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Healthy Workplaces for All Ages

Promoting a sustainable working life
Financial Coordination – through coordination agencies (Law 2003:2010)

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A few numbers

- The law came into force in January 2004
- 560 million crowns (SEK) from state, municipalities och county councils 2015
- 82 collaboration agencies (247 of Sweden´s 290 municipalities)
- About 950 activities targeted towards 33 500 individuals (in 2015)
Financing

- **The Swedish Social Insurance Office, Försäkringskassan 50%**,  
  - Includes The Swedish Public Employment Service, Arbetsförmedlingen
- **Municipalities 25%**
- **County Council 25%**
Target group

- Individuals in need of coordinated services from two or more of the organizations involved in the coordination agency
- There can be physical, psychiatric, social and/or vocational needs
- Identified locally
- Individuals between 16-64 years old
Purpose

- The individual should reach or improve work ability
- Avoid unnecessary vicious circles or grey areas between authorities
- Develop well-functioning collaboration between authorities
- Achieve a more effective use of resources in the whole system.
Why collaboration agencies 1:2

- The organisation of public welfare is done through silos
- Sometimes individuals need solutions that demand a more comprehensive view
- Authorities have different goals and missions
- Responsibility is sometimes muddled
- There are no economic incentives to collaborate
Why collaboration agencies 2:2

- Administrative limits: Different budgets and realms of responsibility
- Rules and regulations
- Different professional and organizational cultures, different uses of language etc
- Different values, attitudes and enthusiasm for collaboration
Collaboration agencies

- ...is its own statutory body
- ...is lead by a board where every member organisation is represented
- The board is consists of both politicians and civil servants
- Coordinating managers facilitate and support
Collaboration agencies

- Decide how the resources are to be used
- Joint steering and joined-up budget
- Point of departure are the needs of the individual and the benefits for society as a whole
The duties of the Board

- Decide upon goals and broad outlines for the financial coordination
- Support and facilitate collaboration between the member organisations
- Finance such activities as accounted to in the Law of Financial Coordination as well activities within the area of responsibility of the member organisations as a whole
- Decide in which way the allocated resources for financial coordination are to be used
- Account for following-up and evaluation the rehabilitation activities
- Set up a budget and an annual financial report
Results

- 50% of the participants completed their intervention of which
- 40% continued their vocational rehabilitation
- 40% went on to the labour market or to school
- 30% no financial support (e.g. social assistance, disability pension)
Success factors

- A legal framework
- Allocation of resources
- A comprehensive view on the needs of the individual
- Person centered vocational rehabilitation
- Competencies to work and communicate over professional and organisational boundaries
- Mutual trust and respect
- A supportive leadership
Challenges

- Very few…
- Still unknown in some municipalities
- Difficulties involving health care/county councils
- A lot more people could benefit from the interventions
- New target groups (e.g. asylum seekers, young persons)