Public Management in Switzerland
Challenges and Solutions

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<th>Basic Education: Bachelor- and Master Studies</th>
<th>Further Education: CAS, DAS and MAS Studies</th>
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15 collaborators held lectures, render services and conduct research.

Nonprofit Organisations

Government
Public Management in Switzerland

The political system and administration of Switzerland

Particular challenges for the Swiss administration

Solutions
Switzerland

Federal Republic with
- 26 cantons
  (ranging from 15,000 – 1.4 million inhabitants)
- 2,352 municipalities,
  (ranging from 20 to 380,000 inhabitants, median 1,023, average 2,806)
- 4 national languages
  - German (65.6%),
  - French (22.8%),
  - Italian (8.4%),
  - Romansh (0.6%)
- 8.1 million inhabitants; 24% foreigners
- BIP/inh.: 43,370 USD

Industry and Services; no mineral resources
Each political level has its own structure

The Federation (with its own constitution):
• Two-chamber parliament: members are not employed / have a main occupation
• 7 ministers: working fulltime / employed by the state
• 8 ministries, 90 departments, ca. 37.000 employees

Cantons (26 different constitutions):
• Cantonal parliament: members are volunteers
• 5 - 7 governing councillors: full- or parttime
• 5 - 7 offices, 60 - 80 departments, ca. 235 - 32.000 employees

Municipalities / Villages:
• Meetings of the citizens or a municipal parliament
• 5 municipal councillors: volunteers, part- or fulltime employed
• 1,5 – 28.000 employees
Different tasks on different levels

Federation:
International affairs, army, universities, national infrastructure (traffic, energy), pension funds (30 %) benefits for unemployment / invalidity and federal taxes

Cantons:
Health, education, police and justice, regional development and planning, promotion of economic development, municipal tasks and cantonal taxes

Municipalities:
Implementation of education, regional development and planning, welfare system and municipal taxes

Private enterprises (partially nationalized):
Energy production, hospitals, the post, the Swiss federal railway, health insurance, pension funds (70%), airports
Typically Swiss: «Direct Democracy»

Federation: The parliament is elected by personal election of the two chambers. The federal president and vice president are elected, but defined in a yearly rotation.

Cantons: Parliament and governing councillors are elected by personal election. The head of the cantonal council as well as his deputy are elected, but defined in a yearly rotation.

Municipalities: If there is a council, the members are elected by personal election as well as the district councillors. The head of the municipal council is elected directly.

Petition for a referendum: The people can decide upon a specific part of the constitution or a specific act (e.g. contract with another country/ investment).
Examples of the last referendums in CH

- **Request to purchase Gripen fighter jets for the Swiss air-force**
  - Yes: 46.6%  No: 53.4%

- **Lifelong ban on convicted paedophiles to work with children**
  - Yes: 63.5%  No: 36.5%

- **Adoption of minimum wages in collective agreements**
  - Yes: 23.7%  No: 76.3%

- **Constitutional amendment to boost the status of family doctors**
  - Yes: 88%  No: 12%
Political Stearing of the Administration
The State and Public Institutions enjoy a high Acceptance

Strong emotions for Switzerland and the own canton.

High confidence into public institutions. 63 % of the population, who have been questioned, believe that the politics hardly ever makes wrong decisions (in 2005 it was 38%).

Source: Swiss Worry Barometer, CS (2013)
Total Expenditures of the State in % of the GDP

Percentages of the Taxes of the GDP

Challenges for the Administration

IT DRIVES ME CRAZY WHEN PEOPLE COMPLAIN ABOUT NEEDLESS FORM FILLING... I MEAN IF STAFF DON'T FILL OUT THE APPROPRIATE PAPERWORK THEN HOW CAN WE POSSIBLY KNOW HOW MUCH PAPERWORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED?
Four Groups of Challenges:

Democracy: People have to vote upon topics they hardly understand, volunteer politicians, municipale administration that is too small to work efficiently, too many political parties are involved, raise of state activities, discussions about the public service.

Efficiency: More professionalism (social aspects, environmental matters), modern structures and methods (management models)

Innovation: People expect from the state a good service, but the administrational work is based on the law.

Sustainability: The changes need to be well elaborated and tested: The state can not implement changes today and change them again tomorrow.
Challenge of the Principle of Subsidiarity

State → state-owned enterpr. → NGO → private enterpr.

Confederation
  ↓
Canton
  ↓
Municipality
Which Tasks are for the State – which are private Responsibility?

State  
Social Welfare / Health  
Environment  
Traffic  
Market Economy  
Private

Sovereign tasks (mainly undisputed)  
(Police, Justice and Taxes)
A lot of Reforms are being implemented:

Canton Lucerne: From 107 municipalities in 1997, down to less than 60 today (due to mergers)

About 470 reform-projects in the administration of the 26 cantons from 1990 – 1999: Each canton develops its own solution.

About 40.000 reform projects in the administrations of the 2352 municipalities from 1995 – 2005.
Aims of the Reforms:

• more working toward targets
• decision upon practical questions by the practical responsible
• bigger administrations
• definition of clear and unique processes to be able to compare public administrations
• clear definition of the tasks: who works strategic, who works practical, who controls

• Improving Innovation and Efficiency