Talking about the institutional complexity of the integrated rehabilitation system—the importance of coordination

Sari Miettinen, PhD, HAMK University of Applied Sciences, 13101 Hämeenlinna, Finland
Ulla Ashorn, PhD, School of Medicine, 33014 University of Tampere, Finland
Juhani Lehto, Professor, School of Health Sciences, 33014 University of Tampere, Finland

Correspondence to: Sari Miettinen, PhD, HAMK University of Applied Sciences, 13101 Hämeenlinna, Finland, Phone +358 3 6464753, E-mail: sari.miettinen@hamk.fi

Abstract

Rehabilitation in Finland is a good example of functions divided among several welfare sectors, such as health services and social services. The rehabilitation system in Finland is a complex one and there have been many efforts to create a coordinated entity. The purpose of this study is to open up a complex welfare system at the upper policy level and to understand the meaning of coordination at the level of service delivery. We shed light in particular on the national rehabilitation policy in Finland and how the policy has tried to overcome the negative effects of institutional complexity.

In this study we used qualitative content analysis and frame analysis. As a result we identified four different welfare state frames with distinct features of policy problems, policy alternatives and institutional failure.

The rehabilitation policy in Finland seems to be divided into different components which may cause problems at the level of service delivery and thus in the integration of services. Bringing these components together could at policy level enable a shared view of the rights of different population groups, effective management of integration at the level of service delivery and also an opportunity for change throughout the rehabilitation system.

Keywords
rehabilitation, welfare services, coordination, governance, equity, complexity

Introduction

The Finnish institutional system of rehabilitation policies has been presented as an example of a complex welfare system with several problems [1, 2]. In many other European countries rehabilitation is a complex part of the welfare system with quite similar problems [3–5]. However, in other countries rehabilitation policies are usually studied and discussed through concepts of disability or disability policies [6, 7]. Both national and international studies on the Finnish rehabilitation system have acknowledged several problems. The OECD has conducted a broad study on disability service systems in several countries where they reported that the Finnish rehabilitation system is a complex one with several subsystems and lack of coordination [3]. A recent report by the National Institute of Health and Welfare described the rehabilitation system as diffuse and fragmented [8]. Lack of cooperation especially has been mentioned as a key concern in national reports and studies of the system [9,10].
Better cooperation between the subsystems has also been one of the main goals in reforming the system in recent decades [9, 11,12]. These problems at the upper level of the system may lead to important problems at the level of service delivery, such as citizens falling through “the rehabilitation net” and ending up living without the rehabilitation services they need. Regarding international studies, Schmollinger [13] has also noted similar problems pertinent to the rehabilitation system in Germany. He pointed out that the system in Germany is also a combination of several kinds of services with a lack of clear cooperation and clear allocation of responsibilities.

What is needed in complex systems is an appropriate approach to achieve successful policy implementation [14]. One of the approaches acknowledged in earlier research is cooperation at the systemic level needed, such as adaptive co-management or collaborative work between different agencies [14,15]. Jones [14] has also stressed the need to “remove the barriers to self-organisation”. These barriers could prevent different actors in the system “from adapting to emerging problems”. The need for cooperation is obvious in the rehabilitation system in Finland. However, the different subsystems are decidedly self-organised, which could raise coordination as one significant goal of governance [16]. With closer coordination it is possible to build bridges between different subsystems or institutions in order to provide better support for citizens at the level of service delivery [17]. Thus coordination and governance at system level could also lead to better integration at service delivery level.

At the higher organisational level of care systems the concepts of governance and coordination are used more in the social science and political science literature than the concept of integration [18,19]. Definitions of integration vary and the concept is used in studies of both micro and macro levels of the social and health care system [see 17, 20]. To avoid confusion with the meaning of integration it could be useful to operate with different concepts at the higher organisational level. This is why we use coordination and governance to describe the micro level of the rehabilitation system in this article.

The Finnish institutional system of rehabilitation has numerous functions and is linked in several different welfare systems. In this article these linked welfare systems are referred to as subsystems. The various rehabilitation functions in Finland are: the provision function, the financing function, the social rights function, the steering function, the income compensation function and the professions function. The subsystems are: (1) decentralized health and social care service system, (2) active employment services, (3) obligatory sickness insurance and first pillar (basic) pension system (the public Social Insurance Institution, SII), (4) obligatory second pillar (earnings related) pension system, (5) obligatory traffic and work accident insurance systems (private insurance companies and private voluntary insurance systems) and (6) voluntary accident insurance system. Thus the subsystems are part of different welfare policies, such as social and health care and pension policies and the functions are usually grouped under medical, vocational and social rehabilitation [1].

One of the major goals in Finnish rehabilitation policies has been to create a more coordinated entity from the different and rather separate subsystems [9, 11,12]. In general, various changes in Finnish society, such as the changing demands for the functional and social quality of the workforce have given rise to a need to rethink, reorganize and coordinate rehabilitation activities [1].

Several barriers to integration and also to coordination could be found in complex systems. One of the barriers is a lack of communication between different parts of the system [4, 23]. However, different ways to tackle the barriers are proposed, such as setting common goals between subsystems, institutions or organisations. For instance, if the goals vary, management may be ineffective and the foundation for integration is not perhaps stable enough [24, 25]. Overall, a common vision and goals at the macro-level of the system seems important to support efforts at the micro level [20].

Studies of complex combinations of rehabilitation systems and their population-wide policies are marginal on a national and also on an international scale [22, 26]. Although it is possible to find several studies on rehabilitation, they usually cover only a specific field such as medical or vocational rehabilitation [27–29]. In this article we will essentially contribute to the research field and open up the wide rehabilitation policies in order to understand this kind of complexity and problems related to it. Overall, rehabilitation has not been extensively focused on in the literature on integrated care, although rehabilitation could serve extensively as a good example of mixed welfare services and the problems of coordination and integration [13, 30, 31]. In this article, our focus is specifically on rehabilitation as a combination of different subsystems and not the integration of rehabilitation into other services such as health care services.

The purpose of this study is to open up a complex welfare system at upper policy level and to understand the implications of coordination for the level of service delivery. We will in particular address the policies to overcome the negative effects of the institutional
complexity of rehabilitation policy in Finland. We also address the influence on different rights to rehabilitation services for different population groups. In order to understand the context of our study, our first question is: how has the complexity in rehabilitation policies developed in Finland? Our second question is: what kinds of frames were used in the discussions about developing the rehabilitation system in Finland? Overall, this study focuses on the coordination of a complex system at policy level. As our approach we use governance theories rather than organization theories. This study is part of a larger research project (during 2005–2007) studying rehabilitation system in Finland from different perspectives [1, 32].

**Historical roots of the complexity of rehabilitation policy in Finland**

The first observation regarding the history of rehabilitation services is that there is no history of rehabilitation as such, because there was never a shared concept of the practices and policies that are currently grouped under the concept of rehabilitation. The beginning of the broad use of a single Finnish concept of rehabilitation (in Finnish *kuntoutus*) can be traced back to the 1960s and 1970s [33–35]. However, it was still clearly an artificial concept. Additionally, the borders between different rehabilitation functions (medical, social or vocational) or between the social rights of the beneficiaries of the different rehabilitation systems became increasingly confusing causing many kinds of conflicts [21].

A second observation on the history is that what is today understood as rehabilitation has mainly developed from a rather marginal part of social and health policies, such as social assistance for people with disabilities, disability pensions, traffic and work accident insurance, active labour market policies, education policies to return dropouts from the labour market to employment and also health promotion, primary health care and aftercare of hospital patients. Thus, the rehabilitation aspects of these welfare systems have rather reflected the general fundamental ideas of the different systems than any common idea of how rehabilitation policy should be institutionally organised and implemented or coordinated.

There have been functions of different welfare systems that from the present perspective could also be called rehabilitation earlier in history. However, the history of building up a rehabilitation system in Finland often starts from the broad medical and vocational rehabilitation activities developed to restore the work or functional capacity of those injured during World War II. Based on the Welfare and Care of Invalids Act, rehabilitation was organised on government funding in the late 1940s as part of the local social assistance services [35].

The next layer of vocational and medical rehabilitation was built within the basic flat rate universal pension system passed by Parliament in 1956 [36] and the universal sickness insurance system enacted in 1963 [37] (first pillar pension system in Table 1). Both were universal systems run by the public Pension and Sickness Insurance Fund. The old legislation on traffic accident and work accident was also amended. The purpose was to provide, among other things, universal rehabilitation coverage after work- and traffic-related accidents [35, 38]. In the 1960s the notion of social rehabilitation also gained strength [39]. However, while funding was rather meagre and rights were universal, at that time the actual coverage of rehabilitation activities was rather limited. A limited coverage of rehabilitation activities, particularly those other than related to war injuries, before the 1970s, can be explained by the late development of modern welfare state in Finland. The development of sickness insurance, in the late 1960s, of tax funded public primary health care in the 1970s, of modern activation services and benefits for the unemployed as well as social care services,

| Welfare systems including rehabilitation activities | Initial decade | Financing | Number of rehab recipients in 2000 |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Voluntary accident insurance                       | ?              | Liberal (Insurance) | N/A                              |
| First pillar insurance system                       | 1950 and 1960  | Bismarckian (Obligatory social insurance premiums) | 82,483                            |
| Second pillar insurance system                      | 1960           | Bismarckian (Obligatory pension insurance premiums) | 4,617                             |
| Obligatory traffic and work accident insurance      | 1960           | Liberal, semi-Bismarckian (Vehicle owners’ premiums and employers’ premiums) | 3015                              |
| Health and social care service system               | 1960           | Beveridgean decentralized (Tax) | 156,171                           |
| State employment policy services                    | 1970 and 1980  | Beveridgean centralized, contracted out (Tax) | 64,520                            |

Table 1. Initial decades, financing bodies and number of rehabilitation recipients of the rehabilitation subsystems in Finland. The latest official information about rehabilitation recipients is from 2000 [1, 9].
particularly in the 1980s, all included rehabilitation among their range of activities [35, 39, 40].

The Welfare and Care of Invalids Act was fused into the municipal social and health care service system in 1987. Overall, the new policies from the 1960s to the 1980s included a rehabilitation component (medical, social, vocational or a combination of these) in their service options and coverage [35, 40].

**Rehabilitation system as a mix of different financing schemes**

The rehabilitation system in Finland is based on several financing schemes (Table 1). In the beginning, in the 1940s, the rebuilding of the nation after World War II was a national task and the financing was based on taxes and organized through the Social Ministry.

The Finnish welfare state expanded rapidly from the 1940s to the 1980s. The rebuilding of the nation after World War II was a national task and the financing was based on taxes and organized through the Social Ministry.

The Finnish welfare state expanded rapidly from the 1940s onwards and new institutional options emerged [40]. Economic growth offered more resources for the policy reforms and the ideology of the welfare state in Finland was supported by the labour market organizations. The number of unemployed people in Finland increased due to an exceptionally rapid transformation from an agrarian to an urbanized, industrialized and service economy country [38]. Thus the earlier competences of the workforce no longer met the new labour market demands. This was a challenge for all aspects of rehabilitation. In the 1960s the rather meagre (‘Bismarckian’) sickness insurance coverage was complemented by a tax funded and publicly provided (‘Beveridgean’) primary health service and hospitals, which today form the core health system, the sickness insurance funded private system being only a smaller complementary system [35, 38].

In the 1970s and the 1980s Finland also experienced an expansion of tax revenue funded active employment services [40–42].

Over time, new parts were thus added to the system without dismantling the old institutions. This resulted in a complex institutional entity that includes the first pillar (basic public universal flat rate) and the second pillar (earnings-related labour market-based) insurance systems, obligatory traffic and work accident insurance (accident insurance offered by private companies) as well as Beveridgean tax revenue funded mainly public employment, social and health care services and a Bismarckian sector? of insurance funded private health care services. The different subsystems have also been based on different governing principles and structures. The pension subsystems are governed by tripartite bodies representing labour market parties and the government. By contrast, the accident insurance subsystems tend to follow a model of government controlled private company governance. The public employment services are run by local offices directly under central government while the local social and health care services are under municipal decision-making under relatively light central government guidance.

Several problems were acknowledged in the complex rehabilitation system and the problems were addressed especially in the 1970s and the 1980s. One main problem mentioned in different national rehabilitation policy documents was absence of effective cooperation between the subsystems, which increased the risk of people falling through “the rehabilitation net” in the level of service delivery [44]. At the beginning of the 1980s the new Advisory Board for Rehabilitation had its first large mission. It had to prepare a major legislative reform to address the problems acknowledged in the rehabilitation system. After several years’ work, the reform was launched in 1991 and became the largest legislation reform of the rehabilitation system in Finland so far. There was also a keen interest in following the realisation of the new legislation. Thus, the Government was required to report to Parliament every fourth year on the realisation of the legislation and the overall developments in the field of rehabilitation in the form of a rehabilitation report. The first report was submitted in 1994 and the last in 2002. Since 2002, the same kind of evaluation of the rehabilitation policy and system has been included in the Government’s broader social and health reports [45]. However, in these reports the role of the rehabilitation system is much more marginal than in the earlier rehabilitation reports.

**Data, theory and methodology**

**Data**

The data in this article are derived from the last rehabilitation report of 2002 and related materials. This was
the last report to focus on and describe the development of the rehabilitation system. The data consist specifically of detailed minutes of the plenary session of the parliamentary debate on the 2002 rehabilitation report. The complementary data are the main report [9] with its background documents and interviews with key authorities in the Finnish rehabilitation system. The data are presented in Table 2.

The main data are the detailed minutes of the parliamentary debate on the 2002 rehabilitation report. In all, the four rehabilitation reports are all an important part of rehabilitation policy in Finland. Around the rehabilitation reports a kind of a polity [46, 47] of the whole field of rehabilitation in Finland was created. In this polity, the various political actors made efforts to influence the governmental rehabilitation policy. The significant issues in this polity have been: 1) coordination of the actions of the different rehabilitation sectors and institutions at national, local and professional client work levels. 2) Evaluation of the efficiency of rehabilitation and, consequently, the improvement of the efficiency of rehabilitation activities.

To understand the significance of the plenary session to the rehabilitation policy in Finland the parliamentary process of the rehabilitation reports needs to be discussed. After being presented to Parliament, the reports went through a long parliamentary process. At first, Parliament had a long debate about the report in a plenary session. Every detail of the discussion was documented in the minutes. The discussion followed a specific pattern with every Parliamentary group presenting their own views on the report. The discussion is a significant and prominent part of rehabilitation policy in Finland. The documentation of the discussion is extensive, amounting to 49 pages. First the ministers concerned (in this case the Minister of Social Affairs and Health and the Minister of Health and Social Services) described the outline of the report. After that, every parliamentary group presented their own views on it. The discussion continued with the comments of individual MPs, answered by the appropriate ministers.

In 2002 the parliamentary groups were formed by the same political parties as today: the Centre Party, the Finnish Social Democratic Party, the National Coalition Party, the Left Alliance Party, the Greens of Finland, the Swedish People’s Party, the Christian Democrats and the True Finns Party.

As discussed above, the rehabilitation report of 2002 and thus the plenary discussion thereon was the last in the history of rehabilitation reports in Finland. Although the report and the discussion were published years ago, there have so far been no major reforms of the whole rehabilitation system in Finland. According to the recent national policy reports the rehabilitation system still appears as complex as it was in 2002 [8]. Thus, these ten-year-old documents reflect the situation today and even the same problems emerge today as years ago.

The complementary data were the Rehabilitation Report of 2002, its background documents and interviews with key informants. The data were used to complement the findings from the primary data. At a concrete level the complementary data were used after the main findings had been made from the main data. The complementary data helped to understand the main data or elaborated the missing parts in the main data. The background documents included letters and statements from the time of the preparation of the Rehabilitation Report. We used several archives to find the needed papers. The authorities interviewed were from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, labour market organizations and the insurance system. In all, we interviewed five key authorities of the rehabilitation system individually for the study. We chose the authorities depending on the findings from the primary data. If we needed a more profound or wider perspective on some issues we chose a relevant authority to complete the picture of the rehabilitation system. It was important to discuss with the authorities because, for example, the insurance system was hardly touched upon in the plenary discussion although it is an important part of

Table 2. Data used in the study.

| Main data:                                      |
|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Detailed minutes of the plenary session on Rehabilitation Report of 2002 |

| Complementary data:                             |
|------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Rehabilitation Report of 2002                |
| ■ Contains 23 pages                             |
| ■ Describes the current situation of the system and makes proposals regarding its future developments |
| 3. Background documents of the Rehabilitation Report 2002 (statements and letters during the preparation of the report) |
| ■ From 2000 to 2002                             |
| 4. Interviews with key authorities in the Finnish rehabilitation system |
| ■ Conducted 2006–2007                           |
| ■ Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), Finnish Confederation of Professionals (STTK), Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK) and Insurance Rehabilitation Association of Finland (VKK). |
the rehabilitation system. All interviews also gave us a more recent perspective on the system.

**Theory and methodology**

In this study we use the concept of coordination as a goal of governance. Governance is a concept often used to comprehend complex welfare systems and their problems [48–50]. One perspective on governance is to understand it as different coordination models, such as hierarchy, network or market [50, 51]. Exworthy et al. [52] have also highlighted the meaning of quasi-hierarchy, quasi-market and quasi-network as well as important coordination models. A recently coined concept is hybrid coordination, meaning different combinations of the individual coordination models [53]. In this study we used the different coordination models to understand the complexity of the rehabilitation system and its meaning for the integration of the services.

The analysis was twofold. The first part was data based concentrating on the detailed minutes. The second part was based on the literature.

The first part of the analysis was done using data based content analysis [54–56]. By this method we searched and categorised themes from the text. First we searched the detailed minutes for excerpts about the rehabilitation system as a whole instead of only separate subsystems. The word system here refers to the subsystems [1] and the Government of Finland. In our analysis government refers particularly to the state budget and the state administration including Parliament, the Cabinet, ministers, ministries and their special committees e.g. the Advisory Board for Rehabilitation. Basically, the excerpts identified described the positions of subsystems and the government in the field of rehabilitation, their strengths and weaknesses. After the identification of the excerpts we categorised and analysed the problems mentioned and the solutions proposed. This kind of division between problems and solutions is commonly used in policy analysis [57].

After the data based content analysis we identified different governing perspectives among the problems and solutions using frame analysis. We saw the frames as boundaries of different views on the rehabilitation system [58]. Concretely searched the text to find what kinds of frames or scenes were created during the definition of the problems and solutions. The frame analysis produced certain frames of interpretations of developing the system. Thus, the frames were the different ways of talking about governing. We also analysed the political division between the frames. We were interested in how the opinions of the MPs from different political parties were divided between the frames identified and whether different political parties favoured different frames.

In the second part of the analysis we interpreted the frames identified referring to the relevant literature on the welfare state and governance [e.g. 18, 51]. We were interested especially in the roles of the welfare state. This served to enhance the analysis and make it more theory oriented.

We checked and confirmed the results using the complementary data. The complementary data were analysed in the same way as the main data. The interviews were transcribed and thus in a written format. The interviews were thematic and conducted by two researchers. The interviews were planned in advance and certain themes such as “the rehabilitation system as a whole”, “development of the system” and “roles of different subsystems” were discussed with the key authorities. The interviews were audiotaped and transcribed and the texts were first analysed by one researcher. In the next phase the analysis and results were discussed with the research group and finally the results were processed together.

**Results**

The discussion between the representatives in the plenary session was colourful. Clashes of opinion were easily discernible in the text. As a result we identified four different frames in the debate (Table 3).

In the first frame the main problems identified were inequality and inequity between individuals. The shared aim in this frame was universality and also equity of rehabilitation services. However, these aims were somewhat unsuccessful. We interpreted the institutional failure as fragmentation within and between institutions, especially financiers and providers of rehabilitation services. Failure was addressed, for instance, with regard to the pension institutions and the state administration. In all, this was a traditional welfare state frame where the aim of equality and equity between population groups resembled the notion of universality.

In the second frame we identified two perspectives on the problems. First, the workforce was retiring too early. Without the tax revenue, less government money would be available for the services in the future. Second, the level of well-being and health among workers was too low. Thus it seemed that the institutions had only partially met the needs of society for rehabilitation. The focus was to extend the overall career length and address the need better. In all, the perspective of this frame was a competition state, especially its corporatist component, because in this context the trade unions exert considerable influence.
In the third frame the main problems were wasteful use of resources, unfair distribution between payers and beneficiaries and lack of evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of rehabilitation. In addition to not having sufficient funds to finance the services, the services financed by the welfare state had been ineffective. We interpreted the institutional failure as a lack of discipline. For instance, some pension institutions were not paying enough for rehabilitation services although they received the benefit. In all, such a critical perspective of a wasteful and ineffective welfare state has long roots in welfare state debates.

In the fourth frame the main problem was unfair competition between rehabilitation service providers. This was said to undermine some rehabilitation services. Here we interpreted the institutional failure as fragmented markets. It seems that the semi-markets have created a situation giving rise to unfair competition between rehabilitation service providers. Certain features in some of the service provider organisations may have weakened their position in the competition. The fragmentation seemed to emerge especially between the financiers and providers of the rehabilitation services. In all, this was a clear competition state frame.

In different frames different policy solutions were proposed for the problems described. The solutions in the first frame were usually aimed at legislation. Several obligations were assigned to the institutions and the rights were correspondingly assigned to individuals. In the second frame legislation was called for to create new obligations for some institutions while increases in financial resources were proposed for the rehabilitation services. In the third frame the main solution was the allocation of funding on the basis of effectiveness. The aim was to “get value for money” from the expensive rehabilitation services. In the fourth frame, the MPs expected a solution, but the data provided no evidence of any suggestions on what these solutions might be.

After having identified the frames we also found it important to see how they were distributed among the political parties. As can be seen in Table 4, there were some differences in the political distribution. First, two frames permeated the whole political field. Second, the parties currently represented in the government tended to stress the reproduction of labour force. Third, the competition reflected and the fourth frame was closer to the competing service providers. These providers were represented by the National Coalition Party and the Centre Party.

Table 4. Frames used by the political parties. Parties represented in the coalition Government in 2002 are marked by dark shading. The symbol X indicates the frames favoured by the parties.

| Political parties (2002) | The welfare state as an equalizer | The welfare state as a promoter of the reproduction of labour force | The welfare state as over-expanded and ineffective | The welfare state as a guardian of fairness of competition |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Swedish people’s party  | X                               | X                                                            | X                                             | X                           |
| National coalition party| X                               | X                                                            | X                                             | X                           |
| Christian democrats     | X                               | X                                                            | X                                             |                             |
| Centre party            | X                               | X                                                            | X                                             |                             |
| True Finns party        | X                               | X                                                            | X                                             |                             |
| Greens of Finland       | X                               | X                                                            | X                                             |                             |
| Finnish social democratic party | X                           | X                                                            | X                                             |                             |
| Left alliance party     | X                               | X                                                            | X                                             |                             |
Discussion

Several perspectives on rehabilitation policy have been used in the same policy discussion to overcome the problems resulting from the institutional complexity of the rehabilitation system. The four frames represent four preliminary patterns of coordination and thus the complexity of governance in the system. The existence of four different frames is essential because the way a policy problem and solution are framed assigns responsibility and creates rationales that enable some policy solutions and impede others. For instance, policymakers need to commit themselves to the priorities between the frames and thus, between the subsystems. The different frames may also lead to a preference for diverse coordination models between the subsystems or institutions and thus different solutions in practice resulting to different rights for different population groups.

The different frames also highlight different thoughts on the coordination of this complex system. From one perspective the problem is missing networks, the other perspective emphasises the need for command and control and the last perspective focuses on ineffective and unfair markets. Thus, it is possible to find several different coordination models in the system which refers to some kind of hybrid coordination. Such aspects are important to address if the aim is to find an appropriate approach to policy implementation in this system of mixed coordination.

Overall, the results suggest that the nature of coordination is essential in complex systems. One finding is that in the case of rehabilitation the lack of common coordination at the system level may lead to a lack of successful integration at the level of rehabilitation services. In this case the successful integration of services is achieved when the continuity of a needed rehabilitation service or process is not interrupted although a person is moving between different subsystems and thus the subsystem or institution responsible is changed. Another finding is that, in order to understand the system, its coordination or integration, it is important to acknowledge the origin and background of the complexity.

It seems that within the different subsystems, different perspectives on rehabilitation policy have been sustained and largely resisted a stronger governance of the whole. While there have been efforts to create coordinating bodies such as the Advisory Board for Rehabilitation and thus create some kind of centralized coordination, the system has retained its institutionally complex characteristics to this day. Evidently the Advisory Board and the rehabilitation reports to Parliament have contributed to a shared understanding of the large complex system, but have not yet resulted in any strong governance of the whole. At the core of this governance effort are the parliamentary discussions about the rehabilitation reports. Despite the Advisory Board there seems to be no shared view about the governance [1]. From this perspective a major change in the whole system does not seem probable.

The institutional complexity of the rehabilitation system could partly be explained by its history. Until the 1960s coordination seemed simple. With the expansion and the ideological adoption of the Finnish welfare state since the 1960s, the idea of a working society grew stronger and new elements were added to the institutional structure of rehabilitation so that it covered as many disabled people as possible. At the same time the emphasis on paid work and the stigmatization of unemployment put pressure on disabled people. At the system level the increasing trend of policy reforms in Finland influenced the expansion of the system. It became complex with several subsystems, several coordination models and several views on how to develop this mixed welfare system, the whole of rehabilitation in Finland.

The history of this complexity has an important meaning through path dependence [59, 60]. This means that the history has created resistance to major changes in the rehabilitation system. One perspective on locking the path points to the different interest groups with different institutional positions [39]. Major changes such as joint legislation among different sectors and services are difficult to achieve because, for instance, the risks of change are perceived differently by different interest groups such as trade unions and municipal decision-makers. However, no such significant disagreements were found at the level of the political parties. There was only a minor division in the left-right alliances, which are strongly influenced by the trade unions (left) and competing rehabilitation service providers (right). Instead, discourses such as ineffectiveness and equality seemed to have permeated the whole political field.

The perspective on the history of the rehabilitation system in Finland underlines the difficulty of achieving effective cooperation between the subsystems or institutions in such a complex system. The subsystems are decidedly self-organised with meaningful histories and strong actors. Thus, the lack of a common understanding of the main goals in developing the systems is not surprising. What is needed is something that could break down the barriers between the strong self-organised subsystems.

Shared governance could open the way to changing the system. A shared vision, staying on the path or breaking the path, could be the key. At the time of the parliamentary discussion a shared vision seemed to be lacking. Even now the lack of a shared view will also...
challenge the development of any joint coordination of
the rehabilitation system. However, this vision could be
based on the present discussion about extending the
age of retirement in Finland.

All things considered, it seems that, depending on
which of the frames is emphasized, different popula-
tion groups end up receiving rehabilitation services. If
the system is developed using the frame of “reproduc-
tion of workforce”, the primary group to receive reha-
bilitation will perhaps be the working population. The
justification is that effective rehabilitation will probably
enable them to return to work. Similarly, if the empha-
sis of development is on equality, perhaps the retired
population may also have a stronger claim to rehabili-
tation. With regard to these examples we may ask how
it is possible to achieve effective integration between
different services if the coordination at the macro-level
is as fragmented as described.

Conclusion

A shared view at the macro level of the complex system
and its future seems important to gain a more coor-
dinated system, also at the level of service delivery.
Rehabilitation policy in Finland seems to be divided
into at least two main components which should be
brought together in order to gain a shared view. These
parts are the perspective of the traditional welfare state
with government led centralized solutions and that of
the competition state with a corporatist and market ori-
ented component. However, no indications of such a
consensus were found in the plenary debate or men-
tioned in the interviews.

Another aim to gain a shared view could be to use
a strong tripartite body to act as a coordinator as is
the case in the pension system in Finland. But could
strong corporatism compensate weaker government?
In Finland the tripartite governance system of the gov-
ernment and the labour market representatives has
been used in the governance of pension policies and in
incomes policies. However, even with regard to these
policy sectors, the tripartite governance model has met
with increasing resistance [e.g. 61]. Thus, coordination
based on the traditional tripartite system is perhaps not
the one to build governance in the future.

All things considered, none of the options for a coor-
dinating model for such a complex system as rehabili-
tation in Finland is an easy one. As long as common
coordination is missing at the system level, the inte-
gration of different rehabilitation services at the service
user level will be challenging and the rights of different
population groups in this complexity will vary.

In order to achieve well-coordinated integrated services
and smooth service processes “the black box” needs to
be opened. It is important to understand the con-
struction of the system. If the system is as fragmented
as is the rehabilitation system in Finland with its strong
history and independent subsystems, cooperation will
be no easy task. Although cooperation has been one of
the main tasks of Finnish rehabilitation policy at least
since the 1990s, it has not removed the main problems
from the system. In the rehabilitation system one way
to approach the complexity could be to recognise its
hybrid coordination model and the special features of
each subsystem. These way appropriate tools could be
found and common coordination could be achieved.

Reviewers

Jane Hendy, Phd, Senior Lecturer in Health Manage-
ment and Policy, Head of PhD programme, The
Department of Health Care Management & Policy, Uni-
versity of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XH, UK

Simo Kokko, Chief Medical Officer, Director of the Unit
for Primary Health Care, Health Authority of Northern
Savo, Finland; Adjunct professor, University of Eastern
Finland, Kuopio, Finland

Ulla Wihlman, RPT, MSC, PhD. Senior Research and
Evaluation Consultant, Stockholm, Sweden

References

1. Miettinen S, Ashorn U, Lehto J, Viitanen E. Coordination of a complex welfare system. Case: rehabilitation entity in Finland.
International Journal of Health Planning & Management 2011a;26:e1–e16.
2. Pulkki J, Rissanen P, Raitanen J, Viitanen E. Overlaps and accumulation in the use of rehabilitation services. International
Journal of Rehabilitation Research 2011a;34(3):255–60.
3. OECD. Sickness, disability and work: breaking the barriers. Denmark, Finland, Ireland and the Netherlands. Vol. 3: OECD
Publishing; 2008. [cited 2013 3 March]. Available from: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/sickness-
disability-and-work-breaking-the-barriers_vol-3_9789264049826-en.
4. OECD. Sickness, disability and work: breaking the barriers. A Synthesis of findings across OECD Countries, OECD Publish-
ing; 2010. [cited 2013 3 March]. Available from: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/sickness-disability-
and-work-breaking-the-barriers_9789264088856-en.
5. Wihlman U, Lundborg CS, Axelsson R, Holmström I. Barriers of inter-organisational integration in vocational rehabilitation. International Journal of Integrated Care [serial online] 2008 Jun 19;8. [cited 2012 Apr 30]. Available from: http://www.ijic.org. URN:NBN:NL:UI:10-1-100476.

6. McPherson KM, Taylor WJ, Leplege A. Rehabilitation outcomes: values, methodologies and applications. Disability & Rehabilitation 2010;32(12):961–4.

7. Velcoff J, Hernandez B, Keys C. Employment and vocational rehabilitation experiences of Latinos with disabilities with differing patterns of acculturation. Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation 2010;33(1):51–64.

8. OECD. Sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon monikanavaisen rahoituksen edut, haitat ja kehittämistarpeet. [Advantages, Disadvantages and Developmental Challenges in the Multisource Financing of Social and Health Care]. Helsinki: National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL). Publication No. 4; 2011. [cited 2012 Oct 15]. Available from: http://www.thl.fi/fi_FI/web/fi/tutkimus/hankkeet/ramu/hankkeita/rahoitusjarjestelma. [in Finnish].

9. STM. Hallituksen selonteko eduskunnalle [Government’s rehabilitation report to the Parliament]. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Publication No. 6; 2002. [in Finnish].

10. Paatero H. Mikä vika kuntoutusjärjestelmässä? [What is the problem with the rehabilitation system?]. Kuntoutus 2008;25(4): 3–10. [in Finnish].

11. STM. Hallituksen kuntoutusselonteko eduskunnalle [Government’s rehabilitation report to the Parliament]. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health; 1994. [in Finnish].

12. STM. Hallituksen selonteko eduskunnalle [Government’s rehabilitation report to the Parliament]. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Publication No. 1; 1998. [in Finnish].

13. Schmollinger MG. Disability policy, rehabilitation and participation in Germany. kuntoutus 2008;2:29–35.

14. Jones H. Taking responsibility for complexity. Working Paper 330. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI); 2011.

15. Folke C, Hahn T, Olsson P, Nordberg J. Adaptive governance and socio-economic systems. Annual Review of Environment and Resources 2005;30:441–73.

16. Jessop B. The changing governance of welfare: recent trends in its primary functions, scale, and modes of coordination. Social Policy & Administration 1999;33:349–59.

17. Nolte E, Mc Kee M. Integration and chronic care: a review. In: Nolte E, Mc Kee M, editors. Caring for people with chronic conditions. A health system perspective. Open University Press; 2008. p. 64–90.

18. Bouckaert G, Peters BG, Verhoest K. The coordination of public sector organizations. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan; 2010.

19. Durose C, Rimmer K. Governance and collaboration: review article. Social Policy & Society 2006;5(2):315–21.

20. Sandström U, Axelsson R, Stålsby C. Inter-organisational integration for rehabilitation in Sweden—variation in views on long-term goals. International Journal of Integrated Care [serial online] 2004 Dec 15;4. [cited 2012 Apr 30]. Available from: http://www.ijic.org. URN:NBN:NL:UI:10-1-100354.

21. Purhonen S, Ashorn U, Viitanen E, Rissanen P, Lehto J. Kansalaisen yhdenvertaisuus etuuksien saajina kuntoutuksen rakenteissa. [Equality of citizens as the beneficiaries in the jungle of rehabilitation legislation]. Sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon aikakausilehti 2006;43:283–94. [in Finnish].

22. Burstrom B, Nylen L, Clayton S, Whitehead M. How equitable is vocational rehabilitation in Sweden? A review of evidence on the implementation of a national policy framework. Disability & Rehabilitation 2011;33:453–66.

23. Andersson J, Ahgren B, Axelsson SB, Eriksson A, Axelsson R. Organizational approaches to collaboration in vocational rehabilitation—an international literature review. International Journal of Integrated Care [serial online] 2011 Nov 18;11. [cited 2012 Apr 30]. Available from: http://www.ijic.org. URN:NBN:NL:UI:10-1-101654.

24. Leichsenring K. Developing integrated health and social care services for older persons in Europe. International Journal of Integrated Care [serial online] 2004 Sep 3;4. [cited 2012 Apr 30]. Available from: http://www.ijic.org. URN:NBN:NL:UI:10-1-100349.

25. Swartling MS, Alexanderson KAE, Wahlström RA. Barriers to good sickness certification—an interview study with Swedish general practitioners. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health 2008;36:408–14.

26. Hvinden B. Nordic disability policies in a changing Europe: is there still a distinct Nordic model. Social Policy & Administration 2004;38(2):170–89.

27. Hurst J. Challenges for health systems in member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2000;78:751–60.

28. Gage H. Rehabilitation for Parkinson’s disease: a systematic review of available evidence. Clinical Rehabilitation 2004;8(5):463–82.

29. Ahnert J. Systematic literature review on interventions in rehabilitation for children and adolescents with asthma bronchiale. Rehabilitation 2010;49(3):147–59.

30. Eldar R. Integrated institution—community rehabilitation in developed countries: a proposal. Disability & Rehabilitation 2000;22(6):266–74.

31. Hvinden B. The uncertain convergence of disability policies in Western Europe. Social Policy & Administration 2003;37:609–24.

32. Pulkki JM, Rissanen P, Raitanen JA, Viitanen EA. Use and distribution of rehabilitation services: a register linkage study in one hospital district area in Finland. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research 2011b;34:160–6.
33. Niemi V. Kuntouttamista vai kuntoutumista. In: Järvikoski A, Vilkkumaa I, editors. Kuntoutus hyvinvointivaltiossa. [Rehabilitation in the welfare state]. Helsinki: Kuntoutussäätiö; 1994. p. 104–106. [in Finnish].

34. Eskelinen E. Kuntoutuksella kohti täydellistä hyvinvointivaltioita. In: Järvikoski A, Vilkkumaa I, editors. Kuntoutus hyvinvointivaltiossa. [Rehabilitation in the welfare state]. Helsinki: Kuntoutussäätiö; 1994. p. 107–110. [in Finnish].

35. Puumalainen J. Kuntoutuksen historia. [The history of rehabilitation]. In: Rissanen P, Kallanranta T, Suikkanen A, editors. Kuntoutus [Rehabilitation]. Helsinki: Duodecim; 2008. p. 16–30. [in Finnish].

36. 347/1956. Kansaneläkelaki. [The National Pension Act]. [in Finnish].

37. 364/1963. Sairausvakuutuslaki. [The Health Insurance Act]. [in Finnish].

38. Pesonen P, Riihinen J. Dynamic Finland. The political system and the welfare state. Helsinki: Finnish Literature Society; 2002.

39. Miettinen S, Ashorn U, Lehto J. Monta erityistä vai yksi kokonainen kuntoutuspolitiikka? [Several different or one whole rehabilitation policy?]. Yhteiskuntapolitiikka 2011b;76:264–77. [in Finnish].

40. Lehmijoki P. Vajaakuntoisten työhönajoittaminen ja työllisyyslaki. [Employment of disabled persons and the employment act]. In: Järvikoski A, Vilkkumaa I, editors. Kuntoutus hyvinvointivaltiossa [Rehabilitation in the welfare state]. Helsinki: Kuntoutussäätiö; 1994. p. 206–12. [in Finnish].

41. Kettunen P. The Nordic welfare state in Finland. Scandinavian Journal of History 2001;26:225–47.

42. Ruuska T. Työryajoitteisten problematikkaa. [The problematic nature of limited working ability]. In: Järvikoski A, Vilkkumaa I, editors. Kuntoutus hyvinvointivaltiossa [Rehabilitation in the welfare state]. Helsinki: Kuntoutussäätiö; 1994. p. 191–95. [in Finnish].

43. 354/1982. Asetus kuntoutusasiain neuvottelukunnasta. [The Act on the Advisory Board for Rehabilitation]. [in Finnish].

44. STM. Kuntoutuspalvelujärjestelmän kehittämistoimikunnan mietintö. [The report of the committee of developing the rehabilitation system]. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Publication No. 9; 1979. [in Finnish].

45. STM. Socially sustainable Finland 2020. Strategy for social and health policy. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Publication No. 6; 2011. [cited 2012 Oct 15]. Available from: http://www.stm.fi/julkaisut/nayta/-/_julkaisu/155087.

46. Palonen K. From policy and polity to politicking and politicization. In: Palonen K, Parvikko T, editors. Reading the political. Tampere: The Finnish Political Science Association; 1993. p. 6–16.

47. Palonen K. Four times of politics: policy, polity, politicking, and politicization. Alternatives 2003;28:171–86.

48. Salamon LM. The new governance and the tools of public action: an introduction. In: Salamon LM, editors. The tools of government a guide to the new governance. New York: Oxford University Press; 2002. p. 1–47.

49. Peters BG, Pierre J. Governance, accountability and democratic legitimacy. In: Benz A, Papadopoulos Y, editors. Governance and democracy. ECPR Studies in European Political Science. Oxon: Routledge; 2006.

50. Kooiman J. Governing as governance. London: SAGE; 2003.

51. Dingeldey I, Rothgang H, editors. Governance of welfare state reform. A cross national and croll sectoral comparison of policy and politics. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing; 2009.

52. Exworthy M, Powell M, Mohan J. The NHS: quasi-markets, quasi-hierarchy and quasi-network. Public money & Management 1999;19:15–22. October-December.

53. Määttä J. Hybridiorganisaatioiden ja niiden konsernijohtamisen muotoutuminen. [Formulation of hybrid organizations and their corporate management]. Acta No. 221. Helsinki: The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities; 2010. [in Finnish].

54. Manheim JB, Rich RC, Willnat L. Empirical political analysis. Research methods in political science. New York: Longman; 2002.

55. Patton MQ. Qualitative evaluation and research methods. California: SAGE; 1990.

56. Mayring P. Qualitative content analysis. Forum: Qualitative Social Research 2000;1(2):Art. 20.

57. Kingdon JW. Agendas, alternatives and public policies. 2nd edition. New York: Harper Collins College Publishers; 1984.

58. Goffman E. Frame analysis. New York: Harper & Row; 1974.

59. Pierson P. The path to European integration. A historical institutional analysis. Comparative Political Studies 1996;29(2):123–63.

60. Bonoli G. Political institutions, veto points, and the process of Welfare State adaptation. In: Pierson P, editor. The new politics of the Welfare State. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2001. p. 238–65.

61. Volk R. "Sosiaaliturvan uudistus—kova haaste". [Reform of social security—a tough challenge]. Helsinki: Pellervo Economic Research Institute PTT; 2007. [cited 2012 Mar 12]. Available from: http://www.ptt.fi/site/index.php?lan=1&mode=tiedotteet&tiedote_id=935. [in Finnish].