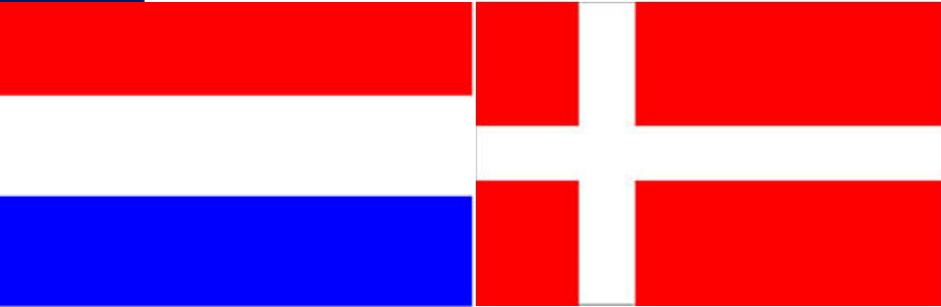




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# Changes in social policy

A comparison of the transition in **youth care** in the Netherlands and Denmark



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# Introduction

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- **Joris van Halder**
- **Dutch, Nijmegen**
- **Public administration, MSc**
- **HAN University of Applied Sciences**
- **Why this subject?**





# Program

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## **1. Theme of today: deal with change in a creative way**

Models of welfare states in Europe

Trends in social policy in Europe

Trends in social policy in the Netherlands

## **2. Youth care in the Netherlands**

New general law on welfare in the Netherlands: WMO

Levels of youth care

Arguments to change youth care in the Netherlands

Problems in the process of change

## **3. Facts Netherlands vs. Denmark vs. Finland**

Lessons to be learned of Denmark

Conditions for success in Denmark

Discussion: How to deal with change?

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# How to deal with change in a creative way?



# 1. Social policy in a European perspective

(Free interpretation of the model of Esping Andersen and Ard Sprinkhuizen)

## Five models of the welfare states in Europe

### 1. Scandinavia: state welfare

By taxes the state delivers mainly through the local municipalities social services  
Focus on pedagogy and highly qualified social workers

### 2. Southern Europe en East of Europe: family welfare

Focus on network around client: parents, brothers, sisters, family, friends

### 3. German speaking Europe: cooperative welfare

Welfare through the local municipalities,  
But also through employers insurances and social partners.

### 4. Angel-Saxon: market welfare

Regulated market of suppliers of social services and demand.  
High focus on the own responsibility of the civilian.

### 5. The Netherlands: mixed welfare

Towards a more market driven model.  
Now a mixed model of all above.





# 1. Trends in social policy in Europe

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**The states in the EU take a step back.**

**From a caretaker/welfare state to → a participation or activation state.**

Four dominant movements in social policy:

- ❑ Cost reduction (€↓)
- ❑ Active citizenship (client !!!!)
- ❑ Decentralization (△→△△△)
- ❑ Rule of the market: more competition between suppliers of social services! (△→😊😊😊)

# 1. Trends in social policy in NL

- **Cost reduction** (€↓)
 

From an executive role to a coordinating role;  
The costs are too high due to:

  - Demographic figures; too much elderly people demand care in the old way.
  - Ineffective and inefficient way of working.
- **Active citizenship** (client !!!!)
 

The state can demand more of its civilians. Promote the own responsibility of civilians.

Focus on capabilities of the client and the network around a client on can take care of most of the problems on first hand.
- **Decentralization** (△→△△△)
 

The state is 'too far away' to have a good eye for social problems. That's why decision power is delegated to lower governments or municipalities.
- **Rule of the market: more competition** (△→😊😊😊)
 

Local governments can choose by tenders between suppliers of social services;

— Clients get a personal budget: possibility of choice between different suppliers of social services.



## 2. New general law on social support in NL: WMO

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From four or more different laws, to one (1) general law:  
**Wet Maatschappelijke Ondersteuning (WMO)** ‘Law on social support’. Municipality is responsible for:

- ❑ Elderly care;
- ❑ Quality of life in neighborhoods;
- ❑ Jobseekers;
- ❑ **Youth care! Jeugdwet (2014): Law on youth**



## 2. Levels of youth care in NL

0-line

### Nulde lijn

Waaronder:

- scholen
- kinderopvang
- jeugdwerkzorg
- verenigingen voor jeugd

Algemene  
jeugdvoorzieningen

Het gewone opvoeden  
en opgroeien

Preventie

1-line

### Eerste lijn

Waaronder:

- consultatiebureau
- huisartsen
- voorzieningen voor advies en licht-pedagogische hulp
- schoolmaatschappelijk werk

Centra voor Jeugd en Gezin  
&  
Zorg- en adviesteams

Signalering

Vroeginterventie

Verwijzing en  
coördinatie

2-line

### Tweede lijn

Waaronder:

- gespecialiseerde jeugdhulp
- jeugd-ggz
- jeugd-lvb
- jeugdbescherming en reclassering
- justitiële jeugdinrichtingen
- gespecialiseerde onderwijsvoorzieningen

Bureaus jeugdzorg

Indicatie en coördinatie

Zorgaanbieders

Specialistische hulp → Nazorg

Coördinatie



## 2. Arguments to change **youth care in NL**

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- **Uncontrollability of the social care**

Local governments, provinces en insurance companies work apart from each other and not efficient. Too many different laws.

No transparency: no total view on social services and thus a lot of bureaucracy

- **Focus on youth with big problems (second line care)**

The focus has to be on prevention in the first line. Now there is too much focus on the second line (expensive!)

- **Fragmentation in laws en services**

Makes financing and organization not transparent and makes change very difficult.

- **Too many children are send too quickly to specialized services (second line)**

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## 2. Problems in the proces of change

(Volkskrant, 2014; Rothuizen, 2013)

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- Budget cut of 15%
- Level of expertise of people handling with youth care
- Expensive specialized care (second line): not enough budget for this group
- No regional collaboration established yet.



## 3. Facts NL - DK - SU

(CBS, 2014; europa.nu., 2014)

### The Netherlands

- 16.837.102
- Amsterdam
- State
- Province (12)
- Municipality (408)



### Denmark

- 5.606.161
- Kopenhagen
- State
- Amter (regions: 5)
- Municipality (98)



### Finland

- $\pm 5.3$
- Helsinki
- State
- Maakunta (19)
- Municipality (..?)





### **3. Lessons to be learned of Denmark**

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- **From a municipality (buyers) point of view:**
  - **- Competition on costs of social services is not good for the quality**
  - **+ Only one party can decide**
  - **- Bigger municipalities can offer more services than smaller**
  - **- The rule of the market in specialised care does not work**



## 3. Condititons for succes in Denmark

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- **Building a relationship of trust with partners**
- **Municipalities arrange long running contracts with social service suppliers**



## How to deal with change?

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- How can you work as a social worker in a changing environment, while budget is cut with 15%?

Or:

- How can you be creative in the way you work so you can deal with ever changing conditions?
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