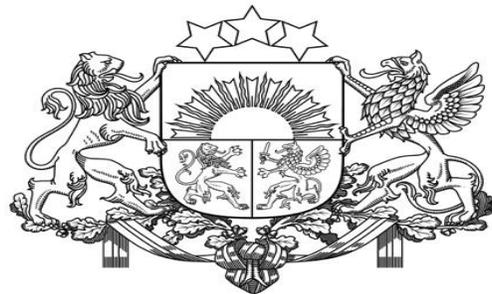


Principle 7. *Joint collaboration between stakeholders is a precondition for successful DI process*



The Main Challenges in the context of DI implementation

- Ambiguous attitude from society on DI - although positive changes have taken place, resistance still exist
- Involvement of a sufficient number of local authorities in DI project implementation
- Pressure from some stakeholders to open ERDF investments before individual assessments of the clients and ready regional DI plans
- Real time to start working and join the efforts from side of policy markers, local authorities, service providers, Institutions, and NGOs



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