Plenary 1: Community Care in Europe Where do we stand?





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Drivers and barriers of deinstitutionalisation for persons with disabilities

ESN Seminar "Social Services Leading Care in the Community"

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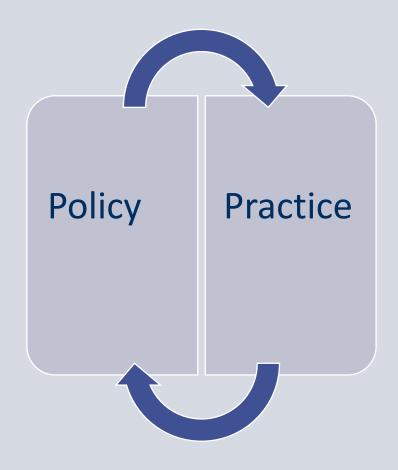
Barcelona, 9-10 October 2023

Three interrelated activities

- 1. Taking stock (in 2014)
 - overview of types and characteristics of institutional and community-based services
 - background country data for each Member State
- 2. Identifying implementation gaps human rights indicators (2015-2016)
 - Part I: commitments and structures
 - Part II: funding and budgeting
 - Part III: outcomes for persons with disabilities
- 3. Examining the situation on the ground (2017)
 - qualitative fieldwork in five EU Member States (Bulgaria, Finland, Ireland, Italy and Slovakia)



Why this research?







Main activities of the fieldwork research

National level overview:

- DPO consultation
- Qualitative interviews with key informants

Selection of seven long-listed localities for case study

Focus groups with representatives from long-listed localities

Selection of three short-listed localities for case study

Case study report

Qualitative interviews, focus groups and narrative interviews with people with disabilities in the case study locality

Final selection of case study locality

Desk research on short-listed localities National peer review meetings

Online survey with stakeholders

Analytical report





What did we find?

- **Drivers** and **barriers** are **similar** across the five countries
- Deinstitutionalisation has an overwhelmingly positive impact on persons with disabilities

- Meaningful deinstitutionalisation requires both a physical and a cultural transformation
- Some actors do not support deinstitutionalisation for all persons with disabilities



Five essential features of successful Deinstitutionalisation (DI)

Commitment

A change in attitudes towards persons with disabilities

Active cooperation between the people involved

Practical organisation

Availability of guidance



Commitment to deinstitutionalisation

Drivers

- National and local commitment to DI
- External pressure
- Persons with disabilities demanding DI

- Insufficient, difficult to access or poorly assigned funding
- Vested interests
- Deprivation of legal capacity



A change in attitudes

Drivers

- Change in public attitudes towards persons with disabilities
- Changes in staff attitudes towards persons with disabilities
- Individual stories and media action to redefine perceptions

- **Institutional** models of 'care' persist
- Learned dependence of persons with disabilities
- Family resistance to deinstitutionalisation

Availability of guidance



Drivers

- Pilot projects
- Staff (re-)training and recruitment

- Insufficient guidance from the national to the local level
- Insufficient preparation and information for persons with disabilities and their families



Active cooperation

Drivers

- Cooperation at local level
- Cooperation with the families of persons with disabilities
- Cooperation with actors bringing innovation and change

- Lack of cooperation between and across sectors
- Lack of cooperation between different levels of governance
- Lack of cooperation with the local community



Practical organisation



- Individual support plans
- Developing independent living skills

- Lack of specialised support services in the community
- Inaccessible general services
- Inflexible rules and regulations on service provision
- Lack of **employment** opportunities
- Concerns about staff working conditions





Thank you!

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