



Cooperation and Integration of Services in the Interest of Children – the Prosperity Act.

Ásmundur Einar Daðason, Minister of Education and Children

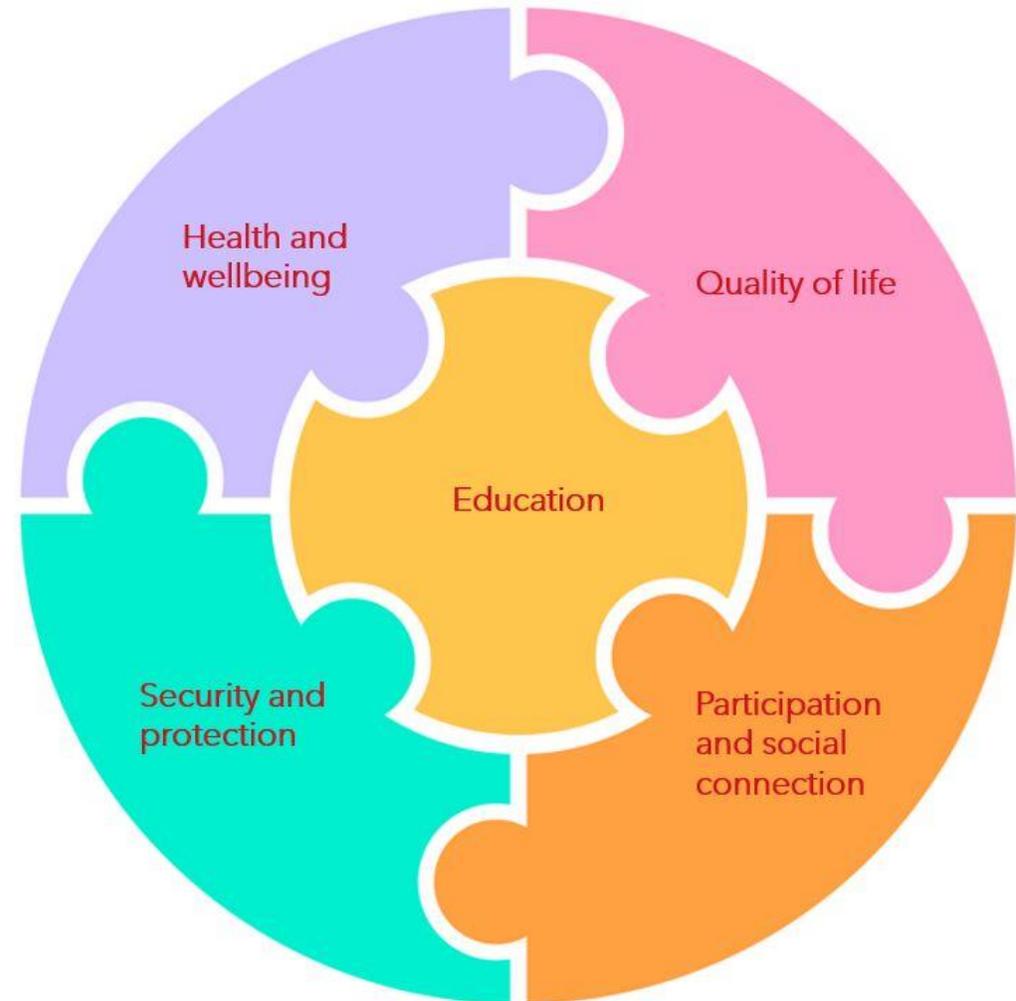


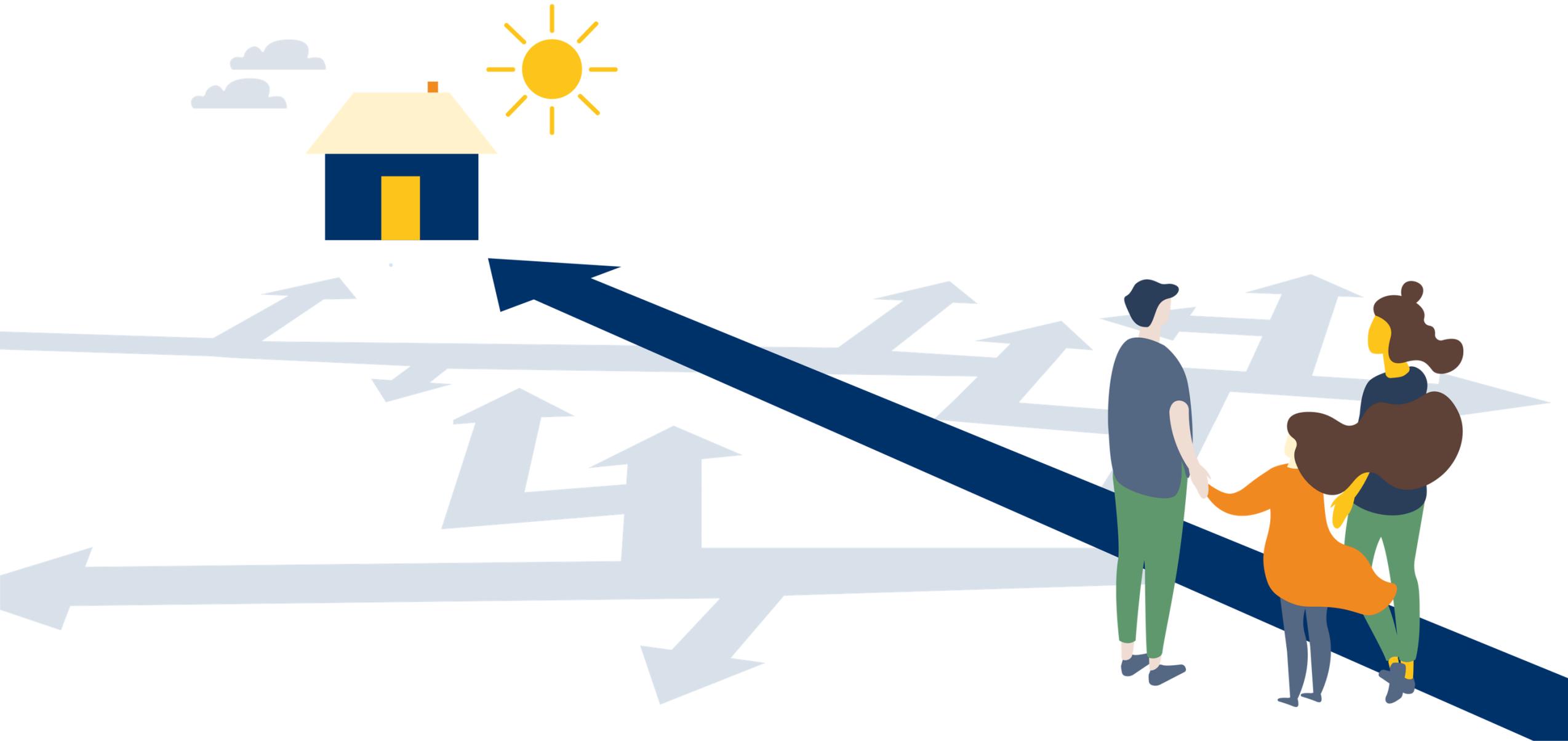
Agenda

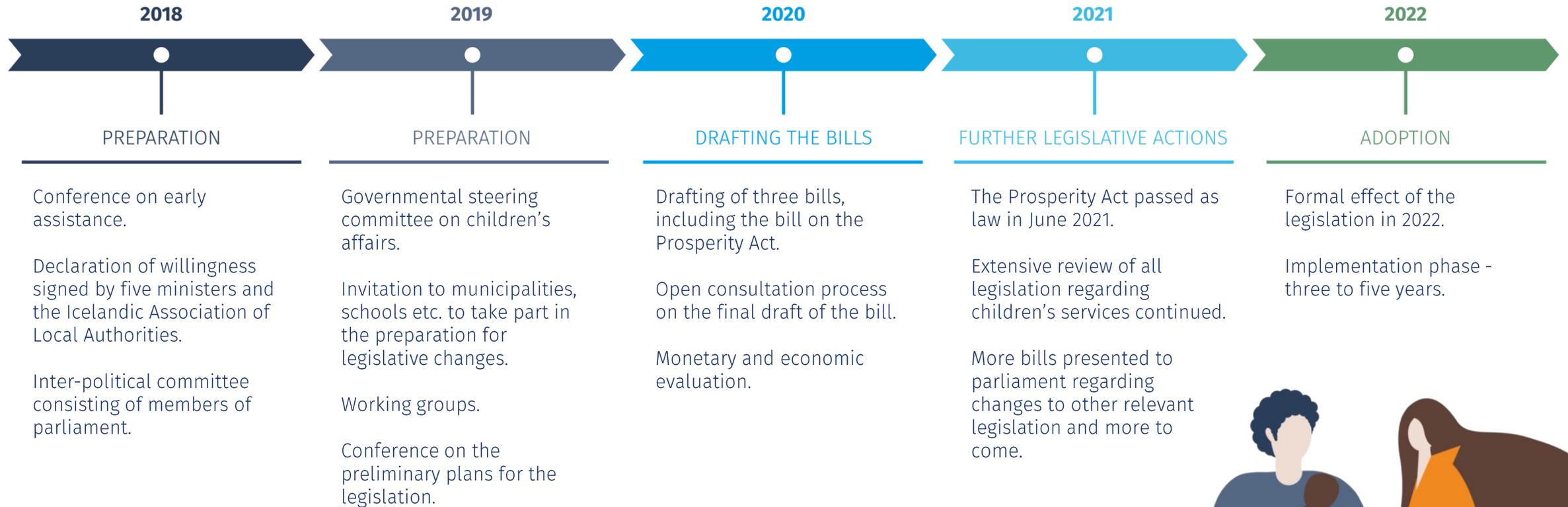
1. What is the Prosperity Act?
2. The key elements of the Prosperity Act.
3. Dashboard on Children's Prosperity.
4. Evaluating wellbeing in monetary terms.
5. Questions and discussion.



The Prosperity Act









Stages of services

Primary level



Health Care

Preschool

Primary School

Secondary School

Social Services

Sports and Youth Clubs

Extra Curricular Activities

Secondary level

Specialized Services

Tertiary level

Services Regarding Complex or Comprehensive matters



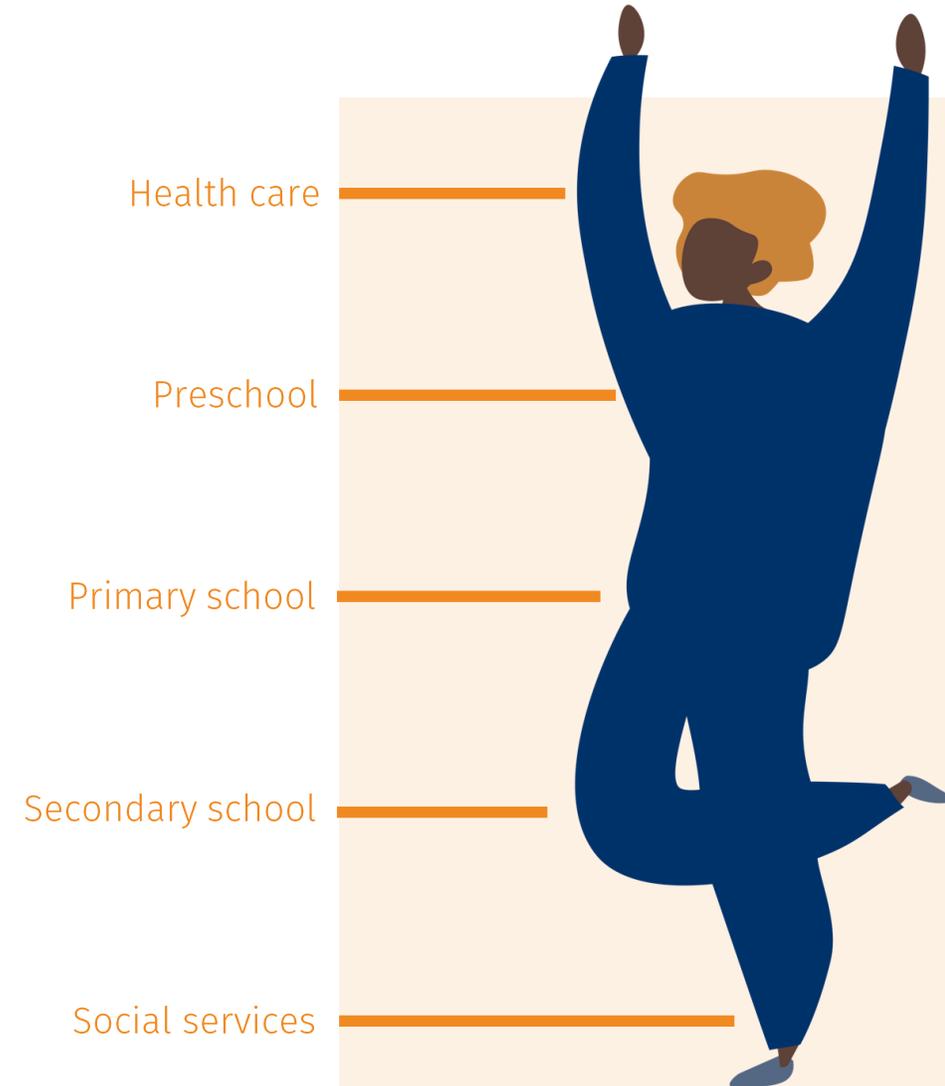
Coordinator

Situated where a child would seek service on a regular basis according to its age.

Gives information and instructions on primary level.

Assist with ensuring access to assessments.

Organizes and follows up on integration of services, if more targeted or specialized assistance, than can be provided on the primary level, is needed.



Case worker

Generally situated within the child's municipality's social services or child protection services.

Gives advise, information and instructions on secondary and tertiary level services.

Assists with ensuring access to assessments and/or analysis of a child's needs.

Is responsible for the creation of a support plan and leading a support team.

Follows up on services provided in accordance with the support plan.

Social services

Child protection
services





Support team

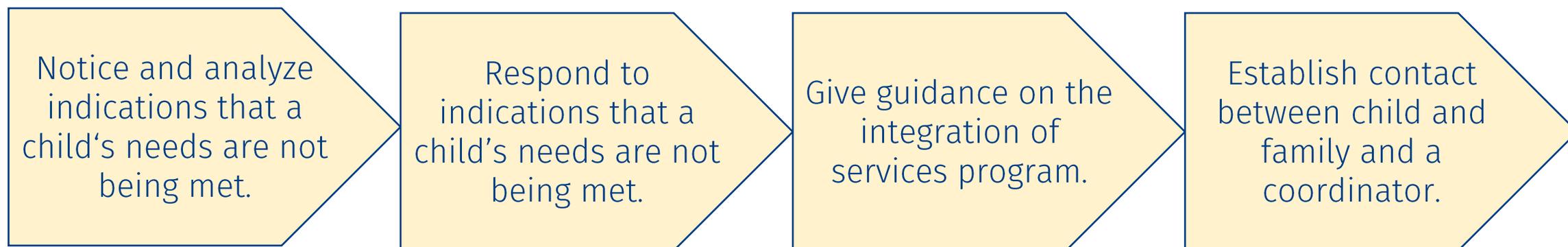
Lead by the case worker.

Makes a support plan in cooperation with the child and the family.

Evaluates and reevaluates services provided on a regular basis.



Responsibility of service providers





Child Wellbeing Dashboard

- A Compass for Evidence-Based Policy.
- Originally developed in cooperation between the Ministry of Social Affairs, UNICEF Iceland and Kopavogur (local authority).
- International Award from UNICEF in 2019, Child- Friendly Cities Inspire Award.
- National Implementation in 2022.



Dashboard Structure



Health and Wellbeing	Security and protection	Participation and social connection	Quality of life	Education
Physical health	Violence and protection	Activity	Material wellbeing	Skills
Mental health	Security	Friendship	Family life	Wellbeing in School
	Risk behaviour	Social Impact		Access to Education
		Social Media		

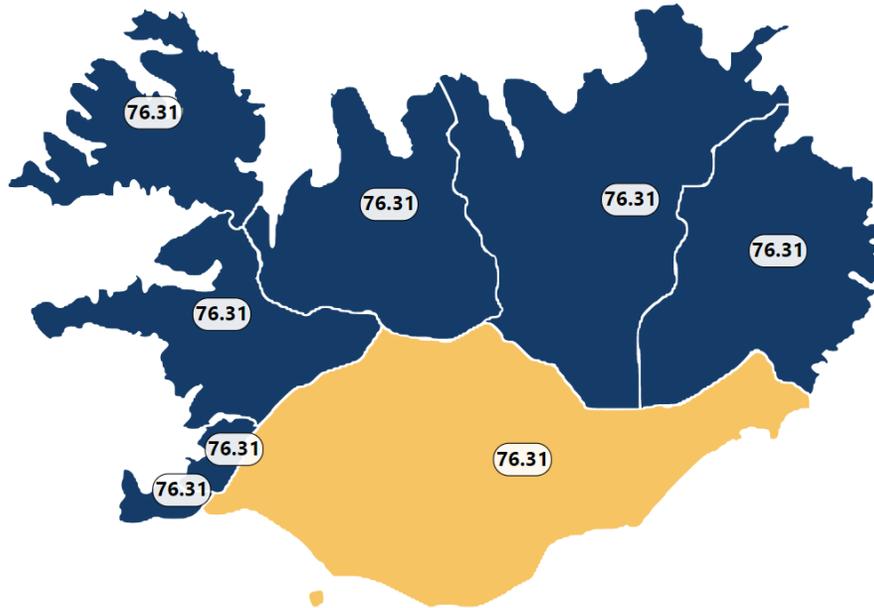


Indices / Map

Iceland - Child friendly city index

The map below shows the development from 12/31/2001 to 12/31/2020.

Map



Open submap

Settings

List - Iceland - Child friendly city index

Name	Value	Operations
▼ Iceland - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Capital Region - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Eastern Region - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Northeastern Region - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Northwestern Region - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Southern Peninsula Region - Child friendly city in...	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Southern Region - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Western Region - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮
Westfjords Region - Child friendly city index	76.31 -0.71	⋮

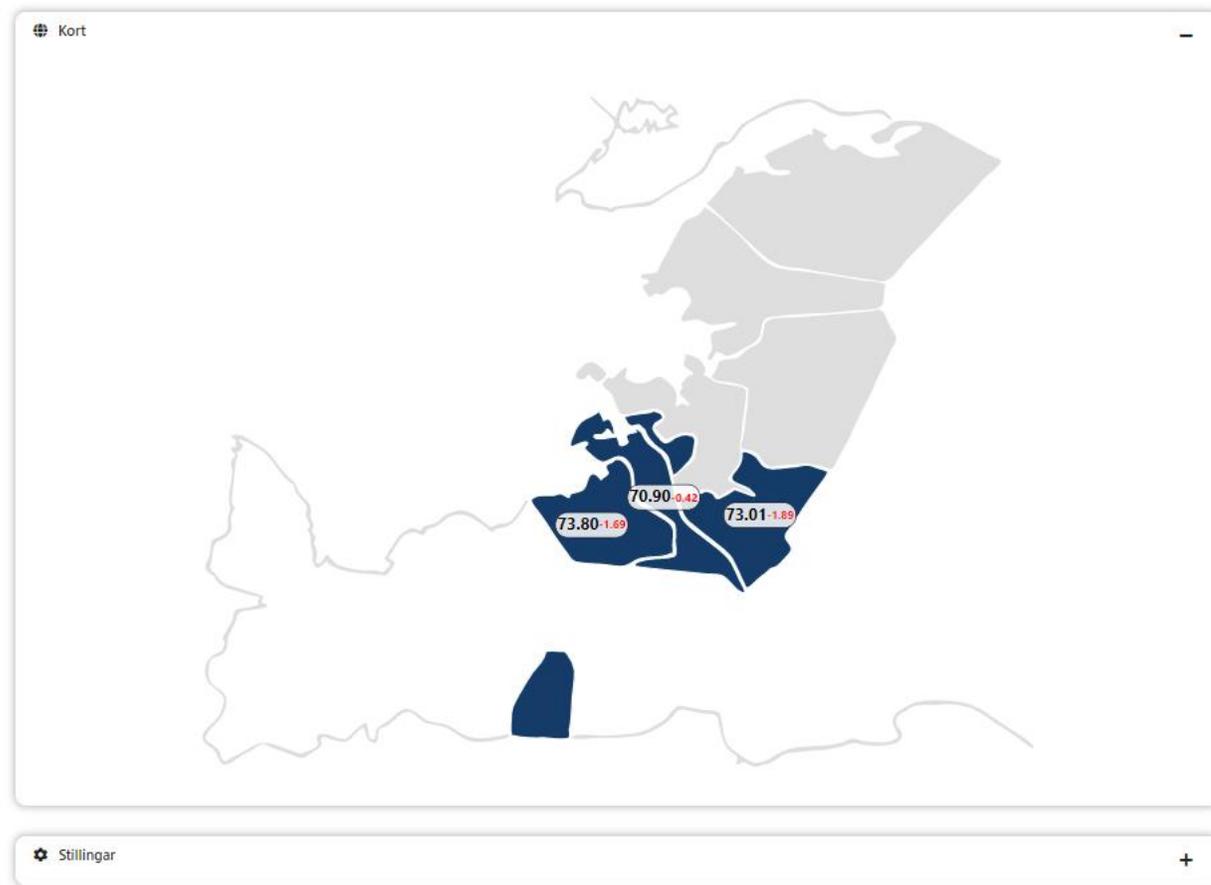
Filter - Child friendly city index

- ▼ Child friendly city index
 - > Equity
 - > Security & Protection
 - > Education
 - > Health & Wellbeing
 - > Social Participation

- Dashboard
- Indices
- Measurements
- Projects
- Departments
- Extra
 - Language
 - Settings
 - About Nightingale
 - History



Mælaborð um farsæld barna á Höfuðborgarsvæðinu



Mælaborð um farsæld barna á Höfuðborgarsvæðinu

Nafn	Gildi	Aðgerðir
Mælaborð um farsæld barna á Höfuðborgarsvæði...	72,57 -1,33	
Mælaborð um farsæld barna - Gardabaer	70,90 -0,42	
Mælaborð um farsæld barna - Hafnarfjörður	73,80 -1,69	
Mælaborð barnvænna sveitarfélaga - Kópavogur	73,01 -1,89	

Ekkert valið

Mælaborð barnvænna sveitarfélaga

- Nafn
- Mælaborð barnvænna sveitarfélaga
 - Menntun
 - Velliðan í skóla
 - Pátttaka í skóla
 - Vinnuástaða
 - Skólastarf
 - Jafnræði
 - Öryggi & vernd
 - Heilsa & velliðan
 - Samfélagsleg þátttaka

Engin sía



Evaluating wellbeing in monetary terms

Economic analysis on the Prosperity Act.



Executive Summary

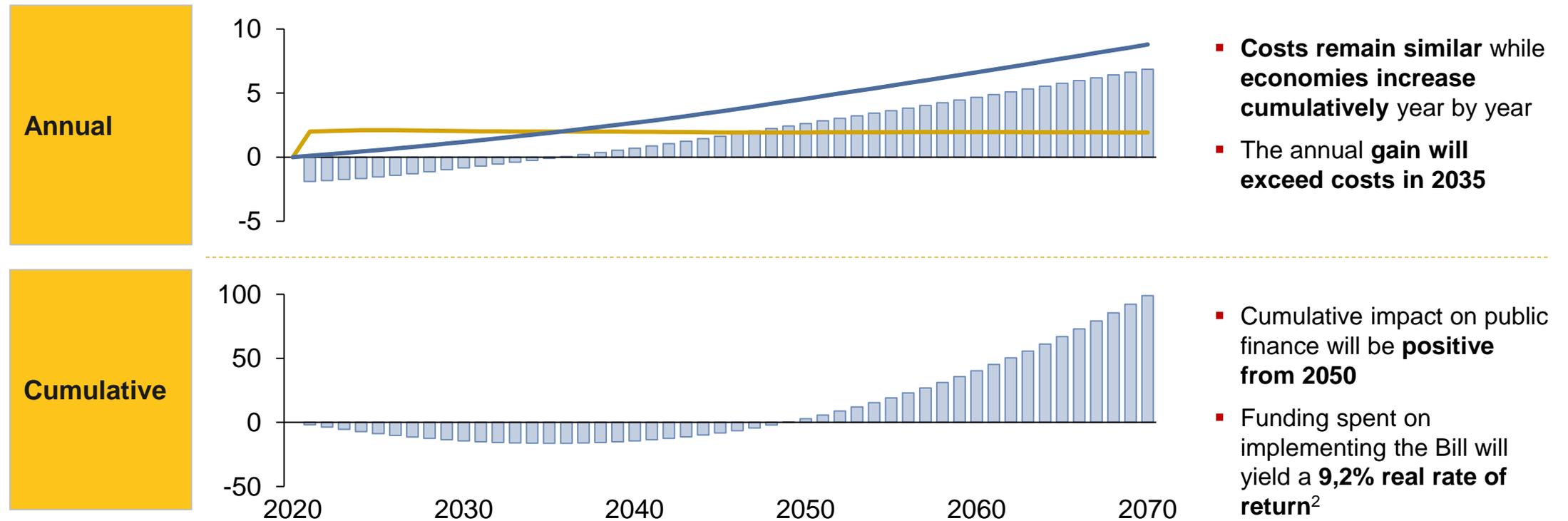
- **Adverse childhood experiences are a major factor in individuals' wellbeing in life.** The more such experiences occur, the greater likelihood of deviations from normal development and health
- **In Iceland an estimated 2,500 children have adverse experiences each year.** Annual costs to public authorities arising from these experiences may amount to about ISK 100 billion
- **The Bill will enhance children's wellbeing by integrating and strengthening services, which will reduce the incidence of adverse experiences and enhance children's resilience**
- **The financial gain arising from the Bill will initially be limited, but will rapidly increase as new generations of children enter the employment market**
- **Enhanced service in the cause of children's wellbeing is a profitable long-term investment which will bring permanent economic gains in Iceland**



Integration of services in the cause of children's wellbeing is a profitable long-term investment

Estimated costs, economies, and overall impact on public finance (ISK bn)¹

— Cost — Benefit ■ Net impact



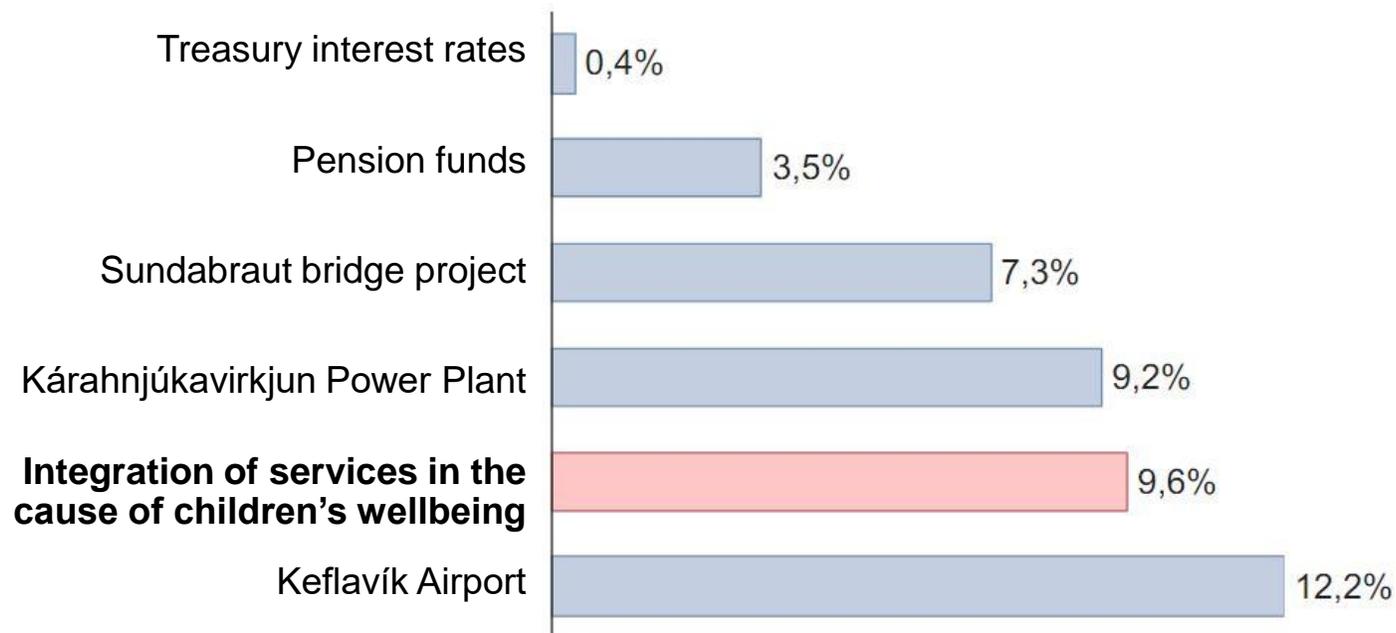
1 Figures are at fixed prices, i.e. in real terms

2 Internal rate of return of overall impact premised on 2% annual growth after 2070



This project may be deemed one of the more profitable that the government could undertake

Comparison of real rate of returns¹



Integration of welfare services would be **one of the more profitable projects which the government could undertake**

If account were taken of the **greater productivity of children** who will have better quality of life due to the Bill, **the gain would be higher**

And there are **no issues regarding disruption of the environment** which require mitigation, such as in development of infrastructure

¹ Treasury interest rates are based on results of bonds issue in Euros on 27 May 2020. Pension fund interest is the real rate of return which the government deems pension funds likely to achieve in the long term. The rate of return on Sundabraut is based on a estimate submitted by the Minister of Transport in response to a parliamentary question on 21 January 2013. The rate of return on the Kárahnjúkar hydro plant is based on a report by the Minister of Industries on the hydro plant and energy sales to the Fjarðaál aluminium plant, submitted to parliament on 12 October 2006. The rate of return on Keflavík Airport is based on return on equity of ISAVIA 2010-2019.



Thank you!

Government of Iceland
Ministry of Education and Children