

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF REGIONS IN DENMARK - IS THERE A FUTURE?

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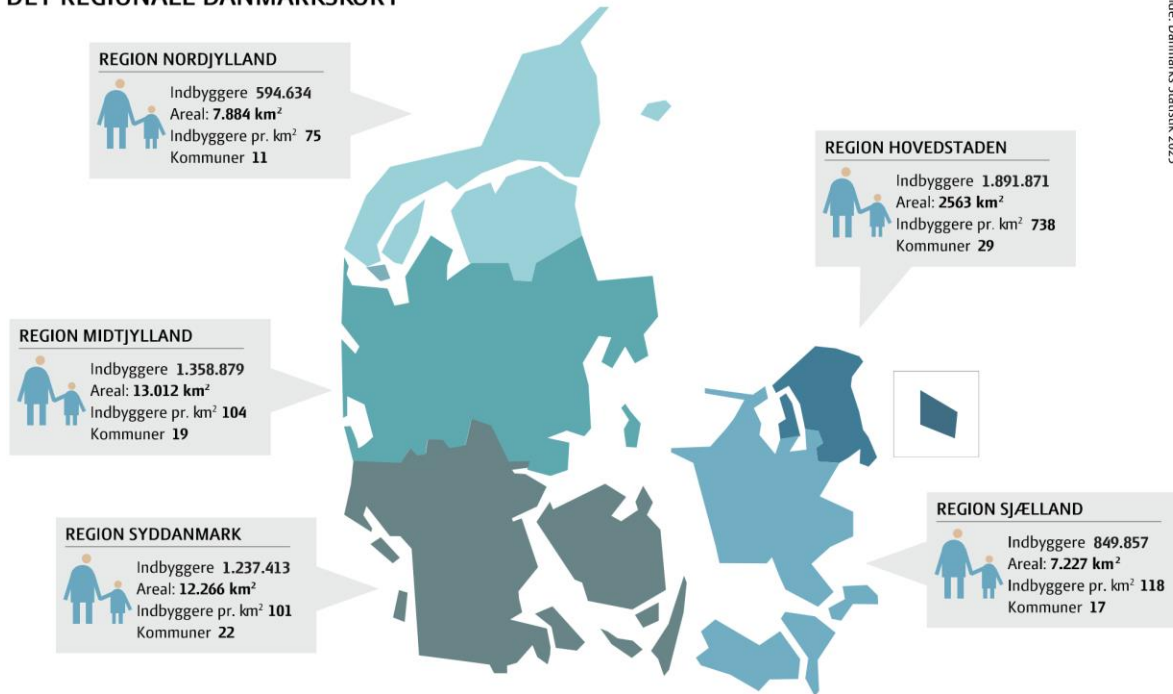
SNAPSHOT OF DANISH REGIONS

- Modern regions (counties) established in municipal reform in 1970
 - 14 Counties (Amt) + Copenhagen + Frederiksberg
 - 275 Municipalities
 - Counties had many tasks: hospitals, high schools, roads, public transportation
 - Countries collected own taxes
- New municipal reform in 2007
 - 5 Regions
 - 98 Municipalities (65 amalgamated + 33 continuing)
 - Regions are in realty health regions (health is 86 pct. of budget)
 - Regions is financed by block grants from state, and payments from municipalities per citizen/patient
- Direct elected politician – 41 in each region
- Elections every 4th year - same days as municipal elections



VERY DIFFERENT REGIONS

DET REGIONALE DANMARKSKORT



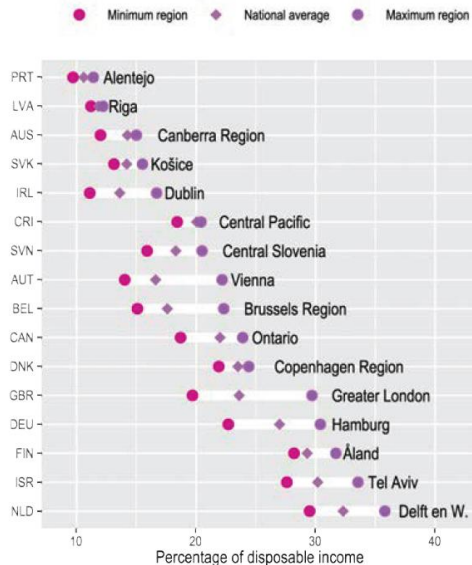
- Inhabitants:
 - 594.634 - 1.891.871
 - Three times bigger
- Area:
 - 2.463 - 13.013 Km²
 - Five times larger
- Inhabitants per. Km²
 - 75– 738
 - Ten times more
- Number of municipalities
 - 11 – 29
 - Three times more



BUT NOT COMPARED TO OTHER COUNTRIES:

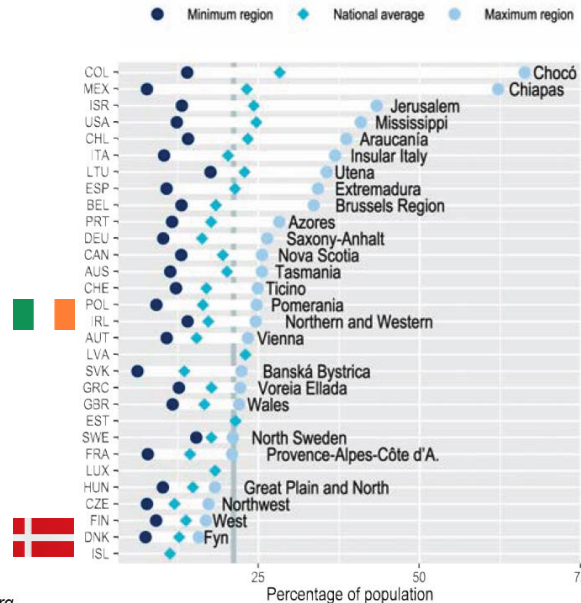
4.9. Regional disparities in housing costs, 2020

Cost of housing as a share of disposable income, large regions (TL2)



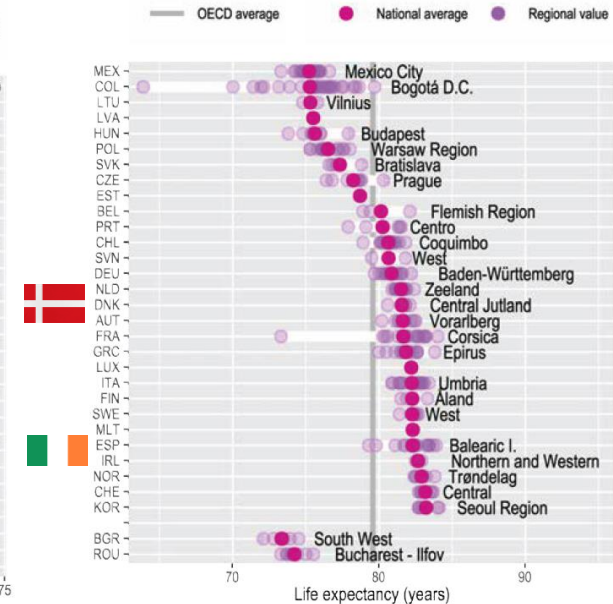
4.5. Regional differences in poverty rates, 2020

Relative poverty rates (disposable income), % of population



4.1. Regional differences in life expectancy at birth, 2020

Regional gaps in life expectancy of total population, large regions (TL2)



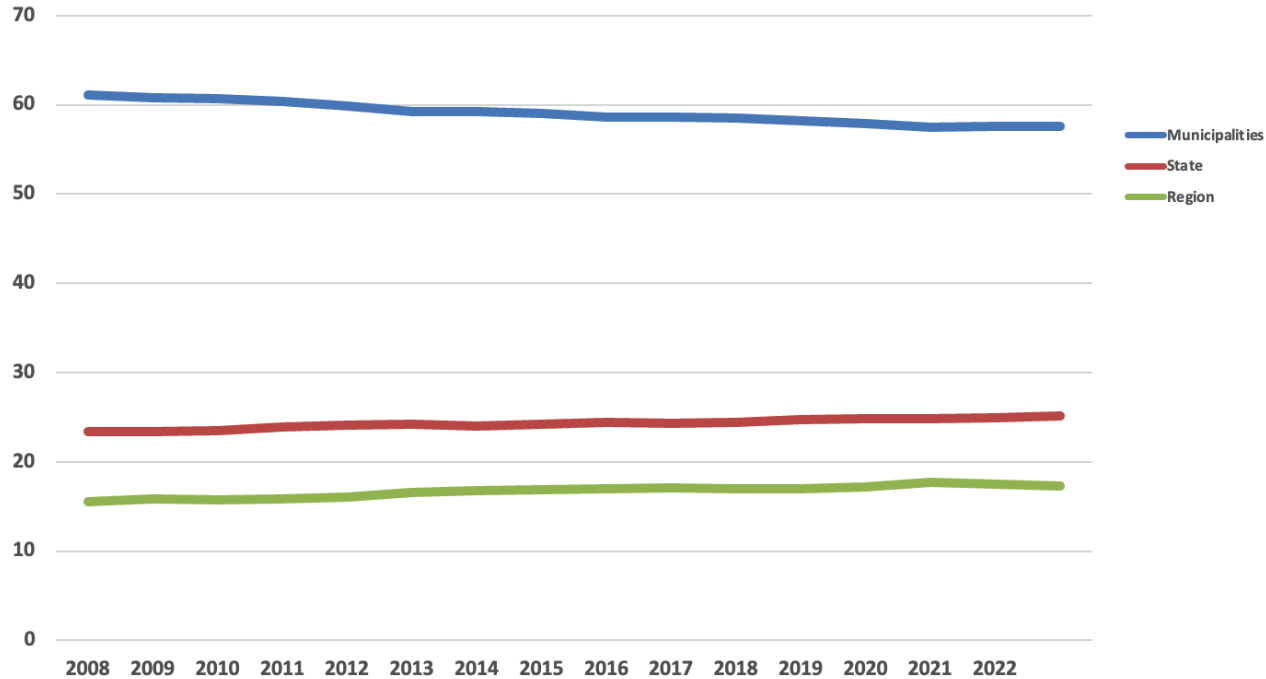
MOST TASKS HANDLED BY MUNICIPALITIES

Tabel 1. Oversigt over opgaver i den offentlige sektor.

Stat	Regioner	Kommuner
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Politi▪ Forsvar▪ Videregående uddannelser▪ Motorveje	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sygehusvæsen, psykiatrien samt privatpraktiserende læger og speciallæger▪ Regional udvikling: erhverv, turisme, beskæftigelse, uddannelse og kultur samt udvikling i regionernes udkantsskaber og landdistrikter▪ Deltagelse i regionale trafikskaber	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Det sociale område▪ Børnepasning▪ Folkeskolen▪ Ældrepleje▪ Sundhed▪ Aktivering og beskæftigelsesprojekter▪ Integrationsindsats og sprogundervisning af indvandrere▪ Forsyningsvirksomhed og redningsberedskab▪ Natur, miljø og planlægning▪ Lokal erhvervs-service og turistfremme▪ Deltagelse i regionale trafikskaber▪ Lokalt vejnet▪ Kultur: biblioteker, musikskoler, lokale sportsfaciliteter m.v.



MUNICIPALITIES ARE THE BIG BROTHER...



Share of public employees working in the three sectors

OBESK03

THE DANISH WELFARE STATE IS A WELFARE MUNICIPALITY

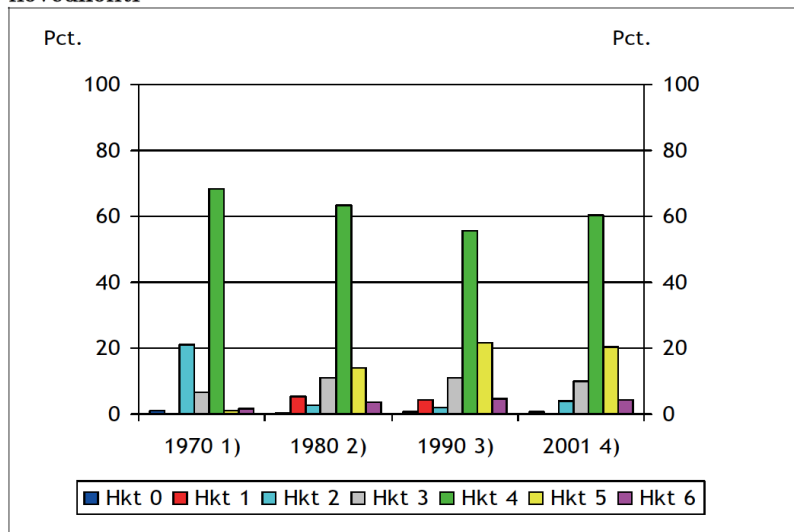
Table. Local governments share of public expenditures

Denmark	65,4	Euro area (19 countries)	20,5
Sweden	51,1	France	19,8
Finland	40,9	Slovenia	19,6
Poland	34,2	Germany	18,2
Netherlands	30,8	Slovakia	17,5
Czechia	28,7	Austria	17,1
Italy	28,6	Spain	13,8
Latvia	27,3	Belgium	13,7
Croatia	26,1	Portugal	13,4
Estonia	24,1	Hungary	13,1
Lithuania	23,8	Luxembourg	11,1
United Kingdom	23,5	Ireland	8,6
Romania	23,4	Greece	7,5
EU (28 countries)	23,2	Cyprus	3,1
Bulgaria	21,3	Malta	0,8

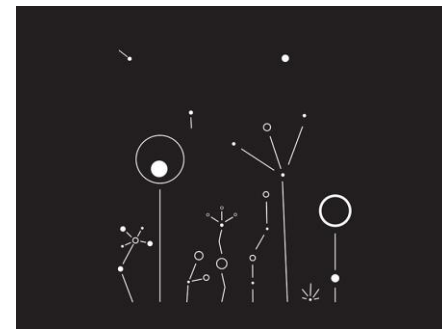
Calculations based on Eurostat 2019: t_gov_a - tec00023

COUNTIES TASKS 1970-2007

Figur 24.2. Fordeling af amternes bruttodriftsudgifter opdelt på hovedkonti



Hkt 0 = Byudvikling, bolig- og miljøforanstaltninger; Hkt 1 = Forsyningsvirksomheder mv.; Hkt 2 = Trafik og infrastruktur; Hkt 3 = Undervisning og kultur; Hkt 4 = Sygehusvæsen og sygesikring; Hkt 5 = Social- og sundhedsvæsen; Hkt 6 = Administration mv.

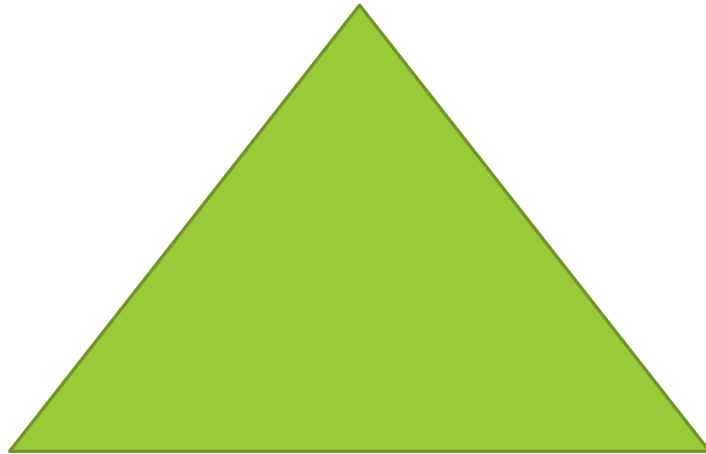


60 % Health & health insurance
20 % Specialized social & disabled
10 % Education & culture
10 % Public transport, roads, admin., other

THREE BATTLEFIELDS IN THE COUNTIES 1970 - 2007

Parties

- Red-Blue
- SD vs. Liberals

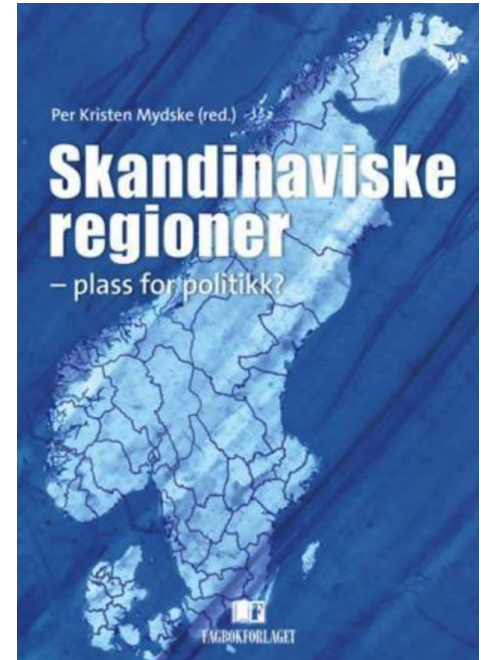


Sector

- Health
- Education
- Roads...

Geography

- Center-periphery
- Cities-rural
- N-E-W-S

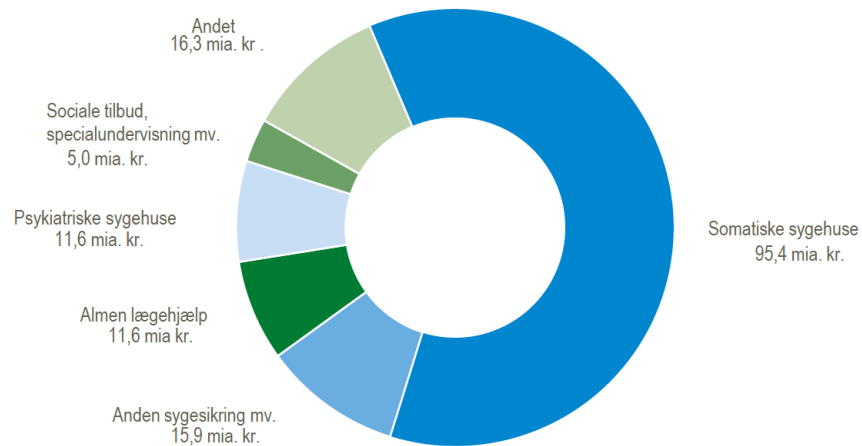


ECONOMY OF THE DANISH REGIONS 2024



	Bill. DKR.
Hospitals	95.4
Other health insurance	15.9
Psychiatric hospitals	11.6
General Practitioners	11.6
All Health = 86%	134.5
Specialized social/education	5.0
Regional development	3.0
Other	13,5
All expenditures	156.0

De budgetterede regionale bruttodriftsudgifter for 2024



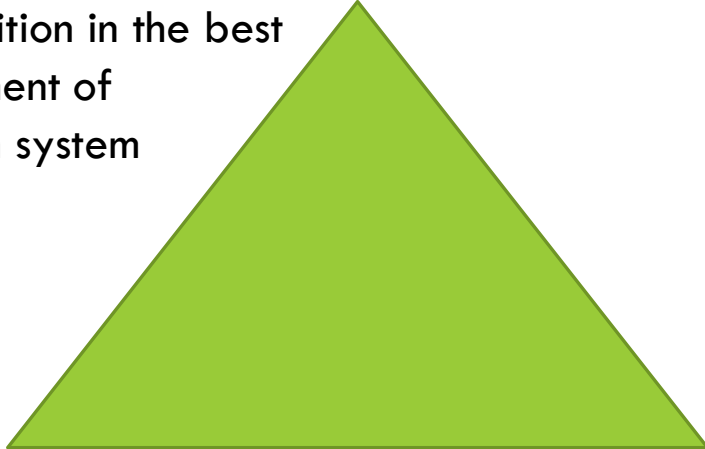
Anm.: Andet dækker blandt andet over administration, tilskud til trafikelskaber, tjenestemandspensioner og IT.
 Kilde: www.statistikbanken.dk/budr32



ONLY TWO BATTLEFIELDS IN THE REGIONS

A competition in the best management of the health system

- Parties
- Red-Blue
 - SD vs. Liberals



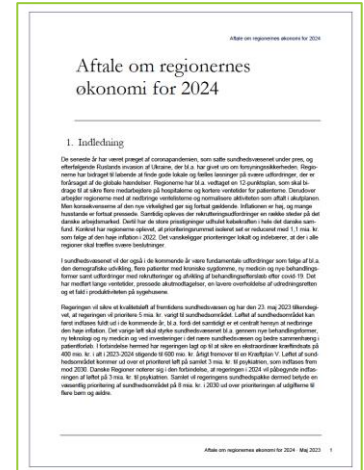
- Sector
- Health
- Education
- Roads...

But no right to taxation!

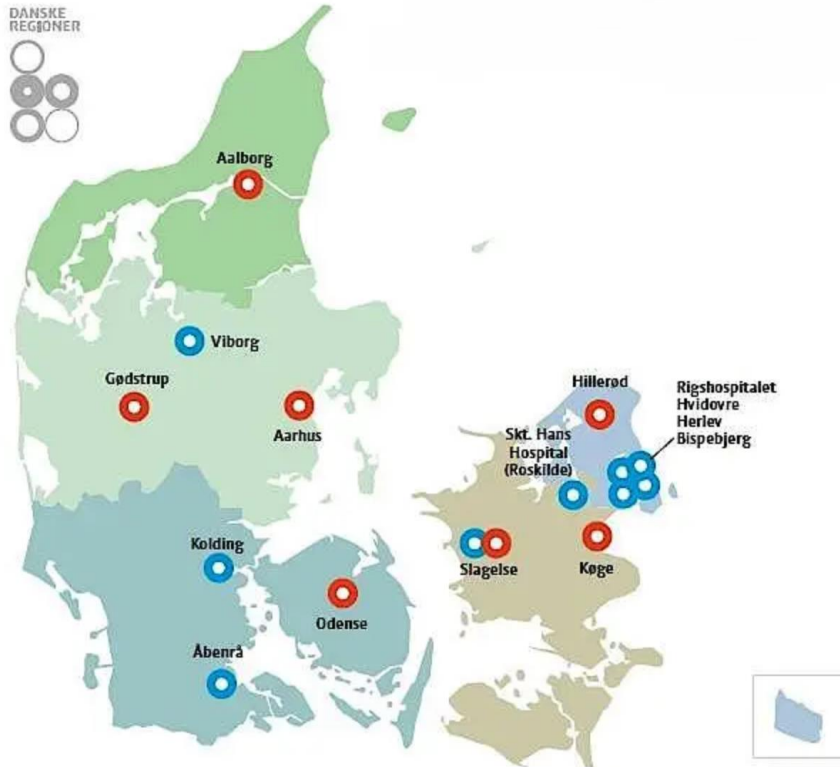
And yearly agreements with the government – negotiated by Danish Regions

Geography

- Center-periphery
- Cities-rural
- N-E-W-S



SUPER-HOSPITALS



- 41 billion DKR invested in 7 new and 9 renovated super-hospitals

- Many delays and extra costs
 - Hillerød planned 2020 maybe 2027:



- Long distance for many citizens
- Building on:
 - Centralization – weak links to municipalities
 - Specialization – many multi-diagnose persons

HOW TO REBUILD A HOLISTIC AND NEARBY SYSTEM? - A CONSTANT FLOW OF PROPOSALS, POLITICAL AGREEMENTS...

2012



2017

AFRAPPORTERING
UDVALG OM DET NÆRE OG
SAMMENHÆNGENDE SUND-
HEDSVÆSEN



140 sider



2019



Pejlemærker for et nært og sammenhængende sundhedsvæsen

Vi ser ind i en fremtid, hvor vi bliver flere ældre, hvor flere borgere lever kroniske sygdomme, og hvor flere borgere har psykiske lidelser. Samtidig ser vi ind i en fremtid, hvor vi kommer til at mangle hænder. Udfordring kræver nytænkning og udvikling af sundhedsvæsenet.

2020

2021

Regeringen
Danish Regions
KL

Aftale om sammenhæng og nærhed (sundhedsklynger)

11. juni 2021

Sundhedsvæsenet står over for en betydelig udfordring som følge af den demografiske udvikling, der betyder flere ældre og flere personer med kroniske lidelser. Det kræver øget samordning og sammenhæng og en fortsat, gradvis omstilling, så flere borgere kan få behandling, rehabilitering, forebyggelse og præventiv i nærmiljøet i stedet for at skulle på et af de specialiserede hospitaler, når det ikke er nødvendigt.

Mere behandling og opfølgning skal fremover læses i praksislokket. I kommunerne og i hjemmet, herunder gennem udløbende og virtuelt understøttet sygehjulsbehandling. Det skal sikre bedre sammenhæng og nærhed for patienten og samtidig økologiske sygehuse.

Regeringen, Danske Regioner og KL, er enige om, at en del af løsningen er forenkling og styrkelse af den nuværende offentlige struktur i hver region og etablering af nye forløbslede og formidlings- og formidlingsfunktioner i samarbejde med de 27 sundhedsregioner.

Box 1

Etablering af forløbslede sundhedsklynger

- Der etableres forløbslede og formidlingsfunktioner i samarbejde med de 27 sundhedsregioner, med henblik på at styrke sammenhængen, sammenhængen og sikre praksis i udvalgte sundhedsregioner.
- Sundhedsregionerne styrkes og udvikles.
- De 27 sundhedsregioner styrkes og udvikles, så der sikres bedre sammenhæng og styrke i sundhedsregionerne.
- Der etableres forløbslede og formidlingsfunktioner i samarbejde med de 27 sundhedsregioner, med henblik på at styrke sammenhængen og sikre praksis i udvalgte sundhedsregioner.
- Der etableres forløbslede og formidlingsfunktioner i samarbejde med de 27 sundhedsregioner, med henblik på at styrke sammenhængen og sikre praksis i udvalgte sundhedsregioner.

2022



20. maj 2022



Sundhedsstrukturkommissionen

SUNDHEDSSTRUKTURKOMMISSIONEN

Regeringen har nedsat en sundhedsstrukturkommission, der skal udforske og beslutte omgørelse af den offentlige sundhedssektor og belyser muligheder for den fremtidige organisering af sundhedsvæsenet. Kommissionen skal undersøge de forskellige muligheder og sammenhængende sundhedsvæsen med mere lighed og som er mere nært og bæredygtigt.

Åben Porttasse
Sundhedsstrukturkommissionen har nedsat en åben porttasse, hvor alle kan komme ind og bidrage til den offentlige sundhedssektor og belyser muligheder for den fremtidige organisering af sundhedsvæsenet. Kommissionen skal undersøge de forskellige muligheder og sammenhængende sundhedsvæsen med mere lighed og som er mere nært og bæredygtigt.

In 2024 a new analysis will come

60 sider

Aftale mellem regeringen og Dansk Folkeparti:

Et stærkere sundhedsvæsen – tættere på dig

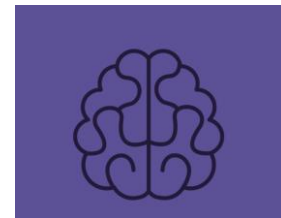
(26. marts 2019)

The flow of reforms is a solution
- but also a problem!

Sundhedsreform

Aftale mellem regeringen (Socialdemokratiet), Venstre, Socialistisk Folkeparti, Radikale Venstre, Enhedslisten, Det Konservative Folkeparti, Dansk Folkeparti, Nye Borgerlige, Liberal Alliance, Frige Gronne, Alternativet, Kristendemokraterne og Liselott Blixt på vegne af arbejdsfællesskabet af løsgængere (Bent Bogsted, Hans Kristian Skibby, Karina Aadsbol, Marie Krarup og Lise Bech) om:

Et sammenhængende, nært og stærkt sundhedsvæsen



THE PROBLEMS OF THE REGIONS... ...THE PROBLEMS OF THE DANISH WELFARE STATE

Presents and future problems:

- Overstretch of the welfare state – same tax for 35 years and growing tasks
- Aging population
- Recruitment problems

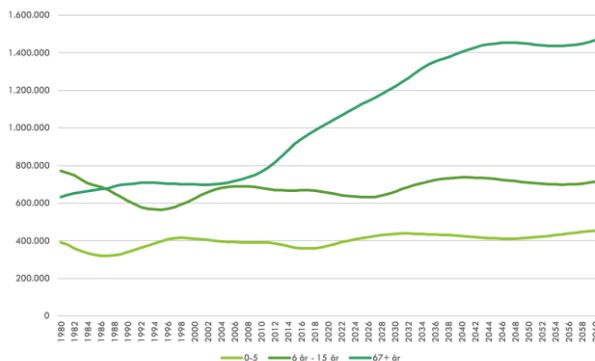
Unsuccessful recruitments

Tabel 3. Andel mislykkede rekrutteringsforsøg fra december 2021 til og med maj 2022 og i parentes det faktisk antal fejlslåede rekrutteringer.

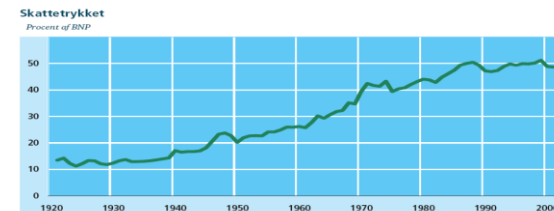
Kommuner	Byggeri	Hotel-restaurant
Sygeplejerske 45% (4.520)	Tømrer 25% (1.370)	Kok 33% (2.850)
SOSU-hjælper 45% (5.820) SOSU-assistent 42% (9.450)	Elektriker 39% (2.870)	Tjener 45% (2.730)
Pædagog 27% (3.900)		Rengøring 32% (9.870)

Kilde: Rekrutteringssurvey fra Styrelsen for Arbejdsmarked og Rekruttering
<https://star.dk/media/21590/rekrutteringssurvey-september-2022.pdf>

YOUNG VS. OLD PEOPLE

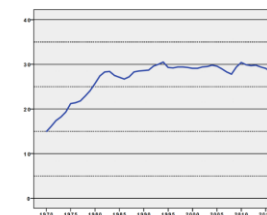


LEVEL OF TAXATION – SHARE OF GDP



SHARE OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE WORKING IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Tabel 2 De offentligt ansatte som andel af samlet beskæftigelse.



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

How to attract?

- Companies
- Citizens
- Tourists
- Staff
- ?
- ?



World Competitiveness Ranking 2023 results Overall and Factors - 5 years Newsletter sign-up

The 2023 IMD World Competitiveness Ranking

2023 COMPETITIVENESS RANKING



Rank	Country	Score
01	Denmark	100.00
02	Ireland	99.71
03	Switzerland	99.13
04	Singapore	97.44
05	Netherlands	95.58
06	Taiwan, China	93.11
07	Hong Kong SAR	92.05
08	Sweden	91.86
09	USA	91.14
10	UAE	90.52

Denmark ... is attractive for companies

Competitiveness Trends - Overall

- like Ireland

OVERALL PERFORMANCE (64 countries)



CHALLENGES IN 2023

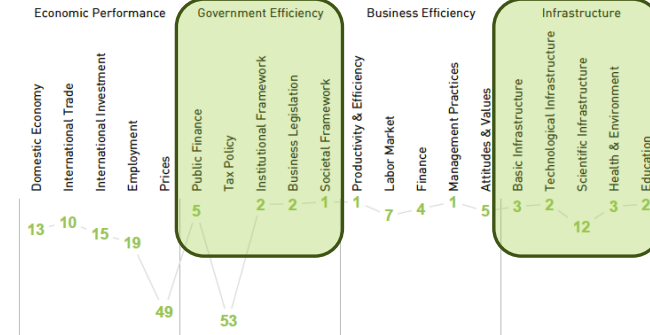
- Reform the labor market to strengthen access to qualified labor.
- Boost productivity through incentivizing investments in ICT equipment, automation, and digital skills.
- Rethink the design of the public sector with e.g. more public-private collaboration, increased digitization, and higher efficiency.
- Boost R&D through a permanent research deduction of 130%.
- Lower taxes to strengthen companies' competitiveness so they can better embrace global opportunities.

PROVIDED BY: Confederation of Danish Industry

BASIC FACTS

Indicator	Value	Year	Rank
Capital	Copenhagen		
Land area (square km '000)	43	2022	
Exchange rate (per \$)	7,145	2022	
Population - market size (millions)	5,90	2022	45
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	391,6	2022	35
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	69,632	2022	11
Real GDP growth (%)	3,8	2022	32
Consumer price inflation (%)	8,53	2022	36
Unemployment rate (%)	4,50	2022	27
Labor force (millions)	3,12	2022	45
Current account balance (% of GDP)	13,24	2022	09
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	154,2	2021	37
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3,69	2021	21

COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

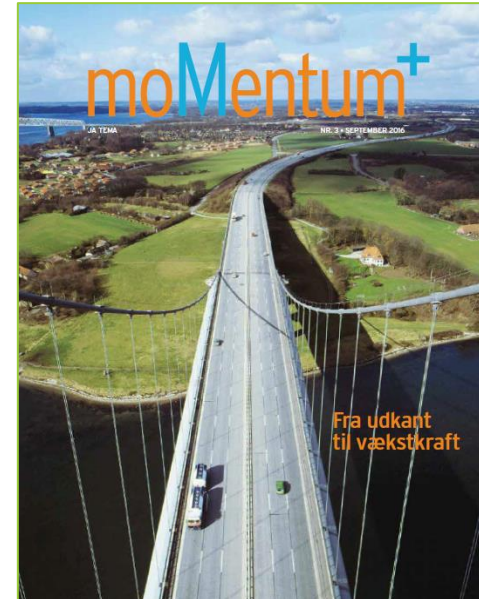
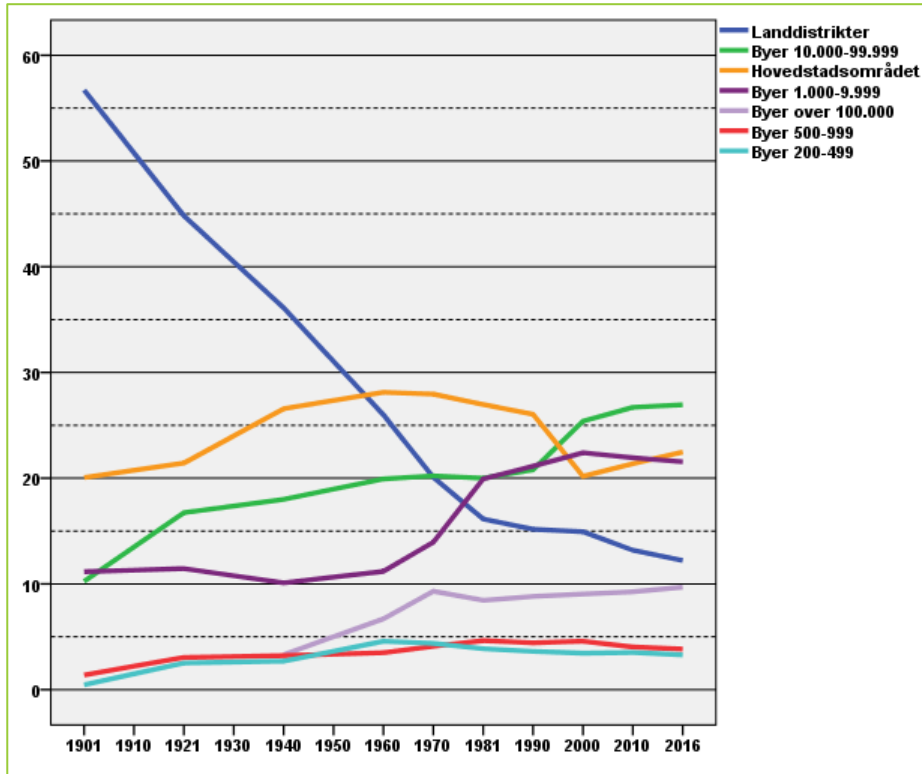
EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (41 countries)



POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (37 countries)

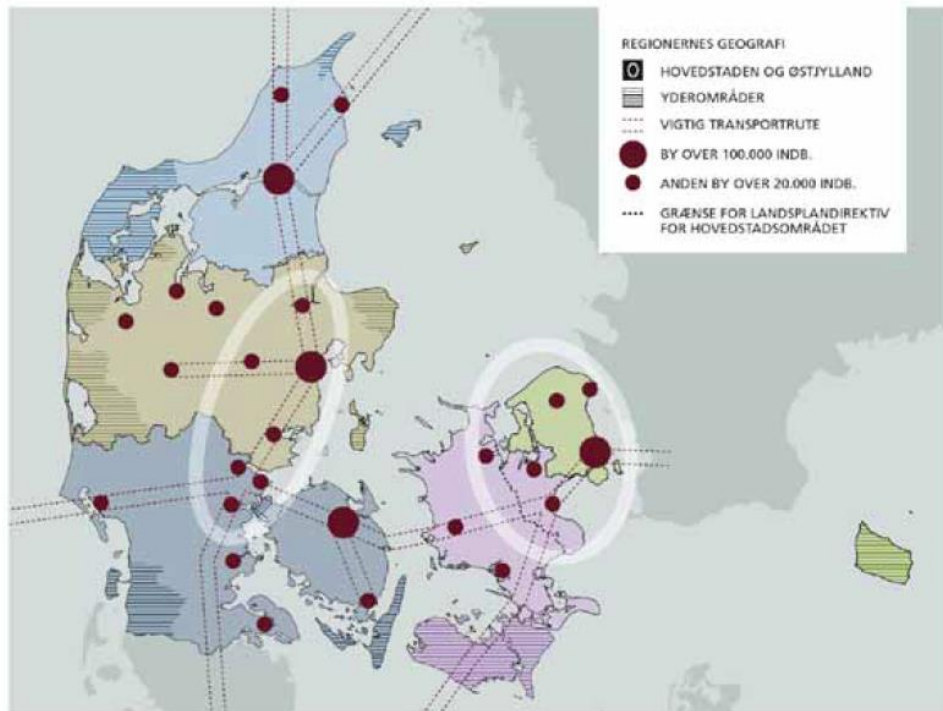


THE DANISH POPULATION 1901-2016: MOVING TO THE CITIES — CONCENTRATION IN THE BIGGER CITIES.



TWO GROWTH REGIONS IN DENMARK

Figur 13.1 Regionernes geografi – bysystemet i Danmark¹⁸⁴

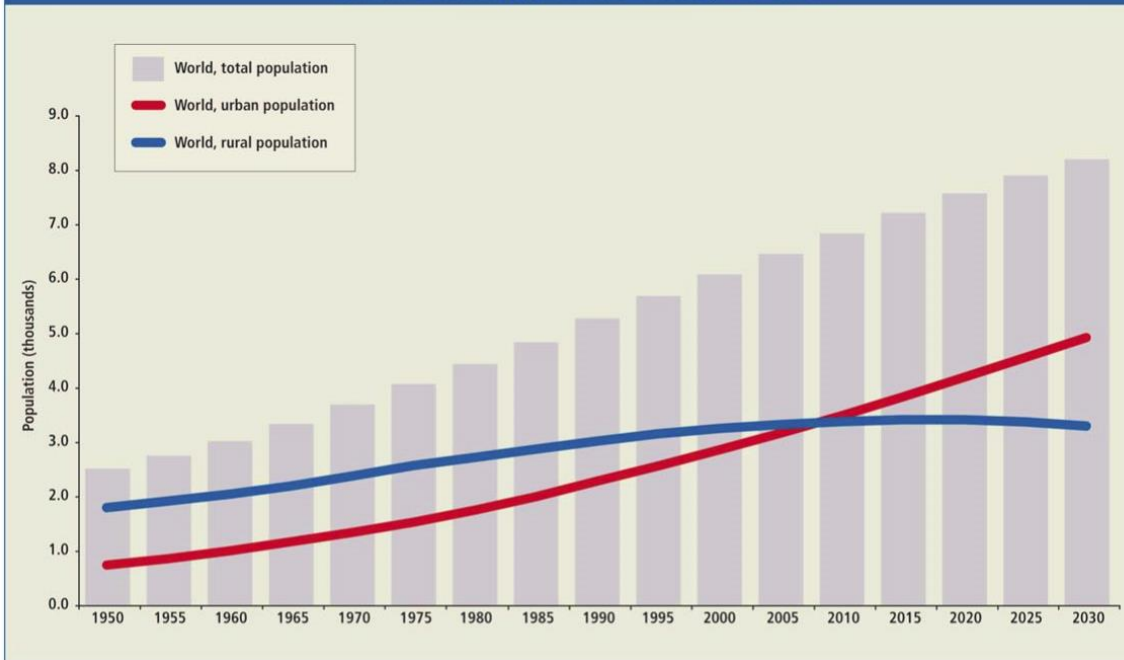


Clear patterns in:

- Jobs
- Educational level
- Employment and unemployment
- People on social welfare
- Health
- ...

GLOBAL TREND

The urban and rural population of the world, 1950-2030



68% of the world population projected to live in urban areas by 2050, says UN

Today, 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68% by 2050. Projections show that urbanization, the gradual shift in residence of the human population from rural to urban areas, combined with the overall growth of the world's population could add another 2.5 billion people to urban areas by 2050, with close to 90% of this increase taking place in Asia and Africa, according to a new United Nations data set launched today.

The 2018 Revision of *World Urbanization Prospects* produced by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) notes that future increases in the size of the world's urban population are expected to be highly concentrated in just a few countries. Together, India, China and Nigeria will account for 30% of the projected growth of the world's urban population between 2018 and 2050. By 2050, it is projected that India will have added 416 million urban dwellers, China 255 million and Nigeria 189 million.

The urban population of the world has grown rapidly from 751 million in 1950 to 4.2 billion in 2018. Asia, despite its relatively lower level of urbanization, is home to 54% of the world's urban population, followed by Europe and Africa with 13% each.

Today, the most urbanized regions include Northern America (with 82% of its population living in urban areas in 2018), Latin America and the Caribbean (81%), Europe (74%) and Oceania (68%). The level of urbanization in Asia is now approximating 50%. In contrast, Africa remains mostly rural, with 43% of its population living in urban areas.

Population decline in some cities and in rural areas

Some cities have experienced population decline in recent years. Most of these are located in the low-fertility countries of Asia and Europe where overall population sizes are stagnant or declining. Economic contraction and natural disasters have also contributed to population losses in some cities.

A few cities in Japan and the Republic of Korea (for example, Nagasaki and Busan) have experienced population decline between 2000 and 2018. Several cities in countries of Eastern Europe, such as Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, have lost population since 2000 as well. In addition to low fertility, emigration has contributed to the lower population size in some of these cities. Globally, fewer cities are projected to see their populations decline from today until 2030, compared to what has occurred during the last two decades.

The rural population of the world has grown slowly since 1950 and is expected to reach its peak in a few years. The global rural population is now close to 3 billion and is expected to rise slightly and then decline to 3 billion by 2050. Africa and Asia are home to nearly 90% of the world's rural population in 2018: India has the largest rural population (893 million), followed by China (578 million).

Cities ranking and mega cities

Tokyo is the world's largest city with an agglomeration of 37 million inhabitants, followed by New Delhi with 29 million, Shanghai with 26 million, and Mexico City and São Paulo, each with around 22 million inhabitants. Today, Cairo, Mumbai, Beijing and Dhaka all have close to 20 million inhabitants. By 2030, Tokyo's population is projected to begin to decline, while Delhi is projected to continue growing and to become the most populous city in the world around 2028.

By 2030, the world is projected to have 41 megacities with more than 10 million inhabitants, most of them in developing regions. However, some of the fastest-growing urban agglomerations are cities with fewer than 1 million inhabitants, many of them located in Asia and Africa. While one in eight people live in 33 megacities worldwide, close to half of the world's urban dwellers reside in much smaller settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants.

Sustainable urbanization is key to successful development

Understanding the key trends in urbanization likely to unfold over the coming years is crucial to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including efforts to forge a new framework of urban development.

As the world continues to urbanize, sustainable development depends increasingly on the successful management of urban growth, especially in low-income and lower-middle income countries where the pace of urbanization is projected to be the fastest. Many countries will face challenges in meeting the needs of their growing urban populations, including for housing, transportation, energy systems and other infrastructure, as well as for employment and basic services such as education and health care. Integrated policies to improve the lives of both urban and rural dwellers are needed, while strengthening the linkages between urban and rural areas, building on their existing economic, social and environmental ties.

To ensure that the benefits of urbanization are fully shared and inclusive, policies to manage urban growth need to ensure access to infrastructure and social services for all, focusing on the needs of the urban poor and other vulnerable groups for housing, education, health care, decent work and a safe environment.

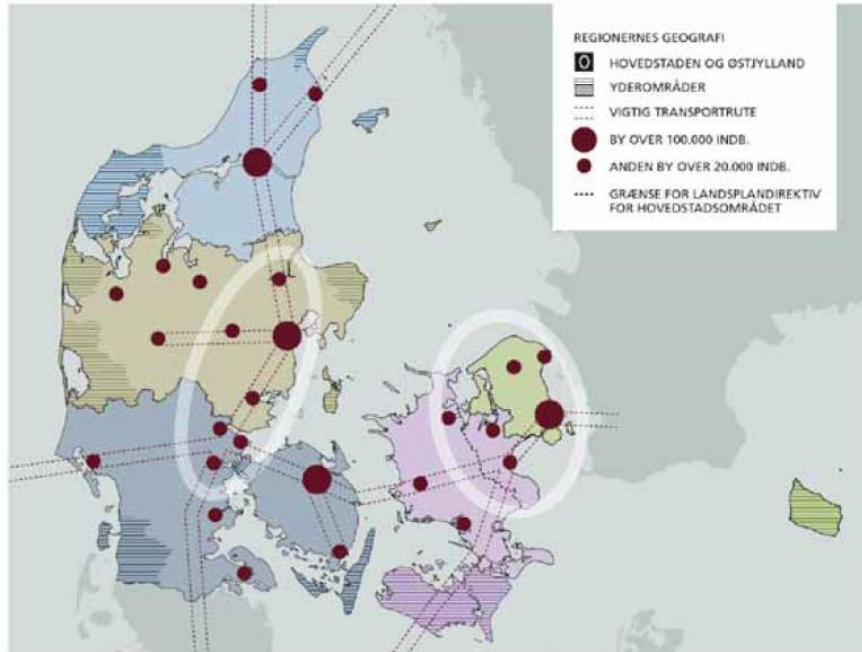
About the data set

The 2018 Revision of the *World Urbanization Prospects* is published by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). It has been issued regularly since 1988 with revised estimates and projections of the urban and rural populations for all countries of the world, and of their major urban agglomerations.

Photo: Gerardo Pesantez/World Bank

TWO GROWTH REGIONS IN DENMARK - CAN THE TRENDS BE CHANGED???

Figur 13.1 Regionernes geografi – bysystemet i Danmark¹⁸⁴



150 years of public and private decisions:

- Infrastructure: rail, harbours, highways
- Universities, higher and secondary education
- State institutions: ministries, police stations, courts, army facilities'...
- Families and individuals look for:
 - Jobs and education
 - An affordable house or apartment
 - To live close to family, friends and network
- Private companies look for:
 - Infrastructure
 - Staff
 - Market

BETTER BALANCE

REGERINGEN

Bedre balance II

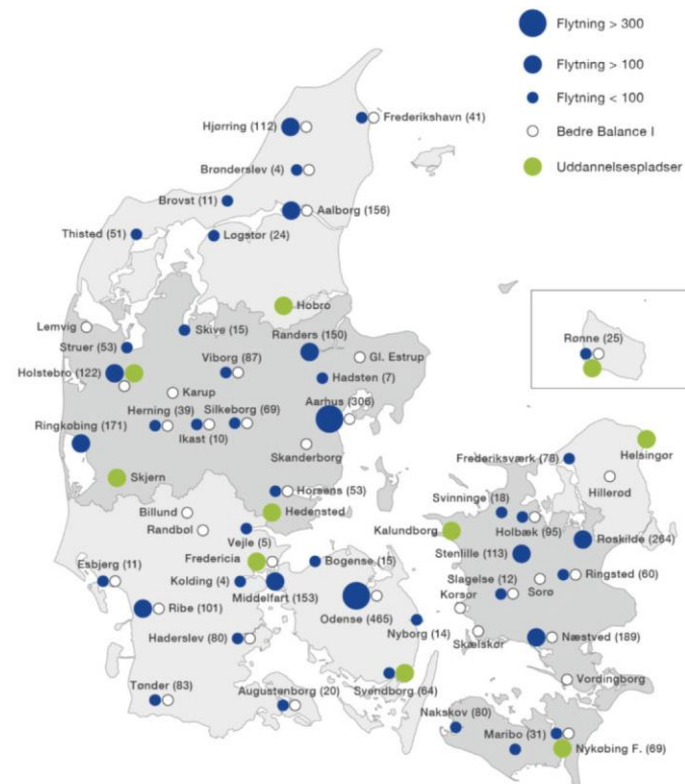
Statslige arbejdspladser tættere på borgere og virksomheder

Finansministeriet

JANUAR 2018

Figur 1.1

Placeringen af de nye statslige arbejdspladser og uddannelsespladser



På kortet er ikke angivet:

- Nettoeffekt på forventet ca. 600 yderligere stillinger som følge af et substantielt løft af forsvarsområdet, jf. regeringens udspil til forsvarsforlig 2018-2023
- 10 decentrale arbejdspladser som følge af oprettelsen af Nationalt Genom Center

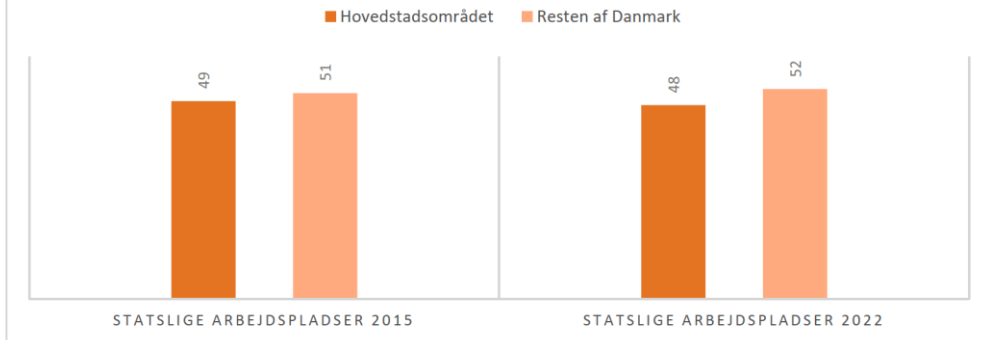
SEVEN YEARS LATER...

Nearly half of state employees work in the capital area, where 36 pct. of the population lives.

52 percent of state employees work in the rest of the country, where 64 percent of the population is located.

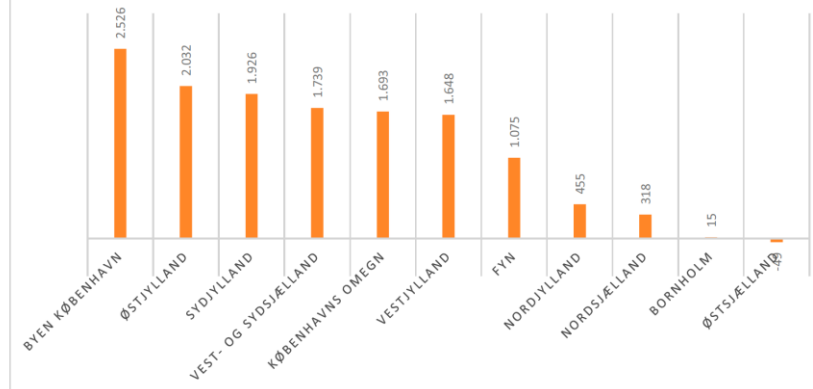


FIGUR 6: FORDELING AF STATSLIGE ARBEJDSPLADSER I 2015 OG 2022 I PROCENT



Kilde: Egne beregninger foretaget på baggrund af særkørsel fra Danmarks Statistik.

FIGUR 4: UDVIKLING I ANTAL STATSLIGE ARBEJDSPLADSER 2015-2022

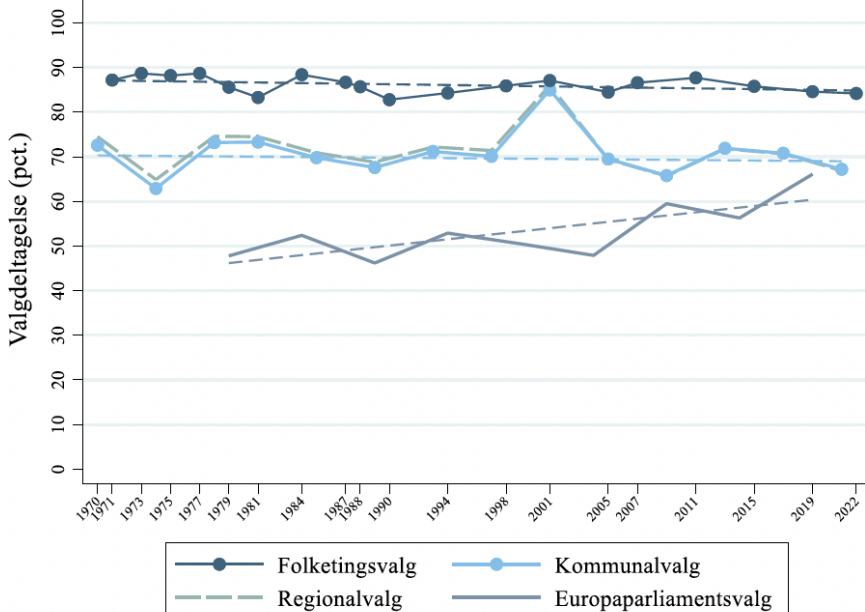


Kilde: Egne beregninger foretaget på baggrund af særkørsel fra Danmarks Statistik.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT DEMOCRACY: TURNOUT IN DANISH ELECTIONS



Figur 1.1: Valgdeltagelsen til forskellige landsdækkende valg (1970-2022)



Note: Den stiplede linje er tendenslinjen (OLS). Tripelvalget i 2001 er ikke medregnet i tendensen for kommunalvalg.

SEPARATION OF ELECTION DAYS?

Vote for both elections	77
Only vote for municipal election	22
Only vote for regional election	1
Sum	100

Estimate:

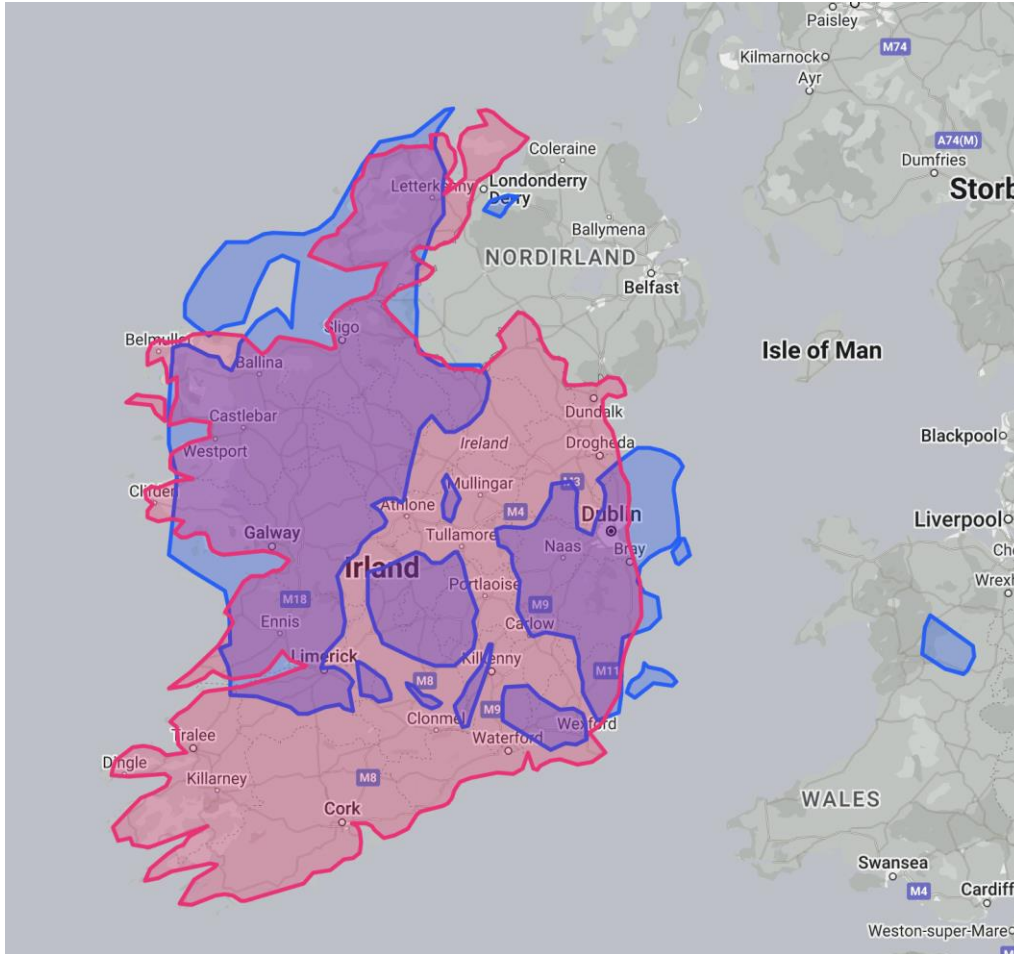
Municipal elections

70 %

Regional elections

54 %





- Area:
 - Ireland: 70.273 km²
 - Denmark: 42.993 km²

- Population:
 - Ireland: 5.1 mill.
 - Denmark: 5.8 mill.

- Life expectancy:
 - Ireland 83 years
 - Denmark: 81 years

- GNI per capita:
 - Ireland: 103.983 USD
 - Denmark: 67.790 USD

- GHG emissions per capita
 - Ireland: 12.6 tons
 - Denmark: 7.8 tons

CAN WE COMPARE?

CONCLUSIONS

- From strong counties to weak regions – but all the way municipalities were big brother
- And all the way since 1970 some parties have the ambition of shutting down the regions
- Regions very distant for most people – voting because of municipal elections
- A three-dimensional political battlefield reduced to geography and management
- Centralization and specialization has created a need for a new holistic and nearby perspective
- Reforms necessary, but also a problem
- Denmark is like the rest of the world characterized by:
 - Concentration in the cities
 - Uneven development
- Created by decades of political, private and individual choices
- Therefore, impossible to change the tide...

