TOGETHER

towards an efficient and sustainable transition in social care

Measuring progress on the transition from institutional to community-based care

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Together towards efficient and sustainable transition in social care	
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When supporting people to move out of institutions and establish a good life of inclusion in the community, it is important to know where you start, where you need to go, and exactly where you are right now.

There are some questions that can help answer these issues. This tool is designed to illustrate the difference in a person's life that should be achieved through the transition from institutional to community-based care.

This tool is not exhaustive; it does not cover every possible topic. It is not intended to serve as scientific research. It is only a suggestion to help people understand the expected results of deinstitutionalisation and the kind of change it delivers for every person leaving institutions.

This document is based on concepts developed and presented by Inclusion Europe as part of the Together+ training-the-trainers and Doing DI platform.

Housing

- The person lives in an institution.
- The person lives in a small residential service provided by the same organisation as support services.
- The person lives in a flat or house owned or rented by themselves, family, or an organisation that is not a service provider.

Self-determination

- Institutional rules and staff decide most aspects of the person's life.
- Can make a choice from some options arranged by the service provider, without the possibility to explore other options.
- Can explore all kinds of options, making informed choices based on actual experiences and possibilities.

Relationships and Roles

- Only contact with people in the institution (residents, staff, volunteers).
- Regular contact with people outside the disability service, but mostly in group settings organised or facilitated by the service provider.
- Attends group activities organised by the service
- Participation in activities chosen and specific to the person, with or without the support from the service provider.
- Plays a role in other peoples' lives.
- Has people to see, places to be, and things to do.

provider, spends time in “activities” and “therapies”.

Public Services

- Most things are done by or organised by the institution (schooling in the institution, medical care in the institution, swimming pool in the institution…).
- The service provider replaces inaccessible services (instead of advocating for them to make them accessible).
- The service provider supports the person using public services while advocating for them to become accessible.
- Uses public services available in the area (accompanied by support when needed).