



Disability policy in Estonia

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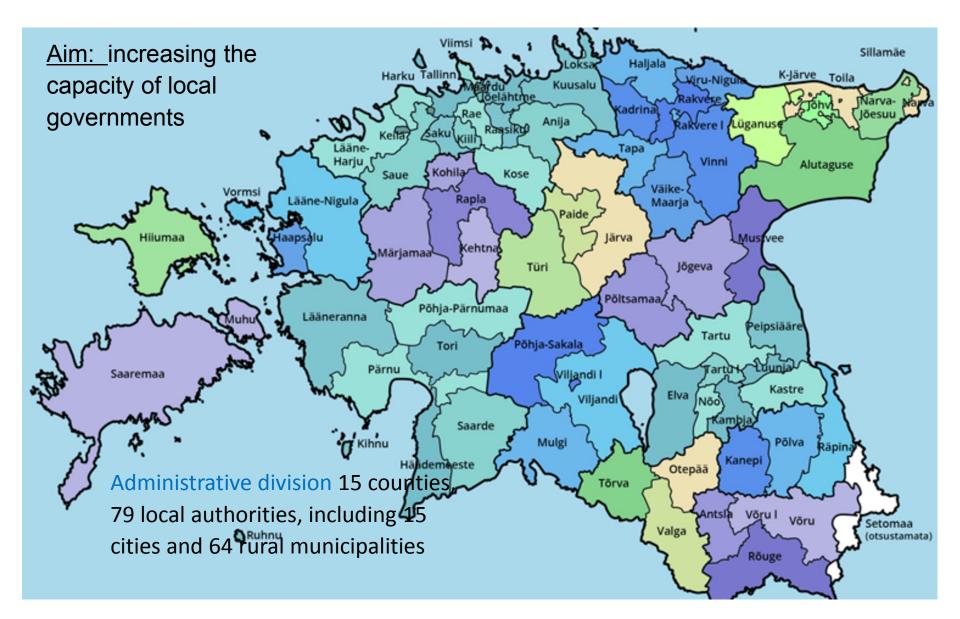


Main facts

- In Northern Europe
- **Area** 45,336 km2
- **Population** 1,313,00
- State budget 2018: 10,58 billion € (social protection 30%, health care 13%)
- Administrative division: 15 counties, 79 local authorities



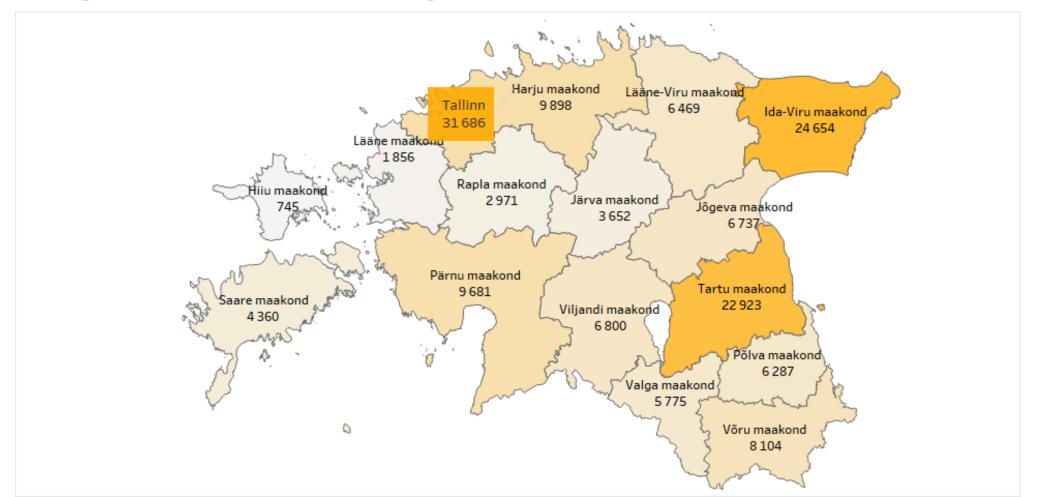
Local government reform



Number of disabled people

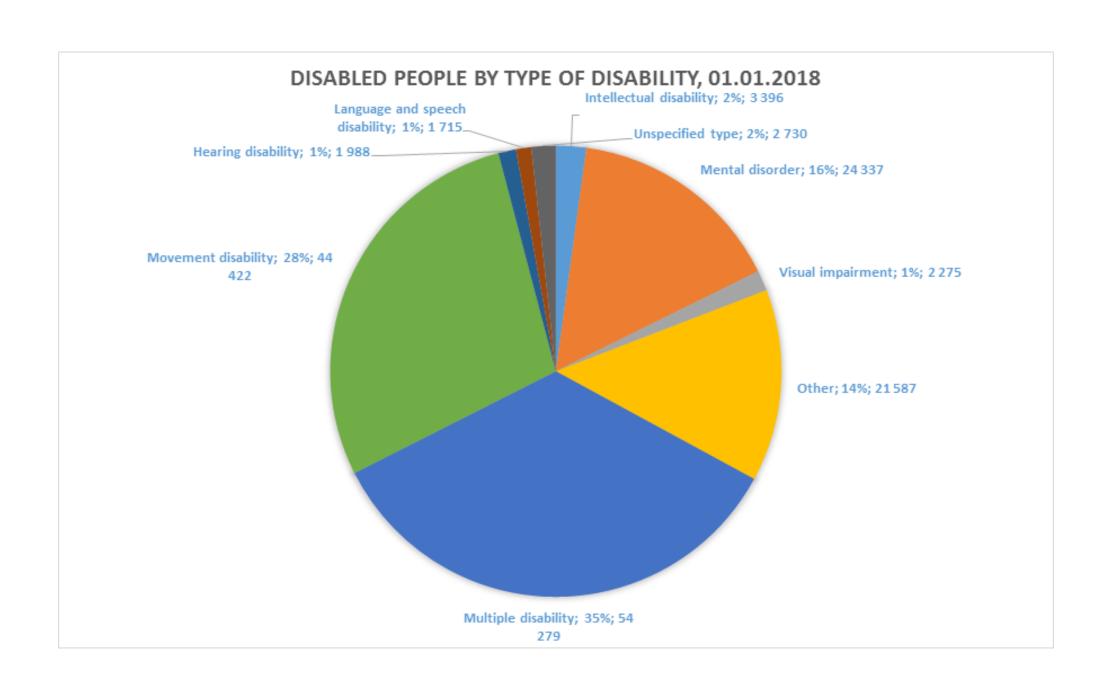
Persons with disability in 2018: **156 700**, 11,9% of the population

Puudega inimeste arv maakondades seisuga 01.01.2018



Disability status

- Disability of a person is established on the basis of the person's <u>health status</u> and <u>ability to cope with social</u>
 <u>life or work life</u> (Social Benefits for Disabled Persons Act)
- The degree of <u>disability of children</u> (up to 16 years of age) and <u>persons in the retirement age</u> is established on the basis of the <u>need for personal assistance</u>, <u>guidance</u> or <u>supervision</u>.
- The <u>disability of a person of working age</u> (a person of 16 years of age until attaining the retirement age) is established on the basis of <u>restrictions in participation</u> in daily activity and social life



Main stakeholders: who is who?

Ministry of Social Affairs

Policy making Development plans Regulations

Unemployme nt Insurance Fund

Work ability
assesment
Services for people
with decreased
work ability

Local municipalities

Policy making Regulations Provision of benefiits and services

The Estonian
Chamber of
Disabled
People

Umbrella NGO

Chancellor of Justice

Protection of the rights of persons with disalibilites

Social Insurance Board

Disability
assesment
State service
provision: technical
aids, social
rehabilitation,

enecial care

The Gender
Equality and
Equal
Treatment

Independent and impartial public official Advise & assistance for people who feel they have been

The Estonian Chamber of Disabled People (1993)

An umbrella NGO for organisations of people with disability and/or chronical disease.

48 full members and 5 supportive members - all together 22 000 individual members

Full member of EDF and EPF

With annual project-based budget ab 150 000 – 300 000 EUR



What do we do?

- Political advocacy
- Implementation of UN CRPD
- Consulting and empowering disabled people and patients
- Expert opinions and adult trainings
- International cooperation
- Innovational projects
- And so on... ©



Challanges and current activities

- 1) Work Ability Reform
- 2) Deinstitutsionalisation
- 3) Preparations for long-term care reform
- 4) Accessibility task force

1) Work Ability Reform

2016 on agina

people with partial work ability to get work ability benefit: To be at work, study, looking Incapacity for work pension vs for a job **WORK ABILITY ALLOWANCE:** 218 or 382 euros **EUIF** gives **counselling** and **support** to stay at work Assessment of Incapacity for Work work vs Work Ability Social Insurance Board and **Assessment: Ability** local municipalities give support to cope with Able to work, partial work Reform everyday life ability or no work ability

Activity requirements for

Work Ability Reform has changed the way work ability is assessed and benefits are payed. More support for work and everyday life for people with decreased work ability. More support for employers.

One mangement Authority for the whole scheme

Unemployment Insurance Fund:

evaluates work ability

pays out the benefit

provides labour market services provides rehabilitation for those partially able to work

provides technical aids (for working)

2) Deinstitutionalisation in Estonia

Period 2007 – 2013:

- 6 large care institutions were reorganised and closed.
- In 11 locations, for 550 people new community and family-based homes.

Period 2014 – 2020:

- 9 large care institutions with 1265 places will be reorganized:
- In Estonia, community-based and family-based homes have 24-hour service places for a total of 973 people.
- Community service places for 292 people.
- New community support services for 528 people will be created.

Aim for 2023: Reorganise large care institutions and increase the proportion of supportive services compared to 24-hour service places.

3) Preparations for long term care reform

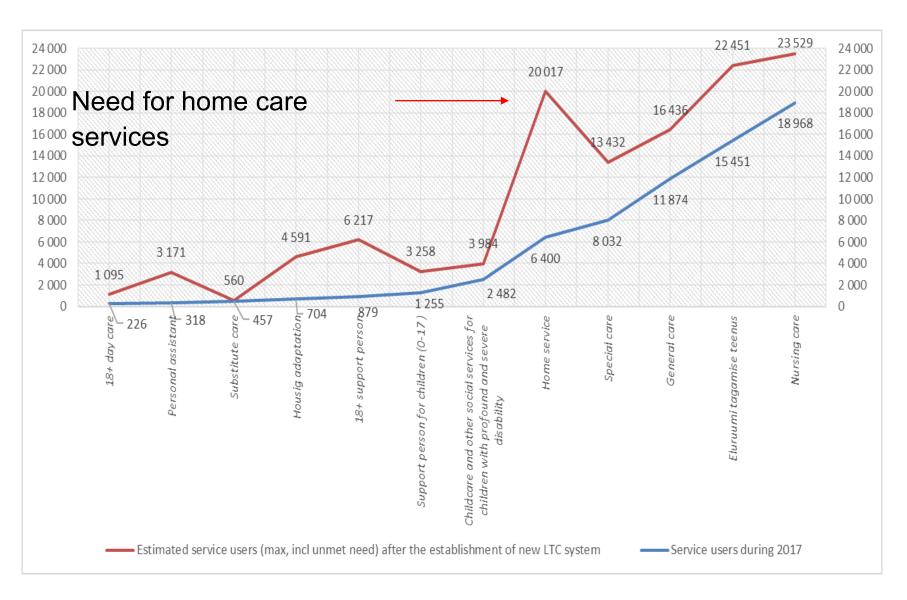
- Agreed concept of long-term care (LTC) reform based on the task force policy recommendations.
- 2018-2019 pilot project for health and social services coordination

Aim of the reform:

- To increase the provision of services
- Integration and better co-operation of social and healtch care services

 The scope of long-term care system and next steps that need to be taken – political decisions.

Need for long-term care services is unmet



4) Accessibility task force

What is a task force?

- The government gave the Government Office the assignment to create task forces in 2011.
- Task forces are created for areas related to several ministries where cooperation across domains is required.

Accessibility task force

- Launched by Estonian Government in September 2019
- Expected outcome is analysis of current situation and policy measures
- Participants are ministries, government organisations/agencies, non-governmental

Main topics

- Government accessibility policy (requirements, monitoring, guidance)
- Public sector buildings
- Accessibility to education, culture and healthcare
- Public transportation
- Road infrastructure
- Accessibility of residential property
- Accessibility in public procurements
- Commercial infrastructure
- Accessibility to government and private e-services
- Tourism
- Audiovisual and online media

Baltic cooperation?

 1st Baltic Assisted Living & Technological Innovation Conference in May 2019

in cooperation with the AAL
Programme, with the objective to
exchange experiences about the
new challenges and opportunities
related to recent technological
developments and opportunities to
innovate services related to social
protection.







Thank you!

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