

Appendix A Local government finances

The next pages of appendix A are filled with statistics from IMF (1999) and from different government websites (see references). The values are converted to percentages. The table on page 195 shows the Revenues and Grants. The table on page 196 shows the expenditures.

Used definition of sub-national government for the different countries

In general: State, provincial, or regional governments are defined as government units that exercise authority, independent of central government, in specific sections of a country's territory, encompassing a number of smaller localities. Local governments consist government units that exercise an independent authority in the various urban and/or rural jurisdictions of a country's territory. Social security funds operating at state or local levels are included as components of state or local government operations.

- Belgium (Be): Provincial and Local governments are the nine provinces, the Metropolitan Brussels, and the 589 communes.
- Finland (Fi): Provincial and Local Governments are the 455 municipalities and 262 joint municipal boards.
- France (Fr): Local governments are the 22 regions, the 96 departments, the 36,000 (approximately) communes, and the Local government agencies (including primary and secondary schools)
- Germany (Ge): State and Local governments are the 16 Länder, the Municipal special-purpose associations and non-profit organisations, and the 15,000 (approximately) municipalities and municipal associations.
- Ireland (Ir): Local governments are the County councils, county borough corporations, urban district councils, borough corporations, and boards of town commissioners and the Boards and committees
- Netherlands (Ne): Provincial and Local governments are the 12 twelve provinces, the 487 inter-municipal corporations and the Union of Netherlands Municipalities, the 633 municipalities and 584 municipal agencies, and the 85 polder-boards.

- Spain (Sp): Regional and Local governments are the seventeen autonomous communities, the 8,000 (approximately) municipalities and the other local authorities, and the Social security funds.
- Sweden (Sw): Local governments are the 23 county councils, the 288 municipalities, and the 2,545 parishes.
- United Kingdom (Uk): Local governments are the 540 (approximately) local councils and local government units.

Classification

Revenue covers all non-repayable government receipts other than grants. *Grants* are defined as unrequited, non-repayable, non-compulsory receipts from other governments or international organisations. Revenue is divided into tax and non-tax categories. Tax revenue (unrequited, compulsory payments to government) is identified by base of levy: income, sales, imports, property, payrolls, etc.

Expenditure covers all non-repayable payments - whether capital or current, required or not - by government. Expenditures are shown by function or purpose and by economic characteristics.

Symbols and conventions

- A dash (-) indicates that a figure is zero or less than half of a significant digit.
- An empty cell indicates the absence of data or that the IMF used other categories for that specific country.

	Be	Fi	Fy	Ge	Ir	Ne	Sp	Sw	Uk
I Total Revenue & Grants (II+VII)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
II Total Revenue (III+VI)	47,6	78,8	65,8	65,4	26,8	31,8	22,4	80,9	29,4
III Current Revenue (IV+V)	47,6	97,5	99,2	93,0	79,8	78,3	98,4	99,6	90,4
IV Tax Revenue (1-7)	81,1	60,7	72,3	65,7	28,5	48,4	77,9	87,1	51,5
1 Tax on Inc., Profits, Cap.Gains	39,2		15,3					9,14	100
1.1 Individual	39,2		15,3					6,75	
2 Social Security Contributions	16,2				100	34,2	0,01		
4 Taxes on Property			35,7				0,56		
5 Dom. Taxes on Goods & Serv.	59,0		10,7			10,0	33,2		
3,6,7 Other taxes			34,4			55,8	2,30		
V Nontax Revenue (8-12)	18,9	39,3	27,7	34,4	71,5	51,6	22,1	12,9	48,5
8 Entrepren. & Property Income		1,70	8,84		37,9	44,4	16,3	51,8	53,7
9,10 Fees, Sales, Fines		0,05	79,5	70,4	62,1	55,6	63,4		41,2
11 Contributions to Government Employee Pension and Welfare Funds within Government		0,55						11,6	5,1
12 Other Nontax Revenue		14,5	11,7				20,3	36,6	
VI Capital Revenue		2,5	0,80	7,0	20,2	21,7	1,60	0,40	9,60
VII Grants	52,5	21,2	34,1	34,6	73,2	68,2	77,6	19,1	70,6
13 From Other Levels of Nat. Govt.	52,5	21,2	34,1	34,6	73,2	68,2	77,6	19,1	70,6

	Be	Fi	Fr	Ge	Ir	Ne	Sp	Sw	Uk
I Total Expenditure		100			100	100	100		100
1 General Public Services					2,05	9,4	3,01		4,0
2 Defense									0,02
3 Public Order and Safety					1,8	3,37	2,14		12,3
4 Education		23 + cult.			12,0	17,9	26,7		28,7
5 Health					42,7	2,6	32,9		
6 Social Security and Welfare					7,40	22,6	32,4		32,5
7 Housing & Community Amenities		44			15,6	20,0	32,4		5,4
8 Recreational, Cultural, and Religious Affairs and Serv.					2,3	5,84	2,92		3,05
9 Fuel and Energy					3,51	0,47	6,7		
10 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting					0,22	0,03	4,86		0,14
11 Mining and Mineral Resources, Manufacturing and Construction						0,46	1,4		0,02
12 Transportation and Communication					10,9	14,9	4,15		4,86
13 Other Economic Affairs and Services					-0,02		2,63		1,01
14 Other Expenditures		33			1,51	10,6	10,6		8,00

Appendix B Local government employment

Table 1 Sub-national government employment as percentage of the total public sector employment

Country	Percentage
Belgium	27.8
Finland	71.9
France	30.1
Germany	30.8
Ireland	13.0
Netherlands	21.6
Spain	19.2
Sweden	44.0
United Kingdom	66.7

How are the statistics conducted?

- The statistics are from the OECD (1997).
- All values are from 1994, except the Netherlands (1993) and United kingdom (1995).
- Belgium: sub-national government = the provincial and local administrations.
- Finland: sub-national government = the municipalities. The value of the municipalities' employment is including public enterprises, just like the value of the total public sector employment.
- Germany: sub-national government = the municipalities (as a part of direct public serve). The values of the national and sub-national governments are a combination of persons full-time and part-time.
- Ireland: sub-national government employees = officers + servants. The values of the national and sub-national governments are full-time equivalents.
- Netherlands: sub-national government employees = the municipalities. The values of the municipalities' employment and public sector employment are a combination of persons full-time and part-time.

- Spain: sub-national government = local administration. The value of the total public sector employment is including the public enterprises and institutions.
- Sweden: sub-national government employment = municipal personnel.
- United Kingdom: sub-national government = local government (includes education, social service, construction, police, and other). The values of national and sub-national governments are full-time equivalents.

Appendix C Number and size of local governments

Table 1 Number and size of the basic local authorities as a proportion of the total number

Country	Total Number	Population				
		-1000	1001- 5000	5001- 10000	10001- 100000	+100000
Austria	2.354	25,8	65,7	5,6	2,7	0,2
Belgium	589	0,2	17,1	29,0	52,3	1,4
Denmark	275	0,0	7,0	44,0	47,6	1,4
Finland	452	4,9	44,6	26,3	22,9	1,3
France	36.763	77,1	18,1	2,5	2,2	0,1
Germany	14.197	46,2	34,4	8,7	10,1	0,6
Greece	5.826	79,4	17,3	1,3	1,9	0,1
Ireland	88	2,2	45,4	31,7	16,4	5,6
Italy	8.100	23,9	49,0	14,2	12,2	0,7
Luxemburg	118	51,0	41,0	5,0	3,0	0,0
Netherlands	537	0,0	4,4	20,6	70,4	4,6
Portugal	305	0,3	8,2	25,0	59,0	7,5
Spain	8.101	60,4	25,4	6,4	6,9	0,6
Sweden	289	0,0	3,1	19,2	73,8	3,9
U.Kingdom	435	0,0	0,2	0,2	39,7	60,0

Source: European Public Administration Network (EPAN), 2000.
Council of Europe, *Communes et régions d'Europe*, n° 56.

Table 2 Evolution of the number of local authorities, degree of variation and average population

Country	1950	2000	Variation	Average Population
Austria	3.999	2.354	-41,2%	3.421
Belgium	2.669	589	-78,0%	17.225
Denmark	1.387	275	-80,2%	18.981
Finland	547	452	-17,4%	11.415
France	38.814	36.763	-5,3%	1.579
Germany*	24.272	8.077 (1990)	-66,8%	5.744
Greece	5.959	5.775	-3,1%	1.812
Ireland	115	85	-26,1%	42.082
Italy	7.781	8.100	+4,0%	7.062
Luxemburg	127	118	-7,1%	3.474
Netherlands	1.015	537	-47,1%	29.151
Portugal	303	305	+0,7%	32.547
Spain	9.214	8.101	-12,0%	4.835
Sweden	2.281	289	-87,4%	30.505
U.Kingdom	2.028	435	-78,6%	134.558

Source: World Bank Atlas, Atlaseco 1998.

Council of Europe, Communes et régions, n° 56.

European Public Administration Network, 2000.

* We take here the number of German municipalities in 1990 in order to appreciate the great reduction between 1950 and the reunification of the country. In addition we should take into account the spectacular reduction of local authorities in Ireland (-75%) since 1923-1925 until the forties.

Appendix D International Partners

This project would have been impossible without the co-operation of colleagues of our partner universities:

Belgium

Rudolph Maes
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England

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Department of Public Policy, De Montfort University, Leicester

Finland

Anita Niemi-Iilahti
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Germany

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Ireland

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Spain

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Faculty of Political and Social Science, Complutense University Madrid

Sweden

Kerstin Kolam
Department of Political Science, Umea University
Tomas Bergström
Department of Political Science, Lund University

Appendix E Selection of cities and respondents

Finland

Helsinki:

Mrs. E.R. Siitonen, Mayor

Mr. P. Vanne, Town clerk

Mr. H. Bogomoloff, Councillor and Deputy Chairman of the City Board

Hämeenlinna:

Mrs. M. Rissanen, Councillor

Mr. K. Kolehmainen

Mr. V. Syyrakki, City Manager

Sweden

Stockholm:

Mr. M. Derakhshan, Projectleader

Mr. Carl Cederschiöld, Mayor

Örebro:

Mr. Bo Ek, Central Officer at the staff for the neighbourhood committees

Mr. Johnny Andersson, Leading councillor responsible for issues of local democracy

Ireland

Dublin:

Mr. J. Fitzgerald, City Manager

Mr. K. Dowling, Principal Officer

Mr. P. Carey, Alderman, group leader Fianna Fáil

Limerick:

Mr. C. Murray, Deputy City Manager

Mr. P. Dowling, Director of Community and Enterprises

Mr. J. Ryan, Mayor and Councillor

England

Leicester:

Mr. R. Willmott, Councillor (leader)

Mr. T. Stephenson, Officer in charge of projects of democratic renewal

Birmingham:

Mr. A. Howell, Deputy leader of the council
Mr. Sir Michael Lyons, Chief Executive
Mr. S. Dobson, Director Corporate & Democratic Services
Mr. T. Smith, Principal Policy Development Officer

Belgium

Genk:

Mr. J. Gabriëls, Mayor
Mr. R. Haeck, City Secretary
Mr. W. Dries, leader of the Christian-Democrats in the city council

Antwerp:

Mrs. L. Detiège, Mayor
Mr. D. Geldof, Alderman
Mr. P. Thewissen, Director Civil Affairs
Mr. R. Verhaert, Director Information and District-activities

Germany

Nürtingen:

Mr. G. Wolf, Mayor
Mr. Dr. W. Czernoch, Councillor (CDU)
Mr. H. Wezel, Manager 'Bürgertreff'
Mrs. A. von der Dellen, citizen, active in district initiatives

Leipzig:

Mr. M.J. Weichert, Councillor (chairman Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)
Mrs. K. Zschirnt, Head of Office for Communication and City Office
Mrs. S. Lein, City Office
Mrs. C. Reiser, City Office

France

Grenoble:

Mrs. A. Deschamps, 1e Deputy (Urban area, public contracts, traffic and high-way charges)
Mrs. H. Millet, 15e Deputy (Local democracy and devolution)
Mr. M. Fournier, citizen, Chairman of the Liaison Committee of Neighbourhood Unions

Spain

Alcobendas:

Mr. R. Sánchez Acera, Alderman of citizen participation (Concejal de participación ciudadana)

Mr. F. Izquierdo, civil servant, co-ordinator of the civic centres.

Mrs. P. Fraile, civil servant, secretary to the sectoral cultural council.

Córdoba:

Mrs. M. J. Moruno, Vice-mayor and Alderman in charge of citizen participation (Teniente de alcalde y concejal delegada de participación ciudadana)

Mrs. H. Romero, Director of citizens participation;

Mrs. E. Acosta, civil servant of citizens participation.

About the authors

DR M.A. (TILLY) BEUKENHOLDT-TER MORS is sociologist, with specialisation in education. She is working since 1987 at the Department of Public Administration on the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, where she became her doctor's degree in 1998. The title of her dissertation is *Barrières voor Meisjesonderwijs: Besluitvorming ten aanzien van voortgezet onderwijs aan meisjes in Den Haag en Rotterdam van 1850 tot 1920* (Barriers for girls' education: Decision-making with regard to secondary education for girls in The Hague and Rotterdam from 1850 till 1920). At present she is senior lecturer. She has published about public negotiation. She also has interest in research that gives attention to citizenship.

DR H.H.F.M. (HARRY) DAEMEN is associate professor of Public Administration at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. He specialises in issues of democracy, citizenship, local government and in comparative studies. Some relevant publications: *Deepening Democracy: Bringing the people back in*, In: F. Theron, A. van Rooijen and J. van Baalen (eds) (2000). *Good governance for the people: policy and management*, Stellenbosch; and *De afstand tussen burgers en overheid* (translated: *The Distance between citizens and government*), in M. Herweijer and A. Hoogerwerf (eds) (1998). *Overheidsbeleid* (translated: *Public Policy*), Alphen a/d Rijn.

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Hybrid Governance: The Impact of the Nonprofit Sector in the Netherlands, Johns Hopkins University/Erasmus University/Dutch Social and Cultural Planning Office, The Hague, 2000; and (with Th.A.J. Toonen) The municipality as Co-State: Decentralisation in the Netherlands (In German: Die Gemeinde als Co-Staat: Dezentralisierung in den Nieder-landen), in: Blanke B. (Herausgeber) unter Mitarbeit von Susanne Benzler (1991). Staat und Stadt: Systematische, vergleichende und problemorientierte Analysen 'dezentraler' Politik, Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen, 337-354.

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