

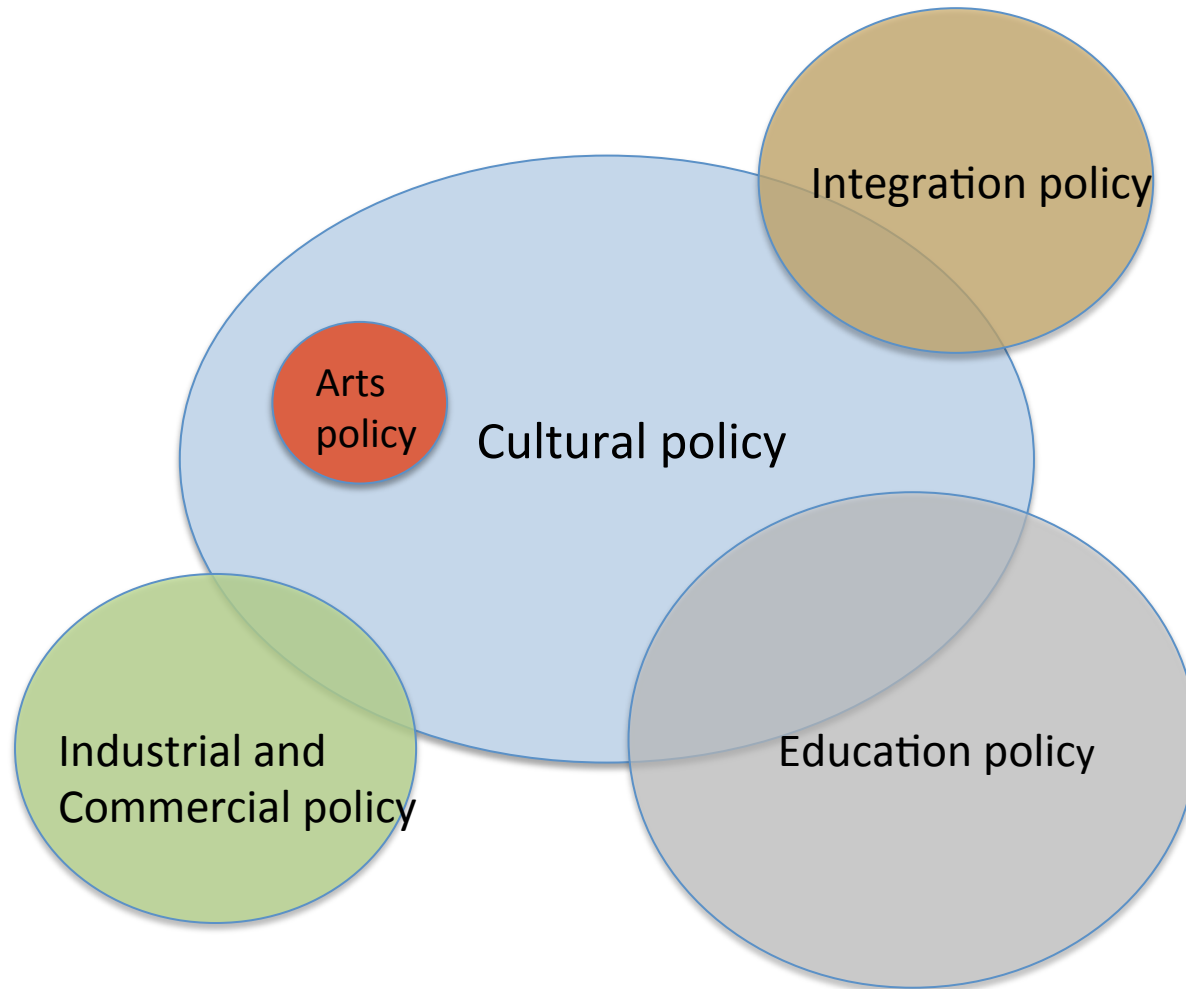


Cultural Policy in the Swedish Welfare State

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Cultural policy in the Swedish Policy Field 2012



Goals for the Cultural Policy 2009

- The Culture is to be a dynamic, challenging force based on the *freedom of expression*
- *Everyone* is to have the opportunity to participate in cultural life
- *Creativity*, diversity and artistic *quality* are to be integral parts of society's development

To achieve the objectives, cultural policy is to promote:

- opportunities for everyone to experience culture, participate in educational programmes and develop their creative abilities;
- quality and artistic renewal;
 - The Foundation for the Culture of Future (1994–2011)
 - The Cultural Bridge (from 2011)

Frequency of going to live performances in the last 12 months, 2006

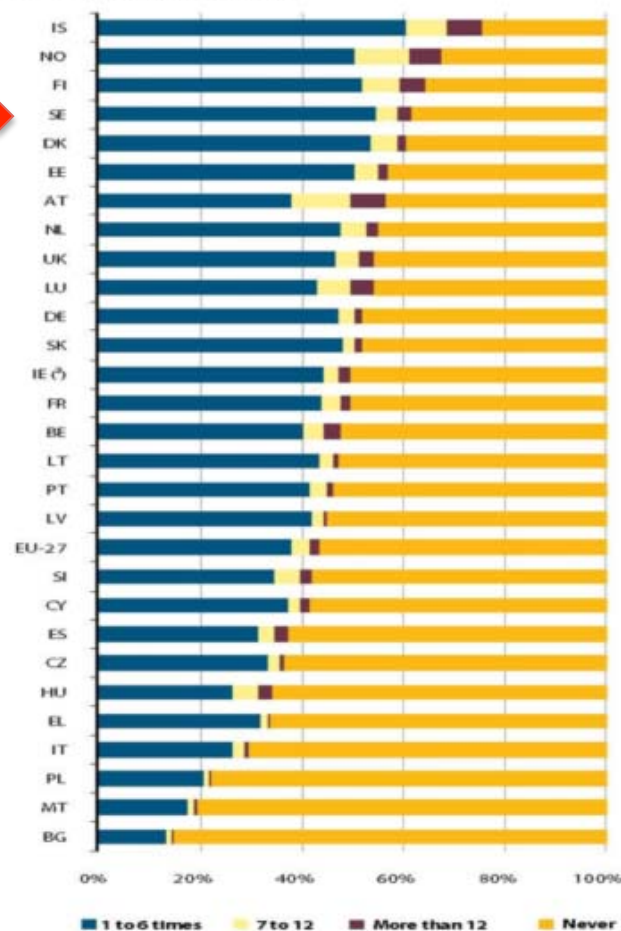
Age groups: 26–64 years

From Eurostat, EU-SILC

Live performance: plays, concerts, operas, ballets and dance performances



Figure 8.7: Frequency of going to live performances in the last 12 months, 2006 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 25–64 years.

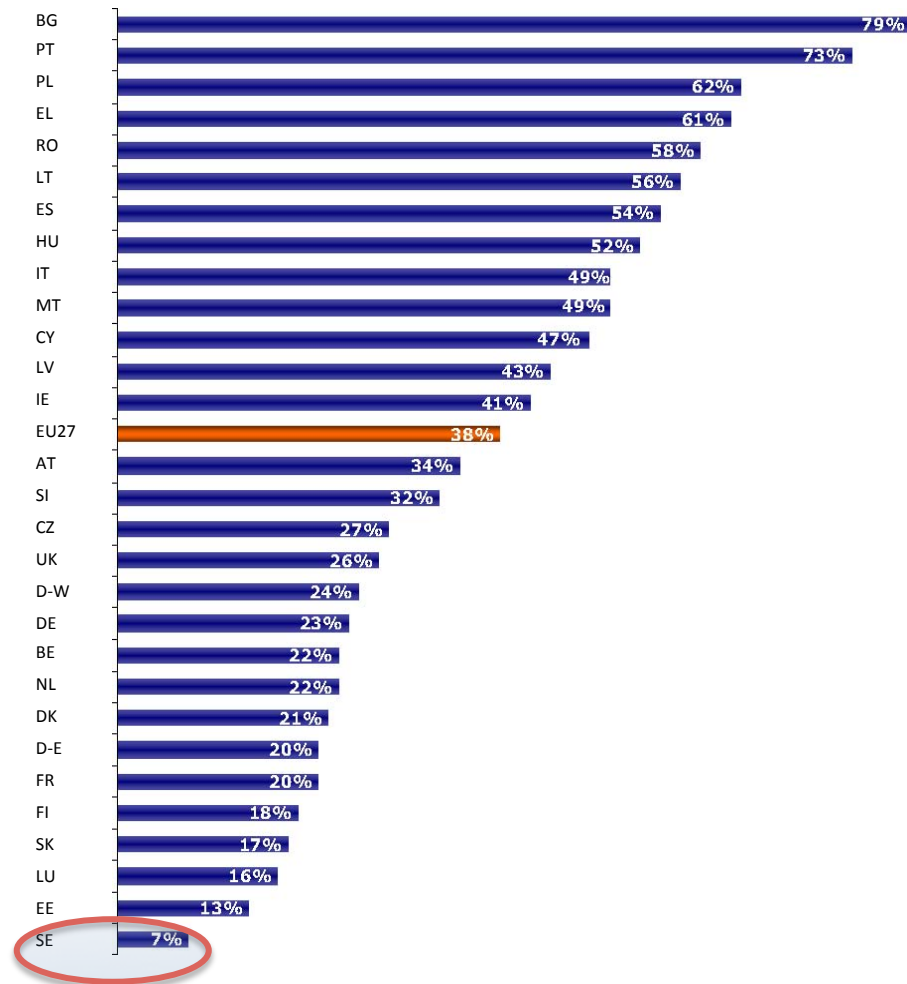
⁽²⁾ Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Live performance: plays, concerts, operas, ballets and dance performance.

Noninvolvement in artistic Activities

From the report European Cultural Values, September 2007



The Cultural policy program will also promote:

- a dynamic cultural heritage that is preserved, used and developed;
- international and intercultural exchange and cooperation in the cultural sphere;
- pay particular attention to the rights of children and young people to culture

“Promote a dynamic cultural heritage that is preserved, used and developed”

A recording from 1958 of a medieval ballad that was preserved in oral tradition

Reused by the group “Kalabra” in **2000**



“international and intercultural exchange and cooperation in the cultural sphere”



“pay particular attention to the rights of children and young people to culture”



Goals in the cultural programs of 1974 and 1995 (Social democratic govt.) that were removed in 2009

- promote a decentralization of enterprises and decision-making in the cultural sector
- see to it that the cultural policy is increasingly worked out to meet the experiences and needs of neglected groups
- counteract the negative effects of commercialism in the cultural sector

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON ARTS AND MUSEUMS, VARIOUS COUNTRIES 1987

	Public expenditure on arts ^(a) as proportion of		Public expenditure on arts ^(a) per head		
	All public expenditure	GDP	Central govt.	Regional/local govt.	Total
	%	%	\$ per head	\$ per head	\$ per head
United States	0.05	0.02	1.7	1.6	3.3
Canada	0.34	0.18	12.1	16.2	28.3
United Kingdom	0.41	0.14	7.4	8.6	16.0
W. Germany	0.79	0.21	0.4	38.7	39.1
France	0.77	0.22	7.2	27.8	35.0
Netherlands	0.45	0.23	16.3	17.2	33.5
Sweden	0.42	0.24	29.2	16.0	45.2
Australia ^(b)	0.39	0.11	6.0	13.1	19.1

Source: Calculated from data in Policy Studies Institute (1990) and Australia Council (1991).

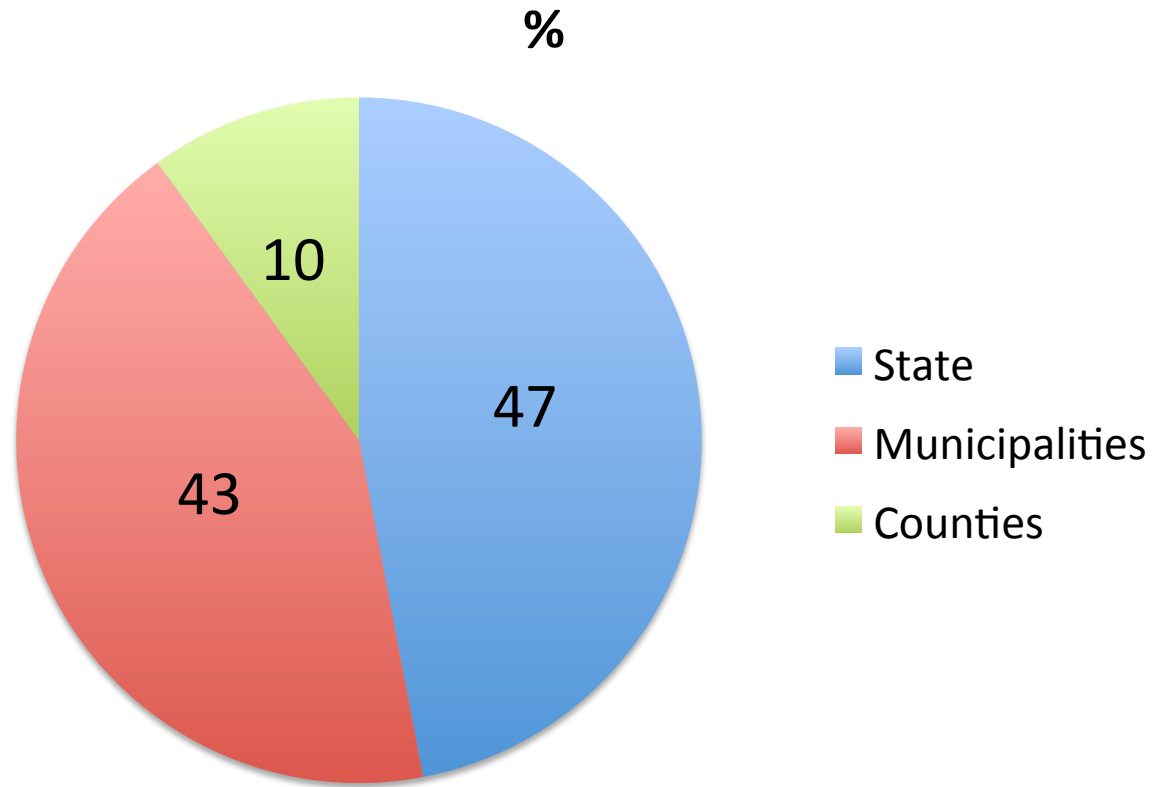
Notes: (a) Comprising recurrent expenditure on arts and museums; this is essentially a "British" definition of what is included in the arts, and differs from some American studies (Schuster 1988).

(b) 1988–1989.

Expenditures on Arts 2005/2006		%
State exp. of total budget		1.3
County		1,0
Municipality		2.4
Households		3.5
Total expenditures on arts as proportion of GDP		2.3

Source: Beckman, Svante & Månsson, Sten (2009)
Kultursverige 2009. Problemanalys och statistik. (Linköping:
 Linköpings universitet/SweCult), p.431.

Public expenditures on arts 2005



Source: Beckman, Svante & Månsson, Sten (2009)
Kultursverige 2009. Problemanalys och statistik. (Linköping:
Linköpings universitet/SweCult), p.432.