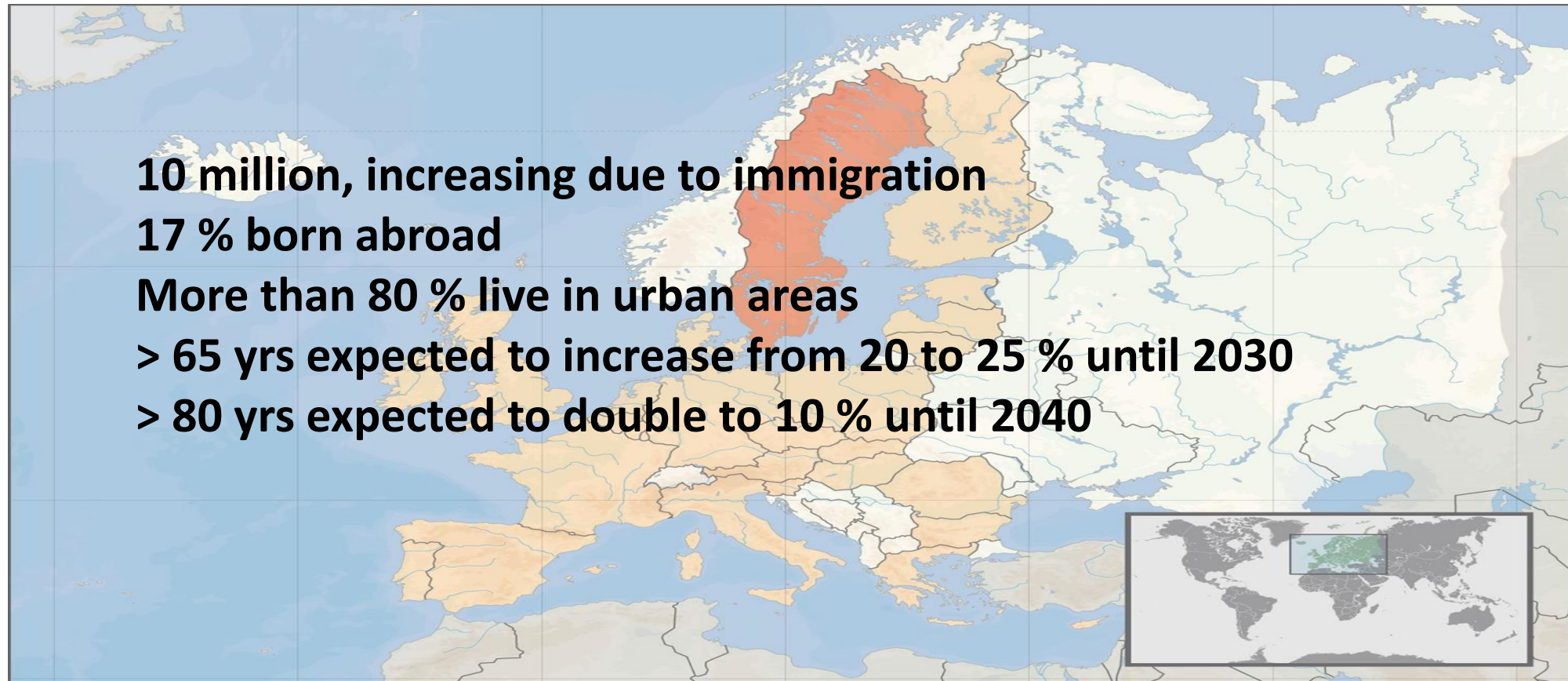


**Welcome to Sweden**

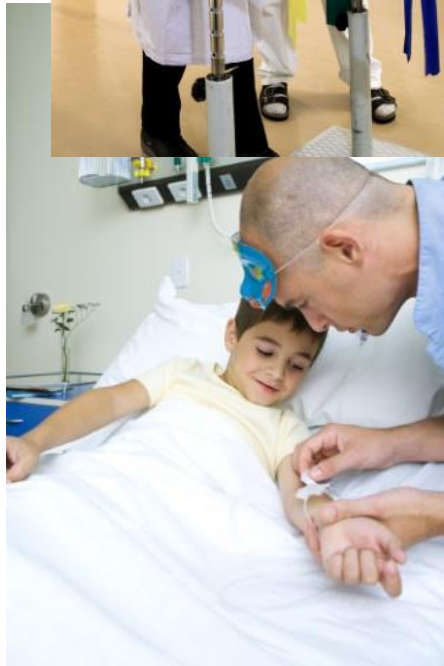




# The population of Sweden



# Ministry of Health and Social Affairs



# Ministry of health and Social Affairs



**Annika Strandhäll**  
Minister for Health and Social Affairs



**Lena Hallengren**  
Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality

- 1/3 of the central government budget
- Around 200 employees where around 15 are politically appointed

# Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

## Areas of responsibility at the Ministry

- Health care
- Public health and sport
- Social care
- Social insurance
- Children's rights'
- Disabilities
- Gender equality



# Agencies under the Ministry

- Swedish Gender Equality Agency (Jämställdhetsmyndigheten)
- Government agencies Alcoholic Beverages Product Range Board (Alkoholsortimentsnämnden)
- Dental and Pharmaceutical Benefits Agency (Tandvårds- och läkemedelsförmånsverket, TLV)
- Family Law and Parental Support Authority (Myndigheten för familjerätt och föräldraskapsstöd, MFoF)
- Health and Social Care Inspectorate (Inspektionen för vård och omsorg, IVO)
- Medical Products Agency (Läke- medelsverket, LV) Medical Responsibility Board (Hälsa- och sjukvårdens ansvarsnämnd, HSAN)
- National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen)
- National Board of Institutional Care (Statens institutionsstyrelse, SiS)
- Ombudsman for Children in Sweden (Barnombudsmannen, BO)
- Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten)
- Swedish Agency for Health and Care Services Analysis (Myndigheten för vård- och omsorgsanalys)
- Swedish Council on Health Techno-logy Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (Statens beredning för medicinsk och social utvärdering, SBU)
- Swedish Agency for Participation (Myndigheten för delaktighet)
- Swedish eHealth Agency (E-hälsa- myndigheten)
- Swedish Inheritance Fund Commission (Arvsfondsdelegationen)
- Swedish Pensions Agency (Pensionsmyndigheten) Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (Forskningsrådet för hälsa, arbetsliv och välfärd, FORTE)
- Swedish Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan) Swedish Social Insurance Inspectorate (Inspektionen för socialförsäkring- en, ISF)

# Organisation of health care in Sweden

- Three political and administrative levels

<b>National</b>	<b>Regional</b>	<b>Local</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ministry of Health and Social Affairs</b></li><li>• <b>Central government agencies</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>21 county councils</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>290 municipalities</b></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legislation</li><li>• Supervision</li><li>• Evaluation, follow-up</li><li>• Standards</li><li>• (Financing)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Responsible for health care services to all residents.</li><li>• Impose taxes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Responsible for domestic care of elderly and disabled</li><li>• Impose taxes</li></ul>

# Sweden

Population 10 million

## Decentralized health and care system

### National level - The Parliament

Government – Ministry of Health and Social affairs

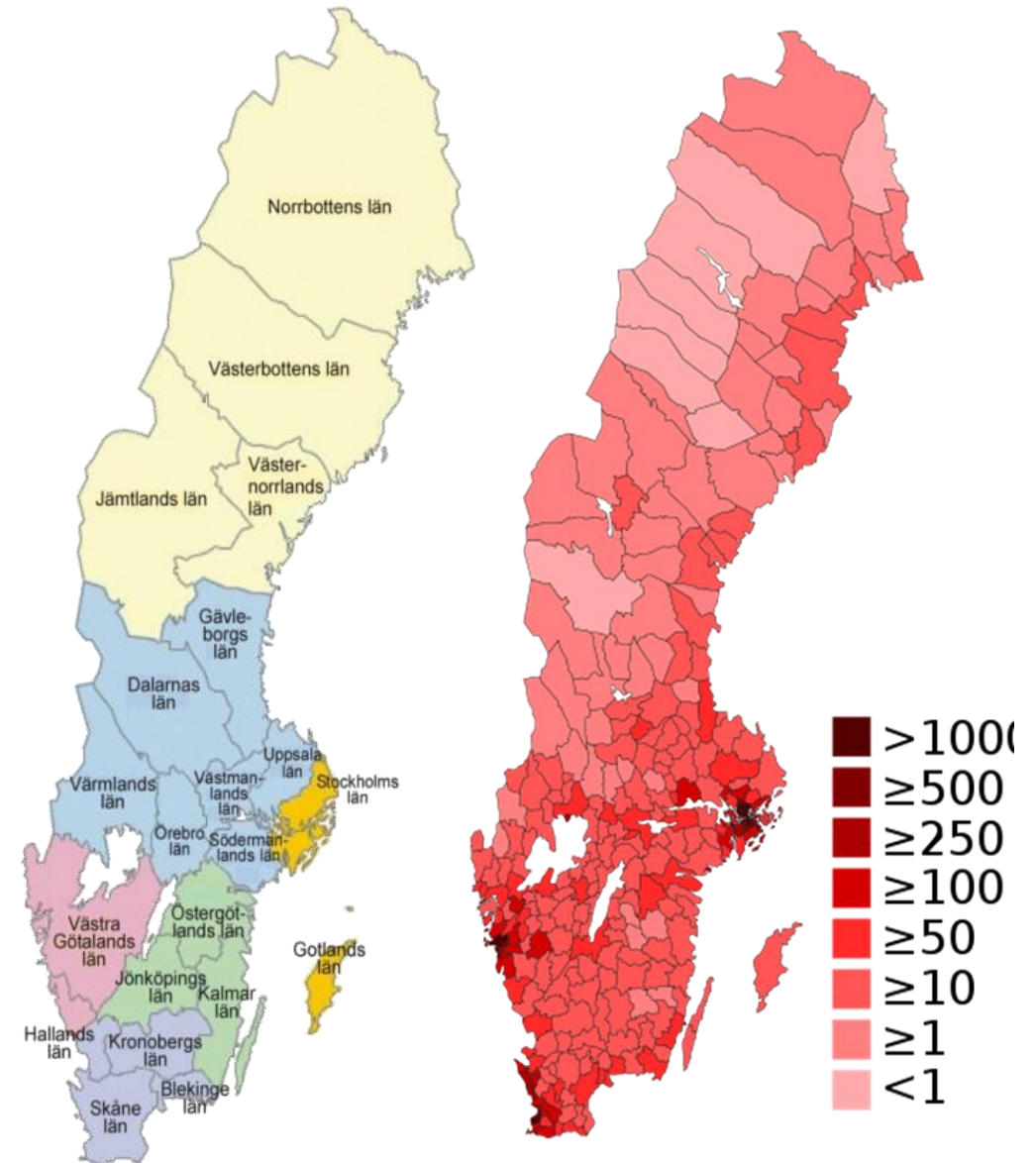
- legislation, supervision, evaluation, financing

### Regional level - The County Councils (n=21)

- healthcare

### Local level - The Municipalities (n=290)

- social services, care of the elderly and disabled





**Thank you for your attention**



# Swedish Family Policy

Joakim Svensson

Division for Family and Social Services

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs



# Family policy consists of:

- Financial family policy; i.e. child- and family benefits, parental insurance and more
- Child care services, high quality day care system
- Public services such as care for expectant mothers, childcare, healthcare, dentalcare, medicine, education

# Principles

- Universalism
- High welfare ambitions
- Reconciliation of work and family responsibilities
- Dual earner model
- Gender equality

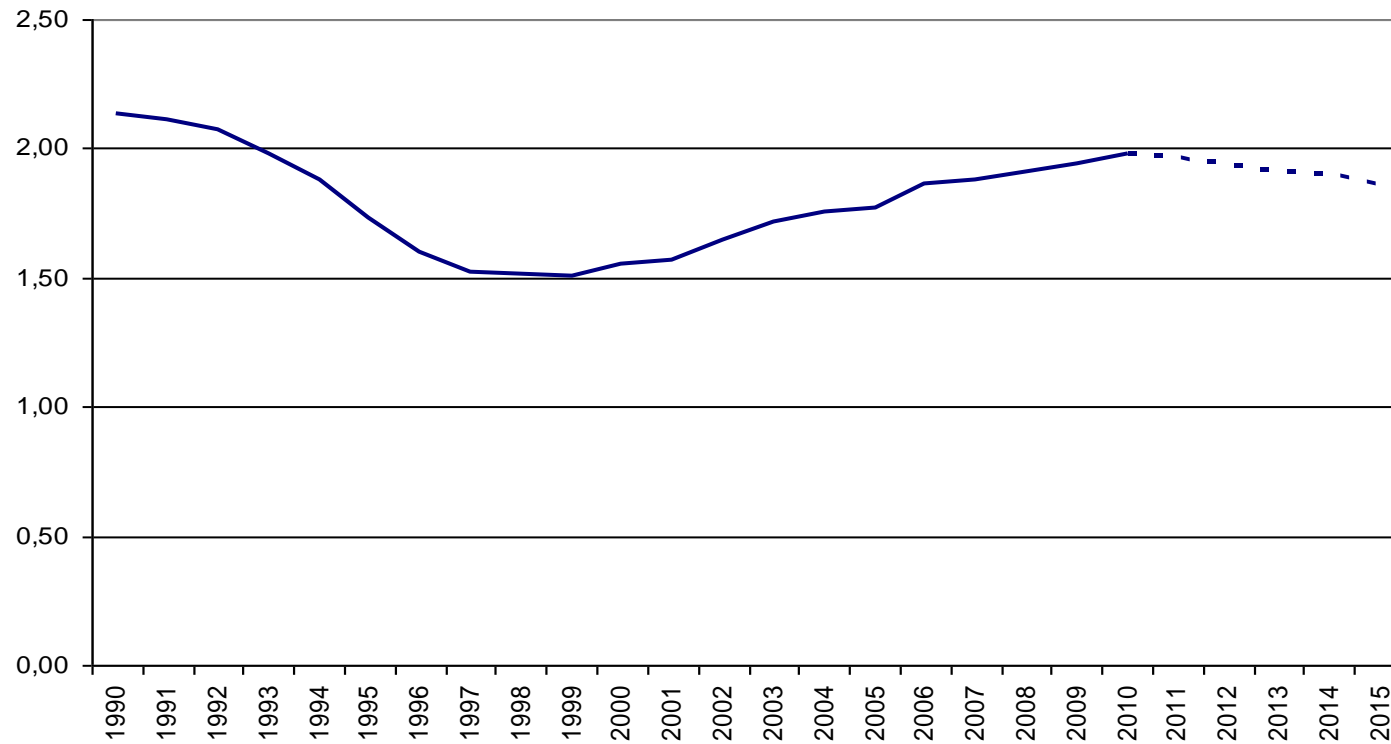


# Dual- earner model

- Ensures the same rights and obligations regarding family and work for both women and men
- Generates tax income for the public sector and personal salaries, economic freedom and pension rights for the individual
- Contributes to an effective use of a country's human resources.
- Ensures better security for families

# Fertility rates in Sweden

TFR

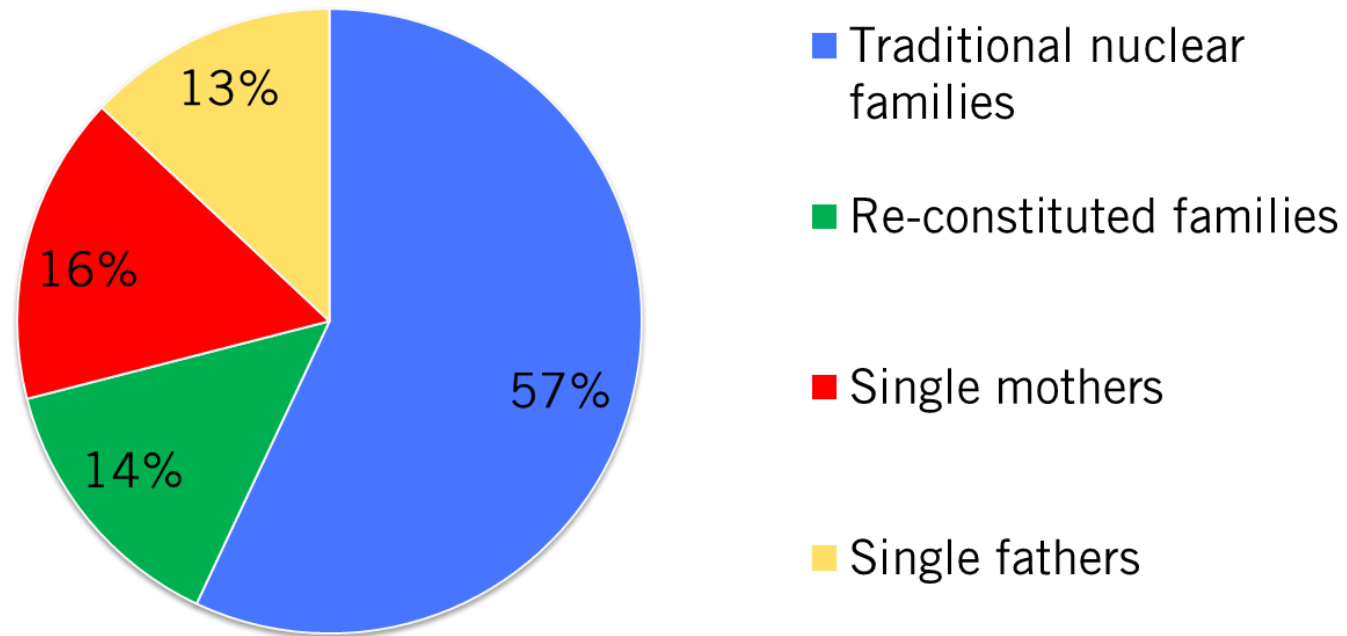




# One of the largest proportion of working mothers in the EU

- At 73.1% in 2014, the employment rate of women was close to that of men (76.5%)
- Measured at 79.2% in 2014, the employment rate of mothers of children under six is the third highest in the EU

# Different family types with children





# Different benefits with different purposes

- Insurances - covers individual loss of income: e.g. parental benefit and more
- General support for the whole family- covers higher expenses for having children: e.g. Child allowance
- Needs-/means tested: Housing allowance, advanced maintenance support and more

# Parental benefit in connection with childbirth or adoption

- Parental benefit can be received for a period of 480 days per child and is divided equally between parents with joint custody
- Parents can give days to each other, except 90 days each that are reserved for each parent
- Flexible: Can be used until the child is eight years old, compensation can be given for parts of a day
- 30 days can be used by the mother and father at the same time during the child's first year.

# Income related and flat rate days

- Out of the total of 480 days 390 are given at 80 % of annual income up to a ceiling.
- Parents with a low income or no income at all receive a minimum guaranteed benefit of about €28/day
- 90 days are given at a flat rate of about €20/day



# Fathers up- take of parental benefit

- The proportion of parental benefit days used by men has increased from 3 % since the option was introduced in 1974 to 25 % in 2014.
- Of children born in 2005 only 10% had a father that had not used a single day of parental benefit

# Pregnancy benefit

- Pregnancy benefit payable for a maximum of 50 days at 80% of the mother's most recent income to expectant mothers who are unable to work because of the physically demanding nature of their job

# Temporary parental benefit

- Temporary parental benefit paid at 80% of annual earnings for a sick child under the age of 12

# Child allowance

- Child allowance amounting to about €117 per month and per child with supplements for large families



# Affordable and high-quality universal childcare

- Public childcare is guaranteed to all parents and it operates on a whole-day basis
- Childcare is heavily subsidised
- Parental fees are directly proportional to parents' income and no more than about €146 per month

# Conclusion

- Sweden has often been seen as a forerunner and a successful example in providing good access to affordable and qualitative child care
- Other financial support for families are also important to create a family friendly society

# Conclusion

- The system has a flexible construction and is intended to give freedom for both parents to choose, not between work or having children, but if they wish so to successfully combine the two.
- It is also intended to give parents the possibilities to have the number of children they want.

Thank you!

# Child welfare and social protection

Henrik Ingrids, Ph.D.

Division for Family and Social Services

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs



# A universal model for child welfare and social protection

## Key institutions:

- Child health service
- Early childhood education and care – Compulsory school
- (Parental support programmes)
- Social protection system (The social services)

# Child health status and well-being

## Health status young children in Sweden

- Very low infant mortality rate, high proportion vaccinated, life expectancy high (Wettergren, 2016).
- Low injury rate, relative low portions of physical violence, dental status improved, low exposure to tobacco smoke (Ibid.).

## Preschool attendance

- 510 000 children in the early childhood education and care system in 2017 (84% of all children 1-5 years, 95 % of all children 3-5 years).
- Preschool attendance has good effect on learning, socialisation, according to research (Yosikawa, 2013)
- Nordic (DK, NO, SE) studies indicates that children that has attended preschool have better mathematical, languages skills, less psychological problems, higher educational level and higher income-level as adults in comparison to others (Public Health Agency, 2017).

## Social services

- 140 000 children have parents that receive social assistance. 4651 children (of 840 350) aged 1-6 received 24hour measure (care home, foster home) (National Board of Health and Welfare).

# The municipality's ultimate responsibility

- Every municipality is responsible for social services within its boundaries
- The municipality where a person resides has the responsibility for the support and assistance he or she needs
- The municipality where a person stays temporarily is only responsible for emergency support

# Social Services Act - Objectives

Central part of Swedish welfare system

Social services shall promote people's

- economic and social security
- equality of living conditions and
- active participation in the life of the community

Social Services shall be aimed at liberating and developing the innate resources of individuals and groups.

# Social services' work with child protection

## The Social Services Act

- Regulation of several areas (elderly care, social assistance, efforts to addict and support to families, children and young persons)

## The care of Young persons Act

- Rules concerning compulsory care of children and young persons up to 21 years old. Can be suggested for children (under 18 years) for environmental circumstances or behavioural circumstances (up to 21 years).



# How the social services work with child protection issues

(in accordance with social services act)

- Investigate children's needs
- Decide, provide and finance care and service for children and families
- Follow- up the care so the children's needs are well satisfied
- Coordinate with healthcare and school so children's needs are satisfied from all perspectives

# Compulsory care

(Care of young persons act)

- 2 § LVU Environmental cases
  - When deficiencies in care or some other circumstance at home involve a manifest risk that the young person's health or development will be harmed
- 3 § LVU Behaviour cases
  - When the young person exposes her or himself to manifest risks through substance abuse, criminal activity or some other socially destructive behaviour
- 6 § LVU Emergency situations
  - The chair of the social welfare committee can decide on an immediate taking into care, but this must then be confirmed by the administrative court within one week from the date when the decision was made.

# Legal process

- Application from the social welfare committee
- Verbal hearing in court – court decides on care
- Social welfare committee decides how the care should be arranged
- Decision reviewed

# Forms of care

- Care is always commenced outside the young person's own home.
- The young person may, for example, be allowed to live at a family home or at a municipal or private institution.
- A young person can be allocated a place at one of the National Board of Institutional Care's (SiS) special youth homes.

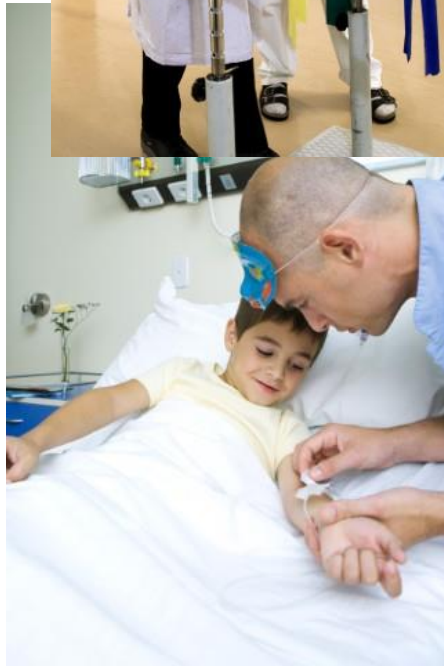
(There, the staff will review, together with the young person, his or her problems and background, and prepare an individual treatment plan))

# Conclusions

- Social Services – central part of the social welfare system
- Ultimate safety net
- Rights for the individual
- Obligations for the municipality



# Ministry of Health and Social Affairs



# What is LSS?

- The Swedish Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments [Lagen om stöd och service till vissa funktionshindrade] (LSS)
- LSS is an entitlement law that guarantees good living conditions for people with extensive and permanent functional impairment, ensuring that they receive the help they need in daily life and that they can influence the support and services they receive.
- A request for support and service from an individual who meets the criteria for this Act shall first be evaluated to ascertain whether it is a measure that is regulated by this Act, because it can generally be assumed that such requests benefit the individual. Measures pursuant to this Act are only provided when the individual requests them.
-

# Who are entitled to Support and Service for persons with Certain Functional Impairment (LSS)?

The LSS applies to

1. persons with an intellectual disability, autism or a condition resembling autism
2. persons with a significant and permanent intellectual impairment after brain damage in adulthood due to an external force or a physical illness
3. persons who have other major and permanent physical or mental impairments which are clearly not due to normal ageing and which cause considerable difficulties in daily life and consequently an extensive need of support and service.

# The Act Concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS)

Legal right to 10 basic measures:

- consultation and other personal support
- personal assistance
- companion service
- personal contact
- relief service in the home
- short stay away from home
- short period of supervision for schoolchildren
- family homes or homes with special service for children
- residential arrangements with special service for adults
- daily activities

# Statistics (October 2017)

- 71,400 people had one or more support measures through LSS
- almost 53,000 people aged 0-64 years had support measures through SoL



# The Swedish Health and Social Care Inspectorate (IVO)

- The Swedish Health and Social Care Inspectorate (IVO) has oversight of all activities under the Swedish Act (1993:387) concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (§ 25).

Thank you!