

# Statistical review 2021

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in  
Sweden



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# Statistical Review 2021. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden

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# Foreword

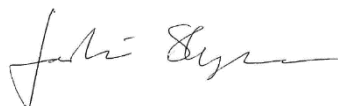
This year, for the second time, Sweden is carrying out voluntary national reporting to the UN High-level Political Forum on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This report has been prepared to serve as a statistical annex to that reporting. Also, together with the publication of indicators on Statistics Sweden's website, this report constitutes the fourth and final review forming part of Statistics Sweden's current government commission to coordinate the development, production and publishing of the statistical follow-up of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden.

In the report, Statistics Sweden has focused on developments that have taken place since 2015, although longer time series than that have sometimes been used when analysing developments and in tables for which more recent statistics are not available. The analyses in the report are based on the statistics that are published in the 2021 review, but also on earlier published reviews and in-depth statistics available on Statistics Sweden's website.

The statistics presented in the report are general in the sense that very few breakdowns have been made. However, a breakdown between women and men has been made for all indicators wherever possible. Users who wish to obtain a deeper understanding of the implementation of the Agenda in Sweden are welcome to go to the thematic access point at [scb.se/agenda2030](https://scb.se/agenda2030). Descriptions are provided there of the production and quality of the indicators, as well as links to in-depth information on the areas followed. We also refer to previously published reviews; the review from 2020 focuses entirely on exposure and vulnerability within the bounds of the Agenda principle of leaving no one behind.

As in the compilation of previous reviews, cooperation with other producers of statistics and other source documentation have been paramount.

Statistics Sweden 11/03/2021



Joakim Stymne  
Director General

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# Follow-up in Sweden

Statistics Sweden has been commissioned by the Government to coordinate the statistical follow-up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden. Statistics Sweden also compiles and publishes reviews of the implementation in Sweden. This report, together with the publication of indicators on Statistics Sweden's website (see [scb.se/agenda2030](https://scb.se/agenda2030)), constitutes the fourth review.

## Single digital access point

On 15 March 2021, the thematic access point [scb.se/agenda2030](https://scb.se/agenda2030) was launched with just over 130 indicators, descriptions of the indicators' production and quality, and links to in-depth statistics on the areas followed.

## Supply of statistics

Sweden can report 151 (73 percent) of the 206 global indicators considered relevant to report for Sweden. The figure regarding relevant indicators also includes those that might be relevant at a global level but not in a Swedish context. Examples of such indicators are the proportion of the population with access to electricity, and the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Indicators that are under investigation, or which the responsible UN organizations have not yet collected from Sweden, are also included. Examples of such indicators are "Number of companies publishing sustainability reports" and "Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP, and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels". It is considered that many of these indicators will be possible to report once clear instructions on the follow-up process are made available by the responsible UN organizations.

## National indicator list

The national indicator list includes 292 unique indicators, 55 of which are national indicators that supplement the global list. A further six indicators are defined as proxy indicators; that is, indicators that replace the global indicator with statistics that are available in Sweden. Proxy indicators are used when statistics for the global indicator are not available or not applicable in Sweden.

### Follow-up on indicators in Sweden

Number of unique indicators

Indicators in the national indicator list	292
Of which, global	231
Of which, global indicators that are considered relevant	206
Of which, national	55
Of which, proxy indicators	6

Indicators reported in this report	197
Of which, from the global list	150
Of which, estimated by the UN	13
Of which, proxy indicators	3
Of which, national indicators	44
Indicators that are not reported in Sweden	25
Indicators that are under investigation nationally or globally	56
Of which, national and proxy indicators	14
Indicators for which Sweden lacks statistics	14

### **National coordination**

The statistics, or the basis for the indicators that form the statistical follow-up of the Agenda in Sweden, are produced by around 40 government agencies and ministries.

As part of the national coordination, Statistics Sweden compiles a national indicator list including organizations with indicator responsibility, sources and information on data supply. Statistics Sweden also keeps a list of contacts at all the organizations with indicator responsibility. For the national reviews, Statistics Sweden collects relevant statistics and information on the production and quality of the statistics from the organizations with indicator responsibility. Statistics Sweden also arranges annual meetings with entities with responsibility for indicators, and other stakeholders on the production side.

Statistics Sweden is the national hub for the global follow-up, which involves a responsibility to distribute queries from globally responsible organizations to the right people at the appropriate government agency or ministry. Responsibility for transferring the information to the UN, and for it having the right level of quality, however rests with the government agencies and ministries that are responsible for the national indicators.

### **Challenges in the follow-up**

Following up on the agenda is complex and presents great challenges. Sweden has sound access to statistics at the national level, which means that it would essentially be possible to follow up on most targets, albeit not all of their aspects. The challenge largely concerns the possibility of following up on social and socioeconomic groups that are particularly exposed or vulnerable. Some examples of such groups are people with disabilities, children and the LGBT community. A further challenge is to measure the prevalence of domestic violence and sexual violence. In terms of honour-related violence and oppression, national minorities, paperless migrants and the LGBT community, access to statistics is highly limited.

The mechanisms behind the differences in outcome for different groups are complex. We know that different life conditions present different vulnerabilities and we also know that the way in which the economy, schools and the healthcare system work can be a factor in greater or lesser inequality between social and socioeconomic groups. It is more difficult to corroborate how much discrimination and marginalization contribute to this.

### **Statistics and the pandemic**

In 2020, which was coined by the pandemic, it became increasingly clear that the national statistical system is robust; practically no impact on statistical production has been seen. The system has also proven to be flexible – it has been possible to supplement some surveys with new question modules, and illuminate phenomena in society affected by the pandemic by processing other statistics.

However, we can determine that it has not been possible to produce an overarching comprehensive picture of the direct and indirect effects of the pandemic on people's lives. This is primarily because the main brushstrokes are painted using comprehensive statistical products and national surveys that take a long time to carry out, process and publish. As an example, only a small proportion of the statistics presented in this report concern 2020.

### **Statistics and the world**

Sweden is one of the largest donor countries in the world in the field of statistics. Much of the capacity development work within the field of statistics is conducted by Statistics Sweden, as commissioned by Sida. 2020 was coined by major challenges related to the covid-19 pandemic. However, the situation has also led to innovation in adapting activities to the prevailing circumstances. Extensive efforts have been made to ensure that international capacity development could take place digitally, and adapt support for the production of statistics to altered needs.



# Goal 1. No poverty

Goal 1 concerns poverty in numerous dimensions. It concerns economic poverty, social exclusion and access to safety-net systems. The goal also covers resilience to economic, social and environmental disasters.

Economic poverty, measured as low economic standard – that is, the proportion of people with an income below 60 percent of the median income – has increased in Sweden since 2015. On the whole, younger and older people have a lower economic standard than those of working age, single people have a lower standard than cohabiting people, and families with children have a lower standard than households without children. At the same time, a lower proportion of the population has a low income standard. While this might appear contradictory, it is explained by the fact that real income has increased over time in all income tiers, while at the same time this increase has been greater in the middle layer of income distribution. On the whole, there is a lower proportion of Swedish households that have difficulty in making their income suffice for basic necessities, while at the same time a growing proportion is lagging behind the rest of society in terms of economic standard.

The proportion of the population covered by a social protection floor is at 100 percent in most areas. This refers for example to social security benefits, education and healthcare.

The total expenditure of public administration has increased since 2015. The proportion allocated to essential services in the form of education, health and social protection (indicator 1.a.2) has declined however. It is expenditure for social protection that accounts for the reduction as a percentage, while the proportions for both education and health have increased somewhat.

## Target 1.1

### Eradicate extreme poverty

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

#### 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line

Percentage, UN estimate

2017	0
2015	1

Source: World Bank, Global Database

Estimates are based on register-based income statistics



## Target 1.2

### Reduce poverty by at least 50 percent

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

#### 1.2.1a Low economic standard

Proportion as a percentage of the population with an income below 60 percent of the median income

	Women	Men
2019	16.1	14.2
2017	15.9	13.9
2015	15.7	13.8

Source: Income and taxes, Statistics Sweden

#### 1.2.1b Low income standard

Percentage of the population with an income that does not suffice to pay certain defined necessary expenses

	Women	Men
2019	5.4	5.6
2017	5.6	5.8
2015	5.9	6.1

Source: Income and taxes, Statistics Sweden

#### 1.2.2a At risk of poverty or social exclusion

Percentage of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion

	Women	Men
2019	19.6	18
2017	18.3	17
2015	19.7	17.4

Source: Survey on income and living conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

#### 1.2.2b Material and social poverty

Percentage of the population that cannot afford expenses for at least five of 13 defined items

	Women	Men
2019	4.3	3.7
2017	3.3	2.4
2015	3.1	2.9

Source: Survey on income and living conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

## Target 1.3

### Implement social protection systems

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

### 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

Percent

Benefit systems	2019	2017	2016	2014
Population covered by at least one form of social security benefit			100.0	
Unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefits				25.9
Children covered by social security benefits			100.0	
The poor covered by social security benefits			100.0	
People with severe disabilities who receive social security benefits for disabilities		100.0		
People over the age of retirement in receipt of pension				100.0
Employed people covered by social protection systems in the event of occupational injury	84.8			
Vulnerable people covered by income support			100.0	

Source: ILO, Global Database

ILO estimates are based on data collected through the ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI)

## Target 1.4

### Equal rights to property, basic services, technology and economic resources

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

#### 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Percentage, UN's estimate

	Drinking water	Basic sanitation services
2017	100	99.3
2015	100	99.3

Source: World Health Organization, Global Database

#### 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure

Percentage of the population defined as head of household and wife in rural areas, UN's estimate

2011	96.9
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Source: UN Habitat, Global Database

## Target 1.5

### Build resilience against economic, social and environmental disasters

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

### 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters

Number per 100,000 population

	Deaths and missing	Affected	Deaths, missing and affected
2019	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0

Source: Data collected for reporting according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency. Population data from Statistics Sweden.

Only severe and extensive events are included in the reporting, which means only a few events. In many of the years, no such events have occurred.

### 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP

SEK

	SEK	Percent of GDP
2019	0	0
2017	0	0
2015	0	0

Source: Data collected for reporting according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

## Target 1.a

### Mobilization of resources to implement policies to end poverty

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

#### 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Percentage of public administration expenditure

	Healthcare and nursing	Education	Social protection
2019	14.2	14.1	38.6
2017	13.9	13.6	40.9
2015	13.8	13.0	40.8

Source: National Accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 1.b

### Create policy frameworks with a pro-poor and gender equality perspective

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



## Goal 2. Zero hunger

Goal 2 concerns eradicating hunger and spans a number of fields, but the common endeavour is to secure access to food for people in the short and long run.

Our exposure to hazardous chemicals in the environment and in food can be followed by analysing breast milk and blood. Children are particularly sensitive to many effects of organic toxins, and breast milk is often infants' only food. In Sweden, levels of strictly regulated hazardous chemicals are slowly falling in breast milk and blood, while levels of other bioaccumulated substances that are as yet unregulated are on the rise. This is the case for example for long-chain PFAS. Prevalence of undernourishment and food insecurity is low in Sweden. However, unbalanced and uneven diet is common, and here – like in the rest of the EU and in many other parts of the western world – overweight and obesity are a considerable public health problem, and one that is also creeping down the ages.

Sustainable agriculture encompasses numerous aspects – economic, environmental and social alike. The overall production value of the agricultural sector has risen, with the exception of 2018 when there was a drought. The effect of the summer drought 2018 is also visible in the estimated nitrogen balance for agricultural land, which increased sharply for that year, but which has otherwise been steadily decreasing for a long time. A positive balance indicates a risk of a negative environmental impact on land, water and air. A negative balance on the other hand, which in recent years has been calculated for phosphorous, means that more nutrients are removed than added and can, over time, lead to land depletion. In terms of use of livestock antibiotics, Sweden has managed to combine a low use of antibiotics with sustained good production.

The proportion of ecologically cultivated agricultural land on plains is on the rise. The biodiversity of arable land is monitored using a population index for grassland butterflies and birds. The results indicate reduced biodiversity.

The goal also includes indicators for investments in agricultural production capacity in developing countries, for which Sweden has doubled its aid in the past five years.

### Target 2.1

#### Access to safe and nutritious food for all

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

### 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (in the sense of insufficient food intake)

Percentage of the population, UN estimates based on projections

2018	<2.5
2017	<2.5
2015	<2.5

Source: FAO, Global Database

### 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Percentage of the population, UN estimation

	Moderate and severe	Severe
Three-year mean, 2017–2019	5.8	1.2
Three-year mean, 2016–2018	5.4	1.0
Three-year mean, 2014–2016	4.5	0.8

Source: FAO, Global Database

### 2.1.4(N) Hazardous chemicals in breast milk and blood

Percentage compared with base year 1996 or 1997

	PBDE	PCDD/F TEQ	PCB-153	p,p'-DDE	PFOS	PFOA	Long-chain PFAS
2017	27	31	25				
2016	29	33	27	22	20	54	172
2015	31	35	29	23	22	55	167

Source: Sweden's environmental targets, Swedish Food Agency

## Target 2.2

### End all forms of malnutrition

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

### 2.2.4(N) Overweight and obesity (BMI of 25 or higher)

Percentage of population aged 16–84, self-reported

	Women	Men
2020	46	57
2018	45	58
2015	43	57

Source: Public health data, Public Health Agency of Sweden

## Target 2.3

### Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge,

financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 2.4

### Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

#### 2.4.2(N) Agricultural production volume

SEKm, production value in 2015 prices

	Crop production	Livestock production	Total production of the agricultural sector
2019	26,170	23,361	55,195
2017	25,990	23,818	56,547
2015	25,954	23,715	56,253

Source: Economic accounts for agriculture (EAA), Swedish Board of Agriculture

#### 2.4.3(N) Labour force productivity in agriculture

Real factor income per man-year, index 2014-2016=100

2019	108
2017	115
2015	106

Source: Economic accounts for agriculture (EAA), Swedish Board of Agriculture

#### 2.4.4(N) Sale of livestock antibiotics

Milligram active substance per live kilo (mg/PKU)

2019	12.0
2017	12.6
2015	12.6

Source: Animal health, National Veterinary Institute

#### 2.4.5(N) Population index for grassland butterflies and birds

2010=1 and 1998=100

	Grassland butterflies	Birds	
		Point-count routes	Standard route
2019	0.8	65	93
2017	0.8	65	93
2015	0.7	67	85

Source: Svensk Fågeltaxering, Lund University

#### 2.4.6(N) Ecological cultivation on plains

Percentage of total arable land on plains

2019	13.8
2017	11.9
2015	11.2

Source: Sweden's environmental targets, Swedish Board of Agriculture

#### 2.4.7(N) Nitrogen and phosphorous balances for arable land

Kilo per hectare arable land

	Nitrogen	Phosphorous
2018	60	4
2017	34.7	-0.7
2015	31.7	-1.6

Source: Eurostat

## Target 2.5

### Maintain genetic diversity in food production

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

#### 2.5.1 Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in gene banks

Number of Swedish genetically individual seed samples or individual plants in NordGen's collections

	Accepted for long-term conservation	Temporary conservation	Assessment in progress
2021	13,718	1,374	100
2019	13,669	1,264	281
2015	14,367	606	360

Source: NordGen

#### 2.5.2 Local breeds classified as being at risk

Number and percentage by risk of extinction

	At risk		Not at risk		Unknown risk status	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
2019	41	79	9	17	2	4
2014	31	63	12	24	6	12

Source: Swedish Board of Agriculture

## Target 2.a

### Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology development and gene banks

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

#### 2.A.1 State expenditure on agriculture in relation to agriculture's share of GDP (Agricultural Orientation Index, AOI) Percent

2019	0.37
2017	0.30
2015	0.30

Source: National Accounts, Statistics Sweden

#### 2.a.2 Official flows to developing countries for the agricultural sector SEKm (official development assistance and other official flows)

2019	1,602
2017	1,280
2015	749

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## Target 2.b

### Prevent trade restrictions and market distortions, including through the elimination of agricultural export subsidies

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 2.c

### Create stable markets for food commodities and timely access to market information

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.





## Goal 3. Health and well-being

Goal 3 concerns ensuring healthy life and promoting well-being for all people of all ages. Several targets focus on increasing life expectancy by means of factors such as reducing maternal mortality, neonatal mortality, road traffic deaths and deaths caused by chemicals and air pollution. Some targets also concern various preventive measures, such as access to family planning, tobacco control and vaccination. Others concern access to healthcare and pharmaceuticals.

Sweden already fulfils some global targets, such as low maternal and infant mortality. For other targets, the indicators show that developments are headed in the right direction. The number of people killed and injured in road traffic accidents has decreased, and mortality figures for cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases are falling. Some areas present challenges, however. Mental ill-health, suicide, reduced mental well-being, and psychological and somatic disorders among schoolchildren have not decreased.

Life expectancy has risen over a long period of time, but in 2020 it decreased for both men and women – a factor linked to covid-19 pandemic.

### Target 3.1

#### Reduce maternal mortality

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

##### 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Number of deceased mothers in connection with pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births

2019	3.5
2017	3.5
2015	0.9

Source: The cause of death register, National Board of Health and Welfare, and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

### Target 3.2

#### End preventable deaths of children under 5 years of age

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

### 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

Number of deaths per 100,000 live births

	Girls	Boys
2019	2.5	2.7
2017	2.8	2.9
2015	2.5	3.4

Source: The cause of death register, National Board of Health and Welfare, and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

### 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Number of deaths within 28 days of birth per 100,000 live births

	Girls	Boys
2019	1.2	1.5
2017	1.6	1.7
2015	1.5	1.9

Source: The cause of death register, National Board of Health and Welfare, and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Target 3.3

### Combat communicable diseases

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

#### 3.3.1 HIV infections

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population

	Women	Men
2019	0.031	0.055
2017	0.032	0.054
2015	0.035	0.056

Source: Public Health Agency of Sweden and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

#### 3.3.2 Tuberculosis infections

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

	Women	Men
2019	4.3	5.0
2017	4.6	5.7
2015	6.8	9.8

Source: Public Health Agency of Sweden and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

### 3.3.3 Malaria infections

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

	Both sexes
2019	0.020
2017	0.015
2015	0.025

Source: Public Health Agency of Sweden and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

### 3.3.4: Hepatitis B infections

Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

	Both sexes
2019	11.0
2017	12.2
2015	24.2

Source: Public Health Agency of Sweden and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Target 3.4:

### Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

#### 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Number of deaths per 100,000 population

	Women	Men
2019	162.4	211.2
2017	184.4	241.0
2015	195.1	259.1

Source: The cause of death register, National Board of Health and Welfare, and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

#### 3.4.2 Suicide by sex and age

Number of deaths per 100,000 population

	Women	Men
2019	7.7	16.9
2017	6.9	16.7
2015	6.8	17.5

Source: The cause of death register, National Board of Health and Welfare, and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

### 3.4.3(N) Remaining life expectancy

Number of remaining years at birth

	Women	Men
2019	84.7	81.3
2017	84.1	80.7
2015	84.0	80.3

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

### 3.4.4(N) Self-estimated health

Percentage with good estimated health among women and men aged 16–84 years

	Women	Men
2018–2019	75.1	78.5
2016–2017	74.9	78.6
2014–2015	75.7	79.6

Source: Population statistics and the Register of Education Statistics Sweden Forecast for 2020

### 3.4.5(N) Troubled by noise from traffic in or around the home

Percentage of population who cite difficulties in sleeping/being woken due to noise from traffic in their home

	Women	Men
2020	3	3
2018	4	3
2015	4	3

Source: 2015, Environmental Health Survey, 2018 and 2020 National public health survey, Public Health Agency of Sweden

### 3.4.6(N) Reduced mental well-being among adults

Percentage of the population aged 16–84

	Women	Men
2018	19.7	13.7
2016	18.7	12.5
2015	15.1	9.7

Source: National public health survey, Public Health Agency of Sweden

### 3.4.7(N) Psychological and somatic disorders among school pupils

Percentage of boys and girls who cite at least two disorders more often than once a week in the past six months

School year	11 years old		13 years old		15 years old	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2017/2018	40.7	29.8	51.5	28.3	62.3	34.8
2013/2014	29.0	20.0	46.0	27.0	57.0	31.0
2009/2010	25.0	20.6	38.5	21.3	47.9	24.0

Source: Health behaviour in school-aged children, Public Health Agency of Sweden.

## Target 3.5

### Prevent and treat substance abuse

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

#### 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption

Litres of pure alcohol per person aged 15 years and older within a calendar year

2019	8.67
2017	8.98
2015	9.13

Source: Compiled by Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs, with data from its Monitor polls (survey, phone interviews), sales statistics of Systembolaget, sales at restaurants (from the Public Health Agency of Sweden), sale of medium-strength beer from the company Delfi on behalf of Brewers of Sweden.

## Target 3.6

### Reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

#### 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Number per 100,000 inhabitants

	Women	Men
2019	1.02	3.27
2017	1.12	3.88
2015	1.18	4.10

Source: Road traffic injuries, Transport Analysis

#### 3.6.2(N) Severely and lightly injured in road traffic accidents

Number per 100,000 women and men

	Severely injured		Lightly injured	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	13.4	24.3	131.2	174.3
2017	16.8	28.2	145.0	198.7
2015	18.5	31.2	147.4	201.5

Source: Road traffic injuries, Transport Analysis

## Target 3.7

### Provide reproductive health-care, family planning and education for all

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

### 3.7.1(P) Contraception use among 16–29-year-olds

Percentage of women aged 16–29 and 30–44 years who have used various forms of contraception in the past 12 months, 2017

Type of method	Women aged 16–29	Women aged 30–44
Contraceptive pills with oestrogen ("combination" pills).	31	11
Minipill	10	8
Contraceptive rod, contraceptive ring, contraceptive patch, contraceptive injection, hormonal coil with long-term effect	22	21
Copper coil	6	12
Condom	42	27
Pessary	0	0
Morning-after pill	6	3
Withdrawal method	15	19
Safe periods	7	9
Contraceptive data device or app	3	2
I have not used any of the above contraception or contraceptive methods	9	21
I am not in a relationship	12	7
Do not know	1	1
Total modern methods	78	90

Source: Sexual and reproductive health and rights, Public Health Agency of Sweden. More than one option per person, the percentage does not sum up to 100.

### 3.7.2 Number of teenage births (10–14 years, 15–19 years)

Number per 1,000 women in each age group

	10–19 years	15–19 years	10–14 years
2017	2.22	4.62	0.01
2015	2.45	4.94	0.02

Source: Medical birth register, National Board of Health and Welfare and population statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Target 3.8

### Universal health-care

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

### 3.8.3(N) Needed care but refrained for financial reasons

Proportion who refrained from medical care, dental care and prescription medicine, 2019

	Medical care		Dental care		Prescription medicine	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	3.8	4.0	10.3	11.6	4.8	5.0

Source: European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), Public Health Agency of Sweden

## Target 3.9

### Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and pollution

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

#### 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Number of premature deaths due to exposure to NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> in the ambient air, 2015, model calculation

Total	7,614
Percentage of all deaths	8.4

Source: The Swedish Environmental Research Institute, IVL, and population statistics Sweden. Updates are performed once every five years. Comparisons with previous years cannot be made as the calculation method was updated in 2015 compared with 2005 and 2010.

#### 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

Deaths per 100,000 population, UN estimate

2016	0.2
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Source: WHO, Global Database

#### 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Number deaths per 100,000 women and men

	Women	Men
2019	0.9	2.2
2017	1.1	3.0
2015	0.9	3.3

Source: The cause of death register, National Board of Health and Welfare, and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden A large proportion of the deaths are poisonings by substances and pharmaceuticals

#### 3.9.4(N) Air quality in or around the home

Percentage of the population aged 18–84 troubled by car exhaust fumes

	Women	Men
2015	20.3	13.6
2007	21.8	14.5
1999	17.7	13.3

Source: Environmental Health Survey, Public Health Agency of Sweden

## Target 3.a

### Implement the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

### 3.a.1 Prevalence of daily tobacco use in the age group 16–84 years

Percent

	Women	Men
2020	6.9	6.8
2018	7.4	7.0
2016	11.3	8.6

Source: National public health survey, Public Health Agency of Sweden

### 3.a.2(N) Prevalence of daily or occasional tobacco use in the age group 16–84 years

Percent

	Women	Men
2020	17.2	30.2
2018	17.8	30.7
2016	18.6	30.7

Source: National public health survey, Public Health Agency of Sweden

## Target 3.b

### Support research and development and provide vaccines and medicines for all

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

### 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

Proportion of vaccinated individuals out of 2-year-old children and 15-year-old girls

	Three doses against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (DTP3)	One dose against measles, mumps and German measles (MCV1)	One dose against pneumococcal infection (PCV)	At least two doses of the HPV vaccine among 15-year-old girls
2019	97.3	97.1	97.0	77
2017	97.4	97.0	96.8	78
2015	97.5	96.7	96.6	

Source: Vaccination register, Public Health Agency of Sweden and population statistics, Statistics Sweden.



**3.b.2 Total net official development assistance from Sweden to medical research and basic health sectors in developing countries**  
SEKm

2019	907.8
2017	800.7
2015	537.6

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC.

### Target 3.c

### Increase financing and workforce for healthcare in developing countries

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

#### 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Number of practising and authorized health workers per 10,000 population

	Pharmacists (chemists and dispensing chemists)	Nurses and midwives	Doctors	Dentists
2018	7.8	115.7	40.0	8.0
2016	7.6	116.0	42.0	8.1
2015	7.6	116.4	41.5	8.1

Source: Register of authorized healthcare professionals (LOVA), National Board of Health and Welfare, the Wage framework agreement for public-sector employees ("RALS") and population statistics, Statistics Sweden.

### Target 3.d

### Improve early warning systems for global health risks

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

#### Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Sweden's capacity as a percentage of a maximum of 100, aggregate total value for 13 areas

2019	92
2018	92

Source: WHO, Global Database

#### 3.d.3(N) Consumption of antibacterials (ATC group J01) within outpatient and inpatient care

Sale of antibacterials in defined daily doses per 1,000 population and day (ATC group J01 ex. metamine)

2019	11.1
2017	11.8
2015	12.3

Source: Concise, Public Health Agency of Sweden



## Goal 4. Quality education

In international comparisons, Sweden is faring well in terms of opportunities to participate in life-long learning and higher education. However, there are many studies that show that the gaps within the education system depending on aspects such as family background have widened (SOU 2020:28).

The education level in Sweden has been increasing over a long time. Between 1990 and 2019 the percentage of people with post secondary education increased from 23 to 44 percent. It has increased for both women and men, but has increased more sharply for women, from 24 to 50 percent. The equivalent increase for men was from 22 to 38 percent. At the same time, 18 percent of 21–23-year-olds had not completed a three-year upper secondary programme in 2019. In the PISA knowledge measurements, which study 15-year-old pupils, a downward trend can be seen in reading comprehension and mathematics for 2000–2012. From 2015, a somewhat rising trend is visible. In reading comprehension, girls are more proficient than boys, while in mathematics there is no visible difference between the sexes.

In the autumn term of 2018, preschool class was made compulsory for all six-year-olds. Already before 2018, the vast majority of six-year-olds were in some form of organized learning. Only a slight increase was seen between the year before and after preschool class being made compulsory. Between 2015 and 2019, the proportion of teachers with a formal teaching degree in compulsory schools, learning-disability compulsory schools and learning-disability upper secondary schools continued to decrease. The decline is also seen in the proportion of individuals with a formal teaching qualification among all preschool personnel.

### Target 4.1

### Free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

#### 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics

Percentage of 15-year-old pupils at proficiency level 2 and higher

	Reading comprehension		Mathematics	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2018	86	78	82	81
2015	88	76	80	78

Source: Statistics Sweden, National Agency for Education

In PISA, there are six proficiency levels, 1–6, with level 6 being the highest.

#### 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

Percentage of people aged 18–20 years who have completed compulsory school, and people aged 21–23 years who have completed at minimum a three-year upper secondary programme

	Completed compulsory school		Completed upper secondary school	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	100	98	85	79
2017	99	99	85	80
2015	99	99	85	81

Source: Education of the population, Statistics Sweden

The statistics cover people for whom information on education level is available

### Target 4.2

#### Equal access to pre-primary, quality education

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

#### 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percentage of pupils enrolled in preschool in different age groups

	1–3 years		4–5 years		6 years old	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2019 (2019/2020 school year for 6-year-olds)	78	78	94	94	98	98
2017 (2017/2018 school year for 6-year-olds)	76	76	93	93	97	97
2015 (2015/2016 school year for 6-year-olds)	75	75	93	93	97	96

Source: School statistics, National Agency for Education

For six-year-olds, refers to those enrolled in compulsory learning.

The 2019/2020 school year also includes six-year-olds in learning-disability compulsory schools and special needs schools, and comparisons between the years should therefore be made with caution.

### Target 4.3

#### Equal access to high-quality vocational and tertiary education

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

#### 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training

Percentage of people aged 25–64 years participating in formal and informal education and training

	25–34 years		35–54 years		55–64 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2016	73	66	70	60	58	51

Source: Adult participation in education and training (Adult Education Survey), Statistics Sweden

#### 4.3.2(N) Proportion of registered students in tertiary education

Percentage of the population and in different age groups

	19–24 years		25–29 years		30–34 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	30	20	20	14	10	6
2017	30	21	19	13	9	6
2015	29	21	19	14	9	6

Source: Official higher education statistics, the Swedish Higher Education Authority

Exchange students and students not in the population register are not included.

## Target 4.4

### Increase the number of people with skills for financial security

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

#### 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills

Proportion of people aged 16–74 years. 2017

Digital skills	Women	Men
Have transferred files between computers or other devices	46	59
Have installed software or apps	72	77
Have changed settings in software (including operating systems or security programs)	29	51
Have copied or transferred files between folders	52	64
Have used word processing programs (e.g. Word)	68	72
Have created presentations of documents with images, tables or charts	45	52
Have used spreadsheet programs (e.g. Excel)	44	58
Have used advanced functions of a spreadsheet program to structure or analyse data	20	35
Have used software for editing images, video or audio files	46	49
Have written code in a programming language	5	18

Source: IT usage of the population, Statistics Sweden

#### 4.4.3(N) Distribution of the population by highest completed level of education

Percentage of people aged 25–64

	Compulsory		Upper secondary		Post secondary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	9	13	39	47	50	38
2017	10	13	40	47	48	37
2015	10	14	41	47	47	36

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Sweden

For 2–3 percent within each group, information on education is not available.

## Target 4.5

### Eliminate discrimination in education

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 4.6

### Achieve universal literacy and numeracy

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

#### 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills

People aged 16–65 broken down by knowledge level in literacy and numeracy, 2011/2012

Knowledge level	Literacy		Numeracy	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1 and below	14	13	17	12
2	29	29	31	26
3	42	41	37	39
4 and 5	15	17	14	23

Source: Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), Statistics Sweden

## Target 4.7

### Education for sustainable development and global citizenship

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 4.a

### Create inclusive and safe learning environments

Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

#### 4.a.2(N) Proportion of pupils who have experienced bullying during recent months

Percentage of pupils in different age groups who have experienced bullying 2–3 times a month or more frequently during recent months

	11 years old		13 years old		15 years old	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2017/18	10	8.0	8.7	6.9	5.8	6.9
2013/14	6.5	4.4	6.0	4.1	2.8	3.5
2009/10	4.2	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.5

Source: Health behaviour in school-aged children, Public Health Agency of Sweden

### Target 4.b

#### Expand the number of higher-education scholarships for developing countries

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

#### 4.b.1 Official development assistance for scholarships

SEKm

2019	246.3
2017	296.0
2015	310.7

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

### Target 4.c

#### Increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

#### 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by school form

Percentage of teachers with a formal teaching qualification converted into FTEs.

		Preschool	Preschool class	Compulsory school	Learning-disability compulsory school	Upper secondary school	Learning-disability upper secondary school
		2019/20	Women	42	88	85	85
	Men	31	71	70	72	72	73
2017/18		42	87	81	84	78	83
2015/16		44		85	88	80	84

Source: School statistics, National Agency for Education

For preschool, the proportion of staff with a formal teaching qualification out of all staff is counted. For the other school forms, the proportion of staff with a formal teaching qualification out of teachers is counted.



## Goal 5. Gender equality

Goal 5 concerns gender equality. It encompasses a number of targets and indicators regarding legislation that fosters gender equality but also subjection to violence, honour-related violence, participation in democratic functions of society and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Sweden has an overarching legal framework that promotes gender equality. Since the first statistical follow-up of the Agenda, Sweden has also introduced new legislation on sexual crimes that is based on consent. Sweden therefore now fulfils one more globally adopted gender equality criterion. Also, Sweden is the only country in the world that fully meets the criteria in the indicator that refer to laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal rights to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education.

The follow-up on goal 5 overlaps with several other Agenda goals. For developments in safety and subjection to violence, there are for instance overarching patterns described under goal 16 regarding peaceful and inclusive societies. There, it can also be seen that women are not as well represented as men in our elected assemblies. The gender breakdown in these assemblies has been even since the mid-1990s. By “even gender breakdown”, we mean that the proportion of women and men is within the range of 40–60 percent. There is however reason to reflect on how even gender distribution is defined if the breakdown tends to stabilize at a level of around 40/60. In municipal councils, for 25 years the proportion of women has been at just over 40 percent and the proportion of men at just under 60 percent (Statistics Sweden 2019). Since the last election, the gender breakdown in the Riksdag has been somewhat more even than in the previous term of office. At the same time, female members of the Swedish parliament (Riksdag) have to date never outnumbered male members (Statistics Sweden 2020). Among managers, gender breakdown has become somewhat more even in recent years and is now very close to 40 percent women and 60 percent men.

In terms of financial gender equality, the net income of women as a proportion of that of men has increased slightly since 2015. At the same time, there are also disparities between women and men in terms of type of income. To a greater extent than men, women receive income from social transfers – for instance parental allowance – and to a greater extent than women, men receive income from the market – for example salary. This is linked to the fact that women assume greater responsibility for unpaid care and household work. In Sweden, equal distribution of unpaid care and household work, whereby women and men assume the same responsibility for household work and have the

same opportunities to give and receive care on equal terms, is one of the six targets of gender equality policy.

## Target 5.1

### End discrimination against women and girls

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

#### 5.1.1 Frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Achievement rate (%)

Domain	2019	2018
Overarching legal framework and public life	80	80
Violence against women	92	83
Employment and financial benefit	100	100
Marriage and family	90	91

Source: UN Women, Global Database (2018) and Statistics Sweden's calculations based on validated data from the Ministry of Employment (2019). The minor unexplained difference between 2018 and 2019 for the domain Marriage and family is probably due to how the calculation was made.

## Target 5.2

### Eliminate violence and exploitation of women and girls

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

#### 5.2.3(N) Proportion of the population subjected to threats, assaults, sexual offences and harassment

Percentage of women and men

	Threats		Assaults		Sexual offences		Harassment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	8.9	9.5	2.7	4.6	9.4	1.4	..	..
2017	8.0	8.6	2.5	4.1	10.7	1.6	..	..
2016	7.6	8.1	2.3	4.0	8.0	1.0	7.6	5.2

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Results for harassment are only available for subjection in 2019. The reason is that the question in the survey on harassment was reworded in connection with data collection in 2020, which means that a direct comparison with previous results is not considered appropriate. (..) means that the information is not reported.

## Target 5.3

### Eliminate forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 5.4

### Value unpaid care work and promote shared responsibility within the household

Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies



and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 5.5

### Ensure women's full participation for leadership and decision-making

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

#### 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held in national parliaments and local governments

Gender distribution, percent

	Swedish Parliament		Municipal council		Regional council	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2018	46.1	53.9	43.3	56.7	47.6	52.4
2014	43.6	56.4	43.7	56.3	48.2	51.8
2010	45.0	55.0	43.0	57.0	47.5	52.5

Source: General elections, nominated and elected candidates, Statistics Sweden

#### 5.5.2 Gender breakdown, managerial positions

Gender breakdown as a percentage of people employed in managerial positions

	Women	Men
2018	39.2	60.8
2017	38.6	61.4
2016	37.9	62.1

Source: The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Target 5.6

### Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

#### 5.6.2 Countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Fulfilment rate, percent

Domain	2019
Maternity care including abortion	100
Contraception and family planning	100
Sexual education	100
HIV and HVP	100

Source: UNFPA, Global Database

**5.6.3(N) Proportion of youth who have been given the knowledge they need at school to attend to their own sexual health**  
Percentage of girls/women and boys/men

	Women	Men
2015	40.5	57.6

Source: Gender statistics, Public Health Agency of Sweden published on scb.se

**Target 5.a**

**Equal rights to economic resources and property, and access to financial services**

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

**5.a.3(N) Women's net income as a proportion of men's net income**

Percentage of the population aged 20 and older

	20–64 years	aged 65 and above
2018	85	81
2017	85	80
2015	84	81

Source: Income and taxes, Statistics Sweden

**Target 5.b**

**Empower women with technology**

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

**5.b.1 Proportion of individuals with access to a mobile phone**

Percentage of individuals aged 16–75

	2019		2017		2015	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Yes, which I or the household pay for myself/ourselves	88	74	89	76	87	75
Yes, which is paid for by someone else, for example my employer	11	24	10	21	9	21
No, do not use a mobile phone for personal use	0	1	0	1	1	2
No, do not have a mobile phone	0	1	1	0	2	2
No response	1	1	0	1	1	1

Source: Swedes' use of telephony and the internet, the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority

**Target 5.c**

**Create the legislation and action plans for gender equality**

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

**No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.**



## Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation

Sweden has good access to drinking water and related infrastructure. Essentially the entire Swedish population has drinking water or wastewater connections in their homes. In a global perspective, it could be said that basic needs for clean water and sanitation are fulfilled in Sweden. Also, for several decades, Swedish legislation has placed demands on emissions and pollutants.

There are however still areas with shortcomings. For the proportion of the population that is connected to small sewerage treatment facilities (individual wells), it is estimated that just over a third lacked wastewater facilities with approved treatment in 2017. Another issue is how drinking water resources can be secured over time. While the proportion of municipal bodies of water for surface extraction and groundwater extraction with water protection areas increased during the period 2008–2019, in 2019 around one third of these bodies of water still lacked a water protection area.

While the proportion of lakes and watercourses in Sweden with at least *good* status increased between 2015 and 2020, in 2020 this still covered just over half of lakes and just over one third of watercourses. Lakes and watercourses are tremendously important for biodiversity, but nature reserves formed to protect water environments – “limnic areas” – still make up a relatively small proportion of other nature reserves today.

### Target 6.1

#### Safe drinking water for all

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

##### 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Percentage, estimated by WHO

2017	99.9
2015	99.9

Source: WHO, Global Database

### 6.1.3(N) Number/proportion of water protection areas for municipal water catchment

Number and percentage of municipal bodies of water for surface extraction and groundwater extraction with and without water protection areas

Bodies of water for groundwater extraction	Has water protection area		Lacks water protection area	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
2019	1,205	71.1	489	28.9
2017	1,211	71.2	490	28.8
2015	1,205	70.4	506	29.6

Bodies of water for surface extraction	Has water protection area		Lacks water protection area	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
2019	103	56.0	81	44.0
2017	102	55.4	82	44.6
2015	102	55.4	82	44.6

Source: Sweden's environmental targets, Geological Survey of Sweden

### 6.1.4(N) Reported recommendation to boil water

Number of days and people affected by recommendations to boil water

	Recommendations to boil water	Number of days	Affected people
2019	82	2,100	98,495
2017	59	1,029	114,945
2015	28	431	21,993

Source: The National Food Administration

## Target 6.2

### Secure access to sanitation, hygiene and lavatories for everyone.

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

#### 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitary services

Percentage of the population according to WHO estimates

2017	93
2015	93

Source: WHO, Global Database

## Target 6.3

### Improve water quality and wastewater treatment and increase reuse

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

### 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater flows safely treated

Percentage of households

Proportion of safely treated wastewater from households	
2018	92

Source: WHO, Global Database

### 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Percentage with at least good status

	Groundwater		Lakes		Watercourses	
	Quantitative status	Chemical status	Ecological status	Chemical status	Ecological status	Chemical status
2020	99.2	97.6	52.9	0	34.5	0
2015	99.7	97.7	48.8	0	31.8	0

Source: Water Information System Sweden (WISS)

Mercury and polybrominated diphenyl ethers exceed the limits in all of Sweden's lakes and watercourses due to atmospheric fallout. This means that Sweden's lakes and watercourses do not attain good chemical status. They therefore have values of 0.

### 6.3.3(N) Proportion of the population connected to safe wastewater treatment

Percentage of the population, 2015

	Satisfactory treatment	Unsatisfactory treatment
People with a flush toilet connected to the municipal water distribution system	100	0
People with a flush toilet connected to small sewerage facilities*	64.2	35.8
Entire population, irrespective of type of connection	95.4	4.6

Source: Statistics Sweden and Swedish Environmental Emission Data (SMED)

\* Small sewerage facilities means facilities designed for up to 200 person equivalents.

## Target 6.4

### Increase water-use efficiency and secure water supply

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

### 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

Thousands of cubic metres of freshwater per SEKm in value addition

	Agriculture	Industry	Paper and paper products	Steel and metal	Other
2015	6	2	22	2	0
2010	7	3	28	3	0
2005	9	3	28	3	0

Source: Water withdrawal and water use, Statistics Sweden

Industry is reported not including the share of value addition and of GDP attributable to hydropower, nuclear power and power plants.

#### 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

Percent

2015	1.2
2010	1.4
2005	1.3

Source: The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and Statistics Sweden, obtained from Eurostat

### Target 6.5

#### Integrated water resource management

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

#### 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management

Index 0–100

2018	89
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Source: FAO, Global Database

#### 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Percent

2018	78
2017	100

Source: UNESCO/UNECE, Global Database

### Target 6.6

#### Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

By 2020, protect and restore aquatic ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

#### 6.6.2(N) Protected areas with limnic purpose

Number of new nature reserves added per year

	Limnic nature reserves	Other nature reserves
2019	26	175
2017	26	230
2015	26	129

Source: Sweden's environmental targets, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

#### 6.6.3(N) Remedied migration barriers

Number of measures each year

2018	54
2017	76
2016	118
2015	99

Source: Åtgärder i Vatten (ÅiV)

## Target 6.a

### Increase water- and sanitation-related support for developing countries

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

#### 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance from Sweden to developing countries SEKm

2019	842.3
2017	886.1
2015	795.0

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## Target 6.b

### Support local engagement in water and sanitation management

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



# Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy

Goal 7 concerns securing access to sustainable, reliable and renewable energy and clean fuels. This is essential for meeting many of the challenges facing the world today, such as air pollutants that are harmful to health, climate change and the transition to sustainable production.

Use of renewable energy is rising while at the same time energy intensity is falling in Sweden. The proportion of renewable energy in total final energy use has increased since 2005, primarily due to heightened use of biofuels and wind power. The proportion of renewable energy has increased within electricity and heat production, industry and transport alike. At the same time, energy intensity, stated as the ratio between supplied energy and GDP, has decreased since 2008.

Sweden supports the energy transition in developing countries through development assistance that fosters research and development within clean energy and renewable energy production. Support for developing countries within the field has increased since 2015.

## Target 7.1

### Universal access to modern energy

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

#### 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Percentage of the population, UN estimates

	Latest reported year
2017	100

Source: World Bank, Global Database

#### 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Percentage of the population, UN estimates

2018	> 95
2017	> 95
2015	> 95

Source: WHO, Global Database

## Target 7.2

### Increase the share of renewable energy globally

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.



### 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Percent

	Total	Heating, cooling, industry, etc.	Electricity	Transport
2018	54.6	65.4	66.2	29.7
2017	54.2	65.8	65.9	26.8
2015	53.0	65.4	65.7	21.5

Source: The Swedish Energy Agency and Eurostat

## Target 7.3

### Double the increase in energy efficiency

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

#### 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Percentage of total supply (ex. international transport and non-energy-purposes) per GDP, base year 2008

2018	-20.3
2017	-17.6
2015	-18.3

Source: Swedish Energy Agency and Statistics Sweden

## Target 7.a

### Provide research and technology and invest in clean energy

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

#### 7.a.1 Financial flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

SEKm

2019	721.7
2017	175.5
2015	61.0

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

Official flows include official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF).

## Target 7.b

### Expand and upgrade energy infrastructure in developing countries

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



## Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Goal 8 concerns attaining long-term economic growth, inclusively and sustainably. The goal also concerns having an effective and equitable labour market, with full and productive employment and universal decent working conditions.

One of the targets concerns maintaining economic growth per capita measured as GDP – a measure often used to gauge the welfare of a country. Sweden is in a relatively high position in comparisons with other countries. However, the development has been quite weak in the past few years. This is partly because Swedish GDP has grown slower than in the mid-2010s, when growth was fuelled by surging housing investments and a high level of household consumption. However, it is also due to rapid population growth, primarily explained by a high level of immigration. As a rule, in the short run, high immigration leads to lower GDP per capita. This is because the population grows quickly while, at the same time, it often takes some time for newly arrived immigrants to establish themselves on the labour market.

Another target concerns equitable working conditions. Men still have a higher average wage than women, although the gap between the sexes has narrowed each year. In 2019, women’s salaries were around 90 percent of men’s. Reducing exclusion for youth on the labour market is another target that has progressed in the right direction. The proportion of youth who neither study nor work has decreased in the past few years, and was at just shy of 6 percent in 2019. Sweden’s Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements to developing countries have increased substantially since 2015.

### Target 8.1

#### Sustainable economic growth

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

##### 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of GDP per capita Volume progression, percent

2019	0.3
2017	1.2
2015	3.4

Source: National accounts, Statistics Sweden  
The information concerning 2019 is preliminary.

## Target 8.2

### Foster economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

#### 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person

Volume progression, percent

2018	0.3
2017	0.1
2015	3.0

Source: National accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 8.3

### Promote policies for job creation and greater entrepreneurship

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

#### 8.3.1(P) Wages for untaxed labour

Percentage of total wages excluding agriculture

2018	3.7
2017	3.7
2015	3.6

Source: National accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 8.4

### Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.

#### 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption

Index 1998=100

	Domestic material consumption	Per capita	Per GDP
2018	138	120	86
2017	134	117	84
2015	124	112	82

Source: Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 8.5

### Full employment and decent work with universal equal pay for work of equal value

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

#### 8.5.1 Average monthly salary of employees

Monthly salary in SEK

	Women	Men
2019	33,500	37,200
2017	31,700	35,700
2015	29,900	34,100

Source: Statistics on wages and salaries, National Mediation Office

#### 8.5.2 Unemployment rate

Percentage of unemployed of the population aged 16–64 years

	Total	Women	Men
2019	6.8	6.9	6.8
2017	6.7	6.4	7.0
2015	7.5	7.3	7.7

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Target 8.6

### Promote employment, education and training for youth

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

#### 8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15–24 years not in education, employment or training

Percent

	Women	Men
2019	5.4	5.8
2017	6.2	6.1
2015	6.5	6.9

Source: Unemployment surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Target 8.7

### Eradicate forced labour, human trafficking and child labour

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 8.8

### Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

#### 8.8.1 Occupational injuries

Number and per 1,000 employed people

Reported occupational accidents with sick leave	Women		Men	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
2019	14,872	6	19,876	8
2017	13,725	6	19,318	8
2015	13,402	6	17,900	7

Fatal occupational accidents	Women	Men
	Number	Number
2019	5	31
2017	3	41
2015	2	32

Source: Swedish Work Environment Authority

#### 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation

Level of compliance 0–10 where 0 indicates the highest level of compliance

2017	0.2
2016	0.0
2015	0.0

Source: ILO, Global Database

#### 8.8.3(N) Subjection to sexual harassment at work

Percentage of employees 16–64 years

	By managers or colleagues		By other people (e.g. customers, patients, clients, passengers, pupils)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	3	1	9	2
2017	4	1	11	2
2015	3	1	9	3

Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

## Target 8.9

### Promote favourable and sustainable tourism

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

### 8.9.1 Direct contribution of tourism to GDP

Percent

2019	2.5
2018	2.6
2017	2.5

Source: Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

## Target 8.10

### Access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

#### 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults

Number per 100,000 population 15 years and older

	Bank branches	ATMs
2018	15	32
2017	16	32
2015	19	41

Source: IMF, Global Database

#### 8.10.2 Proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Percentage of the population aged 15 and older

	Women	Men
2017	100	99.5

Source: World Bank, Global Database

## Target 8.a

### Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

#### 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

SEKm

	Commitments	Disbursements
2019	4,355	5,027
2017	3,234	3,730
2015	2,404	2,776

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## **Target 8.b**

### **Develop a global strategy for youth employment**

By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



## Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Goal 9 concerns sustainable infrastructure and industrialization, employment in the manufacturing industry, access to credit for small enterprises, efficient resource utilization, as well as research and innovation. Innovation and technological progress can lead to sustainable solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, and help create new markets and job opportunities.

One of the targets concerns upgrading all industry and infrastructure for improved sustainability by means of upgrades and retrofitting that make industry and infrastructure sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and more clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. Carbon dioxide intensity shows the volume of emissions needed for a certain economic contribution to the Swedish economy. Declining intensity means that emissions per produced unit in the economy are declining. In Sweden, developments are headed in the right direction. Emission intensity has been on a slowing trend and fell from 17.16 in 2010 to 11.66 in 2018. In terms of the national indicator regarding the environmental protection investments of the industrial sector, we can see a positive rising trend from SEK 5,229 million in 2015 to SEK 7,451 million in 2019.

Another target concerns improving research and the technological capacity of industrial sectors by means of encouraging innovation and considerably increasing the number of workers in research and development. The indicator shows that the number of researchers per million population in Sweden has gradually increased since 2013. That year, they numbered 6,664, rising to 7,517 in 2019. In 2019, 30 percent of researchers were women and 70 percent were men.

### Target 9.1

#### Develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructure

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.



### 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes by type of transport

Million passenger kilometres and million ton kilometres

	Passenger transport volumes				Goods transport volumes			
	Road traffic	Rail traffic	Water transport	Air transport	Road traffic	Rail traffic	Water transport	Air transport
2019	110,360	17,322	1,656	13,057	52,762	21,405	29,612	..
2017	110,993	15,978	1,616	13,507	51,488		29,874	40
2015			1,549	11,878	50,166		28,684	36

Source: Transport volume, Transport Analysis

New models have been used to calculate the transport volume, and for this reason data is not available for all years in the table.

### 9.1.3(N) Proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport

Percentage of women and men

	Women	Men
2018	81.8	80.4
2017	80.3	78.9
2015	80.2	78.6

Source: Statistics Sweden

Access to a public transport stop within 500 metres from the place of residence with at least one departure per hour on weekdays between 06:00 and 20:00.

## Target 9.2

### Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

### 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Percentage of GDP and SEK per capita

	Percent of GDP	SEK per capita
2019	13.0	63,716
2017	13.0	59,991
2015	13.6	59,152

Source: National Accounts, Statistics Sweden

The information concerning 2019 is preliminary.

### 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Percentage of employees 15–74 years

	Women	Men
2019	5	14
2017	5	15
2015	5	15

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Target 9.3

### Increase access to financial services and markets

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

#### 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Percent

2019	9.9
2017	10.4
2015	10.6

Source: Statistics Sweden

Proportion of value added for small enterprises (< 20 employees) within industry (SNI 10-33) in relation to value added for industry as a whole (SNI 10-33). The information for 2019 is preliminary.

#### 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Percent

2019	79.5
2017	79.1
2015	78.6

Source: Statistics Sweden

Proportion of small enterprises (< 20 employees) with a loan or credit line out of total small enterprises (SNI 05-96 ex. 64-66 and 84). The information for 2019 is preliminary.

## Target 9.4

### Upgrade all industry and infrastructure to make them more sustainable

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

#### 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

Tons of CO2 per SEK million of value added

2018	11.66
2017	11.98
2015	13.09

Source: Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

**9.4.2(N) Number of workplaces, turnover, exports and gainfully employed persons in the environmental sector in Sweden**  
Number and SEK million

	Number of local units	Net turnover and exports in SEK million		Number of gainfully employed persons	
		Turnover	Exports	Women	Men
2018	15,257	222,546	35,535	19,275	47,529
2017	15,399	203,826	33,840	18,680	47,400
2015	15,945	200,035	29,724	18,091	47,798

Source: Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

**9.4.3(N) Investments of industry in environmental protection per environmental area**  
SEKm

	Air	Water	Waste	Other
2019	3,692	1,399	814	1,547
2017	2,203	1,691	511	979
2015	2,043	1,456	654	1,074

Source: Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 9.5

### Increase research and technological capacity in the industrial sector

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

**9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP**  
Percent

2019	3.41
2017	3.36
2015	3.22

Source: Research and development, Statistics Sweden

**9.5.2 Researchers per million population**  
Number per million women and men

	Women	Men	Unallocated
2019	2,219	5,286	11
2017	2,024	5,105	0
2015	1,882	4,887	13

Source: Research and development, Statistics Sweden

## Target 9.a

### Promote the development of sustainable infrastructure in developing countries

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

#### 9.a.1 Total official flows from Sweden to developing countries for infrastructure SEKm

	Total	Official development assistance	Other official flows
2019	2,825.5	2,651.5	173.9
2017	1,803.5	1,829.9	-26.4
2015	1,430.1	1,156.8	273.3

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## Target 9.b

### Support diversification and technological development in domestic industry

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

#### 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added Percent

2019	41.3
2017	41.1
2015	38.7

Source: Statistics Sweden

High-tech manufacturing (SNI 20+25.4+27+28+29+30-30.1.-30.3+32.5). Total business sector (SNI 05-96 ex. 64-66 and 84). The information for 2019 is preliminary.

## Target 9.c

### Universal access to information and communications technology

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

#### 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology Percentage of households

	via HSPA (3G)	LTE (4G)	GSM (2G)
2019	100	100	100
2017	100	100	100
2015	99.9	100	100

Source: Swedish Post and Telecom Authority



## Goal 10. Reduced inequalities

Economic inequality has increased somewhat since 2015. The proportion of the population living on an income that is lower than 50 percent of the median income has increased. The proportions are highest in the younger age groups (0–39 years). Income distribution has however been relatively stable in the past few years following an increase in the first half of the 2010s.

Labour costs, in wages and social security contributions, as a share of GDP have been relatively stable over the years, but have been on a weakly rising trend when viewed over a long period of time. An increase in the wage share means improved economic conditions for households to, for instance, increase their consumption.

Almost nine out of ten Swedes who were entitled to vote did so in the last election to the Riksdag, which is a high proportion in an international perspective. However, voter turnout is uneven. People born abroad, those with a low highest level of educational attainment and those with a low income vote to a lesser extent than people born in Sweden, those with a high level of educational attainment and those with a high income. The proportion of people who usually discuss politics is unevenly distributed in the same way as for voter turnout, and, in addition, has decreased since 2015.

The proportion of people who have experienced discrimination or harassment has not changed during the period since 2015. Young women, aged 16–29, represent the highest proportion, although there is also a high proportion of young men who have experienced discrimination or harassment. Looking at discrimination grounds, it is sex, age and ethnicity that represent the highest proportions.

The UN considers that Sweden largely has migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. The number of refugees arriving in Sweden each year has decreased significantly since 2015, when refugee reception was at the highest level since the Balkan war in the 1990s. The main reason was the great number of people fleeing the war in Syria.

Remittances sent by migrants to their home countries are important to the economies of many countries. The cost of sending this money has decreased over time.

## Target 10.1

### Reduce income gaps

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

#### 10.1.1 Growth rates of household income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

Average change (percent) in the average income of women and men

	40 percent with the lowest income		All	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2015–2019	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Income and taxes, Statistics Sweden

## Target 10.2

### Promote social, economic and political inclusion

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

#### 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income

Percentage of women and men

	Women	Men
2019	8.4	8.3
2017	8.1	8.0
2015	8.1	7.9

Source: Income and taxes, Statistics Sweden

#### 10.2.2(N) Proportion of people who often take part in political discussions

Percentage of the population aged 16 and older

	Women	Men
2018–2019	34	40
2008–2009	39	45

Source: Survey on income and living conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

#### 10.2.3(N) Voter turnout, total and in different groups

Percentage of people who voted in the 2018 general election out of the electorate in Sweden

Population groups	Women	Men
Total	89	88
Highest income quintile	97	96
Post secondary education	96	94
Without a disability	93	89
50–64 years	91	89
Born in Sweden	91	90
18–29 years	88	83

Population groups	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>
With a disability	84	85
Lowest income quintile	82	78
Compulsory education	81	79
Born abroad	75	73

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Target 10.3

### Ensure universal equal rights and eradicate discrimination

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

#### 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination

Percentage of women and men

	Women	Men
2020	15	8
2018	18	9
2016	15	8

Source: National public health survey Health on equal terms, Public Health Agency of Sweden

## Target 10.4

### Adopt fiscal and social protection policies that promote equality

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

#### 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Percentage of GDP

2019	48
2017	47
2015	47

Source: National Accounts, Statistics Sweden

#### 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy (Gini coefficient)

Income inequality calculated on the basis of disposable income per consumption unit including capital gains

2019	0.313
2017	0.322
2015	0.317

Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Inequality in distribution can be described with a Lorenz curve, which is used to calculate the Gini coefficient. The coefficient assumes a value between 0 and 1. A high coefficient value implies greater inequality than a low value.

## Target 10.5

### Improve the regulation of global financial markets and institutions

Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

#### 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial indicators according to IMF

Text	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to total assets	Non-performing loans to equity	Non-performing loans to total lending	Return on total assets	Liquid assets to current liabilities	House price index
2020q2	19.6	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	36.8	3.3
2020q1	18.9	4.7	3.5	0.5	0.1	32.3	4.6
2019q4	20.5	5.6	3.9	0.6	0.9	27	3.3
2019q3	19	5.1	4.7	0.6	0.6	29	3
2019q2	18.6	5.1	4.7	0.5	0.9	27.2	2.2
2019q1	18.5	5	4.1	0.5	0.9	30.2	1.5
2017q4	23.3	5.4	10	1.1	0.8	28.7	2.9
2017q3	23	4.9	9.7	1	0.8	33.9	7.5
2017q2	23.2	4.9	9.7	1.1	0.8	34.6	8.5
2017q1	23.1	4.8	7.9	0.9	0.9	36.3	6.6
2015q4	21.1	4.8	7	1.2	0.7	140.3	14.1
2015q3	20.3	4.3	6.3	1.1	0.7	149.8	13.6
2015q2	23.1	5	7.5	1.1	0.8	134.2	13
2015q1	19.8	4.2	7.2	1.1	0.8	148.8	11.5

Source: Finansinspektionen (the Swedish financial supervisory authority)

## Target 10.6

### Enhance representation for developing countries in financial institutions

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 10.7

### Ensure responsible and safe migration

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.



**10.7.2 Countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people**  
UN score of Sweden's migration policy per domain (1=needs developing – 4=meets fully), 2019

Domain	UN score
All areas	3
Migrant rights	3
Whole-of-government/Evidence-based policies	3
Cooperation and partnerships	4
Socioeconomic well-being	4
Mobility dimensions of crises	4
Safe, orderly and regular migration	4

Source: UNDESA, Global Database

**10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees**

Number of refugees and relatives of refugees per 1,000 women and men

	Women	Men
2019	20.6	27.1
2017	46.2	58.4
2015	42.3	59.0

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

**Target 10.a**

**Special and differential treatment for developing countries**

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

**Target 10.b**

**Encourage official development assistance and investment for least developed countries**

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

**10.b.1 Total resource flows for development from Sweden to developing countries**

SEK million by type of flow

	Official development assistance (ODA)	Other official flows (OOF)	Public export credits	Foreign direct investment (FDI)
2019	54,502	240	-10,510	-
2017	32,894	457	669	16,580
2015	40,118	388	-	26,418

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## Target 10.c

### Reduced costs for the international transactions of migrants

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent.

#### 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted Percent

Month of collection	1,000	3,000
Sept 20	13.0	7.2
Jun 20	14.6	8.1
Mar 20	15.0	8.3
Dec 19	14.3	7.6
Sep 19	14.3	7.6
Jun 19	15.2	6.9
Mar 19	14.5	7.5
Dec 17	15.3	7.8
Sep 17	14.4	7.7
Jun 17	17.2	9.4
Mar 17	17.2	9.4
Dec 15	15.8	8.2
Sept 15	16.5	8.5
Jun 15	16.5	8.5
Mar 15	16.5	8.8

Source: Money from Sweden, Swedish Consumer Agency

The calculation is based on the average cost of sending SEK 1,000 and SEK 3,000 to DAC countries in category 1 (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia).



## Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities

Sustainable urban development comprises sustainable construction and sustainable planning of homes, public places, transport, infrastructure, recycling and safer chemicals management. In Sweden, substandard and unsafe housing is not a primary problem. However, the housing shortage is a considerable and growing problem. Overcrowded living conditions have, during the current covid-19 pandemic, been identified as a factor that can increase transmission of the virus. Overcrowded living conditions have increased for people born abroad in the 2010s and are highest among those born outside of Europe.

Access to public spaces in Sweden is good – public spaces make up more than half of all land in localities. There are however problems concerning safety in urban public spaces. The proportion of women citing that they have refrained from going out at night out of fear of threats or violence is many times higher than the corresponding proportion of men. There is a considerable difference between women and men in terms of where they state they have been subjected to threats or violence. Most men cite a *public place* while most women cite *at work*. The group that states to the absolute highest extent that they have been subjected to harassment are women aged 16–24 years.

In a global perspective, Swedish cities have both a good environment and a high level of access to public transport. Access to public transport of the urban population, as well as the proportion of housing in areas close to public transport, have increased in the 2010s. A very high proportion of the inhabitants of Swedish towns also have access to green spaces close to their homes. The negative environmental impact occurring in Swedish cities in the form of aspects such as poor air quality and waste management are not entirely clear: Atmospheric particulate matter in the form of PM2.5 has, in a sample of Swedish towns, decreased somewhat between 2011 and 2019, and total treated household waste per capita decreased in the first half of the 2010s, then subsequently rose.

### Target 11.1

#### Ensure affordable housing

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing  
Percentage, UN's estimate

2018	0.001
2016	0.001

Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Database

### 11.1.2(N) Overcrowded living conditions

Percentage of people in overcrowded living conditions according to norm 2 out of people aged 16–84

	Born abroad		Born in Sweden	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2018–2019	15.9	17.0	2.3	2.3
2016–2017	14.0	15.8	2.1	2.1
2014–2015	12.1	10.6	2.4	2.1

Source: Survey on income and living conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Norm 2 defines a household as overcrowded if there are more than two people per room (bedroom), not including kitchen and living room. This does not apply to single people, however, who are not considered to be in overcrowded living conditions irrespective of the number of rooms.

## Target 11.2

### Provide access to sustainable transport systems for all

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

#### 11.2.1 Proportion of the population (in towns) with convenient access to public transport

Percent

	Women	Men
2018	90.0	89.4
2017	89.0	88.4
2015	89.0	88.2

Source: Statistics Sweden

Access to a public transport stop within 500 metres from the place of residence with at least one departure per hour on weekdays between 06:00 and 20:00.

#### 11.2.2(N) Housing in areas close to public transport

Percentage of all homes

2018	83.3
2017	82.0
2015	81.8

Source: Statistics Sweden

Homes within 500 metres from a public transport stop with at least one departure per hour on weekdays between 06:00 and 20:00.

## Target 11.3

### Inclusive and sustainable urbanization

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

### 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

<1=densification, >1=urban sprawl

2012–2015	0.142
2009–2012	0.399

Source: Statistics Sweden

The indicator describes urban area growth in relation to urban population growth. If urban population growth is faster than the urban area growth rate, towns develop towards densification (values below 1). If the opposite applies (values above 1) there is urban sprawl, which results in a more thinly populated and less resource-efficient use of land. If the area growth rate is as high as population growth, the indicator is 1.

Urban areas are defined and delimited according to a method prepared by UN-HABITAT for global comparability. The delimitation is therefore not consistent with the national statistics that are prepared for urban land areas and populations.

Urban population is the part of the population that is registered within areas defined as urban areas according to the method of UN-HABITAT.

## Target 11.4

### Safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 11.5

### Alleviate the negative effects of natural disasters

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

#### 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters

Number per 100,000 inhabitants

	Deaths and missing	Affected	Deaths, missing and affected
2019	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0

Source: Data collected for reporting according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

Only severe and extensive events are included in the reporting, which means only a few events. In many of the years, no such events have occurred.

Number of deaths and missing refers to people dying or missing as a direct consequence of an event. The number of affected people includes the number of people sick and injured as well as those who have suffered damage to or loss of their home.

#### 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to GDP, attributed to disasters

SEK

Year	SEK	Percent of GDP
2019	0	0
2017	0	0
2015	0	0

Source: Data collected for reporting according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

Only severe and extensive events are included in the reporting, which means only a few events. In many of the years, no such events have occurred.

Data on costs of disruptions to basic services has not been collected.

## Target 11.6

### Reduce the environmental impact of cities

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

#### 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities

Percentage in Stockholm

2015	100
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Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Database

Stockholm is the only city that reports to the UN from Sweden due to size limits. The figure of 100 percent however applies for the entire country.

#### 11.6.2 Levels of ambient particulate matter (PM2.5) in cities

Micrograms per cubic metre, moving three-year average

2019	5.7
2017	5.7
2015	6.5

Source: SWEDEN'S ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Urban environment: Reported data for measurements of PM2.5 in Burlöv, Stockholm and Umeå.

#### 11.6.3(N) Total processed quantity of household waste and per capita

Total and per capita

	Total (tons)	Per capita (kilos)
2018	2,705,700	262
2016	2,483,110	248
2014	2,190,680	225

Source: Waste statistics, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

#### 11.6.4(N) Air quality in or around the home

Percentage of the population

	Women	Men
2015	20	14
2007	22	15
1999	18	13

Source: Environmental Health Survey, Public Health Agency of Sweden

## Target 11.7

### Create safe and inclusive green spaces for all

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

**11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all**  
Percentage of land in localities

	Land in urban areas that is open space for public use	Publicly accessible green space in urban areas
2015	52	37
2010	58	39

Source: Statistics Sweden. For 2010, only the 37 largest localities with 30,000 inhabitants or more are included. As of 2015, all localities are included. The data is thus not entirely comparable over time.

**11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment**

Percentage of women and men in different age groups who have been victims of harassment in the past 12 months, 2019

	Women	Men
16–24 years	13.9	7.9
25–44 years	9.1	5.6
45–64 years	6.3	4.8
65–84 years	3.5	4.1

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

**11.7.3(N) Subjected to threats or violence by place**

Percentage of women and men aged 16 and older

	In the home		In a public place		At work	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2016–2017	2	1	2	4	6	4
2012–2013	2	1	2	3	4	2
2010–2011	1	1	2	4	5	3

Source: Survey on income and living conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden The age group for subjection at work is 16–64 years.

**11.7.4(N) Refrained from going out at night out of fear of threats or violence**

Percentage of the population aged 16 and older

	Women	Men
2016–2017	24.2	6.4
2012–2013	17.1	4.3
2010–2011	19.4	5.0

Source: Survey on income and living conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

**11.7.5(N) Access to green space within 200 meters of the home**

Percentage of the population in localities

	Women	Men
2015	94	94
2010	92	92

Source: Statistics Sweden For 2010, only the 37 largest localities with 30,000 inhabitants or more are included. As of 2015, all localities are included. The data is thus not entirely comparable over time. Green space is defined as an area of uninterrupted green space that amounts to at least 0.5 hectares and which is open to the public.

## Target 11.a

### **Support national and regional development planning**

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

No statistics are available for the indicators under the indicator

## Target 11.b

### **Implement strategies for inclusion, resource efficiency and reduced risk of disasters**

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

No statistics are available for the indicators under the indicator

## Target 11.c

### **Support least developed countries with sustainable and resilient buildings**

Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

There is currently no indicator for the target.





## Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production

Goal 12 concerns ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. We are currently consuming far beyond what our planet can provide. Attaining sustainable development requires us to reduce our ecological footprint by changing how we produce and consume goods and resources. For some targets, developments in Sweden are headed in the right direction. For example, greenhouse gas emissions from Swedish consumption and the sale of livestock antibiotics are declining.

For other targets, developments are slower or less certain. Food waste from the food industry and households is declining, but is not doing so in other areas of the food supply chain, such as in grocery stores and restaurants. The volume of generated hazardous waste is not showing a declining trend, and the proportion of finally treated waste that is recycled for its materials is unchanged.

Material consumption, measured as the volume of material that is extracted or imported for use in Sweden, has increased both in absolute numbers and per capita. At the same time, material intensity, which shows the ratio between material consumption and GDP, has been showing a somewhat declining trend since 1998.

### Target 12.1

#### Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

##### 12.1.1 Countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

UN's assessment of Sweden's fulfilment of the indicator (1=YES, 0=NO)

2019	1
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Source: Environment Live/10YFP, Global Database

### 12.1.2(N) Consumption-based greenhouse gas emissions

Emissions are rising from Swedish consumption in Sweden and in other countries

Million tons of carbon equivalents	Emissions in Sweden	Emissions abroad
2018	35	47
2017	35	47
2015	37	49

Tons of carbon equivalents per capita	Food	Housing	Transport	Clothing/ footwear	Other	Public consumption	Investments
2018	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.3
2017	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.3
2015	1.4	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.4

Source: Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

### 12.1.3(N) Sale of livestock antibiotics

Milligram active substance per live kilo (mg/PKU)

2019	12.0
2017	12.6
2015	12.6

Source: National Veterinary Institute

## Target 12.2

### Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

#### 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption

Index 1998=100

	Domestic material consumption	Per capita	Per GDP
Reference year = 1998	100	100	100
2018	138	120	86
2017	134	117	84
2015	124	112	82

Source: Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 12.3

### Halve per capita global food waste

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post harvest losses.

### 12.3.1(P) Food waste generated per person along production and supply chains

Kilos per capita

	Total	Households	Primary production	Catering facilities	Restaurants	Food industry	Grocery stores
2018	127	90	10	7	7	4	10
2016	126	94	10	7	7	5	3
2014	131	97	10	7	7	8	3

Source: Volumes of food waste in Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

No update has been made to volumes from primary production since 2014. There was a change in method for calculating the volume of food waste from grocery stores in 2018.

## Target 12.4

### Responsible management of chemicals and waste

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

#### 12.4.1 Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

The extent to which Sweden is considered to fulfil its undertakings, by convention/agreement

	Basel Convention	Minamata Convention	Montreal Protocol	Rotterdam Convention	Stockholm Convention
2015–2019	80	66.67	100	96.55	87.5
2010–2014	100		100	100	100

Source: Environment Live, Global Database

#### 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Kg per capita and percentage by type of treatment

	Kg per capita
2018	282
2016	238
2014	264

Type of treatment	2018	2010
Pre-treatment and sorting	49	56
Depositing	21	20
Incineration with energy recovery	13	5
Conventional materials recycling	6	6
Other recycling	6	7
Incineration without energy recovery	4	5
Refilling	1	-
Biological treatment	0	0

Source: Waste statistics, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

### 12.4.3(N) Chemical use per GDP

Chemical intensity (tons per SEK million)

	Tons per SEK million
2018	5.1
2017	5.1
2015	5.8

Source: The Swedish Chemicals Agency and the Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 12.5

### Substantially reduce waste generation

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

#### 12.5.1 National recycling rate

Percentage of finally treated waste by type of treatment

	Materials recycling	Other recycling	Disposal
2018	25	58	17
2016	25	54	21
2014	24	56	21

Source: Waste statistics, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Waste volumes are ex. mining waste.

## Target 12.6

### Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 12.7

### Promote sustainable public procurement practices

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

#### 12.7.2(N) Greenhouse gas emissions from public consumption expenditure

Million tons of carbon equivalents

2018	8.66
2017	8.75
2015	9.44

Source: Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

## Target 12.8

### Improve public knowledge about sustainable lifestyles

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 12.a

### Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production

Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 12.b

### Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

#### 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability Number of produced tables in the Environmental Accounts and in the Tourism Satellite Accounts

	Environ-mental Accounts	Tourism Satellite Accounts
2018	2	5
2017	2	5
2015	3	5

Source: UN World Tourism Organization, Global Database

## Target 12.c

### Eliminate market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption patterns

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



## Goal 13. Climate action

Goal 13 concerns combating climate change and its consequences and mainstreaming climate action into national policies, strategies and planning. Effects of climate change are already visible, and greenhouse gas emissions need to decrease in order to avoid average global warming exceeding 2°. Such an increase would have serious consequences for ecosystems, food production, water supply and health, and increase the risk of natural disasters.

Sweden's greenhouse gas emissions have declined over time, both from a production-based and a territorial angle. Territorial emissions measure emissions that take place within Sweden's borders, while production-based emissions report emissions from Swedish economic actors, irrespective of where in the world the emissions occur.

Statistics show that it is uncommon for people to be harmed by disasters in Sweden. Storm Gudrun is the disaster that has claimed most lives in Sweden since 2005.

### Target 13.1

#### Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related natural disasters

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

##### 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters Number per 100,000 inhabitants

	Deaths and missing	Affected	Deaths, missing and affected
2019	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0

Source: Data collected for reporting according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

### Target 13.2

#### Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

##### 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions Million tons of carbon equivalents

	From Swedish production	In Sweden
2018	57	52
2017	58	53
2015	60	54

Source: The Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden and emissions statistics, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

### **Target 13.3**

#### **Improve knowledge and capacity for climate change mitigation**

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

### **Target 13.a**

#### **Implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

### **Target 13.b**

#### **Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for climate change-related planning and management**

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



## Goal 14. Life below water

Preserving and protecting the marine environment is crucial to sustainable use of marine resources. The marine environment provides conditions for our survival on earth. To reach this goal, we must eradicate pollutants and overfishing, and responsibly manage and protect all marine life and its habitats. Intensive efforts are under way in Sweden to reduce pollution and create regulations for protecting the marine environment. Protection of particularly valuable marine environments is at 14 percent in Sweden, which is above the Agenda goal of 10 percent.

In terms of heading towards sustainable use of marine fish stocks in Sweden, a trend can be seen of the proportion of sustainably used fish stocks declining each year, from 50 percent in 2016 to 40 percent in 2019. The proportion of sustainable fish stocks in the Baltic Sea and southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia decreased between 2018 and 2019, while fish stocks in the sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Cattegat and North Sea) and the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia were largely unchanged during the same period.

Sweden's emissions of eutrophic substances (nitrogen and phosphorus) into the Baltic Sea and the sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Cattegat and North Sea) have been declining for several years. This has been achieved by for instance measures that have reduced leakage from agriculture and forestry, and by investments in wastewater treatment.

To provide legal protection for marine resources, Sweden has tools that prevent overfishing and a framework that supports small-scale fisheries. The goal concerning the prevention of illegal fishing is fulfilled by means of Sweden prohibiting certain forms of fishery subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.

### Target 14.1

#### Reduce marine pollution

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

##### 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

Percent of chlorophyll-a deviations based on remote sensing, UN estimate

2019	0.64
2017	0.29
2015	0.21

Source: Environment Live, Global Database



## Target 14.2

### Protect and restore marine and coastal ecosystems

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 14.3

### Reduce ocean acidification

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 14.4

### Promote sustainable fisheries

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

#### 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Number and percentage

	Sustainable stocks		Estimated stocks
	Proportion	Number	Number
2019	40	27	60
2017	44	29	56
2015	46	29	52

Source: Sweden's environmental targets, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

The number of estimated stocks and number of areas have varied between the years. The proportions are thus not comparable between years.

## Target 14.5

### Conserve coastal and marine areas

By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

#### 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Percentage of total marine area

	Whole of Sweden	Sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Cattegat and North Sea)	Baltic Sea	Gulf of Bothnia
Text				
2019	14	32	16	5
2018	14	32	16	5

Source: Statistics Sweden

## Target 14.6

### Abolish fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

#### 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Degree of implementation (1=lowest, 5=highest)

2018	5
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Source: FAO, Global Database

## Target 14.7

### Increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

#### 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP

Percentage of GDP

2017	0.02
2015	0.02

Source: FAO, Global Database

## Target 14.a

### Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology to improve ocean health

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 14.b

### Support small-scale fisheries

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

**14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries**

Degree of implementation (1=lowest, 5=highest)

2018	4
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Source: FAO, Global Database

**Target 14.c**

**Implement and enforce the Convention on the Law of the Sea**

Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



## Goal 15. Life on land

Forests cover 69 percent of Sweden’s land area – a level that has been relatively unchanged since 2005. In 2019, 80 percent of forestland had a long-term forest management plan, and just over 60 percent of total forestland was certified by independent, verified forest management certification systems. Since 2016 the area of certified forestland has grown by 560,000 hectares. Forestland in Sweden can be excluded from forestry operations in various ways. 9 percent of forestland is formally protected. Voluntary allotments make up 4.5 percent of total forestland, dedicated revival areas make up 1.6 percent and unproductive forestland 11.5 percent.

Statistics on mountain vegetation cover are showing trends of ongoing “bushing” of Swedish mountains. A warmer climate is an important factor, particularly on mountain regions above the tree line, because the climate determines how high above sea level trees, bushes and shrubs can grow. The 2020 Red List Index shows that the loss of biodiversity in Sweden continues. To halt the loss of biodiversity, the index must be 1, but in 2020 the aggregate index value for groups of species was 0.88.

Sweden’s development assistance for biodiversity amounted to just over SEK 3.4 billion in 2019. Out of these funds, 27 percent had biodiversity as their main purpose. This type of assistance has increased by almost SEK 1.2 billion since 2015.

### Target 15.1

#### Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

##### 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Percentage of total land area

2017	68.83
2015	68.75

Source: National Forest Inventory, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. Land area is calculated by Statistics Sweden

### 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Average percentage of key biodiversity areas (KBAs).

	Freshwater areas	Terrestrial areas
2019	58	59
2017	58	59
2015	58	58

Source: BirdLife International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2019), Global Database

## Target 15.2

### Promote sustainable forests, halt deforestation and restore degraded forests

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

#### 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Sub-indicators

Forestland annual net change rate	2007–2017	2005–2015
Percent	-0.05	-0.03

Source: National Forest Inventory, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Above-ground biomass stock of forests	2017	2016	2015
Tons per hectare	71.9	71.8	71.5

Source: National Forest Inventory, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Proportion of forestland located in formally protected areas	2019	2018
Percent	8.7	8.7

Source: Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Forestland covered by a long-term forest management plan	2019	2015
Percentage with 2015 forest area as the baseline	80.2	81.1

Source: Swedish Forest Agency

Forestland under independent, verified forest management certification systems	2019	2018	2016
1,000 hectares	17,725	17,563	17,129

Source: Swedish Forest Agency

#### 15.2.2(N) Voluntary allotments, dedicated revival areas and unproductive forestland

Percentage of total forestland area

	2019	2018
Voluntary allotments	4.5	4.3
Dedicated revival areas in regeneration cutting	1.6	1.5
Unproductive forestland, without overlap with formally protected forestland	11.5	11.6

Source: Swedish Forest Agency and National Forest Inventory, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

## Target 15.3

### Stop desertification and restore degraded land

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 15.4

### Conserve mountain ecosystems

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

#### 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Average proportion of key biotope areas (KBAs) in mountain regions that are protected areas

2019	77
2017	77
2015	76

Source: BirdLife International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2019), Global Database

#### 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

Percent

	Mountain birch forest			Mountain regions above the tree line		
	Tree layer	Bush layer	Shrub layer	Tree layer	Bush layer	Shrub layer
2015–2019	39	27	59	3.1	23	49
2013–2017	40	26	61	2.1	24	50
2011–2015	39	27	59	0.6	17	47

Source: The National Inventories of Landscapes in Sweden (NILS) programme, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

## Target 15.5

### Protect biodiversity and natural habitats

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

#### 15.5.1 Red List Index Sweden

Index 0–1, to halt the loss of biodiversity, the index must be 1.

2020	0.88
2015	0.88
2010	0.88

Source: Swedish Species Information Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

## Target 15.6

### Promote access to and fair benefits from genetic resources

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

**15.6.1 Countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits**  
1=YES, 0=NO

	Last reported year	
Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House	2012	1
Nagoya Protocol	2012	1
Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)	2019	1
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)	2019	1
Number Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs), cumulative value	2019	491

Source: Secretariat of each protocol, Global Database

## Target 15.7

### End poaching and illegal trade in protected species

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 15.8

### Prevent invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

**15.8.1 Whether the country is adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species**

Sweden (1=YES, 2=NO)

Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1

Source: IUCN, Global Database

## Target 15.9

### Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local management

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

**15.9.1 Countries that have established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBASP) and the progress reported towards these targets; and that integrate biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems**

Sweden (1=YES, 2=NO)

Text	2020	2017
Countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans	1	
Countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (1 = YES; 0 = NO)		1

Source: Environment Live, Global Database

## Target 15.a

### Increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

## Target 15.b

### Finance and incentivize sustainable forestry

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

**15.a.1/15.b.1 Official development assistance for developing countries on sustainable use of biodiversity**

SEK million, Swedish official development assistance to developing countries

	Primary aim	Subsidiary aim
2019	923.1	2,497.3
2017	517.2	2,129.2
2015	210.6	2,035.1

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## Target 15.c

### Combat poaching and illegal trade

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.





## Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions

This goal spans many different areas. In terms of participation in politics, we can observe that almost 9 out of 10 Swedes voted in the 2018 general election, which marks a slight increase from 2014. Although this figure is high in an international perspective, voter turnout is uneven. This means that resource-poor groups, with a lower income and education level, exercise their right to vote to a lesser extent. There are also disparities when comparing voting among people born abroad and those born in Sweden. Patterns of participation in politics are also repeated when we study our elected politicians. Another aspect that emerges in that case is that women are consistently less represented than men in elected assemblies. These disparities are relatively constant over time and do not change to any great extent during the period 2015–2019.

Another core area for goal 16 is people’s safety and experience of subjection to violence. Around three in ten people feel unsafe when out in their own neighbourhood at night. It is more common for women to feel unsafe than men. In terms of self-reported subjection to crime, men are, to a greater extent, victims of assault and threats, while women are to a greater extent victims of sexual crimes and harassment. It is more common for young people to be victims than older people. In terms of the levels of self-reported subjection to crime, this increased somewhat during the period 2015–2019, while sense of safety is relatively unchanged.

It is more common for men to be victims of homicide than women. When women are subjected to deadly violence, it is more common for the perpetrator to be someone with whom she is or has been in a couple relationship. Men are also clearly overrepresented compared with women as perpetrators of committed crimes.

### Target 16.1

#### Reduce violence everywhere

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

##### 16.1.1 Number of homicide victims

Observed cases of deadly violence, number and per 100,000 women and men

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
	Number	No. per 100,000	Number	No. per 100,000
2019	25	0.49	86	1.66
2017	27	0.54	86	1.70
2015	29	0.59	83	1.69

Source: Crime statistics, National Council for Crime Prevention

### 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to threats, assault, sexual crimes and harassment

Percentage of women and men

	Threats		Assaults		Sexual crimes		Harassment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019	8.9	9.5	2.7	4.6	9.4	1.4	7.6	5.2
2017	8.0	8.6	2.5	4.1	10.7	1.6	..	..
2016	7.6	8.1	2.3	4.0	8.0	1.0	..	..

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Results for harassment are only available for subjection in 2019. The reason is that the question in the survey on harassment was reworded in connection with data collection in 2020, which means that a direct comparison with previous results is not considered appropriate. (..) means that the information is not reported.

### 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Percentage of population aged 16–84

	Women	Men
2019	62	78
2017	64	81
2016	64	81

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

The question asked concerns the person's sense of safety while outside at night in their neighbourhood. The reporting refers to people who have not stated that they feel very/fairly unsafe.

## Target 16.2

### Protect children against abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

#### 16.2.2 Victims of human trafficking by type of crime

Number of crimes and number of crimes per 100,000 population reported to the police

	2020, prel.		2019		2017		2015	
	Number	No. per 100,000	Number	No. per 100,000	Number	No. per 100,000	Number	No. per 100,000
Human trafficking for sexual purposes	109	1	106	1	82	1	58	1
Human trafficking for forced labour	24	0	49	0	39	0	21	0
Human trafficking for begging	13	0	18	0	40	0	55	1
Human trafficking for organ trade	4	0	2	0	2	0	..	..
Human trafficking to fight in wars	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Human trafficking for other purposes	41	0	100	1	50	0	44	0

Source: Crime statistics, National Council for Crime Prevention

The statistics concern reported crimes.

## Target 16.3

### Promote the rule of law and equal access to justice

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

### 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees

Percentage of unsentenced detainees out of total detainees and total current prison population

	Women	Men	Children
2020	28	27	95
2019	30	28	100
2017	28	27	100

Source: Swedish Prison and Probation Service

## Target 16.4

### Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 16.5

### Combat corruption and bribery

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

#### 16.5.1 People who have paid or been requested to pay a bribe

Proportion of the population aged 16–84 who were asked to pay a bribe by a public official or by a private enterprise/employee in the past 12 months

	Public official		Private enterprise/employee	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2015	0.4	1.1	1.1	4.1
2013	0.6	1.6	1.3	3.5
2009	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.6

Source: National SOM (Society, Opinion and Media) survey, the SOM Institute, in cooperation with the QoG (Quality of Government) Institute of the University of Gothenburg

#### Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials

Percentage of companies that have been asked to pay a bribe at least once

2014	1.9
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Source: World Bank, Global Database

The data is estimated by the World Bank.

## Target 16.6

### Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

#### 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget

Percent

2019	93
2017	98
2015	100

Source: Financial Management Authority, compiled by Statistics Sweden

## Target 16.7

### Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

#### 16.7.1 Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, by population groups

Reported as a percentage of the population and of Riksdag politicians in groups that are less represented in the Riksdag compared with the size of equivalent groups in the electorate

	Proportion among Riksdag politicians	Proportion among the electorate
Women	46	51
Born abroad	8	14
18–29 years	7	18
Compulsory education	4	19
Upper secondary education	21	45
65 years or more	2	27
Income in the range of 0–80 percent of the population's income	9	80

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

#### 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive

Percentage of the population aged 15 and older, 2016

How much would you say the political system in Sweden allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?	Women	Men
Not at all	10	9
To very little extent	45	43
To some extent	37	34
To a decent extent	7	9
To a high extent	2	4

To what extent do you find that the political system in Sweden allows people like you to have an influence on politics?	Women	Men
Not at all	9	8
To very little extent	38	37
To some extent	40	38
To a decent extent	12	13
To a high extent	2	4

Source: European Social Survey (ESS) 2016

**16.7.3(N) Voter turnout**  
Percentage of the electorate

	Women	Men
2018	89	88
2014	88	86
2010	86	85

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

**Target 16.8**

**Strengthen the participation of developing countries in global governance**

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

**Target 16.9**

**Provide legal identity for all**

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

**16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered**  
Percentage, estimate based on the completeness of the population registration system

2020	100
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Source: UN Statistics Division, Global Database

**Target 16.10**

**Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms**

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

**16.10.2 Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information**  
The value concerns the year in which the legislation was adopted

Sweden	1766
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Source: UNESCO, Global Database

**Target 16.a**

**Strengthen national institutions that prevent violence, terrorism and crime.**

Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

**16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles**  
Institution and agreement

	Institution	Compliance with the Paris principles
2019	Discrimin-ation Ombudsman	Not entirely
2017	Discrimin-ation Ombudsman	Not entirely
2015	Discrimin-ation Ombudsman	Not entirely

Source: OHCHR, Global Database

## Target 16.b

### Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

#### 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination Percentage of women and men

	Women	Men
2020	15	8
2018	18	9
2016	15	8

Source: National public health survey Health on equal terms, Public Health Agency of Sweden



## Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals

Goal 17 aims to lay down conditions both nationally and globally to enable countries to implement the goals effectively and sustainably. The initial years during which countries around the world have been working on implementing the 2030 Agenda have shown that the scope and ambition require a global perspective and the commitment of numerous participants at the national and international level.

At the national level, follow-up on the indicators shows that Sweden has solid conditions for progressing further towards fulfilling the Agenda goals. The level of domestic resources such as income from taxes and social security contributions has been relatively stable in the past ten years, and tax revenues cover the state budget.

The goal also follows the extent to which citizens have access to information and technology to stay informed, as well as possible of the country's development. In Sweden, access to and use of technology have increased since 2015. The number of people with access to broadband increased from 35 per 100 population in 2015 to 39 per hundred population in 2019. Use of the Internet has also been relatively stable at a high level in the past few years, for both men and women and for all age groups apart from the very oldest (75–85 years).

Sweden has also helped to enable other countries to implement the goals through development assistance, which has been at around 1 percent of GNI in the past five years. This is in line with the 1 percent goal for Swedish aid policy, and somewhat higher than the UN's recommendation of 0.7 percent of GNI.

Around 0.20 percent of GNI has, in the past few years, been allocated to least developed countries in connection with Sweden's explicit goal to focus on the world's poorest countries. Since 2015, Sweden has almost doubled its aid to developing countries within the economic and technological area, from SEK 2,354 million in 2015 to SEK 4,380 million in 2019.

In over half of the aid initiatives in developing countries, Sweden has proceeded on the basis of the country's own national development plans, in order to support the country's own sustainable and long-term development.

## Target 17.1

### Strengthen domestic capacity for tax and other revenue

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

#### 17.1.1 Government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Percentage of GDP

2019	42.9
2017	44.1
2015	42.6

Source: National Accounts, Statistics Sweden

#### 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Percentage of state budget

2019	105
2017	101
2015	90

Source: Financial Management Authority, compiled by Statistics Sweden

## Target 17.2

### Implement fully official development assistance commitments

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

#### 17.2.1 Net official development assistance as a proportion of gross national income (GNI)

Percentage of gross national income (GNI)

	Total ODA	ODA to least developed countries
2019	0.96	0.19
2017	1.02	0.18
2015	1.40	0.17

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## Target 17.3

### Mobilize financial resources for developing countries

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.



## Target 17.4

### Assist developing countries in attaining debt sustainability

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.5

### Invest in least developed countries

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.6

### Cooperate and share knowledge regarding science, technology and innovation

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

#### 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Number per 100 inhabitants

	2019	2017	2015
<b>All speeds</b>	<b>39.11</b>	<b>38.09</b>	<b>35.39</b>
– over 144 kbit/s and under 2 Mbit/s	0.08	0.07	0.20
– 2 Mbit/s and over, and under 10 Mbit/s	1.78	3.52	5.56
– 10 Mbit/s and over, and under 30 Mbit/s	4.05	5.91	8.47
– 30 Mbit/s and over, and under 100 Mbit/s	2.66	2.94	4.86
– 100 Mbit/s and over, and under 1000 Mbit/s	29.13	24.72	16.07
– 1,000 Mbit/s and over	1.40	0.95	0.22

Source: The Swedish telecoms market, Swedish Post and Telecom Authority

## Target 17.7

### Promote sustainable technology in developing countries

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.8

### Strengthen scientific, technological and innovative capacity for least developed countries

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

#### 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Percentage of people aged 16–85 years who use the Internet essentially every day

	Women	Men
2020	87	89
2019	88	88
2018	84	84

Source: IT Statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Target 17.9

### Increase capacity to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

#### 17.9.1 Financial and technical assistance from Sweden to developing countries

SEKm

2019	4,380.44
2017	3,460.43
2015	2,354.19

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

## Target 17.10

### Promote a multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.11

### Increase the exports of developing countries

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.12

### Remove trade barriers for least developed countries

Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.13

### Enhance global macroeconomic stability

Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.14

### Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.15

### Respect national leadership to implement policies for fulfilling the global goals

Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

**17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation**  
Use, percent

2018	57
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Source: OECD, Global Database

## Target 17.16

### Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

**17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals**

1=YES, 0=NO

2018	1
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Source: OECD, Global Database

## Target 17.17

### Encourage effective partnerships

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

No statistics are available for the indicator(s) under the target.

## Target 17.18

### Support the collection and dissemination of reliable data

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

#### 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

1=YES, 0=NO

2019	1
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Source: PARIS21, Global Database

#### 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation

1=YES, 0=NO

2019	1
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Source: PARIS21, Global Database

## Target 17.19

### Develop new ways of measuring progress

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

#### 17.19.1 Official development assistance made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

SEKm

2019	95.7
2017	92.6
2015	112.5

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

**17.19.2 Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and have achieved full birth and death registration**

1=YES, 0=NO

	Household and housing census	More than 90 percent registration of births	At least 75 percent of deaths
2018	-	1	1
2017	-	1	1
2015	-	1	1
2011	1	-	-

Source: UNDESA, Global Database

# Indicators for which statistics are not currently available

**1.1.2(N) Indicator of poverty and the absolute most vulnerable groups in society**

The indicator is under investigation

**1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**

The indicator is under investigation

**1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies**

The indicator is under investigation

**1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants that focus on poverty reduction, as a share of the recipient country's gross national income**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending**

The indicator is under investigation

**2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**2.2.2 Prevalence of wasting and overweight among children under 5 years of age**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status**

The indicator is under investigation

**2.2.5(N) Indicator for overweight or obesity among children and the elderly**

The indicator is under investigation

**2.2.6(N) Indicator for underweight**

The indicator is under investigation

**2.2.7(N) Indicator for malnutrition among the elderly**

The indicator is under investigation

**2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit (farming/pastoral/forestry)**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture**

The indicator is under investigation

**2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**3.5.1a(N) Medication for opioid addiction**

The indicator is under investigation

**3.5.1b(N) Medication for alcohol addiction**

The indicator is under investigation

**3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services in target populations**

The indicator is under investigation

**3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income**

The indicator is under investigation

**3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**3.d.2 Reduce the percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organism**

The indicator is under investigation

**4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**4.4.2(N) Indicator for establishment on the labour market following completed upper secondary or tertiary education**

The indicator is under investigation

**4.5.1 Equality index for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated**

Published only disaggregated by sex under each target in this publication

**4.7.1 Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed into all levels of education policies, curricula, teacher education and student assessment**

The indicator is under investigation

**4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**5.2.1 Proportion of people subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner**

The indicator is under investigation

**5.2.2 Proportion of people subjected to sexual violence by a person other than an intimate partner**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**5.3.1 Proportion of people aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18**

The indicator is under investigation

**5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**5.3.3(N) Indicator for honour-related violence and oppression**

The indicator is under investigation

**5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work**

The indicator is under investigation

**5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**5.a.1 Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**5.a.2 Countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**5.c.1 Countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**

The indicator is under investigation

**6.1.2(N) Proportion of individual wells with unfit drinking water**

The indicator is under investigation

**6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time**

The indicator is under investigation

**6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management**

The indicator is under investigation

**7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**7.b.2(N) Indicator for energy efficiency and investment in a national context**

The indicator is under investigation

**8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment**

Sweden lacks statistics for this indicator

**8.4.1 Material footprint**

The indicator is under investigation

**8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour**

Sweden lacks statistics for this indicator

**8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment**

The indicator is under investigation

**9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**10.7.3 Number of people who died in the process of migration towards an international destination**

The indicator is under investigation

**10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically**

The indicator is under investigation

**11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage**

The indicator is under investigation



**11.a.1 Proportion of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans**

The indicator is under investigation

**11.a.2(N) Proportion of adopted and/or topicality-assessed comprehensive plans**

The indicator is under investigation

**11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies**

The indicator is under investigation

**11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.2.1 Material footprint**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.3.1 Food loss index and Food waste index**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.8.1 Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed into all levels of national education policies, curricula, teacher education and student assessment**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.b.2(N) Environmental impact of tourism**

The indicator is under investigation

**12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP and as a proportion fossil fuels subsidies as a share of total national expenditure on fossil fuels**

The indicator is under investigation

**13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies**

The indicator is under investigation

**13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies**

The indicator is under investigation

**13.2.1 Countries with nationally determined contributions (NDCs), long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications**

The indicator is under investigation

**13.2.3(N) Government appropriation in the climate field as a proportion of the total budget**

The indicator is under investigation

**13.3.1 T: Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed into all levels of national education policies, curricula, teacher education and student assessment**

The indicator is under investigation

**13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment**

The indicator is not reported for individual countries

**13.a.2(N) Proportion of Swedish aid to climate**

The indicator is under investigation

**13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions (NDCs), long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**14.2.1 Countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas**

The indicator is under investigation

**14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH)**

The indicator is under investigation

**14.7.2(N) Income from fisheries on quotas that have attained MSY targets (maximum sustainable yield)**

The indicator is under investigation

**14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology**

The indicator is under investigation

**14.c.1 Progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing ocean-related instruments, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**

The indicator is under investigation

**15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area**

The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked**

The indicator is under investigation

**15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked**

The indicator is under investigation

**16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population**

The indicator is not reported for individual countries

**16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical or psychological abuse by caregivers**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**16.2.1(P) Proportion of children who have at some point been subjected to some form of physical or psychological abuse, neglect, or who have witnessed violence in the home**

The indicator is under investigation

**16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18**

Sweden lacks statistics for the indicator

**16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms**

The indicator is under investigation

**6.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism**

The indicator is under investigation

**16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows**

The indicator is under investigation

**16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments**

The indicator is under investigation

**16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services**

The indicator is under development

**16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations**

The indicator is not reported for individual countries

**16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, trade unionists and human rights advocates**  
The indicator is not reported for individual countries

**16.10.3(N) Threats and violence against certain occupational groups**  
The indicator is under investigation

**17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of GNI**  
The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of GDP**  
The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services**  
The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries**  
The indicator is under investigation

**17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies**  
The indicator is under investigation

**17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average**  
The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports**  
The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States**  
The indicator is not reported in Sweden

**17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard**  
The indicator is under investigation

**17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development**  
The indicator is under investigation

**17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure**  
The indicator is under investigation

**17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring**  
The indicator is under investigation

# References

Statistics Sweden (2019). *It took 75 years to attain an even gender distribution among municipal politicians*. [It took 75 years to attain an even gender distribution among municipal politicians \(scb.se\)](#) [quote from 22/02/2021].

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## **Statistics Sweden describes Sweden**

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