

1. General description of the extent to which and how the social impact of policy proposals is assessed in your country

To what extent is the social impact of policy proposals in your country assessed? Is this done routinely (formalised) as part of the policy process (e.g. in the context of an integrated or specific ex ante impact assessment system) or more ad hoc? Is the assessment of social impacts mandatory or is it done on a voluntary basis? Which policy proposals are being assessed (please also consider policy proposals which would not normally be characterised as “social policy”)?

In Finland, the social impacts of policy proposals are assessed through specific impact assessment methods, research on social policy and indicators.

ACT on environmental impact assessment 1994 No. 468 covers human health, living conditions and amenity. The aim of this Act was e.g. to increase the information available to citizens and their opportunities to participate. Environmental impact assessment is the only mandatory impact assessment in Finland.

During the late 1990s the need for a separate concept of Human Impact Assessment (HuIA) arose because of the need to integrate SIA and HIA (Health Impact Assessment).

At government level

In 2010, a legislative amendment entered into force according to which an overall evaluation on the adequacy of basic benefits shall be conducted every four years before the election of a new government. This evaluation is based on the section 19 of the Constitution of Finland, which lists the life situations where the public authorities are responsible for safeguarding basic subsistence.

Prime Minister Jyrki Katainen's Government has decided (2011) on new measures for Government Programme monitoring. The Government will draw up a strategy to complement the Government Programme in parallel with a decision on spending limits for its term of office. The Government is to adopt the Strategy Document, decision on budgetary limits and budget proposal 2012 in late September 2011. As of 2012, the Government will hold an annual policy review session to assess the economic situation, the attainment of the Government Programme objectives and the need to review the strategy.

The preliminary report for the measurement of sustainable development was published in May 2011.

A scorecard system for the measurement and follow-up of material welfare and its distribution, the state of the environment, social cohesion and citizens' perceived wellbeing in Finland will be developed and elaborated by specialists in line with the proposals of the group of experts appointed by the Prime Minister's Office, with special emphasis on the user perspective. The

Government anticipates that the new follow-up and communication tools will be widely adopted as a basis for decision-making and serve to inspire civil dialogue. The work is done in close linkage to evolving international guidelines to be announced shortly (Stiglitz group OECD, EU various national initiatives).

Preliminary proposal for Finnish welfare scoreboard includes income, employment, housing, working life, health, education and learning, social relations, participation, environment, safety, subjective well-being and the considered state of environment.

Ministry of Environment:

The Act No. 468 on Environmental Impact Assessment procedure (June 10, 1994). The aim of this Act is to further the assessment of environmental impact and consistent consideration of this impact in planning and decision-making. In this Act environmental impact assessment includes human health, living conditions and amenity.

Research on "Regulatory impact assessment in the Finnish government's proposals in 2009" shows that Social and Health impact assessments were not taken into consideration in the Bills of Ministry of Environment.

Ministry of Justice:

Guidelines for the Impact assessment in legislative drafting were published in 2008: Impact assessment covers the economic impact of proposed regulation, its administrative impact, environmental impact and social impact.

It is a requirement (not mandatory) that impact assessment is taken duly into consideration and that all Bills contain a brief description of the impact of the proposed provisions, that is, the consequences of the application of the provisions.

National Research Institute of Legal Policy (OPTULA), the research institute under the Ministry of Justice.

The Institute published in 2010 a research report on "Regulatory impact assessment in the Finnish government's proposals in 2009". In 2009 the government gave 289 proposals. According to the research report, the impacts to citizens (HulA) were assessed infrequently, in less than half of the cases. Follow up research shows that the HulA's are increasing. Impact assessment to citizens in this research includes household income, working life, health, fundamental rights and equality.

Ministry of Finance:

In the Ministry of Finance, various methods in economics and other social sciences are used in assessment or evaluation to produce information that supports the decision-making. Assessment aims at systematically assembling objective information about the effects and results of social policy or the operations of the administration. The prevailing situation is compared with the set targets (assessing the achievement of targets), with other comparable types of operations or units (benchmarking) or as a time series (identifying trends). Information obtained through assessment can be used to make economic and financial policy decisions about the allocation of resources for different purposes, the development of the tax and payment system and the functionality of legislation. The acquisition and use of assessment information should be part of the strategic planning and guidance of social policy and law-drafting and the monitoring of the functionality of legislation.

Assessments done by the Ministry of Finance supplement the information in annual performance reporting of government agencies. Assessment can be used in particular to outline the degree of success of social policy measure (social effectiveness) and the financial efficiency of measures. Assessment can be performed before, during or after operations.

Research "Regulatory impact assessment in the Finnish government's proposals in 2009" shows that Social and Health impact assessments were done in 3 % of cases.

Assessment is a good way of acquiring information about social cause-and-effect and interactive relationships and structural factors that have an impact on social effectiveness and efficiency. Assessing government agencies and departments produces information about the long-term trend in performance and, in particular, the structural factors affecting the efficiency and quality of operations.

Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

Impact assessment in legislative drafting varies according to the Bill and the presenting official but is always done to some degree. Usually economic impacts, administrative impacts and impacts on citizens e.g. gender equality are taken into account.

According to the research report on "Regulatory impact assessment in the Finnish government's proposals in 2009", Social and Health impact assessments were done in 21 % of cases.

Ministry of Social Affairs and Health has published the following guidelines :

- Social Impact Assessment;
- Health Impact Assessment;
- Gender Impact Assessment;
- Health Inequalities Impact Assessment;
- Child Impact Assessment;
- Mental Health Impact Assessment.

At the municipal level

Since 1994 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) are statutory for certain kinds of projects, plans and programmes referred to in the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, the Land Use and Building Act or the Act on the Assessment of the Impacts of the Authorities' Plans, Programmes and Policies on the Environment.

STAKES, later on THL

Stakes (Finnish National Institution for Welfare and Health) started a five-year project (2003-2007) to encourage the execution and development of health impact assessment locally. The aim was to integrate assessment in municipal decision-making processes.

The National Institute for Health and Welfare published a tool for Human Impact Assessment (includes SIA and HIA) to be used in municipal decision-making. The tool is meant to be used in multidisciplinary assessment that identifies and evaluates the effects of the project, plan or programme as an aid to decision-making. (See Annex 1)

Health Care Act (2011)

11 §: In preparing decisions and solutions, municipalities and the joint municipal boards responsible for the administration of hospital districts are required to perform an assessment of the impact of said decisions and solutions on the health and welfare of the population and to take the impact into account in said decisions and solutions.

12 §: Municipalities are required to monitor the health and welfare of their inhabitants, including any factors which may have an impact on health and welfare, according to population groups, and also measures implemented within municipal service provision in response to the welfare needs of the municipality's inhabitants.

The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities has recently (2011) published a recommendation that includes guidelines regarding impact assessment in decision making at the municipal level.

The recommendation emphasises impact assessment before decision-making. Assessment should cover the impact on vulnerable people, impact on the management, organisation and personnel and also impact on the environment and the economy.

What is understood by social impact(s)? Is it defined in any official guidance?

Ministry of Justice official guidance (2008):

Impact assessment in the recommend (not mandatory) process has following aspects:

- Economic impact
 - Impact on households;
 - Impact on business;
 - Impact on public finances and economy.
- Impact on public administration
- Environmental impact

- Social impacts
 - Impact on the status of citizens and on the functioning of democratic society;
 - Impact on social affairs and health and impact on equality, children and gender equality;
 - Impact on employment and the working life;
 - Impact on crime prevention and security;
 - Impact on regional development;
 - Impact on the Information Society.

The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities official guidelines (2011):

- Human impacts
 - Access to services including social, health and education;
 - Human Impacts, including Health and Social Impact.
- Environmental impacts
- Organisational and staff impacts
- Economic impacts

To what extent is social impact assessment a closed or an open process? (transparency, involvement of stakeholders through public consultation, publication of results).

Within the Public Administration (e.g. Ministry of Finance), social impact assessment methods are usually reported but reports on results are usually available on the internet.

Assessments of research centres are open processes and the results are published and also available on the internet.

The research reports from other stakeholders are usually available on the web-pages of the ordering ministry.

How do you evaluate the impact of SIAs? Is there any evidence that they have improved (or even affected) the policymaking process?

The impact is not systematically evaluated. Information is largely available and used by researchers in evaluation.

National Research Institute of Legal Policy (OPTULA), the research institute under Ministry of Justice. The Institute published in 2010 the research report “Regulatory impact assessment in the Finnish government’s proposals in 2009”.

In 2011, the Institute (OPTULA) published a research report “The quality of law-drafting from the viewpoint of parliament committees”. The quality of government bills was assessed by using three data sources: 274 committee reports on Government bills from the year 2009; questionnaires to the chairmen and the Committee Counsels of 13 committees; and interviews concerning the cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and the Committee of Administration within the Parliament. The main result of the research is that the quality of Government bills has not improved during the last decade.

The results also indicate that the assessments of alternative regulatory instruments in law-drafting are largely insufficient. Around 70 percent of the respondents answered that there was little benefit from the alternative regulatory instruments for the decision-making in the committees. The statistical analysis revealed that only 17 percent of the government bills mentioned alternative regulatory instruments but the Committees handled no other alternatives except the proposed law. The committees wished for more information particularly about the impacts on economy, environment, and health as well as on the income distribution.

The National Audit Office is Finland's Supreme Audit Institution in reporting directly to Parliament. As an independent expert organisation it supports decision making in the Parliament, the Government and in the state administration. Together with the administration, The National Audit Office works to develop sound financial management and to build confidence in the proper and effective use of public funds. The quality of law-drafting is one of the main objects of the audits. Research is mostly ex post, and evaluation material consists of official papers, statistical analysis, interviews and research literature.

2. General description of the capacity for social impact assessment

In developing capacity for social impact assessment, one can choose, broadly, between developing capacity within public administration (institutional embedding) or outsourcing to research centres and academic institutions. Please briefly describe the options that have been chosen in your country and the underlying rationale.

Assessment capacity is first and foremost developed within public administration where assessment is mainly closed and mostly focused on economic assessments.

Outsourcing to research centres by public administration is insufficient especially in ex ante assessments.

Where social impact assessments are outsourced, briefly discuss the relationship between the external research centres (or other bodies carrying out the SIA) and the commissioning government departments. Is there a tension between academic freedom and political responsibility?

Social impact assessments are most often made by research centres as part of their ordinary work which is seldom ex ante research. The research is affecting policy proposals, but not systematically.

The magnitude of academic freedom associated with task for undertaking social impact assessment is likely to vary depending, for example, on contractual relations, expectations for further consulting and business as well as expertise used. The number of social impact assessments remains small, but so far we have no knowledge of formal cases or measures impinging on academic freedom in the area.

To what extent is there a long term strategy aimed at developing expertise/ human resources, methods, tools and databases?

Prime Minister's Office has the responsibility for developing the long term strategy as described earlier in this review:

- New measures for Government Programme monitoring
- Measures for sustainable development and indicators for assessing Finnish welfare

Bill Drafting Instructions (2004) and The Impact Assessment Guidelines (2008) given by Ministry of Justice

Parliament should have the possibility to get independent ex ante research systematically when handling the Government Bills. The National Audit Office which is reporting directly to parliament is mostly producing ex post research.

Finland is developing a national micro simulation model for mutual use by governmental bodies and research institutes.

3. Strengths and weaknesses of the capacity for social impact assessment

Please describe briefly the strengths and weaknesses of the capacity for social impact assessment in your country. Consider separately a) human resources (experts - researchers), b) methods and tools and c) data sources.

- a) Human resources, both experts and researchers, for social impact assessment are insignificant.
- b) Different methods and tools are used. It depends on the researchers which methods, tools and data sources are used. Finland is developing a national micro simulation model.
- c) In Finland there are good data sources which cover the whole population. These data resources are underutilized.

4. Please, provide examples to illustrate the use of methodologies, tools and data sources in your country that could be presented / examined during the Peer Review

Could you provide us with a short description of some (approx. 3/5) ex ante social impact assessment cases that can illustrate the use of tools, methodologies and data sources?

The methodologies, tools, data sources used

- causal chain analysis

Econometric demand models are regularly used to anticipate demand, tax, and inflation effects of price and taxation policy in case of tobacco (cigarettes, pipe tobacco, cigars) and alcohol (beer, wine, spirits). In case of alcohol results from econometric analyses may be

combined with epidemiological models to anticipate the impact of price and tax changes on alcohol related deaths. Predictive power of the models is quite high.

- micro simulation (static, dynamic)

The static micro simulation models are used frequently. Finland is developing a national micro simulation model for mutual use. The cooperation partners are Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Social Insurance Institution and Government Institute for Economic Research. The development work aims to replace the JUTTA and SOMA (written fully with SAS-program language) micro simulation models. The goal is to achieve greater consistency in the development and updating of the models and in the training and documentation related to them. Evaluating of adding dynamic properties to the model is on the way.

- model families analysis

Model families analysis are used as a part of micro simulation models

- social experimentation

Tax credit for domestic help: In Finland, the possibility to partly deduct the cost of household work through the tax system has been introduced across the country since the beginning of 2001. The system was originally piloted over a three-year period in a number of regions from 1997, such as the Etelä-Suomen or Oulun ja Lapin county. Another model was also tested during this time, involving direct subsidies to companies that provide services to households.

The Ostrobothnia Project: Aims to improve substance abuse and mental health services in three Ostrobothnia counties between 2005 and 2014. Project also aims to provide valuable information for the national substance abuse and mental health work plan to be completed by the end of 2008.

Project on local alcohol policy (Pakka): "Pakka" is an extensive research- and development project in alcohol policy, and it is a part of the National Alcohol Program. The project aim was to develop a local co-operation model for the prevention of alcohol-related harms, with particular focus on regulating the availability of alcoholic beverages. Stakes implemented the project in co-operation with Hämeenlinna and Jyväskylän regions in 2004 - 2008.

The evaluated part of the project finished in 2007. In the following years PAKKA - model was implemented to other regions. Educational material and research results were also published. PAKKA -model is a new practical tool for alcohol prevention, based on the forms of action developed during the experimental stage.

Methods: Regulation of the sales of alcohol and supply of alcohol to minors by friends and family

- enforced surveillance of shops and restaurants and bars selling alcohol;
- education;
- activating the citizens, authorities and local decision makers.

The extensive study aimed at evaluating the project's effects and sustainability, as well as increasing the understanding of conditions and feasibility of local alcohol policy.

5. Key issues for discussion

Please indicate which key issues (related to methodology, tools and data sources for ex ante social impact assessment) you consider most useful to discuss during the Peer Review.

Policy decision making is value and context based: How SIA is to lead to better informed, more evidence based political decisions?

IA provides an important tool and its use should be more broad and better established than it currently is. Evidence based research on social policy impacts is needed alongside the purely economical determinants.

Annex 1: Social impact assessment case studies

Country: Finland
<p>Short description of the policy area / context, the issue under consideration, the proposal that was assessed.</p> <p>Alternative ways to provide day-centre activities for substance abusers – A description of a HuiA process at municipal level (Muurame)</p>
<p>The exact policy question to be answered.</p> <p>The activities offered by a day centre for substance abusers in Muurame have intermittently been discussed by the Social Committee and also at other forums. In spring 2007, it was regarded as necessary to hold a special meeting to ponder alternative ways of organising activities at the day centre.</p>
<p>The timeframe for providing the answer.</p> <p>The representatives of the social department of the municipality of Muurame, the Jyväskylä Street Mission and the Muurame parish were convened under the lead of the experts of STAKES and the Jyväskylä University of Applied Sciences (JAMK) to consider alternative ways of organising the activities of the day centre. A SWOT analysis had previously been conducted on the current situation of the day centre. At the meeting the matter was discussed further using HuiA. This resulted in a summary table presenting the advantages and disadvantages of different alternatives. The HuiA process took three hours to complete.</p>
<p>The decision taken on how to do the analysis.</p> <p>The following alternatives were assessed in the HuiA process:</p> <p>Alternative 1: Activities will be continued as they are; an agreement will be made between the municipality and the Street Mission on carrying out the activities on a permanent basis over at least 3 to 6 years.</p> <p>Alternative 2: The activities of the day-centre will be discontinued on 31 December 2007 at the latest.</p> <p>Alternative 3: The activities of the day centre will be made part of the municipality's activities. No major changes in the activities will take place except that the flea market will not be run by the municipality. The municipality will fund half of the worker's work contribution. The activities of the workshop for the long-term unemployed and the day-centre will be partly combined.</p> <p>Alternative 4: A sub-regional model. The municipality will purchase services from the Jyväskylä Street Mission to the same extent as currently. As there would be no service units in Muurame, it would become necessary to go to Jyväskylä for services.</p> <p>The alternatives were compared with regard to the following impacts and aims: Prevention of social exclusion, providing the clients with peer support, establishing a co-operation network and co-operation, the quality and role of substance abuse prevention, health impacts and cost effects.</p>
The type of impact(s) examined.
Methodologies – tools – databases used.
Any examples followed (source of inspiration)?
Resources availability / constraints (general).
<p>Evaluation: pros and cons of the use of methods, tools and data sources in the case examined.</p> <p>Method is quick and systematic, and it is possible to use data during the evaluation</p>
Follow up: validation – ex post evaluation?
<p>Written material available:</p> <p>link: http://info.stakes.fi/iva/EN/index.htm</p>

Country: Finland
Short description of the policy area / context, the issue under consideration, the proposal that was assessed. A review of the effects of the alcohol tax cuts in Finland in 2004
The exact policy question to be answered. To review the consequences of the changes in Finnish alcohol policy in 2004, when quotas for travellers' tax-free imports of alcoholic beverages from other European Union (EU) countries were abolished, Estonia joined the EU and excise duties on alcoholic beverages were reduced in Finland by one-third, on average.
The timeframe for providing the answer.
The decision taken on how to do the analysis. National Institute for Health and Welfare This analysis is part of the study, 'Effects of major changes in alcohol availability', conducted collaboratively by researchers at the Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs of Stockholm University, the Unit of Health Promotion Research of the University of Southern Denmark, Esbjerg, and the Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction of the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Helsinki. The study has received support from the Joint Committee for Nordic Research Councils for the Humanities and the Social Sciences (NOS-HS, project 20071), the US National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (R01 AA014879), and national funds.
The type of impact(s) examined. This paper puts the 2004 developments into context and examines their effects on alcohol consumption, its distribution and related harm.
Methodologies – tools – databases used. Design A review of published research and routinely available data. Setting Finland. Measurements Prices of alcoholic beverages, recorded and unrecorded alcohol consumption, data on criminality and other police statistics, alcohol-related deaths and hospitalisations, service use.
Any examples followed (source of inspiration)?
Resources availability / constraints (general). The research is done by reviewing the published research and routinely available data accumulated on the issue, which have been published only in Finnish or are otherwise not easily available to the international readership. The measures we use when assessing the effects of the changes are: prices of alcoholic beverages; recorded and unrecorded alcohol consumption; data on criminality and other police statistics; alcohol-related deaths and hospitalisations; and data on service use. Evaluation: pros and cons of the use of methods, tools and data sources in the case examined.
Follow up: validation – ex post evaluation? After writing the original article, alcohol excise duties have been increased in Finland three times. On 1 January 2008 excise duty rates of distilled spirits were increased by 15%. For all other alcoholic beverages the increase was 10%. On 1 January 2008 taxes of all alcoholic beverages were increased by 10% and the same increase was repeated on 1 October 2008. The two first increases were motivated by social policy and public health arguments, the third by increasing state alcohol income.
Written material available: See Annex 2.

Annex 2: Muurame: Alternative ways to provide day-centre activities for substance abusers - A description of a HuiA process

Background

The activities offered by a day centre for substance abusers in Muurame have intermittently been discussed by the Social Committee and also at other forums. In spring 2007, it was regarded as necessary to hold a special meeting to ponder alternative ways of organising activities at the day centre.

Currently the day centre operates in a rented detached house ('Kettula') a few kilometres from the centre of the municipality. The Jyväskylä Street Mission has responsibility for its activities. The day-centre also runs a flea market. Half of the working hours of a person working for the Jyväskylä Street Mission are assigned for the activities of the day centre. This person is assisted by one to two long-term unemployed persons in subsidised employment.

The HuiA process and participants

The representatives of the social department of the municipality of Muurame, the Jyväskylä Street Mission and the Muurame parish were convened under the lead of the experts of STAKES and the Jyväskylä University of Applied Sciences (JAMK) to consider alternative ways of organising the activities of the day centre.

A SWOT analysis had previously been conducted on the current situation of the day centre. At the meeting the matter was discussed further using HuiA. This resulted in a summary table presenting the advantages and disadvantages of different alternatives. The HuiA process took three hours to complete.

Alternatives and impacts

The following alternatives were assessed in the HuiA process:

- Alternative 1:** Activities will be continued as they are; an agreement will be made between the municipality and the Street Mission on carrying out the activities on a permanent basis over at least 3 to 6 years.
- Alternative 2:** The activities of the day-centre will be discontinued on 31 December 2007 at the latest.
- Alternative 3:** The activities of the day centre will be made part of the municipality's activities. No major changes in the activities will take place except that the flea market will not be run by the municipality. The municipality will fund half of the worker's work contribution. The activities of the workshop for the long-term unemployed and the day-centre will be partly combined.

Alternative 4: A sub-regional model. The municipality will purchase services from the Jyväskylä Street Mission to the same extent as currently. As there would be no service units in Muurame, it would become necessary to go to Jyväskylä for services.

The alternatives were compared with regard to the following impacts and aims: Prevention of social exclusion, providing the clients with peer support, establishing a co-operation network and co-operation, the quality and role of substance abuse prevention, health impacts and cost effects.

Consideration by the Committee

The matter was considered by the Social Committee on 12 June 2007. The results of the impact assessment were described succinctly in the drafting documents, which also included the SWOT analysis and the summary table. Taking into account the results and the changes to be expected in the day-centre activities, the draftsman regarded it as appropriate to propose that the activities of the day centre should be continued in their current form.

Muurame: Alternative ways to provide day-centre activities for substance abusers - Hula summary table

AIMS/ IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE 1 Activities to be continued as they are; an agreement on carrying out the activities on a permanent basis (3-5 yrs)	ALTERNATIVE 2 Activities to be discontinued on 31 Dec 2007 at the latest	ALTERNATIVE 3 Activities to be made part of the municipality's activities; the flea market to be closed (a separate agreement), ½ of the worker's work contribution	ALTERNATIVE 4 A sub-regional model All services of the Street Mission available sub-regionally No service units in Muurame.
Prevention of social exclusion aimed at	Good examples of prevention of exclusion can be given Some ten persons try to stay sober with current services Some case management A side product: social control in a positive sense	No support to those trying to stay sober? Clients seek other services: social work, health centre, parish, etc. Increasing social assistance expenditure - an indirect impact	No major changes Share of voluntary work will decrease More expensive to the municipality? Skills in substance abuse prevention need to be acquired somehow (subsidised employment, training)	The best way to prevent social exclusion How can the services be provided in the municipality's remoter areas? Would the Street Mission buy Kettula? Fails to reach a major part of current clients
Peer support to clients	The only form of self-help available to substance abusers Support from the group and a permanent worker important (not mere meals)	Abandonment of clients to their own devices?	Is the municipality able to replace the support offered by voluntary workers? Who would be responsible for the activities?	If the services are provided in Jyväskylä only, should one go that far to get them?
Establishing a co-operative network, co-operation	Street Mission's long tradition and special skills Club and other activities by the parish provide support Co-operation between the parish and	Other group activities and remaining networks are of vital importance Role of the parish increasingly important, but no resources for	Closer co-operation with the "authority network" and less close contacts with voluntary workers Will the "authority approach" be excessive? The municipality has functioning local networks	Centralisation of activities would weaken local networks New approaches possible: e.g. social house management (special support,

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	municipality are of key importance	extensive activities		tailored practices)
Quality and role of substance abuse prevention	Fails to reach all client groups (such as young people, young adults, people at work) Not too effective as a preventive service Problems in contacts between authorities?	Will be reduced from little to non-existent	Closer to the processes, targets and strategies of municipal administration Prevention not too effective Workshop activities remain in place but the municipality's role increases Easier to train workers	Fails to reach all current clients More possibilities but does not necessarily guarantee the implementation of substance abuse prevention More "carrots" on offer A higher level of competence among workers Substance-free service units, low-threshold services, vocational rehabilitation etc.
Health impacts	Positive impacts on physical health (outdoor activities, mobilising, meals) and mental health (meeting other people etc.)	Negative impacts on physical and mental health (see alternative 1)	Positive impacts on physical health (outdoor activities, mobilising, meals) and mental health (meeting other people etc.)	If the client moves to Jyväskylä: health impacts as specified under alternatives 1 and 3 Better availability of specialised health services in Jyväskylä Mental health may deteriorate when the immediate network is reduced
Cost effects	Rather expensive for the municipality, assessment of outcome nearly impossible Support needed from all actors, especially the parish and the municipality	Municipality will save €30 000/year (cf. 1 x a 6-month period of institutional rehabilitation) in the short term In the long term, costs are likely to increase if these services are not replaced with other services Municipality's expenditure on	Closer co-operation with health services - more effective prevention of health problems with a decrease in costs (NB costs of specialised health care) Potential impact: a decrease in claims for social assistance Food aid???	Clients' travel expenses increase Centralisation of services reduces the price of "care day" Distribution of food in Muurame - a potential impact: a decrease in claims for social assistance???

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		renovating Kettula will increase		

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