Sweden has one of the highest levels of fiscal decentralisation

Share of the general government revenues raised at the local level in Sweden accounted for 33.3% in 2017, which was the second largest among the OECD countries. Similarly, in 2017, local governments spent more than the central government in Sweden – the share of the general government expenditures spent at the local level represented 50.5% whereas that at the central level represented 36.2% and social security 13.3%.

Sweden requires civil servants to develop individual learning plans in addition to organisational learning plans within the central public administration

At the central/federal government levels, only 17 out of 36 OECD countries in 2019 require individual learning plans for civil servants and 25 on organisational learning plans in order to support strategic and targeted learning.

Sweden’s primary and secondary education are completely publicly funded, and the share of private funding on tertiary education is relatively low

In 2016, private funding on primary, secondary and post-secondary education in the OECD area accounted for 9.6% in 2016 and was not existent for Sweden which relied exclusively on public funds. The share of private funding in tertiary education was 11.7% in Sweden and 31.2% in the OECD area.
How to read the figures:
- Country value in purple (not represented if not available)
- Average of OECD countries in green
- Range of OECD country values in grey
- n.a. refers to data not available.

Public Finance and Economics

**Fiscal balance** (2017, 2018)
- Sweden: 1.4% 2017, 0.9% 2018

**Government expenditures** (2017, 2018)
- Sweden: 49.4% 2017, 49.9% 2018

**Government investment** (2017, 2018)
- Sweden: 4.5% 2017, 4.7% 2018

**Government gross debt** (2017, 2018)
- Sweden: 49.8% 2017, 48.0% 2018

Public Employment

**General government employment as % of total employment** (2017)
- Sweden: 28.8%

**Civil servants as % of all central administration employees** (2018)
- Sweden: 0.0%

**Gender equality ...**

**... in parliament (2019)**
- Sweden: 47.3%

**... in ministerial positions (2019)**
- Sweden: 54.5%

Institutions

**Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Preparation of Cabinet meetings</th>
<th>Policy Co-ordination</th>
<th>Transition planning and management</th>
<th>Strategic planning</th>
<th>Government programme</th>
<th>Monitoring of government policy</th>
<th>Relations with parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>34 0 0</td>
<td>24 10 0</td>
<td>21 11 1</td>
<td>18 12 4</td>
<td>16 15 3</td>
<td>16 18 0</td>
<td>16 18 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government

* See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) "Women in Politics", 2019

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government


Source: OECD National Accounts

See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

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See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts

See Notes Source: OECD National Accounts
### Human Resource Management

**Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance-related pay</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicators</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational management indicators</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 degree appraisal</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal for bad performance</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

### Budgeting

**Gender budgeting index (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

### Regulatory governance

**Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</th>
<th>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</th>
<th>Ex post evaluation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (IRPS)

### Public Procurement

**General government procurement expenditures (2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD National Accounts

**Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)**

- Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials: Yes
- Public procurement officials have to declare 'no conflict of interest' or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest: Yes
- Public procurement officials have to declare their private interests: Yes
- Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities: No

**Core Government Results**

### Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A person is considered vulnerable when, if income were to stop suddenly, that person would not have enough readily available financial assets to keep living above the poverty line for at least three months.

Source: OECD Wealth Distribution Database

### Having a say in what the government does (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: European Social Survey

### Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

### Notes

- Data on public finance and economics and general government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.
- Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

### Government at a Glance 2019

**Government at a Glance** provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-en)

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: [www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm)