Knowledge Sharing in the Social Sector across the Nordic Countries

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Development of interventions in the social field in the Nordic countries







Purposes

- 1. How is the development of interventions in the social field organized at state level in the Nordic countries?
 - > 1) development of new interventions
 - > 2) assesment and dissemination of knowledge about existing interventions
- 2. What needs, possibilities and challenges do state actors experience for a future joint platform for sharing knowledge about interventions in the social field across the Nordic countries?



Method and data

- 1. Mapping of the overall distribution of responsibility in the social field
- 2. Analysis of websites and documents
- 3. Interviews with state actors
 - > Based on VIVEs preliminary written description of processes for developing interventions in the social field in the separate countries.
- > Continously: Dialogue between VIVE and contacts from relevant state actors



Delimitations

> "The social field"

- > Includes interventions focused on e.g.: children in out-of-home care, adults and children with disabilities, adults with drug or alcohol addiction, people with psychiatric problems, homelessness.
- > Not included: Medical services, special education, care for the elderly

> "State actors"

- > Ministerial departments and agencies
- > Other organizations if the state level has some influence
 - > E.g. by giving directions on and funding specific interventions that the organization is to develop
 - > Norwegian competence centres as an example
- > Hard to make a clear-cut delimitation



Main results

Knowledge sharing across the Nordic countries has potential

- > State actors view Nordic knowledge sharing on interventions as important and giving
- > Great similarities in state actors' responsibilities and how development of interventions is carried out on an overall level.



Two potential platforms for sharing knowledge on interventions across the Nordic countries

> Networks

- > Interviewees generally view networks as a good way to exchange knowledge and get inspiration
- > Give good opportunities for understanding local contexts for interventions + strong network
- > Attention point: Takes time and commitment from all involved
- > Trans-Nordic website
 - > Some interviewees see potential but also several are skeptical
 - > Attention point: Hard to agree on e.g. criteria for assessing interventions
 - > Attention point: Requires considerable maintenance and updating



Finding common ground can be challenging

- > It can be hard to define themes and aims for a joint knowledge sharing platform that are viewed as highly relevant for all countries. Partly because of differences among countries:
 - > Smaller countries have fewer ressources → bigger need for inspiration from other countries but less inspiration to give to others.
 - Differences in for example population density affects the needs that state actors in different countries experience
 - > State actors in some countries have more active roles in the development of interventions
 - Different local priorities in the individual countries.
- → This means that countries might seek to fulfill different needs through a platform for knowledge sharing and that some countries' commitment might fall over time.



Concluding remarks

- > Knowledge sharing on interventions across the Nordic countries has potential. There are great similarities across the Nordic countries on an overall level
- > ...but also important differences on a more detailed level
- > Important to be aware of for example:
 - > What specific topics or interventions have the biggest interest across countries?
 - > How does e.g. the distribution of responsibility and the criteria for assessing interventions differ across countries and relevant actors?
 - > How might this affect our ambition for more trans-Nordic cooperation within the field?
- > Knowledge sharing takes both time and strong commitment

