

Sweden

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on population health and health system performance. This Country Note shows how Sweden compares to other OECD countries across indicators in the report.

How does Sweden perform overall?

This section shows key indicators, and also how often Sweden is above the OECD average on relevant indicators (where data are available for Sweden).

Health status



Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 83.1 years, 2.8 years above the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 97 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 53 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 79). 6.4% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was lower than the OECD average.

Sweden performs better than the OECD average on 89% of indicators

(Based on 19 indicators, data missing for 0 indicators)

Risk factors



Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 9.7%, was lower than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was lower than the OECD average; at 7.6 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 15.3%, lower than the OECD average of 18.4%. There were 6.5 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

Sweden performs better than the OECD average on 67% of indicators

(Based on 12 indicators, data missing for 1 indicator)

Quality of care



Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 5.5% (OECD average 7.8%), and 3.6% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 361 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, less than the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: Sweden prescribed less antibiotics than on average in the OECD. Preventive care: 80% of women were screened for breast cancer, more than the OECD average of 55%.

Sweden performs better than the OECD average on 72% of indicators

(Based on 32 indicators, data missing for 1 indicator)

Access to care



Key indicators:

All of the population is covered for a core set of services. 74% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 86% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was higher than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 13% of health expenditure, was lower than the OECD average of 18%. 1.2% of the population reported unmet needs (OECD average 2.3%).

Sweden performs better than the OECD average on 94% of indicators

(Based on 16 indicators, data missing for 2 indicators)

Health system resources



Key indicators:

Sweden spends \$6438 per capita on health, more than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 10.7% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 4.3 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 10.7 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Sweden has 2.0 hospital beds per 1,000 population, less than the OECD average of 4.3.

Sweden is above the OECD average on 53% of indicators

(Based on 30 indicators, data missing for 2 indicators)

Note: Overall comparisons of health status, risk factors, access, quality and resources are unweighted and therefore not measures of performance; OECD averages for quality of care are based on Chapter 1 (and differ slightly from averages in Chapter 6 due to differences in country coverage)

On which indicators does Sweden perform well or badly?

The graphs below show selected indicators from *Health at a Glance 2023* where the performance of Sweden deviates markedly from the OECD on average. For more details on the data presented, please refer to the full report, using the graph references provided (e.g. g5.1).

Sweden: ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower ● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

