# DIFFERENT WAYS OF SOCIAL SERVICES - CASE STUDIES OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION IN BALATONLELLE (HUNGARY) AND BLED (SLOVENIA)

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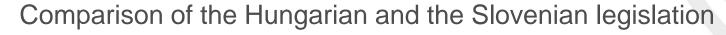
Methods and approaches

INTRODUCTION

# Mixed methods: jurisprudential and empirical

- The analysis is based on an empirical examination:
  - Semi-structured interviews with local leaders (mayors – István Kenéz, László Káldi, Janez Fajfar – and municipal clerks and directors – Tamás Kovács, Matjaž Berčon)
  - Analysis of the budgets and the professional documents
- Jurisrudential methods:
  - Analysis of the central and local regulations
- Comparative element





## GOOD PRACTICES IN DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS



## Different municipal structures

Characterisation	Hungary	Slovenia
1. Municipal model	Continental m (based on the general powers of the mun	
2. Municipalities and central government	Centralised municip (the municipalities are responsible for th services are organised and provided prim or by the agencies of the ce	e basic services, the specialised arily by the central government
3. Municipal structures	Two tier system: 1st tier communities (község), towns (város), district HQ towns (járásszékhely város), county towns (megyei jogú város) and the capital and its districts (főváros és kerületei) (more than 3155); 2nd tier: counties (19).  1st tier system is very fragmented (average population of about 3 100 people).	One tier system: municipalties (občina) and city municipalities

# Social care in Hungary and Slovenia

#### Hungary

- Provider of the basic services (for every municipalities: home care, meals, family and children support, providing accession to other basic and specialised services).
- Other basic services are mandatory to different municipalities (municipalities with more than 3000 inhabitants: general day care, municipalities with more than 10 000 inhabitants: general and specialised day care, municipalities with more than 30 000 inhabitants: elderly care centre, night shelter, temporary accommodation of homeless people)

#### **Slovenia**

 Provider of basic services (primarily home care, day care, meals, family and children support)





# THE GOOD PRACTICE IN BAATONLELLE



#### Situation of Balatonlelle

- Surrounding of a small town: 1 small town (ca. 5000 inhabitants) and 7 villages (ca. 3500 inhabitants)
- Tradition of inter-municipal cooperation (social care: since 2005, than 14 municipalities, now: 7 municipalities)
- Inter-municipal assoiation:
  - One member one vote
  - Common financing
  - Common framework:
    - Social care
    - Controlling



## Social care in Balatonlelle micro-region (1)

- Joint provider: Balatonlellei Közös Család- és Gyermekjóléti Szolgálat és Belsőellenőrzési Társulás
- Services:
  - Social home care
  - Social meal
  - Social day care
  - Child welfare basic services
- Model of provision:
  - Centrally organised services (for example: day care)
  - Locally organised services and cooperations within the inter-municipal associations



### Social care in Balatonlelle micro-region (2)

- Grassroot system
- The local identity and the local service provision is guaranteed by this solution
- Local decisions
- Provision organised by a larger entity:
  - Economy of scale
  - Better professional background





# THE GOOD PRACTICE IN BLED



#### Situation of Bled

- A merged municipality: center is a small town: 1 small town (ca. 5000 inhabitants) which was merged with 3 villages (ca. 3000 inhabitants)
- Merged municipality (reduction of the territory in 2006)
- Bled-centered administration



## Social care in Bled (1)

- Provider: Municipality of Bled
- Basic services provided by the municipal provider
- Model of provision:
  - Centrally organised services → Bled social care center
  - Mobile social home care service for the villages



## Social care in Bled (2)

- Grassroot system
- The local identity is strenghtened by the mobile social home care system
- Provision organised by a larger entity:
  - Good availability of the services in Bled
  - Economy of scale
  - Better professional background



A multi-dimensional analysis

CONCLUSIONS

## Different systems – different good practices

- Different municipal model similar microregions
- In Blataonlelle: an inter-municipal model which is based on the cooperation between small municipalities and the town
- In Bled: a merged municipality, where the availablity of the citizens living in small communities is provided

