Mapping Paper

Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutions and community-based services for persons with disabilities available across the EU

**Country: Estonia**

**2014 and 2015**

**FRANET contractor: Institute of Baltic Studies**

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| DISCLAIMER: This document was commissioned under contract as background material for a comparative analysis by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for the project ‘[The right to independent living of persons with disabilities](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living)’. The information and views contained in the document do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. The document is made publicly available for transparency and information purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or legal opinion. |

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| FRA asked its research network FRANET to collect information on types of institutional and community based services for persons with disabilities available in each EU Member State. The data collection focused on the main features of the service types (the type of the structure, the provider and funder of support) and the population provided for (age group, type of impairment, level of support provided). In addition, the data collection on institutional services included information on typical size, length of admissions, and length of time that institutions/services of that type have been operating. The data collection on community-based services included information on availability of the type of CBS in the country, eligibility and user control over the support provided).More information is available in FRA’s [Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutional and community-based services for persons with disabilities available across the EU](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living) |

# Overview of institutional services for persons with disabilities (2014)

**Table 1: Typology of institutions**

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| **TYPE OF SERVICE** | **SIZE** | **AGE GROUP** | **TYPE OF IMPAIRMENT** | **LEVEL OF SUPPORT PROVIDED** | **TYPICAL PROVIDER** | **TYPICAL FUNDER** | **LENGTH OF ADMISSION** | **AGE OF INSTITUTION/ SERVICE** |
| **Supported Living Service[[1]](#footnote-1)** (*Toetatud elamise teenus*) for people with severe mental and intellectual disability  | 1-5 places(supported living for 1 or 2 people in 1 apartment) | Adult | Mental health problem; Intellectual disability | Variable support provided, depending on the residents’ needs | Mainly independent | National government | Mixed lengths of admission[[2]](#footnote-2) | 5-10 years[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| **Community Living Service[[4]](#footnote-4)** (*Kogukonnas elamise teenus*) for people with severe mental and intellectual disability | 11-30 places[[5]](#footnote-5) | Adult | Mental health problem; Intellectual disability | 24-hour support provided | Mainly independent | Mixed government and private | Mixed lengths of admission | 5-10 years[[6]](#footnote-6) |
| **24-hour Special Care Service[[7]](#footnote-7)** (*ööpäevaringne erihooldusteenus*) | 11-30 places; 30-100 places[[8]](#footnote-8) | Adult | Mixed | 24-hour support provided | Mainly independent | Mixed government and private | Mixed lengths of admission | Over 50 years[[9]](#footnote-9) |
| **General Care home[[10]](#footnote-10)** (*Hooldekodu*) for elderly people and people with various disabilities | 30-100 places | Older people | Mixed; older people | Variable support provided, depending on the residents’ needs | Mainly independent | Mixed government and private | Mixed lengths of admission | Over 50 years[[11]](#footnote-11) |
| **Special Care Hospital[[12]](#footnote-12)** (*Hooldushaiglad*) for older people and people with various disabilities | 30-100 places | Older people | Mixed; older people | Variable support provided, depending on the residents’ needs | Mainly independent | Mixed government and private | Up to 6 month (average 22 days in 2012)[[13]](#footnote-13) | Over 50 years[[14]](#footnote-14) |
| **Psychiatric ward in general hospital [[15]](#footnote-15)**(*psühhiaatriakliinik*)[[16]](#footnote-16) | 30-100 places[[17]](#footnote-17) | Adult; Children | Mental health problem | 24-hour support provided | National[[18]](#footnote-18) | National government | Up to 6 months (average 17 days in 2012)[[19]](#footnote-19) | Over 50 years |
| **School (or classes) for students with special educational needs[[20]](#footnote-20)** (*Hariduslike erivajadustega laste kool*) | 6-10 places[[21]](#footnote-21) | Children | Sensory disability; Intellectual disability | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing[[22]](#footnote-22)  | Mixed | National government | Mixed lengths of admission | Over 50 years[[23]](#footnote-23) |
| **Boarding school** (*Õpilaskodu*)[[24]](#footnote-24)[[25]](#footnote-25)  | 6-10 places[[26]](#footnote-26) | Children | Sensory disability; Intellectual disability | 24-hour support provided | Mixed  | National government | Mixed lengths of admission | Over 50 year[[27]](#footnote-27) |
| **Substitute home** services (*asenduskodu*) for orphans and children without parental care[[28]](#footnote-28) | 6-10 places[[29]](#footnote-29) | Children | Mixed | 24-hour support provided | Mainly independent | National government | Mixed lengths of admission | 5-10 years  |

**Table 2: data sources**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TITLE/ REFERENCE** | **ORGANISATION COLLECTING DATA** | **YEAR OF DATA COLLECTION** | **PERIOD COVERED BY THE DATA** | **METHODOLODY FOR DATA COLLECTION** | **GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** | **SERVICE SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** |
| **Please include: title of the survey, data set, study, report, administrative document etc, including full reference with URL if available** | **Name of organisation/ institution that collected the data.****Type of organisation e.g. government ministry, local authority, national statistical office academia, NGO** | **Year when data was collected** | **Time period covered by the data/ report** | **Desk research, questionnaire, visits to institutions, design, sampling, administrative data** | **Local authority area, region, federal state, national** | **Services for people with mental health problems, services for people with intellectual disabilities, services for older people, services for children, large residential homes etc** |
| Care (*Hoolekanne*)[[30]](#footnote-30) | Statistics Estonia (*Statistikaamet*) | Last data 31 December 2013 | 1991/1995 – 31 December 2013 | Statistical data | National | Data on adult and special care service providers, number of people receiving special care services |
| Health Statistics and Health Research Database[[31]](#footnote-31)  | National Institute for Health Development (*Tervisearengu Instituut*) | Last data from 2012 | 2003 – 2012 | Statistical data | National | Data on the length of admission for psychiatric healthcare services from 2003-2012, divided by age group and geographical location of hospital. |
| Estonian Education Information System (*Eesti Hariduse Infosüsteem, EHIS*)[[32]](#footnote-32) | Ministry of Education and Science (*Haridus- ja Teadusministeerium*) | ongoing[[33]](#footnote-33) | Since 2005 | Administrative data | National  | Educational services for children (information about the schools for children with special needs) |
| Social Insurance Board database on service providers (*Sotsiaalkindlustusamet, erihoolekande teenuse osutajate nimekiri*)[[34]](#footnote-34) | Social Insurance Board (*Sotsiaalkindlustusamet*); national agency | 2014 | Situation as of 01.08.2014 | Administrative data | National | Service providers (for services 1-3 in Table 1) for people with various disabilities (adults). |
| Organisation of elderly care in elderly care houses in local governments (*Eakate hoolekande korraldus omavalitsuse hooldekodudes*)[[35]](#footnote-35) | National Audit Office of Estonia (*Riigikontroll*); national agency | 2012-2013 | 2012-2013 | Desk research, site visits and interviews with administrators were carried out based on the administrative documents from 2012 of 15 local governments and 10 care homes in those local governments; e-mail questionnaire was sent to remaining local governments and care homes in 2013. 74 care homes and 193 local governments filled in the questionnaire. | National | Services for elderly (inclduing disabled elderly) in local governments |
| The state’s activities in supporting disabled people and persons receiving pension for incapacity for work (*Riigi tegevus puuetega inimeste ja töövõimetuspensionäride toetamisel*)[[36]](#footnote-36) | National Audit Office of Estonia (*Riigikontroll*); national agency | Audit was finished in June 2010 | 2005-June 2010 | Desk research (auditing administrative data and documents of Health Insurance Board, local governments and Tax and Customs Board), interviews (with state officials, local governments, disabled peoples’ associations), and e-mail questionnaire to medical specialists (30 doctors responded).  | National | Effectiveness of services for disabled people, including help to re-integrate into labour market |
| Activities of the state in organising state welfare services for individuals with special psychological needs (*Riigi tegevus psüühiliste erivajadustega isikute riikliku hoolekande korraldamisel*)[[37]](#footnote-37) | National Audit Office of Estonia (*Riigikontroll*); national agency | 2008 | 2004; 2006 | Desk research (analysis of administrative decisions about the rehabilitation plans in 2004 & 2006); site visits to 6 care institutions (control of rehabilitation plans of residents, other administrative documents that provide the standards for the quality of the service in the home); e-mail questionnaire to all service providers (for people with special psychological needs) all over Estonia (51 service providers out of 83 responded); personal interviews with quality control administrators in county municipalities and with judges who deal with court decisions on placements to special care homes. | National  | Effectiveness of services for people with mental health problems, intellectual disability and elderly people.  |
| Education opportunities for children with special needs (*Erivajadustega laste õppimisvõimalused*)[[38]](#footnote-38) | National Audit Office of Estonia (*Riigikontroll*); national agency | Data was gathered in 2006 | Audit methodology does not specify whether the information was gathered only about 2006 or also previous years. | Interviews with experts (Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Social Affairs, Child Welfare Union etc); interviews with the staff in special schools (14 schools). | National | The aim of the audit was to assess whether the system and services in education for children with special needs take the special needs of the children into account and allow them to manage well in later life. |
| Providing social and special care services for people with disabilities and special needs in Estonian local governments (*Sotsiaal- ja hoolekandeteenuste osutamine puuetega ja erivajadustega inimestele Eesti omavalitsustes*)[[39]](#footnote-39) | The Estonian Patient Advocacy Association (*Eesti Patsientide Esindusühing*) | Data was gathered in 2014 | Report does not specify whether the information was gathered about 2014 or also previous years. | E-mail questionnaire sent to all 226 local governments in Estonia, 133 responded. | National  | Three research questions:1. To what extent are social services available to people with disabilities in Estonian local governments;
2. To what extent are special care services available to people with special needs in Estonian local governments;
3. What are the main obstacles in providing social services and special care services.
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| Human Rights in Estonia 2011 (Chapter 13: Situation and Rights of Persons with Disabilities)[[40]](#footnote-40)  | Estonian Human Rights Centre (*Eesti Inimõiguste Keskus*) | 2011 | 2010-2011 | Desk research of policy documents, legal acts, research and policy reports, media coverage carried out by experts. | National | Political and legal developments in the area of rights and services to people with disabilities in 2010 and 2011 |
| Human Rights in Estonia 2012 (Chapter 14: Situation and Rights of Persons with Disabilities)[[41]](#footnote-41)  | Estonian Human Rights Centre (*Eesti Inimõiguste Keskus*) | 2012 | 2011-2012 | Desk research of policy documents, legal acts, research and policy reports, media coverage carried out by experts. | National | Political and legal developments in the area of rights and services to people with disabilities in 2011 and 2012 |
| Human Rights in Estonia 2013 (Chapter 14: Situation and Rights of Persons with Disabilities)[[42]](#footnote-42)  | Estonian Human Rights Centre (*Eesti Inimõiguste Keskus*) | 2013 | 2012-2013 | Desk research of policy documents, legal acts, research and policy reports, media coverage carried out by experts. | National | Political and legal developments in the area of rights and services to people with disabilities in 2012 and 2013 |
| Analysis of the needs and conditions for people with disabilities (*Puuetega inimeste toimetuleku ja vajaduste uuring*)[[43]](#footnote-43) | Ministry of Social Affairs (*Sotsiaalministeerium*) | 2006 | 2006 | Face-to-face interviews with questionnaire (967 respondents among people with all kinds of impairments – anathomical, physical and physiological disabilities) | National | Overall living and socio-economic conditions, access to education and labour market, provision of services to people with disabilities |
| Access to vocational education for students with special educational needs (*Hariduslike erivajadustega õpilaste õppimisvõimalused kutseõppeasutustes*)[[44]](#footnote-44) | Author: Inga Mutso | 2012 | 2012 | E-mail or on paper self-filling questionnaire (92 respondents among parents). Quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods were used. | National | Services for children with special needs and their access to vocational education. |

# Overview of community-based services for persons with disabilities (2015)

**Table 3: community-based services for persons with disabilities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of community-based service***Please provide the name of the type of service in the national language and a translation into English* *Please indicate if the types of services presented below are given a different name in your country*  | **Yes/ No***Please indicate if this type of service is available in your country*  | **Profile of the users** * *age (children, adults or older persons)*
* *type of disability (physical disability, intellectual disability, psycho-social disability, deaf or hard of hearing, blind)*
 | **Explanatory information***For each type of service, please provide a short description of:* * *the type and level (i.e. 24 hour, daytime, weekends, etc.) of support the service provides;*
* *location of the service (i.e. city, town, rural areas);*
* *who is eligible for the service*
* *who is typically the provider and funder of services (i.e. national government, local government, municipality, NGO, private company, etc.)?*
 | **Extent to which support is self-directed***For each type of service, please provide information about the extent to which users control the support provided. Can individuals using the service:** *recruit and manage staff providing support;*
* *determine the activities for which support is needed;*
* *determine how the budget for services and supports is used;*
* *choose types of equipment and adaptations to meet their needs?*
 | **If data are available, please specify number of services operating in the country and the number of users***Please provide a full reference for this data, including information about the period covered by the data.**Please indicate, if data is available, if there has been decrease / increase in the last five years*  |
| **Puuetega inimeste sotsiaalteotused** (*disability allowance*) | Yes  | * disabled children until the age of 16 and their parents;
* working age adults;
* retired persons.
 | * Disabled child allowance is paid monthly to a child with a moderate, severe or profound disability for compensation for the additional expenses caused by the disability and for the activities prescribed in the rehabilitation plan;[[45]](#footnote-45)
* Disability allowance for a person of working age is paid monthly to a disabled person of working age for compensation for the additional expenses caused by the disability;[[46]](#footnote-46)
* Disability allowance for a person of retirement age is paid monthly to a person of retirement age with a moderate, severe or profound disability for compensation for the additional expenses caused by the disability and, upon existence of a rehabilitation plan, for the activities prescribed therein.[[47]](#footnote-47)
 | * Users can take the disability allowance as a direct payment to cover additional costs such as physical adjustment or assistive devices;
* Users can use it to pay self-financing part of the special care services;
* Direct payments allow users to employ supporters or commission services for themselves;
* Disability allowance is paid once a decision concerning the degree of severity of disability is issued by Social Insurance Board (*Sotsiaakindlustusamet*) and additional expenses are defined in person’s rehabilitation plan.
 | In 2014 number of persons receiving the disability allowance was as follows: disabled child allowance 9,853; disability allowance for a person of working age 50,321 and disability allowance for a person of retirement age 59,188.[[48]](#footnote-48)  |
| **Isikliku abistaja teenus** (*personal assistance service*)  | Yes | Service is available for all type of disabled people of any age. The law does not specify the type of user.  | * Service is regulated by the Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*)[[49]](#footnote-49)
* Daytime service to help people with disabilities or their families to cope with everyday situations.
* Local government provides Service and the availability of the service depends on specific local municipality.
* All persons with disabilities are eligible to receive the service.
* Typically the service provider is physical person who meets the requirements set in the regulation. The local government typically provides the funding, however, Social Welfare Act stipulates that a person may be charged a fee for social services.[[50]](#footnote-50)
* The law does not specify the scope, extent etc of the service. There are no minimum standards or guidelines for the provision of the service.
* The need for the service is identified in the personal rehabilitation plan.
 | There are no clear regulations regarding the service and therefore decisions are made locally in each case separately. Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*) stipulates that a person may be charged a fee for social services provided to the person or his or her family. A fee charged for a service depends on the extent and cost of the service and the financial situation of the person and family receiving the service. The authority that provides or pays for the service decides the charging of a fee from a person for social services.[[51]](#footnote-51) | There is no data about the number of services or the number of people receiving the services as the local governments provide the service. |
| **Tugiisiku teenus** (*support person service*) | Yes | * disabled people of any age;
* families that have a child with disability.
 | * Service is regulated by the Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*)[[52]](#footnote-52)
* Daytime service to help people with disabilities or their families to adjust and cope with disability, including socialising activities and learning everyday routines.
* Local government provides Service and the availability of the service depends on specific local municipality.
* Persons with disabilities or families that have as child with disability.
* Typically the service provider is physical person who meets the requirements set in the regulation. The local government typically provides the funding, however, Social Welfare Act stipulates that a person may be charged a fee for social services. [[53]](#footnote-53)
* The law does not specify the scope, extent etc of the service. There are no minimum standards or guidelines for the provision of the service.
* The need for the service is identified in the personal rehabilitation plan.
 | There are no clear regulations regarding the service and therefore decisions are made locally in each case separately. Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*) stipulates that a person may be charged a fee for social services provided to the person or his or her family. A fee charged for a service depends on the extent and cost of the service and the financial situation of the person and family receiving the service. The authority that provides or pays for the service decides the charging of a fee from a person for social services.[[54]](#footnote-54) | There is no data about the number of services or the number of people receiving the services as the local governments provide the service. |
| **Residential:****Kogukonnas elamise teenus** (*community living service*)  | Yes | An adult with severe, profound or permanent mental disorder | * Service is regulated by the Social Welfare Act subdivision 5 (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*)[[55]](#footnote-55)
* Service aims to create a mode of life similar to a family favourable for the satisfaction of the basic needs and for the development of a person together with accommodation and catering;
* Daytime service every day;
* Service is provided in place suitable for the provision of the service based on the regulations in Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*). The law does not specify the place, it specifies what must be achieved as follows: the service provider must “create a safe living environment and mode of life similar to a family and favourable for development;” (1146 );
* Sole proprietors, legal persons, local governments and the state can provide Service.[[56]](#footnote-56) The most common is the provision of services by the NGOs based on the contract with local governments or local governments themselves.
 | Service is not self-managed as the type and extent of the service is specified in the rehabilitation plan prepared by the professionals through the examination of the needs of person. Self-assessment part of the examination is rather minimal today. As of 2016 the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Sotsiaalministeerium*) aims to increase the self-assessment component of the examination for rehabilitation plan.[[57]](#footnote-57) User of the service has, however, right to choose the service provider. | As of 01.01.2015 total 143 persons received community living service. In previous years the numbers were as follows:2014: 136 persons2013: 116 persons2012: 114 persons.[[58]](#footnote-58) |
| **In-home:****Toetatud elamise teenus** (*supported living service*)  | Yes | An adult with severe, profound or permanent mental disorder | * Service is regulated by the Social Welfare Act subdivision 4 (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*)[[59]](#footnote-59)
* Supporting social coping and integration of a person through the creation of the possibility to grant him or her the use of a dwelling together with supervision in the organisation of household and everyday life;
* Daytime service at least two hours a week;
* Service is provided either at home of the person or any other place suitable for the provision of the service. It the service is not provided at home, the requirements are that there must be at least one bedroom per person receiving the service, two persons receiving the service may live in one bedroom upon the request of the persons who receive the service;
* Service is provided in separate premises to persons with intellectual disabilities and persons with other mental disorders
* Sole proprietors, legal persons, local governments and the state can provide Service. [[60]](#footnote-60) The most common is the provision of services by the NGOs based on the contract with local governments or local governments themselves.
 | Service is not self-managed as the type and extent of the service is specified in the rehabilitation plan prepared by the professionals through the examination of the needs of person. Self-assessment part of the examination is rather minimal today. As of 2016 the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Sotsiaalministeerium*) aims to increase the self-assessment component of the examination for rehabilitation plan.[[61]](#footnote-61) User of the service has, however, right to choose the service provider. | As of 01.01.2015 total 649 persons received community living service. In previous years the numbers were as follows:2014: 585 persons2013: 525 persons2012: 519 persons.[[62]](#footnote-62) |
| **In-home:****Igapäeva toimetuleku teenus** (*everyday life support service*) | Yes | An adult with severe, profound or permanent mental disorder | * Service is regulated by the Social Welfare Act subdivision 2 (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*)[[63]](#footnote-63)
* Supporting psychosocial coping, the development of everyday life coping skills and working skills and counselling of the people close to and people living together with the person.
* Daytime service at least 4 hours a month;
* Service is provided either at home of the person or any other place suitable for the provision of the service;
* Service is provided by local government who can contract the service to physical or legal person (could be NGO or private company).
 | Service is not self-managed as the type and extent of the service is specified in the rehabilitation plan prepared by the professionals through the examination of the needs of person. Self-assessment part of the examination is rather minimal today. As of 2016 the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Sotsiaalministeerium*) aims to increase the self-assessment component of the examination for rehabilitation plan.[[64]](#footnote-64) User of the service has, however, right to choose the service provider. | As of 01.01.2015 total 2029 persons received everyday life support service[[65]](#footnote-65) either in their homes or outside (usually at day centres).In previous years the numbers were as follows:2014: 1825 persons2013: 1501 persons2012: 1502 persons.[[66]](#footnote-66) |
| **Päevakeskus** (*Day care centre*) | Yes | Adults with disabilities without specific limitations | * Daytime service in specific opening hours provided by the local governments;
* The scope of the service is not regulated by the law and thus depends on the decision of each local government;
* Typical day care centre provides support and counselling, some aspects of personal care, social and cultural activities;
* Some day care centres operate also as rehabilitation centres where rehabilitation services are provided;
* In smaller municipalities the day care centre for disabled people operates together with day care centre for other target groups such as retired people and children. Also everyday life support services can be provided at the day care centres.
* The day care centres are established vased on the Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*) § 16.[[67]](#footnote-67)
 | Local governments decide on the scope of the service and the involvement of disabled people in the decision-making regarding the service. | There is no data available about the number of day care centres for disabled people. |
| **Family support / Respite care:****Lapsehoiuteenus** *(Childcare service)* | Yes | Legal representative of a child with a severe or profound disability | The provisjon of the childcre service is regulated by the Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*). The rates of support are established by the regulation of the Government of Estonia. State-funded childcare service in the amount of 402€ per year.[[68]](#footnote-68) Childcare service means a service supporting the ability of the caregiver to cope or work during the provision of which the care, development and safety of a child is guaranteed by a provider of childcare service. Service is provided to a legal representative of a child with a severe or profound disability until the child is 18 years of age.[[69]](#footnote-69)The service is funded from state budget funds allocated to the local municipality.[[70]](#footnote-70) | Service user has the right to choose the service provider. Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*) regulates the requirements for the childcare and a child carer as a profession.[[71]](#footnote-71) | The number of families that received the state-funded childcare services for disabled children were as follows: 2014: 8572013: 6972012: 6532011: 587[[72]](#footnote-72) |
| **Hooldamine perekonnas (***Foster care**for children)* | Yes | Foster care is provided for all orphans and children left without parental care irrespective of whether they have or have not disability. | Foster care service is regulated Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*) § 251- 253.[[73]](#footnote-73)* Foster care is traditionally 24 hours care where the child lives with the foster family
* It is available all over country
* Orphans and a children left without parental care are eligible
* Typical service provider is either a sole proprietor or a legal person (NGO).
 | In decision regarding the placement of the child into foster care, the wishes of the child must be taken into consideration. Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*) **§** 251 states that if a child is subject to foster care the wishes of a child who is at least 10 years of age must be taken into account. The wishes of a child younger than 10 years of age must also be considered if the development level of the child so permits. Before granting consent, the child has the right to get acquainted with the person who wishes to become a caregiver, his or her family members and a home.[[74]](#footnote-74) However, there is no information on how in practice the wishes of a child are taken into account.  | There is no data about children with disabilities put into foster care. There is data about the total number of children in foster care. |
| **Informal support**(help provided by another person close to the user - family members, relatives and friends - without any official forms of support) | No |  |  |  |  |
| **Peer support/counselling** (provided by non-professionals with the counsellor and the client having equal status, and sharing experience and assistance in gaining independence and self-confidence) | No  |  |  |  |  |
| **Circles of support:****Tugirühmad** *(support groups)* | Yes | For various disabilities, mainly for children with disabilities or behavioural difficulties | Service is not regulated by the law. Services are provided on voluntary basis or with private funding by various NGOs (associations of people with disabilities). As an example, the support group for parents of children with disabibilities has been operated by Tallinn City’s Board of Disabled People.[[75]](#footnote-75) There is no coherent one-stop information about the type of the service, typical provider etc. and the information would need to be gathered from different projects. | No specific information available | No information available |
| **Crisis intervention and emergency services:****Kriisinõustamine** (*crisis counselling*) | Yes | All residents of specific municipality | * Daytime psychological crisis counselling service privatised by local governments
* There is no data whether the service is available in all local municipalities as it is the decision of each municipality to provide the service
* All residents are eligible for the service
* The service is aimed to provide psychological crisis counselling for people who need help in regaining the psychological balance and cope with everyday life. The service also may include counselling on additional services and support available in each specific case.
* Typical service providers are sole proprietors or NGOs.
* The law does not regulate the service specifically. The Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*) regulates the social councelling service, that may also include crisis councelling service.[[76]](#footnote-76)
 | The service is free of charge.  | No data available as it is the service provided by local governments on free of charge bases.  |
| **Befriending** (service provided by trained volunteers to help overcome isolation and enable full involvement in the community and social life) | No |  |  |  |  |

1. Estonia, Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*), **§ 1142 - § 1145,** RT I 1995, 21, 323. Available at: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/509072014019/consolide/current>.  **All hyperlinks were accessed in August and September 2014.** [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Each patient that is admitted to the institution has to have rehabilitation plan that is written for 5 years and the practice is that the plan is extended unlimited amuont of times. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Estonia, Ministry of Social Affairs, telephone conversation with Ms. Bärbel Vapper, chief specialist, Department of Social Care, Ministry of Social Affairs, 6 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Estonia, Social Welfare Act (*Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus*), **§ 1146 - § 1148,** RT I 1995, 21, 323. Available at: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/509072014019/consolide/current>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. For concrete numbers of state-financed places in each service providing institution see: Estonia, Social Insurance Board (*Sotsiaalkindlustusamet*) Special Care Service Providers as of 1 August 2014 (*Erihoolekandeteenuse osutajad 01082014*). Available at: <http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/public/erihoolekanne/Erihoolekandeteenuste_osutajad_01082014.pdf>. Size categorisation is very restrictive because for example for the community living service there are institutions with only 2 places and institutions with 88 places. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Estonia, Ministry of Social Affairs, telephone conversation with Ms. Bärbel Vapper, chief specialist, Department of Social Care, Ministry of Social Affairs, 6 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
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8. This is estimate, not a concrete statistical data as the service is provided in institutions that have between 2-150 people. For concrete numbers of state-financed places in each service providing institution see: Estonia, Social Insurance Board (*Sotsiaalkindlustusamet*) Special Care Service Providers as of 1 August 2014 (*Erihoolekandeteenuse osutajad 01082014*). Available at: <http://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/public/erihoolekanne/Erihoolekandeteenuste_osutajad_01082014.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
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14. Estonia, Ministry of Social Affairs (*Sotsiaalministeerium*), telephone conversation with a specialist from the Department of Social Care, Ministry of Social Affairs, 6 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. There are no separate psychiatric clinics in Estonia, the psychiatric health services are provided in psychiatric wards of large hospitals (in 10 hospitals all over the country). However, there is one exception, Wismar Hospital, that provies only psychiatric health services. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
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18. It is important to comment here that services are provided by Estonian hospitals that are run as foundations (sihtasutus). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
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20. Estonia, Basic Schools and Upper Secondary Schools Act (*Põhikooli ja gümnaasiumi seadus)*, § 51, RT I 2010, 41, 240. Available at: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/513012014002/consolide/current>. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Size of the class is regulated by the Basic School and Upper Secondary Schools Act (Põhikooli ja gümnaasiumi seadus) § 51. The size depends on the disability, but on average it is between 6 – 12 pupils in the class. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Nearly all schools for students with special needs have also boarding schools (*õpilaskodu*) where 24-hour support is provided. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Estonia, Ministry of Education and Science (*Haridus- ja Teadusministeerium*), telephone conversation with Mr. Raivo Trummal, head of Department for School Network, Ministry of Education and Science, 6 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Boarding shcools do not exist as a separate institutions, they are services that are provided next to the schools or schools for students with special needs. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
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26. The size of the living group of children with special needs is regulated by the law and cannot constitute more than 12 pupils. Estonia, Minister of Education (*Haridusminister*), Regulation of Working Rules of Boarding School (*Õpilaskodu töökorralduse alused*), Regulation No 79 adopted at 14.11.2002, [RTL 2002, 129, 1874](https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/218992). Available at: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/237884>. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
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