

**OPEN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
“UKRAINE”  
ŠIAULIAI UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DISABILITY STUDIES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY**

Joint master study programme “Social Work”

2<sup>nd</sup> year of studies

*Elvyra Vizgaitienė*

**SOCIAL WORKER’S PRACTICE IN THE PROCESS OF SOLVING  
THE LEISURE PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY PEOPLE LIVING IN  
REGIONAL ELDERSHIPS**

*Master's thesis*

*Supervisor of the Master’s thesis -*

*Prof. Dr. Liuda Radzevičienė*

**2015**

## Summary

*Key words:* social worker, day care center visitor, an elderly man, the need for social services, social services, skills, techniques.

A quantitative study the work of the theoretical analysis of the activities of a social worker, to see a social worker activity through the provision of social services. To find out Kaunas district social workers competencies in organizing leisure activities and the provision of cultural services, the qualitative research.

A quantitative study was carried out, involving the Kaunas district and day care centres and the Dneprovsko-visitors (elderly people). The investigation carried out by the statistical analysis of the data. In the empirical are analyzed in a social worker competence needed in organizing the sociocultural activities. The main empirical findings of the investigation:

1. A qualitative study, the problematic issues raised, exposing the activities of social workers, in order to spare the elderly.
2. Social workers are satisfied with the existing competence of the elderly people in the principles governing the Organization of leisure.
3. Study found that in many cases, Kaunas district, and day care centers in Dneprovsko visitors recreational activities form is similar.
4. Day care centre for visitors to the Dneprovsko events more highlights the ethnic coloring and inserts a spiritual focus.
5. Kaunas district and day care centres and the Dneprovsko-visitors (elderly people) welcomes the provision by socially cultural services.

## Contents

<b>Summary</b> .....	2
<b>Introduction</b> .....	5
<b>1.TEORETICAL ISSUES OF LEISURE ACTIVITES FOR ELDERY PROVIDED BY SOCIAL WORKER</b> .....	9
1.1 Analysis of Leisure activites in Social Theases.....	9
1.2.Values of Social Worker os a premise of organization of.leisure activites of elderly people.....	13
1.3. Organizoton aspects of leisure activities for elderly people.....	17
<b>2.RESEARCH OF SOCIAL WORKER’S ACTIVITIES IN THE PROCESS OF SOLVING LEISURE PROBLEMS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN KAUNAS REGION AND DNEPROPETROVSK CITY:COMPARATYVE ANALYSIS</b> .....	20
2.1. Methodology of the research.....	20
2.2. Characteristics of Research Sample .....	23
2.3. Discussion of research results of Social Worker’s activities in the Process of Solving Leisure Problems of Elderly People who live in Regional Settlements.....	27
2.3.1. Client’s possibilities to participate in the activities of social service centre.....	27
2.3.2. Health problems of elderly clients of social service centre.....	29
2.3.3. Motivation of clients participating in the leisure avtivites of social service centre.....	31
2.3.4. Content of leasure activites of eldery social service centre clients.....	35
2.4. Discussion of research results of Social Worker’s competencies satisfying elderly client’s leisure activity needs.....	35
2.4.1. The role of Social worker, organizing leisure activities of elderly people.....	35
2.4.2. Social worker’s competencies needed to organize services of leisure activity for elderly.....	39
2.4.3. Content of social worker organizing services of leisure activity for elderly .....	41
2.4.4. Possibilities of leisure service development for clients of Social service centers.....	44
<b>Conclusions</b> .....	52
<b>Recommendations</b> .....	53
<b>References</b> .....	53

<b>Summary</b> .....	58
<b>Appendices</b> .....	60

**The main purpose of the work of the master:**

**Leisure** – free from the necessary activities in time for personal needs, as well as to expand the knowledge, education and spiritual development. The word leisure is used when talking about time (Adomaitienė, 2005).

**Recreational activities** – in the process, which is directly involved in a man seeking to regain their physical and mental strength, to feel satisfaction and successfully adapt to an established for that purpose or a specially selected environment (Spierts, 2003).

**Elderly person** – reached the old-age pension age, a person who, because of age that has been partially or fully self-reached the employed skills to take care of your personal (family) life, and to participate in public life (Law of the Republic of Lithuania on social services 2006- 01-19 Nr.X-493; In the Official Gazette, 2006, Nr.17-589).

**Sociocultural activity** – recreation, education and upbringing, arts and culture and community development areas, which facilitates community realize the social, cultural and educational needs, in order to reintegrate into society (Spierts, 2003).

**Social Gerontology** – the direction of social work, the social enrolled in a psychological and social ageing. Social aging is understood as the individual's interaction with his environment and covers topics such as values, faith, social roles, self image and the adaptation process of aging (Bikmanienė; Danusevičienė, 2002).

**Social policy** – the system of political ideas, decisions and action to ensure the optimal use of the existing conditions of development of social communities and functioning, as well as the development of the human personality, the creation of suitable conditions for him to live a full life, an important development of the interests and needs of life, that man could feel his life and work in the fruit taped (Social work, 2007).

**Social work services** - service, under which the aid is granted to a person (family), because of age, disability, social problems, partially or completely, without neįgijusiam or praradusiam skills or opportunities for self care for personal (family) life, and to participate in public life.

**The objective of social services** – to enable a person (family) to develop or strengthen the capacity and capability to deal with their own social problems, to maintain social contact with the public, as well as help combat social exclusion (Law of the Republic of Lithuania on social services 2006-01-19 Nr.X-493; In the Official Gazette 2006, Nr.17- 589).

## **Introduction**

Everyone has the right to two key conditions: the existence of work and leisure time. Social worker, in order to properly run the sociokultūrinės activities, to be competent, the combination of professional and personal competences, to continuous improvement, having regard to the way of life of the elderly, tastes and preferences. Social activities requires information, knowledge, skills in various areas, and decisions in a variety of ideas and suggestions. The effectiveness of aid depends on a social worker, and the recipients of social services team, providing social services, knowledge, values and skills system. Human Services Directory (2000) States that all types of residential institutions (day and community centres, rehabilitation, temporary or residential institutions) including other special services and leisure organisation services. According to Šinkūnienės Jautrės, R., (2005), the organisation of high quality leisure facilities for the elderly, social workers lack the theoretical and methodological knowledge, managerial, the lack of creative, socially relevant ideas.

Sociokultūrinė activities include recreation, education and upbringing, arts and culture and community development areas (Spierts, 2003). This is the law of the Republic of Lithuania is expected to be and. As defined by the Lithuanian constitutional law, human rights, cultural, where each redemption of the guaranteed right to rest and leisure time (the Constitution of Lithuania, 1992, 49 str., 4th Sun.). In accordance with the Universal Declaration of human rights (art. 25) everyone may have access to not only the civic and economic, but also necessary for social services (State of knowledge, 2006-06-17, Nr. 68-249).

Each social worker, providing services for the elderly, need to know and be has mastered three important elements of the social worker's competence: knowledge, values and skills. A. Vareikytė, a. Bagdonas (2003) argues that the knowledge required in order to be able to understand the human aspects of the relationship between the physical, human, and also apply different methods of social work, in meeting customer needs, developing service structure (Vareikytė; Bagdonas, 2003).

The development of the basic forms of recreational activities – as well as animate arranging (Spierts, 2003). Seen as a stimulus to the animate to participate actively in its activities, so that the animator is a professional, whose work aims to stimulate and motivate people, adjust the passive monitoring, develop their skills and abilities. Another important aspect of conditions of animating the friendly communication, entertainment and activities, the creation of a pleasant. The arranging's it is important to create an open, attractive and safe environment for such communication. In recent years Ukraine ratified of international treaties concerning the needs of people with disabilities, the problem of awareness and formation by the community of social support opportunities solving constitutional rights and problems of the disabled in order to integrate them into public life appeared. System of social administrative and legal norms and mechanisms for legal regulation of social services for elderly and disabled was developed.

Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine, the State Employment Center starts to analyze the situation in the country following modern issues of understanding of disability phenomenon. Lot of investigations was done during period of 2011 – 2012. The results of investigation of evaluation of social needs of peoples with disabilities and elderly persons in Ukraine being conducted in the period from June 2011 to January 2012 by the "European Research Association»(ERA) in cooperation with the research company InMind, PO "Youth Democratic Initiatives," and PO "Alice" with the financial support of the fund " Renaissance ". Design and research methodology was developed by the "European Research Association"; Integration of people with disabilities, and at the same time we could speak about elderly peoples, directly related to the economic, political and social opportunities to meet these needs, and at the same time it closely connected with whole development of human society, its culture, education, morality, religion (Байда, Л., Красикова-Еннс О., Буров, С., Азін, В., Грибальський, Я, Найда, Ю. (2012).

Processes of organization of social system were not fluent as it was planned. People with disabilities and elderly were neglected; they were in the group of disjunction. "Inexperience, neglect, superstition and fear - are social factors that throughout history that led to their isolation" (Резюме Генеральної Асамблеї ООН №48/96. (1993).

### **The scientific study of the problem**

The elderly general social needs is guaranteed through the provision of social services. In order to strengthen the capacity of the elderly, and increase activity sociume, daily centers, social workers at social services enables the beneficiaries to develop self-expression, develop skills through personal experience and skills. The aim of the social worker in charge of the Organization and spare time in three stages in initiating, organizing and carrying out activities (Spierts, 2003. According to L. C. Johnson, (2001), the need is what it takes for a man to operate the social system or reasonable in a given situation. The need is not just a desire to do something to get in and have a, but it is hampered by a lack of human or system to evolve, or grow. Individual activity, creativity, expression, in General, is an important factor in the development of personality and democratic society (M. Barkauskaitė, 2001; A. Gaižutis, 1998; A. Greimas, 1991; V. Kavolis, 1996 and other).

Psychological literature deals with self-expression as a personal need (a. Maslow, 1954). This is an important human characteristic, because the "self-expression in nature and experience the realization of personality and behaviour" (L. Jovaiša, 1993). However, individuallybè can unfold only through free self-expression. Thus, the "original expression needs to be its own interpretation of the phenomenon, the critical evaluation of the results of other people's business" (A. Suslavičius, G. Valickas, 1999).

Each fun, feast or artistic event should help to address specific social groups, elderly people problems: to integrate into society, reducing social exclusion, to promote social activism, a desire to communicate. Recreational activities should present meaning of life questions that animate the creative energy and the joy of life, to improve mental health. You must realise that the leisure activities must be socially targeted and meaningful, i.e., have a clearly formulated goal and objectives.

The elderly man's skills, goals and the environment – it's the three interconnected factors forming part of the process of the promotion of healthy ageing, and inseparable from one another. Healthy aging ideas to achieve a foothold in the human abilities, goals and environmental balance.

### **The relevance of the research**

The relevance of the work of the master determines the ageing of the population observed in recent decades, which has quantitatively and qualitatively to expand social services group in this society, but also because of the rapid change in modern life, medical, economic changes, which the elderly to remain socially active opportunities for more, to meet the needs of leisure and employment.

So one of the objectives of social work and the organisation of leisure, and employment is becoming the elderly. The working theme to the fore at the international aspect of the investigation: so far more neanalizuotas in Lithuania and the contents of the Ukrainian social work activities, leisure jobs working with the elderly. By doing a study aimed to compare and find out the positive Representation of social services centres of the district and the Dneprovsko-visitors to the elderly people, the diversity of social services, as well as from the quality of the General directions.

**The subject matter.** The activities of a social worker, in the elderly and employment needs of leisure.

**Hypothesis.** The activities of the social worker satisfies the requirements of elderly people for leisure and employment needs.

**The purpose of the investigation.** Set up a social worker activities meet the needs of elderly health and employment needs.

#### **Tasks:**

1. Disclosure of the scientific literature, highlight the theoretical aspects of social work, gerontology, organizing leisure activities for older people and employment.
2. Lithuania and Ukraine set up elderly health and fulfilment of the requirement of employment in day care centers: opportunities to participate in the activities of the Centre for social services; the health status of clients, client motivation and operational aspects of the content.
3. Comparison of Kaunas District Social Center day care Division and the regional center of social services Dneprovsko lankytojoms leisure and employment provided by the social services.
4. Uncover the elderly and the need for a change in the employment of leisure and recovery options for day care centers.

#### **The survey methodology and methods**

The theoretical methods of investigation:

1. Analysis of the scientific literature.

The empirical methods of investigation:

1. The quantitative survey conducted for the purposes of questionnaire survey in writing.



2. A qualitative study, in which the data were collected with the help of the open questions.

3. Data processing methods of investigation:

A quantitative survey data have been treated in accordance with the Exel computer program methods of descriptive statistics (calculated in terms of the percentage of the signs). Graphic presentation of survey data used in the Exel computer program.

A qualitative study on data processing method of analysis applied to the content.

The investigation was carried out on the principle of according to triangulation, a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods (Kardelis, 2002). Qualitative test interview the Informants - social workers, in order to investigate and determine the characteristics of the activity of the social worker team, supplying social services day care section.

Social workers recognize the importance of social work values, does not disclose, what values they consider most important, and how to adopt specific social work values, so the question was last asked in open-informantų about their personal values, which guided its work.

Among the answers to the next man and the next there was a human-driven values of the adoption: understanding, tolerance, patience, respect, acceptance, empathy, the ability to listen and hear, kindness, sincerity, openness. Among the answers, which the man considered to be the Crown Jewel, the group. These responses may include the following, which is considered to be the values of love for man, humaneness.

### **Study participants**

In order to reveal the social workers approach the employment of leisure for the elderly and social services response capabilities, day care centers, 7 Kaunas district social workers (qualitative test) involved in response to open-ended questions; Kaunas district social services center of the 84-day Division of elderly visitors and day care centre 23 Ukraine Dneprovsko elderly visitors took part in the study's quantitative, which was intended to clarify the need for the organisation of leisure, and employment and opportunities in social service centres for the day.

The investigation covered the period from 12 October 2014. by 2015, on 9 February. Ukraine and the Dneprovsko Kaunas district social service centres.

### **The structure of the master's work.**

This work shall consist of a summary of the magistrinį: Lithuanian language introduction, 2 chapters, conclusions, bibliography sources used 77, summary (summary) English, 3 annexes. Survey data illustrated in table 6, 14 paintings. The volume of work 59 pages.

## **1 SOCIAL WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANISATION IN THEORETICAL DISCOURSE**

### **1.1.Theoretical provisions of social work, working with elderly people, to meet their operational needs, an active review.**

Subjective, and the complexity of lesbian identity, are in the category of social work is not only theoretical, but also the objects of discussion epistemologinių dilemmas arising in daily practice in social work, the asserts W. Lorenz (2006). In the scientific literature are found in the subjective side of the profession of a dominant, asmenybę highlight the concepts: skills, competencies, 's, professionalism.

Existential - humanistic provisions referring to transcendence as knowledge of the human body overstepping the specific regulations, the exit for the direction of the object -knowing entity, covering "the man running the quintessential experience of abuse ( Wojtyła , 1997).

Transcendence is not the desirability of reality outside the limits of the "I", not going outside of ourselves, but the movement itself, climb the ladder of savipildos. Neatlikęs addition, the individual feels an existential guilt, that neišskleidė myself to the fullest (Paškus, 1998). Social work point of view, these provisions are valuable due to the fact that the purpose of the profession and to the pollution of the well-being of others, being with another, the desire to express themselves authentically atsiskleidžiant obligations and responsibilities of the profession at the time of the execution. In accordance with the provisions of egzistencines-humanitarian, social worker is not limited to any performance technology, on the contrary, it may choose the most appropriate behaviors, atliepiančius problem or goal, as well as providing the opportunity to realize ourselves to consolidating the social work profession's values and ideals, in fulfilment of their responsibility to the profession according to the highest criteria.

Constructivist philosophy is based on the concept of social work, social work traktuojančia not only as science, but – perhaps even more – as art, and the statement that social work is more practical than moral rational technical activities (Patron, o' Byrne, 2000). This opens up opportunities to further develop and consolidate social work refleksiiniu-terapeutiniu level, create the relationship with the social worker the ability to engage in a reflection as to the valuable personality trait, laiduojančia creative activities of specialist professional area.

The provision of social services is one of the public social security and social work in the implementation of the structural components, which are organised by the social work specialists-social workers. The essence of the social activities of the Organization in the process – to achieve the objectives set out in the authorities of the need to establish the organizational structures of the system, which would provide for the operational objectives and the areas of not only, but also the functions of the employees, the determination of the relationship between the role of their formation. The organisation of social activities in the process, it is important to properly select professionals work, and most importantly, put up by their groups and make them effective teams, which work together to achieve goals and objectives of the authority. So the application of the social welfare institutions, teamwork – a new challenge for these institutions, both social workers and managers of social institutions.

Social workers, being responsible for the Organization of its activities to the elderly people, social needs, are constantly faced with the problem of how to more effectively determine the need, how to organize the provision of social services and how best to allocate responsibility between different service providers. S. Lonsdale, a. Webb and t. Briggs (1990) pointed out that, individual problems are interwoven, are not always able to determine what a professional in a certain case, to be able to help. Sometimes it is enough for one person to deal with them, sometimes the small "(Lonsdale; Webb; Briggs, 1990).

Consultation, collaboration with other professionals is composed of the system of aid for daugiaasmenę, where one employee taking advantage of the opinion of other specialists to meet the needs of the customer. But often daugiaasmenė system formulated in such a way that it contributes to more than one customer, the talked about command-the command of the individual activities of the professionals. Various authors to perform scientific studies show that leisure and social activities, organized, extremely necessary for the elderly because promotes enjoy life (Signed-Račford; Krausė, 2004). L. P. Donaldsonas (2004) develops the idea that the organisation of social services is the ideal tool to shape the enabling social groups in targeted for several reasons.

First, the social work employs a professional mandate having professionals so they can combine individual and systemic interventions. On the other hand, the existence of a network of social services allows you to more efficiently – in the context of the overall social activities to overcome historically and institutionally against prevailing practices. Thirdly, the social service organizations can easily get in touch with experts, with the structural criticism — experience and who know ways to overcome it; customers, too, are considered to be analogous to the overcoming of the structural — experts. Fourth, social service organizations have at their disposal in terms of resources (staff time, technology, work space, knowledge, etc.) that are useful in increasing the critical awareness, the development of strategies and tactics of education activities, organisation and mobilization of joint activities

M. Cochran (1986) considers that the people better than anyone else aware of their own needs, so you can have the power to define and act to meet them. According to b. Pease (2002), empowerment is a kontroversiškas, because it is managed by professionals in the professional knowledge, they are considered to be experts, professionals of the truth, and on the institutional role with respect to the recipients of services to have power. P. Beresfordas and s. Croftas (2001), enabling discussing claims that recipient underlines people's lives and their rights, choices and opportunities. Users talk about the evolution of their position in society. Users of the services of individual empowerment, without denying highlights: support, personal resources present on the saviorganizavimosi and social participation in order to achieve even greater changes in the society.

According to n. Wallersteino (1992), empowerment is a process of social activities to encourage people, organisations and communities in increasing individual and community control over political effectiveness, improving the quality of life of community and social justice. Sadanas, E. (2004) argues that social participation enhances the personal and political ability to pajutimą, in which the successful problem-solving expectations, promotes civic participation. The involvement of groups of people and organizations, supports both individual and enabling community-based.

J. Lord and Mr. Hutchison (1993) argues that participation in itself is empowerment. Involvement in social activities or social groups (leisure, cultural interest, , neighbourhood, child education, self-help, Municipal Affairs and so on.), acquired valuable social roles, communication skills, creating their own contribution to the common good. Įgalinimu is the process by which individuals reach the various aspects of your life together with the results of the controls and with dignity in the community and in society (Lord, Hutchison, 1993).

J. Lord and Mr. Hutchisono (1993) the investigation revealed that the key to enabling access to important, valuable resource. They are not considered as specialized resources, such as rehabilitation, specialized social psychological service. Valuable resources are considered to be those enjoyed by all members of the community, for example, work, independent housing, motor vehicle and money, enabling the higher social status, health. Social service resources are considered to be valuable for the individual user and to contact a social worker, in other words, in a personal relationship, interactivity.

Social worker, acting as an employee of the recipient of the service that enables you to have advise on resources because people need money, housing, health care and so on. To enable the worker shall inform the recipient of the services with the resources and brings together in a way that would increase his confidence in their ability to solve problems. The practitioner must increase sensitivity by using a variety of methods that maximize the help humans to better understand itself in your environment. Just finding out how people see themselves in social decision-making, what they need themselves, and having regard to their needs and experience, a social worker can provide assistance for people, as the acquisition of skills, knowledge, and information.

When planning the support professional wants to ensure that the recipients of the services in the State of helplessness, open to new opportunities. Enabling the practice possible only when social support network and contacts, as well as the coordination of community consensus on the creation of the atmosphere. To represent the rights of the recipient of the service, when he himself no longer able to do so, is another professional in the role of enabling the practitioner. To change the representation of the environmental conditions that cause bad influence on people who need help.

It is a difficult role to play, because the employee must avoid completely take over control over the life of the recipient, in addition, it can cause a conflict with the Organization and the system (Sadan, 2004). Enables social work is possible if social workers feel enabled. A worker who feels humiliated and obedient, will bear the responsibility for innovation and address the problems. Active employee trust their strength, running more than it is defined in the pareigybinė function, take the proactive, initiate and contribute to the Organization, and his, success. Empowerment education provides for risk taking, involvement in the acquisition of critical knowledge, a way to imagine the world in the future versions. Not themselves give rise to a man cannot enforce others.

Social workers are often prompted to enable the recipients of services, even though they don't have the powers of a relationship, and the perception of inequality, working with service recipients. What's more, organisations severely limits the independence of experts.

In this case, the workers are burnout, covered with underperforming, and, in the end, leaving the Organization (Sadan, 2004). According to r. I. Barker (1995), values in these customs, standards and principles of conduct by certain desired culture, group of people or an individual. B. R. Compton and B. Galaway (1999) describe how the values of the unproven and, perhaps, the indefensible beliefs on human nature. This belief refers to the social worker for the daily work in the direction of the practitioner. According to these authors, the values of the profession are not unique. Social work profession exists in the broader cultural context and identifies the key of operational zed existing society provisions.

In Ukraine the development of human civilization supports evolution of the idea of disability formulating criteria for its determination and gradual transfer of this problem from individual aspects of life into the sphere of life in society. Modern humanity has reached a level of spiritual and cultural development that could move to higher democratic standards and form new humanistic values. During the years of independence Ukrainian society has formed the understanding of social support as a strategic resource of socio-economic, cultural and spiritual development of society, improvement of people's welfare, protection of national interests, strengthening of international prestige and origination of a positive image of Ukraine, creation of conditions for self-realization of each individual (Резюме Генеральної Асамблеї ООН №48/96. (1993), including people with disabilities.

One of the most important factors in in the successful functioning of social system in Ukraine is the organization of various types and forms of social support for the disabled and for elderly persons, who are in the situation of disability. The society should recognize that they have potential and creat possitive environment for their social activesness. For a deeper understanding of the role of social services solving problems associated with the creation of both in the state and in the society equal conditions and opportunities for self-realization of eledery people.

The role, value and proportion of definitions of eledary person or person with disability in the general sense were different with different peoples and at different times but they interact with each other either strengthening or weakening the power of each other.

Analysis based (Talanchiuk, 2015) on the content of the terms "disabled" and "disability" in Ukrainian legislation and in accordance with the International Law will be described.

According to the laws of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of Disabled Persons in Ukraine" (1991) And "On Rehabilitation of the Disabled in Ukraine"(2006):

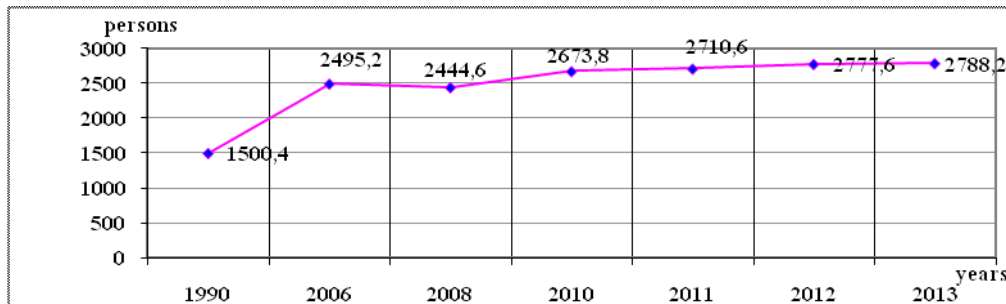
- an invalid is a person with a strong disorder of organism functions that while interacting with the external environment can lead to restrictions of vital functions, as a result of which the state must create conditions for the implementation of its rights on a par with other citizens and ensure its social protection;
- disability is a measure of the loss of health due to disease, trauma (its effects) or birth defects that in the interaction with the environment can contribute to limiting the life of the person, as a result, the State is obliged to create conditions for the realization of it's rights on a par with other citizens and to ensure its social protection.

Given the above (Talanchiuk, 2015), it could be pointed that the content of the concept of 'disabled' and 'disability' fully complies with the Convention on the rights of disabled persons and is focused not exclusively on the 'enhanced social protection', as it was prior to the ratification of the Convention, but on the imperfection of the surroundings and the presence of barriers to valuable life of elderly people. From this it follows that the policy on people with disabilities in Ukraine focuses on the need to eliminate barriers and implementation of active measures in this direction.

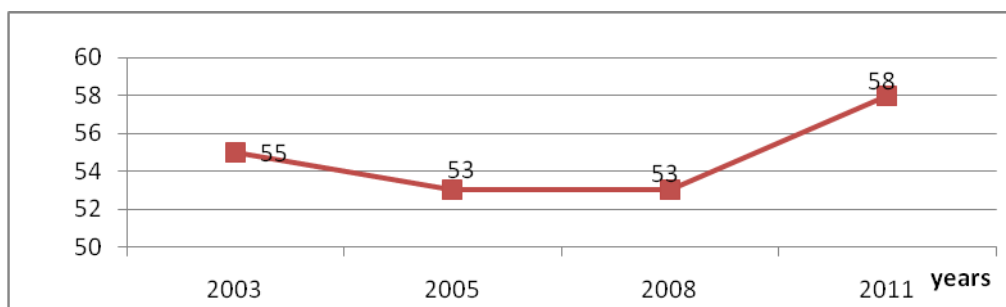
Talking about social problems of peoples with disability we have in mind that same problems are common to the elderly, as well. Disability as a social phenomenon, is peculiar to each State, so does a comparative static analysis of the situation of disabled people in the world and in Ukraine.

In 2008 statistic data in Ukraine concerning people with disabilities was following: multiplicity of disabled persons in Ukraine in 2008 according to the UN amounted to 3 million persons, according to Ministry of Labor - 2.5 mln persons, according to the Ministry of Statistics was 2.7 mln persons. The number of people with disabilities per 1000 persons for the last 5 years was the biggest in 2003 (55 persons). Since 2004 there was a tendency to a small reduction in the labor force, which in 2007 was 53 persons. Then the number of the disabled in 2011 increased up to 58 persons. In the early 1990's the total number of persons with disabilities in the country was slightly less than 2.6% of the population (approximately 1.5 million persons) while in 2011 it reached 6%. (Таланчук І.В., 2014).

In the national report 2013 "On the status of persons with disabilities in Ukraine" they recorded the data of the Ministry of social policy as of January 1, 2013 – the number of Persons with disabilities in Ukraine was 2 788 226 people or 6 , 1% from the total staff of the population, against 5.3% in 2006.



**Picture 1:** The dynamics of total number of people with disabilities in Ukraine in 1990-2013.



**Picture 2:** The number of disabled persons per 1,000 population in Ukraine as of early 2003-2011.

The experts are searching for the reasons for such a difference in the statistics. You can call up to ten different factors that gave rise to these 'scissors' and a certain portion of the disabled does not fall to summaries of official statistics, but now the main thing is not that. Absolute is the only thing - in Ukraine, the requirements establishing and providing status of disability are set too high.

Of a particular concern are the trends of the disability population dynamics in recent years (Комарова Н.М., Левін Р.Я., Вакуленко О.В. (2003). Every year the number of people with functional limitations increases in direct proportion and eledary part of population as well. It is important that this trend is amplified with a decrease in population of the country.



If there was population growth, and in the same or greater proportion, as well as the increase of persons with functional limitations, their proportion in the total population has not increased and the process could be considered sustainable. But during those years, the number of the population constantly diminished and this process was not slowed (Talanchiuk, 2015).

As a result of decreasing population and simultaneous increase of persons with functional limitations, their proportion in the population for 1990-2013 increased from 2.6% to 6.1%.

If we assume that depopulation will remain such a rate and the number of people with functional limitations continues to grow ( while naturally, demographic processes can not predict by primitive extrapolation), then, for example, in 50 years Ukraine's population is 34 million, 5,4 million (16%) of them are people with functional limitations. If the source data for calculating is not an official statistic, but adopted in the world evaluation of landmark average number of disabled persons in the country (10% of the population), then the number of people with functional limitations in Ukraine over 50 years will constitute more than 30% of residents. (Таланчук І.В., 2014).

Changes in these trends are related to hopes of positive changes in social development, changes in the demographic situation, the adoption of special measures to improve the health status of the population and, most importantly the improvement of national systems for the integration of persons with disabilities in social life, full use of their potential in the cultural and economic development of the country (Talanchiuk, 2015). Such improvements should take place on the basis of the identification and analysis of barriers which currently hinder rapprochement of the current system of social work with persons with disabilities in Ukraine to the best world samples.

Today the normative-legal base of Ukraine in the field of rights protection for invalids is quite developed and includes twenty-five laws and about 30 lawful acts adopted from 1991 up to this time. The Ukrainian society during the years of independence understood the fact that education was a strategic resource of socio-economic, cultural and spiritual development of the society, improvement of welfare of people, securing national interests, strengthening international authority and forming a positive image of Ukraine, creating conditions for self-realization of every personality (Talanchiuk, 2015).

## **1.2. Values of social worker provisions as successful employment and leisure services premise**

Each social worker, providing services for the elderly, need to know and be has mastered three important elements of the social worker's competence: knowledge, values and skills. A. Vareikytė, A. Bagdonas (2003) argues that knowledge (in the natural sciences, sociology, psychology, anthropology, history, political science and Economics) required in order to be able to understand the human aspects of the relationship between the physical, human, and also apply different methods of social work, in meeting customer needs, developing service structure (Vareikytė; Bagdonas, 2003).

In addition to the theoretical knowledge, the social worker must be based on a system of values, ethics. Values, as defined by the L.C.Johnson (2001) – this is the behavioral habits, standards and principles, which are considered to be desirable in certain groups of people and individuals in culture. The values of the individual expresses its relationship with the universally accepted values. Ethics is the operating values and preferred methods of treatment of human beings, because it deals with something that is true and correct. Values are an integral part of ethics and takes care of what is good and desirable.

The social worker in their activities must pay attention not only to the public, clients, or social work values, however, lies with the and to follow theirs, which affects not only the individual, but also the professional activity (Johnson, 2001). In summary it can be said that the values are the criteria for deciding whether people, objects, ideas, actions, situations are good or bad.

In our society the existence of values sometimes contradict and conflict with each other, so it is desirable to choose a social work values, which would properly handle this work. L. C. Johnson (2001) distinguishes three types of values:

1. The ultimate (or final) - This is the most abstract values, recognized by many people. This freedom, human value and dignity, justice and others.

2. The nearest (or direct) is a more specific values related to the final desired state. For example: the right to abortion, the right to punish their child. Because of these values, there is disagreement

3. Instrumental values refer, respectively, to deal with and the measures to achieve that objective. For example: confidentiality, the right to self-determination. It measures the value and dignity of the person, expressed.

The main attractions are those that have something in common with that of human value and dignity. Social workers working with people who have different problems, and often sees people's weaknesses. This makes paying attention to humanitarian values. For example, completely intoxicated impoverished, dirty, irrationally thoughtful, non-cooperating person is a human being and should be assessed. The values of the social worker's professional recognizes the strengths and weaknesses of the human.

Other philosophical values, which are based on modern social work, humanistic values, which are unconditionally accepted by the individual human dignity, integrity, right to self-determination, and the value of an individual's right to determine their own personal ensure needs and decide how to meet them, equality of opportunities, limited only to the individual characteristics of congenital and people's social responsibility to yourself, your family, community and society (H. W. Johnson, 1995).

Social work practice based on the value system, which is usually expressed as the following principles as the value and dignity of the individual, freedom of self-determination, the right to confidentiality. L. C. Johnson (2001) provides a desirable social worker's attitude to the man.

Social workers believe in the innate dignity of human value and where everyone has the innate ability and seek changes that make life fulfilling. Everyone is responsible for themselves and others, as well as the society and the human needs of all, but everyone is unique and different from the other.

L. C. Johnson (2001) also distinguishes social work desirable human and society's relationship, as when the society is required to establish the conditions of human growth and development, which would allow anyone to realize their power, and must provide the resources and services to help people meet their needs and avoid such problems as hunger, bad education, discrimination, disease, inadequate living conditions. People must have equal opportunities to participate in society.

Social workers, professional group, National Association of social workers in 1981 established the professional values, which enables you to accept the person as the most important in the society to maintain its confidentiality. The provision of new services, take into account the wishes of the client, to distinguish between personal feelings and needs from a professional relationship and refer others to knowledge skills.

Must develop a client's ability to help yourself, recognize each Member of society, social justice, economic, physical and spiritual well-being. Barker, R. L. (1996) recommends that the social workers to be responsible for an exemplary personal and professional behavior, respect for the individual and group differences and persevere to the client, despite the frustrations.

J. Hefferman, Shuttlesworth and R. G. Ambrosino (1992), when we talk about the values, social workers say that the social workers believe in the dignity and worth of all people, values, regardless of social class, race, color, religion, sex or age. Value of human life is above all other values. People who have problems, regardless of origin, those problems should not be brought to justice, condemning or humiliated. Customers or customer groups have the right to autonomy, that is, the right to make decisions that will affect their lives.

These and other social work values in different countries define national codes of ethics for social workers. Codes of ethics describes the values and preferred behaviors with clients, colleagues and professionals in other fields, ways. They describe what should be done with a professional practice.

Social workers code of ethics adopted in Lithuania in 1998. Even though social workers have a code of ethics, is familiar with it and would have to rely on it, but their practice based on these values is not easy and straightforward, there are some problems, like abstract paper claims caused by the controversial interpretations of the implementation of the conceptual value you need to bear in mind is not one but several values. It is often difficult to decide what actions the value, it is difficult to maintain a balance between the individual's rights and responsibilities in society and a permanent social worker in practice, the question is how to help suffering man not degrading his dignity, and how their work together to comply with the approach of the scientific and humanist (L. C. Johnson, 2001).

The social worker must take account not only of the public or client, but also to their personal values. He won't be able to carry out work, if you ignore your personal principles. So ignoring may lead to poor emotional and psychological well-being, social worker, and this may have an impact on the direct duties. However, having regard to their own personal values, a professional should not forget about the differences between the values and accept other personal values with a tolerant people. Values are directly related to the performance of the work: diligence, collaboration, communication, sensuality, responsibility, activity, work whole heartedly. When we talk about the work and values of the informantai mentions the following: provision of services to take into account the wishes of the client; to the client, although it will not be the result.

Specifies the number of values in the bendražmogiškųjų, which are all considered the values of society. This is justice, equality, fairness, help to others. All the previously listed the answers correspond to the code of ethics of the social workers in social work and human values that are important in social work. It can be assumed that the social work, though, and don't have enough knowledge, working people, for whom the values of social work together is the personal values and who do not need to constantly strive to bring them into line with each other. Some of the values the informants it knowledge and skills. This confirms that these components of competence in social work are important for the social workers.

Storage of values in these areas comply with the code of ethics of the social workers in the provision that the pursuit of knowledge and the constant new skills is an ethical responsibility of a social worker. Compassion, find a workaround, wishes and wish problems identified as values, but they are only partly consistent with the values of social work as social work stems from a respect and love for man, and not out of pity; the social worker is not obliged to find a solution, if the customer does not want to or do not accept the look together. social work is not responding to the desires and wishes, but unmet human needs correspondence.

The Mission of the social work in Lithuania is still confused with the altruizmu, pasiaukojimu, neakcentuojant professional help, according to the customer's needs and real opportunities for assistance. In terms of social work values, it is important to find out as much as the same social workers recognize the existence of professional values. Even though social workers recognize the importance of the values and the need to work in, however, not all values are equally important to a social worker and they will work differently.

Social work is an important part of social and practical significance, and is considered to be more practical than politically rational technical activity, so the human aspect is the most social researchers as a professional entity becomes a very important factor in this profession. Recently, the next formal vocational training starts more seriously look into the personal characteristics of the professional entity.

Social work is a striking aspect of the įsameninimo in terms of its use in the practice of handwriting and its discovery activities. Finding new, more effective, ways to solve the problem originalesnių, social worker with "knowing", which allows the operation of the new interpretation of the available information and on the basis of creating their own "practical" theory.

Humanist attitude to the social worker, social worker treatngs as a simple representative of the profession, not as a man, aiming only to learn how to use the methodology of occupational technology, and as a person, have chosen social profession, before by listening to your inner voice, and aiming to grow, develop, and engage in this process, naturally the whole way of life.

### **1.3. The Organization of social services, the provision of services to the elderly, employment aspects**

An important element of the social worker's competence in practical skills. L. C. Johnson (2001) skills as a component of practice, combining knowledge and values and actions in response to them translates concern or need. Distinguishes between two types of skills needed for social worker activities: information, who are used to thinking about people and their situations, determining what knowledge will the planning of intervention and the evaluation, communication and collaboration skills in hearings, perfravimas, explanation of the ability to engage in any activity, summarized the ideas and thoughts, interpretations, etc. (Johnson, 2001).

Thus, all three elements of the competence of the social worker in knowledge, values and skills for social services for the elderly, have joined together in a way that they should, as a whole, which would become the man to reveal some very important aspects:

1. Contribute to the understanding of the social worker's activities as a whole, reflecting the knowledge and degree of priority.
2. To demonstrate that what is acquired during the experience, going back to the values and knowledge of the area, keep it enriches.

Activities, intervention analysis and reflection, L. Gvaldaitė and B. Švedaitė (2005) argues that there is one of the essential methodological competence and professionalism of social worker conditions. In a general sense the intervention is an external intervention in a particular operation, interface, System. Social worker, providing social services to the elderly, to intervene in the life of the customer, in order to achieve a lasting personal, his way of thinking, behavior, situations, environmental change, enabling the person to continue to live independently and successfully. The social worker at the time of intervention must allow the client's internal change: necessary for intervention in the warm, stable, friendly relationship between the social worker and the client (Gvaldaitė; Švedaitė, 2005).

Social workers leads to individual and group sessions, during which the visitors learn how to view and respond to your wishes, interests and abilities. Activities visitors to inform the social workers at the time, to advise them on issues of mutual interest.

Social work dependence on social policy and administrative bodies, according to L. Gvaldaitė and B. Švedaitė (2005), is one of the deepest problem: social workers, the provision of State-funded social services, and combines the two to one another is basically incompatible with the functions of social control (or standard), and the person of the individual support function (Gvaldaitė, Švedaitė, 2005).

In its activities the competence of social worker means that competence is not in itself in addition to the work environment is nedarbinė: If the social worker does not market and (or) does not have the competence acquired in their work/activities, is not the competence of the conditions of education, it gained competence to lose value.

In addition to the theoretical knowledge, social worker activity must also be based on a system of values and ethics. Values, as defined by the L.C.Johnson (2001), is a behavioral habit, standards and principles, which are considered to be desirable in certain groups of people and individuals in culture. The values of the individual expresses its relationship with the universally accepted values. Ethics is the operating values and preferred methods of treatment of human beings, because it deals with something that is true and correct. Values are an integral part of ethics and takes care of what is good and desirable.

Social activities requires information, knowledge, skills in various areas, and decisions in a variety of ideas and suggestions. The effectiveness of aid depends on a social worker, and the recipients of social services team, providing social services, knowledge, values and skills system. The total solution for professionals shall ensure the effective implementation of the goals and objectives.

Summing up the activities of the social worker social service center, you can argue that the social worker is the professional who communicate with clients, providing them with general social services, in collaboration with other professionals, performs various functions that reveals itself through its activities.

In order to be successful, the social worker must be guided by the principles of teamwork. However, in order to be meaningful, with clients in leisure needs and opportunities for knowledge and certain skills to help you select and adapt a variety of leisure activities: the activities according to the passions (clubs open) or artistic activities, sports or other games, outings, entertainment and festivities (Spierts, 2003).

The activities of the social work of the team is one of the alternatives in decision-making, because of the social activities in different areas requires information, knowledge, skills, and the decisions of the social problems in a wide variety of ideas and additions. The overall decision of the members of the team shall ensure that the problems encountered by elderly people, would be resolved in a timely and properly, so that the activities of a social worker, it is very important (Katzenbach; Smith, 1993).

The obvious advantages of teamwork: the quality of work, better results, more opportunities to unfold the individual gabumams, in terms of flexibility. Each team member, as well as a social worker, working in a team, to develop its capacity to adapt to change. The relevance of the study of teamwork and the foreign specialists in B. Everard, G. Morris (1997), J. A. Stoner, R. E. Freeman, D. R. Gilbert (2000), B. R. Jewell (2002), S. P. Robbins (2003), Davydovskij, I. V. (1999), Semigina, T., Kabachyenko, K., N. (2000), Cholostova, E. C. (2003), Talanchuk, I. (2015), Jacemirskaja, R. (1999), as well as Lithuanian scientists B. (2000),. Barvydienė , V., Kasiulis, J., (2003), A. Savanavičienė, V. Šilingienė (2005), analysing the differences between the team and the group, the formation of the team, the team members roles and characteristics of effective, etc.

About teamwork in the social field, writes L. G. Weezel (2002), at a glance discusses the aspects of teamwork, cooperation, and to work in a team, and L. C. Johnson (2001) identifies the main obstacles faced by the team. On the basis of scientific thoughts, there is no doubt that a properly organized teamwork and expertise available to the members of the team may result in the effective realization of the objectives of the work of the team.

Leliūgienė, I. (2003) indicates what you must know and pay the social worker-cultural recreational activities in the social environment, the Organizer (or it must have been the dominant leisure activity agent specialization). Among other such requirements referred to knowledge: contemporary social situation of cultural activities, elderly people in leisure trends, artistic talent characteristics of the education, legal and normative acts, economic levers that govern the scope of leisure, recreation and cultural organisations, activities of the sociakultūrinės features, the needs, the interests of elderly people, the specifics of the provisions. The social worker, the leisure operator has to pay the interests and needs of the elderly in different recreational activities, included in the active leisure activities, organization of leisure activity due to practice innovation, to figure out the interests and needs of community residents in different recreational activities, use of managerial skills in organizing concerts and exhibitions, competitions and festivals, sports, fitness, and other events (Leliūgienė, 2003).



## **2. RESEARCH OF SOCIAL WORKER'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PROCESS OF SOLVING LEISURE PROBLEMS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN KAUNAS REGION AND DNEPROPETROVSK CITY**

### **2.1. Methodology of the research**

In a broad sense methodology can be defined as a common cognitive principles (Kardelis, 2002). The word comes from the Greek words used "methodos" and "logos". The investigation is a systematic, critical practice is based on the hypothesis raised about the assumed relationship between the phenomena of assessment (Valackienė, A., 2004).

The study builds on the theoretical provisions of existential to humanistic.

Social work point of view, these provisions are valuable due to the fact that the purpose of the profession and to the pollution of the well-being of others, being with another, the desire to express themselves authentically are revealed obligations and responsibilities of the profession at the time of the execution. In accordance with the provisions of egzistencines-humanitarian, social worker is not limited to any performance technology, on the contrary, it may choose the most appropriate behaviors, congruence problem or goal, as well as providing the opportunity to realize ourselves to consolidating the social work profession's values and ideals, in fulfilment of their responsibility to the profession according to the highest criteria.

Constructivist philosophy is based on the concept of social work , social work treats not only as a science , but - perhaps even more so - as art, and argue that social work is more practical than moral rational technical activities ( Patron, O'Byrne, 2000).

This opens up opportunities to further develop and consolidate social work refleksiiniu-terapeutiniu level, create the relationship with the social worker the ability to engage in a reflection as to the valuable personality trait, laiduojančią creative activities of specialist professional area.

In accordance with the principle of triangulation, the study was carried out to each other through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods (Kardelis, 2002).

A quantitative survey instrument (survey in writing using the closed-ended questions) is drawn up on the basis of an analysis of the scientific literature (Johnson, 2001; Vareikytė; Bagdonas, 2003; Sadan, 2004) and the study of social work regulation (Valstybės žinios, 2008-04-19, no. 45-1706), as well as for elderly people, attending day centres for social services, recreation and meeting the demand for employment.

A questionnaire-based survey is a way to retrieve the data, in the case of respondents to questions in writing (Kardelis, 2002). Survey data collected by the anketavimo method. Anketavimas is one of the most popular methods of sociologinio. This is a set of questions, which according to the rules complete the informantas. On a number of issues can quickly get detailed and useful information. Certain knowledge to collect various forms: formal, anonymous. In accordance with the form of the questionnaire responses are divided into closed and open (Tidikis, 2003).

Questionnaire the questionnaire Kaunas district social service centres and the Dneprovska visiting the elderly, consists of 19 questions 14: closed-ended and 5 open questions. The investigation was used for the anonymous type of the closed-ended questionnaire because of closed questions, answers, we can more accurately interpret. The questionnaire was drawn up on the basis of study in social work regulation Questionnaire the questionnaire Kaunas district social service centres and the Dneprovska visiting the elderly, consists of 19 questions 14: closed-ended and 5 open questions.

The investigation was used for the anonymous type of the closed-ended questionnaire because of closed questions, answers, we can more accurately interpret. The questionnaire was drawn up on the basis of study in social work regulation (Valstybės žinios, 2008-04-19, Nr. 45-1706). To find out the informantų perspective on their acquired competencies required in their work, in accordance with certain characteristics: cognitive, practical skills and knowledge in General, demographic data, which will look at in more detail, what impact has the competence acquired in informantas.

The instrument consists of diagnostic blocks, designed to respond to the challenges:

1. The first block given to the demographic characteristic concerned.
2. The second block of the survey: Client's possibilities to participate in the activities of social service centre.
3. The third block: Health problems of elderly clients of social service centre.
4. The fourth block: Motivation of clients participating in the leisure activities of social service centre.
5. Fifth block: Content of leisure activities of elderly social service centre clients.
6. Sixth block: Meeting expectations and needs for leisure activities of elderly people in the centre of social service: possibilities of alternation.

Graphic display of data used in a computer program for Microsoft Excel.

A qualitative study using interview method applied to determine the characteristics of the activities of the team of social workers, social services providing day care section. The instrument is drawn up on the basis of r. I. Barkeris (1995), Ivanovic, Collin (1997) Whiddett Weinert (2001), (2003), theoretical insights.

Half-standardized interview – this is a foreseeable and necessary questions are available. Questions only partially standardised. This interview is good at, that creates a freer atmosphere for communication. The poll in writing using open questions, benefits: (a) monitoring of the situation), ensure that the questions will be answered in a specific order. Control and the environment: the answers informantai returns self, without the extraneous, so they do not consult, feel free.

You can: a) to capture a place and time of the interview, when ever it is of importance for the interpretation of the data; b) a high percentage of responses. It is very important for interviewing literate, old, people, sick, ignorant language or unwilling to write; c) the receipt of further information.

More information is available on the personal characteristics of respondents, their social environment. Questions caused by spontanišką reaction, but it also gives additional information.

The investigation noted the lack of certain interviews is the lack of anonymity. It was known by the names of informants, so they could feel unsecured and the answers provide an incomplete.

The content of the structured interview consists of the following semantic meaningful blocks:

1. The role of the social worker, organizing leisure activities for older persons.
2. The competence of the social worker for the elderly persons in the organisation of recreational activities.
3. A social worker providing leisure services for the organisation of the content of the activities for elderly persons.
4. Organisation of the social services for elderly persons of leisure opportunities in the development of.

Data processing for the purposes of the analysis method of content.

### **The ethics investigation.**

The investigation of these principles have been complied with:

- volunteerism – the respondent was asked to complete the questionnaire is convenient to him personally, explaining that it is a voluntary choice;

- privacy policy – It was explained that the information will be treated in General, and will not be disclosed to the respondent's personal information. Also explain when, how and to whom the information will be used;
- anonymity – you are not encrypted, without requiring the respondent concluded by the person's name;
- sympathetic – the benefits of the study was explained to respondents and the importance, in order to motivate, to participate in the investigation.

## **2.2. Characteristics of research participants**

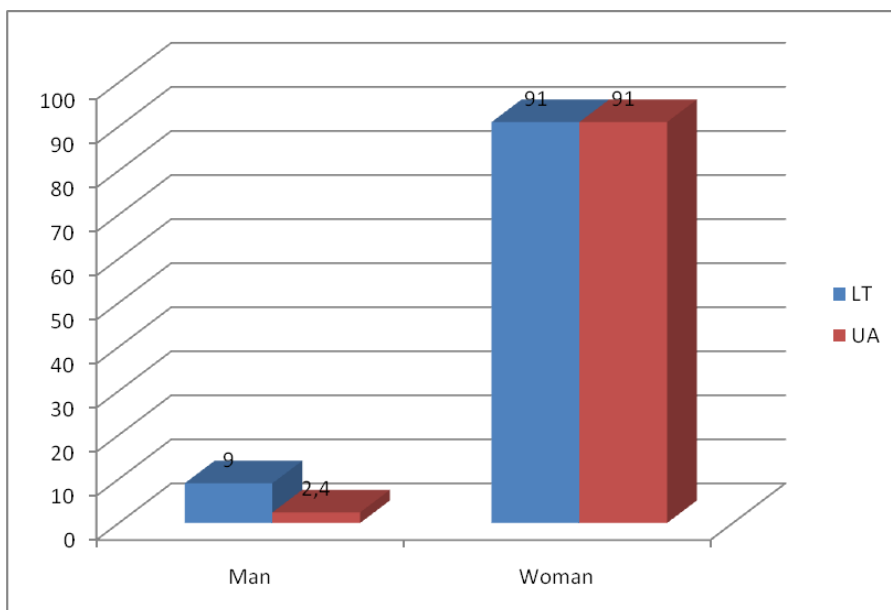
The take will be formed in comfortable sample, when selected for the comfortable, closest to the respondents. This was done on the road to reasons:

1. Leisure activities and employment experience.
2. Study on the convenient geographical position (respondents were all to the Centre takes place immediately).

Test has been selected on the Dneprovsko those same principles.

The questionnaire was distributed to 84 investigation of Kaunas district soacialinių services centres and 23 Dneprovsko visitors (elderly people). Qualitative survey questionnaire handed out 7 social services centre of Kaunas district social workers. Have been completed and returned, all for you. The investigation has agreed to participate in the 84 recipients of the Kaunas district neighbourhoods and the 23 recipients of the Dneprovsko regional social services center ([\*Kurnatovs'koho street, 7A\*](#) Kyiv, *Kyivs'ka oblast, Ukraina 02000*).

Study of the quantitative trait – accessibility. During the investigation, the investigation was the general ethical principles.

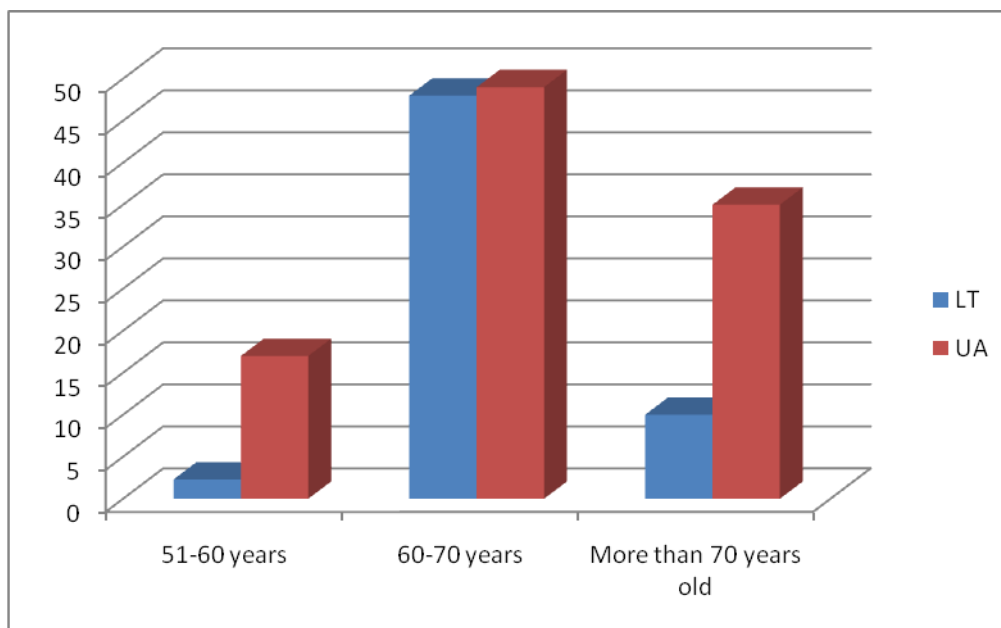


**Note:** LT – recipients of Kaunas District social services center, LT/  
 UA – recipients of Dneprovsko regional social services center, /UA

**3.picture.** The gender of respondents, %

The investigation has agreed to participate in the 84 recipients of the Kaunas district neighbourhoods and the 23 recipients of the Dneprovsko regional social services center (*Kurnatovs'koho street, 7A Kyiv, Kyivs'ka oblast, Ukraina 02000*).

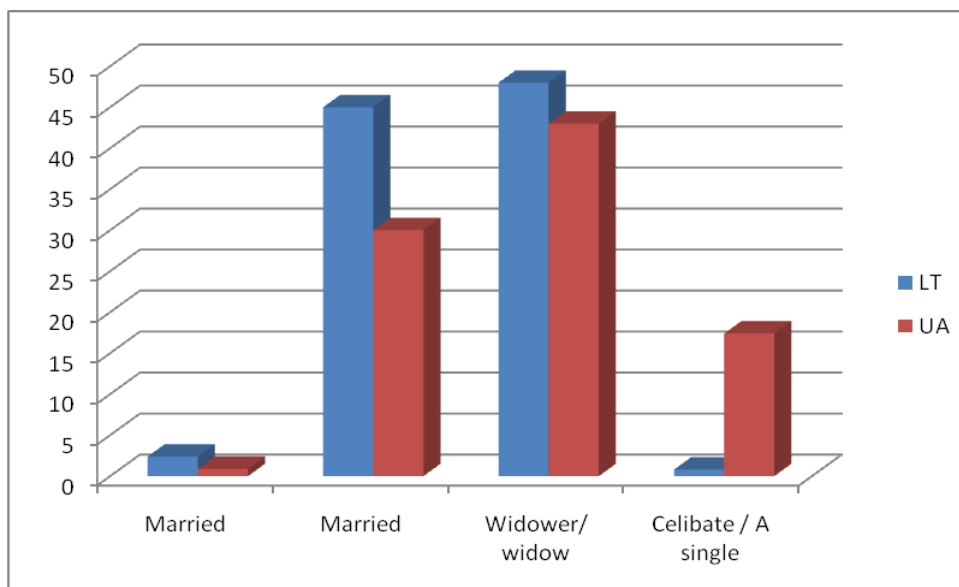
Study of the quantitative trait – accessibility. During the investigation, the investigation was the general ethical principles. The investigation has interviewed respondents from 23 and 84 respondents Dneprovsko Kaunas district social service centres. Among them: 21 a woman and 2 men and 82 women, from the Dneprovsko-2 men in Kaunas district, i.e. 98 (LT); /91 (UA) per cent are women and 2.4/9% of men.



**4.picture.** Respondents age, %

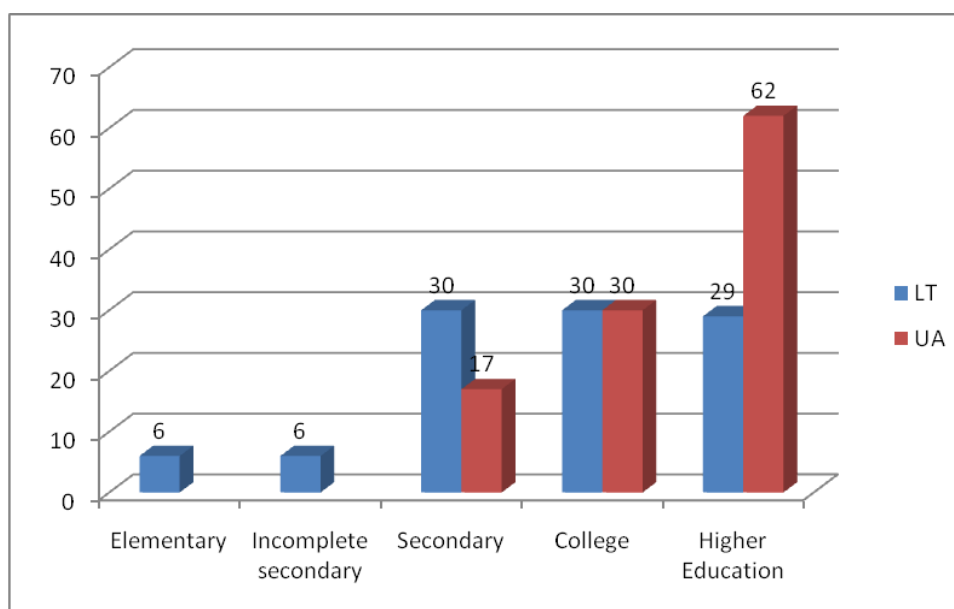
Any activity or communication helps you to adapt to changes in age and rewarding, it found the organisation of leisure tyŗes English social educator m. Argailis (2000). At the time of the survey, respondents argued that there is nothing for the joy of the malonesnio, which provides recreational activities. They are especially pleased to get acquainted with bendraminčia only for moral reasons but also because of psychosocial facilitation of old age in adaptation (Klein, 2003). The analysis of the data obtained, we can summarize that the vast majority of visitors to the Centre of Kaunas district social services and the regional center of social services in Dneprovsko visitors are between 60 and 70 years of age, who is 48 and 49 per cent.

Over 70 years of age is 30/35% of visitors. The smallest group is the regional centre of Kaunas region and the Dneprovsko visitors consists of 23/17 percent.



**5.picture.** Marital status, %

The analysis of the data, we can summarize that the married lankytojos of 45 points (LT)/30 (UA) per cent. Kaunas district (48%) and the Dneprovsko (43%) of visitors to the Centre of social services represent the largest percentage of men are widowers. Married men as composed only of visitors centers for 2.4 (LT) and 0.9 (UA) percent.



**Note:** Respondents ' level of education: 1. Elementary; 2. Incomplete secondary; 3. Secondary; 4.College, 5. Higher Education.

**6 picture.** Respondents ' level of education, %

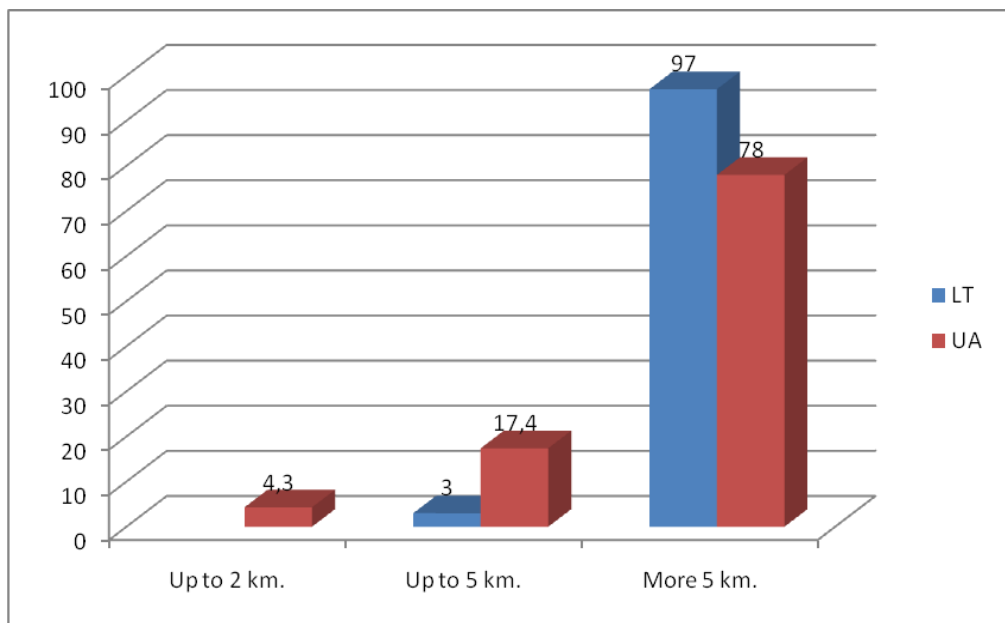
The analysis of the data obtained, we can summarize that the visitors to the Centre of Kaunas district social services, 6% had primary education, 6% of respondents – incomplete secondary education. Social services centre of Kaunas district, 30 percent of respondents and 17 percent from the regional center of social services had Dneprovsko secondary education. 30 (LT)/30 (UA)% of respondents had higher education and higher education had 29 (LT)/52 (UA)% of respondents.

### 2.3. Discussion of research results of Social Worker’s activities in the Process of Solving Leisure Problems of Elderly People who live in Regional Settlements

The data shall be provided in accordance with the diagnostic blocks, which combine a questionnaire survey questions. The investigation and analysis of the data allows coherence between fuller and reveal investigative challenges. The first quantitative analysis of the study, that analysis, which allows to understand the organization of leisure and employment services for older persons in context.

#### 2.3.1. Client’s possibilities to participate in the activities of social service centre

Elderly people are often faced with problems of mobility. It is therefore important that the entertainment and employment services are fiziškai prieinamos to them. Many of the elderly, living in the netir to participate in social activities, organised by the centres do not have opportunities to access them. The EU's cohesion fornu support allows you to deal with these problems, by funding the development of social services for the elderly persons, the projected activities.

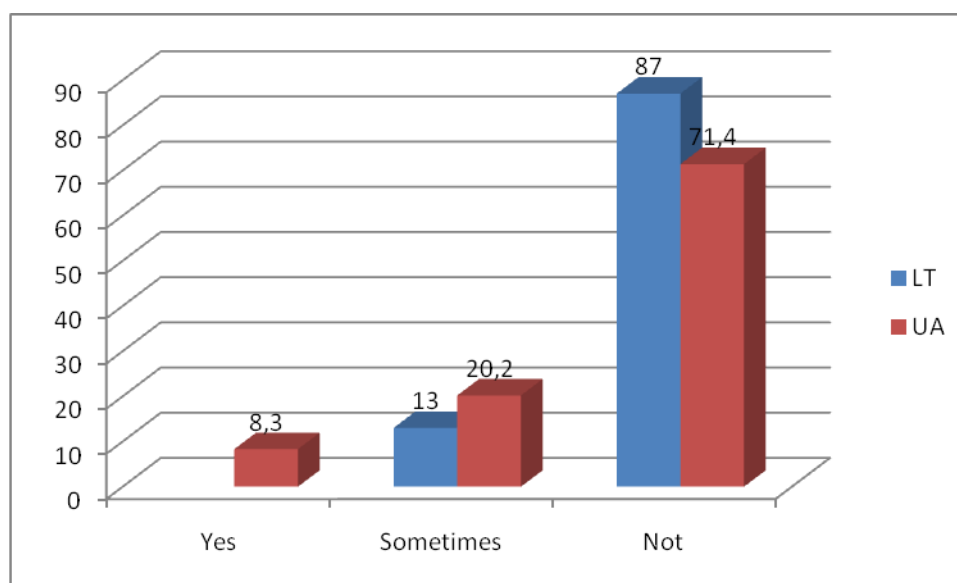




**7 picture.** The distance to the center of the social services, %

The investigation revealed (see figure 7, that many of the respondents live in 5 km distance from the social Center, where they provided entertainment and employment services. So there is a problem with the centralised entry/exit, in which the Lithuanian research helps address the Centre formulated and implemented projects. A group of concerned Ukraine resident close to the Centre of social services and, therefore, their ability to participate in activities is higher. On the other hand, the research group, which is involved in leisure and employment activities, covers a larger geographic area. Indirectly it can be assumed that, in their experience, they gain skills and experience may motivate others living in nearby elderly age people get involved in the activities organised by the Centre of social services.

Other current elderly participation in leisure activities and employment is their objective financial capability (see figure 8). Basically, not all elderly persons should participate in the activities of funds and this may affect their social activism.



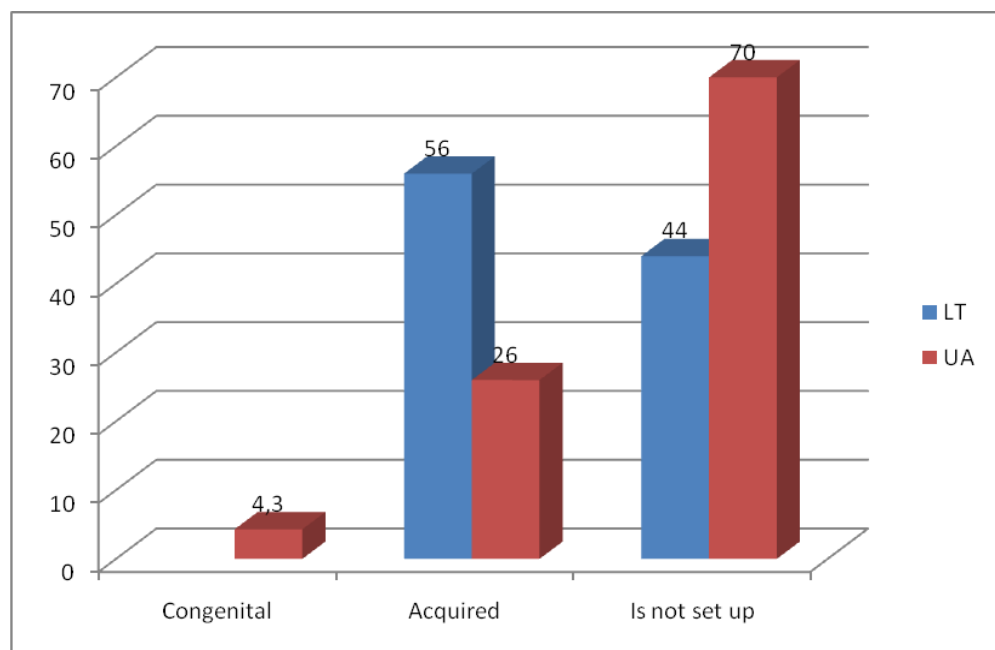
**8 picture.** Financial opportunities for attending in private social care centres, %

The analysis of the data obtained, we can summarize that the respondents' financial capability is limited. Even 71,4 percent of visitors to the Centre of Kaunas district social services and regional social services Dneprovsko 87 per cent cent visitors cannot choose a private leisure centres of employment.

Only 8.3 percent of the visitors to the Centre of Kaunas district social services could choose private leisure centres of employment. According to the data received from the regional social services Dneprovsko cent visitors fully paid-employment centres cannot choose leisure activities. The investigation revealed that the financial capability is limited by the casual employment choice.

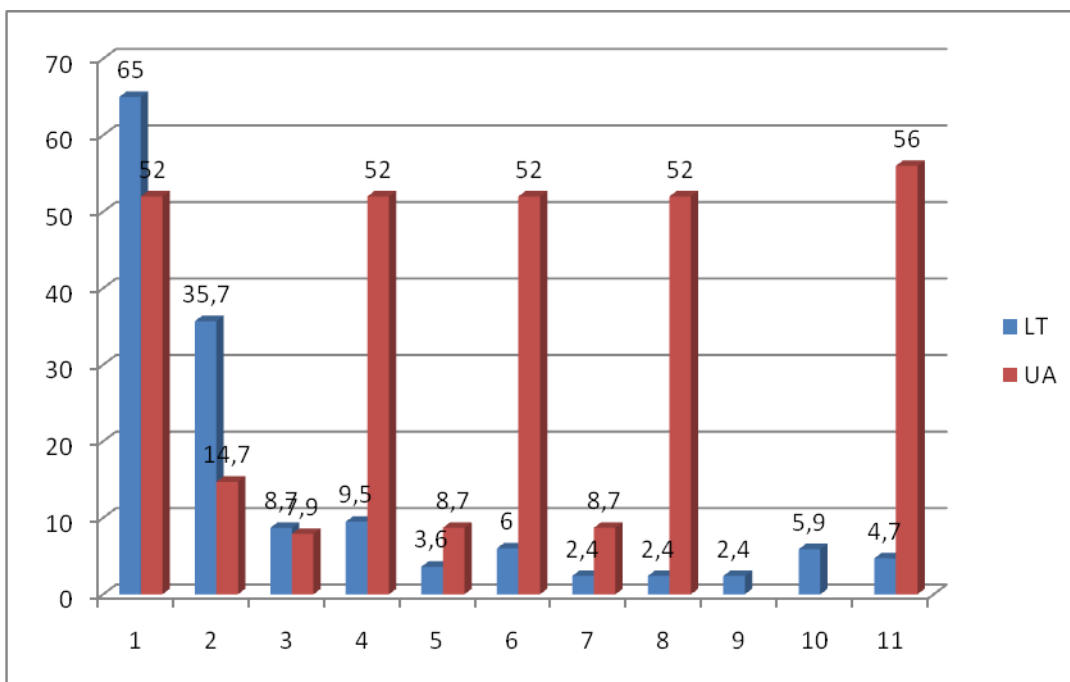
### 2.3.2. Health problems of elderly clients of social service centre

Health status is one of the essential factors determining the social participation of elderly persons. Most of the test subjects had chronic diseases, which are characteristic of this age period in humans. The investigation revealed (see figure 7), that the 56 percent of visitors to the Centre of Kaunas district social services and 26 percent of the regional center of social services Dneprovsko visitors have acquired disability. An undetermined amount of disability has 44 percent of the visitors to the Centre of Kaunas district social services and even 70 percent of the visitors to the Centre of the regional social services Dneprovsko and innate-4.3 percent of the visitors to the Centre of the regional social services Dneprovsko. The results obtained from the analysis of unexpected health problems in nature. The majority of respondents indicated that they have unspecified.



**9 picture.** The respondents disability, %

This fact shows that the elderly persons or their case, and it makes no nesureikšmina. Although the following are the results of the investigation did not show that their health condition is not good (see figure 9). On the other hand it shows that their existing health problems prevent them to participate in recreational activities and employment, organised by the Centre of social services social workers. You can come to that, and having some way or a different negalę elderly people participate in recreational activities on employment.

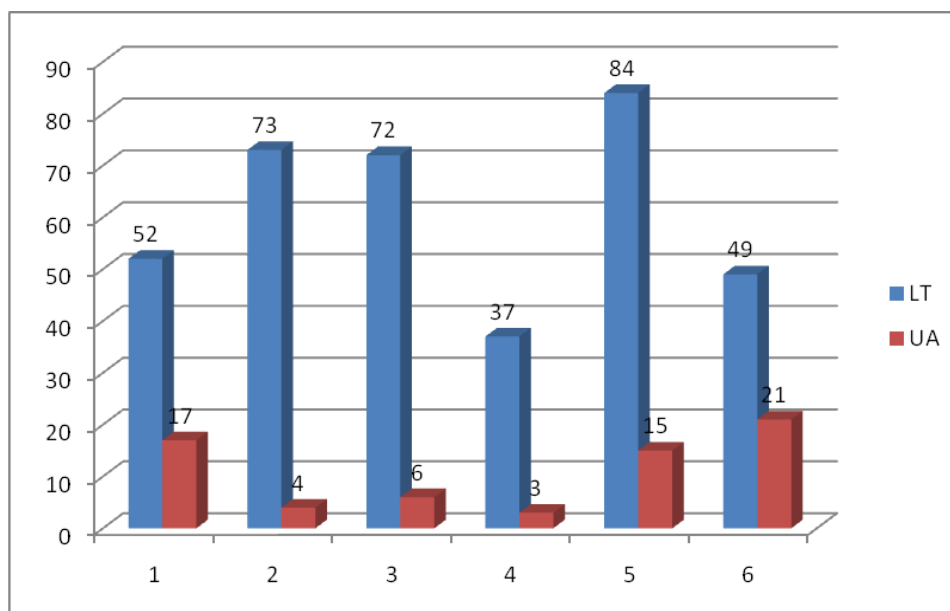


**Note.** Respondents health problems: 1.The heart and vascular system; 2. The nervous system; 3.Rheumatic fever; 4. Osteoporosis; 5. Rheumatoid arthritis; 6. Hypertonic disease; 7. Language disorders; 8.The hearing aid; 9. Mobility disorders; 10. Vision disorders; 11. Complex disability.

**10 picture.** Respondents health problems, %

The examination of respondents ' answers about health disorders, the highest percentage of heart and vascular disease, 65 (LT)/52 (U), 9.5/52 – osteoporosis, 6/52-hipertoninēs disease, 4.7/56-negalę complex. In spite of the fact that the health problems are quite serious, diffusing, respondents involved in the employment of leisure activities. Activities selected according to the nature of the impairment. The elderly and old people's physical growth failure often leads to loss of feelings of despair, joy of life, it is therefore essential to encourage such people to be active and will not be able to adapt to the nature of the right in accordance with their leisure activities on employment.

### 1.1.1. Motivation of clients participating in the leisure activities of social service centre

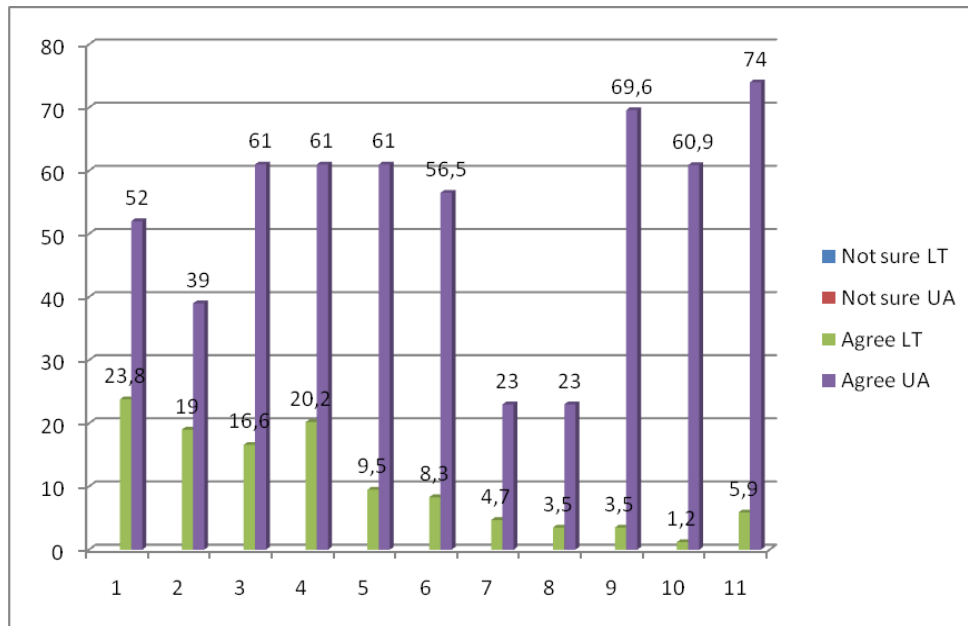


**Note.** Factors involved in social service centre motivate running programs: 1.The desire to communicate; 2. Time Employment; 3. An opportunity to acquire new skills; 4.Self-expression; 5. The strengthening of health; 6. The opportunity to participate in art clubs.

**11. picture.** Factors involved in social service centre motivate running programs, %

Any activity or communication helps you to adapt to changes in age and rewarding. It found the organisation of leisure tyŗs English social educator m. Argailis (2000). At the time of the survey, respondents argued that there is nothing for the joy of the malonesnio, which provides recreational activities. They are especially pleased to get acquainted with the like-minded, to gain life experience. So join the theatre society, the bŗreliŗ or natural custodians it is advisable to not only for moral reasons but also because of psychosocial facilitation of old age in adaptation (Klein, 2003).

Analysis of respondents ' answers to the question (see figure 11) what factors led to engage in activities, the majority of respondents identified: health-building-100 (LT)/65 (UA) per cent, desire to socialize 62/74 and igyjimaŗ 86/26 a new skill. In conclusion, the respondents ' answers can be given to motivate elderly people to participate in the activities of social services centres.



**Note.** The reasons that have induced to participate in the program: 1. The desire for parliamentary your health; 2. The desire to increase your physical activity; 3. The desire to gain new knowledge about health and physical activity; 4. The fact that the programme was offered for free; 5. The desire to accept minded; 6. The programme's activities have been carried out in close proximity to the place of residence; 7. Recommended to participate in the public-health professionals, acquaintances, the doctor; 8. The desire to engage in any activity; 9. Personality development; 10. Spiritual peace of mind; 11. The acquisition of the new experience.

**12 picture.** The reasons that have induced to participate in the program, %

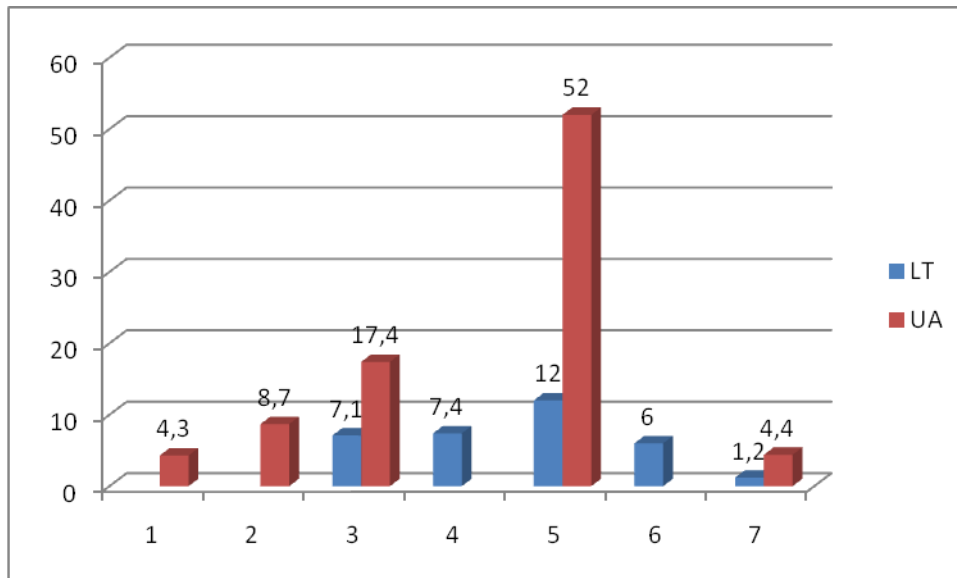
Each of the older people have the most favorite activities and decide how much time and energy to devote to them. Some are interested only in one activity, others in his time, skills and knowledge in several areas of activity are: getting involved in the work, or a few communities in organizations, negaili time for family and social activities, interested in the arts, music. It depends on the old man's personal characteristics.

Close off private life for many means the voluntary surrender of happiness, loneliness. Any activity or communication helps you to adapt to changes in age and rewarding, it found the organisation of leisure tyres English social educator m. Argailis (2000).

According to Trimako, K. (1998) elderly people have the values transcendentinems: turns to the Church, an important part of becoming a prayer and liturgy. Person to evolve spiritually, and it improves the quality of human life for the elderly. (Jurgelėnas, Juozulynas 2007).

Elderly people in leisure depends on their preferred recreational activities, which meet the physiological, psychological and social needs. The economic function of the recreation experience at that advanced age a man can achieve longevity, strengthen their physical and spiritual health, savings and less to spend for the purposes of medical research.

The respondents, in terms of the types of activities that are important to them in this phase, the distribution of the age of the opinion as follows:



**Note:** Knowledge of the social service centre running programs: 1.From the press. 2. From the Internet. 3. Informed the Bureau of public health professionals. 4. The staff was informed by the district or Subdistrict announced notices 5. Said the neighbor. 6.Said a family member. 7.I found out a doctor's surgery.

**13 picture.** Knowledge of the social service centre running programs, %

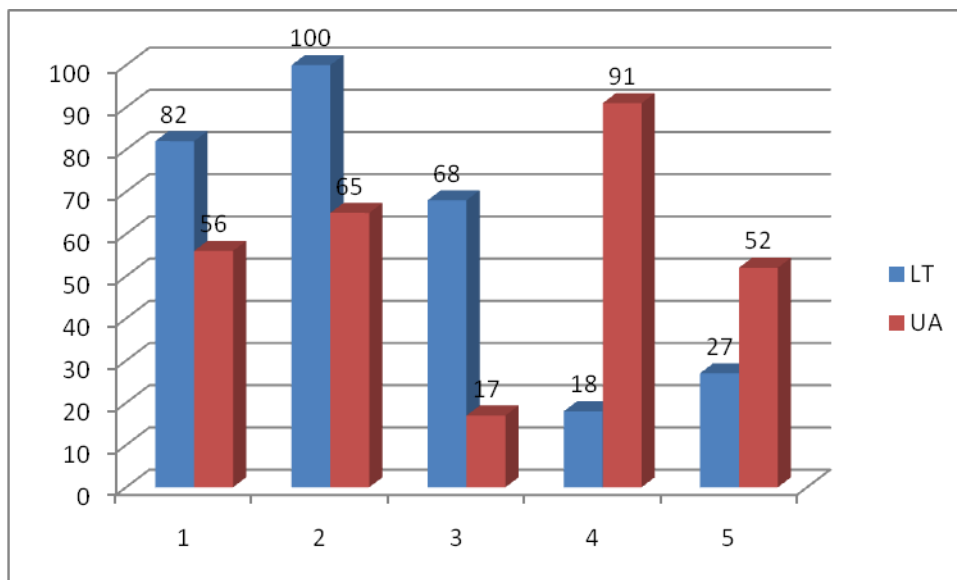
It is clear that the majority of respondents received information from a single source: it is the knowledge of the press, the Internet, by social workers or family members. Some of the respondents about the entertainment and employment services to the number of sources. The majority of respondents (74 percent) said that the activities of the staff of the district is informed by the Kaunas district show that the social worker is seen as a professional provider of aid to the man.

It appears that Lithuania's lack of information about the Organization of a day of leisure and employment services, social service centers, press. The lack of dissemination which limits. The investigation also revealed that the elderly people do not use the Internet, in order to obtain relevant information from them.

There is no tradition in the heart of Dneprovsko elderly persons in the center of the activities organised by social services to target families. It may be, and on mutual relations in the family, due to the fact that elderly persons living apart from the family.

### 2.3.4. Content of leisure activities of elderly social service centre clients

In the opinion of the elderly about them acceptable or unacceptable activities, leisure and employment social workers are difficult to meet the full needs of the customer. Whereas the activities of leisure and employment spectrum is quite broad, the needs of elderly persons in the knowing, it is possible to concentrate on the development of these activities and greater customer indentation into them.



**Note:** Activities are engage in program of social service centre: 1. Leisure (travel, events); 2. Health promotion; 3. Sports; 4. Artistic activities (art, music, dance); 5. The acquisition of new skills (volunteering, computer literate, speech).

**14 picture.** Activities are engage in program of social service centre:,%

The investigation revealed (see figure 11) that is both relevant to the respondents in Lithuania, Ukraine, and many of the activities are provided by the social services centres for the day. However, when comparing the survey data indicates that in Lithuania, priority is given to entertainment and health activities, while Ukraine customers more interested in artistic self-expression, and only sveikatinimu. Among the least popular leisure activities in Lithuania and the artistic freedom of expression and the deployment of new skills and activities in Ukraine – leisure connected with activity and new skills cited in

employment activities. This can lead to a number of factors, but the survey data in conjunction with other results, it is believed that this is determined by the customer's health problems and their life experience already available. According to Paulavičiūtė (2002) elderly people individually meet the recreational activities, which may include: recreational, cognitive, festive in nature.

According to the Savickas (2006) an elderly man is meet the following recreational activities which put less of their personal resources. To participate in rekreacinėse activities in elderly man encourages the many motives. The most important of them: durability quest during physical activity, desire to grow as identity, spiritual peace of mind.

The role of the social worker, organizing leisure activities for older persons:

- I. The competence of the social worker for the elderly persons in the organisation of recreational activities.
- II. A social worker providing leisure services for the organisation of the content of the activities for elderly persons.
- III. Organisation of the social services for elderly persons of leisure opportunities in the development of.

## **2.4. Discussion of research results of Social Worker's competencies satisfying elderly client's leisure activity needs.**

### **2.4.1. The role of experience of Social worker, organizing leisure activities of elderly people Socialinio darbuotojo vaidmuo, organizuojant pagyvenusių asmenų laisvalaikio veiklas.**

Many social workers have extensive experience working with elderly people, however, the Organization of leisure and employment activities have a specific meaning, which does not meet the biological needs of the person or household, but developed personal self-realization, supported or developed in social relations, met the need of communication, supported by a person's self - esteem. Therefore, the factors that determine the success of the activities of this nature should be discussed more broadly.



table 1

**A social worker working with elderly people, organizing the leisure time, the competence**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Illustrating claims</b>	<b>The number of claims</b>
The organisation of events experience	<i>"the lack of experience in the organisation of leisure events", "lack of skills for the practical training", "there must be many events hosting" "I am able to add people to the activities," script ", " sudarau "partition table" work, I organise the transport "" 's ", " pay to adapt theoretical knowledge in the subject ", " involvement in the planning of activities"</i>	19
Peer support	<i>"we need more peer support", "lack of teamwork skills," "one does anything," "everyone must help"</i>	6
Motivation	<i>"the luck of interest to the visitor", "I can communicate with the elderly," "ideas and suggestions", professionalism,</i>	5
Elderly people's needs and interests in the areas of	<i>" I listen to the wishes of ", "examine the possibilities", "seeking compromises" "</i>	2

Social workers stated that the most important thing – the organizer of personal qualities and competence, activity and initiative personality. An equally momentous organizational skills and theoretical knowledge of the subject-an effective recovery. Creative integration of innovation into the existing experience in this art of social work, which is important in a variety of roles. This can be attributed to the experience and artistic skills, however, part of the informant said that they are not required. Communication skills are important for informants, but they do not carry a major role in the activities of an organization. Peer support activities of a social worker is important because social work is teamwork, which must be addressed at different levels simultaneous customer problems.

Motivation is marked as an important factor, however, is not decisive. It may be that the motivation is related to, or shall be regarded as effective and suitable for the work with the clients, organizing leisure and employment activities. However, the motivation factor is the importance of dilesnès, in order to develop the content of the social services, to install it away to persons residing in the areas.

In its activities the competence of social worker means that competence is not in itself in addition to the work environment is not working: If the social worker does not market and (or) does not have the competence acquired in their work/activities, is not the competence of the conditions of education, it gained competence to lose value. As a separate factor of the success of a social worker, organizing leisure and employment activities, respondents identified competencies. They can be associated with knowledge and skills.

Both the organisation of events experience and peer support are significant factors in meeting the needs of elderly persons in the sociokultural (see table 1). Leisure ways in each individual's personal right of option, in which a person expresses his will, reveals his attitude to the value system and shows the overall internal culture. Leisure rationality criteria-social responsibility: the accountable man uses spare time, the more he matures as a personality. Therefore, the main task of the social system to ensure that leisure activities such as a quality that formuotųsi the broader range of personality, able to integrate into society.

More informants answers suggests that teamwork is more motivating to work and is its internal culture, which encourages cooperation. However, the other part of the informantų as the Organization of employment for the elderly, a lack of practical preparations because of "lack of teamwork skills", "one does not have anything".

Event the organizacion "lack of experience in the organisation of leisure events", "lack of skills in the practical preparations". Informantai misses the "organisation of recreational experience".

Because of the large difference between the categories of claims, the frequency has not been established, it can be said that both factors are significant, the organisation of recreational and employment of elderly persons in the activities.

Social worker personal qualities there is no less important than professional competence, knowledge of the principles governing the Organization of leisure and employment and in a meaningful way to organize activities. More informantų answers, you could argue that most of the principles governing the

Organization of leisure, as elderly people's needs and area of interest and the organisation of exhibitions, contest, holidays and other events, etc. have managerial skills.

table 2

**Social worker features when working with elderly people employment activities are forever**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Illustrating claims</b>	<b>The number of claims</b>
Communication with clients	<i>"you need to pay interest", „encourage participation in leisure events", "to be able to listen and hear", „if necessary“, „solace“, „soothe", "counseling"</i>	5
Customer information	<i>„you need to be able to summon the elderly people into employment activities“, „educational“</i>	4

Survey data suggest that the social worker communication skills is an important factor in the provision of leisure and employment services. On the other hand, it is obvious that the following activities social workers must be well prepared, to be able to communicate in unforeseen situations, to address daugiaplanius issues related to the development of elderly persons in the psychological characteristics and territorial characteristics "should be able to summon the elderly people into employment activities (see table 3).

The function of customer information, is not so important. It can be assumed that the outreach function is realized in the process of communication, which in its content is much wider than the information. In a nutshell, they are one of the main responses in informantų functions is the requirement for the employment of elderly people, the consultative and communication functions. Information is linked to the function of education, so a social worker post in organizing recreational and employment activities, the effect of the aspect of edukaciniu. This indirectly suggests that the idea that the social worker and social educator in your professional background has a lot of common points of contact, which often cannot be separated in real life.

## 2.4.2. Role of social worker organizing services of leisure for elderly

Social workers so that they can effectively meet the needs of older persons, leisure and employment, must have a good managerial skills, who disposed of both the direct work with clients and projects, dealing with the social partners. It stresses its replies and the social partners (see table 3).

table 3

### Duties of a social worker, through the employment of elderly persons in the area of leisure and activities

Category	Illustrating claims	The number of claims
Organizer	<i>„I invite you to participate in the activities of the Centre“, „spreading the message“, information about the events“, „ the integration of innovation into the existing experience “, „ co-operation “</i>	7
The Coordinator's	<i>„I am doing a class schedules“, „I organise transport for day care, visitors“</i>	6
Manager	<i>„means of producing necessary during the event“, „I feel a responsibility to smooth the operation takes place“</i>	5

Informantai describing the content of the activities, however, the more stressed the organisational aspects of social work. This may be due to the fact that the elderly persons in their spare time and the employment aspect, the content becomes sort of a secondary and a subordinate, because only well after the Manager's function is the ability to realize and content. Means social workers a priority in their activities is the provision of social services to organizational FAQ. On the other hand, strictly distinguish between the functions of the Coordinator and organizer of the Manager, is unlikely to be possible, so the response can be seen in the uncertainty of informants.

For example, in accordance with its meaning, claims *"tace care means, required during the event", "consists of activity schedules“, „can be attributed both to one (manager function), so the other category (organizer function)“*.

When we talk about the duties of a social worker and the organisation of leisure activities for the employment, neither did informant activities linked to the development of creativity, self-education, self-education, although these areas occupies a large part of social worker in the context of professional competence. It shows a certain number of social workers needs, fig. supervizion, a social worker, so that they can identify their own development activities, interests and development, by providing social services for elderly persons.

Another important aspect in the analysis of a social worker showed his ability to work in a team. Social work, by its very nature as a coordinated, collective action, refers to the need to successfully able to combine individual professional aspirations with those around them. The aim was to reveal the features that determine the activities of a social worker in a team, providing social services for the elderly social service centre for visitors (see table 4).

The ability to work in a team is a social worker in the inner part of a culture that encourages and supports the cooperation and contacts at various levels. The teamwork-oriented environment, every worker believes that thinking and development, planning and decision-making, and tasking are better carried out in cooperation with each other. In this environment, people feel that contributing to the success of the organization. The activities of the social work of the team is one of the alternatives in decision-making, because of the social activities in different areas requires information, knowledge, skills, and the decisions of the social problems in a wide variety of ideas and additions. The overall decision of the members of the team shall ensure that the problems encountered by elderly people, would be resolved in a timely and properly, so that the activities of the relevant social worker (Katzenbach; Smith, 1993).

table 4

**Features of social worker needed to work in a team**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Illustrating claims</b>	<b>The number of claims</b>
Communicate with other team members	„...tolerance with respect to the other members of the“ „...talk“ „friendliness“ „businesslike talk“	7
The moral properties	„...the feeling of obligation“ „...responsibility“ „...motivation“, „attractions“	6

Social work experience	<i>„not working in one year are able to work in a team“; “ experience required“, „must be within the framework of the provision of social services has a long“</i>	4
Professional knowledge	<i>„to have knowledge of your workspace“, “ a professional can work in a team“, a good specialist“</i>	4

Summarising the answers we can suggest-raises the obvious benefits of teamwork: the quality of work, better results, more opportunities to unfold the individual abilities, in terms of flexibility. Each team member, as well as a social worker, working in a team, to develop its capacity to adapt to change.

In addition to the theoretical knowledge, social worker activity must also be based on a system of values and ethics. The values of the individual expresses its relationship with the universally accepted values. Ethics is the operating values and preferred methods of treatment of human beings, because it deals with something that is true and correct. Values are an integral part of ethics and takes care of what is good and desirable.

Teamwork is part of its internal culture, which encourages cooperation. The teamwork-oriented environment, every worker believes that thinking and development, planning and decision-making, and tasking are better carried out in cooperation with each other. In this environment, people feel that contributing to the success of the organization.

Informantų social work experience is seen as a significant factor in organizing leisure time for older persons: *"must be within the framework of the provision of social services has a long"*, *"experience a lot of leads"*, *"recourse to the practice of"* already available. Means of social work's success depends largely on the practical experience of social worker, because it is the work of komandiniame highlights the ability of the employee to find non - traditional solutions that rely on previous experience, the potential for successful operational scenarios.

Professional knowledge is also seen as an important factor when working with elderly people. A good knowledge of the subject matter of innovation, the ability to integrate them with the existing knowledge is composed of social workers to expand not only services, but also to enrich the content of social work: *"to have knowledge of your work area"*, *"the adaptation of new knowledge in the work of the team"*, *"permanent members makes the decisions more in team to help man"*, *"it is important to have professional knowledge"*.

It can be argued that the provision of social services social workers working in the centres are characterized by a high level of professional competence, are responsible for this work and having the experience of staff.

### 2.4.3. The organisation of the social services for elderly persons of leisure opportunities in the development of

The investigation aims to find out how and what social workers should be able to improve the provision of social services to elderly persons. It highlights and social service workers in the field of improvement of the professional competence of the description of the procedure, in which the emphasis is placed on the ability to create and strengthen the links between people, successfully maintaining and providing assistance, the ability to help customers get the necessary services (Department of ministerial order no A1 of the SAD-220). This is true for the elderly and social activity, rapid changes in the socio-economic and cultural life of people. However, the investigation has revealed, and part of the problem faced by social workers, to develop the recreational activities for elderly persons in employment (see table 5).

table 5

#### Opinion of social workers about the recreational and employment problems in the Organization of activities

Category	Illustrating claims	The number of claims
Erratic funding activities	<i>„It is difficult to plan, because it is unclear whether the money will be allocated to“; „There is not enough money for all the sumanymams“; „within the small budget“; „lack of funds to do something more“; „through the projects, the money you“</i>	8
A large number of persons to be served	<i>„as soon as I guess all bypass“; „too many people for one social worker shall be granted“; „not always I guess visit“; „a growing number of people who need help“.</i>	7
The lack of motivation of clients	<i>„yarn, thread, and does not want to“; „It's hard to set in motion from the couch“; „Some are not interested“; „to the Center if you do not want to“.</i>	5
The passivity of the social partners	<i>„to be able to place more partners“; „Please help, refused to“; „When you see that, „it's sometimes not responding“; „only during the holidays, the social partners are coming, „but</i>	5

	<i>otherwise it's hard to invite“.</i>	
The lack of social workers posts	<i>„For more posts“; „to expand the Center to“; „Here's another 10 would be what to do“; „one did not have time”</i>	5
Clients ' health problems	<i>„music is often ill“; „valketh pick in the Center, and he is sick“; „ they want to participate, but health is not everywhere“</i>	4
Social workers ' fatigue	<i>„get tired, even work nebesinori“; „a big strain on health care began to limp“; „in the evening, the legs .... ”</i>	4

The biggest problem is the stability of funding. Therefore, social workers do not feel sure of the fact, or to be able to continue its activities, especially in expanding the volume of services provided, to ensure the quality of the services provided: *"it is difficult to schedule, because it is unclear whether it will be given the money"; "lack of funds"*.

However, this is the objective factors, whose social workers to manage the options do not. Nevertheless, their activities are organized and provided social services for older persons in terms of activities for the development of the gaunat of funds, with the assistance of the social partners.

Secondly, in accordance with the frequency of claims problem identified as a large number of persons to be served neighbourhoods. This is determined by several factors: first, it mainly lives in the elderly people who get older, increasingly in need of social assistance; on the other hand, a decrease in population in the neighbourhoods, and the younger people that can help the elderly and elderly persons. Therefore, the workload of social workers rises along with the diversity of social services provided by (the supply of fuels or products to the entertainment and employment organisation).

The informants claims that *"too many people for one social worker shall be granted"; "I guess not always visit"; "a growing number of people who need help..."*. These issues should be dealt with at the national level, because the current conditions are not conducive to efficient social assistance to elderly people who live in more remote areas.

The analysis of the data shows that one of the problems of the social workers, the organisation of recreational and employment activities, is the lack of motivation of clients. States that the customers are not interested in active leisure time: *"it is difficult to have knocked off the couch"; "some are not interested"*. This not only makes it harder for the provision of social services, however, and takes a lot of time social workers, in order to incorporate people into active activities.



This is partly to do with the other distinguished category "Customer health problems". It is likely that all elderly persons have with or other health disorders that limit their opportunities of active leisure organisation. Characteristic and the fact that the elderly people's health problems are uneven, one day they may feel OK, can take part in activities organised by the Centre, and another project to spend because of the worsening of health.

Social workers note that „*music is often sick* "; " *interferes with the works because a grandparent falls ill, stay put*"; " *they want to participate, but health is not everywhere*". Thus, it can be argued that due to the health status of clients do not always manage to fulfill all of the activities provided for social workers to be flexible, adapting to the needs of the customer, not only, but also the opportunities.

The provision of social services and centres work in close cooperation with the social partners, which contribute to the organisational, technical, and financial issues. Often this is the reciprocal of effective activities aimed at achieving the common objectives.

However, the investigation revealed that the social partners are not always inclined to help social workers, through the provision of social services. Indicates that the social partners could be more active: „*to be able to place more partners*“; „*only during the holidays, the social partners are coming, and otherwise it is difficult to...*“. This suggests that either the social partners are unable to help, through the provision of social services or social workers, too often they are turning. However, it is clear that the providers of social services are active, searching for possible solutions to problems, because, as already discussed above, there is not enough available resources.

Distinguished category "Social worker shortage" is closely connected with the category "Large number of persons to be served". It's two sides of the same resolution when the problem is too large to fully address the workload is divided between the existing employees: "*more posts*"; "*here's another 10 would be what to do*". Indirectly, this indicates that social workers need to reflektuojant supervizion your activity to find the optimal options for the employment decision.

The lack of social workers ' centres, a large number of clients to be served is determined by social workers referred to in the personal fatigue. The informant's make remarks that "*under severe strain*", "*get tired*", shows that the work is well organized, there is a threat to self burnout, other disorders, which can provoke permanent work-related stress.

In summary it can be said that the social work organization, providing elderly persons in employment services, leisure and social workers are faced with the problems (stress, lack of workers), which for objective reasons, cannot be removed, with the problems

which are the result of environment (the involvement of the social partners to help provide social services) and the human factors (customer motivation, health status, social workers fatigue), which cannot be planned or foreseeable.

#### 2.4.4. The opinion of social workers about the recreational and employment content optimization

In order to reveal how you can develop the provision of social services, the organisation of recreational activities for the elderly persons in employment, it should be to figure out what about the possibilities of change in the content of my social workers (see table 6). Traditionally, the provision of leisure centres and the employment service is the same for many years, both for his work in the matter of the social workers and financial possibilities of the Centre.

Every elderly person needs more and more of your favorite activities and decide how much time and energy to devote to them. Some are interested only in one activity, others in his time, skills and knowledge in several areas of activity are: getting involved in the work of several communities or organizations (Kuzmickienė, 2011). Any kind of social activity in old age helps to adapt to changes in the age and providing for human satisfaction (M. Argailis, 2000, cit. Kuzmickienė, 2011).

table 6

#### Leisure activities content change and employment opportunities: social workers approach

Category	Illustrating claims	The number of claims
The expression	<i>„Can continue our more artistic activities“, „play they want to“; „capel promises to build that gig others could“, „the painting is interested“; „at a young age musician was“; „poetry, writes and reads“</i>	9
Talk with other customers in the centres of	<i>„You can meet with other centres“; „We would like to develop, together with its neighbours for the holidays“</i>	7
Visiting artists	<i>„We would like to invite them to the stars“, „famous people waiting“; „the lecture wants to“; „singers should invite“</i>	8

These activities, which are usually carried out in the centres, people traditionally and their wishes. Therefore, freedom of expression, organization of activities is one of the most popular activities for visitors to the Centre (see table 6).

The informants indicates that customers are interested in a broad spectrum of expression activities and would like to continue to engage in the following activities: „wants to play“; „Chapel promises to build that others might concerts“, “; „the painting is interested“; „at a young age musician was“; „poetry, writes and reads“.

Basically it's employment practices, which solves the communication requirement the fulfilment of elderly people, the prevention of problems of loneliness. Social isolation poses the greatest risk to the mental and physical health of the elderly (Mikelionienė, 2009). Man seeks to be with another man, to feel needed, beloved. Leisure activities for older persons is a new dating, unit of consciousness to self-esteem. Artistic self-expression can be used as a therapeutic tool for the elderly people. Elderly people are more likely to have emotional or feeling ill, so the expression art therapy as a tool for helping a person with disabilities, to express their feelings, to release the emotions, cope with the užslopintas already išgyventus experience. Art presupposes personal fulfilment, positive self assessment.

The informants pointed out that elderly people eager to communicate with the other centres providing social services clients: „We would like to develop, together with its neighbours for the holidays“ and so forth. Joint activities, hobbies, employment, ability to see, access – this should be one of the main leisure activities in the organization. However, it is difficult to realize because of the financial situation of the centres because of the additional costs. On the other hand, such activities are time-intensive and, therefore, chosen labor day-long events. However, through the use of volunteers, clients, members of the family to deal with this problem.

Elderly people interested in cultural life, the sequence with the press, watch tv shows, so they expressed their wishes to meet with distinguished artists, scientists, country artists: „famous people waiting“; „the lecture wants to“; „singers should invite“.

This leisure and employment activities of the organisation is financially parlous social services centres, and through volunteering activities, it may also be positively judged. To sum up this part of the study suggests that elderly customers would like them already famous, more traditional than innovative activities. Part of the customer needs to be able to realize through the volunteers, charity and support activities.

## Conclusions

1. In the framework of the Lithuanian social phenomena is the recreation of a lack of attention. Changing the societies established stereotyped attitudes towards persons of some social groups, recreational activities may contribute to their integration into society.
2. Found that both in Lithuania and the Ukraine social workers lack good quality of leisure in notes, more focus on the lack of meeting the needs of the cultural people. The following key reasons:
  - In both Lithuanian and Ukrainian social workers noted that many of the respondents could not be organised by the social services of health, far distance to the center of the social services, lack of motivation, the financial limitation.
  - Established that in Lithuania and Ukraine in elderly persons receiving the information from a single source: it is aware, or of the press, or by social workers or family members.
  - The majority of respondents living in Lithuania (74 percent) said that the activities of the special wards of the district had informed the staff indicates that the social worker is seen as a professional provider of aid to the man.
  - The investigation revealed that the elderly people do not use sluggish Internet, in order to obtain relevant information from them. In Ukraine there is no tradition of the elderly persons in the activities organised by the Centre of social services to target families.
3. Social workers, describing the content of the activity, the more stressed the organisational aspects of social work.
4. In summary it can be said that elderly customers would like them already famous, more traditional than innovative activities.

## Recommendations

1. Kaunas district social service administration of the Centre:
  - Developing the social dialogue between the social workers and employers, in order to ensure decent work for social workers;
  - Provide the necessary knowledge and skills for social workers to help at work;
  - Safety and health and social workers should be paid more attention;
  - To organize training courses, workshops, training sessions, sharing best practice, inviting lecturers from other countries, Ukrainian, Latvian, etc..
  
2. The Centre of Kaunas district social services employees:
  - The various forms of participation in training courses, seminars, trainings;
  - Pay more attention to safe working environment and health;
  - Through collaboration to develop teamwork;
  - Spread your good social work experience in the field of employment of elderly people of leisure centre and beyond.

## References

1. Active Ageing: A Policy Framework. WHO, 2002.
2. Adomaitienė K. (2000). *Rekreacijos įvadas*. - Vilnius: PMRP koordinavimo centras.
3. Bagdonas A. (2001). *Socialinis darbas Lietuvoje: raidos, praktikos ir akademinis aspektai / STEPP: Socialinė teorija, empirija, politika ir praktika*. - Vilnius: VU Specialiosios psichologijos laboratorija.
4. Barker R. L. (1995). *The Social Work Dictionary*. – 3rd edition. – Washington DC: Nasw Press.
5. Baršauskienė V., Leliūgienė I. (2001). *Sociokultūrinis darbas bendruomenėje (užsienio šalių patirtis)*: monografija. Kaunas: Technologija.
6. Bikmanienė R., Danusevičienė L. ir kt., (2004). *Socialinė gerontologija*. Kaunas: VDU leidykla.
7. Compton B. R., Galaway, B. (1999). *Social Work Processes*. – 6th edition.

8. Gaigalienė B. (1999). *Pagyvenusių žmonių fizinis pajėgumas, aktyvus gyvenimo būdas ir sveikata*, Eksperimentinės ir klinikinės medicinos institutas, Vilnius.
9. Gaižutis A. (1998). *Meno sociologija*.- Vilnius: Enciklopedija,.
10. Healthy Ageing – A Challenge for Europe. (2006).The Swedish National Institute of Public Health. ISBN 9986-948-65-7
11. Heffernan, J., Shuttlesworth, G., Ambrosino, R. (1992) *Social Work and Social Welfare. An Introduction*. – 2nd edition. – St. Paul, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco.
12. Holmes L., Joyce P., (1993). *Rescuing The Use Concept of Managerial Competence: From Outcomes Back To Process // Personnel Review, Vol. 22.*
13. [http://vddb.laba.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2009~D\\_20090629\\_154758-65218/DS.005.0.01.ETD](http://vddb.laba.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2009~D_20090629_154758-65218/DS.005.0.01.ETD) (žiūrėta 2015-01-10).
14. [http://vddb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2006~D\\_20060320\\_154126-49641/DS.005.0.01.ETD](http://vddb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2006~D_20060320_154126-49641/DS.005.0.01.ETD) (žiūrėta 2015-01-12).
15. [http://vddb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2009~D\\_20090629\\_132420-96815/DS.005.0.02.ETD](http://vddb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2009~D_20090629_132420-96815/DS.005.0.02.ETD) (žiūrėta 2015-01-09).
16. <http://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/files/journals/157/articles/3000/public/159-171.pdf> (žiūrėta 2015 01-10).
17. [http://www4066.vu.lt/Files/File/Soc\\_\\_darbas\\_tyrimu%20technine%20ataskaita.pdf](http://www4066.vu.lt/Files/File/Soc__darbas_tyrimu%20technine%20ataskaita.pdf) (žiūrėta 2015-01-09).
18. [http://www4066.vu.lt/Files/File/Soc\\_\\_darbas\\_tyrimu%20technine%20ataskaita.pdf](http://www4066.vu.lt/Files/File/Soc__darbas_tyrimu%20technine%20ataskaita.pdf) (žiūrėta 2015-01-09).
19. Įsakymas dėl LR SAD ministro 2006 m. balandžio 5 d. įsakymo nr. A1-92 „Dėl socialinių paslaugų srities darbuotojų profesinės kompetencijos tobulinimo tvarkos aprašo bei socialinių darbuotojų atestacijos tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo“ pakeitimo, 2015 m. balandžio 17 d. Nr. A1-220, Vilnius.
20. Ivanovic, A., Collin, P. (eds.), 1997. *Dictionary of Human Resources&Personnel Management*, Peter Collin Publishing Ltd.
21. Johnson L. S. (2001). *Socialinio darbo praktika. Bendras požiūris*. Vilniaus universiteto Specialiosios psichologijos laboratorija. Vilnius,
22. Jovaiša L. (2009). *Gyvenimo sėkmės ugdymas*. Vilnius: Agora.
23. Jurgelėnas, A., Juozulynas, A., Butikis, M., Greičiūtė, K., (2007). *Senėjimas ir gyvenimo kokybė/ Gerontologija.*; 8(2).

24. Kaffemanienė, I. (2006). Negalės ir socialinės gerovės tyrimų metodologiniai aspektai. Šiauliai: Šiaulių universiteto leidykla.
25. Kairys J. (2002). Senatvės psichologija. Utena,.
26. Kardelis, K. (2002). Mokslinių tyrimų metodologija ir metodai. Kaunas: Jude.
27. Kavaliauskienė, V. (2010) *Refleksijos kultūra – socialinio darbuotojo profesinės veiklos raiškos aspektas*, Klaipėda.
28. Klein S. (2003). Laimės Formulė. Kaunas: UAB “Jotema”.
29. Kočiūnas R. (1995). Psichologinis konsultavimas. Vilnius.
30. Kuzmickienė J. (2011). Rekreacinių veiklų senyvo amžiaus žmonėms ypatumai. Magistro baigiamasis darbas. Mykolo Romerio universitetas, Vilnius.
31. Kviesskienė G. (2002). Socialinio pedagogo ABC. Socialinis ugdymas V. Vilnius.
32. Kviesskienė G. (2005). Laisvalaikio kultūra: teorija, praktika, rekomendacijos. Vilnius.
33. Kviesskienė G. (2005). Pozityvioji socializacija. Vilnius.
34. Larson D. M., Shaikh S. L. (2004). Recreation demand choices and revealed values of leisure time / *Economic Inquiry*.- Apr; 42, 2; ProQuest Social Science Journals.
35. Lekavičienė, R. (2001). Socialinės kompetencijos psichologiniai kriterijai ir vertinimas. Lietuvos studentų tyrimas: monografija. – Kaunas: VDU.
36. Leliūgienė I. (2003). Socialinio pedagogo (darbuotojo) žinynas, Kaunas: Technologija.
37. Leliūgienė, I. (1997). Žmogus ir socialinė aplinka: vadovėlis. – Kaunas: Technologija.
38. Lietuvos Respublikos socialinių paslaugų įstatymas 2006- 01-19 Nr.X-493; *Žin.*, 2006, Nr.17-589
39. Lietuvos socialinių darbuotojų etikos kodeksas (1998). Vilnius: Lietuvos socialinių darbuotojų asociacija.
40. Lipinskienė, D., Stokaitė, I. (2006). Komandinio darbo ypatumai pokyčių sąlygomis // *Ekonomika ir vadyba: aktualijos ir perspektyvos*. – Šiauliai: Šiaulių universitetas.
41. LR Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministro įsakymas Nr. A1-2 „Dėl socialinių darbuotojų kvalifikacinių reikalavimų aprašo ir socialinį darbą dirbančiųjų profesinės kvalifikacijos tobulinimo tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo“. – Vilnius, 2006.  
<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?876673372> (žiūrėta 2014-12-05).

42. LR Socialinių paslaugų įstatymas Nr. X-493. [http://www.skelbimas.lt/istatymai/socialiniu\\_paslaugu\\_istatymas.htm](http://www.skelbimas.lt/istatymai/socialiniu_paslaugu_istatymas.htm) (žiūrėta 2015-01-09).
43. LR Socialinių paslaugų katalogas Nr. A1-93. [http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=106275](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=106275) (žiūrėta 2015-01-10).
44. Mikelionienė R. (2009). Pagyvenusių ir senų žmonių laisvalaikio organizavimas Lazdijų rajono globos įstaigose. Magistro baigiamasis darbas. Vilniaus pedagoginis universitetas, Vilnius.
45. Naujovės socialiniame darbe. – Vilnius: Socialinių darbuotojų rengimo centras, 2003. –p. 77. ISBN 9986-454-68-9.
46. Neįgaliųjų meninis ugdymas: psichologinės reabilitacijos ir socializacijos galimybės (II knyga).- Vilnius: LAMUC, 2002.
47. Patron, N., O’Byrne, P. (2000). Constructive Social Work. Towards a New Practice. New York: Palgrave.
48. Paulavičiūtė, A. (2002). Renginių organizavimo ABC: [vadovėlis]. Vilnius: Ciklonas.
49. Pukėnas, K. (2010). Kokybinių duomenų analizė SPSS programa. Kaunas: LKKA.
50. Rimšienė, R. (2006). Socialinio darbuotojo darbas komandoje: esama padėtis ir perspektyvos. Magistro darbas.
51. Savickas A. (2006). Darbas ir laisvalaikis: naujos jų tarpusavio ryšio sampratos paieškos // Kultūrologija 13. Kultūros, filosofijos ir meno instituto leidykla.
52. Semigina, T, K., Kabachyenko, N. (2000). Socialinis darbas kaip profesinė veikla. formos ir metodai socialiniame darbe su pagyvenusiais. Kijevas.
53. Šinkūnienė J. R. (2003). Meninis socialinis projektas: Socialinis-interakcinis modelis: integracija bendradarbiaujant meninėje veikloje.- Vilnius: UAB Ciklonas.
54. Spierts M. (2003). Balansavimas ir aktyvinimas: Metodiškai organizuotas sociokultūrinis darbas.- Vilnius: VU.
55. Sutton, C. (1999). Socialinis darbas, bendruomenės veikla ir psichologija. VU Specialiosios psichologijos laboratorija.
56. *Sveikas senėjimas*. (2007). *Europos siekis. Sutrumpinta versija*. Švedijos nacionalinis visuomenės sveikatos institutas.
57. Vaicekauskienė, V. (2001). Komandinio darbo svarba socialiniame darbe. STEP: Socialinė teorija, empirija, politika ir praktika. Vilnius: VU specialiosios psichologijos laboratorija.



58. Vijeikienė, B., Vijeikis, J. (2000). Komandinio darbo pagrindai: mokymo priemonė aukštųjų mokyklų studentams. Vilnius: Rosma.
59. Vitkienė, E. (2002). Rekreacija: rekreacijos marketingo tyrimai.- Klaipėda: S. Jokužio sp.
60. Volbekienė, V., Puišienė, E. (1994). Fizinis aktyvumas, fizinis pajėgumas ir sveikata. Įvairaus amžiaus gyventojų fizinio aktyvumo, fizinio pajėgumo, fizinio ugdymo ir sveikatos problemos. – Vilnius: VPU.
61. Volkema, R.J.; Bergmann, T.J. (2001). Conflict styles as indicators of behavioral patterns in interpersonal conflict, *The Journal of Social Psychology* 135(1)
62. Weezel, L. G. (2002). Vadovavimas ir socialinis darbas kaitos sąlygomis. Kaunas: Kitos spalvos.
63. Whiddett (2003). *A Practical Guide to Competencies*.
64. Wojtyła, K. (1997). *Asmuo ir veiksmai*. Vilnius: Aidai.
65. Talanchuk I. (2015). Education of the disabled as the object of administrative and legal regulation of public policy in Ukraine. Non-published material.
66. Байда Л., Красикова-Еннс О., Буров С., Азін В., Грибальський Я, Найда Ю. (2012). Інвалідність та суспільство: навчально-методичний посібник. К., 19, 44-45. Закон України "Про основи соціальної захищеності інвалідів в Україні" (1991)// Відомості Верховної Ради, № 2, 252-258.
67. Гранди З., Иоулииг .(2001). Социология старения //Психиатрия позднего возраста: Пер. с англ.- К.: Сфера, Т, 1.
68. Гулнна М. А., Духіювская А. Б. (2002). Психологическне особенности людей пожилого Возраста// Психология социальной работы- СПб. Питер.
69. Давыдовский И. В. Геронтология.- Яцемирская Р. С, Беленькая И. Г. (1999). Социальная геронтология- М.: ВЛАДОС.
70. Дементьева Н.Ф., Устинова Э.В. (1991). Формы и методы медико-социальной реабилитации нетрудоспособных граждан. М.
71. Дементьева Н.Ф., Шаталова Е.Ю., Соболев А.Я. (1992). Организационно-методические аспекты деятельности социального работника. В кн.; Социальная работа в учреждениях здравоохранения. М.
72. Закон України "Про реабілітацію інвалідів в Україні" (2006)// Відомості Верховної Ради, № 2-3, 36-42.

73. Комарова Н.М., Левін Р.Я., Вакуленко О.В. (2003) Інвалідність як суспільна проблема сучасного українського суспільства. Український соціум. №1 (2), 38-45.
74. Резюме Генеральної Асамблеї ООН №48/96. (1993). Стандарти правила забезпечення рівних можливостей для інвалідів./ [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: Верховна Рада України офіційний веб-портал // [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_306](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_306) (зіūrēta 2015-01-20)
75. Таланчук І.В. (2014). Історичні аспекти адміністративно-правового регулювання освіти інвалідів. Інформація і право. Науковий журнал. Спеціальний випуск. Матеріали наукової конференції на тему: "Актуальні проблеми правознавства у сфері інформаційного суспільства". К. Ун-т "Україна", 79-81.
76. Токарь А.В., Вержиковская Н.В. (1987). Организационное обеспечение координации медицинской и социальной помощи пожилому населению. В кн.: Медицине и социальные проблемы старения. – Киев, (Институт социальной работы/ассоциация работников социальных служб).
77. Холостова Е. Ц. (2003). Стратификация возраста и активное старение// Психология зрелости и старения. № 4.

## Summary

*Esminiai žodžiai:* socialinis darbuotojas, dienos priežiūros centro lankytojas, senyvo amžiaus žmogus, socialinės paslaugos, socialinių paslaugų poreikis, įgūdžiai, metodai.

Darbe atikta *teorinė* socialinio darbuotojo veiklos analizė, siekiant išsiaiškinti socialinio darbuotojo veiklas per socialinių paslaugų teikimą.

Siekiant išsiaiškinti Kauno rajono socialinių darbuotojų kompetencijas, organizuojant laisvalaikio užimtumą bei teikiant sociokultūrinės paslaugas, atliktas kokybinis tyrimas. Atliktas kiekybinis tyrimas, kuriame dalyvavo Kauno rajono ir Dneprovsko dienos priežiūros centrų lankytojai (senyvo amžiaus žmonės). Atlikta *statistinė* tyrimo duomenų analizė.

*Empyrinėje* dalyje analizuojamos socialinio darbuotojo kompetencijos, reikalingos organizuojant sociokultūrinę veiklą.

Svarbiausios empyrinio tyrimo *išvados:*

1. Kokybinis tyrimas, per iškeltus probleminius klausimus, atskleidė socialinių darbuotojų veiklas, organizuojant laisvalaikį senyvo amžiaus žmonėms.

2. Socialinių darbuotojų esamos kompetencijos tenkina senyvo amžiaus žmonių laisvalaikio organizavimo principus.
3. Tyrime nustatyta, kad daugeliu atveju Kauno rajono ir Dneprovsko dienos priežiūros centrų lankytojams rekreacinės veiklos formos yra panašios.
4. Dneprovsko dienos priežiūros centro lankytojai renginiuose labiau akcentuoja tautinį koloritą ir įterpia dvasinį akcentą.
5. Kauno rajono ir Dneprovsko dienos priežiūros centrų lankytojai (senyvo amžiaus žmonės) teigiamai vertina institucijų teikiamas sociakultūrinės paslaugas.

## APPENDICES

Annex 1

### **SOCIAL WORKER'S PRACTICE IN THE PROCESS OF SOLVING THE LEISURE PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY PEOPLE LIVING IN REGIONAL ELDERSHIPS**

**Questionnaire to recipients of social services** *(you select the proper option-X)*

**1. Your gender:**

- Man
- Woman

**2. Your age:**

- 51-60 years
- 61 – 70 years
- More than 70 years

**3. Your marital status:**

- Married
- The Surviving Spouse
- Celibate / A Single

**4. Your education level:**

- The Original
- Incomplete secondary
- Secondary
- Higher education
- A College Degree

**5. What is the distance from your location to the Centre of social services?**

- Up to 2 km.
- Up to 5 km.
- For over 5 km.

**6. Do Your financial capability to allow access to private health centers?**

- Yes
- Sometimes
- Not

**7. Your disabled:**

- Congenital
- Experience
- Is Not Set

**8. Your health disorders:**

- The heart and vascular system
- The nervous system
- Rheumatism
- Osteoporosis
- Oncological
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Hypertonic disease
- Myocardial infarction
- Language
- Hearing Aid
- Motility
- The Vision
- Complex (a movement, the optic and others.)

**9. What factors led you to get involved in social service activities in the heart of the program?:**

- Curiosity
- Time employment
- An opportunity to acquire new skills
- Self-expression
- The strengthening of health

**10. Where did you find the center of social services for ongoing program?**

From the press	
From the Internet	
Informed the Bureau of public health professionals	
Informed the Bureau of public health professionals	
Informed the Texas staff or the information was published in the notices in Texas	
Said the neighbor	
Said a family member	
Did you get a doctor's surgery	

**11. What activities you want to engage in social service center?**

- Leisure (travel, events)
- Health Promotion
- Sports
- Artistic activities (art, music, dance) The acquisition of new skills (volunteering, computer literacy, language).

**12. How to change your health and quality of life, through participation in the programme (to select all the points you to the correct answer of X).**

<b>A Claim</b>	<b>I Do Not Agree</b>	<b>I'm not sure</b>	<b>I Agree</b>
Improved health			
Increased physical activity			
You have acquired a knowledge of the forms of physical activity and health			
You have acquired a new-minded			
It is easier to do household work			
Increased self-confidence			
It is easier to make, work at			

home			
You use less medication			

**13. What you are skipping the leisure centre?** (to select all the points you to the correct answer of X).

<b>A Claim</b>	<b>I Do Not Agree</b>	<b>I'm not sure</b>	<b>I Agree</b>
Personality development			
The acquisition of the new experience			
Spiritual peace of mind			
Joy of life			
Self-expression			
Gives physical strength			
I feel healthier			
Don't feel lonely			
Relax from the daily work			
Peace of mind			
Fun vacations			

**14. what causes led to participate in the program?** (to select all the points you to the correct answer of X)

<b>A Claim</b>	<b>I Do Not Agree</b>	<b>I'm not sure</b>	<b>I Agree</b>
The desire for parliamentary your health			
The desire to increase your physical activity			
The desire to gain new knowledge about health and physical activity. The desire to gain new knowledge about health and physical activity			
The fact that the programme has been offered free of charge			
The desire to accept			
The programme's activities have been			

carried out close to the residence			
Recommended to participate in the public-health professionals, acquaintances, the doctor			
The desire to engage in any activity.			
Personality development			
Spiritual peace of mind			
The acquisition of the new experience			

**15. How you look, what has to be good for the older man's life?**

.....  
.....

**16. What is most often are talking about neighbors, home, returning from a class?**

.....  
.....

**17. What is the most visited by the likes of coursework?**

.....  
.....

**18. What are the things you would change the coursework?**

.....  
.....

Thank you for the answers



## **INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS**

1. From what is, in your opinion, the success of quality leisure?
2. What, in your opinion, the social worker (the organizer of the leisure activity) has knowledge through the old and older people's employment rates?
3. What features do you think are most often carried out by a social worker working with old and elderly persons?
4. What are the most important social worker (entertainment agent) skills?
5. What kind of experience you lack, organizing recreational events to old and elderly people?
6. What are the roles in a team usually plays a social worker?
7. What are the characteristics of the most important members of the team work teamwork?