

De-institutionalisation in Europe

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Introduction

- The main goal of the research is to get an overview of the process in Europe
- Especially in non-english speaking countries
- How is different groups of institutional care affected?
- What are meanings attached to concept?
- What kind of interests and contradictions are related to the de-institutionalisation process?
- Organised by FAIDD and EASPD

Basic concepts and theoretical perspectives

- From the 1960s de-institutionalisation has been connected to human and civil rights, human dignity, justice and equality.
 - The ID context (Bradley 1994)
 - Institutional care
 - Normalisation and integration, de-institutionalisation
 - Supportive services, community care
- Today de-institutionalisation is deeply rooted in institutional basis of the society.
- Background the changing relationships between Social or Welfare State, Markets and Civil Society.

Social State

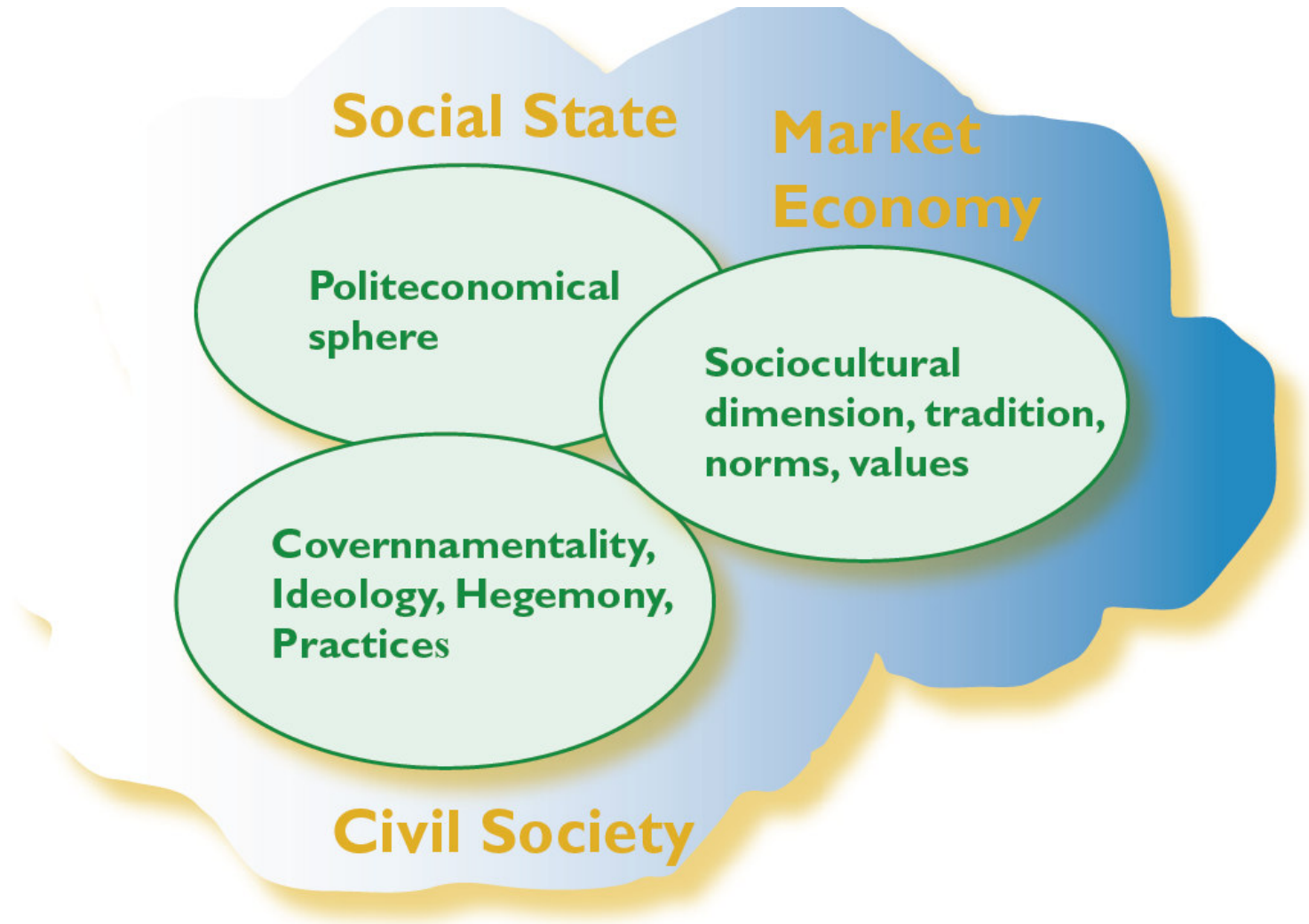
**Market
Economy**

**Politeconomical
sphere**

**Sociocultural
dimension, tradition,
norms, values**

**Covernnamentality,
Ideology, Hegemony,
Practices**

Civil Society



Welfare regime models

- Several classifications of welfare models:
 - Residual and institutional models (Titmuss)
 - Employment-based and residence-based models
 - Social right, residual and redistributive models (Eräsaari)
 - Social, corporatist and liberal models (Esping-Andersen)

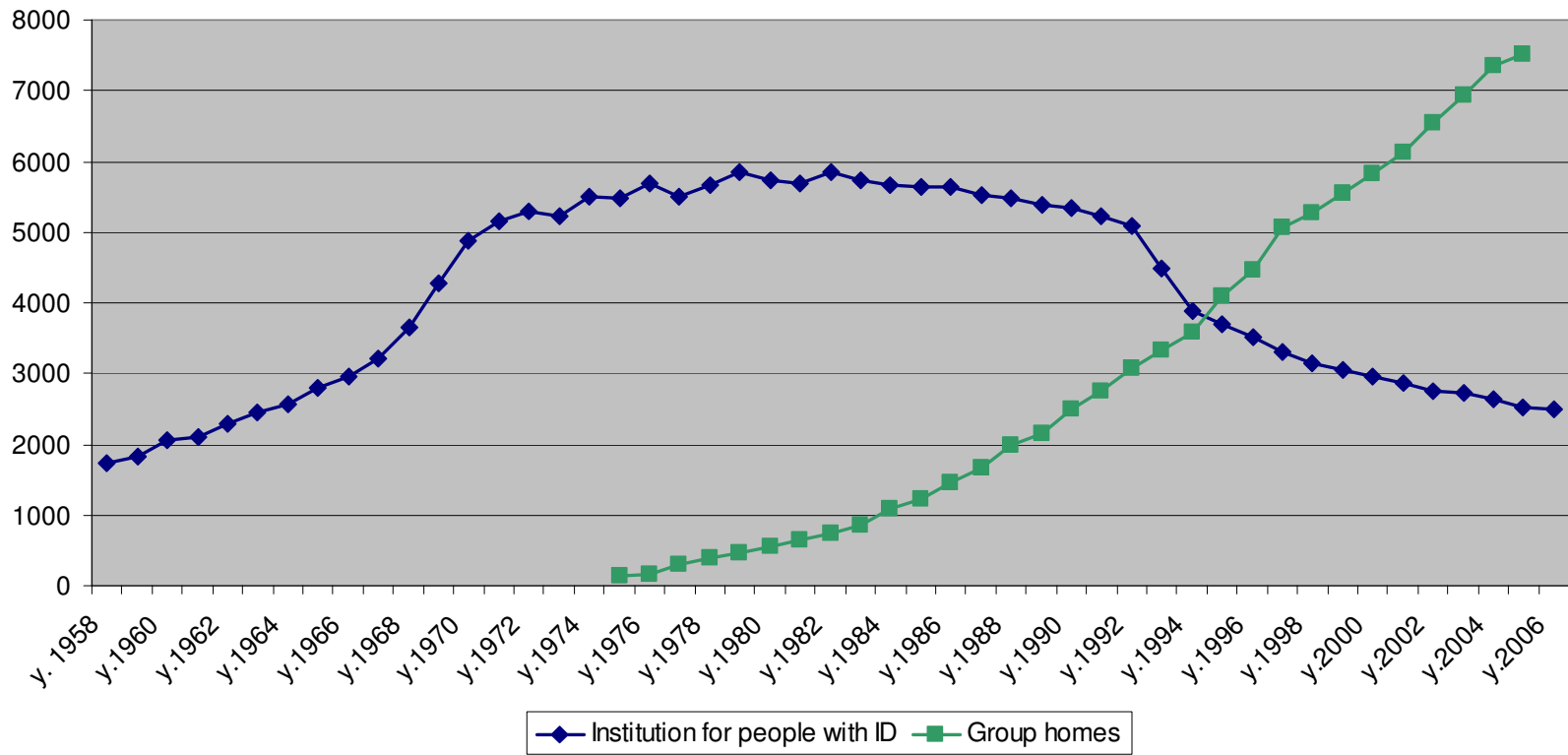
Three distinctive "zones" in Europe

- In Eastern Europe old traditions and norms meet guidelines of shaping the economy according to principles of current developments of capitalism under the umbrella of European Union's integration.
- In Southern Europe moving away from big institutions and towards community has been a major challenge. This has meant struggle for the rights of the individual to live his or her life as an active member of community and society.
- In Central Europe normalisation, integration and living in community have been slogans of the process. New elements and developments have now been subjective rights and individuality.

Case Finland

- New Public Management as an actuation of de-institutionalisation processes that emphasise impacts of expense, customer oriented approach, tendering and managerialism.
- Inclusion and human rights' perspective not on the focus of practical policy
- Clients as customers and consumers (cf. Rose)
- Built group homes (i.e. small institutions) and not developed individual housing systematically

The development of services for people with ID in Finland: numbers of people living in institutions and group homes



Conclusions

- Interests and practical dimensions

Interests/practices	Moving tenants	Economic government of services providers	Change of work
Ideology	Inclusion	New Public Management	Post-Fordism
Culture	Tenant choices his/her needs herself/himself	Team-centered, retrenched administration	Multi-professionalism
Policy	To act on own moving process	Quick reactions to changes, light administration	Changes of work substances, times and qualifications, changes of personnel structure
Economy	Changes to personal economy	Comparisons of costs are difficult to make, preparation for increasing costs	No steady jobs, gendered work, intrapreneurship

Continues...

- Ideological changes to understand ID persons as citizens mismatch to NPM practices
- Bradley's conception person-centered, micro-level and pragmatic approach
- Structural changes disregarded?