

Health and social services reform

Aims of the Social and Health reform

- Equal access to services
- Integration between health and social services, and primary and specialised level services

Public health work and structural social work into focus again

- Emphasis on a stronger primary level instead of focusing on hospitals
- Primary services given at health and social services centres supplemented by demanding consultation services (by medical specialists and social work professionals)
- The model of financing will change significantly: it will be based on residents' needs
- New, personalised service model and assessment of service needs combined with the promotion of health and wellbeing of the whole population



Promotion of wellbeing - a collective responsibility

Social services in a new role

- Networking is a functional way to provide multiple services in the field of health, social, educational and employment sectors.
- Organisations involved as cooperation partners
- A shared duty of municipalities and counties
 - Counties will receive financing
 - Counties will offer expertise to municipalities

Integration of health and social services

- All services will be within the remit of the counties.
- The counties will be responsible for organising services.
- All financing will pass through the counties to the service providers.
- The counties will be responsible for ensuring that the services form integrated packages and are delivered close to clients in accordance with the population's needs.
- Guidance will be given, particularly to frequent users of services, and an extensive service needs assessment and client plan will be prepared.
- Service providers must comply with the service packages and chains defined by the county.
- Providers will have to contribute to ensuring that integration of services is implemented.



Rethinking services - together

- Through digitalisation, services can be provided in completely new ways, and processes enhanced
 - Mobile services
 - Home services, f.ex. family workers at child health clinics; services for the elderly
- Digital quidance and services also encourage residents to independently maintain their functional capacity and health.
- Basic principle of ICT solutions: client information can be used across the boundaries of organisations and regions.



For future we need new tools

- To use creativity and flexibility in bringing different expertise together
- To help people with the most decisive problem and cut the exclusion cycle
- Cross-sectoral systemic innovations
 - Easy access service points for young people; aims to find a path into education and employment (Ohjaamo)
 - LAFOS: to help people with cumulated problems like health issues, debts, low income, need for rehabilitation and poor skill levels.
- New ways to think social secur
 - Basic income experiment
- Understanding changes in working life



Interconnection between different sectors is not an end in itself, but a means to solve some common problems.

Thank You!

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