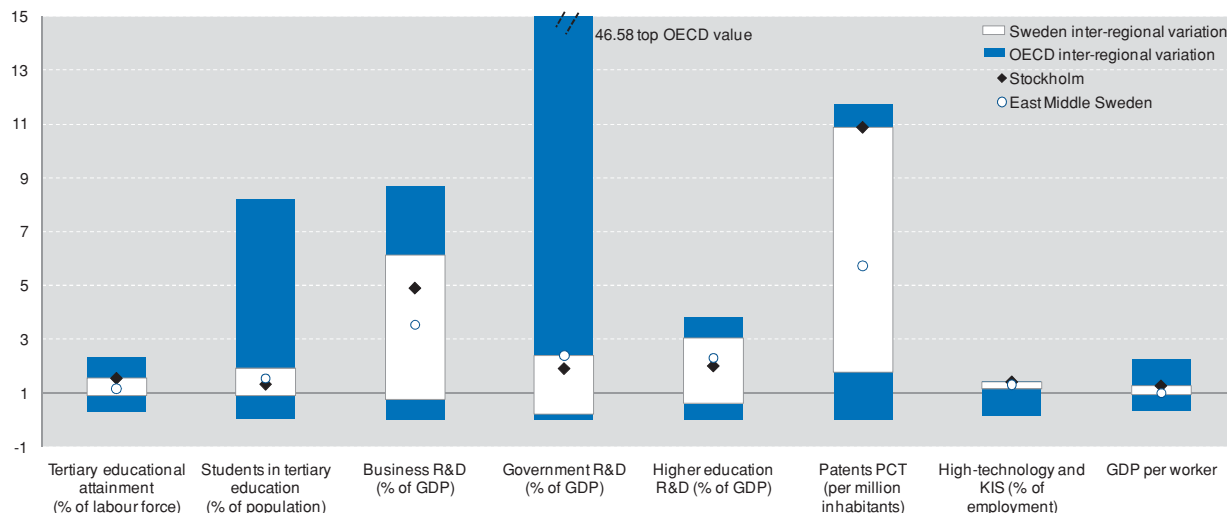


## Sweden

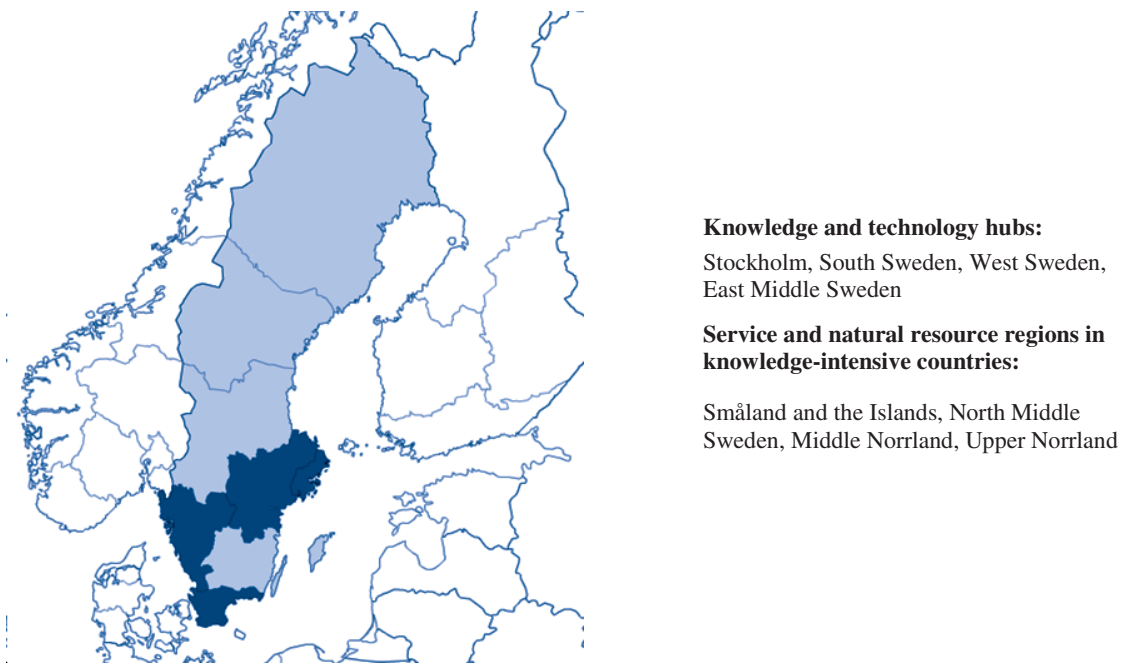
**Figure 7.35. Summary of innovation indicators: inter-regional variation**



Notes: Data is for 2007 or latest year available. Each variable is normalised to an OECD median of 1 for regions with data. The light colour band represents the range of values for the country. The dark band represents the range of values for OECD regions. Not all OECD regions have data for all variables.

Source: Calculations based on data from the *OECD Regional Database*.

**Figure 7.36. Categorisation of OECD regions in country**



Note: Colours range from dark to light based on the type of region present in the country with available data. This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by this map.

Source: Calculations based on data from the *OECD Regional Database*.

Table 7.36. Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy

Regions	8 <i>Riksområden</i> regroup the 21 <i>Län</i> (counties)
Country structure	Unitary, elected regions (counties)
Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2009)	46.9%
Definition of regional role in STI	Regulations for programmes
Regional role in higher education	Not a regional responsibility
Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies	Regional agencies that report to the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communication (MEEC) cover innovation and regional growth policy
Regional consideration in national S&T/Innovation Plan	National strategy for regional competitiveness, entrepreneurship and employment
Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension	Vinnväxt (competitive programme to support triple helix and technology-intensive clusters), VINN Excellence Centres (competitive programme for universities), and general cluster development programme
Example of co-ordination tools	The regional agencies and ongoing dialogue are the main co-ordination tools for innovation, with contracts and co-financing for specific centres and projects

Note: Sub-national spending includes amounts that in other countries may be considered separately for social security expenses.

Table 7.37. Instruments by level of government

N=national, R=regional; X=most or all; S=some

	N	R
<b>Human capital investment</b>		
Scholarships for post-graduate studies		
Targeted human resource training (directly, subsidies)		
<b>Strategy and foresight</b>		
High-level strategic advisory body	X	S
Technology foresight exercises (assessing future needs)		S
<b>R&amp;D investment (including large infrastructure)</b>		
On-going institutional R&D funding in PRCs or HEIs	X	
Seed funding/projects to start PRCs or HEIs		
Competitive R&D funding by PRCs or HEIs		
Public subsidies for private R&D	X	X
Tax credits for private R&D		
<b>Technology transfer and innovation services to firms</b>		
Quality control and metrology services	X	
Innovation advisory or support services (publicly provided, vouchers, subsidies, student placements)	X	S
Advisory to spin-off and knowledge-intensive start-up firms	X	S
Other technology transfer centres and extension programmes	X	
<b>Innovation collaboration</b>		
Cluster initiatives (often sectoral and mainly firm-based)	X	X
Branded excellence poles or hubs (label and multiple actors)		X
Multi-disciplinary technology platforms		
Science and technology parks		S
Incubators for new firms		S
<b>Financing for innovative firms</b>		
Public development banks		S
Public venture capital funds or stakes in private funds	X	X
Guarantees		
<b>International collaboration</b>		
Scientific co-operation for HEIs and PRCs	X	
Foreign firms eligible for public innovation-related funds	X	
International trips to develop innovation networks		
<b>Other programmes</b>		
Public procurement policy with innovation focus	X	
Innovation awards		

Notes: PRC=public research centre; HEI=higher education institution.