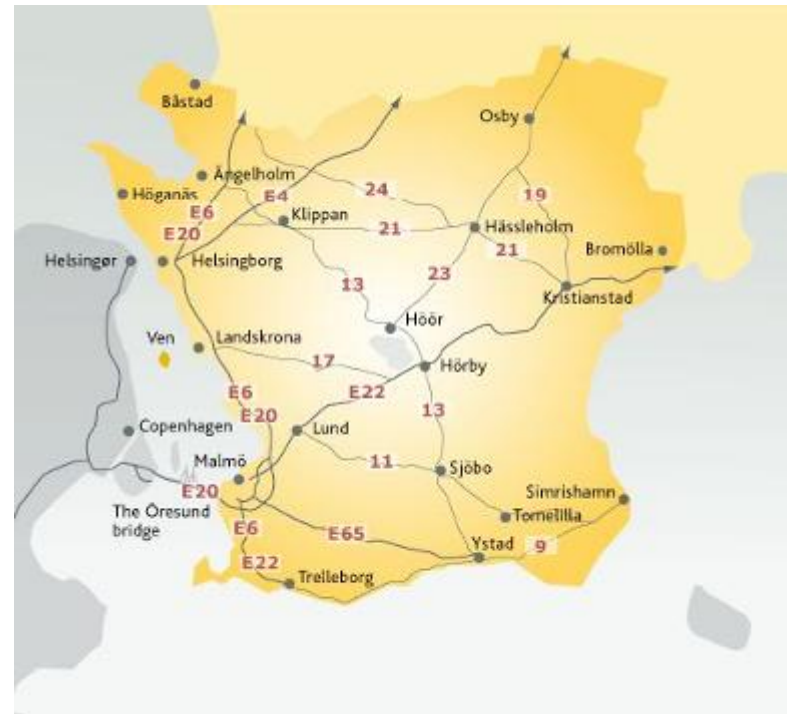


The public sector in Sweden

- **state**
 - foreign policy, public order, higher education and research, labour market, social insurance and transfer payments
- **counties/regions (21)**
 - health care, support to cultural activities, public transport, regional development (regions)
- **municipalities (290)**
 - **by law**
 - social services, schools, spatial planning and building, health and environmental protection, refuse collection and waste disposal, rescue services, water and sewerage, order and security
 - **on voluntary basis**
 - recreation activities, culture, housing, energy, industrial facilities, employment

Skåne



- Skåne
- Malmö
- Helsingborg
- Lund

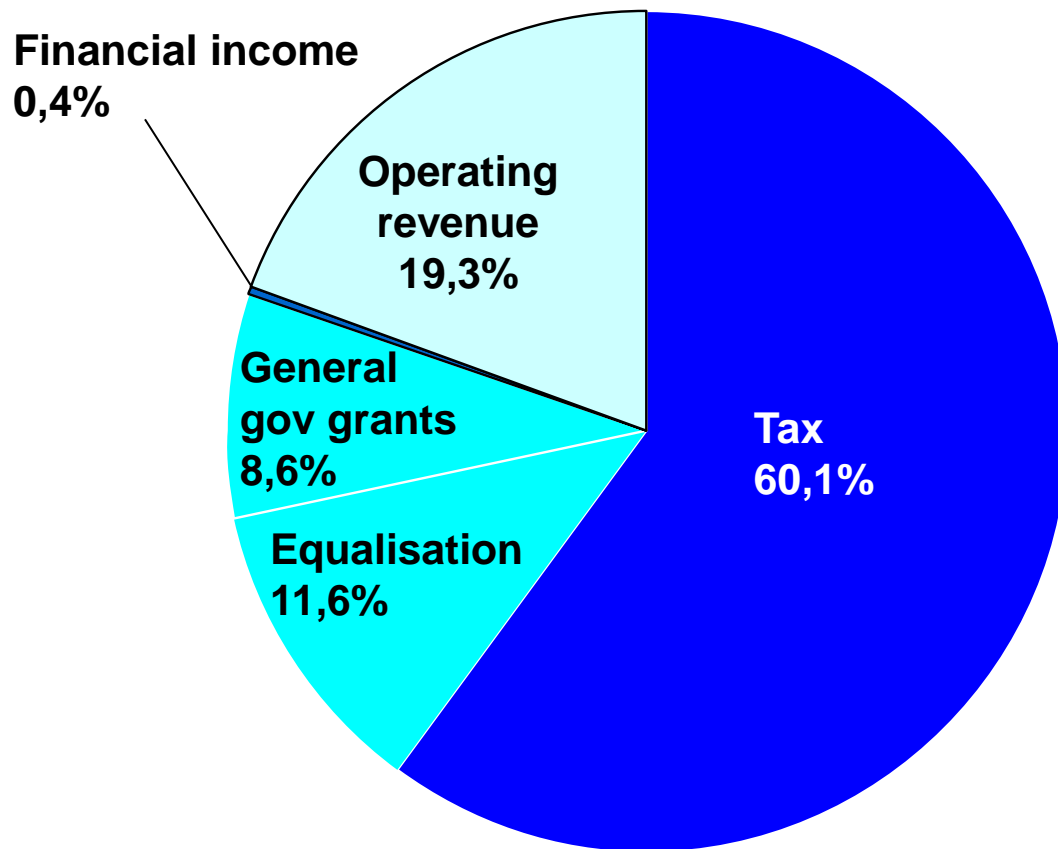
1,20 Million
0,30 Million
0,12 Million
0,10 Million

Public finance-Sweden

Total 2011 (billions) tax income total 1 552

Municipalities	430
Counties	185
Capital	188
VAT	331
Excise taxes	117

Revenues of Region Skåne, 2011 (SEKm)



Tax revenue	21 950
Equalisation	4 253
Gen.gov. grants	3 138
Financial	129
Operating	<u>7 051</u>
	36 521

Transport	2 275
Subsidies	1 481
Sale of h/m care	919
Dental care	577
Patient charges	403
Capital gains	217
Award	247
Others	<u>931</u>
	7 051

Public administration/levels in Sweden

- Centralisation-Decentralisation
- The "hourglass"- model
- Few and strong municipalities
(1974 – 278)

Discussion about stronger middle level since 1965

- Skåne as a pilot 1999-2010
- Region Skåne from 2011
- Region means responsibility for Regional development (development plan)

Why does the Swedish system works?

- Strong centralisation and strong municipalities!
- Regulated by law
- The political parties same at all levels
- Municipalities and counties part of the administration more then self-governing units

Regional Development Plan

- Not a governing instrument
- Build on consensus among actors
- No formal resources behind the plan
- Governance
- Network (metagovernance)
- Co-finance

Conclusions

- Regionalisation = mobilization
- Increasing responsibility
- **Problem for regional development:**
- Lack of mandat in;
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Labor market policies (mainly education)
- Weak position as an institution (leadership)