

DETECTING THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION NEEDS OF THE SOCIAL PROFIT SECTOR

Country Scenario SWEDEN

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1. COUNTRY Context

1.1 The work field

In a Swedish context the social profit sector is relative small. There is also an ongoing ideological debate about profit in welfare organizations (Hartman, 2011). The social profit sectors expansion in diverse social areas is quiet disparate. The strongest position in this case is the private producers in child and youth care. In the early 2000s, eight of ten institutions were run by private owners. For a couple of decades earlier, there was hardly any social profit sector at all in this area. It is however rather common for municipalities to use services produced by private companies and voluntary organizations as a complement to their own services (Bergmark & Lundström, 2005).

Within social work as a whole, less than ten percent of the professional social workers (organized within the Union Academic SSR) is working in their own private management or are employed by private companies (Dellgran & Höjer, 2005). One third of the employees working in residential care for addicts and children/young people were in the end of the decade employed by private companies or non-profit organizations (Trydegård, 2001). Example on percentage of private sector employees different years: 11,1% (2002), 10,4% (2003) and 17,2% (2010). The numbers concerns the care of elderly, disability, individual and family, preschool and school, all together. (Hartman, 2011).

In summary, the social profit sector in Sweden is relative small, but it does not mean that there is no need of more engineers in the social sector. We therefore believe that we can contribute and participate in the project on the basis that we want to increase partnerships with the state and municipalities as well with the social profit sector so that our engineers' students becomes skilled in the social area and that the social sector can order what is needed for their clients.

References:

Bergmark, Å. & Lundström, T (2005). "Socialvård i aktiebolagsform – om privatiseringar och marknadsreformer i svenskt socialt arbete". *Nordiskt Socialt Arbeit*, nr. 4, VOL. 25, ss. 325-336

Dellgran, P. & Höjer, S. (2005). "Rörelser i tiden. Professionalisering och privatisering i socialt arbete". *Socialvetenskaplig tidskrift*, nr. 2-3, ss. 246 – 267.

Hartman, L. (2011). Inledning, IN: Konkurrensens konsekvenser, Hartman, L (editor). *Konkurrensens konsekvenser. Vad händer med svensk välfärd?* Stockholm: SNS Förlag

Trydegård, G-B. (2001). Välfärdstjänster till salu: privatiseringar och alternativa driftsformer under 1990-talet, IN: Szebehely, M. (editor). *Välfärdstjänster i omvandling, SOU 2001: 52*. Kommittén Välfärdsbokslut

Umbrella organizations in the social profit sector in your country

None to be found

Government institutions

Inspektionen för vård och omsorg - The Health and Social Care Inspectorate is a government agency. Health and Social Care Inspectorate supervises health and medical care, social services and services under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments. The Inspectorate is also responsible for the consideration of permits in these areas. The main task of the Health and Social Care Inspectorate is to control that the public receives safe, good quality health and social care in accordance with laws and other regulations (www.ivo.se). Contact information: +46 (0)10-788 50 00, registrator@ivo.se

Statens institutionsstyrelse (SIS) - The National Board of Institutional Care is a government agency that delivers individually tailored compulsory care for young people with psychosocial problems and for adults with problems of substance misuse. Orders for compulsory care are made by the Administrative Court (in Swedish: Förvaltningsrätten), on the application of social services. SiS runs special residential homes for young people which receive young people with psychosocial problems and problems of substance misuse and criminal behavior. Some of these residential homes also care for young people who have committed serious criminal offences and who have been sentenced to secure youth care under the Secure Youth Care Act (LSU). SiS also operates 'LVM' homes, which treat adults with serious problems of misuse involving alcohol, controlled drugs, prescription drugs or a combination of these. Here, care is provided under the Care of Substance Abusers (Special Provisions) Act (LVM). The LVM homes and special residential homes for young people run by SiS are the only treatment facilities for adults with substance misuse issues and for young people with psychosocial problems that have the right to forcibly detain individuals who have been taken into compulsory care (www.stat-inst.se/) Contact information: +46 10 453 40 00, registrator@stat-inst.se

Advocacy organizations for vulnerable target groups

Sveriges kvinno- och tjejjourers riksförbund - Swedish Association of Women's Shelters and Young Women's Empowerment Centre's, is a national association of over 120 women's shelters, young women's empowerment centers, rape crisis centres and other organizations working for an equal society free from violence. The association is not affiliated to any political party or religion (www.kvinnojouren.se). Contact information: +46 8-642 64 01, info@kvinnojouren.se

Handikappförbunden - The Swedish Disability Federation is the united voice of the Swedish disability movement and consists of 37 national disability organizations with about 400 000 individual members. Each organization makes its own decisions and determines its own activities but on issues where all member organizations agree, common action is taken. The largest organization is the one for people with rheumatism and has approximately 60 000 members. The

smallest organization is for deaf-blind people, with almost 600 members (www.hso.se). Contact information: +46 8-546 404 00, webb@hso.se

Example of associated companies and user organizations in the field of mental and social health:

- Svenska Ångestsyndromsällskapet (ÅSS), www.angest.se
- Riksförbundet för Rättigheter, Frigörelse, Hälsa och Likabehandling, www.rfhl.se
- Intresseförbundet för personer med schizofreni och liknande psykoser, www.schizofreniforbundet.se
- Stödförening för drabbade av Panikångest & Social fobi, <http://www.sps.nu>
- Föreningen Balans, www.foreningenbalans.nu
- SPES Suicid Prevention och Efterlevandes Stöd, <http://www.spes.se>
- Verdandi, www.verdandi.se

Organization of the subsector

Specialized institutions active on a specific theme (e.g. autism, equal rights, traffic...)

Refugee children and adolescents with or without a permanent residence permit

- ARKEN HVB/Långared Ungdom, www.arkenhvb.se (social profit organization)
- HVB Living Nordic Åbyvägen, www.hvbliving.se (social profit organization)
- Lunnegården, www.lunnegarden.se (social profit organization)
- Livsanda HVB-hem, www.livsanda.se (social profit organization)
- Attendo, www.attendo.se (social profit organization)

Disabilities

- Attendo, www.attendo.se (social profit organization)
- Vivida assistansboende, www.vivida.se (social profit organization)

Each municipality has its own accommodations and social services for persons with disabilities

Home help

- Attendo, www.attendo.se (social profit organization)

Each municipality has its own social services for persons in need of home help

Residential care for the elderly

- Attendo, www.attendo.se
- Agatens Äldreboende, www.vardaga.se (social profit organization)
- Otium, www.trestiftelser.se (Non-profit organization)

Each municipality has its own accommodations och social services for persons with disabilities

Drog abuse

- Fogdhyttans Behandlingshem, www.crispa.se/fogdhyttan (social profit organization)
- Aleris, www.aleris.se (social profit organization)

- VAL-BO Behandlingshem, www.valbo.nu (social profit organization)
- Aleforsstiftelsen, www.aleforsstiftelsen.se (Non-profit organization)

Each municipality has its own social services and treatment receptions for persons with drug problems

Treatment centers for adolescents

- Lunnagård, www.lunnagard.com (social profit organization)
- Karlaskolan Magelungen, www.magelungen.com/behandling/goeteborg (social profit organization)
- Krica, www.krica.se (social profit organization)
- Gryning Snäppans ungdomshem, www.gryning.se

Each municipality has its own social services and treatment receptions for adolescents with psychosocial problems, drug and substance abuse

- ***business and profit organizations active/working for the social profit sector***
None to be found
- ***other institutions specialized in technology for social profit sector***

ALL of these could be ideal partners to work together with to

- ***Reach the social profit organizations and poll for project proposals***
- ***To follow up on successful projects***

1.2. Towards a local scenario

Choice of the sector/themes/issues

Social profit and community service engineering is a broad domain. What is your focus?

The focus of the projects will be on the *Technology for Inclusion*. Being included in the society says however, nothing about whether an individual feels meaningfulness or participation in society (Gustavsson, 2004; Molin, Gustavsson & Hermansson, 2008). The meaning of the concept of inclusion, in this context is the feeling of *participation* in society. The concept of Inclusion should therefore be understood from a participatory perspective.

Since the students' projects will focus on Technology for Inclusion there will be no exclusion of choices of sectors, themes or issues which may be relevant to work with in this area. Example of groups that can be relevant is persons with disabilities, elderly persons, refugee children and adolescents with or without a permanent residence permit, persons with substance abuse problems or persons out of work.

References:

Gustavsson, A. (2004). Inledning IN: Gustavsson, A. (editor). Delaktighetens språk. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Molin, M., Gustavsson, A. & Hermansson, H-E. (2008). *Meningsskapande och delaktighet: om vår tids socialpedagogik*. Göteborg: Bokförlaget Daidalos

Work integrated learning (WIL)

University West has during the 20 years developed and worked with work-integrated learning (WIL). A close link between the university and work life is increasingly important. For undergraduate education the UW we have base developed pedagogical approaches that we systematically are working with to promote students' opportunities to integrate research-based and experience-based knowledge.

“The Welfare workshop” (in Swedish Vålfärdsverkstad) is a part of WIL and an arena for development where stakeholders from the community, students, teachers and researchers meet to discuss, reflect and converse in order to learn from and with each other. The concept is based on co-production of knowledge which all collectively contribute to each other's development. We work intersectional and interdisciplinary manner which contributes to “the welfare of the workshop” is an arena for Innovation, Teamwork, Openness and Utilities which also interwoven in different both educational and research projects. Within the “welfare of the workshop”, we have seminars, workshops and lectures and through our innovation lab, we can develop both products and practices contribute to knowledge development as well as social and regional development.

The engineering students will have an AIL focus in and on their projects and they may contribute with theirs experiences and get reflections back on their ongoing work in “The Welfare workshop”.

What kind of projects do you want?

- 1) There will be no requirements about the choices of sectors. It can be a non-profit or a profit sector in the region or in another part of Sweden.
- 2) The choice of theme as ageing, poverty, etc. is all accepted for the projects.
- 3) There will not be any technical or innovative demands on the students' projects.
- 4) Sustainability and evaluation of the projects are important but more important is to create an interest for the engineering students to take an interest in working in or for the social sector.
- 5) The learning outcomes for the students is an important issue. We don't think that there is any conflicts between work integrated learning and to motivate the social sector/social profit sector to participate in the projects.
- 6) There will be about 4-5 projects per year

Describe your choices.

The frames used in the Belgian CSE post-graduate course can serve as an example:

- *Frame 1- technology for end users*

Topic/Target group	Elderly	Intellectually Disabled	Physically Disabled	Sensory Disabled	Youth at Risk	People in poverty	People with a different migration background	Other (eg. addiction problems, detainees, families, long-term ill people)
Living								
Working								
Accessibility (websites, buildings, services, vehicles)								
Communication (oral, by telephone)								
Education: Reading, Studying, Maths,...								
Entertainment/leisure time								
Mobility (moving from place A to B)								
Seeing and/or hearing								
Activities of daily living (eating, drinking, personal hygiene, ...)								
Other								

Frame 2- technology for organisations as entities

Subsector/Topic	Adaptations of the workplace	Human resources & Training	Client administration	General management	Architecture and design of buildings	Physical and mental wellbeing of staff	Communication & Cooperation	Team building & Leisure	Other
Sheltered Workplaces									
Special Youth Care									
Centers for General Welfare									
Services to Persons with Disabilities									
Family Care									
Youth Welfare									
Child & Family									
Child Services									
Public Centres for Social Welfare									
Educational Institutions and Housing									
Rehabilitation Centres									
Community Development									
Socio-cultural Sector									
Social Workplaces									
Employment									
Home Care Services									
Residential and Care Centres									
Hospitals									
Other									

Who will systematically poll the social domain?

- 1) Will you approach the social profit sector by an intermediary partner (like RVO-Society in Belgium)?
- 2) Or, as an alternative to 1) will you use the outreach service of our university?
- 3) Or as an alternative 1) and 2) will you do this in the scope of our project yourself...
- 4) Other?

Partnerships

Partnerships with representative organizations in the social profit sector is a good way to reach social profit sector. They will reach your target audience (social profit organizations) in ways you (as an

engineering department) cannot. This has been a key success factor for Cera Award. Even if not straightforward, please consider this.

2. Action plan:

2.1. How to reach out to the social profit sector

2.1.1. Low threshold for entering project proposals

2.1.2. Communication channels

- Through The Welfare workshop
- Through Formal and informal contacts
- On network meetings

Sector communication channels

Identify partners in the sector that are willing to publish your call for projects in their publications, on their websites/facebook, identify together with your partners in the sector events where you can present your call for proposals. They will probably be also interested in publishing results...

The projects own communication channels

Describe your communication channels and how you will use them to engage the social profit sector. Examples of Cera Award (small film, mailing, ...) can be found in the train the trainer

2.2. How to reach out to the business sector

2.2.1. Entering project proposals or setting up collaborations

- Describe how collaboration or projects could be set up.
- Describe what can be done to ensure outcome for the business partner ('going beyond the aim of 'merely' educating students').

2.2.2. Communication channels

Describe the communication channels you use to get collaborations/projects and the communication channels during the partnership:

Sector communication channels

Identify partners in the sector that are willing to publish your call for projects in their publications, on their websites/facebook, identify together with your partners in the sector events where you can present your call for proposals. They will probably be also interested in publishing results...

The projects own communication channels

Describe your communication channels and how you will use them to engage the social profit sector. Examples of Cera Award (small film, mailing, ...) can be found in the train the trainer

2.3. Timing and frequency of the call for proposals

Call for projects will be once a year.

2.4. Criteria for accepting project proposals

A criterion for getting a project accepted is that it has a WIL perspective. There should also be a problem description and an interdisciplinary collaboration in the project.

2.5 Evaluation of project proposals

The Students' projects will be evaluated through examination which is conducted in a seminary and in a written report.

3. Value chain approach - things to consider

When the report is completed and approved, it is up to the student and the involved partners that has been part of the project how they can proceed with the results.