

COUNTRY PROFILE



MARVOW

Multi-Agency Responses to
Violence against Older Women

Multi-Agency Responses to Violence against Older Women

ESTONIA

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MARVOW - Multi-Agency Responses to Violence against Older Women

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Introduction

The purpose of the initial report is to give an overview of the current situation in Estonia regarding institutional responses to elder abuse. Analysis of existing national legal framework addressing criminalization of abuse and access to justice, protection and support of elderly female victims of DV was made. The institutional service providers and chain of care were examined. Identification of capacities of each actor needs to be studied in the course of the project.

Main findings

Estonia has no specific law on violence against women but does criminalize numerous forms of violence. In Estonia, there is no specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence. In domestic violence cases Articles of **the Penal Code** apply. **The Code of Criminal Procedure** (Kriminaalmenetluse seadustik) and **the Victim Support Act** (Ohvriabi seadus) are two main legislative acts, which determine the rights of the victims. Victim Support Service is a governmental service, available all-over the country and coordinated by the **Victim Support Department of the Social Insurance Board (SIB)**. Offices of victim support centres are situated close to police stations but are independent from the police, works well as it allows more victims to be identified and get access to the assistance/help/advice needed. **Victim support services are provided by shelters** (civil society organizations on contractual basis with SIB). The pilot project on MARAC model (A Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) started in 2015, implemented step by step in regions from 2016 and the project will end on 31 December 2020. The project is coordinated by SIB. In 2020, MARACs are held in all 15 counties. Members of the MARAC network (MARACs) held monthly meetings, do risk assessment (DASH tool is used), select intervention methods, prepare safety plans, and assess case management results. Regarding offenders, the national violence prevention strategy stresses out a need for cooperation and networking of local government's social workers, child protection specialists, victim support organisations, police, prisons and probation service.

Prevalence

Existing statistics is inadequate on the national and local levels. The Crime in Estonia in 2018, found that DV is about 10% out of total crime. In 2018, 6 % of all victims of DV were abused by the child or stepchild. In 2018, out of DV cases 83% was physical abuse. In 2013-2015, a regional police statistics showed that there were registered 340 cases of violence against older persons. The most prevalent cases of violence against elderly were physical abuse, illegal entry into building or living room, threat and robbery. The typical perpetrator of close relationship violence is a man aged 27-47 and the typical victim a woman aged 25-46. Elderly victims is a hidden group, without voice.

Main gaps

Older people are invisible in national reports. Older people do not report cases of abuse due to shame, poor social network, but also due to low awareness and low self-esteem. All older persons have the right to dignity, personal liberty, autonomy and self-determination. Care needs in families and elderly care houses are often not fulfilled due to lack on resources. There is still a lack of awareness within the community of the

prevalence, nature and the signs of elder abuse. MARACs work with high risk cases, identified through DASH tool. But DASH does not respond to the specificity of elder abuse and MARACs have rarely cases with older victims. Identification of older people living in violence is the most serious issue.

Next a more detailed information about the current situation in Estonia can be found.

MARVOW: COUNTRY PROFILE – ESTONIA

The information in the Profile is covering the period since 2015 onward and describes the current situation on work with tackling elderly abuse in your country

Older persons are considered people 60+.

1. Overview of Legal and Policy Framework on elderly abuse and perpetrators/offender management

1. What is the definition of domestic violence/domestic abuse in law?

Estonia has no specific law on violence against women but does criminalize numerous forms of violence. In Estonia, there is no specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence. In domestic violence cases Articles of **the Penal Code** apply.¹

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Kriminaalmenetluse seadustik) and **the Victim Support Act** (Ohvriabi seadus) are two main legislative acts, which determine the rights of the victims. The definition of victim in Estonian legislation is in accordance with the Directive 2012/29/EC.

The Penal Code provides Articles about actions regarding perpetrator (emergency barring order, restraining order, detention, imprisonment, participation in social programs). If there is a court case, then there is possible offender management (probation, participation in social program). There is also possible a pecuniary punishment, but it happens often that the victim pays a fine for offender. Sentences are often conditional. Perpetrators can be sued for several times, then they are probationers.²

Article 13 of the Social Welfare Act stipulates that family members of a person in need of assistance, judges, the police, prosecutors, employees of social welfare, health care and educational institutions and other persons **are required to give notice of the person or family in need** of social welfare to the local authority of the place of stay of the person or family.

2. Does it include non-physical abuse and/or coercive control/intimate abuse?

Psychological violence and manipulation is hard to press charges on in Estonia due to inadequate wording in the Penal Code and missing case law. A threat could be sued, but it is linked with an additional condition. Article 120(1) of the Penal Code stipulates that a threat to kill, cause health damage or cause significant damage to or destroy property, if there is reason to fear the realization of such threat, then that is punishable.

¹ Penal Code (Karistuseseadustik), RT I, 19.03.2019, 30, <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/516052019002/consolide/current>

² A probationer is a convicted offender who has been given a conditional sentence or released on parole and whom a court has placed **under the supervision of a probation supervisor** for a probationary period pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Penal Code.

Stalking is punishable due to amendments of the Penal Code according to the Istanbul Convention requirements, entered into force on 6 July 2017. It is translated as harassing pursuit. Article 157.3 stipulates that repeated or consistent attempts to contact another person, watching him or her or interference in the privacy of another person against the will of such person in another manner, if the intent or effect thereof is to intimidate, humiliate the other person or disturb him or her in any other manner. Offender could be sentenced a pecuniary punishment or up to one year's imprisonment.

3. Does it include neglect?

Yes. A neglect can be sued under civil and criminal law. Article 96 of the Family Law Act stipulates that adult ascendants and descendants related in the first and second degree are required to provide maintenance (hereinafter *person required to provide maintenance*). This means that adult children should take care of their parents in cases of emergency or need for long-term care (care after parent's stroke or in cases of other poor health conditions etc). Provision of maintenance is foreseen to person who needs assistance and is unable to maintain himself or herself.

The financial situation of the obligated person (child/children, grandchild/grandchildren) should be taken into account. A court may release an obligated person from the obligation to provide maintenance, limit the obligation in time or reduce the amount of support if it would be extremely unfair to request performance of the obligation in certain cases specified by law.

If the child or children are not able to take care of their parents, a local authority should take the case and to find an adequate solution. Then articles of the Social Welfare apply. The local authority should identify the need for assistance of a person who requests assistance and determine corresponding assistance. Pursuant to the Social Welfare Act, a local government is obligated to provide 11 social services, apart from which also other social services may be arranged.

Offences endangering life and health by individual or legal person are criminal offences (Articles 123 and 124 of the Penal Code):

- Placing or leaving another person in a situation, which is life threatening or likely to cause serious damage to the health of the person.
- Knowing refusal to provide assistance to a person who is in a life-threatening situation due to an accident or general danger, although such assistance could be provided without endangering the person providing assistance.

4. What types of domestic violence/domestic abuse is criminalized?

The Penal Code provides only two acts of violence, which are threat and physical abuse. Article on torture was repealed from 1 January 2015.

Domestic violence is mostly criminalized under the offences of **the Penal Code (PC)** such as physical abuse, offences causing health damage (e.g. danger to life, offences causing severe mental disorder, Article 118 of the Penal Code) and stalking (Article 157.3 of the Penal Code). Neglect is punishable and the Penal Code could be applied. Following offences hazardous to health are criminalized:

- 1) causing health damage which results danger to life or a health disorder which persists for at least **four months** or which results in partial or no work ability;
- 2) causing serious health damage through negligence is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to one year's imprisonment.

This article could be applied in the cases of psychological abuse also.

A threat is seen as the threat to kill, cause health damage or cause significant damage to or destroy property. But there should be included a suspicion that **there is reason to fear the realization of such threat**, then it is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to one year's imprisonment.

Physical abuse includes within its provisions the causing of damage to health, severe damage to health and any physical abuse, which causes pain.

On 1 January **2015 law amendments** entered into force regarding aggravating circumstances. These aggravating factors include:

- 1) severity of health damage (damages to health persist for at least four weeks, (Article 121(2)(1) of the Penal Code);
- 2) the act is committed in a close or dependent relationship³ (Article 121(2)(2) of the Penal Code);
- 3) the act is committed repeatedly (Article 121(2)(3) of the Penal Code).

Article 121(2)(2) of the Penal Code was seen a novel and targeting to domestic violence cases (acts committed in close relationship), but due to the word 'dependent' relationship, there are dealt also other cases (coach and trainee in sports etc.).

Parties in domestic violence case could be relatives and people who share the living space. Intimate partners are seen as current or former spouse, cohabitee or partner.

Criminalised are also **offences endangering life and health**. This includes placing in danger (Article 123) and refusal to provide assistance (Article 124).

Unlawful deprivation of the liberty of another person is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to five years' imprisonment (Article 136).

Illegal use of another person's identity is a violation of fundamental freedoms (Article 157.2). Transmission of personal data that establish or may enable to establish the identity of another person, grant of access to the data or use thereof, without the consent of that person, with the aim to knowingly cause a misconception of that person by means of assuming that person's identity, if damage is caused thereby to the rights or interests of another person that are protected by law, or to conceal a criminal offence, is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to three years' imprisonment.

Robbery is defined as "taking away of movable property of another by use of violence with the intention of illegal appropriation" and is a crime (Article 200 of the Penal Code).

In 2013-2015, statistics of the South Prefecture show that there were registered 340 cases of violence against older persons. The most prevalent cases of violence against elderly were:

- 1) physical abuse (Article 121 of the Penal Code),
- 2) illegal entry into building or living room (Article 266 of the Penal Code);

³ There is used also a word 'subordination' in English, but the initial legal text in Estonian stresses to dependent relationship.

- 3) threat (Article 120 of the Penal Code);
- 4) robbery (Article 200 of the Penal Code).

5. Do elder victims have access to free and adequate legal aid? If no, please specify.

State legal aid is possible to apply. In most cases an application shall be submitted in order to receive state legal aid. There is expected that an application of the legal aid is filled electronically. The form of the application is accessible at the web page of the Ministry of Justice as well as in each court and advocate's law office. Elder victims may need a help to fill the application. A financial situation of the applicant is taken into account and low income should be proved.

According to Estonian law accusants in criminal proceedings are better protected than applicants in civil proceedings. A suspect or accused who is a natural person (it means that the person is suspected or accused in commission of a criminal offence) has the right to the appointment of a criminal defense counsel both in pre-trial proceedings regardless of his or her financial situation.

An advocate is appointed by the Estonian Bar Association and should represent and provide counselling to the person participating in legal proceedings.

6. How are older victims of violence identified? (Or are they are hidden, contacted only, if they report?)

Violence against elderly remains hidden and underreported, no witnesses and bystanders, older people reports are rare. However neighbors, relatives and family doctors could be able to suspect violence against older person. Elderly in sparsely populated areas is the most vulnerable group.

If violence is suspected witnesses of violence are encouraged to report to police and victim support worker. Medical professionals and women's shelters can also report. If a police investigation is started, other agencies should be informed, e.g. social workers of the local government. In Estonia postal workers who bring a pension to older people every month could be a group who might have additional information. Postal workers might meet older people when bringing morning post etc. In Estonia, postal workers are not trained to notice signs of violence.

Law enforcement could identify victims though the investigation of other crimes committed by relative of older person.

Social workers could find a person who needs assistance through reports, network and direct communication with elderly.

Noticing and recognition signs of violence is a challenge.

7. What kind of support services are offered for older women: on national level? On regional level? On municipal level?

Local governments may have different organizations and rules concerning social services and benefits. There is resource shortage (know-how, funding, skilled service providers). The provided assistance is often bought in and services are offered subcontractors. There is “high threshold” access, services rigid and not offered in timely manner.

8. Who are service providers for victims of domestic violence on national level? How do these service providers cooperate or network? (Please amend the table below accordingly and specify their role one by one)

Victim Support Department of the Social Insurance Board (SIB)

Victim Support Service is a governmental service, available all-over the country.

Victim Support Services by shelters (civil society organizations on contractual basis with SIB), described above.

NGOs on project basis could provide support to victims.

9. Who are service providers for victims of domestic violence on community level? How do these service providers cooperate or network? (Please amend the table below accordingly and specify their role one by one)

If possible, please describe the activity chain / information flow starting from the first contact and ending with safety plan and violence free life, specifically for older victims?

Offices of victim support centers are situated close to police stations but are independent from the police, works well as it allows more victims to be identified and get access to the assistance/help/advice needed.

The provision of victim support services includes counselling of victims and assisting victims in communicating with state and local government authorities and legal persons. In addition to counselling and in more severe cases compensation, the victim of crime may, on the basis of the law, claim for compensation for the cost of psychological care.

10. Are risk assessment processes for domestic violence cases in place in your country? Does it cover older victims of violence?

The pilot project on MARAC model (A Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) started on 1 September 2015 and planned to end on 31 December 2020, coordinated by the Social Insurance Board.⁴ Implementation of MARAC started in 2016. In 2016-2017 in three regions (Põlva, Rakvere, Haapsalu). In 2019 MARAC has extended to other regions and covers all Estonia.

⁴ More information available in Estonian at: <https://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/et/ohvriabi-huvitis/marac-juhtumikorralduse-mudel>

11. If risk assessment has been developed by a specific agency/institution or organisation in your country but is not yet implemented, please explain what are the obstacles?

There is a curriculum for **training material** on violence against women developed and adopted by the Regulation No 23 of the Minister of Health and Labour of 7 June in 2017.⁵ This course on VAW is compulsory for people who provide victim support services (e.g. shelter staff). General knowledge on risk assessment is taught.

12. Are specific tools used in the process of practicing risk assessment on domestic abuse cases?

Risk assessment model currently used is DASH, the questionnaire was adjusted for Estonia. There are problems with DASH due to incapacity to measure diverse stages and fluid forms of risk.

13. Is risk assessment embedded in a wider policy/legislative framework on combatting domestic violence against women (legal framework, National Action Plan/Strategy, other policy)? Please specify.

Strategy for Preventing Violence for period 2021+ is under preparation. Not yet drafted.

Strategy for Preventing Violence for 2015-2020.⁶ Overall goal of the Strategy is reduced violence in Estonia by 2020. There is planned activities to ensure protection and support of violence victims corresponding to their needs and to take steps that proceedings of violence cases are more victim-friendly. There are planned activities for more effective treatment of perpetrators of violence and to avoid repeated offending.

Regarding offenders, the Strategy stresses the need for greater cooperation and networking. The cooperation network includes the prison, the probation system, the police, local government's social workers or child protection specialists, and victim support organizations.

14. To what extent is the existing policy framework gender specific?

No gender specificity in policy papers. However, the typical perpetrator of close relationship violence is a man aged 27-47 and the typical victim a woman aged 25-46.⁷ Elderly victims is a hidden group, without voice. In 2018, 6 % of all victims of DV were seniors.

National strategy papers define domestic violence as intimate partner violence. There is needed some clarification of terms and interpretation.

Vollmer and Markina (2017) have stated that interviews with the experts revealed that

⁵ Regulation available in Estonian at: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/113062017009>; Course outline available in Estonian at: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/113062017009/SOMm23lisa.pdf#>

⁶ <http://www.kriminaalpolitika.ee/et/strategy-preventing-violence-2015-2020>

⁷ <https://news.err.ee/904152/tallinn-sees-5-criminal-investigations-into-domestic-violence-per-day>

minorities like, disabled people, LGBT people, or other vulnerable groups are not considered as a separate group and therefore do not receive any special treatment. In recent years combating, preventing domestic violence including victim assistance was one of the priorities for the criminal justice in Estonia.

Please identify any existing empirical research, studies and evaluations, on elderly abuse in your country. Or any other relevant studies on domestic violence which might be important to MARVOW project. Please report exact reference and summary of main findings.

Criminal Statistics and Analysis Division of the Ministry of Justice. Perevägivald Riskitegurid (*Risk factors of family violence*). Available in Estonian at www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee

General knowledge and information obtained from a number of different sources and international literature in this field, authors and references are not provided.

Ministry of Justice (2019). Crime in Estonia in 2018, https://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumentid/overview_of_crime_chapter_2.pdf; Domestic violence data and analysis available in Estonian available at: https://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumentid/07_perevagivald.pdf

Summary: Prevalence of domestic violence – 13% out of all crime in Estonia in 2018.⁸ In 2018, domestic violence cases accounting about 44% of all cases of violent crime (statistics compiled on the basis of data from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, the PPA, the Social Insurance Board and the Prosecutor's Office). In 2018, out of domestic violence cases 83% was physical abuse.

80% out of all victims of DV were women, 87% of perpetrators were men. 69% of all perpetrators were partners or ex-partners, 6% children or stepchildren and 5% were other relatives.⁹

Statistics about elderly victims on national level not analysed.

Sööl, G. (2016), Eakate vastu suunatud vägivald politseinike tõlgendustest Lõuna Prefektuuri näitel (*Elder Abuse Based on Policemen's Interpretation by the Example of South Prefecture*). Magistritöö, Tallinna Ülikool.

Summary: A qualitative research, thematic analysis was made. Research findings allow to state that policemen do not think about the meaning of violence, but they do recognise it. The specialists would like to improve the co-operation with other institutions and there is a need of training for specialists regarding the topic. The importance of improving methods of prevention was recognised and despite the lack of resources, there is a willingness to change from police perspective.

Raudsepp, T. (2017). MARAC – võrgustikupõhine mudel lähisuhtevägivalda juhtumite korraldamiseks (*MARAC – a model for network co-operation in IPV*)

⁸ In 2018, 27 125 crimes were recorded. In terms of separate types of crimes, the most common crimes recorded in 2018 were theft (7,403 crimes), physical abuse (5,966) and driving of power-driven vehicle in state of intoxication (2,661).

⁹ 15% of perpetrators were parents or stepparents and 3% other persons.

cases), Sotsiaaltöö praktika, *Sotsiaaltöö* 3, 45-49, <http://www.tai.ee/images/Raudsepp45-49.pdf>.

Summary: Principles of MARAC, project duration in Estonia is about five years (until 2020), piloted in Põlvamaa, Haapsalu and Rakvere. A short overview about MARAC content and activities are described: multi-agency cooperation and monthly meetings, risk assessment using DASH is made, intervention methods selected, safety plan prepared. Assessing case management results.

Orupõld, M. (2018). Pilotprojekt Pärnus, detsember 2017 - märts 2018) (A Pilot Project in Pärnu, December 2017 - March 2018), Pärnu Naiste Tugikeskus (The Pärnu Women's Support Centre). Presentation in the Riigikogu meeting on 18 April 2018.

Summary: The purpose of a pilot project was to provide the best and effective protection to the victim, ending the violence and to get the abuser to leave the house for 48 hours. Local government has reserved vacant accommodation in the municipal housing. Safety for victim and primary crisis counselling (1), work with case data (2) and safety plan and evaluation (3) were carried out.

Tamm, G. & Espenberg, S. (2016). Lähisuhtevägivalla juhtumikorralduse MARAC-mudeli rakendamise mõju hindamise metoodika väljatöötamine Eestis (Methodology for measuring the effects of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in Estonia). Lõpparuanne. Tartu Ülikooli sotsiaalteaduslike rakendusuringute keskus (RAKE) ja Siseministeerium. Available in Estonian at: https://skytte.ut.ee/sites/default/files/skytte/maraci_uuringu_lopparuanne.pdf DASH Checklist on pages 63-65.

Tuulik, M.-E. (2017), Kiriku tehtav sotsiaaltöö keskendub inimeste võimendamisele (Social work by churches is targeted to empowerment), https://intra.tai.ee//images/prints/documents/151747416129_TAI_Sotsiaaltoo_2-2017_veebi.pdf, 80-83.

Social work carried out by the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church was targeted to empowerment of vulnerable people and groups, mostly youth in rural areas and social service innovation in rural areas was the main concern. The project worked with local empowerment networks (LENs). Seniors were seen as a marginalised group, but only some examples about empowerment of seniors. Project was supported by the international INTERREG project SEMPRE (March 2016-February 2019). SEMPRE is a three-year transnational cooperation project that is jointly carried out by 16 partner organisations from the Baltic Sea Region. The aim is to explore innovative forms of social service delivery in rural areas, based on the idea of empowering service users. Handbook was released in English¹⁰ and in other languages (not in Estonian) available at: <https://www.sempre-project.eu/handbook>.

In 2019, policy recommendations were released. The **SEMPRE Policy Recommendations** "Towards Innovative Social Service Provision in the Baltic Sea Region" translated to German, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian.¹¹

¹⁰ https://www.sempre-project.eu/uploads/files%20for%20download/Empowerment%20Handbook/SEMPRE-Empowerment%20Handbook_English%20Version_EN.pdf

¹¹ <https://www.sempre-project.eu/recommendations>

2. Mapping work with victims/survivors

Fill in a Country Profile covering the period since 2015 onward current situation on work with tackling elderly abuse in your country

Please specify the agencies, institutions or organizations involved in work with and their specific role in the victim support system.

Actors	Role in victim support (step by step activities). Access	Challenges	Source of info 1-4*
Acting coordinating body	<p>Ministry of Justice is responsible for implementation of IC</p> <p>The Victim Support Department of the Social Insurance Board, implementing national programs and policies, e.g MARAC.</p> <p>Victim support helpline 116 006 available 24/7, the service is free of charge. Option to remain anonymous. Assistance is provided in Estonian, Russian, and English.</p>		4
Social workers (municipality level)	<p>Municipal social work and provider of social services</p> <p>Sources of information by personal contacts, home visits, police etc.</p> <p>Risk assessment and case management</p> <p>Part of the network (MARAC)</p>		4
Healthcare (family doctor/GP)	<p>Family doctors/physicians are poorly involved in risk assessment.</p> <p>Emergency Departments (First-aid Stations) at Regional Hospitals</p> <p>Giving medical aid and the information is forwarded to police if violence is suspected. Not involved in risk assessment.</p> <p>If there is a need then the shelter contact is given.</p> <p>Improving communication procedures and networking between health care providers and other support institutions is in</p>	<p>Family doctors do not pay enough attention to the health damage which could be caused by family violence</p> <p>Family doctors/physicians do not act adequately if family violence could be suspected?</p>	4

	work (MARAC pilot project and other small scale projects).		
Medical doctor in hospital	Medical professionals get contacts with clients/patients mostly through family doctors or in Emergency Room		2
Social worker in hospital	Mostly involved if residential long-care is needed. They do mapping of older person's network.		2
Psychologists/ Psychotherapists	Psychological counselling Psychiatrists and clinical psychologists –(contractual partners with the Health Insurance Fund, visits paid by HIF), availability in shorter period available if a visit paid by the client. Primary health care is free of charge for health insured persons. Psychotherapists – service free of charge for the client is available through victim support service institutions (psychotherapists are mostly subcontractors to shelters, paid on contractual basis, contract holder is the shelter, there is the contract with the Social Insurance Board).	queues, several months of waiting their services are not paid/supported by the Health Insurance Fund	4
Police	Report to police Call to police If IPV case, the information sheet ('Lähisuhtevägivalla infoleht') is used by police.	If DV case, is there an information sheet like 'Lähisuhtevägivalla infoleht'	4
Prosecutors	Investigation, some of them trained in VAW specificity, take part in MARACs		4
Women's support shelters	Shelters (women's support centers in all regions , mostly managed on county level) Victim Support Service is a governmental service, coordinated by the Social Insurance Board, available all-over the country. There are contracts between state agency and regional shelters,	State financing is low, financial rules are rigid. For example beds should be ready 24/7, practical need and use of beds is poorly analyzed.	4

	mostly run by NGOs, financed by the State.		
Shelter service providers	Should be administered by local municipality, but municipalities cooperate with women's support centers (shelters), depends on municipality resources and social service quality.		2
Day care centers for elderly	Administered by local municipality, depends on municipality resources and social service quality. Not available in every municipality.		2
Social housing (for survivor)	Social housing could be provided by local municipality, sometimes there is a lack of free spaces, depends on municipality resources and social service quality.	lack of free spaces, depends on municipality resources and social service quality.	2
Elderly care houses, nursing homes (residential care)	Long term care facilities (LTCFs) are often not specialised in Estonia. There could be special schemes of payments (paid by whom and to what extent)	Lack of personnel Different sources of funding by the Health Insurance Fund and Social Insurance Board make problems with case more complicated	2
Other (please specify)	Postal workers – for some older people pension in cash once a month; newspapers are more often ordered by older people and postal worker could meet them. Members of faith-based organizations (the Lutheran church congregations, other org-s)	Postal workers and local community members need to train to recognise a victim	2
Foundation for Social Action (NPO, Ühiskonnatöö Sihtasutus)	Project SEMPRES (2016-2019) was carried out some activities in Võrumaa, Järvamaa and Ida-Virumaa. In East Virumaa and Järva vulnerable groups in focus were families with children with special needs and elderly . Coordinator was Merle Krigul from the Foundation for Social Action.	Mostly targeted to network building, youth and social entrepreneurship training INTERREG is supporting an extension stage project: "SEMPRES Accelerators for Service Co-Creation" (8 partner organizations continue). The project is starting now and will run until 2021.	2

* Source of information above comes from (please specify):

1 – researcher’s knowledge;

2 – national etc. reports;

3 – direct contact with an agency

4 – mixed resources

3. Mapping work with perpetrators/offender management

Fill in a Country Profile covering the period since 2015 onward current situation on work with perpetrators/offender management.

Regarding offenders, the national strategy stresses¹² out a need for cooperation and networking. The cooperation network includes the prison, the probation system, the police, local government's social workers or child protection specialists, and victim support organizations.

Please describe the work with perpetrators/offender management in your country? Please provide specificity on community level, if any.

No work with perpetrators who have not been convicted. If convicted, probation officers work with perpetrators, supervision of conduct, and participation in social programs could be required.

Handbook used by the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church Family Centre (EELK Perekeskus) in work with perpetrators since 2016: Veia, V.; Aunma, A.; Beilmann, M.; Nahkur, O. (2014). Sisemise kindluse programm. Projekti „Rehabilitatsiooniprogramm pere- ja paarisuhtevägivallas süüdimõistetud meestele” raames välja töötatud programmi juhend.

Vaher, G. (2018). Lähisuhtevägivalla katkestamise mudeli mõju mehele ja tema perekonnale (Eesti Evangeelse Luterliku Kiriku Perekeskuse näitel) (*Intimate partner violence interruption model impact for a man and his family on the example of The Family Center of Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church*). Lõputöö, Sisekaitseakadeemia, https://digiriiul.sisekaitse.ee/bitstream/handle/123456789/2137/Lõputöö_Vaher%20Gerli_2018.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Please specify the agencies, institutions or organizations involved in work with and their specific role in the offender management system.

Actors	Role in victim support (step by step activities). Access.	Challenges	Source of info 1-4*
Police	Often the first persons at the crime scene Investigator Part of the network, law enforcement Information to the municipality social worker If violence suspected, repeated home visits after the first visit.	Overburden Often additional checks and contacts with victims, not with perpetrators	4
Social workers	Municipal social work.		4

¹² Strategy for Preventing Violence for 2015-2020.

(municipality level)	Part of the network. Information from police and law enforcement		
Prosecutors	Part of the network, law enforcement		4
Probation service	Probation supervision Monthly meetings with former offender (probationers), supervision of conduct of behavior. Reporting if required, on request. Risk assessment (MAPPA) is used and help to avoid repeat of violence.		3
Agency providing social housing	This service is provided by municipality, local network (police, shelters) are involved		4
Prison	Risk assessment (MAPPA) is used and help to avoid repeat of violence. Counselling of possible perpetrators of violence to those who are themselves motivated to address their problem. There is a belief that community-based measures ensure changing of the perpetrators' behaviour in a manner that does not alienate them from the society, while protecting the victims' safety as a first priority.		3
Municipality official	Part of the network, gets information from police and law enforcement		
NGO working with perpetrators	EELK Perekeskus (EELC Family Centre at the Estonian Lutheran Church) started 4-month training for	Targeted to men who were violent against their partners, older victims' abusers not specifically targeted. A small sample survey states that more than half of	

	<p>violent men for tackling violence in 2016.¹³ (Renee Nahkur, Pia Ruotsala)</p> <p>NGO Abi Võti (established on 3 May 2017, Helen Sööl, board member) carried out group training in 2018.¹⁴</p>	<p>participants found the training useful (Vaher 2018).¹⁵</p>	
Providers of social rehabilitation programmes for offenders	<p>Support for prisoners and probationers in their return to society through both individual counselling and group work (incl. social rehabilitation programs). The objective of social programs is to teach prisoners and probationers social skills which would help them cope in society in a law-abiding manner.</p>	<p>Social programmes consist anger management, aggression replacement training, social skills training, lifestyle training etc. Programmes under the prison licence and programme providers are social workers and probation specialists only. List on programmes available: https://www.vangla.ee/en/social-work/social-rehabilitation-programmes-offenders</p>	3
Ministry of Social Affairs	<p>Funding of some programs for stopping violent men</p>	<p>Sisemise kindluse programm</p>	

* Source of information above comes from (please specify):

- 1 – researcher’s knowledge;
- 2 – national etc. reports;
- 3 – direct contact with an agency
- 4 – mixed resources

¹³ Sisemise kindluse programm “Mehed päriselt” on neljakuuline programm; <https://ekspress.delfi.ee/elu/endine-telestaar-aitab-meestel-vagivallast-vabaneda?id=77218106>

¹⁴ <http://www.pealinn.ee/tagid/koik/tugigrupid-aitavad-vagivaldsusest-voitu-saada-n224933>

¹⁵ https://digiriul.sisekaitse.ee/bitstream/handle/123456789/2137/Lõputöö_Vaher%20Gerli_2018.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y