Mapping Paper

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

**Country: Croatia**

**2014 and 2015**

**FRANET contractor:** **Croatian Law Centre B.a.B.e. (Be active. Be emancipated.)**

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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**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF SERVICE** | **SIZE** | **AGE GROUP** | **TYPE OF IMPAIRMENT** | **LEVEL OF SUPPORT PROVIDED** | **TYPICAL PROVIDER** | **TYPICAL FUNDER** | **LENGTH OF ADMISSION** | **AGE OF INSTITUTION/ SERVICE** |
| Educational centre/boarding school providing residential care for pupils away from their hometowns (*Centar za odgoj i obrazovanje*)[[1]](#footnote-1) | Over 100 places | Children and adults (0-60/65)(some also older over 60/65) | Some sensory, intellectual or physical disability, mostly mixed (various and multiple impairments) | Typically 24 h (or variable depending on individual support needs of users, with possibility of less than 10 hours per week or temporary care in the community)[[2]](#footnote-2) | National  | National government  | Mixed lengths of admission (mostly over 2 years, until they complete their education. Some up to 10 years)  | Mostly over 50 years (some 10-50) |
| Residential rehabilitation (and occupational therapy) centre (*Centar za rehabilitaciju (i radnu terapiju))[[3]](#footnote-3)* | Mostly 30-100 places, some over 100 | Children and adults (0-60)(some also have older people over 60/65) | Mostly intellectual disability, some mixed | Typically 24 h support (or combined with less than 10 h per week depending on individual users’ needs (daytime)[[4]](#footnote-4)  | Mixed (national, some national and local or municipal authority or a natural person) | National government | Mixed lengths of admission(mostly over 2 years) | Mostly over 50 years (some 10-50) |
| Residential state and non- state homes for psychologically ill adult persons (*Državni i nedržavni domovi za psihički bolesne odrasle osobe*)[[5]](#footnote-5) | Mostly over 100 places, a few 30 - 100 | Mostly adult, a few adult and older people | Mostly mental health problems, some mixed with intellectual or other impairments | Typically 24 h support (some variable after the introduction of alternative support services) | Mixed government and private  | National government and mixed government and private  | Mixed lengths of admission, (mostly over 2 years) | Mostly over 50 (some 10-50, a few 5-10, or less than 5 years) |
| Residential family home(*Obiteljski dom*)[[6]](#footnote-6) | 6-1011-30 places (5-20 placesstipulated by act) | Mostly adult, a few adult and older people | Mostly mental health problems, some mixed impairments with older people | 24 h support | Private (natural persons) | Mixed government and private, or private | Mixed lengths of admission(mostly over 2 years) | 5 - 10 years |
| Foster family, residential care(*Udomiteljska obitelj*)[[7]](#footnote-7) | 1-5 places(for children 1-3,for adults 1-4 - stipulated by act) | Children and adults | mixed | 24 h support | Private (services are provided by natural persons/families and supervised by social care centres) | National government (families are remunerated by social care centres from the budget of the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth. In addition, they are paid “compensation for accommodation services and other costs of users” by social care centres from the budget of the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth) | Mixed lengths of admission(mostly over 2 years) | Over 100 years(the foster families programme began in 1902) |
| Specialised psychiatric hospital with wards providing longer-term residential care(*Specijalna psihijatrijska bolnica*)[[8]](#footnote-8) | N/A  | Adults, older people + hospital for children  | Mental health problems | 24 h support | Local authority /municipality/county | Mixed government and private | N/A | Mostly over 50, some 10-50 years or 5 to 10 years |
| Daytime rehabilitation centre (*Dnevni centar za rehabilitaciju*)[[9]](#footnote-9)  | Various: 6-10,11-30,30-100 places | adults, children | Mixed (multiple, intellectual and mental health problems, physical disability) | Only daytime or 24 h during the week days (no support provided at weekends) | Mixed (private, civil society organisations, independent (religious organisations, local authority, natural persons)) | Mixed (national government and local authority, national government and donations, private) | Mixed lengths of admission(mostly over 2 years) | 10-50 years, some 5 to 10 years |
| Residential nursing home (home for the elderly and infirm) (*Dom za starije i nemoćne osobe*)[[10]](#footnote-10) | Mostly over 100 places, some 30-100 places  | Mostly older people, some adults  | Mostly older people, some mixed older and physical or sensory disability | 24-hour support provided | Mixed (mostly local authority, some national and local authority, some religious organisations (church) or private or national and local authority or natural persons) | Most mixed government and private, some mixed government and local authority, or all private or all national government or all local authority/municipality/county | Mixed lengths of admission(mostly over 2 years) | Mostly 10 - 50 years, a few less than 5, 5-10 or over 50 years |
| Sheltered housing providing residential care(*Organizirano stanovanje*)[[11]](#footnote-11) | Mostly from 1-5 | Mostly adults 18-60 | Intellectual disabilities, mental health problems  | 24-hour support provided (depending on individual users’ support needs:, for some users only daytime support or variable) | Mixed (national authority, civil society organisations)  | Mixed government and private | Mixed lengths of admission(mostly over 2 years) | Less than 5 years, some 5-10 years, 10-50 years and some over 50 years |
| Specialised hospital- special hospital for chronic illnesses in children providing residential care(*Specijalna bolnica za kronične bolesti dječje dobi*)[[12]](#footnote-12) | Over 100 | Children aged 0-18, adults | Mixed (mostly combined physical and intellectual) | 24 h support | National | National government | N/A | Over 50 years |
| Centre for autism (Centar za autizam) - boarding school for children with autism and residential care for adults with autism[[13]](#footnote-13) | 30-100 places | Boarding programme for children till the age of 21, residential programme for adults | Mental health problems (autism) and a smaller number of persons with intellectual disability | Typically 24 h (or variable depending on individual support needs of users, with possibility of less than 10 hours per week and sheltered housing)  | Local authority | National government | N/A | 10-50 years |

**Table 2: data sources**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TITLE/ REFERENCE** | **ORGANISATION COLLECTING DATA** | **YEAR OF DATA COLLECTION** | **PERIOD COVERED BY THE DATA** | **METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION** | **GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** | **SERVICE SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** |
| Statistical reports. Monthly and annual reports on users and benefits in the social care system in the Republic of Croatia*(Statistička izvješća. Mjesečna i godišnja izvješća o korisnicima i pomoćima u socijalnoj skrbi u Republici Hrvatskoj)[[14]](#footnote-14)* | Ministry of Social Policy and Youthgovernment ministry  | 2013 | Situation as on 31 December 2012 | Full list of state and non-state residential and day time services accessible on the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth website. Information on particular service types is presented in:**Annual statistical report on homes and users of social care in 2012** (*Godišnje statističko izvješće o domovima i korisnicima socijalne skrbi u 2012.*) and **Annual statistical report on other legal entities performing social care activities without founding an institution and other users of social care in the Republic of Croatia in 2012** (*Godišnje statističko izvješće o drugim pravnim osobama koje obavljaju djelatnost socijalne skrbi bez osnivanja doma i korisnicima socijalne skrbi u Republici Hrvatskoj u 2012. godini*)[[15]](#footnote-15) Sources of data: data from institutions included in the census. | national | Services for people with mental health problems, services for people with intellectual disabilities, services for older people, services for children, large residential homes, services provided by CSOs and natural persons |
| Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia 2013, (*Statistički ljetopis Republike Hrvatske 2013.)*[www.dzs.hr/Hrv\_Eng/ljetopis/2013/sljh2013.pdf](http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2013/sljh2013.pdf), p. 544[[16]](#footnote-16) | The Croatian Bureau of Statistics national statistical office | 2013 | Situation as on 31 December 2012 | Croatian Bureau of Statistics data summarising the types of social care homes, number of beneficiaries and employees. The quoted source of data presented in this source is the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth. | national | Services for people with mental health problems, services for people with intellectual disabilities, services for older people, services for children, large residential homes |

NOTES:

The Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih*) gathers and processes data on institutions, including, among other categories, institutions for children and persons with disabilities and older persons. The ministry collects data from social care centres which issue decisions on placing persons in institutions. The statistical data provided by the Ministry supports the system of providing care. They primarily focus on the number of users in particular institutional types and the number of requests for placement. The official data gathered and presented in this way does not contain all the data requested by this service request, but contains a large amount of other information such as: data on the number of users segregated by the prevailing impairment, gender, age and personal mobility. Apart from that, the data include types of services offered by the institutions, reasons for leaving the institutions, data on reasons for placement, the legal capacity of users and the number of users who had preferential placement based on Croatian war veterans’ status. The information on typical providers and funders of services for most types of services/institutions, as well as information on the size of certain service types, can be surmised from legal provisions. There are no available data on the age of the institutions.

In order to obtain information that is not available in the official statistics, we directly contacted the institutions and service providers after having obtained permission from the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth and the Ministry of Health to do so. The Ministry of Social Policy and Youth provided us with the contact details of all social care institutions, both state and non-state. Below is the number of institutions per different type of service/institution that were sent a questionnaire and the number of institutions which completed it.

The data presented in the report is the result of the processing of data obtained in this way. Some questionnaires were also checked against the information provided by service providers/institutions on their websites.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of institution/service | Number of institutions contacted | Number of completed questionnaires |
| Educational centre | 15 | 4 |
| Rehabilitation centre | 18 | 7 |
| State and non-state homes for psychologically ill adults | 27 | 18 |
| Family home | 12 | 5 |
| Foster family | / | / |
| Psychiatric hospital | 8 | 2 |
| Daytime rehabilitation centre | 10 | 4 |
| Association | 19 | 12 |
| Nursing home | 135 | 45 |
| Specialised hospital- special hospital for chronic illnesses in children | 1 | 0 |

The types of institutional care presented in this report do not correspond entirely to the types of social care institutions as categorised by the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth.[[17]](#footnote-17)

The official statistics use a category “*Homes for children and adults with physical and mental disabilities”* which includes several different institutional types: (a) **centres for rehabilitation (and work therapy),** which are residential homes for adults with disabilities,; (b) **daycare centres and family homes.** This category from the official statistics has therefore been separated into 3 different types of institutions for the purposes of this report. The official statistics category “*Other legal entities performing social care activities for children and adults with physical and mental disabilities”* also includes several different institution types which have been separated for the purposes of this report into **educational centres** (boarding schools for children), **special hospitals and DPOs which are providers of daycare or sheltered housing.**

The table below shows *Social welfare homes, beneficiaries and persons in employment 2012* with types of homes from the Statistical Yearbook 2013, (*Statistički ljetopis Republike Hrvatske 2013)*[[18]](#footnote-18) by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. This table presents types of institutional care from the official statistics with institutions for children and persons with disabilities and older persons highlighted. Grey shading indicates the main division/distinction the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth makes between state and non-state social welfare homes. Particular types of services can be both state or non-state (Note. That is why we for example have state homes for the elderly and infirm and non-state homes for elderly and infirm as well as state homes for mentally ill adults and non-state homes for mentally ill adults). Of the total of 231 home/institution of all types, 73 are state homes, and 158 non-state homes.

Grey shading: main division of institutions by the Ministry of social policy and youth

Types of institutions for children, adult persons with disabilities and older persons (i.e. categories of interest for this report)

No shading: homes for categories of users other than children, adult persons with disabilities and older persons - children without adequate family care, with behavior disorders, victims of violence and persons with addiction issues

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Types of homes | Number of homes | Number of users |
| State and non-state social welfare homes (*državni i nedržavni domovi socijalne skrbi*): | 231 | 27,427 |
| State social welfare homes (*državni domovi socijalne skrbi*): | 73 | 9,687 |
| Homes for children without adequate family care(*Domovi za djecu bez odgovarajuće roditeljske skrbi*) | 14 | 827 |
| Homes for children and youth with behavioural disorders(*Domovi za djecu i mladež s poremećajima u ponašanju*) | 11 | 993 |
| Homes for children and adults with physical and mental disabilities(*Domovi za tjelesno ili mentalno oštećenu djecu i odrasle osobe*) | 28 | 4,692 |
| Homes for the elderly and infirm (*Domovi za starije i nemoćne osobe*) | 2 | 167 |
| Homes for mentally ill adults (*Domovi za psihički bolesne odrasle osobe*) | 18 | 3,008 |
| Non-state social welfare homes (*Nedržavni domovi socijalne skrbi*): | 158 | 17,740 |
| Homes for children without adequate family care (*Domovi za djecu bez odgovarajuće roditeljske skrbi*) | 3 | 208 |
| Homes for children and adults with physical and mental disabilities(*Domovi za tjelesno ili mentalno oštećenu djecu i odrasle osobe*) | 13 | 1,459 |
| Homes for the elderly and infirm (*Domovi za starije i nemoćne osobe*) | 129 | 15,124 |
| Homes for mentally ill adults (*Domovi za psihički bolesne odrasle osobe*) | 9 | 849 |
| Homes for persons addicted to alcohol, drugs and other narcotic substances (*Domovi za ovisnike o alkoholu, drogama i drugim opojnim sredstvima*) | 1 | 67 |
| Homes for children and adults – victims of family abuse(*Domovi za djecu i odrasle osobe – žrtve obiteljskog nasilja*) | 3 | 33 |

The main statistics collected by the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth do not involve types of care called **foster families** since they are not considered an institutional care setting. Foster families are established pursuant to the Foster Care Act (*Zakon o udomiteljstvu*)[[19]](#footnote-19) and are managed by social care centres. The first foster families were established in 1902. Until 2007 foster care was regulated by the Social Care Act. Since 2007 the Foster Care Act has been in force.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Foster families - status 31 December 2013[[20]](#footnote-20) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Foster care 31 December 2013 | Capacity/Number of people that can be accommodated | Number of users | Number of foster carers | Family related  | Non-family related |
| 1. | Children with developmental difficulties | 312 | 251 | 157 | 14 | 143 |
| 2. | Adult persons with disability[[21]](#footnote-21) | 454 | 427 | 303 | 143 | 160 |
| 3.  | Adult mentally ill persons | 939 | 863 | 293 | 39 | 254 |
|   | TOTAL | 1,705 | 1,541 | 753 | 196 | 557 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Register of foster carers held by the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Registar udomitelja Ministarstva socijalne politike i mladih*)The information available on foster families is presented in the table above. Combining this information and the provisions of the Foster Care Act, all the information required for filling in the information on this type of service could be given, so there was no need to contact individual foster carers.Foster families who want to accommodate more than 3 children with disabilities or more than 4 adults with disabilities must establish a type of residential service called family home as stipulated by the Social Welfare Act (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi*), Art. 175-177.[[22]](#footnote-22) Family home is defined by law as provision of social services in a form of a professional activity. There is also an issue with referencing the official statistics. The data is accessible on the Ministry’s website. However, information on particular types of service cannot be accessed directly, since the last point of access is the link with annual reports. On that link the data regarding institutions is presented in Excel tables which have to be downloaded and only then the data can be accessed.Below is the list with the name of each Excel sheet report and the number of sheet where information on particular service type can be found: **Annual statistical report on homes and users of social care in 2012** (Godišnje statističko izvješće o domovima i korisnicima socijalne skrbi u 2012.), [[23]](#footnote-23)Excel sheet, sheet 1.3 State homes for children and adults with physical and mental disabilities, sheet 1.4 State homes for the elderly and infirm, sheet 1.5 State homes for mentally ill adults, sheet 2.2 Non-state homes for children and adults with physical and mental disabilities, sheet 2.3 Non-state county homes for the elderly and infirm, sheet 2.4. Other homes for the elderly and infirm, sheet 2.5 Non-state homes for mentally ill adults,**Annual statistical report on other legal entities performing social care activities without founding an institution and other users of social care in the Republic of Croatia in 2012** (Godišnje statističko izvješće o drugim pravnim osobama koje obavljaju djelatnost socijalne skrbi bez osnivanja doma i korisnicima socijalne skrbi u Republici Hrvatskoj u 2012. godini)[[24]](#footnote-24) sheet 1.2 Other legal entities performing social care activities for children and adults with physical and mental disabilities: **educational centres** (boarding schools for children), **special hospitals, providers of sheltered housing and DPOs which are providers of daycare or sheltered housing.** sheet 1.3 Other legal entities performing social care activities for the elderly and infirm: providers are religious institutions (church, monasteries).sheet 1.4 Other legal entities performing social care activities for mentally ill adults (Psychiatric hospitals and association for sheltered housing)Specialised psychiatric hospitals have wards for so-called extended treatment (*odjeli za produženo liječenje*) where persons with mental health problems are transferred after medical treatment has been completed and when they have nowhere else to go. However, even for the institutions that filled in the questionnaires regarding the question of size, they provided data on the number of beds available and not on those that are available for longer term care. Conclusive information was also not provided of for how long this care is provided. Therefore it is not possible to obtain this information at present.  |

With respect tothe **type of impairment/disability**, some institutions recognised persons with multiple impairments (2 or more impairments) as a separate category.

Concerning **age**, in Croatian legislation and consequently in setting up institutions and other care programmes, children with disabilities (developmental difficulties) are considered children until the age 21 and not 18 as other children. The category of older people in Croatian legislation, and consequently in statistical reports, refers to people aged over 65.

**Length of admission** is hard to establish from the statistics because they give annual data on users that left the institution in a given year and the length of stay of only those users but not all. For example, out of 389 persons who left state institutions for mentally ill adults in 2012, 270 died, 69 were transferred to another institution, 32 returned to their family, and for the rest of users, the reason for leaving is not specified. Most of them stayed in the institution over 36 months. In addition, the categories are up to 12 months, from 12 to 36 months, over 36 months.

When it comes to **the length of admission**, the category “over two years” actually means permanent stay, as one organisation described: service is discontinued only if a user chooses to do so, his/her health condition changes (and requires a different type/level of care and is therefore transferred to some other institution) or chooses to leave.

In the Croatian context, the length of admission is perhaps best illustrated by the title of the Human Rights Watch report *Once you enter, you never leave*, a report on the Deinstitutionalisation of Persons with Intellectual or Mental Disabilities in Croatia, September 2010.[[25]](#footnote-25)

Due to the lack of community support services, younger persons (under 60 or even much younger) with physical but also with sensory impairments are placed mostly in nursing homes with older people since there are no specialised institutions for adults with that kind of impairment as is the case with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. Their placement is not regulated and there are no standards of care which would take into account the differences in needs of younger persons compared to older persons for which such institutions have been designed.[[26]](#footnote-26)

Of course, the aim is to support persons with disabilities in the community, but when looking at the numbers presented for the nursing home category, we should bear in mind that there is a certain number of younger persons with disabilities that are not segregated in those data.

Following the government “Plan on the deinstitutionalisation and transformation of social care homes and homes established by other legal entities carrying out social care activities in the Republic of Croatia for the period between 2011 and 2018” (*Plan deinstitucionalizacije i transformacije domova socijalne skrbi i drugih pravnih osoba koje obavljaju djelatnost socijalne skrbi u Republici Hrvatskoj za razdoblje od 2011. do 2018. godine*)[[27]](#footnote-27) some institutions have already to a certain extent transformed the services they provide from long-term residential facilities to include services provided in the community for a certain number of users (For this reason the level of support given in Table 1 includes 24 hours support and less hours of support): sheltered housing, daytime support, early intervention and individual treatment plans, assistance and care at home.

**Specialised hospital- special hospital for chronic illnesses in children providing residential care (*Specijalna bolnica za kronične bolesti dječje dobi*)**[[28]](#footnote-28)- There is only one institution of this type. Children with severe disabilities who need a high level of medical care are placed in this institution which is actually a hospital in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. The institution is a bit of an anomaly since it combines the functions of a home for children without adequate parental care and, at the same time, attempts to meet their rehabilitational and educational needs (although almost all children are found to be uneducationable due to the severity of their disability). All this happens in a hospital setting, while the institution itself writes on its website that treatment does not lead to improvement of the condition but that it actually consists of providing long-term medical care along with other kinds of support and care typically found in social care homes. Another anomaly is that, although the name of the hospital is Children’s hospital, those who have been placed there as children, remain in the “hospital” after they turn 18. This institution was not included in the available official statistics and they did not respond to the information request. Therefore, the source of the data presented is their website.

**Centre for autism (Centar za autizam)** is yet another sole institution of its kind in Croatia. It specializes in education of children with autism and it is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports. In that respect, it resembles the category of educational centres (centar za odgoj i obrazovanje), since it functions as a boarding school for children with autism (till the age of 21). However, although it is formally an educational institution, it also provides residential care for 60 adults with autism and 3 persons with intellectual disabilities, as well as sheltered housing for some adults with autism. [[29]](#footnote-29)

# 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*  |
| **Direct payments / personal budgets/individual****Novčana naknada**  | No | - | - | - | - |
| **Personal assistance****Usluga osobnog asistenta** | Yes/No | In the Social Welfare Act, personal assistance is not listed under the community-based social services[[30]](#footnote-30); personal assistant can be ensured only through NGO project activities, therefore, the right to a personal assistant is not regulated by law. Personal assistant, through NGO projects, can be assigned to both adults and children with disabilities | This service is provided via three-year programmes and projects in cooperation with civil society organizations and, most recently, ESF's call for proposals. The service is available in different parts of Croatia. It is impossible to give a systematic response to other sub questions, since the implementation of these social services depends solelyon membership in various NGOs and there is no systematically collected data.[[31]](#footnote-31) | It is impossible to give a systematic response to other subquestions, since the implementation of these social services depends solely on membership in various NGOs and there is no systematically collected data.[[32]](#footnote-32) | Personal assistance service is currently being used by 631 persons with disabilities *(attachment 2).[[33]](#footnote-33)* |
| **Residential** **Usluga organiziranog smještaja** | Yes | The community-based organized housing programme with support[[34]](#footnote-34) is intended primarily for adults with disabilities (persons with physical, intellectual, sensory and/or mental disability) and to a lesser extentfor children with developmental disabilities.Developmental disabilities referrs to slowed and / or hindered development in terms of achieving the age expected level of functionality (developmental delay).[[35]](#footnote-35) | The types of this service are: organized housing with comprehensive support, organized housing with daily intensive support, organized housing with daily short-term support and organized housing with occasional support.The difference is in the level of support to beneficiaries, or, to what extent help is provided (intense support on daily basis, support on daily basis for shorter period of time, occasional support...). Law does not define the eligibility criteria to access this service. Organized housing service is available in different partsofCroatia and is mainly concentrated around cities and towns. Providers are national government, local government, NGOs, private providers. | In cooperation with users who will be included in a community-based organized housing programme after deinstitutionalization, personally directed plans are made, and persons with disabilities participate in their adoption by expressing their wishes, attitudes and preferences.[[36]](#footnote-36) | At the end of 2014, 827 users were included in the community-based organized housing programme with support, in 230 housing communities.[[37]](#footnote-37) |
| **In-home (home help, home care service)****Usluga pomoći u kući** | Yes | In accordance with the Social Welfare Act[[38]](#footnote-38), home care service is granted to a person who due to physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disability or permanent change in health is in dire need of assistance from another person, or to an elderly person that needs that kind of assistance.  | The home care service is provided by a home care centre, social welfare home, community-based service centre and other service providers.[[39]](#footnote-39)Refers to household chores, meals organisation, personal hygiene; depending on the needs of the beneficiaries.This service is available in different parts of Croatia and is funded from the state budget and through contracting with civil society organizations and other service providers. | The users decide with which daily/life activities and to what extent they require assistance. This service is characterized by a high level of flexibility depending on the users' individual needs and wishes. | According to the monthly statistical report for December 2014[[40]](#footnote-40), the home care service has been used by 3,597 persons. |
| **Day care centers****Usluga boravka** | Yes | According to the new Social Welfare Act, community-based service centres are listed among social welfare institutions and they, among other providers, ensure daycare, which is one of the services that the daycare center provides, and is defined in Article 86 of the Social Welfare Act. The law does not explicit type of beneficiaries eligible for this social service. | At this time, only one social welfare institution bearsthe community-based service centre status. The law does not explicit type of beneficiaries eligible for this social service, daycare can be a full day or half day, one day a week, more days of the week or during all working days of the week.Daycare includes food services, personal hygiene, health care, education, care, work activities, psychosocial rehabilitation , leisure time , organized transport.[[41]](#footnote-41)The service is available in all regions, providers of this service are social welfare homes, the center for the provision of community services, other service providers from Article 169. of the Social Welfare Act. | In this this community based service persons with disabilities participate by expressing their wishes, attitudes and preferences.[[42]](#footnote-42) | According to the MSPY monthly statistical report for December 2014, 2,380 \_\_ beneficiaries were using daycare social service.[[43]](#footnote-43) |
| **Family support / Respite care****Rana intervencija** | Partial/there is no official support to carers in their caring role that allows them to have a break, but there is social service that provides professional and advisory assistance to parents (early intervention). | Early intervention is a social service that includes technical assistance to children with a determined developmental risks or developmental disabilities and professional and advisory assistance to their parents, including other family members and foster parents for children with a determined developmental risks or developmental disabilities.[[44]](#footnote-44). | Early intervention is provided for child with developmental risks or developmental difficulties, usually by the age of 3, no longer than age of 7; service is provided by social welfare centres, center for the provision of services in the community and other service providers under Article 169 of the Social Welfare Act; is provided up to 5 hours a week and can be provided in childs’ home. | Besides the possibility of beneficiaries impact on social services specified in the Ordinance on quality standards for social services[[45]](#footnote-45)additional possibility to influence the way that social service is provided is not mentioned. | - |
| **Foster care** | Yes/No | Foster care, according to the Social Welfare Act, is not defined as a community based social service.[[46]](#footnote-46). There is a separate Act that regulates foster care, Foster Care Act.[[47]](#footnote-47). | The accommodation of children and adults with disabilities in foster families is funded from the state budget, is available on the entire Croatian territory, can be traditional foster care, specialized foster care, urgent foster care and occasional foster care.[[48]](#footnote-48)Beneficiaries of this service are children, young adults until the end of regular education, adult who is eligible for foster care outside the family (adults and older person with disabilities).[[49]](#footnote-49) | Beneficiaries have right, in accordance with their age and ability, to be prepared for placement in foster care and to participate in decisions that affect his/her life.[[50]](#footnote-50) | In 2013: accommodation in foster families: 1,747.[[51]](#footnote-51) |
| **Informal support** | A part of the informal support takes place through cooperation with civil society organizations and various parents' associations.  |
| **Peer support/counselling** | Within the social welfare home transformation and deinstitutionalization process, good cooperation has been achieved with volunteer centres. Legally, this type of social service is not specified.  |
| **Circles of support** | N/A |
| **Crisis intervention and emergency services** | Yes | In accordance with the Social Welfare Act[[52]](#footnote-52), the counselling and family support service (the intensive support service to a family in crisis) is an advisory-therapeutic and social-educational service provided to families in crises with the aim of overcoming life's difficulties. Additionally, there is the temporary housing service for crises situations.  | These services are available in different parts of Croatia and are funded to a significant extent from the state budget. They are intended for children and adults with disabilities and their family members, and are provided by social welfare homes and social welfare centre professionals.  | Besides the possibility of beneficiaries impact on social services specified in the Ordinance on quality standards for social services[[53]](#footnote-53)additional possibility to influence the way that social service is provided is not mentioned.. | According to the data in the monthly statistical report for December 2014, the counselling service has been used by 69,740 persons, while the temporary housing service has been used by 1,046 persons.  |
| **Befriending**  | N/A This social service is not present in the legislation or Croatian legal practice. |

**Attachment 1: Data on the total funds spent in 2014 on services funded through social contracting for children with developmental disabilities, young adults and adults with disabilities**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Social service** | **Beneficiaries** | **Average beneficiaries number in 2014** | **Fund amount in 2014**  |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| 1 | Psychosocial support within social service provider | children with developmental disabilities, young adults and adults with disabilities  | 269 | 1.494.357,42kn / 196.625,98 euros |
| Psychosocial support within family | 498.533,82kn / 65.596,56 euros |
| Early intervention | 12 | 288.592,99kn / 37.972,761 euros |
| Integration | 6 | 1.733,82kn / 228,13 euros |
| *(Faculty of education and Rehabilitation Sciences)* | 0 | 399.996,00kn / 52.631,05 euros |
| 2 | Day care | children with developmental disabilities, young adults and adults with disabilities - physical, intelectual or sensoric impairment  | 629 | 17.051.307,77kn / 2.243.593,13 euros |
| 3 | Residental | children with developmental disabilities and adults with disabilities – intelectual impairment | 364 | 22.778.755,20kn / 2.997.204,63 euros |
| adults with disabilities – mental impairment | 46 | 2.017.200,00kn / 265.421,05 euros |
| 4 | Foster care | children with developmental disabilities, and adults with disabilities - physical, intelectual or sensoric impairment and/or mental impairment | 49 | 1.720.486,51kn / 226.379,80 euros |
| adults with disabilities – mental impairment | 240 | 8.446.657,13kn / 1.111.402,25 euros |
| **Total** | 1615 | 54.697.620,66kn / 7.197.055,35 euros |

**Attachment 2: Beneficiary number for Personal assistance service in period from 2006 till 2015**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of beneficiaries** | **Fund amount** |
| 2006 | 78 | 3.202.165,48kn / 421.337,56 euros |
| 2007 | 176 | 8.692.183,87kn / 1.143.708,40 euros |
| 2008 | 338 | 14.999.984,78kn / 1.973.682,21 euros |
| 2009 | 338 | 17.564.787,23kn / 2.311.156,21 euros |
| 2010 | 554 | 20.707.384,00kn / 2.724.655,789 euros |
| 2011 | 550 | 25.310.854,21kn / 3.330.375,55 euros |
| 2012 | 631 | 28.001.163,61kn / 3.684.363,63 euros |
| 2013 | 631 | 31.698.189,29kn / 4.170.814,38 euros |
| 2014 | 631 | 31.746.748,00kn / 4.177.203,68 euros |
| 2015 | 631 | 31.793.937,00kn / 4.183.412,76 euros |

1. Written responses to request for information sent to institutions in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014, and Croatia, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih*), Godišnje izvješće 2012 (*Annual Report for 2012*), available at:[www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](file://Server/Folder_redirection/branka/My%20Documents/Downloads/www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). All hyperlinks were accessed on 26 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Some institutions have already to a certain extent transformed the services they provide. The change has been from long-term residential facilities to inclusion services provided in the community for a certain number of users. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Please see the accompanying document clarifying this: some institutions provide both residential care for some users and daytime care for others. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Written responses to request for information sent in preparation of this report received in the period from 15 to 31 July 2014 and [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Institution’s website: [www.bolnica-bistra.hr/o-bolnici](http://www.bolnica-bistra.hr/o-bolnici) . [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Institution’s website: [www.autizam.hr/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=131&lang=hr](http://www.autizam.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=131&lang=hr) Last accessed on 27 August 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih*) Statistical Reports (*Statistička izvješća*), available at: [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012).

 All hyperlinks were accessed on 6 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Listed on [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Croatian Bureau of Statistics (*Državni zavod za statistiku Republike Hrvatske*) (2013), *Statistical Yearbook 2013*, Zagreb, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, p. 544, available at: [www.dzs.hr/Hrv\_Eng/ljetopis/2013/sljh2013.pdf](http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2013/sljh2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih*) Statistical Reports (*Statistička izvješća*), available at:

[www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Cignjasr%5CDesktop%5Cwww.mspm.hr%5Cdjelokrug_aktivnosti%5Csocijalna_skrb%5Cstatisticka_izvjesca%5Cgodisnje_izvjesce_2012). Unless marked otherwise, all hyperlinks were accessed on 6 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Croatian Bureau of Statistics (*Državni zavod za statistiku Republike Hrvatske*) (2013), *Statistical Yearbook 2013*, Zagreb, Croatian Bureau of Statistics,pp. 541 – 545, available at: [www.dzs.hr/Hrv\_Eng/ljetopis/2013/sljh2013.pdf](http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2013/sljh2013.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Croatia, Foster Care Act (*Zakon o udomiteljstvu*) (2011) Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. 99/11 and 78/12, available at: <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_08_90_1921.html> and <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_07_78_1840.html> . [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. The table was sent by the Ministry of Social Policy of Youth by mail on 7 July 2014. The table is not publicly available but can be provided upon request. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. This is the statistics of the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth and the way they present the data: one category is all disabilities and the other category is “mentally ill”. Presumably this is done because of the service administering reasons: the number of persons with psychosocial disabilities in institutions is bigger than the number of all other persons with disabilities together so there is a special section in the Ministry in charge of those institutions. Hence, a special category. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Croatia, Social Welfare Act (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi*) (2013) Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) No. 157/13, available at: [www.narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013\_12\_157\_3289.html](http://www.narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_12_157_3289.html) . [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Listed on [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Listed on [www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/godisnje\_izvjesce\_2012](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/godisnje_izvjesce_2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Human Rights Watch (2010), *Once you enter, you never leave*, New York, Human Rights Watch, available at: [www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/croatia0910webwcover\_0\_0.pdf](http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/croatia0910webwcover_0_0.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Office of the Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities (*Ured pravobraniteljice za osobe s invaliditetom*) (2012), *Annual report on the work of the Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities for 2011* (*Godišnje izvješće o radu pravobraniteljice za osobe s invaliditetom za 2011. godinu*), p. 121, available at: [www.posi.hr/index.php?option=com\_joomdoc&view=docman&gid=55&task=cat\_view&Itemid=98](http://www.posi.hr/index.php?option=com_joomdoc&view=docman&gid=55&task=cat_view&Itemid=98) . [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Croatia, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (*Ministarstvo zdravstva i socijalne skrbi*) (2010), Plan on the deinstitutionalisation and transformation of social care homes and homes established by other legal entities carrying out social care activities in the Republic of Croatia for the period between 2011 and 2018 (*Plan deinstitucionalizacije i transformacije domova socijalne skrbi i drugih pravnih osoba koje obavljaju djelatnost socijalne skrbi u Republici Hrvatskoj za razdoblje od 2011. do 2018. godine*) available at:

[www.mspm.hr/content/download/6087/47360/file/plan\_DEINSTITUCIJALIZACIJE.pdf](http://www.mspm.hr/content/download/6087/47360/file/plan_DEINSTITUCIJALIZACIJE.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Institution’s website: [www.bolnica-bistra.hr/o-bolnici](http://www.bolnica-bistra.hr/o-bolnici) . [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Institution’s website: [www.autizam.hr/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=131&lang=hr](http://www.autizam.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=131&lang=hr). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Croatia, Social Welfare Act,Articles 74 (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi*) (2014), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. [157/13](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1675), [152/14](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1677), available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi>. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Croatia, Disability Ombudsman Office (Ured pravobraniteljice za osobe s invaliditetom)(2014); Disability Ombudsman Report 2014, p.162 ([Izvješće o radu Ureda pravobraniteljice za osobe s invaliditetom za 2014 godinu](http://www.posi.hr/index.php?option=com_joomdoc&task=doc_download&gid=290&Itemid=98), str.1622), available at: <http://www.posi.hr/index.php?option=com_joomdoc&task=cat_view&gid=55&Itemid=98>. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Croatia, Disability Ombudsman Office (Ured pravobraniteljice za osobe s invaliditetom)(2014); Disability Ombudsman Report 2014, p.162 ([Izvješće o radu Ureda pravobraniteljice za osobe s invaliditetom za 2014 godinu](http://www.posi.hr/index.php?option=com_joomdoc&task=doc_download&gid=290&Itemid=98), str.1622), available at: <http://www.posi.hr/index.php?option=com_joomdoc&task=cat_view&gid=55&Itemid=98>. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Croatia, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih)*; written response to request for information in preparation of the FRA The right to independent living of persons with disabilities, 14 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Croatia, Social Welfare Act,Article 94 (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi, Članak 94*) (2014), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. [157/13](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1675), [152/14](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1677), available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi>. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. USA, [National Center for Biotechnology Information](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov),[U.S.; National Library of Medicine](U.S.;%20National%20Library%20of%20Medicine); MeSH (2015), available at: <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/cgi/mesh/2015/MB_cgi?mode=&term=Developmental+Disabilities&field=entry> . [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Croatia, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih)*; written response to request for information in preparation of the FRA The right to independent living of persons with disabilities, 14 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Croatia, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih)*; written response to request for information in preparation of the FRA The right to independent living of persons with disabilities, 14 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Croatia, Social Welfare Act, Article 80 (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi, Članak 80*) (2014), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. [157/13](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1675), [152/14](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1677), available at: [www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi](file:///C%3A/Users/mirna.misetic/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.Outlook/KZGKAJ6J/www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi). [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Croatia, Social Welfare Act, Article 82 (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi, Članak 82*) (2014), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. [157/13](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1675), [152/14](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1677), available at: [www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi](file:///C%3A/Users/mirna.misetic/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.Outlook/KZGKAJ6J/www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi). [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Croatia, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih), Monthly Statistical Report for December 2014 (Mjesečno statističko izvješće za prosinac 2014.), available at:* [*http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/mjesecna\_izvjesca\_2014*](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/mjesecna_izvjesca_2014)*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Croatia, Social Welfare Act,Article 86 (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi, Članak 86*) (2014), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. [157/13](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1675), [152/14](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1677), available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi>. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Croatia, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih)*; written response to request for information in preparation of the FRA The right to independent living of persons with disabilities, 14 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Croatia, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth (*Ministarstvo socijalne politike i mladih), Monthly Statistical Report for December 2014 (Mjesečno statističko izvješće za prosinac 2014.), available at:* [*http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug\_aktivnosti/socijalna\_skrb/statisticka\_izvjesca/mjesecna\_izvjesca\_2014*](http://www.mspm.hr/djelokrug_aktivnosti/socijalna_skrb/statisticka_izvjesca/mjesecna_izvjesca_2014)*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Croatia, Social Welfare Act,Article 84 (*Zakon o socijalnoj skrbi, Article 84*) (2014), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) Nos. [157/13](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1675), [152/14](http://www.zakon.hr/cms.htm?id=1677), available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnoj-skrbi>. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
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