



## WG2 Case study profile

<b>WG 2 Thematic Group</b>	<b>WG2.1a. Older people and people with disabilities: The restructuring of governance</b>
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<b>Institution</b>	University of Economics in Bratislava, Slovakia
<b>Title of case study (and priority ranking)</b>	Transformation of social services for the elderly in the context of deinstitutionalization of social services in the scope of local government.
<b>Country/region/place investigated</b>	Slovakia
<b>Social service sectors investigated</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older people</li> <li>• Restructuring of social services in general</li> </ul>	Proposal of a new model for social services for the elderly in the Slovak Republic, especially by the means of deinstitutionalization of these services, in order to enforce the European Parliament resolution on the future of social services of general interest (2009/2222 (INI))
<b>Category of case study ('what' is investigated)</b> <i>(Erase non relevant ones)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsector/policy/programme (meso-level)</li> <li>• Actor(s)</li> <li>• Place (s)</li> </ul>	What are the international best practices in de-institutionalizing social services for seniors?  What can be applied from the above to change the current state of these services in the Slovak Republic (taken into account the already ongoing processes)?
<b>Time frame considered</b> <i>(from when to when)</i>	<i>June 2013 - December 2016</i>
<b>Five 'perspectives'</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance</li> <li>• Social and/or territorial cohesion</li> </ul>	To develop (1) a theoretical concept of deinstitutionalization of social services as part of the innovation process in the public sector organizations and (2) a practical model of the applicable deinstitutionalized social services for the elderly in terms of the original scope of local Slovak governments.
<b>Three processes in restructuring + crisis</b> <i>(Erase non relevant ones)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cuts/rationalization/management reforms (NPM, others)</li> <li>• Vertical subsidiarity (administrative re-arrangements between <i>government</i> levels)</li> <li>• Horizontal subsidiarity (involvement of/outsourcing to other suppliers)</li> </ul>	The high operation costs of residential social services for the elderly and austerity measures raise the question of significant substituting (horizontally to private actors) and of decentralizing (from central to municipal level) these services, but not at the expense of reducing the quality of the final recipient. It should be aimed to mitigate the disadvantaged position of small communities, where economic, social, administrative and professional potential is rather limited.
<b>Specific questions/focus</b>	To provide decision-making bodies (especially the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family) and providers (mainly public but also private) of social services for seniors with applicable model solutions for the purpose of advancing sustainability.