

# Plenary 4: The Economic Case for Community Care



**Joanna Lizut**

Vice-rector, Janusz Korczak  
Pedagogical University in  
Warsaw, Poland



# **Economical aspects of institutional versus community care in Poland**

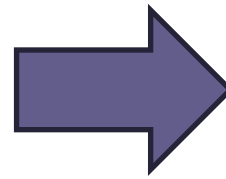
phd Joanna Lizut, Uczelnia Korczaka

9-10 October 2023, Barcelona

# Context



1. Growing needs of care
2. No Separate Long-term Care System
3. Lack of Community, Home and Family-based Care
4. Limited budgets and Care accessibility, structural weaknesses
5. Staff shortages - unattractiveness of social services jobs, low salaries, the ageing workforce, long working hours
6. The social services system without significant modernization and reform for 30 years



**Deinstitutionalisation and prevention of institutionalization – new providers and **transforming existing residential social welfare institutions****

# Objectives of the study



1. Needs of social service **recipients** in the field of institutional and community services in the context of social changes.
2. Mapping **residential and community services** currently provided and possibilities of their modification and transitions.
3. State of **knowledge and preparation** for the implementation of DI of social welfare institutions and decision-makers in local governments.
4. Institution's **potential to transform** existing residential social services by providing various forms of non-institutional services creating cooperation and collaboration networks, standardisation, and also with the use of technology.

# Data collection methods

Desk  
research

Quantitative  
study  
**service  
recipients**

Quantitative  
study  
**service  
providers**

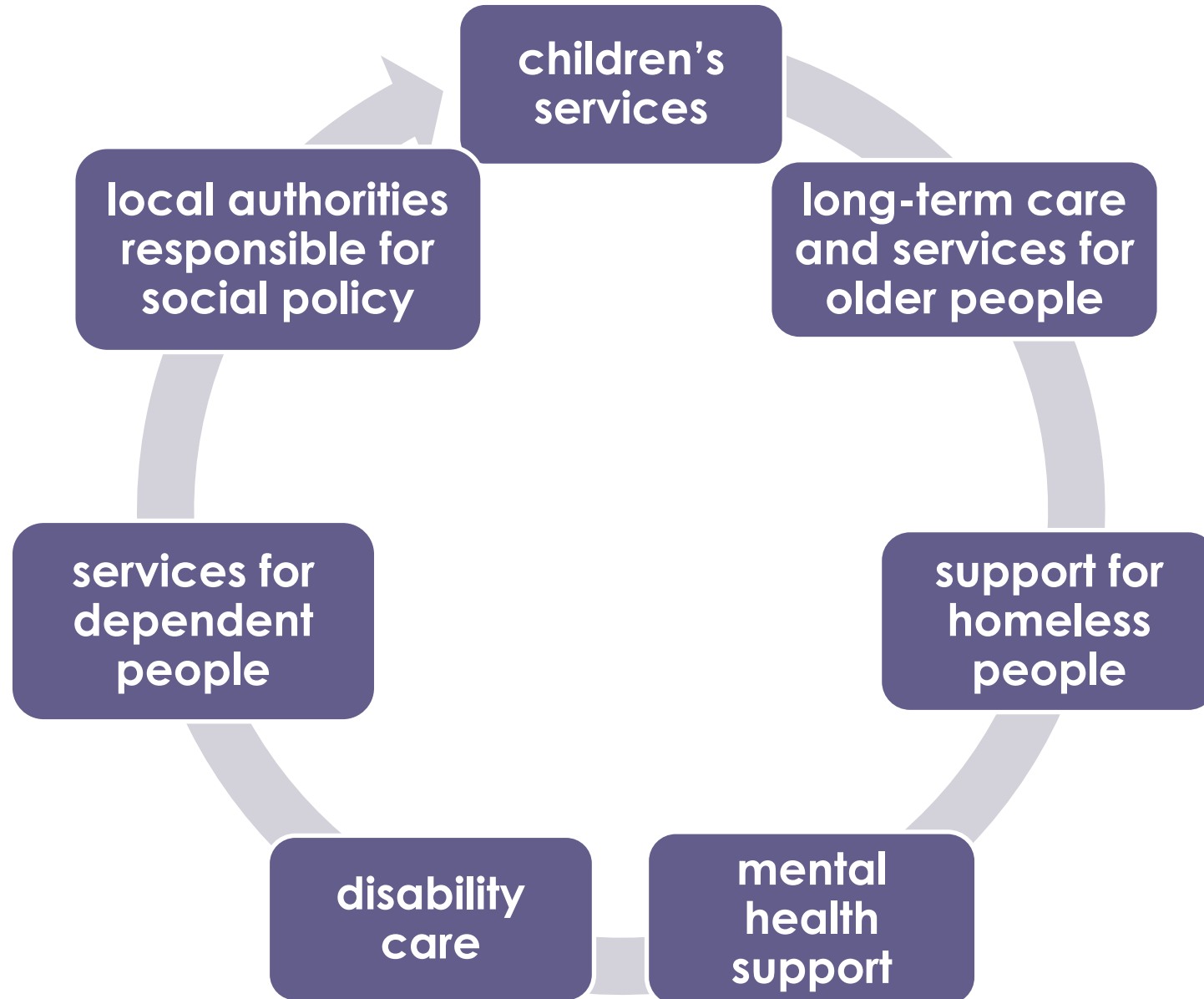
256 case  
studies in  
16 regions

Experts  
panels and  
workshops

Thematic  
reports  
final  
report



## Sectors examined



# Financial and staffing uncertainty – key findings

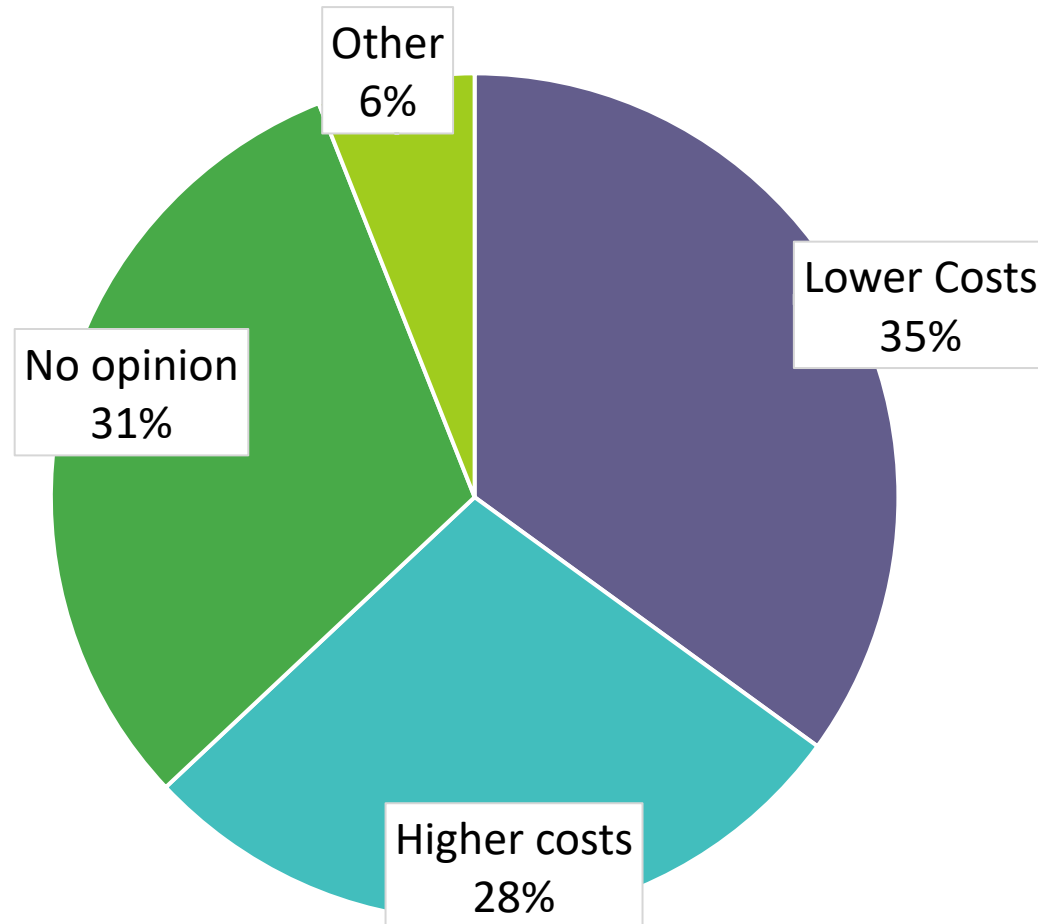


1. Financing aspects of transformation are **not discussed** officially
2. Lack of knowledge **who will finance** the changes
  - Almost half of the social service providers implement the **co-payment model**
  - $\frac{1}{4}$  of all services are **fully paid**
3. Lack of **financial analysis** in this context,
4. Risk of lack of the **availability** and **quality** due to **high costs**.
5. Major concerns about the availability of **staff**

# Financial and staffing uncertainty



## Employee expectations for Community Care



Most of the institution's employees suspect that the point is to reduce social spendings, not to improve the quality and increase of availability . This belief is expressed by over 1/3 of the respondents.

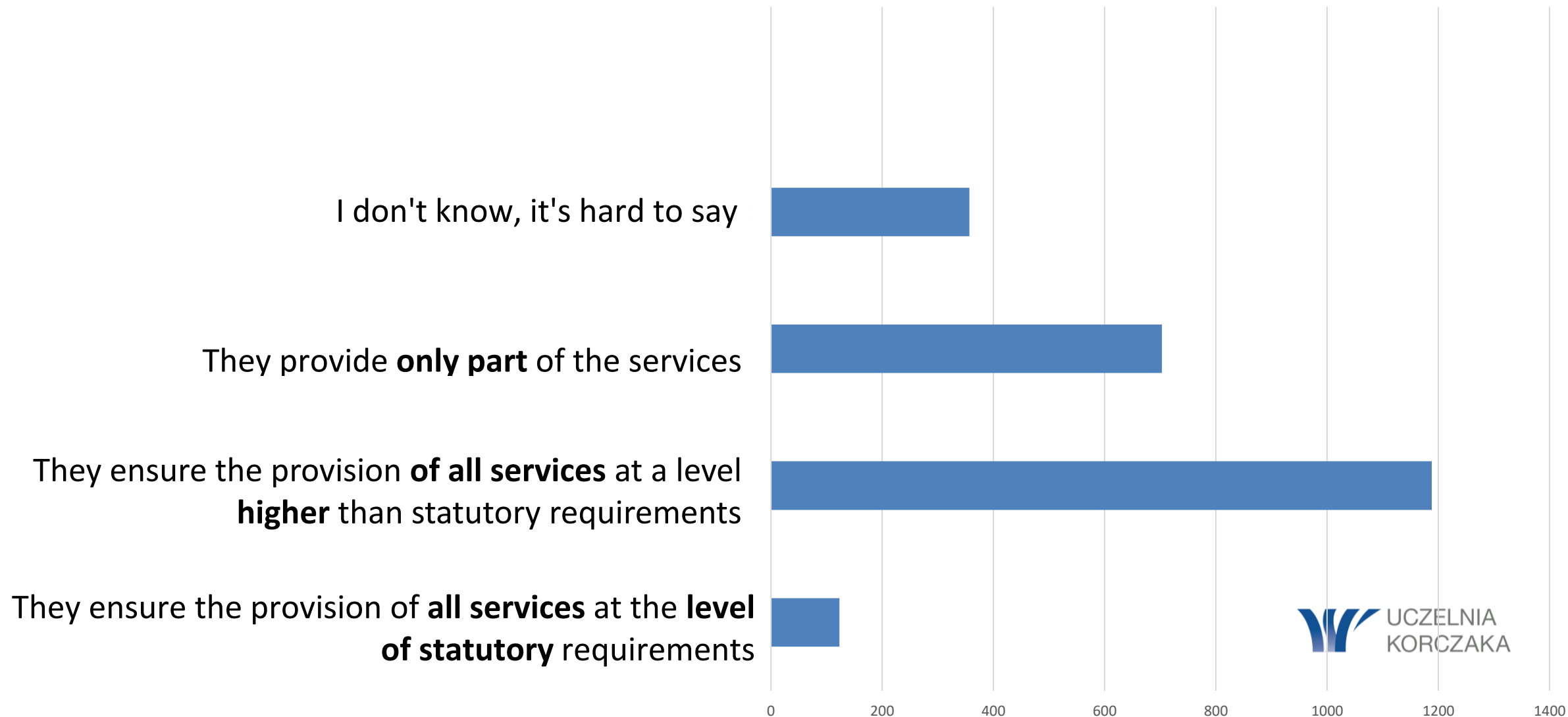


# Financial and staffing uncertainty

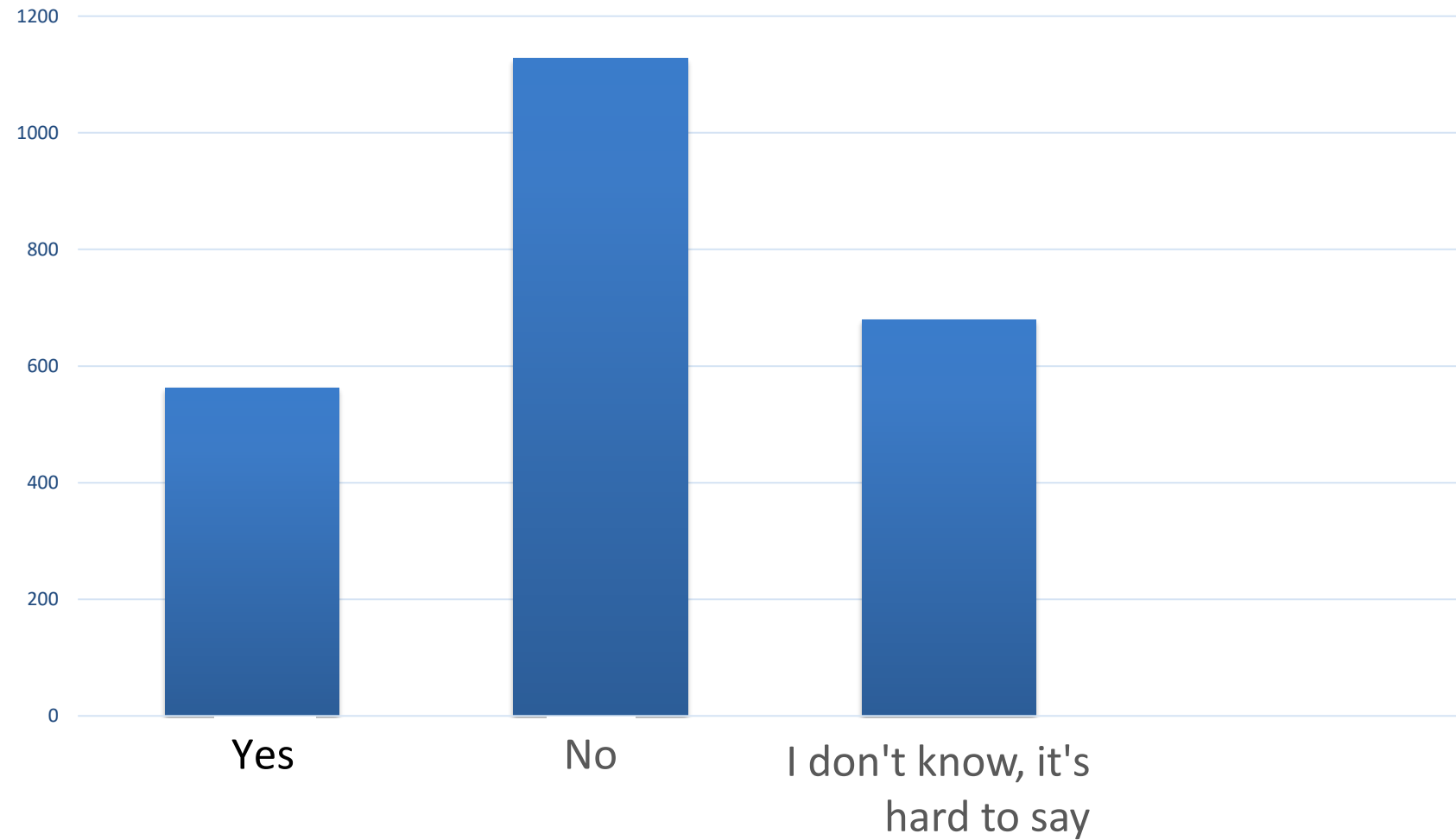


- 50% provides only the **statutory minimum** services
- 5% delivered **more services** than obligatory level
- 30% provides **only part** of the services to recipients
- 48% believes that the **resources** at their disposal **do not allow** them to provide services in individualized and personalized way
- 24% have **sufficient budget** to **personalise** and individualise services

# How do the currently available financial sources influence on services ?



# Are the financial sources sufficient to provide individualized and personalized services?



# Financial uncertainty: co-payment



- 44%** social services providers have a **mixed model** in which community services are **co-financed** by recipients
- 24%** In so many entities, services are **always partially paid**
- 22%** In 1% of cases, community services are completely free, in 1% - only paid
- 47%** services have no knowledge if DI cause higher costs for service recipients
- 30%** expects service users to **pay more** in the future

# Financing Tele- services



## From what sources are teleservices financed?

Money from European funds	143	17%
<b>Government funding, e.g. „Korpus Wsparcia Seniorów”</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>54%</b>
Own funds of the district/commune	397	48%
Financing from non-governmental organizations (NGO/3rd sector)	36	4%
Other institutional sources	36	4%
Co-payment for the service by the user	29	4%
Full payment by the user for the service	17	2%
I don't know, it's hard to say	144	17%

## What funds should be used to finance teleservices in the future?

<b>A nationwide government program</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>67%</b>
Regional measures and programs	111	6%
Financing at the district/municipal level	56	3%
Payment by users	33	2%
I don't know, it's hard to say	383	22%

# Switching to community services from-residential Social Welfare Home



(An example of the transition to community services - people with disabilities and housing in independent living)



24/7 facilities providing full support

average cost

2263

average share of public funding

69%

702

1561



Sheltered and supportive housing

998

54%

459

539

Cost inhabitant

Cost public authorities

---

# Conclusions and recommendations

---

## **National government**

- general information about the cost of all policy options and the benefits of DI solutions
- include financial analyses of DI reforms

## **Local government**

- evidence-based support to financing aspects of policies and programme design
- obligation to verify the financial consequences of decisions
- evaluation of the impact of deinstitutionalization on transformed institutions and staff

## **Service providers**

- increase knowledge of financial management, e.g. participation in training
- improve knowledge and ability to obtain funds from various sources



# Thank You

[j.lizut@uczelniakorczaka.pl](mailto:j.lizut@uczelniakorczaka.pl) Joanna Lizut, Uczelnia Korczaka

9-10 October 2023, Barcelona