

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden

Statistical Review 2019



GLOBALA MÅLEN
för hållbar utveckling

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden Statistical Review 2019

Producer Statistics Sweden
 Regions and Environment
 Department
 SE-104 51 Stockholm, Sweden
 010-479 40 00

Enquiries Sara Frankl
 010-479 48 04
 sara.frankl@scb.se

Enquiries Viveka Palm
 010-479 42 19
 viveka.palm@scb.se

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Foreword

We commit to engaging in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda over the next 15 years. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation, and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

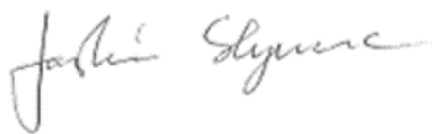
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Statistics Sweden hereby submits a statistical review of Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as the Swedish Government has commissioned us to compile. It also constitutes follow-up on the analysis of Sweden's fulfilment of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, which Statistics Sweden submitted to the Government in April 2017. The entire report consists of this document, tables published on Statistics Sweden's website and information in the form of metadata descriptions linked to the statistics. This is also published on Statistics Sweden's website.

The review has been compiled with contributions from a great number of authorities and other organizations. Statistics Sweden would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their kind cooperation.

We hope that the report provides a basis for broader social debate, based on facts, on the road towards a more sustainable society.

Statistics Sweden, 27 September 2019

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Joakim Stymne', written in a cursive style.

Joakim Stymne
Director General

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Summary

The Sustainable Development Goals in the 2030 Agenda are about creating decent and sustainable living circumstances and conditions for all people. Since prospects are local and differ to varying degrees among countries, while the Sustainable Development Goals are global, the challenges and strengths of each country are unique.

What is the situation with Sweden in relation to the Global Goals? It is not always possible to make an assessment on the fulfilment of targets in the Global Goals under the 2030 Agenda. A discussion of target levels and ways to reach the targets with regard to several of the social goals would be helpful with a view to future reviews. In the absence of target levels, mainly two types of comparisons are made. One describes indicators' progress over time and the other describes international comparisons.

When governments around the world adopted the 2030 Agenda, they undertook to implement it in accordance with their conditions and nationally relevant targets. In other words, Sweden's fulfilment of targets should be viewed in relation to both national targets and targets agreed upon at the international level.

Twenty-one of the 169 targets have 2020 as the target year, rather than 2030. Sweden can be considered to have met many of these targets, based on international comparisons and the global indicators. However, continued efforts are important concerning several of the targets. This is reflected in, not least, the national targets on injuries from road accidents and the environmental targets for oceans and forests.

How to read this summary

A brief summary follows concerning areas where we see the clearest results. These are grouped in five themes that all cover an aspect of sustainability. The items for each theme are presented, in general, in numerical order based on the relevant Goal. In some cases, in which a departure from this ordering has been better for the overall picture, this has been done.

How sustainable is Sweden?

Planetary sustainability

Sweden will not meet the target of zero net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2045 unless the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is significantly accelerated. Similarly, Sweden will not meet the target of sustainable use of oceans and marine resources, and threatened species continue to be eradicated at the same rate as before. Admittedly, domestic carbon dioxide emissions are shrinking at the same time as

the economy is growing, but not at the rate required to meet the targets. Swedish consumption also drives emissions abroad.

At the same time, Sweden meets the target of conserving coastal and marine areas, and the share of conserved forest land is growing. Water consumption is decreasing and long-term exposure to particulate matter is dropping, but the levels of unregulated hazardous chemicals is increasing.

- Sweden will not meet the target of zero net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2045 under the existing and adopted instruments and measures. (Goal 13)
- The target to sustainably use the oceans and marine resources will not be met by 2020. Problems remain concerning excessive fertilization, dangerous substances, weak fish stocks, alien species and an impact on sensitive ocean environments. (Goal 14)
- Marine protection comprises 13.8 per cent of Sweden's total marine area, including the exclusive economic zone. This means that Sweden meets the global target of conserving at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas by 2020. (Goal 14)
- The loss of biodiversity has not been checked and the rate at which species are being eradicated has not been curbed. The highest at-risk species are those in need of agricultural land and marine environment. (Goal 15)
- Levels of strictly regulated hazardous chemicals are slowly falling in breast milk and blood in Sweden, while levels of substances that have not yet been regulated, such as long-chain PFAS, are rising. (Goal 2)
- The percentage of persons who suffer from poor air quality in the home and outside the home was at the same level in 2015 as in 2007. The difference is that more adults than children, and more women than men now report that they suffer from poor air quality. (Goal 3)
- Water consumption is declining in general, and this is most evident in agriculture: from 9 000 cubic metres per SEK million in value added in 2005 to 6 000 cubic metres in 2015. Households' water consumption has also decreased. (Goal 6)
- In Sweden, energy intensity was 18 per cent lower in 2017 than in 2008. The objective is 20 per cent lower in 2020. There is also a target to reduce energy intensity by 50 per cent from 2005 to 2030. In 2017, energy intensity was 27 per cent lower than in 2005. (Goal 7)
- Carbon dioxide emissions in relation to value added shows how much emissions are needed for a certain economic contribution. Since 2010, emissions per produced unit in the economy have been falling. At the overall level, emissions have decreased, at the same time as the economy has grown. (Goal 9)
- In 2017, 79.6 per cent of the population in Sweden had easy access to public transport. This is an increase of just under 1

percentage point compared with 2014. A slightly larger share of women than men had easy access to public transport. (Goal 9)

- There are major regional differences in access to public transport. In Stockholm County, 93 per cent of the population had easy access to public transport, compared with 58 per cent in Gotland County. (Goal 9)
- The share of the population in towns and urban areas that has easy access to public transport has increased and was nearly 89 per cent in 2017. (Goal 11)
- Long-term exposure to particulate matter in the ambient air is dropping. Particulate matter originates mainly from long-distance transport from the European continent. Exposure is considerably higher in the south compared with the north of Sweden, since the southern parts of the country are affected more by winds from the European continent. (Goal 11)
- Food waste was reduced by four per cent between 2014 and 2016. Households account for 75 per cent of food waste. (Goal 12)
- In 2016, the amount of hazardous waste was 238 kg per person, compared with the EU average of 125 kg per person. Between 2010 and 2016, the total amount of resulting primary hazardous waste in Sweden dropped by 13 per cent. (Goal 12)
- The largest part of emissions from consumption consists of private persons' consumption of items such as foodstuff and transport. (Goal 12)
- Emissions of greenhouse gases within Sweden has decreased over the years, due to factors such as altered energy sources for heating of homes and properties. In recent years, this decrease has slowed. (Goal 12)
- Between 2008 and 2017, stationary emissions of greenhouse gases from industry and domestic transport emissions of greenhouse gases decreased by 17 per cent. In 2017, these emissions accounted for 64 per cent of greenhouse gases. (Goal 13)
- Sweden meets the target of implementing international instruments to counter illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing. (Goal 14)
- Between 2000 and 2015, afforestation has dropped by one per cent. At the same time, the share of forest area protected by law has increased by 19 per cent. (Goal 15)

Sustainability in society

Deadly violence has increased in recent years, but is relatively low at an international level. Voter turnout is high, but unevenly distributed, and more men than women take part in political discussions. Men are more subject to violence than women, while women to a larger degree than men are subject to sexual offences and are limited by worry about the risk of being assaulted or threatened. More young girls and boys are

bullied. The number of researchers has increased, as well as Sweden's public development assistance.

- Deadly violence is increasing, compared with five years ago, but compared with 2002, the level remains relatively unchanged. Since the objective is to substantially reduce all forms of violence and deadly violence, Sweden does not meet this target. At the international level, deadly violence in Sweden is relatively low. Furthermore, it does not stand out compared with other EU countries. (Goal 16)
- The number of reported crimes of human trafficking has more than doubled since 2009. Since the objective is to eliminate human trafficking, Sweden does not meet this target. (Goal 16)
- The share of pupils aged 11, 13, and 15 years who have experienced bullying once or more often in recent months has increased from 12.6 per cent in 2013-2014 to 19.4 per cent in 2017-2018. Bullying is increasing in all ages, both among girls and among boys. (Goal 4)
- Sweden's legal framework for reducing violence against women is in line with the global indicator at 92 per cent. This is an increase from the 82 per cent as estimated by the United Nations for the framework in 2018. The higher level in 2019 is due to the introduction of the Consent Act. The reason why the level is not 100 per cent is because economic violence is not included in Swedish laws criminalizing acts of domestic violence. (Goal 5)
- In 2012 to 2016, both GDP per capita and GDP per employed person had the strongest development in 2015: 3.4 and 3.1 per cent, respectively. In 2016, development per capita stalled at 1.4 per cent and development per employed person stalled at 1.2 per cent. (Goal 8)
- The value added for the manufacturing industry as a share of GDP shows how the manufacturing industry contributes to the country's economy and development. In 2012 to 2016, value added dropped from 15.2 per cent to 13.4 per cent. Value added per capita has varied over the period. (Goal 9)
- The number of researchers per million inhabitants in Sweden has increased gradually each year between 2013 and 2017; there were 7 129 researchers in 2017. (Goal 9)
- In 2018, 38 per cent of the population aged 16 to 84 years stated that they mostly participate in discussions and speak their minds when the conversation turns to politics. This is a decrease from 43 per cent in 2008 to 2009. It is more common for men than for women to participate in political discussions. (Goal 10)
- In 2017, 15.3 per cent of the population (16 years and older) stated that they refrained from going out at night for fear of being assaulted or threatened some time in the past year. Among women, this share was nearly 25 per cent. (Goal 11)

- Men aged 20-29 years are most at risk of being subjected to threats or violence in a public place. In 2017, 8.7 per cent stated that they had been subjected to threats or violence. (Goal 11)
- In Swedish cities and urban areas, 62 per cent of the built up area is comprised of public spaces. The international average is 59 per cent and the average in Europe and North America is 56 per cent. (Goal 11)
- Since the 2002 elections, voter turnout in Swedish Riksdag elections has increased each election. In the 2018 Riksdag elections, voter turnout was 87 per cent. The Swedish voter turnout is high in an international perspective, but is unevenly distributed. There is a gap of 15-17 percentage points between Swedish born persons and foreign born persons, between persons with a high level of education and a low level of education, and between persons with high and low incomes. (Goal 16)
- Young persons aged 16-24 years use the internet daily to a greater extent than older persons. A relatively large share of persons aged 55-74 years has never used the internet. This poses a risk of social exclusion and lack of participation, in particular among foreign born persons and older persons. (Goal 17)

Social sustainability

The low income rate in Sweden is decreasing. However, the share of persons in low income, which increased rapidly in the 1990s and 2000s, remains. The net income among women remains substantially lower than among men. Despite this, Sweden still meets the global criteria for economic gender equality.

Problems in society are unevenly distributed: persons with disabilities find it more difficult than the rest of the population to find work, and overcrowded living conditions affect primarily foreign born persons with a non-European background.

- The share of persons in Sweden who live in severe material deprivation, as defined by the EU, has decreased and is now the lowest level in Europe. (Goal 1)
- Foreign born persons and unemployed persons to a larger degree live in conditions of severe material deprivation than Swedish born persons with two Swedish born parents, and compared with those who are in work. (Goal 1)
- The share of persons with an income lower than 60 per cent of the median income has increased since the early 1990s. At the same time, real incomes in Sweden have increased. This has led to a decrease of absolute income poverty in the same period. (Goal 1)
- Women living alone have a lower economic standard in all age groups than men living alone. (Goal 1)

- In the years 2011-2017, women's net income increased as a share of men's net income in the population aged 20 years and older from 77 per cent to 81 per cent. A division of the population in the age groups 20-64 years and 65 years and older reveals that the income gap between the sexes has only decreased in the younger age group. (Goal 5)
- Sweden meets the global criteria for economic gender equality to 100 per cent. (Goal 5)
- In the years 2012-2017, incomes among both women and men increased by just over 15 per cent, in fixed prices. This corresponds to an average increase of three per cent per year. (Goal 10)
- However, the 40 per cent of the population with the lowest disposable income has had lower income growth than the population as a whole. This is because there has been a strong trend for salaries and wages, and capital income during the period, while progress for social compensation has been weaker. (Goal 10)
- The share of unemployed persons who receive unemployment benefits has decreased from two in three in 2007 to one in four in 2014. (Goal 1)
- In 2014-2017, the share of unemployed persons aged 16-64 years was higher among persons with disabilities than among the rest of the population. In 2016-2017, the unemployment rate in these groups was 10 per cent and four per cent respectively. (Goal 8)
- Overcrowded living conditions have increased in the past ten years. Overcrowded living conditions are most substantial in the group foreign born persons with a non-European background. Overcrowded living conditions are also increasing most in this group. (Goal 11)

Education in relation to sustainability

Swedish pupils are becoming better at reading comprehension and maths, and the share of young people who are neither working nor studying is dropping.

- The negative trend in Swedish pupils' learning outcomes has been broken. Outcomes for 2015 show that learning outcomes in mostly reading comprehension and maths have improved instead. (Goal 4)
- The share of young people neither working nor studying has decreased from 7.2 per cent to 6.2 per cent in the period 2014-2018. Sweden was clearly below the EU average of 10.5 per cent in 2018. (Goal 8)
- The share of pupils with psychosomatic disorders is increasing. A clear change since the 1980s is that the differences between both ages and sexes has increased. The highest share is among

15-year old girls and the lowest share is among boys aged 11-13 years. (Goal 3)

- The difference in remaining life expectancy from 30 years by education level is increasing. Remaining life expectancy is increasing the fastest among persons with post-secondary education and slowest among persons with compulsory education. (Goal 3)
- The share of pre-school teachers and teachers with formal teaching qualifications, a certificate and qualification is diminishing in general. At the same time, the number of pupils is increasing sharply. (Goal 4)

Health in relation to sustainability

We smoke less, our alcohol consumption is decreasing, and we use antibiotics less. More people are overweight, while fewer people die early. Suicide is increasing in certain age groups, and more women than men have reduced mental well-being.

- In Sweden, the share of obese adults has tripled since the 1980s. Today, around half of the adult population is overweight or obese, which is on par with the EU average. Compared with 2015, there has been an increase, mostly among women aged 30-44 years. (Goal 2)
- Antibiotics consumption decreased from around 14 daily doses per 1 000 inhabitants and day in 2012 to 11 daily doses in 2018. (Goal 3)
- Among persons aged 15-29 years, the mortality rate from suicide is higher than in the early 2000s, but it is decreasing among women older than 44 years and among men older than 29 years. The largest decrease was among men 65 years and older. (Goal 3)
- Fewer people die early from various non-communicable diseases. Up to 2017, this share has decreased by 22 per cent among women and by 29 per cent among men. Primarily, fewer people die from cardiovascular diseases. The mortality rate is still higher among men than among women. (Goal 3)
- The share of persons with reduced mental well-being is largest among women aged 16-29 years, 33 per cent, and lowest among men aged 65-84 years, 7 per cent. A larger share of women than men report reduced mental well-being in all age groups. (Goal 3)
- The share of smokers has decreased between 2008-2009 and 2018; 11 per cent among men and 9 per cent among women are daily smokers. (Goal 3)
- The total alcohol consumption is decreasing in Sweden. In 2017, consumption was 9 litres per inhabitant 15 years and older, compared with 10.5 litres in 2004, when it peaked. (Goal 3)

Challenges

Sweden's challenges in relation to the targets in the 2030 Agenda can be summarized in three overarching points.

- 1) Inequality in the economic area is not decreasing; the same applies to health, housing and exposure to violence. Inequality between groups is increasing in several areas.
- 2) It remains difficult to see that many of the national environmental targets can be reached.
- 3) Violence and violations are not decreasing. More young people are subjected to bullying.

Further information about the statistics

The statistics on which this report is based are published in tables in Excel format on Statistics Sweden's website. Metadata for all indicators is also published there in a document containing more detailed information about the production and quality of the indicators.¹

Data is reported for 2015 and 2018 *or adjacent years* if that is the available data. Some indicators are only reported for one year. In many cases, longer time series are also reported.

Production of the statistics in this report is largely consistent with production of the statistics published in connection with the previous report. For some indicators, adjustments have been made in the production, however. Comparisons between 2015 and 2018 should therefore be made based on the statistics presented by this report, and not between the two reports.

Purpose and content of the statistics

The purpose of the report is to follow up on Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the global Sustainable Development Goals. This report can therefore provide a basis for further discussion on Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The data that forms the basis of the indicators has been collected for different purposes. Some data has been collected to produce a specific SDG indicator, some to produce some other official statistic, some data has been collected from registers and some for other purposes. A great number of authorities and national organizations participate in collecting the data. Information on the data that forms the basis for each indicator is provided in its metadata.

Some of the statistics have been retrieved from the UN's global database². The production method for the global statistics is described in metadata published by the UN³ for each indicator. Where statistics from the UN's global database are used in the national report, the responsible national organization may have processed the statistics. In that case, this is described in published national metadata.

¹ <https://www.scb.se/om-scb/scbs-verksamhet/uppfoljning-av-agenda-2030/>

² <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

³ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

Information about producing the statistics

The way in which the indicators are produced varies greatly, and for this reason each organization with responsibility for an indicator has presented metadata for its specific indicator.

Information about the quality of the statistics

Metadata for each indicator is published as part of improving the quality of the reported statistic. Transparency about how the indicators are produced, and how reliably, is important.

The metadata contains information about purpose and content for each indicator. As a rule, the purpose is to follow up on the targets to which the indicator refers. Sometimes, the Global Goal differs from the national one, which is stated in that case. A descriptive account is also provided about the assessed quality of each indicator. For the indicators based on existing official statistics, a quality declaration is available.

Because the purpose of the report is to follow up on Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda, it is important that the produced statistics are comparable over time. Any break in a time series is therefore described in metadata.

Since the production of an indicator is often based on a combination of several different data sources and existing statistics, it can be difficult at times to describe the quality of the indicator. This is a factor that users and decision-makers should consider in a continuing discussion about Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

About Goals, indicators and Goal fulfilment

This report has been compiled by Statistics Sweden based on statistics and other information from an array of authorities and other organizations. The following chapters present a statistical analysis of Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We hope that the analysis will contribute to a fact-based broader debate on how Sweden can live up to the high ambitions, and describe the road for getting there. We wish to describe here some considerations that have set the frameworks for our follow-up.

When has a Goal been achieved?

The global objectives in the 2030 Agenda have been set in a global perspective. When governments around the world adopted the 2030 Agenda, they undertook to implement it in accordance with their circumstances and nationally relevant goals. In other words, Sweden's goal fulfilment should therefore be viewed in relation to both the national goals that have been set, and objectives that have been agreed upon globally.

So, when has a target been fulfilled? And what does an improvement involve? How is the assessment made when there is no explicit goal level nationally? These are common dilemmas when following up on sustainability issues. For some areas, there are clear national goals and agreements that can be used. This primarily concerns the environmental objectives, and those for energy use and transport policy. When there are clear targets, analyses on underlying factors have often been performed and more knowledge can hence be obtained about how the goals can be reached. For other areas, there are no concrete goals at all to aim for.

It is thus not always possible to assess goal fulfilment in many of the areas covered by the 2030 Agenda. In that case, accounts of directions and trends are what remain. Assessments in this report have often been made on the basis of time series that extend further back than 2015 and which thus better enable discerning trends. Often, both short-term and long-term trends have been assessed. The following account should be seen in that light.

It is also important to note that the targets are to be fulfilled globally. In some cases, the goals are expressed in terms of "halving" or "significantly increasing". If for example a country is far above some kind of global mean, it can be difficult to fulfil the goal. In such cases, goal fulfilment might be more about how the country can help other countries fulfil goals.

The 2030 Agenda – a global compromise

Because the 2030 Agenda covers all UN countries, all the countries have been involved in the process of creating the goals, targets and indicators that make up the 2030 Agenda. This is the result of extensive efforts. Because so many countries have been involved, the 2030 Agenda is largely a compromise. This is manifested in, for instance, the fact that terms such as ‘democracy’ and ‘human rights’ are not always mentioned, even though many of the 2030 Agenda’s targets concern aspects thereof.

Reflections on the indicators

Some indicators that have been agreed in the global framework have the nature of constituting interesting background information, but are poorly adapted for measuring goal fulfilment. This is the case not least for many of the economic indicators. The indicators can constitute information about the volume of resources allocated to a certain issue, but a certain goal level would not determine whether the overarching objective is within reach.

For a number of the social goals, a discussion of goal levels and ways to reach them would be useful in future reviews. In the absence of goal levels, two types of comparison are primarily made instead when we study the indicators linked to the targets and whether Sweden fulfils them.

One is to describe the indicators’ progression over time and whether they are developing positively or negatively in relation to the goal where Sweden is concerned. The other type is international comparisons. In most cases, the basis for these has been retrieved from statistics published by the UN or the statistics body of the European Union, Eurostat.

A detailed report, but with gaps

In the following chapters on goals, not all targets and indicators are reported. There can be two reasons for this: The indicator is not relevant for national conditions, or there are no statistics in Sweden to report.

Some targets are not relevant in the analysis of Sweden’s implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Besides the indicators reported in the chapters on goals, there are a number of indicators that have been produced, but that are not discussed here. These may of course also be of interest to study, for instance in the case of particular interest in the area or for international comparisons. For complete information about the indicators that Statistics Sweden has collected and produced for this report, please see the table annex at the end of the report. Tables for all the indicators

produced are also available on Statistics Sweden's website together with metadata⁴.

Ambitious plans require development

The point of departure in this report is the Swedish list of indicators that Statistics Sweden proposed to the Government in April this year. It contains all 232 globally agreed indicators as well as around 50 indicators intended to complement the global list and adapt it to a Swedish context. In some cases, indicators have been proposed that are not yet possible to produce. This is because we have seen a need that is not being met. This is also the case for the global indicators. Sometimes, the global indicators are not possible to produce at the national level either, because of differences in countries' fundamental conditions and priorities in producing statistics.

Measuring the shift that occurred between 2015 and 2018 is not always possible because some statistics are produced at intervals of several years. It is not always relevant either when, in terms of change in society, it is a relatively short period of time. Assessments have therefore often been made on the basis of longer time series, which better enable discerning trends, or for an earlier time interval for which statistics are available. Often, both short-term and long-term trends have been assessed. When we speak of a 'shift' in this report, it is therefore not always a shift between 2015, when the 2030 Agenda was adopted, and 2018, which is the year we have mainly aimed to measure here.

⁴ <https://www.scb.se/om-scb/scbs-verksamhet/uppfoljning-av-agenda-2030/>

Leaving no one behind

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

One of the core principles in the 2030 Agenda is to *leave no one behind*. The commitment entails that countries shall seek to secure better conditions for people living in poverty and exclusion, and prioritize those who are most excluded. In the statistical review, this means studying and highlighting the situation for those groups that have the worst conditions for having their political, civic, economic, social and cultural rights satisfied.

The 2030 Agenda specifies a number of background variables on which the statistic should be broken down to identify vulnerable groups. The variables are income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other nationally relevant aspects. For reasons of confidentiality and integrity, such breakdowns cannot always be made in Sweden. Neither is it always economically justifiable to collect all the data that would be needed to perform all of these breakdowns.

Wherever possible and judged relevant, regular breakdowns of the statistics by income, sex, age and foreign background are made. Disability can be reported in cases where the statistics are based on sample surveys in which questions about disability are asked. However, these sources often give different outcomes because the definitions of disability vary between surveys.

Besides a more mechanical breakdown of statistics where possible, particularly vulnerable groups can also be identified and studied in research and special studies.

Statistics Sweden intends to begin by collecting a number of examples of such studies as a start to broader efforts to identify particularly vulnerable groups and make them visible.

2020 targets

In 12 of the Global Goals there are a total of 21 targets that have 2020 as the target year instead of 2030. Many of the indicators concerned for these targets relate to the environment.

The global working group that develops the indicator framework has decided not to perform any specific follow-up of the 2020 targets. Follow-up on them will therefore also be performed beyond 2020. However, the UN body responsible for the indicators has been asked if they wish to reword them, or if there will be any particular special reporting on them next year.

Difficulties in the evaluation

Some of the targets' indicators are concretely enough defined that it is possible to comment on target fulfilment. This applies for instance to target 3.6 – halving the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. Other targets concern plans and strategies and are much more difficult to evaluate. In some cases, the indicators that follow up on the Goals are not of such nature to enable expressing what is desirable. This applies, for example, to information about extending water ecosystems.

For six of the targets under Goal 15, it is difficult to make quantitative judgements. However, we see that the targets are not yet reaching the national goals.

Follow-up within the environmental quality objective system

Follow-up is performed on the aspects concerning Goal 14 on ocean and marine resources, and Goal 15 on ecosystems and biodiversity, within the Swedish environmental quality objective system. We fulfil two of the four targets in the marine goal, but need to do more work to attain sustainable fish and shellfish stocks. For the target on ecosystem approaches, no good measurement method yet exists.

Further efforts are needed

Sweden can be considered to have met many of these Goals, based on international comparisons and the global indicators. However, continued efforts are important concerning several of the Goals. This is reflected in, not least, the national targets on injuries from road accidents and the environmental objectives for oceans and forests.

Targets with 2020 as the target year

2.5 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.

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

4.b 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.

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

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

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

9.c 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.

11.b 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.

12.4 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.

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 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.

14.2 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.

14.4 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.

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

14.6 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.

15.1 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.

15.2 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.

15.5 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.

15.8 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.

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

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

17.18 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.



Goal 1 – No poverty

Goal 1 is to eliminate poverty in all its forms everywhere. Poverty is sometimes described as a lack of resources, meaning that a person does not have the standard of living that is considered generally accepted in society. Ordinarily, financial poverty is usually meant; that is to say, low income and meagre financial assets. However, poverty can also mean a lack of freedom, power, influence, health, education and physical safety, and multidimensional poverty is often spoken of.

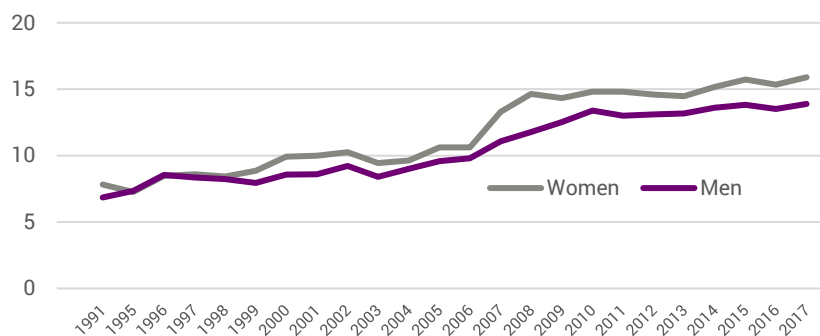
The proportion of people with an income lower than 60 per cent of the median income has increased since the early 1990s. At the same time, real incomes in Sweden have increased. This has meant that what is sometimes called absolute income poverty has declined over the same period. Similarly, the proportion of people living in what is defined in the EU as severe material deprivation has decreased in Sweden and is now lowest in Europe. In the past few years, the levels of most of the reported indicators have been stable.

The proportion of people on a low income is no longer increasing at the same rapid rate

Groups with low incomes have in Sweden had a relatively weak income progression since the beginning of the 1990s. Hence, the at-risk-of-poverty rate (an income lower than 60 per cent of the median income in the country)⁵ has gradually increased from 7.3 per cent in 1991 to 14.9 per cent in 2017.⁶ In the past few years, however, the rate has stabilized.

Target 1.2: 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.

Graph 1.1 The at-risk-of-poverty rate in the population (indicator 1.2.1a)



Source: Statistics Sweden

Economic standard is largely linked to a person's situation and point in life. On the whole, younger and older people have a lower economic

⁵ Note that the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in indicator 1.2.1a is 60 per cent, while in indicator 10.2.1 it is 50 per cent of the median income.

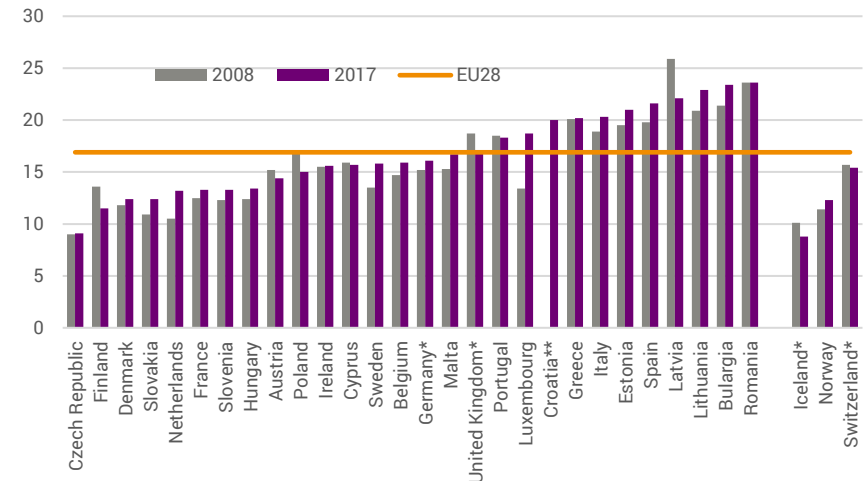
⁶ More information is available in Statistics Sweden's 2017 Income Report https://www.scb.se/contentassets/a9101244dec64df991945d0b2ce6d1f6/he0110_2017a01_br_he50br1901.pdf

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. There are also structural causes that add to differences between groups, such as disparities in levels of education between people born in Sweden and those born abroad, and different wage levels for traditionally male- or female-dominated occupations.

Women living alone have a lower economic standard in all age groups than men living alone. The greatest difference is found in the highest age group, where the economic standard of women is 90 per cent of that of men. The differences are smallest in the working-age population (30–64 years old), where the economic standard of women is 95 per cent of that of men.

There are considerable variations in economic standard between countries in Europe. Out of the EU countries, Luxembourg had the highest median income for the 2016 income year (EUR 29,300), while income was lowest in Romania (EUR 5,300). In Sweden, the median income at purchasing power parity was EUR 20,200, and the EU average was EUR 16,900.

Graph 1.2 Proportion of the population with an income below 60 per cent of the median income – EU (indicator 1.2.1a)



* The latest data refers to 2017. ** 2008 data is absent for Croatia.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Sweden is among the EU countries where the proportion of people on a low income has increased the most since the 2007 income year. However, the proportion of people with an income below 60 per cent of the median income is still lower than the EU average.

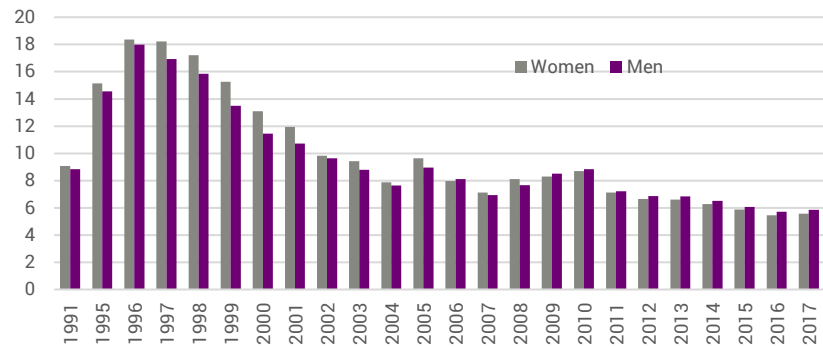
The low income rate has decreased

Over the period 1991–2017, the low income rate in the population decreased from 9 per cent in 1991 to just under 6 per cent in 2017. The peak of the period was in 1996, when the low income rate among the

The low income rate is an absolute measure of income poverty that is used to classify households with low income, and describes the extent to which household income suffices to cover necessary living costs.

Swedish population was 18 per cent. The sharp increase in the first half of the 1990s is linked to declining real incomes in connection with the economic crisis that struck Sweden in that period. The low income rate has subsequently declined in step with rising real incomes.

Graph 1.3 The low income rate in the population (indicator 1.2.1b)



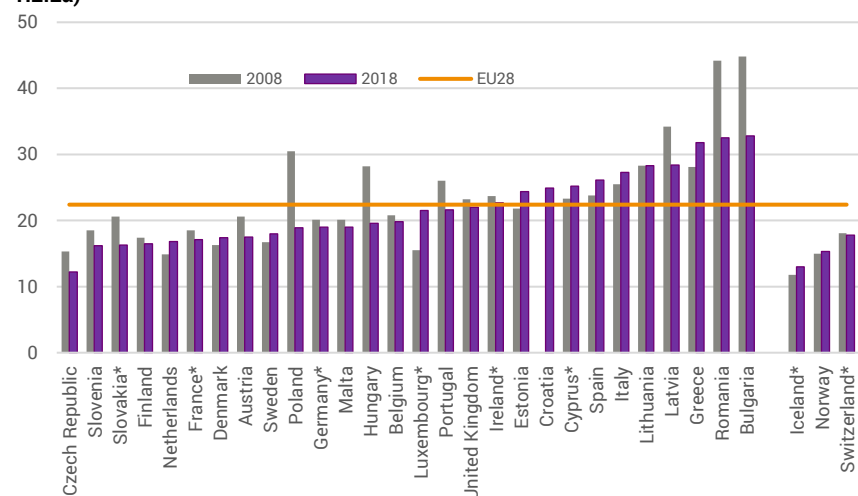
Source: Statistics Sweden

The proportion of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion is constant

The indicator *Proportion of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion* is an index that measures the proportion of individuals in households with an income below 60 per cent of the median income, who state that they cannot afford four out of nine of the requested expenses (the indicator *Severe material deprivation*, 1.2.2b) or belong to a household in which the people of working age work less than 20 per cent of possible working hours.

The proportion of Swedes at risk of poverty or social exclusion is lower than the EU average and has been relatively constant over the past 10 years.

Graph 1.4 Proportion of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (indicator 1.2.2a)



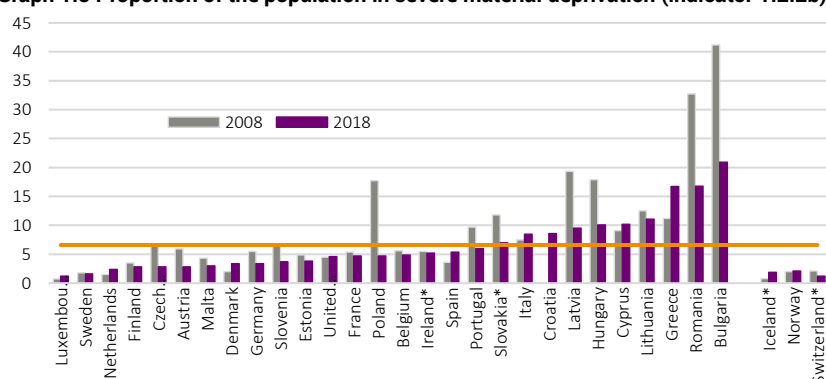
* The latest data refers to 2017. ** 2008 data is absent for Croatia.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

The proportion of people in severe material deprivation is among the lowest in the EU

The EU has devised a multidimensional poverty measure variant that it calls 'severe material deprivation'. According to this definition, just shy of 2 per cent of the Swedish population is in severe material deprivation, which is one of the lowest proportions in the EU. The EU average is 7 per cent. People born abroad, and the unemployed, live in severe material deprivation to a larger degree than people born in Sweden who have two parents born in Sweden, and compared with people in work.

Graph 1.5 Proportion of the population in severe material deprivation (indicator 1.2.2b)



* The latest data refers to 2017. ** 2008 data is absent for Croatia.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

The social protection floor is generally comprehensive

The proportion of the population covered by a social protection floor is at 100 per cent in most areas. This refers to, for example, social security benefits, maintenance support and pensions. However, the proportion of unemployed people who receive unemployment benefit is low and dropped from approximately two in three unemployed people in 2007 to one in four in 2014.

Few climate-related extreme events and other disasters

The indicators under target 1.5 are common to the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. They aim to measure consequences of disasters and disaster reduction at national and local level, and measure the progress of these efforts. Because disasters are events that seldom occur, it is a matter of a small number of events that can vary greatly in their nature. Therefore, it is difficult at national level and over a short period of time to discern trends and progress.

Proportion of spending on essential services

Government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in relation to total spending increased during the period 2013 to 2017. Out of the essential services, education accounts

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Target 1.5: 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.

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

for the greatest increase. The proportion of spending on health has also increased, but not by as much as that on education. Spending on social protection has increased, but since total spending has increased more, the proportion of spending on social protection has decreased somewhat.

Table 1.1 Proportion of the total state budget allocated to essential services (indicator 1.a.2)

Proportion as a percentage (%)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Proportion of government spending, health	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.9%	14.0
Proportion of government spending, education	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.4%	13.7
Proportion of government spending, social protection	40.9	40.8	41.1	41.6%	40.9
Proportion of total government spending, total essential services	67.0	67.3	68.0	68.8	68.5

Source: Statistics Sweden, National Accounts



Goal 2 – Zero hunger

The zero hunger Goal spans a number of fields, but the common endeavour is to secure access to food for people in the short and long run. This covers diet, avoidance of hazardous chemicals, conservation of genetic diversity, sustainable agriculture, as well as investments in developing countries. These issues are also highly relevant and topical in a national Swedish perspective.

Food – for better or worse

Access to safe and nutritious food all year round is included in target 2.1. This is largely a matter of global equitability. The challenges at national level are completely different in different parts of the world. In Sweden and in the EU, like in many other parts of the Western world, the major problem is not hunger, but rather an imbalanced and uneven diet, which comes under target 2.2. However, food quality is an issue that concerns the entire global population.

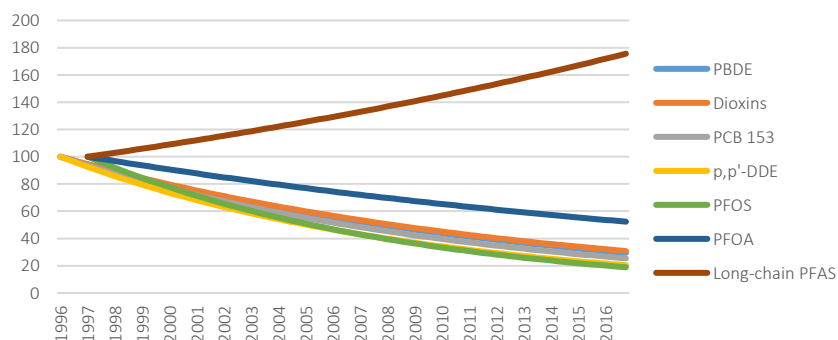
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Hazardous chemicals in breast milk and blood

A large amount of enduring organic matter has been extensively disseminated into the environment. Levels thereof in breast milk and blood reflect human exposure to hazardous chemicals and can be used as an indicator to see whether this exposure is rising or falling. 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 substances that are as yet unregulated, such as long-chain PFAS, are rising.

Graph 2.1 Hazardous chemicals in breast milk and blood, 1996 (1997)–2016 (indicator 2.1.4(N))

Proportion compared with base year 1996 or 1997 (%)



Source: Swedish Food Agency and Sweden's environmental objectives⁷

⁷ <http://www.sverigesmiljomal.se/miljomalen/giftfri-miljo/miljogifter-i-modersmjolk-och-blod/>

Target 2.2: 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.

Overweight and obesity – the West’s malnutrition challenge

Overweight, particularly obesity, is a growing public health issue, and poses a considerable risk factor for various diseases such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and some forms of cancer, as well as premature death. In Sweden, the proportion of obese adults has tripled since the 1980s (Public Health Agency of Sweden, Statistics Sweden). Today, around half of the adult population is overweight or obese, which is on par with the EU average. For the 16–64 age group, there is a comparable time series for Sweden, and compared with 2015 an increase can be seen, mainly among women in the 30–44 age group.

Table 2.1 Overweight or obesity (BMI 25 or higher), 2015–2018 (indicator 2.2.3(N))
Proportion (%) of the population (16–64 years)

Year	Women			Men		
	16–29 years old	30–44 years old	45–64 years old	16–29 years old	30–44 years old	45–64 years old
2015	23	35	53	33	54	70
2016	25	37	52	32	56	70
2018	25	40	54	37	53	69

Source: Department of Health Sciences (HLV) 2015–2018, Public Health Agency of Sweden

Target 2.4: 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.

Agriculture – sustainability is difficult to measure

Target 2.4, which concerns ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices, has proven difficult to both define and measure. The target’s related indicator must be able to cover several dimensions of sustainability in agriculture – economic, environmental and social aspects alike. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) proposes a method consisting of eleven different themes spanning these three aspects⁸, but there is still no established method for the global indicator 2.4.1. Where Sweden is concerned, neither have any national indicators been devised, and there is thus no data to report currently.

A proxy indicator, which is used by the EU as one of several indicators as a measure of sustainable agriculture within the 2030 Agenda⁹, is the proportion of ecological agricultural land. In Sweden, 20 per cent of agricultural land was farmed ecologically in 2018, which is an increase of 3 percentage points since 2015. The proxy gives a very limited and simplified depiction of sustainable agriculture in relation to the target,

⁸ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01.pdf>

⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/zero-hungerhot>

and that is also the case in terms of the environmental dimension. Other indicators are thus needed to supplement it.

Plants and animals for food – are we conserving the genes?

Target 2.5: 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.

Target 2.5 is a 2020 target, and aims to maintain the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domesticated animals. The global indicator 2.5.1 measures the number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in gene banks. Swedish seed and plant samples are preserved in NordGen's collections, and make up just over one third of the entire collection of approximately 30,000 different seed samples (Table 2.2). In an international perspective, it is a small gene bank collection. The change over time is slight, and any additions mainly consist of plant species that have emerged through plant breeding, and which after a short or long period of time have been removed from the official Swedish list of species.

Table 2.2 Number of Swedish genetically individual seed samples or individual plants in NordGen's collections, 2015 and 2019 (indicator 2.5.1)

Number of accessions

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

Source: NordGen

For animals, genetic diversity is secured either in the form of living animals (*in situ*) or as frozen sperm at conservation facilities (*ex situ*). For the breeds of domesticated animals that Sweden has committed to conserving, regular data collection is performed, mainly from various breed associations and breeding organizations. Follow-up is performed on the size of the animal population, and whether or not frozen sperm has been conserved.

The global indicator 2.5.2 measures the proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction on the FAO risk-of-extinction scale. Risk of extinction depends on the size of the population, and whether a party has assumed responsibility for conserving the species or breed. Sweden reports around once every two years to the FAO database DAD-IS (Domestic Animal Diversity Information System), from which the information in table 2.3 has been retrieved. Because the data is based on the same survey among breed associations and breeding organizations as mentioned above, the issue of non-response also affects the quality of this indicator.

Table 2.3 Local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction, 2014 and 2018 (indicator 2.5.2)

Number and proportion (%)

Year	At risk		Not at risk		Status unknown	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
2014	31	63	12	24	6	12
2018	41	82	9	18	0	0

Source: FAO

Investments in agriculture in developing countries doubled in four years

Target 2.a concerns increasing investments aimed at improving agricultural production capacity in developing countries, and two global indicators are used to perform follow-up. Indicator 2.a.1, Agricultural Orientation Index (AOI), is reported for Sweden in the table annex, but does not actually contribute to following up on the target, which focuses on developing countries. However, indicator 2.a.2, calculated for Sweden, contributes to following up on the target as it measures flows of official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows (OOF) to the agricultural sector. For 2015–2018, only ODA has been calculated for Sweden, because Sweden has not paid out any other official flows to this sector.

Table 2.4 Net amount of Swedish official development assistance to the agricultural sector 2015–2018 (indicator 2.a.2)

SEKm

Year	Official development assistance flows to the agricultural sector
2015	591
2016	1,040
2017	1,232
2018	1,344

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

Target 2.a: 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.



Goal 3 – Good health and well-being

There are 13 targets under the Goal to ensure healthy life and promote 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 certain global targets. Maternal mortality and mortality among young children are low. The number of deaths and injured in road traffic accidents, and death due to non-communicable diseases have decreased since the beginning of the 2000s. However, some indicators suggest that developments are not headed in the direction of the goals. Suicide in the younger age groups has not decreased, and deaths by poisoning have increased in the past few years.

Some global indicators cannot be measured, or are not relevant for Sweden. For this reason, a number of national indicators are used.

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Target 3.2: 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.

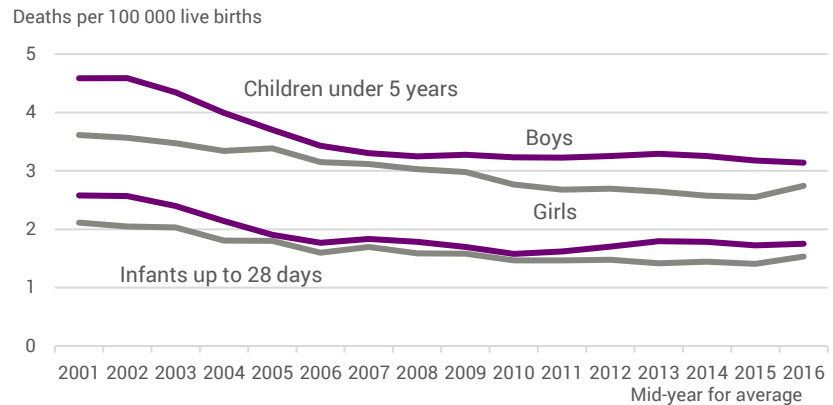
Declining mortality

Sweden has low maternal and infant mortality rates

For some indicators in health and well-being, Sweden already reached the global goals several years ago. This is the case for maternal mortality, neonatal mortality in the first 28 days of life and mortality among children below the age of five. It is nevertheless of interest to follow up on whether the declining trend is continuing. Maternal mortality has been equally low in Sweden throughout the entire period 2000–2017. The number of deaths has been 3.5 per 100,000 live births and year on average. This can be compared with the global goal of fewer than 70 deaths per 100,000 births.

Mortality for children under the age of five decreased at the beginning of the 2000s. In the past ten years, the level has been more or less the same, approximately three deaths per 1,000 live births. With the exception of 2008, mortality among children under five years old has been somewhat lower for girls than boys, but clearly below the global goal of 12 deaths in 1,000. The same progression can essentially be seen for neonatal mortality. Just over half of deaths before the age of five are deaths that occur in the first four weeks of life.

Graph 3.1 Mortality rate for children below the age of five and new-borns up to 28 days old, broken down by sex (indicators 3.2.1–3.2.2). Three-year moving averages, 2000–2002 to 2015–2017

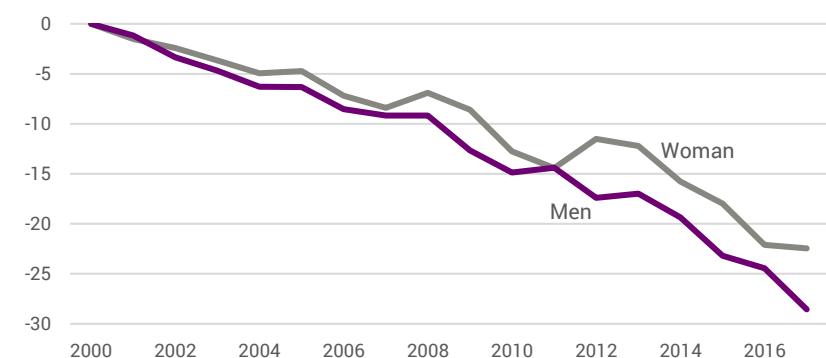


Source: The cause of death register, National Board of Health and Welfare, and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Premature deaths on the decline

A declining number of people are dying prematurely from non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and certain chronic respiratory diseases (primarily COPD – chronic obstructive pulmonary disease). The progression of mortality from chronic diseases in the 30–69 age range, which can be considered premature mortality, is in line with the global goal. In 2000, the mortality figure was 238 per 100,000 women and 337 per 100,000 men. Up to 2017, the mortality figure had decreased by 22 per cent among women and by 29 per cent among men.

Graph 3.2 Percentage change in mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic lower respiratory diseases by sex in the 30–69 age range (indicator 3.4.1)
Change in the mortality figure in per cent since 2000



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

The reason for the decrease is primarily a sharp decline in the mortality figures from cardiovascular diseases. The decline has been greater for men than for women.

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Suicide is decreasing most for men, and is increasing among young people

Death by suicide is one of the global indicators. Suicide is more common among men than women; among men it is most common in the oldest age group, and among women in the 45–64 age range.

The developments are different in different age groups. On the whole, suicides have declined slightly since the beginning of the 2000s. This is the case for women over the age of 44, and men over the age of 29. The largest decrease has been among men aged 65 years and older. In the 15–29 age group, suicide is now higher than it was at the beginning of the 2000s. The disparities between age groups and between the sexes have narrowed.

Table 3.1 Number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 by sex, age group and period, and change between periods (indicator 3.4.2)

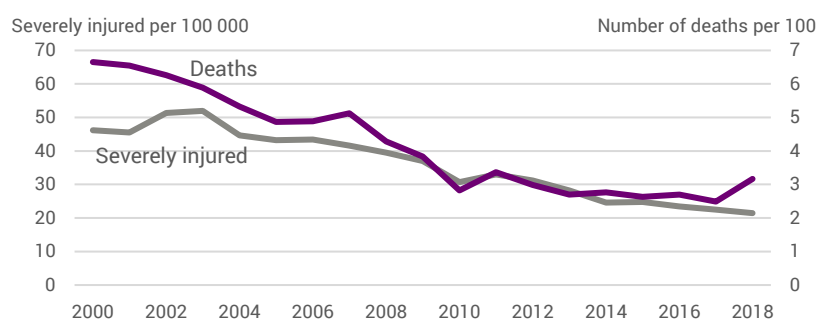
Age group	Women			Men		
	2000–2002	2015–2017	Change	2000–2002	2015–2017	Change
0–14	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
15–29	4.8	6.8	2.0	13.5	14.5	1.1
30–44	7.6	7.6	0.0	21.4	17.0	-4.3
45–64	12.2	9.7	-2.5	25.4	23.3	-2.1
65+	10.3	8.6	-1.7	34.6	25.6	-9.0
All ages	7.5	7.0	-0.5	18.9	16.7	-2.2

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

Fewer deaths and injuries caused by road traffic accidents

One target is that the number of deaths and severe injuries in road traffic accidents be halved by 2030. Since the beginning of the 2000s, deaths and severe injuries from road traffic accidents have been approximately halved.

Graph 3.3 Number of deaths and severely injured persons per 100,000 road traffic accidents 2000–2018 (indicators 3.6.1–3.6.2(N))



Source: Road traffic injuries 2018 (Transport Analysis Statistics 2019:11)

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

In terms of road traffic deaths, the number has been essentially unchanged at around three deaths per 100,000 and year during the period 2010–2018. However, the number of severely injured has declined almost continually since 2003, from 52 to 21 per 100,000.

Average life expectancy is increasing most for men and the highly educated

An overall measure of the progression of mortality is used as a national indicator within Goal 3, remaining life expectancy, in part counted from birth, and in part from the age of 30 for groups with different levels of education. Throughout the entire period 2000–2018, remaining life expectancy in Sweden has been higher for women than for men. Average life expectancy is increasing for both sexes, but the increase has been just over one year greater for men than for women. For women, average life expectancy increased by 2.2 years, from 82.1 to 84.3, and for men the increase was 3.4 years, from 77.4 to 80.8 between 2000 and 2018. The difference between the sexes has decreased from 4.7 to 3.5 years.

The statistics on remaining life expectancy from the age of 30 according to level of education shows that the rate of increase varies for different groups. Average life expectancy increases most for people with a post-secondary education level, somewhat less for people with upper secondary education, and least for those with primary/lower secondary education. The disparities between the educational groups have thus widened.

Physical health is on the right track – mental health is poorer

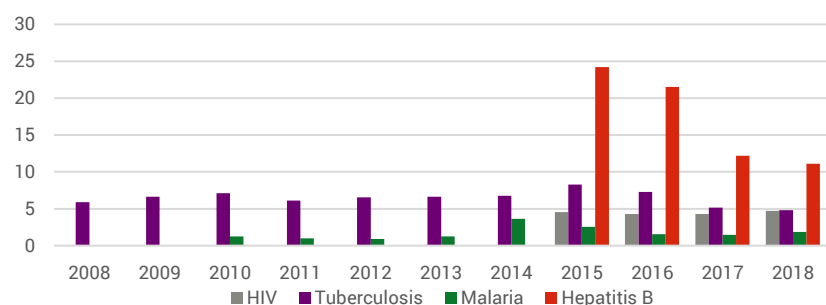
Migration affects succumbing to several diseases

One of the global goals is that diseases such as HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis B be eradicated by 2030. Developments in Sweden show that the number of new cases of hepatitis B per inhabitant have been halved, and a certain drop in cases of tuberculosis and malaria in very recent years. However, no reduction is visible in new cases of HIV.

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Graph 3.4 Incidence of HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis B in recent years (indicators 3.3.1–3.3.4)

Cases per 100,000



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

For all four diseases, developments are largely linked to migration to Sweden. Between 85 and 90 per cent of cases of tuberculosis occur among people born abroad. Malaria does not spread in Sweden and most people, 95 per cent, were infected in Africa.

In terms of cases of HIV and hepatitis B also, people have been infected abroad to a great extent – around 75 per cent for HIV and 95 per cent for hepatitis B. For HIV, incidence is around double for men than women – six compared with three per 100,000.

Decline in mental well-being among young people

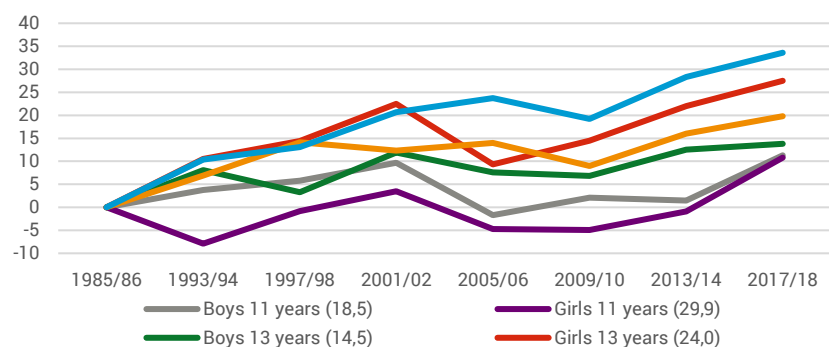
The number of suicides is one of the indicators that follows up on targets to promote mental health and well-being among the population. It is reported under mortality. Two other measures for following the target are the proportion of adults and schoolchildren with reduced mental well-being. These are national indicators.

The proportion with reduced mental well-being in the age range 16–84 was essentially unchanged between 2004–2006 and 2016–2018. It is a case of 17–18 per cent for women and 11–12 per cent for men. However, there are substantial disparities between ages. The proportion of people with reduced mental well-being is highest, 33 per cent, among women aged between 16 and 29. The proportion is lowest, 7 per cent, among men aged 65–84. In all age groups, women report reduced mental well-being to a greater extent than men.

The proportion of schoolchildren with psychosomatic disorders has increased since the 1980s, according to the survey Health behaviour in school-aged children. The highest proportion reporting disorders is among 15-year-old girls and the lowest is among boys aged 11–13. A clear change since the 1980s is that differences between the ages and sexes have increased.

Graph 3.5 Change in the proportion of schoolchildren who report at least two psychological and somatic disorders more frequently than once a week in the past year (indicator 3.4.5(N))

By sex and age 1985/86–2017/18, change in percentage points



Source: Health behaviour in school-aged children, Public Health Agency of Sweden
The figure in brackets is the proportion who stated disorders in 1985/86

Target 3.7: 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.

Certain preventative measures are working

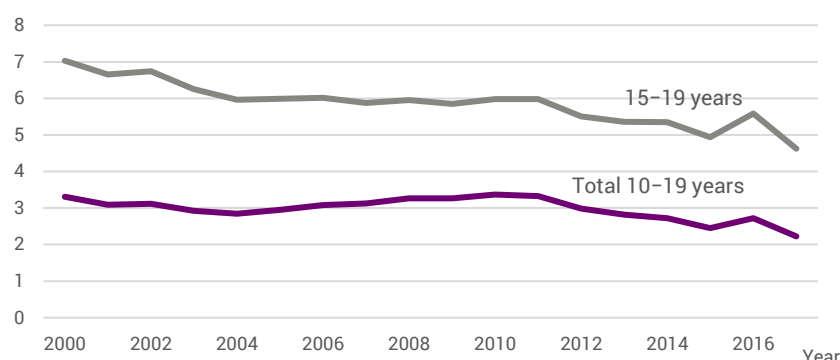
Adolescent mothers have become increasingly uncommon

One of the goals focuses on reproductive health, for instance regarding avoidance of unwanted pregnancies. One way of measuring this is to look at the prevalence of adolescent births. In 2017, there were 4.6 births per 1,000 women in the 15–19 age group. In the 10–14 age group, there was approximately one birth per 100,000 women.

Since the 1970s, total adolescent births (10–19 years) have decreased from 15.5 births per 1,000 women in 1973 to 2.2 births per 1,000 in 2017. At the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, there was also a temporary increase in the number of adolescent births. That occurred during a period when birth rates among the entire population were relatively high. Adolescent births have since declined in the 2000s, with the exception of the period 2004–2011.

Graph 3.6 Number of adolescent births per 1,000 women, mothers aged 15–19 and total 10–19 years, in 2000–2017 (indicator 3.7.2)

Number of births per 1,000



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

The global indicator 3.7.1 “Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods” is difficult to measure in Sweden. The indicator used instead is only a rough estimation of “satisfied need”.

The proportion of women who, in the past year (2017) had used a modern contraceptive method was 78 per cent in the 16–29 age group, and 90 per cent in the 30–44 age group¹⁰. Traditional methods are also used, mainly the withdrawal method. Around one woman in five of fertile age had not used contraception in the past year. Reasons stated

¹⁰ Public Health Agency of Sweden (2019), *Sexual and reproductive health and rights in Sweden 2017*, <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/publicerat-material/publikationsarkiv/s/sexuell-och-reproduktiv-halsa-och-rattigheter-i-sverige-2017/?pub=60999>.

are that they are not in a relationship or, quite simply, they have not used modern contraceptive methods.

Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

Fewer people smoke and alcohol consumption is on the decline

How is national tobacco control working? The global indicator is to follow developments in daily tobacco smoking among the population aged 15 and older. In Sweden, the proportion of people who smoke daily has decreased since the 1970s. However, smoking has also decreased in the past few years. The proportion of daily smokers was a couple of percentage points higher among women than men in 2008–2009, at just over 15 per cent compared with 13 per cent. In 2018, it was instead slightly more common for men to smoke daily than for women.

In the past few years, smoking has decreased in all age groups for women and in several age groups for men. The biggest decrease in the proportion of smokers is for women in the 45–54 and 35–44 age groups. In these groups, the proportion of smokers has more than halved in the past decade.

Table 3.2 Proportion (per cent) who smoke daily by sex, age group and year interval and change between years (indicator 3.a.1)

Age group	Women			Men		
	2008–2009	2018	Change	2008–2009	2018	Change
16-24	15.4	8.1	-7.3	11.7	9.1	-2.8
25-34	13.7	11.3	-2.4	11.0	11.8	0.8
35-44	13.9	5.3	-8.6	10.8	10.5	-0.3
45-54	20.4	10.1	-10.3	18.1	11.1	-7.0
55-64	19.9	14.0	-5.9	17.7	14.6	-3.1
65-74	16.1	10.3	-5.8	13.5	9.4	-4.1
75-84	8.4	5.7	-2.7	6.5	10.9	4.4
85+	4.3	2.1	-2.2	2.4	..	..
All ages	15.5	9.2	-6.3	13.1	11.0	-2.1

Source: Living Conditions Survey (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden.

If people who use snuff or who smoke occasionally are included, the figures are higher. In the national public health survey from 2018 aimed at 16–84-year-olds, 32 per cent of men and 19 per cent of women stated that they use tobacco daily or occasionally. The higher proportion for men is because they use snuff to a greater extent.

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Total alcohol consumption in Sweden has decreased since 2004 (indicator 3.5.2). Recorded procurement in 2017 was the lowest since 2001. In 2017, consumption was nine litres of pure alcohol per inhabitant aged 15 and upwards. This can be compared with 10.5 litres when consumption was at its peak in 2004. Registered sales have been unchanged in the past ten years, while unregistered sales have decreased. This is due to the fact that less alcohol is brought home from travels, and reduced purchases of smuggled alcohol.

Almost all children are vaccinated

Almost all children are vaccinated against the diseases included in the national vaccination programme at the age of two. The coverage ratio has been 97–98 per cent in recent years. Three out of four 15-year-old girls have been vaccinated against the HPV virus in the past few years.

Table 3.3 Proportion (per cent) of population vaccinated within the national vaccination programme in recent years (indicator 3.b.1)

Year	Two-year-old children			15-year-old girls, at least two doses of the HPV vaccine
	Three doses against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough	One dose against measles, mumps and German measles	Vaccine against pneumococcal disease	
2015	98.1	97.5	97.4	
2016	97.5	96.7	96.6	
2017	97.3	96.7	96.5	78
2018	97.4	97.0	96.8	76

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

Health effects from the environment

Air pollution is a factor in causing many deaths

In a global comparison, Sweden has good air quality. Yet, air pollution causes health problems in Sweden. It is a factor in causing diseases and premature death from, for instance, cardiovascular diseases and certain pulmonary diseases. In order to understand the significance of limiting air pollution in Sweden too, it is important to report its impact on health.

Air pollution gives a calculated number of deaths caused by exposure to nitrogen oxide (NO₂), small atmospheric particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and larger atmospheric particulate matter (PM₁₀). In 2015, the IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute calculated that approximately 7,600 people died due to these air pollutants in Sweden¹¹. According to the

¹¹ Source: IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute (2018), *Quantification of population exposure to NO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ and estimated health impacts*.

Target 3.b: 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.

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, emissions of small particles into the atmosphere have more than halved since 1990¹². The main reduction has been in emissions from industry. This ought also to have helped reduce deaths from air pollution.

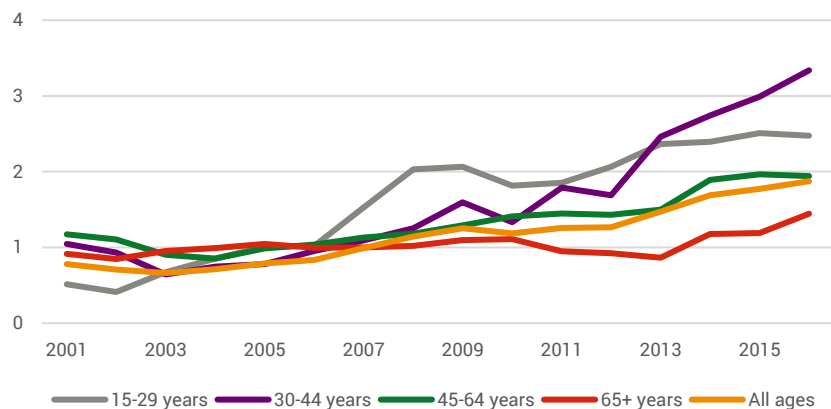
Where people live is of great significance to the volume of air pollution to which they are exposed. If the place of residence is next to streets with a lot of traffic, air pollution levels will be high indoors too. The proportion of people who report fairly poor or very poor air quality is also higher among people whose place of residence has windows facing a main street or road.¹³ In 2015, 5 per cent stated that they had suffered from the air around their place of residence. Somewhat fewer had suffered from the air in their place of residence (indicator 3.9.4(N)). It was at around the same level as in 2007.

More people are dying from poisoning

The number of deaths from unintentional poisoning has increased for almost all age groups during the 2000s. It is almost solely a matter of poisonings caused by pharmaceuticals and drugs.

Graph 3.7 Number of deaths per 100,000 for both sexes together due to unintentional poisoning by age group, moving three-year averages 2000–2002 to 2015–2017 (indicator 3.9.3)

No. per 100,000



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

The progression varies with age; the increase was greatest in the 30–44 age group, but can be seen for both sexes. Deaths by poisoning, which are also linked to target 3.5 and can be considered to be related to substance use, are more common among men than women.

¹² <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Sa-mar-miljon/Statistik-A-O/Partiklar-PM25-utslapp-till-luft/>

¹³ Public Health Agency of Sweden, Environmental health report 2017, based on the 2015 environmental health survey. <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/publicerat-material/publikationsarkiv/m/miljohalsorapport-2017/>

Target 3.8: 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.

Healthcare is accessible and affordable

This target concerns access to healthcare, and that the cost of healthcare and medicines should not pose a financial risk to the individual. Some of these indicators are better suited to poorer countries. For example, the proportion of people in Sweden who have needed care but refrained on financial grounds is close to 0 per cent. It could be the case that, because of factors such as the cap on healthcare costs for patients, Sweden is close to the global target in terms of healthcare costs.

A couple of areas for which there are global indicators but where statistics in Sweden are absent, are coverage of essential health services and the number of births attended by skilled health personnel. The number of births not attended by skilled health personnel is however very low.

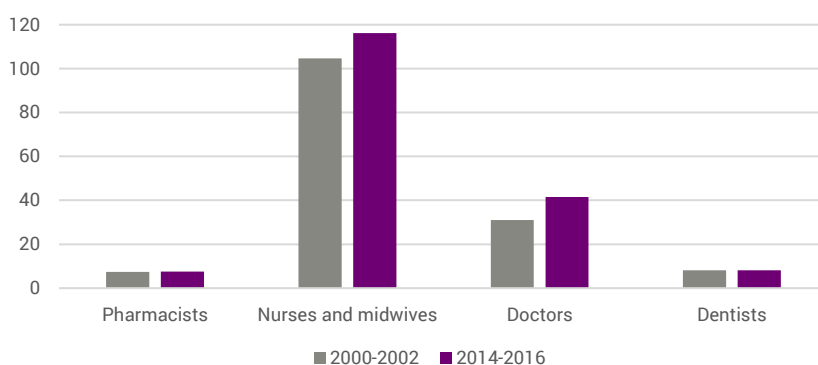
Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

More doctors and nurses per inhabitant

A global goal is to train, recruit and retain health personnel, particularly in the least developed countries. However, it is also important to follow personnel density in Sweden as well. The National Board of Health and Welfare's statistics show that the number of doctors and nurses per inhabitant has increased slightly since the beginning of the 2000s. The number of doctors per 10,000 inhabitants has increased by 34 per cent and the number of nurses, including midwives, by 11 per cent.

Graph 3.8 Number of practising health personnel 2000–2002 and 2014–2016 (indicator 3.c.1)

Number practising per 10 000, averages 2000-2002 and 2014-2016



Source: Register of authorized healthcare professionals (LOVA), National Board of Health and Welfare and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Antibiotics use is declining

A risk that has emerged in recent years is heightened antibiotic resistance. How has this been managed? It is monitored in Sweden using a national indicator of antibiotics consumption in outpatient and inpatient care. Consumption, which is measured in sales, was essentially unchanged between 2000 and 2012, but has subsequently

decreased by 21 per cent from 14 to 11 daily doses per 1,000 inhabitants and day.

Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Increased official development assistance to healthcare

One indicator aims specifically at following how Sweden contributes to a redistribution of resources to countries that are not at the same level of development. Sweden is among the countries that are to contribute towards developing healthcare in poorer countries in the form of official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (indicator 3.b.2). Sida's annual statistics to the OECD show that this aid has increased from SEK 538 million in 2015 to SEK 900 million in 2018.



Goal 4 – Quality education

Education systems must meet people's needs throughout life. Globally, the high number of men and women who do not have numeracy and literacy skills shows that access to adult education is crucial to development. Gender-based disparities in access to education must be eliminated and everyone must be given equal access to all levels of education and the possibility of life-long learning.

In international comparisons, Sweden is faring well in Goal 4 in terms of opportunities to participate in life-long learning and higher education. Sweden has a well-developed education system for youths and adults that enables people who did not complete their compulsory and upper secondary schooling to obtain an education as an adult. This is manifested in a high participation rate in formal and informal education among adults, and a high proportion of people with post-secondary education in Sweden.

Major differences between population groups in terms of education in Sweden are visible in many ways. Amongst other factors, equivalence in terms of grades and knowledge has deteriorated in recent years. Substantial differences depending on family background are visible in the studies, as well as heightened segregation between schools.

The results also show that more children experienced bullying in 2017/2018 compared with 2013/2014. The teacher shortage is a crucial challenge for the Swedish school system.

Preschool – an important start to children's learning

Almost all six-year-olds attend preschool class

Since the 2018/2019 school year, the preschool class has been compulsory. A slight increase is visible in the number of six-year-olds who attended preschool class in the autumn of 2018/2019, but the proportion has been over 95 per cent for a long period of time.¹⁴

The total proportion of six-year-olds who attended preschool or compulsory school in Sweden in the 2017/2018 school year was 97 per cent, which corresponds to the OECD average^[1]. There is no substantial

Target 4.2: 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.

¹⁴ <https://www.skolverket.se/skolutveckling/statistik/sok-statistik-om-forskola-skola-och-vuxenutbildning>

^[1] Education at a Glance 2019, OECD indicators table B2.2

difference in Sweden between girls and boys in terms of preschool class attendance.

Differences in the proportion of children with a Swedish or foreign background¹⁵ in preschool

Out of all children aged one to five in 2015, 84 per cent were enrolled in preschool. It was most common for children aged four to five, 94 per cent of whom were enrolled. The corresponding proportion for children aged one to three was 77.5 per cent. It was more common among children with a Swedish background than those with a foreign background to be enrolled in preschool. The greatest difference is seen at age four to five, with 95 per cent of children with a Swedish background enrolled, and 90 per cent of those with a foreign background.

Break in the trend in knowledge measurements

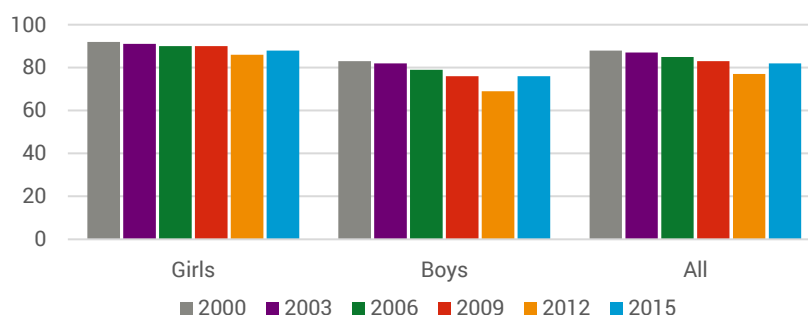
Improved knowledge among Swedish pupils in compulsory school

Sweden participates in three international studies that measure knowledge level in reading and mathematics: The OECD's PISA survey¹⁶ measures the knowledge of 15-year-olds in literacy, mathematics and natural sciences. The international survey TIMSS¹⁷ measures knowledge in mathematics and natural sciences among pupils in grades four and eight. The PIRLS study¹⁸ measures literacy among pupils in grade four.

TIMSS and PIRLS are organized and headed by IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement) and the National Agency for Education is responsible for implementation in Sweden.

Diagram 4.1 15-year-old pupils at proficiency level 2 and higher in literacy, by sex, for the years 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 (indicator 4.1.1)

Proportion (per cent) of everyone in the group



Source: PISA 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015

¹⁵ Foreign-born and born in Sweden with two foreign-born parents

¹⁶ Programme for International Student Assessment

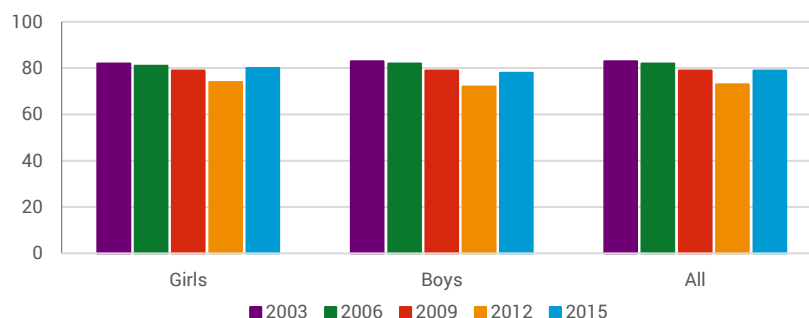
¹⁷ Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study

¹⁸ Progress in International Reading Literacy Study

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Diagram 4.2 15-year-old pupils at proficiency level 2 and higher in mathematics, by sex, for the years 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 (indicator 4.1.1)

Proportion (per cent) of everyone in the group



Source: PISA 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015

The international studies enable comparing learning outcomes between different countries, and measuring the progression of the outcome over time. Over the years, Sweden has participated in PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS and for some time the trend was negative for the learning outcome of Swedish pupils. However, outcomes for 2015 and onwards have pointed towards a break in the trend, and learning outcomes primarily in literacy and mathematics have improved instead. The proficiency of Swedish pupils was below the OECD average in PISA 2012. In 2015, Sweden was instead on a par with or above the OECD average. It is too early to say whether the break in the trend is permanent – future surveys will tell.

In literacy, it is primarily low-proficiency pupils who have improved, while both low- and high-proficiency pupils have improved in mathematics. Based on PISA, analyses of equivalence are performed, which show that, since PISA 2006, equivalence has deteriorated in Sweden. In PISA 2000, Sweden was one of the countries with best equivalence, and in 2015 Sweden was at the OECD average. Factors such as family background have had an increasing significance for results, especially in the natural sciences.¹⁹

Almost all youths in Sweden have, at minimum, completed compulsory schooling

The national education system in Sweden should give all youths and young adults reasonable conditions to complete compulsory schooling and upper secondary schooling. Sweden has a well-developed adult education system that has a compensatory role for youths and young adults who do not fulfil the goals of compulsory school and/or upper secondary school. Adult education is also important for providing people who have migrated to Sweden at compulsory school age with the

¹⁹ <https://www.skolverket.se/om-oss/press/pressmeddelanden/pressmeddelanden/2016-12-06-svenska-elever-battre-i-pisa>

conditions to reach the goals within a reasonable amount of time after compulsory school is usually completed in Sweden.

One way of looking at whether compulsory schooling in Sweden is completed within a reasonable amount of time is to look at the highest completed level of education for people aged 18–20, which corresponds to three to five years after the ninth grade usually commences in Sweden. Almost all people aged 18–20 have undergone compulsory schooling. If people are studied for whom data is available in Statistics Sweden's register on the highest completed education level, the proportion who have at minimum completed compulsory schooling is 99 per cent for 2015–2018. There are no substantial differences between women and men.

In 2018, 99 per cent of people born in Sweden aged 18–20, about whom data was available on the highest completed education level, had at minimum completed compulsory schooling. The corresponding proportion for foreign-born people was 94 per cent. However, one should be aware of the fact that the proportion with an unknown education is high for people born abroad, 35 per cent compared with 2 per cent for people born in Sweden. This probably largely concerns newly arrived immigrants who came to Sweden from 2015 and onwards, and who have thus not yet had the time to complete any education in Sweden. These people could have compulsory schooling or higher from their home country that has not yet been registered in Statistics Sweden's register.

Socioeconomic background has gained significance

The National Agency for Education has performed analyses of the importance of family background to school results and disparities between schools.²⁰ The analyses show that socioeconomic background has been gaining importance to pupils' grades since the end of the 2000s. The socioeconomic factors primarily concern the parents' level of education and their income, as well as degree of receipt of benefits.

Socioeconomic background has gained significance chiefly for foreign-born pupils, although it is also significant to pupils born in Sweden. The results also show that pupils have become increasingly divided between schools on the basis of socioeconomic background; that is to say, segregation among schools has increased.

Almost one fifth have not completed a three-year upper secondary programme

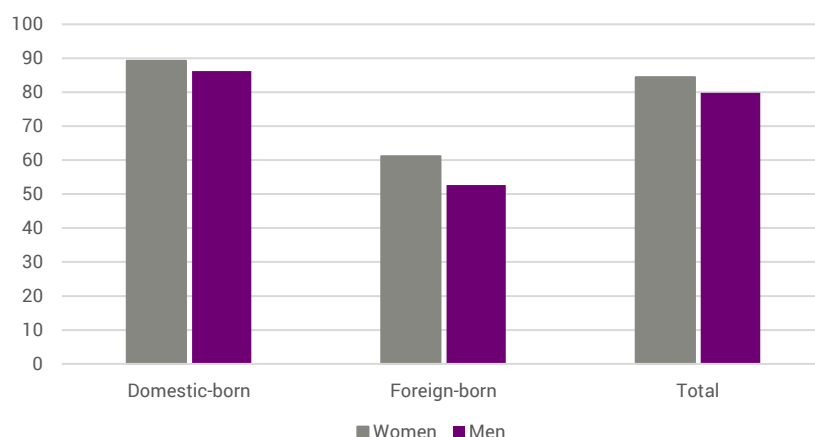
Completed upper secondary schooling is an important condition for active participation in social and professional life. Statistics from different sources show that there are relatively high proportions of

²⁰ <https://www.skolverket.se/publikationsserier/rapporter/2018/analyser-av-familjebakgrundens-betydelse-for-skolresultaten-och-skillnader-mellan-skolor?id=3927>

youths in the Swedish population who have not completed a minimum of a three-year upper secondary programme.

Graph 4.3 Proportion of people who have completed a minimum of a three-year upper secondary programme in the age group 21–23 (3–5 years after the third year of upper secondary school usually commences) 2018, indicator 4.1.2(N)

Proportion of people as a percentage of people on whom there is data on education level²¹



Source: Education register, Statistics Sweden

In 2018, almost one fifth of people aged 21–23 had not completed a minimum of a three-year upper secondary school programme. Men have not managed as well as women to complete such a programme. There are also major disparities between people born abroad and those born in Sweden. Over time, between 2015 and 2018, the proportion that has attained a minimum of a three-year upper secondary school programme has decreased slightly for people born both in Sweden and abroad.

In 2015–2016, many youths and adults arrived in Sweden. Many of the newly arrived immigrants have not been in Sweden for a sufficient amount of time to complete a Swedish upper secondary school programme. This is visible in, for instance, the fact that the proportion with an unknown education in the education register is high for foreign-born people in this age group. It can probably also explain, to some extent, the substantial disparities in the proportion of people who have completed a minimum of a three-year upper secondary school programme between people born abroad and those born in Sweden.

The National Agency for Education reports graduation from upper secondary school within five years for pupils who commenced upper secondary school studies in 2013²². These results point in the same direction as the above-mentioned statistics in terms of disparities

²¹ The number of foreign-born people with an unknown education in the education register is 15 per cent, and the proportion of people born in Sweden with an unknown education is 1 per cent. In total, the proportion with unknown education for the age group is 4 per cent.

²² <https://www.skolverket.se/skolutveckling/statistik>

between women and men, and people born abroad and in Sweden. The statistics of the National Agency for Education report people who have undergone Swedish upper secondary schooling and hence do not include people born abroad who arrived in Sweden later on, and who were not educated in Sweden.

The proportion of pupils who have completed upper secondary schooling with a study certificate or diploma within five years from commencing their studies in the first grade in the autumn of 2013 was 80 per cent. For pupils with a foreign background, the proportion was 64 per cent compared with 85 per cent for pupils with a Swedish background. For pupils who were newly arrived immigrants, the proportion was much lower at 30 per cent.

The statistics also show considerable disparities in graduation depending on the parents' education level, since the proportion of pupils with completed studies is 52 per cent for those whose parents have primary/lower secondary education only. This can be compared with 78 per cent and 88 per cent for pupils whose parents have upper secondary and post-secondary education, respectively.

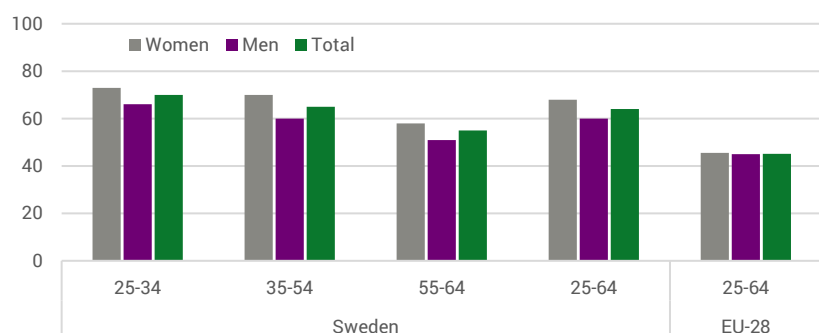
Life-long learning and adults' skills

Women participate in learning to a greater extent than men

Technological developments have been rapid in recent decades, placing demands on the ability of the population to assimilate education. Formal education is an important part of life-long learning. In Sweden it consists of a well-developed education system for adults that covers all levels from basic level to post-secondary level and both vocational programmes and preparatory programmes for higher education.

Education outside of the formal education system is also of great significance to life-long learning and is conducted both during working hours and leisure time. During working hours, staff training is offered by many employers on the Swedish labour market. Liberal adult education at folk high schools and in study circle activities also plays an important role in life-long learning.

Graph 4.4 Proportion (%) of people who participate in formal or non-formal education, 2016 (indicator 4.3.1)



Source: Adult Education Survey (AES) 2016, Statistics Sweden

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

The proportion of people aged 25 to 64 who participated in formal or non-formal education during a 12-month period in 2016 was 64 per cent. Women participated to a greater extent than men in both formal education and non-formal education, for instance staff training and study circles. A person's highest completed level of education is of tremendous significance to participation in formal and informal education. Out of people with post-secondary education of at least two years, 80 per cent participated in formal and/or informal education. The corresponding proportion for people with brief upper secondary education or primary/lower secondary education was 45 per cent. For people with longer upper secondary education, or short post-secondary education, the proportion was 59 per cent.²⁵ Participation in life-long learning in Sweden is high compared with the average for the EU-28 countries. Switzerland, the Netherlands and Sweden had the highest proportion participating in 2016.

More women study at university/college

Out of people aged 19–24, 25 per cent are in higher education. The proportion of women is around 10 percentage points higher than the proportion of men, and increased slightly between 2015 and 2018. Out of people aged between 25 and 29, around 16 per cent study. The differences between women and men are somewhat smaller in that age group. In 2018, 19 per cent of women and 14 per cent of men aged 25–29 were studying.

The proportion studying in the 30–34 age range is much lower. Around 8 per cent study in total – 10 per cent of women and 6 per cent of men. The proportion studying in higher education in the various age groups was essentially constant between 2015 and 2018. However, the proportion of women studying is increasing slightly, while the proportion of men is declining in all age groups.

The proportion of people with post-secondary education is high in Sweden in an international perspective.

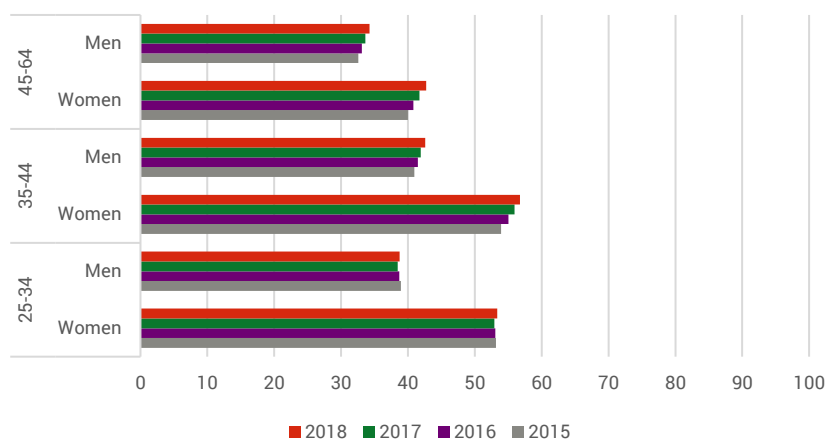
University and college education and other post-secondary education is crucial to economic growth and progress in society. Well-developed national higher educational systems are essential to research and innovation. One of the EU's education goals for 2020 is for at least 40 per cent of all people aged 30 to 34 to have undergone post-secondary education of at least two years.

Target 4.4: 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.

²⁵ <https://www.scb.se/AES>

Graph 4.5 Proportion of people aged 25–64 with post-secondary education (indicator 4.4.3(N))

Proportion of people in per cent



Source: Education register, Statistics Sweden

There are relatively large differences between women and men in terms of the proportion with post-secondary education. The proportion of women aged 25–34 with a post-secondary education was 53 per cent in 2018 compared with 39 per cent for men. The highest proportion of people with post-secondary education is in the age group 35 to 44, at 57 per cent for women and 43 per cent for men. In terms of the proportion of people with post-secondary education of at least three years, the proportion was 36 per cent for women aged 25–34 in 2018 compared with 22 per cent for men.

In the EU, the proportion of people aged 30 to 34 who have obtained post-secondary education of two years or more is 40 per cent, so the 2020 education target has been met. In Sweden, the proportion for the equivalent age group is much higher, at 51 per cent. For both persons born in Sweden and abroad, just over half have obtained a post-secondary education of at least two years.²⁴

One way of looking at whether youths and adults have relevant skills for employment is to study how graduates with basic and advanced degrees from college/university establish themselves on the labour market 1–1.5 years after graduating. Out of those who graduated in the 2014/2015 academic year, 84 per cent of both women and men were established after 1–1.5 years, that is to say, they had a good position on the labour market. The degree of establishment had increased slightly compared with the 2012/2013 academic year (80 per cent for both women and men) and the 2013/2014 academic year (82 per cent for both women and men). Graduates from vocational programmes in 2014/2015 had a

²⁴ Education and training monitor 2018, European Commission

higher level of establishment on average than graduates from general programmes, at 90 per cent compared with 77 per cent.²⁵

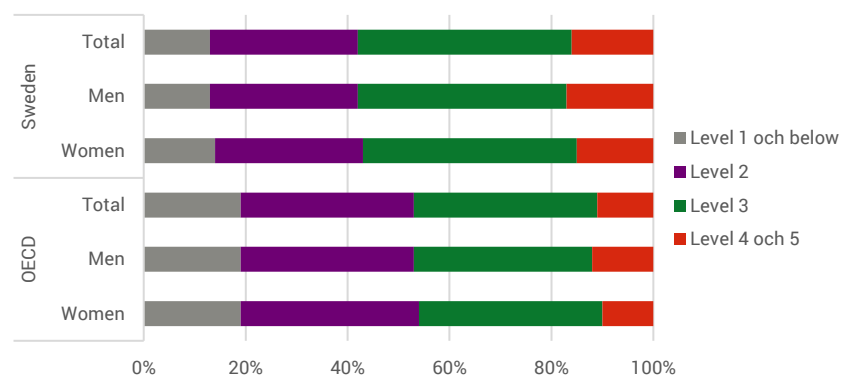
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

Substantial differences in adults' skills

In Sweden, follow-up on indicator 4.6.1 is performed using the OECD's PIAAC survey, which measures adults' skills in literacy, numeracy and problem-solving ability. In Sweden, the survey was last carried out in 2011/2012, and the next one is planned for 2021/2022.

Graph 4.6 People aged 16–65 broken down by knowledge level in literacy, by sex 2011/2012 (indicator 4.6.1)

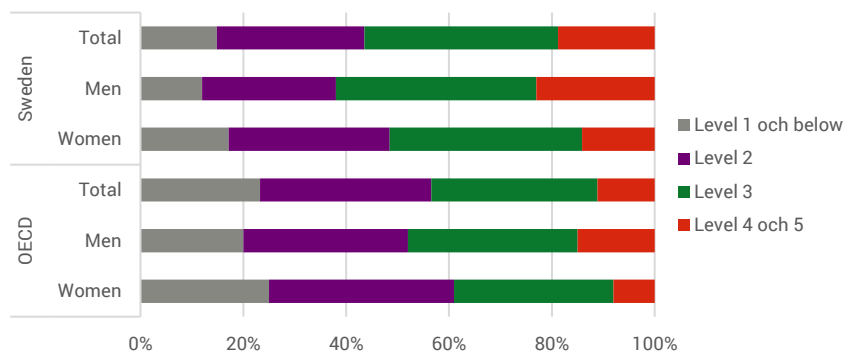
Proportion (%) of total per group



Source: PIAAC 2011/12

Graph 4.7 People aged 16–65 broken down by knowledge level in numeracy, by sex 2011/2012 (indicator 4.6.1)

Proportion (%) of total per group



Source: PIAAC 2011/12

The results from PIAAC 2011/2012 showed that Sweden was performing well compared with other participating countries. Sweden was above the average of the participating countries in both literacy and numeracy. However, it emerged that Sweden was among the countries with considerable disparities among the population. For example, education level largely co-varied with average skills in literacy and numeracy. On average, people with a low level of education had poorer

²⁵ Higher Education Institutions in Sweden – 2019 status report, Swedish Higher Education Authority

skills than those with a high level of education, and the disparities were greater in Sweden than in other countries.²⁶

There were also considerable differences between people born in Sweden and abroad, as those born in Sweden had higher skill levels on average than those born abroad. People who had migrated to Sweden within the past five years from the time of the survey had, in some cases, not had sufficient time to learn Swedish sufficiently well, which affected the test results since the exercises were in Swedish. The differences between women and men were small for literacy, while the men's skills in numeracy were slightly better.

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

The Swedish school environment and teaching resources

The proportion of pupils who experience bullying has risen

In the survey Health behaviour in school-aged children, the issue of bullying has had the same wording since the 2001/2002 survey. During the period 2001/2002–2009/2010, the proportion of bullied pupils was essentially stable among girls and boys of all ages. As of the 2009/2010 poll, an increase can be seen in the proportion of girls who have experienced bullying at all ages and since 2013/2014 also an increase among the proportion of boys at all ages.

Health habits of school-aged children is an international survey carried out in cooperation with the World Health Organization, with around 50 countries from Europe and North America participating. The survey from 2013/2014 is the latest that has been reported internationally. The average for all participating countries in terms of the proportion of school-aged children who have experienced bullying at least two to three times a month is 11 per cent for girls and 14 per cent for boys. This can be compared with Sweden, where 7 per cent of girls and 4 per cent of boys have experienced bullying at least two to three times a month. For pupils aged 13, the proportions were the same for 11-year-olds both internationally and nationally. For 15-year-olds, the proportion was somewhat lower, at 8 per cent for girls and 9 per cent for boys for all participating countries. The corresponding proportion for Sweden was 3 per cent for girls and boys alike.

Bullying is more common according to the latest survey

In the 2013/2014 international report, Sweden was among the countries with the very lowest proportions of pupils who had experienced bullying. It is possible that Sweden will end up with a lower

²⁶ <https://www.scb.se/PIAAC>

international ranking, as we can see increased proportions of pupils experiencing bullying in the national report from 2017/2018.

Table 4.8 Proportion of pupils who have experienced bullying once or more frequently in the past few months, average for 11-, 13- and 15-year-olds (indicator 4.a.2(N))

Year	Girls	Boys	Total
2013/14	11.4	13.8	12.6
2017/18	18.6	19.9	19.4

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

Table 4.9 Proportion of pupils who have experienced bullying 2–3 times a month or more frequently in the past few months, average for 11-, 13- and 15-year-olds (indicator 4.a.2(N))

Year	Girls	Boys	Total
2009/10	4.1	3.9	4.1
2013/14	5.1	3.9	4.5
2017/18	7.9	7.2	7.6

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

There is no clear explanation for why bullying has increased, but other surveys concerning children's safety at school suggest the same. For example, 48 per cent more pupils contacted BRIS (Children's Rights in Society) regarding bullying during the period 2016 to 2018²⁷. In the Swedish Schools Inspectorate's safety index²⁸ from 2015/2016, an increase can be seen in pupils who feel frightened of other pupils.

Lower proportion of teachers with a formal teaching degree

Professional teaching staff with highly educated teachers is essential for ensuring that teaching is of good quality and for pupils to attain good learning results. The proportion of teachers, preschool and above, with a formal teaching degree and who are licensed and authorized varies between the different school forms, but in recent years, with a few exceptions, it has been on a generally declining trend. At the same time, there has been a sharp increase in the number of pupils and the shortage of trained teachers is a crucial challenge for the Swedish school system.

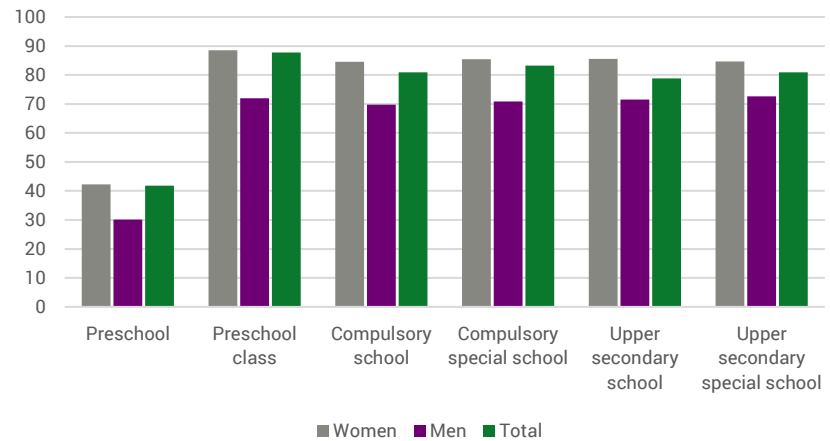
Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

²⁷ Bris rapport 2019:1 – Bris annual report for 2018 <https://www.bris.se/om-bris/press-och-opinion/pressmeddelanden/ny-arsrapport-allt-fler-barn-soker-stod-hos-bris/>

²⁸ School survey 2015–2016 – Results from ninth grade pupils, Swedish Schools Inspectorate. <https://www.skolinspektionen.se/globalassets/publikationssok/statistikrapporter/skolenkaten/2015-2016/skolenkaten-2015-2016-elever-arskurs-nio.pdf>

Graph 4.10 Proportion of teachers (converted to FTEs) in different school forms with formal teaching qualifications 2018/19, total and by sex (indicator 4.c.1)

Proportion of teachers in per cent



Source: National Agency for Education

The lowest proportion of staff with a formal teaching qualification is found in preschool, where the proportion is 42 per cent. However, this also includes childcare workers, etc. For preschool class, compulsory school, special needs compulsory school, upper secondary school and special needs upper secondary school, the proportion of staff with formal teaching qualifications is between 79 and 88 per cent. The proportion is highest in preschool class and lowest in upper secondary school. For all school forms apart from preschool class, the proportion of staff with formal teaching qualifications has decreased between 2015/2016 and 2018/2019.



Goal 5 – Gender equality

Sweden has a legal framework that promotes gender equality. In the follow-up of the globally established criteria for this, it is primarily the absence of a gender quota for the Riksdag that negatively affects the results. At the same time, the Riksdag de facto has equal gender distribution, and has done for the past 25 years. This is also the case in terms of Sweden's elected municipal councillors, where the proportion of women has been just over 40 per cent and the proportion of men just below 60 per cent since the mid-1990s. However, the fact that gender distribution tends to stabilize at a level just below 50/50 gives cause to reflect on how an even gender distribution is defined.

In terms of the legal framework that covers violence against women, in 2019 Sweden fulfils the follow-up criteria to a greater extent than the year before. This is due to the introduction of the Consent Act. Eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls is also included as a separate target in the 2030 Agenda. In this year's follow-up, it is ascertained that the proportion subjected to sexual violence, according to the Swedish crime survey, appears to have increased somewhat between 2016 and 2017.

A not-insignificant part of this chapter is dedicated to the lack of statistics for following up on the target regarding eliminating harmful practices. When there are no statistics, there is a risk rendering vulnerable groups invisible. Another, overlapping, target for which recurring statistics are sparse, is that which specifically concerns sexual and reproductive health and rights. In this context, the national follow-up focuses on how young people have experienced sex education at school. The results show, for example, that young people state that the school has provided them with too little knowledge about gender, relationships, equality, norms, HBT perspective and HIV, which according to the Public Health Agency of Sweden indicates that most schools need to develop their efforts.

In terms of financial equality, Sweden has a legal framework for employment and financial benefit that fully meets the globally established follow-up criteria. At the same time, in 2017, women had a net income that was 81 per cent of men's net income and, in 2010, spent an average of 45 minutes more a day on unpaid work compared with men.²⁹

²⁹ The income data refers to people aged 20 and older while the data on use of time refers to people aged 15–84.

As shown in this follow-up, indicators and targets are not always linked; both within Goal 5 and in relation to other Goals. Some examples of the latter are statistics regarding subjection to violence, and the use of enabling technology.

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

Legal framework promotes equality

For follow-up on target 5.1 the global indicator is used; “Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex”, the values of which are calculated based on a number of questions about the legal framework in the country concerned. In 2018, calculations were performed of the indicator globally and the values that are reported below have been retrieved from the global database provided by the UN’s statistical division. For 2019, the calculations have instead been performed by Statistics Sweden based on validated data from the Ministry of Employment and instructions in the global metadata. The calculations are based on components included in the global indicator, which covers four subareas.

Table 5.1 Whether legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (indicator 5.1.1)
0–100%

		2018	2019
Area 1	Overarching legal framework and public life	80	80
Area 2	Violence against women	83	92
Area 3	Employment and financial benefit	100	100
Area 4	Marriage and family	91	90

Source: 2018 UNSD, 2019 Statistics Sweden’s calculations based on validated data from the Ministry of Employment.

In the subarea that refers to an overarching legal framework and public life, Sweden has the lowest degree of fulfilment at 80 per cent. The reason for this is that Sweden does not have legislation governing gender quota for the Riksdag. In the subarea that refers to employment and financial benefit, Sweden meets the criteria 100 per cent. In terms of violence against women, Sweden has 92 per cent fulfilment compared with 83 per cent the year before. The higher level in 2019 compared with the prior year is due to the introduction of the Consent Act. The reason why Sweden does not fulfil the criteria of the subarea to 100 per cent is because economic violence is not included in Swedish legislation criminalizing acts of domestic violence. The final subarea concerns marriage and family. Here, there is a small unexplained discrepancy in the results between 2018 and 2019 that is probably due to differences in how the calculation was performed. Statistics Sweden has sought, but has not yet obtained, clarification on how the value for 2018 was calculated.

Target 5.2: 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.

Eliminating violence is an important part of the 2030 Agenda

As shown in prior reporting, given how the global indicators are designed in relation to existing surveys, Sweden can only follow up on a limited part of target 5.2. Nationally, a proxy indicator will therefore be used together with one more indicator that will be selected from the indicators reported by Statistics Sweden as part of the gender equality statistics. In that changes in the Swedish Crime Survey affect over time which indicators are reported by the gender equality statistics, we are however awaiting with selecting a supplementary indicator for the national follow-up of target 5.2.

The proxy indicator refers to self-reported subjection to sexual offences. A difference compared with the global indicator is that the latter is limited to relating to subjection by someone other than a partner. Another difference is that subjection to sexual offences differs from subjection to sexual violence. Sexual offence is a broad term and can span everything from minor incidents such as offensive sexual comments to aggravated incidents such as rape. In other words, the proxy indicator used in the national follow-up does not only cover subjection to sexual violence.

The results from the Swedish Crime Survey show that the proportion of people subjected to sexual offences increased somewhat from 2016 to 2017. This is the case for both women and men, but mainly for women. For men the proportion has increased by 0.6 percentage points; from 1.0 to 1.6 per cent, while the increase for women is 2.7 percentage points; from 8.0 to 10.7 per cent. Because the data comes from a sample survey, there is some uncertainty in the estimations.

Absence of statistics risks rendering vulnerable groups invisible

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Target 5.3 is one of the targets that, nationally, is most difficult to follow up on. In Sweden, follow-up on the target features a lack of recurring statistics and metrological challenges.

Globally, two indicators have been established for following up on the goal. These refer to subjection to genital mutilation and to child marriage. The global indicator for following up on child marriage includes both formal marriage and cohabitation. The indicator refers to young people (aged 20–24) who entered marriage or union before age 15 and age 18. It thus does not refer to people who *are* married or in a union and under the age of 18. Following changes to the law in 2014 it is not permitted for children to marry in Sweden. Since the turn of the year 2018/2019, the main rule also applies that no foreign child marriages shall be recognized in Sweden (amendment (2018:1973) to

the Act (1904:26 p.1) on certain International Legal Relationships in respect of Marriage and Guardianship)³⁰.

Because the indicator refers to a previously entered marriage or union before age 18 and age 15, Statistics Sweden has attempted to obtain values for the global indicator using the Population Register. Data on marital status and date of marriage has, in this case, dubious quality, as most marriages that form the basis for the calculation took place prior to immigration to Sweden. People who have been married, but who have divorced or been widowed prior to immigration to Sweden are not included in the statistics. Neither is marriage that has not been reported to Swedish authorities and which is thus not recorded in the Population Register. In terms of union before the age of 18, we can only include, with sufficient certainty, people in a union who have children together, which can be considered to be a small group in the context. On the whole therefore the indicator has a number of limitations and, put simply, covers the individuals on whom Statistics Sweden has data concerning them having been married and having been in a union with children together.

From the Population Register, it is possible, based on the limitations described above, to derive that, in 2018, there were just shy of 1,500 women aged 20–24 who had been registered as married or in a union with children together before their 18th birthday. Three years previously, the equivalent number was just over 1,000 individuals. Among men aged 20 to 24, the number is just over 100 individuals. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the group is not insignificant in size, and that there is an indication that the group has grown in the past few years. The latter should be understood in light of historically high immigration. We cannot comment on the actual size of the group.

The above means that Statistics Sweden's register is not suitable for studying the extent of child marriage and union before age 18 as it is requested in the indicator. In the spirit of transparency, metadata is reported that describes which statistic can currently be retrieved from the Population Register. In order to counteract foreseeable misinterpretations³¹ we choose not to include the indicator in the statistical reporting itself in the annex to the report. This is because the figures that can be derived should not be interpreted as an estimation of the global indicator. An alternative would have been to create a proxy indicator, but in light of the limitations that have been described in

³⁰ See SOU 2017:96, *Extended impediments to the recognition of child marriages entered into abroad – interim report in the inquiry on strengthened protection against child marriage, forced marriage and crimes with honour motives*.

³¹ This consideration has been made based on international ethical guidelines set forth in International Statistical Institute, 2010, *Declaration on professional ethics*

relation to what the goal actually covers, it would instead be desirable to complement the follow-up with a national indicator.

A national indicator could for instance relate to restrictions on a person's right to personally choose a partner with whom to enter a love relationship. In the proposal for indicators for following up on the national strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women, which the National Board of Health and Welfare prepared as commissioned by the Government, and which the Swedish Gender Equality Agency is now developing, proposals are included for indicators for following up on honour-related violence and oppression. The indicators proposed by the National Board of Health and Welfare covered these very aspects – exposure to genital mutilation, child marriage and restrictions on the right of a person to personally choose a partner with whom to enter a love relationship. This means that the possibilities of national follow-up of target 5.3 in the 2030 Agenda are consistent with the possibilities for following up on parts of the Government's strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women. Already in the National Board of Health and Welfare's report, it was set out that there was no existing source of recurring statistics³². The national statistics that exist derive from occasional studies. One of the more recent ones is survey SRHR2017 of the Public Health Agency of Sweden, in which issues relevant to following up on target 5.3 present metrological challenges and will be reported at around the same time as this report.

That said, however, it is still unclear as to how we in Sweden can best follow up on target 5.3 – that is to say, what a national indicator could and should cover. Statistics Sweden therefore chooses to leave room for an unspecified indicator and awaits, to start with, the outcome of the current work of the Swedish Gender Equality Agency and report to the Government at the beginning of 2020.

National goal promotes shared responsibility for unpaid work

How the goal is formulated in target 5.4 may be considered, at least in part, to leave room for different interpretations. If focus is on the latter part, "as nationally appropriate", in relation to unpaid work (at which the goal is aimed), the formulations where Sweden is concerned can be directly related to one of the targets of national gender equality policy that concerns an equal distribution of unpaid household and care work, whereby women and men shall take the same responsibility for household work and must have the possibility to provide and receive care on equal terms.

Target 5.4: 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.

³² See the National Board of Health and Welfare, 2018, *Proposal for indicators for following up on the national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women – final report from a Government commission: component 1 of the commission*

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

In the follow-up of the target, the Time Use Surveys are important. The latest one, which is almost ten years old, showed differences, with women still carrying out more unpaid work than men. In 2010 women spent on average 16 per cent of their time on unpaid household and care work. The corresponding figure for men was 13 per cent. In actual time, this means a difference of around 45 minutes per day. Compared with the immediately preceding survey, which was conducted another ten years previously, women had reduced the time they spent on unpaid work, from 18 to 16 per cent, while men spent around as much of their time on unpaid work in 2010 as they did in 2000

What exactly is equal gender distribution?

In the 20th century, Sweden went from having municipal councils consisting only of men to having, on the whole, an even gender breakdown. This progression took almost the entire century (1909–1994). Since then, that is to say for 25 years, the proportion of women has been just over 40 per cent, and of men just below 60 per cent. In this context, it should be mentioned that the definition of even gender breakdown used traditionally in the statistics, entailing that the proportion of women and men is 40–60 per cent, has been problematic in these cases as it is always women who hold close to 40 per cent and always men who hold close to 60 per cent of prominent positions³³. In the county councils the gender breakdown is somewhat more even, with just under half of municipal councillors being women and just over half being men. At the same time, the gender breakdown is still uneven at higher political positions in the municipalities. In 2015 just over one third of all chairmen of municipal boards were women, and just under two thirds were men. The gender breakdown among chairmen of municipal boards, that is to say the highest political position in a municipality, was more or less the same.

At the Riksdag, the first five women were elected in in 1921. After the last election, in 2018, the gender distribution was 46 per cent women and 54 per cent men. In terms of the composition of the Riksdag after an election, thus far the proportion of women has never been higher than the proportion of men.

Table 5.2 Elected to municipal councils (part of indicator 5.5.1)
Gender distribution (%)

	2010	2014	2018
Women	43.0	43.7	43.3
Men	57.0	56.3	56.7

³³ See e.g. SOU 2007:108, *Gender, power and statistics*, p.25. Report from the inquiry *Women and men in positions of power in Swedish society*.

The second indicator refers to gender distribution among managers. Here, the gender breakdown is still uneven with 38.6 per cent women and 61.4 per cent men in 2017. There was a slightly higher proportion of women and a slightly lower proportion of men compared with the year before (when 37.9 per cent of managers were women and 62.1 per cent were men). It is not possible to create long time series due to altered classification in 2014.

Young people find that schools provide too little knowledge on relations and gender equality

Target 5.6: 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.

To follow up on the 2030 Agenda, it is crucial that the indicators follow up on the agreed goals as they are worded, using accepted language and with no scope for political opinion to influence the content. In the years during which the global indicators have been prepared, there have at times been fears that the indicators for following up on target 5.6, which refers to SRHR, would not, with intact content and accepted language, sufficiently illuminate the goal. At the time of writing two indicators have been devised at global level. One of them (5.6.1) is computed based on selected questions which, in DHS – demographic and health surveys – (and potentially in MICS), are put to women who are married or in a relationship. The other indicator (5.6.2) refers to legal aspects. The first indicator cannot, and hence neither in a proxy version, be reported in Sweden based on existing statistics. A national indicator has thus been devised as a complement in the follow-up of the target, that is to say the “Proportion of youth aged 16–29 who state that they, at school, have been given the knowledge they need to take care of their own sexual health, 2015”. The goal points to, for instance, the Beijing Platform for Action (BfA) and the choice of national indicator is based on references in the action plan’s chapter on women and health (see for example article 95 of BfA). In a national perspective, everyone attending Swedish school is entitled to evidence-based, recurrent, relevant and knowledge-enhancing sex education that forms the basis for knowledge on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Schools are a key arena for promoting health, and the right to information and knowledge is central in SRHR-related efforts.

The purpose of the national indicator is to provide an overall presentation of how young people experience sex education at school. The results show that a higher proportion of young men, 58 per cent, than young women, 41 per cent, state that they have received the knowledge they need from school to take care of their own sexual health.³⁴ It should be mentioned that the proportion is lower, 32 per cent, among young people who state that they do not wish to categorize

³⁴ The data on gender is retrieved from a survey question worded “Are you a man or a woman?” with the response options “Man”, “Woman” and “I do not wish to categorize myself”.

themselves based on gender. The majority of respondents in the survey of the Public Health Agency of Sweden on sexuality and health among youth in Sweden (UngKAB15) found that school had given them sufficient knowledge about the body, how pregnancy occurs and on condom use. However, school had provided too little knowledge about gender, relationships, equality, norms, HBT perspective and HIV, which according to the Public Health Agency of Sweden indicates that most schools need to improve their efforts. So that pupils may have access to action strategies and have greater empowerment, teaching also needs to include matters regarding norms and rights.

Empowerment and economic equality

The indicator that is intended for use globally for following up on target 5.a refers to ownership of, or secure access to, agricultural land. Where Sweden is concerned, such a statistic would primarily reflect the gender distribution among business operators in agriculture and area of arable land farmed by business operators who are women or men. While such a statistic is of course relevant, it reflects a very limited part of the goal in Sweden. The indicator prepared nationally refers instead to “Women’s net income as a proportion of men’s net income”. If women and men had equal income, the value of the indicator would be 100. Women’s net income as a proportion of men’s net income in the Swedish population aged 20 and above was 81 per cent in 2017, which was an increase from 77 per cent in 2011.

Dividing the population up by age into the groups 20–64 years and 65 years and older reveals that the income gap between the sexes has only narrowed in the younger age group. In that group, women’s net income as a proportion of men’s net income increased from 82 to 85 per cent between 2011 and 2017. In the older age group, the proportion was 80 per cent in both 2011 and 2017.

If people born in Sweden are compared with people born abroad, the difference between the sexes is greater among those born in Sweden. The narrower income gap between the sexes among people born abroad compared with those born in Sweden is largely due it being much more common for men born in Sweden to have a high income compared with men born abroad.

Statistics on digitalization are dispersed across several goals

Finally, follow-up on Goal 5 contains an indicator on mobile phone use as a measure of target 5b. Nationally, the indicator includes not only whether people own a mobile phone, but also if they use a mobile phone financed by someone else (such as an employer). It is relatively common for employers to provide mobile phones in Sweden, and the subscription often allows private calls and data use.

Target 5.a: 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.

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

The majority of women and men (98 per cent and 97 per cent, respectively) aged 16–75 years used, according to a survey carried out by the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority (PTS), a mobile phone for private use in 2017. Among women, the proportion had increased somewhat since 2011. A difference between women and men was that men, to a greater extent than women, used a mobile phone that was fully or partially financed by their employer. A shortcoming in the indicator is that it does not contain information about whether the mobile phone enables internet connection. Indicators that concern digitalization in different ways are found in several targets. In terms of internet use, there is such a measure in the form of indicator 17.8.1.



Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation

Evidently, the main focus of Goal 6 is to secure people's fundamental need for clean water and good sanitary conditions. Where Sweden is concerned, these basic needs are already secured, for instance through the extensive water and sewerage infrastructure built from the 1960s and onwards. Sweden also has legislation which, at an early stage, placed demands on emissions and limited pollution.

Sweden is also a water-rich country, so to date there has been little conflict due to competition over access to water. Many of the global indicators aimed at measuring developments in Goal 6 are far too blunt where Sweden is concerned. They have therefore been supplemented with national measurement values that have been adapted for a Swedish water agenda, partly with problems other than those at the global level.

The description focuses thematically on areas where there is sufficient data to point either in a direction or at there being major challenges related to fulfilling targets. For this reason, not all targets are addressed in the text.

Well-developed water and sewerage services

Sweden has good access to naturally high-quality drinking water, well-developed infrastructure for municipal water and sewerage services and a high standard of wastewater treatment. This gives a good starting point for target 6.1 which refers to safe drinking water, target 6.2 which refers to good sanitary conditions and target 6.3 which concerns improving water quality and wastewater treatment.

The need to secure drinking water of good quality persists

An important question is however how good drinking water resources can be secured in the long run. Around 29 per cent of the municipal bodies of water for groundwater extraction and 43 per cent of bodies of water for surface water extraction are not within water protection areas and thus formally lack long-term protection.

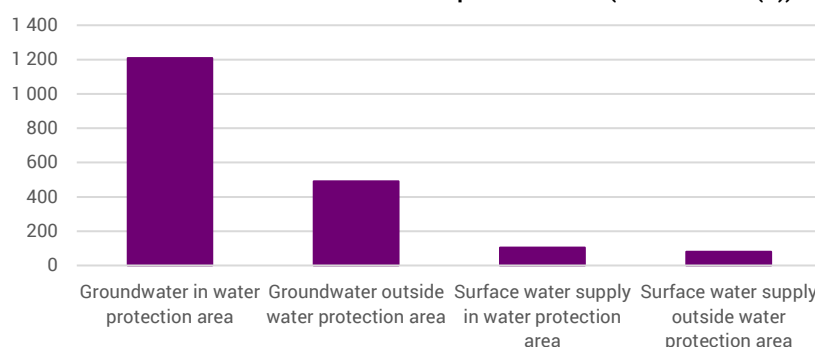
There are also substantial regional variations. For example, in the county of Jämtland just over half of municipal water withdrawal comes from bodies of water in water protection areas. Most counties have prepared or are preparing regional water supply plans. At the municipal level, however, such plans are largely absent. A faster pace is needed in efforts to protect groundwater resources mainly.

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Target 6.2: 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.

Target 6.3: 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.

Graph 6.1 Number of municipal bodies of water for surface extraction and groundwater extraction that are within and outside of a water protection area (indicator 6.1.3(N))



Source: Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU), Water Catchment Archive

There is also a need to improve the quality of drinking water, particularly in terms of individual water supply. A list of approximately 18,500 water analyses (2007–2016) from individual wells shows that in around 20 per cent of the wells, the water is microbiologically or chemically unfit.

Safe wastewater management, but wastewater treatment is not satisfactory

In Sweden, the direct health risks associated with wastewater management are generally low. 87 per cent of the population are connected to municipal sewerage treatment plants, which ensures sound management of most wastewater. The degree of purification at Swedish sewerage treatment plants is also good, although there are occasionally problems with brimming (discharging unpurified wastewater) due to capacity limitations at the sewerage treatment plants.

At individual/small sewerage treatment facilities too, management of wastewater is generally safe, but there are problems with unsatisfactory purification.

For the 13 per cent of the population connected to small sewerage treatment facilities, it is estimated that around 36 per cent lack good purification. Unsatisfactory purification primarily creates problems in terms of environmental impact such as nutrients leakage, but also health-related risks in that microbiological or chemical pollutants are conveyed to drinking water. Discharge from small sewerage facilities needs to decrease.

Table 6.1 People with a flush toilet connected to small sewerage facilities (indicator 6.3.1)

	Satisfactory purification	Unsatisfactory purification
Number of people	812,552	453,106
Proportion (%)	64.2	35.8

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

Target 6.4: 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.

Growing requirement for economizing on water resources

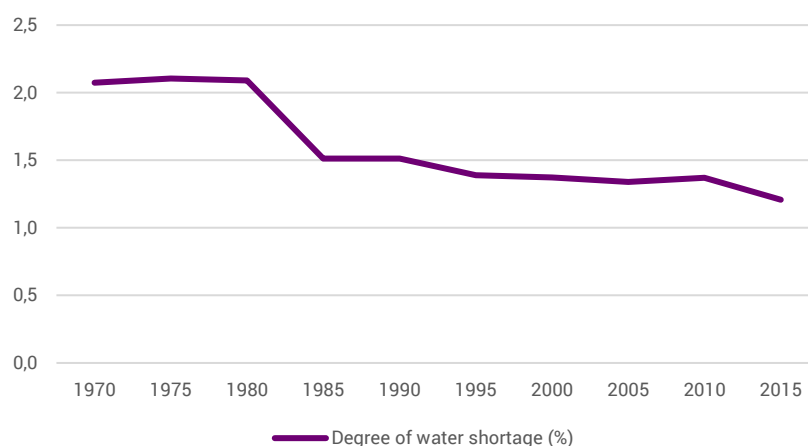
Sweden is a water-rich country and pressure on water resources is thus relatively low as a whole. Target 6.4 aims to achieve sound economizing on water resources and increase water-use efficiency to prevent water shortage and competition over water resources.

Where Sweden is concerned, this is partly an issue that has only come to light in the hot and dry summers of the past few years. It can be expected that the requirement to economize on water resources will increase in future due to climate change.

Good access to water, yet growing risks of water shortage

Total water withdrawal was 1.2 per cent of available water resources in 2015, which is among the lowest ratios in the EU and also the lowest withdrawal ratio in Sweden since 1970, based on measurements at five-year intervals.

Graph 6.2 Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available water resources (indicator 6.4.2)



Source: Statistics Sweden

The figure at national level conceals the substantial local variations that exist in the country. Although Sweden has one of the lowest water withdrawal ratios in the EU, there are areas that suffer from severe water shortage and drought in some places, particularly in terms of access to groundwater in the summer. Local drought and competition are expected to increase on the back of climate change, and the water shortage can be expected to affect agriculture primarily.

Improving water use efficiency

In Sweden, the general trend over a long time has been a reduction in water use, both in absolute figures and in relation to, for instance, value added and water use per capita.

The reduction is essentially visible in all sectors, but is most apparent in agriculture, where water use intensity declined from 9,000 to 6,000 cubic metres of water per SEKm in value added between 2005 and 2015.

Table 6.2 Changes in water use efficiency over time (indicator 6.4.1)
Thousands of cubic metres of freshwater per SEKm

	Households	Agriculture	Industry total	Pulp, paper and paper products	Steel and metalworks, metal products
2015	-	6	2	22	2
2010	-	7	3	28	3
2005	-	9	3	28	3

Source: Statistics Sweden

In the household sector too, increased water use efficiency can be seen in declining consumption per day and per capita.

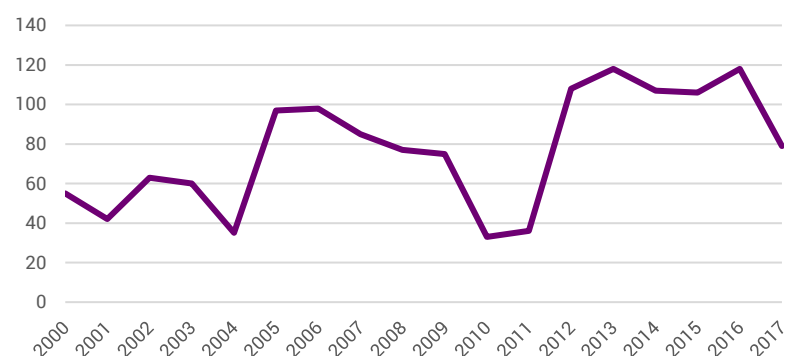
The need to improve water-related ecosystems

Targets 6.5 and 6.6 concern protection and management of water resources and water-related ecosystems. Natural and cultural values and ecosystem services in wetlands are adversely affected by past drainage, water regulation and lack of regard from agriculture and forestry.

Far too few lakes and watercourses have a good ecological and chemical status. The main reason is physical impact in the form of clearance, canalization, water-level drawdown, and so on. In the latest classification of status, 49 per cent of the lakes and 32 per cent of watercourses have good or high ecological status.

During the period 2000 to 2017, approximately 80 migration barriers per year have been remedied in Swedish watercourses to create access for fish and other aquatic animals in lakes and watercourses.

Graph 6.3 Number of migration barriers that have been remedied annually, for instance by installing fishways or bypass channels (indicator 6.6.3(N))



Source: Åtgärder i Vatten (ÅiV)

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

There is still a need for further measures, but there are also inherent conflicting objectives to manage between conservation of the cultural environment, and small-scale hydropower.

Target 6.a: 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.

Official development assistance for the water and sanitation sector is on the rise

Sweden's commitment in development assistance focusing on the water and sanitation sector is on the rise. Between 2015 and 2018, official development assistance for the water and sanitation sector increased by around 57 per cent.



Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy

The energy Goal covers access to energy, the transition from fossil fuel to cleaner fuel and a doubling of the global energy efficiency rate by 2030, as well as support for developing countries as part of development assistance. Sweden has its own goals for the energy area that can be used for the national follow-up. Data is reported for the global goals on the renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (indicator 7.2.1), for energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (indicator 7.3.1) and for aid to support developing clean energy and renewable energy production.

The 25 Swedish energy goals are reported annually

The Swedish Energy Agency is tasked with annually preparing energy indicators to follow up on the energy policy goals³⁵. The indicators are reported for 25 areas concerning sustainability, competitiveness and secure supply. Goals for renewable energy and for energy efficiency that are reported below are included therein.

Renewable energy fulfils the national goal

In Sweden, the share of renewable energy has increased by 11 percentage points in the past ten years. Sweden's goal is for the share of renewable energy to be at least 50 per cent in 2020. Consumption of renewable energy in relation to final energy consumption has increased each year since 2011 and was 54.5 per cent in 2017. The increase in the past year is primarily due to increased consumption of biofuel in the transport sector and higher production from wind power. In more general terms, Sweden's high share of renewable energy comes from a high level of biofuel consumption, within industry and for district heating production, and the fact that a high share of electricity production comes from hydropower.

Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Table 7.1 Share of renewable energy in Sweden 2005–2017 (indicator 7.2.1)

Per cent (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	41	43	44	45	48	47	49	51	52	52	54	54	54
Heating, cooling, industry, etc.	52	56	59	61	64	61	62	66	67	68	69	69	69
Electricity	51	52	53	54	58	56	60	60	62	63	66	65	66
Transport	6	7	8	8	9	9	12	15	18	20	23	29	27

³⁵ <https://epi6.energimyndigheten.se/PageFiles/54644/Energiindikatorer%202018.pdf>

Source: The Swedish Energy Agency and Eurostat

The Swedish Energy Agency works to ensure a sustainable energy system and is working actively towards Sweden's ability to reach 100 per cent renewable energy by 2040. Today, the Swedish Energy Agency's scenarios indicate that extending renewable energy production by around 100 TWh in annual energy volume might be needed to meet needs by 2040.

Table 7.2 Renewable energy, 2005–2017 (indicator 7.2.1)
TWh

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Biofuel	92	97	102	102	106	116	109	116	114	114	120	124	129
Hydropower	68	68	69	67	68	68	69	69	68	65	67	66	66
Wind power	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	11	14	16	17
Heat pumps	7	8	9	10	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	16	16
Solar power	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total	168	174	181	181	188	199	197	206	206	205	215	222	229
Statistical transfer to Norway								0.4	1.7	2.6	4.0	5.0	5.4
Renewable energy in goal calculation	168	174	182	182	188	199	197	208	206	204	210	217	223
Total energy consumption	414	409	411	402	391	422	405	406	397	389	394	409	410

Source: The Swedish Energy Agency and Eurostat

The climate transition of industry is expected to lead to a sharp rise in energy and biomass consumption. To keep this within sustainable limits, the transition must be combined with forceful measures for improved efficiency in energy and other resources. To eliminate obstacles and harness synergies between electrification (of cars, for instance) and the transition to 100 per cent renewable electricity systems, an electrification strategy is needed.

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Swedish energy efficiency goals by 2020 and 2030

Sweden has a national sector-wide goal to reduce energy intensity by 20 per cent between 2008 and 2020. Energy intensity in 2017 was 18 per cent lower than in 2008, measured as supplied energy per GDP unit in fixed prices. Sweden also has an equivalent goal to reduce energy intensity by 50 per cent between 2005 and 2030. In 2017, energy intensity was 27 per cent lower than in 2005.

Table 7.3 Supplied energy (temperature-adjusted) per GDP at the 2009 price level, 2008–2017 (indicator 7.3.1)

Per cent (%), base year 2008

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
0.0%	-2.5	-1.4	-3.4	-2.4	-5.4	-9.0	-18.0	-15.9	-17.9

Source: Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Energy Agency

Target 7.a: 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.

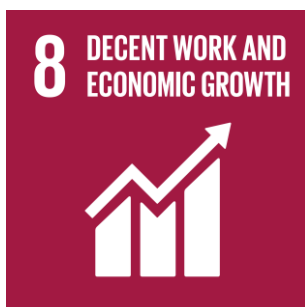
Aid for research and development in clean energy and renewable energy production

Swedish aid for energy production has increased somewhat over time, while aid for the subsidiary aim has decreased slightly.

Table 7.4 International financial flows to developing countries to support research and development in clean energy and renewable energy production (indicator 7.a.1)
SEKm

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	673.6	321.8	631.2	777.4
Primary aim	128.9	132.0	248.1	340.7
Subsidiary aim	544.8	189.7	383.1	436.7

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC



Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth

Goal 8 is about working towards inclusive and long-term sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent working conditions for everyone. It is important that good conditions for private businesses and entrepreneurship be created. It is also crucial that companies have access to national, regional and global markets.

Access to education and social insurance and the elimination of precarious employment with poor pay are important factors that help put decent working conditions in place. Over the next 20 years, the global labour force is expected to increase by 800 million people, which will place great demands on creating new jobs.

A larger population pushes up GDP, but slows down GDP per capita

The Swedish economy has grown relatively rapidly in recent years. One of the reasons is rapid population growth, which has a positive impact on both production and consumption. Growth per inhabitant has not been as strong. A reason for this is that productivity growth has not been as high since the financial crisis as at the end of the 1990s and beginning of 2000s. Another reason is that average life expectancy has increased and the proportion of the working-age population is lower than previously. At the same time, the high immigration of the past few years causes, in the short term, a negative effect on GDP per capita because the population is increasing while at the same time it takes time for many immigrants to enter the labour market.

GDP per capita grew strongly in 2015 when the rate of increase was 3.4 per cent. In the following year, however, GDP growth was only 1.4 per cent per capita.

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

Table 8.1 GDP per capita, growth in per cent, reference year 2015, indicator 8.1.1

Year	GDP per capita %
2012	-1.0
2013	0.3
2014	1.6
2015	3.4
2016	1.4

Source: Statistics Sweden

The same trend also shows GDP growth per employed person, which was more than halved between 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.2 GDP per employed person, growth in per cent, indicator 8.2.1

Year	GDP per employed person %
2012	-0.9
2013	0.2
2014	1.1
2015	3.1
2016	1.2

Source: Statistics Sweden

Substantial natural resources give high material consumption

Sweden has substantial natural resources and, compared with the EU average, high material consumption. In 2017 material consumption per capita in Sweden was 24 tons, while the average in the EU was 13 tons per capita^[1]. A country's consumption of natural resources can be recorded in the system known as the material flow accounts. Therein, a country's material consumption is measured, defined as the volume of material extracted in the country, plus the volume imported minus the volume exported. This measure is an indicator of the resource intensity of a country's economy. Sweden has a higher average than the EU due to the very reason that we have natural resources to use, compared with many other EU countries, which have limited natural resources of their own and have to import more refined products.

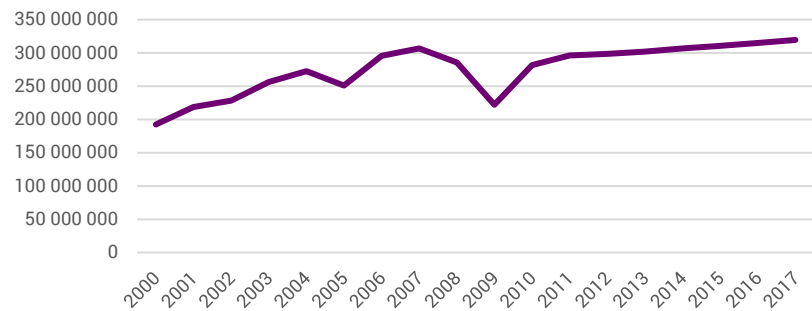
Material footprint is a measure of the global impact from the materials use of Swedish society. The material footprint statistics have been retrieved from the UN's environmental programme database (UNEP Live).

The target population covers all operations and industries in Sweden that consume raw materials, which contributes to the level of the material footprint.

Target 8.4: 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.

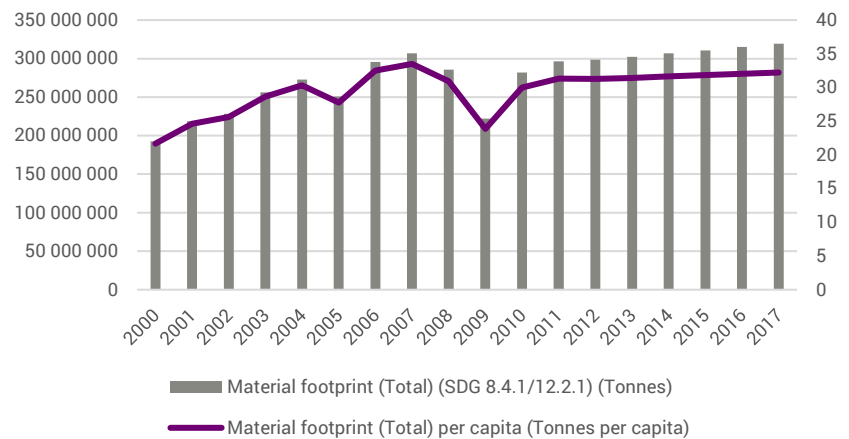
^[1] Eurostat: <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Graph 8.1 Material footprint, millions of tons, indicator 8.4.1a



Source: UNEP Live

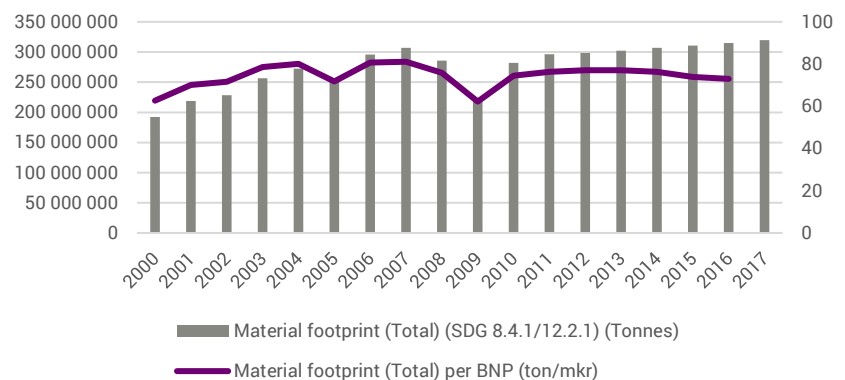
Graph 8.2 Material footprint, in tons per capita, indicator 8.4.1b



Source: UNEP Live

Unlike both total material footprint and material footprint per capita, intensity is steadily declining. This is because GDP in Sweden rises during the measurement period.

Graph 8.3 Material footprint per GDP, indicator 8.4.1c



Source: UNEP Live

Target 8.5: 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.

Lower wages for younger age groups

Wages are generally lower in the younger age groups in Sweden, and particularly in occupational groups that do not require lengthy education. Male managers have the highest wages. Female managers have somewhat lower wages than male managers. In 2015 wages varied between SEK 116 to SEK 349 per hour, and in 2018 they varied between SEK 124 and SEK 384 per hour. Out of these reported groups, men who are managers and aged 55 or older had the biggest wage increase between 2015 and 2018.

Higher unemployment among people with disabilities

The proportion of unemployed people aged 16–64 was higher among those with disabilities than the rest of the population during 2014–2017, among both women and men. In 2016 to 2017, 10 per cent of the group of people with disabilities were unemployed compared with 4 per cent for the rest of the population. However, among youths aged 16–24, there was not a statistically significant higher proportion of people in the group with disabilities than in the rest of the population. This is based on what people aged 16–64 have stated as their primary activity, a measure that is not comparable with how unemployment is measured in the Labour Force Survey.

Table 8.3 Primary activity: unemployed, population aged 16–64, indicator 8.5.2
Average values for 2016–2017

	Others in the population		People with disabilities	
	Proportion	Margin of error	Proportion	Margin of error
All people aged 16–64	4.1	± 0.6	9.6	± 1.4
Men aged 16–64	3.8	± 0.8	10.3	± 2.1
Women aged 16–64	4.5	± 0.9	8.9	± 1.8
All people aged 16–24	4.1	± 1.3	7.6	± 3.1
Men aged 16–24	3.6	± 1.7	9.1	± 4.7
Women aged 16–24	4.6	± 2.1	6.0	± 3.8
All people aged 25–64	4.1	± 0.7	10.0	± 1.5
Men aged 25–64	3.9	± 0.9	10.6	± 2.3
Women aged 25–64	4.4	± 1.0	9.4	± 2.0

Source: Statistics Sweden

Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Reduced unemployment among young people

The proportion of young people neither working nor studying in Sweden has decreased from 7.2 per cent to 6.2 per cent in the period 2014–2018. At the beginning of the period in 2014, the proportion was somewhat higher among men than women, but over the period the

disparities have narrowed and in 2018 there was essentially no difference between the sexes.

Compared with the average for EU countries, the proportion of young people neither working nor studying in Sweden in 2018 was clearly below the average of 10.5 per cent.

Table 8.4 Young people aged 15–24 neither working nor studying (NEET) indicator 8.6.1
Proportion as a percentage (%) by not working/studying by age and sex

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Men	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.3
Women	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.1
Total	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2

Source: Statistics Sweden

More accidents among men

During 2015–2018, the number of occupational accidents per 1,000 people employed has been fairly constant. Men have more occupational accidents with sick leave per 1,000 people employed than women.

Table 8.5 Reported occupational accidents with sick leave. Employees and self-employed, indicator 8.8.1a
Number per 1,000 employed people

	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	Per 1,000 employed people	Number	Per 1,000 employed people	Number	Per 1,000 employed people
2015	13,402	6	17,900	7	31,302	7
2016	13,844	6	19,009	8	32,853	7
2017	13,725	6	19,318	8	33,043	7
2018	13,817	6	19,398	8	33,215	7

Source: Occupational accidents 2015 – Occupational accidents 2018, Swedish Work Environment Authority.

There are not many fatal occupational accidents per year. The number of cases can thus vary a great deal between years due to a small number of occupational accidents. However, a certain increase can be seen per 100,000 employed people during the years 2015 to 2018. Men die to a greater extent than women in occupational accidents.

In the European statistics, in which each EU Member State reports occupational accidents, it can be seen that Sweden has fewer fatal occupational accidents than most other EU countries.

Target 8.8: 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.

Table 8.6 Fatal occupational accidents by sex, 2015–2018. Employees and self-employed, indicator 8.8.1b

Number per 100,000 employed people

Text	Women	Men	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Per 1,000 employed people
2015	2	32	34	0.7
2016	4	33	37	0.8
2017	3	41	44	0.9
2018	3	47	50	1.0

Source: Occupational accidents 2015 – Occupational accidents 2018, Swedish Work Environment Authority.

Sweden fulfils the goal on workers' rights

Sweden has ratified 93 of the ILO conventions and three protocols³⁶. The eight fundamental and four especially prioritized conventions have been ratified. The eight fundamental conventions regulate basic principles and rights in working life.

Four more conventions have been made especially prioritized. According to ILO these should be ratified by all Member States in order for the system of an international labour standard to work. Because Sweden has endorsed these, we find that the goal has been reached at global level.

Constant contribution to GDP from tourism

Over time, tourism as a share of GDP has been between 2.6 and 2.8 per cent, which shows that the contribution of tourism to the total economy is at a relatively constant level.

Compared with other Nordic countries, tourism as a share of GDP is on a par with Finland and somewhat above Denmark, but lower than in Norway and Iceland. In Finland and Sweden the share of GDP has been relatively stable over time, while both Norway and Denmark note a slightly rising trend. In Iceland, strong growth in tourism continues, with its share of tourism of GDP in 2017 amounting to 8.6 per cent.

Portugal and Spain have the highest share out of all OECD countries. There, tourism as a share of GDP was 12.5 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively. Over time the shares are rising in both countries; in 2010 the share for Portugal was 9.2 per cent and for Spain 10.2 per cent.

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

³⁶ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102854

Table 8.7 The direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a share of total GDP 2014–2018, indicator 8.9.1

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tourism's share of GDP	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

Source: Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth/Statistics Sweden

Increased official development assistance commitment

Target 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries.

In the past two years, official development assistance has increased and in 2018 it was at just over SEK 3.5 billion. Sweden's total commitment³⁷ in 2018 was SEK 7 billion, an increase of 50 per cent from 2015.

Table 8.8 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements, SEKm, indicator 8.a.1

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Commitment, SEKm	2,403.7	2,892.1	3,238.5	3,652.2
Disbursement, SEKm	2,775.8	2,801.5	3,734.8	3,547.5

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

Job guarantee for young people

Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

In Sweden, a programme has been in place since December 2007 that guarantees jobs for young people under the age of 25.

In 2014, the 90-day guarantee was introduced for young people as a measure to reduce youth unemployment. The aim of the programme is to guide the unemployed person into either work or studies within 90 days.

³⁷ Total funds that Sweden commits to disbursing in 2015



Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

An increasingly urbanized world places greater demands on sustainable industrial development, universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services, and to sustainable transport systems.

Innovation and technological progress are the key to sustainable solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, and also help create new markets and job opportunities. It can lead to effective and equal resource utilization.

Goal 9 contains targets on sustainable infrastructure and industrialization, employment in the manufacturing industry, access to credit for small enterprises, efficient resource utilization, research and innovation.

Eight targets broken down into 12 indicators can be wholly or partly related to Sweden's national context and access to data can be considered good as most indicators can be reported as the global indicator is described or by using approximations. Also, three national indicators are reported.

Reliable and sustainable transport infrastructure

Good access to public transport – but not for everyone

There is no supporting information for the global indicator 9.1.1 regarding the share of the population in rural areas who live within two kilometres of an all-season road. We therefore propose a national indicator that reports the share of the population with convenient access to public transport. Data for indicator 9.1.3(N) is annually produced by Statistics Sweden on behalf of the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning. The indicator is also used in follow-up on the national environmental objectives. The data is produced for the national level and regional level down to the municipal level, and for different age groups.

Convenient access to public transport means 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.

Access to public transport is a measure of how sustainable infrastructure is with a focus on equitability and of travel affordability.

In 2017, 79.6 per cent of the population in Sweden had convenient access to public transport.

Since 2014, the proportion that has had convenient access to public transport has increased somewhat, by almost one percentage point. Consistently over the years, a somewhat higher proportion of women have had convenient access to public transport than men.

Table 9.1 Number and proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport (indicator 9.1.3(N))

Year	Number			Proportion		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2014	3,875,861	3,793,444	7,669,305	79.5	77.9	78.7
2015	3,945,274	3,875,834	7,821,108	80.2	78.6	79.4
2016	3,995,518	3,944,867	7,940,385	80.2	78.7	79.4
2017	4,045,736	4,009,445	8,055,181	80.3	78.9	79.6

Source: Statistics Sweden

There are considerable differences between and within regions in access to public transport. In Stockholm County, 93 per cent of the population had convenient access to public transport in 2017. The corresponding figure for Gotland County was just 58.1 per cent.

Table 9.2 Proportion of the population by county with convenient access to public transport, 2017 (indicator 9.1.3(N))

Proportion (%)

County	women	men	Total
Stockholm County	93.3	92.7	93.0
Uppsala County	80.9	79.4	80.2
Södermanland County	80.6	79.1	79.8
Östergötland County	79.9	79.0	79.4
Jönköping County	73.8	72.5	73.1
Kronoberg County	67.3	66.4	66.8
Kalmar County	65.9	64.4	65.2
Gotland County	59.5	56.6	58.1
Blekinge County	72.1	70.9	71.5
Skåne County	80.6	79.2	79.9
Halland County	75.8	74.3	75.0
Västra Götaland County	81.6	80.3	81.0
Värmland County	61.5	59.1	60.3

County	women	men	Total
Örebro County	77.8	76.1	76.9
Västmanland County	72.4	71.1	71.8
Dalarna County	73.1	71.5	72.3
Gävleborg County	78.6	76.3	77.4
Västernorrland County	72.3	69.9	71.1
Jämtland County	65.3	62.4	63.8
Västerbotten County	70.5	68.4	69.4
Norrbottn County	66.7	64.1	65.4

Source: Statistics Sweden

Passenger and freight volumes

Indicator 9.1.2 is global and is published in Sweden by Transport Analysis. The purpose of the indicator is to see how passenger and freight transportation in Sweden has progressed over time. Transport volume is measured for passenger transportation in passenger kilometres, and for freight transportation in ton kilometres.

The presumption is that all travel and freight transportation is included if they begin or end in Sweden (international) or both begin and end in Sweden (domestic), or if it is in transit. The four modes of transport road, rail, air and water shall be included, but for air transport, only domestic travel is included.

Passenger transport volumes measured in passenger kilometres, total for all modes of transport in Sweden, has risen since 2000 from 133,179 million passenger kilometres to 154,079 million passenger kilometres in 2018. Freight transportation, measured in ton kilometres, has fluctuated both upwards and downwards since 2000 and was at 104,987 millions of ton kilometres in 2018.

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization

The value added of the manufacturing industry as a share of GDP is declining.

Indicator 9.2.1, manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita, is calculated in fixed prices. The reference year is 2010. It is a well-established indicator used by researchers and decision-makers to assess a country's degree of industrialization. The indicator illuminates how much the manufacturing industry contributes to the country's economy and national development in general. In Sweden, data going back to 1980 is available.

The value added of a sector/industry refers to the production value of the sector/industry less its intermediate consumption. The value added in the manufacturing industry as a share of GDP was at 13.4 per cent in

2016 compared with 15.2 per cent in 2012. This proportion gradually decreased over these five years.

Table 9.3 Manufacturing value added (indicator 9.2.1)
Proportion (%) of GDP

Year	Proportion as %
2012	15.2
2013	14.9
2014	14.6
2015	13.7
2016	13.4

Source: Statistics Sweden

Manufacturing value added calculated per capita was SEK 590.2 in 2016 compared with SEK 588.2 in 2012 and fluctuated both upwards and downwards over these five years.

Table 9.4 Manufacturing value added per capita (indicator 9.2.1)

Year	Per capita, SEK
2012	588.2
2013	583.8
2014	594.1
2015	587.0
2016	590.2

Source: Statistics Sweden

Employment rate in the manufacturing industry is declining

Indicator 9.2.2, employment in the manufacturing industry as a proportion of total employment is calculated according to the UN metadata requirement by dividing the total number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry by the total number of persons employed in the economy as a whole. “Employment” is defined in Sweden as work performed in exchange for a wage sum, income from active business operation over a reference period.

The term “total number of persons employed” includes employees and business operators and assisting household members.

In 2018, the employment rate in the manufacturing industry was 9.9 per cent of total employment. The proportion has gradually declined, amounting to 10.4 per cent in 2015 and to 12.0 per cent in 2000.

Sustainable industries and efficient resource utilization

Target 9.4: 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.

Emission intensity of CO2 has decreased

The global indicator under target 9.4 measures carbon dioxide intensity (as CO2 emissions per unit of value added, indicator 9.4.1). It is calculated as the ratio between total CO2 emissions from the Swedish economy, and the economy's total value added.

Statistics Sweden's environmental accounts produce emissions to air according to the classifications of the national accounts. The statistic is available by industry and region. Sweden's value added is calculated by the national accounts and equals production-based GDP. In the indicator, value added is measured in fixed prices.

Emissions in relation to value added shows the volume emissions needed for a certain economic contribution. Declining intensity means that emissions per produced unit in the economy are declining. Since 2010 emission intensity has been on a slowing trend. At the overall level, emissions have decreased, at the same time as the economy has grown.

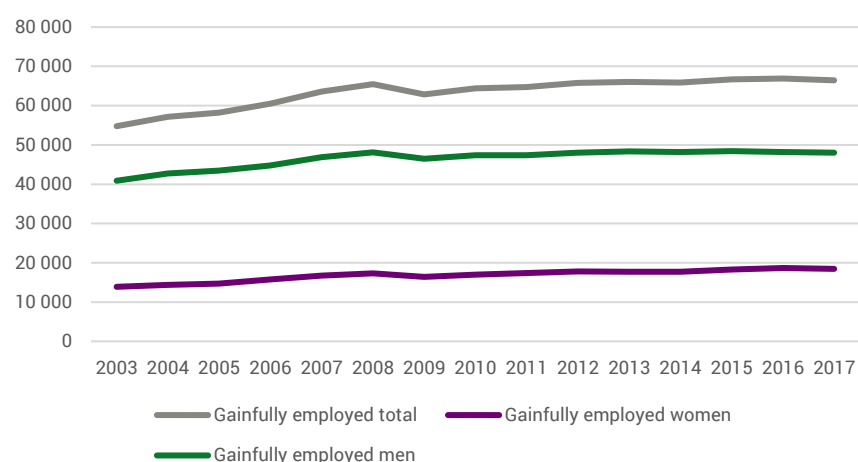
Trend of environmental sector growth has slowed down

A supplementary way of following up on target 9.4 is Statistics Sweden's statistics on the environmental sector, and statistics on industry investments in environmental protection expenditure. These two are national indicators.

The environmental sector is described as such production activity in the national economy that produces green products (goods and services) for environmental protection and resource management. The statistics have been produced by Statistics Sweden since the beginning of the 2000s and consist of a database of environmental enterprises. The database includes data on workplaces, turnover, exports and gainful employment in the environmental sector with 2003 as the start year.

Since the beginning of the time series, workplaces, turnover, exports and gainful employment have risen in the environmental sector. The trend has slowed down after 2011/2012, however. The indicator is national so comparability with the global indicator is not relevant.

Graph 9.1 Number of gainfully employed persons in the environmental sector (indicator 9.4.2(N))



Source: Statistics Sweden

The number of gainfully employed people in the environmental sector was around 66,400 in 2017. The proportion of gainfully employed men in the environmental sector has been much higher than the proportion of women throughout the entire time series. In 2017, the proportion of men was 72 per cent.

The biggest investment in environmental protection concerns air-related areas.

Statistics on environmental protection show investments and costs to reduce impact on the external environment from the companies' manufacturing. Statistics are produced annually. Total environmental protection expenditure is broken down into investments in environmental production and running environmental protection expenses. Statistics on environmental protection expenditure are reported annually to the EU. The statistics are based on a sample survey.

The indicator is national so comparability with the global indicator is not relevant.

Table 9.5 Environmental protection investments in industry (indicator 9.4.3(N))

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Air	2,608	2,577	2,044	1,834	2,203
Water	1,405	1,474	1,457	1,462	1,691
Waste	469	443	654	832	511
Environmental area other than air, water or waste	343	427	1,074	1,086	979
– of which biodiversity and landscape	..	..	..	376	467
– soil and groundwater	..	..	..	33	60
Total	4,825	4,921	5,229	5,214	5,384

Source: Statistics Sweden

The table shows a subset of total environmental protection expenditure, industry investments in environmental protection by environmental area. The greatest investments are air-related – for instance, installing filters and transitioning to greener fuels. The second largest area for environmental protection investments is water, followed by waste. Since 2016, the environmental areas biodiversity and landscape, as well as soil and groundwater, have been reported separately. In prior years, these areas came under the item “other”.

Target 9.5: 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.

Research and development

Indicator 9.5.1 shows total expenditure on research and development (R&D) in Sweden as a share of GDP. The statistic is broken down by different sectors of society – the corporate sector, public sector, higher education sector and the private non-profit sector. The statistic is available broken down by industry and region.

Its purpose is to provide a picture of resource utilization for R&D in Sweden. The statistic is produced mainly to enable decision-makers, researchers and other interested parties in Sweden and internationally to follow developments in Swedish research. The statistic shall enable comparisons between different players within the country, over time and with other countries. The indicator is produced in odd years with a forecast for even years.

Table 9.6 R&D expenditure as a share of GDP (indicator 9.5.1)
Proportion (%)

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
3.4	3.27	3.26	3.14	3.3

Source: Statistics Sweden

Sweden's expenditure for research and development was 3.4 per cent of GDP in 2017.

The second indicator under this target, indicator 9.5.2, concerns the number of researchers per million inhabitants.

“Researcher” is defined as researchers, product developers or equivalent who are people engaged in shaping or creating new knowledge and applications of products, processes, methods and systems. People who participate in managing R&D projects are also included. The indicator is produced in odd years with a forecast for even years.

Table 9.7 Researchers (FTE) per million inhabitants (indicator 9.5.2)

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
7,129	7,060	6,783	6,844	6,664

Source: Statistics Sweden

The number of researchers per million inhabitants in Sweden gradually increased each year between 2013 and 2017, amounting to 7,129 in 2017.

Official development assistance for infrastructure

The indicator is based on data from Sida, which compiles Sweden's reporting of total official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows to developing countries (OOF) for the OECD. The global indicator has been adopted by the OECD and can be calculated for Sweden. The indicator concerns the net amount of official development assistance and other official flows that go to sector codes defined by the OECD as "200 Economic Infrastructures". The global indicator refers to gross flows. The indicator has been published annually since 2002.

Table 9.8 Official flows to infrastructure (indicator 9.a.1)
SEKm

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1,430.1	798.7	1,803.5	2,384.0
Official development assistance	1,156.8	1,198.7	1,829.9	2,245.9
Other official flows	273.3	-400.0	-26.4	138.0

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

In 2018, the total net amount was approximately SEK 2.38 billion. The share of official development assistance (ODA) amounts to SEK 2.25 billion and the share of other official flows amounts to only SEK 273 million.



Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities

Equality is a matter of fairness and rights and “leaving no one behind” is one of the fundamental principles that frames the agenda for sustainable development – the 2030 Agenda. Goal 10 – the equality Goal – is perhaps the one that underpins the principle most clearly. The prosperity created shall benefit everyone, and nobody shall be excluded. When equality increases, the risk of tension within and between countries subsides, and it is thus essential for peaceful, democratic and open societies.

Inequality is about differences in access, conditions, resources and ability to contribute to and benefit from potential development opportunities. It applies at every level – from disparities in the opportunities of individuals, to disparities in conditions for development between countries.

Reduced poverty an objective

Economic growth can lead to reduced poverty for the individual and society. Access to resources and the possibility of being part of and influencing social development shall be fair, both within and between countries. Although many poor countries have made positive economic progress with reduced poverty, the gaps between countries, individuals and groups within different countries, based on factors such as gender, age, ethnicity and economic and social status, have widened.

Lower income increase for people with the lowest incomes

The income of the population has increased every single year over several years, and has risen more than price progression. The rise in income applies to both women and men. Between 2012 and 2017, the average income of both women and men increased by just over 15 per cent, in fixed prices. This corresponds to an average increase of 3 per cent per year. The increase between individual years has however varied between 0.8 and 5 per cent. The increase in income has been more or less the same for women and men.

However, the 40 per cent of the population with the lowest disposable income has had a worse income growth than the population as a whole. A reason for the weaker income progression for this group is that their income consists to a greater extent of different types of social benefits, while earned income, income from business activity and capital income are the predominant sources of income for people on a higher income. Both wage development and capital income performance have been strong, while the progression of social benefits has been weaker, as in

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

many cases they are linked to price development or are adjusted through political decisions.

Table 10.1 Growth rates of income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, 2012–2017 (indicator 10.1.1)
Per cent (%), mean and median

Text	2012–2013, %		2014–2015, %		2016–2017, %		2012–2017, %	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Total population	2.5	2.1	5.4	3.4	0.8	0.7	16.1	10.6
Women	2.5	2.2	5.4	3.1	0.8	0.6	15.4	9.8
Men	2.2	1.9	5.3	3.3	0.9	0.7	15.5	10.0
40 per cent with the lowest income	1.9	1.6	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.1	9.8	9.3
Women	1.8	1.5	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	9.3	9.0
Men	1.9	1.6	3.1	3.0	-0.1	-0.1	9.1	8.5
60 per cent with the highest income	2.6	2.1	6.0	3.9	1.1	1.0	17.8	12.1
Women	2.6	2.0	6.2	4.0	1.0	1.0	17.6	11.9
Men	2.5	2.0	5.6	3.6	1.1	0.9	16.8	11.0

Source: Statistics Sweden, IoT

An equal society

States bear the main responsibility for promoting equality in society, as inequality is rooted in structural conditions. An equal society is based on the principle of equal rights for everyone irrespective of, for instance, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion or faith, disability and origin, as a basis for a fair distribution of resources and both economic and political influence in society.

The proportion of people with a low economic standard has increased over time

In the 2017 income year, 8.1 per cent of the Swedish population lived in households with a low economic standard (income below 50 per cent of the median income)³⁸. For the entire population group, there are small differences between women and men.

The proportion of people in households with a low economic standard is highest among children and young adults. The lowest proportion with a low economic standard is among people aged 65–79 years. In the oldest

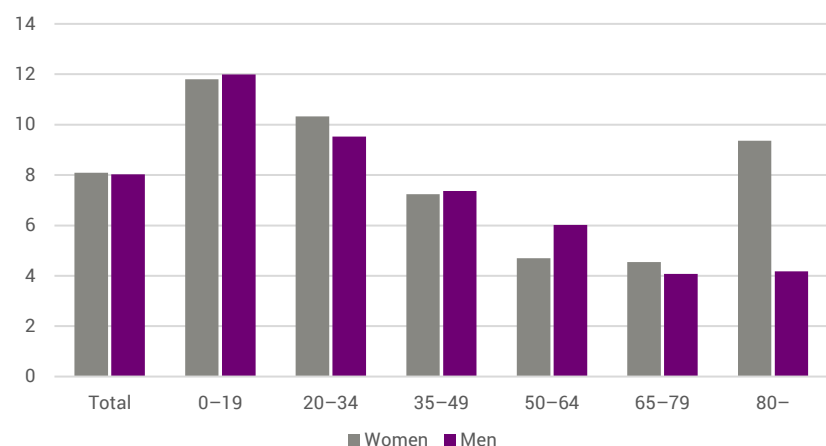
Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

³⁸ Note that the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in indicator 1.2.1.a is 60 per cent and in indicator 10.2.1, it is 50 per cent of the median income.

age group, people aged over 80 years, there is a much higher proportion of women, 9.4 per cent, who have a low economic standard. The corresponding figure for men in that age group is 4.2 per cent.

The proportion of people with a low economic standard has increased over time despite rising real wages. The reason for this is that people in the mid-income breakdown have enjoyed better income growth than those in the lower income tiers.

Graph 10.1 Proportion of people living in households with a disposable income per consumption unit below 50 per cent of median income in 2017 (indicator 10.2.1)
By age and sex, in percent (%)

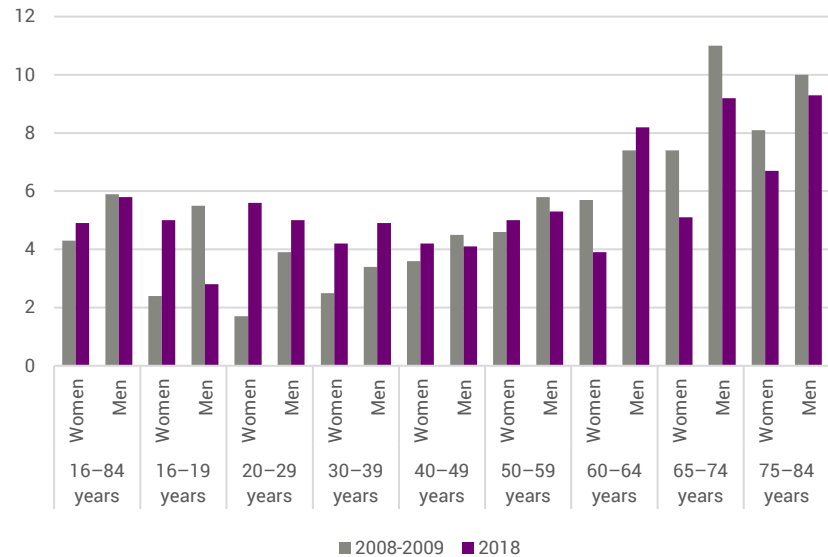


Source: Statistics Sweden, IoT

More younger women are members of political parties

The proportion of the Swedish population aged 16–84 years who were members of a political party during both 2008–2009 and 2018 was 5 per cent. During the years 2008–2009, it was more common for men (6 per cent) than women (4 per cent) to be party members. That difference has narrowed and in 2018 – when 6 per cent of men and 5 per cent of women were party members – the difference was no longer statistically significant. Among women, the proportion who are party members increased in the age group 20–29 years. Other changes between the years 2008–2009 and 2018 for women and men in different age groups are not statistically significant.

Graph 10.2 Proportion who were members of a political party, 2008–2009 and 2018
(indicator 10.2.2a(N))
Percent (%)



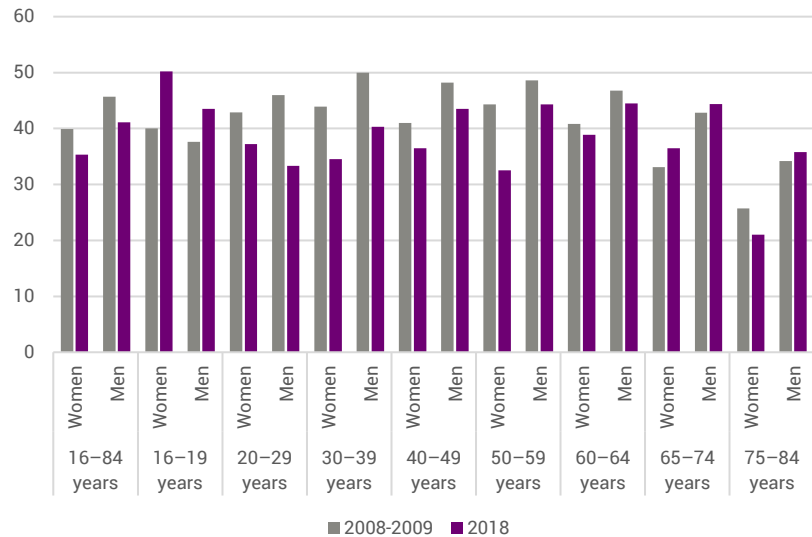
Source: Statistics Sweden, ULF

Lower proportion of people take part in political discussions

In 2018, 38 per cent of the Swedish population aged between 16 and 84 years stated that they mostly participate in discussions and speak their minds when the conversation turns to politics. This is a decrease since 2008–2009 when the proportion was 43 per cent. Broken down by sex and age, the decrease is statistically significant among men aged 20–39 and women in the age groups 30–39 and 50–59. Other changes between women and men in different age groups are not statistically significant.

It is noteworthy in the context that the progression since the beginning of the 1980s, when the question was asked for the first time in the survey, has not consisted of a steady trend upwards or downwards, but has varied over time. During all the years that the question has been asked in the Living Conditions Survey, it has however been more common for men than women, aged 16–84, to take part in political discussions.

Graph 10.3 Proportion who most often take part in political discussions, (indicator 10.2.2b(N))
Percent (%)



Source: Statistics Sweden, ULF

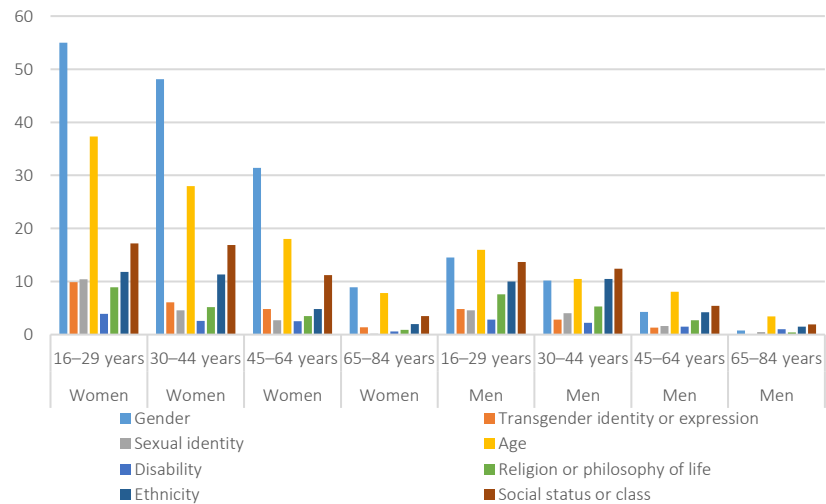
Younger women experience a higher degree of discrimination

Reported experienced discrimination/harassment based on all discrimination grounds is higher among women than men, and higher among younger than older people among both sexes. More than half of women aged between 16 and 29 and almost half of women aged between 30 and 44 have experienced discrimination/harassment based on gender, while the equivalent proportion for men is much lower. 37 per cent of women aged 16-29 report they have experienced discrimination/harassment based on age, 17 per cent based on social status or class, 12 per cent based on ethnicity and 10 per cent based on sexual identity. The highest proportion of experienced discrimination/harassment among men is found in the 16-29 age group, in which 16 per cent report they have experienced discrimination/harassment based on age, 15 per cent based on gender, 14 per cent based on social status or class and 10 per cent based on ethnicity.

Target 10.3: 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.

Graph 10.4 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (indicator 10.3.1)

Percent (%)



Source: Public Health Agency of Sweden, Survey SRHR2017

Politics matter

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

The global goals are integral and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Orderliness in public finances provides households, companies and the municipal sector with the conditions to act to fulfil the goals.

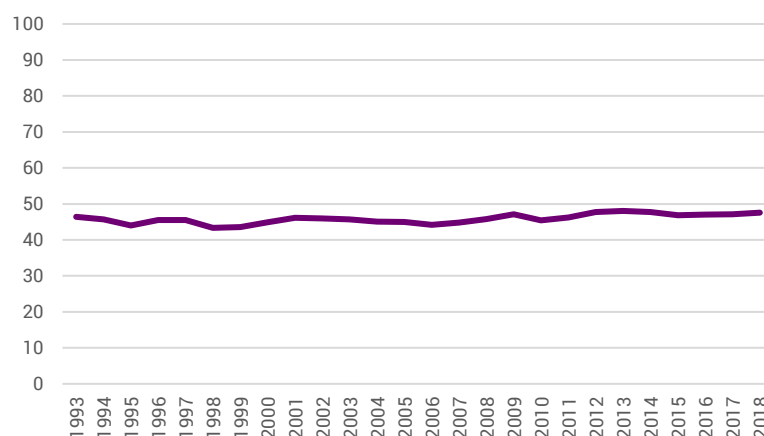
Weakly rising labour cost trend

The labour share of GDP (wage share) describes how large a share of GDP is allocated to remuneration for labour compared with what constitutes remuneration for capital (operating surplus and total earned income).

An increase in the wage share means improved economic conditions for households to, for instance, increase their consumption in relation to the scope of companies to invest and hire staff. Changes in the wage share can be due to several factors, such as labour costs rising faster or slower than productivity in the economy, changes in the relationship between capital and labour in production or changes in the labour force composition. The labour cost share has been relatively stable between the years, but has been on a weakly rising trend when viewed over a long period of time. In 2000, the share was 45 per cent, and in 2018 it was 48 per cent.

Graph 10.5 Share of GDP allocated to wages and social insurance contributions (indicator 10.4.1)

Per cent (%)



Source: Statistics Sweden, National Accounts

Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

The financial system

An efficient and stable financial system is essential for the economy to function and grow. A serious crisis in the system risks leading to extensive socioeconomic and social costs.

The financial indicators provide insight into a country's financial and economic stability³⁹. When aggregated, these indicators show the robustness of the global financial system and are important elements of the monitoring process carried out by international organizations.

Table 10.2 Financial indicators according to the IMF by indicator and quarter, 2016q4–2019q1 (indicator 10.5.1)

	2016q4	2017q1	2017q2	2017q3	2017q4	2018q1	2018q2	2018q3	2018q4	2019q1
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.3	23.1	23.0	23.4	18.8	18.5
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to total assets	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0
Non-performing loans to equity	5.5	7.9	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	4.0	4.1
Non-performing loans to total lending	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Return on total assets	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Liquid assets to current liabilities	158.6	36.3	34.6	33.9	28.7	30.2	32.6	31.9	26.7	30.2
House price index	6.5	6.6	8.5	7.5	2.9	-0.4	-1.7	-2.1	0.6	1.5

Source: Statistics Sweden and Finansinspektionen, Financial market statistics

³⁹ According to the IMF's guidelines with definitions and calculation methods for these indicators.

Target 10.b: 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.

Swedish development aid stable

The objective of Swedish international aid is to create opportunities for better living conditions for people living in poverty and oppression.

In 2018, Sweden was the most generous OECD-DAC⁴⁰ donor measured as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) provided as official development assistance (ODA) (1.04 per cent). Sweden's bilateral support provides aid to the least developed countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and focuses on supporting building democracy, civil society and equality.

Swedish development aid has a 1 per cent target (in relation to GNI) for official development assistance. Flows fluctuate around this figure over the years, although the aid has been fairly stable around the target.

Table 10.3 Total resource flows to development, SEKm (indicator 10.b.1)
Broken down by type of flow

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Official development assistance (ODA)	40,118	28,931	32,894	52,751
Other official flows (OOF)	388	497	457	785
Public export credits	-	10,834	669	-9,595
Foreign direct investment (FDI)	26,418	19,677	16,580	-

Source: Sida/OEDC-DAC

Reduced costs for the international transactions of migrants

Since the Swedish Consumer Agency launched its price comparison site, Money from Sweden, in December 2014, the cost of sending SEK 3,000 from Sweden to abroad has fallen by 2–4 percentage points, and 5–6 percentage points to some countries. It is mainly companies that have specialized in money transfer that account for the reduction. The reduced cost to the absolute poorest countries represents the greatest improvement. The transfer fee can sometimes be below 0.5 per cent. The banks have not shown the same progress.

There is still some way to go to fulfilling the UN target in the 2030 Agenda, that it shall not cost more than 3 per cent to send money to developing countries. Today, the average cost for sending SEK 3,000 to a country in Africa has fallen from 10.2 per cent (before the service was launched) to 7.7 per cent in May 2018. For South America, the equivalent decrease is from 11.4 to 7.2 per cent.

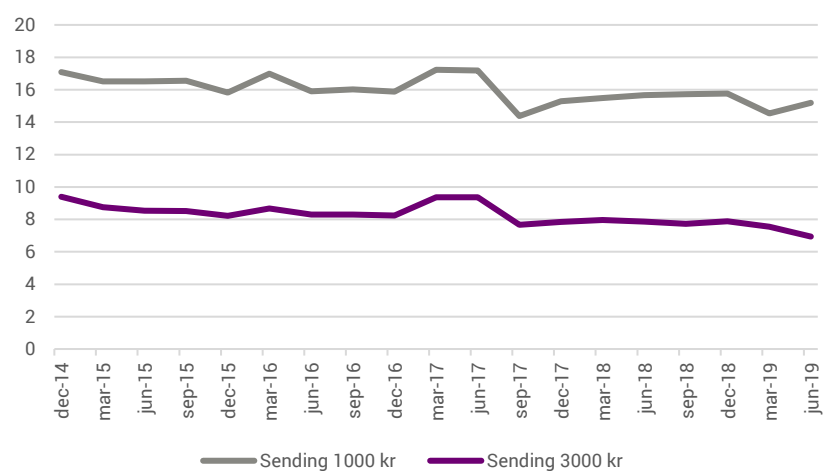
The price comparison site contains data for 42 recipient countries but the reporting here is only according to target 10.c, DAC countries, that

Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

⁴⁰ DAC (Development Assistance Committee) is the OECD's aid committee which ensures the quality of the aid and decides on common rules on what is to count as aid.

is to say those classed as being entitled to aid by the OECD/DAC. Some of the DAC countries are conflict areas with unstable economic systems. Some of the countries have undergone tremendous development, and some very little. The size of the population groups in Sweden also varies a great deal between the different countries. The impact of the service on pricing towards a country with few people in Sweden is small. The graph shows the average cost, which however gives a somewhat smoothed depiction.

Graph 10.6 Average cost in per cent for sending SEK 1,000 and SEK 3,000 to DAC countries, category 1⁴¹ from Sweden (indicator 10.c.1)
Percent (%)



Source: Measurements performed by the Swedish Consumer Agency for Money from Sweden according to the World Bank standard.

⁴¹ DAC countries, category 1 are Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania, Syria, Somalia, Rwanda, Mozambique, Mali, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Afghanistan.



Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

Sustainable urban development comprises sustainable construction and sustainable planning of homes, infrastructure, public places, transport, recycling and safer chemicals management. This in turn requires new technology and cooperation between several sectors. Inclusive and innovative urban planning is needed to make cities safe and sustainable for the future.

There are of course tremendous contrasts in conditions for sustainable cities and communities across the globe, with the rich and poor parts of the world facing different types of problems. Yet, there are also many factors that are important everywhere. A couple of examples are access to transport and public spaces.

The review of Goal 11 focuses thematically on areas where there is sufficient data to point either in a direction or show that there are major challenges related to fulfilling targets. For this reason, not all targets are addressed in the text. Targets 11.4, 11.a, 11.b and 11.c are left without comment.

The housing shortage – a tough challenge

One of the more challenging targets linked to Goal 11 is target 11.1, which concerns access to adequate, safe and affordable housing.

In Sweden, substandard and unsafe housing is not a primary problem. However, the housing shortage is a large and growing problem in an increasing number of towns and urban areas. A consequence of the housing shortage is overcrowded living conditions. In 2018, 5.2 per cent of the population aged between 16 and 84 were in overcrowded living conditions according to norm 2⁴² and 17.7 per cent according to norm 3⁴³. According to both measurement approaches, overcrowded living conditions have increased in the past 10 years.

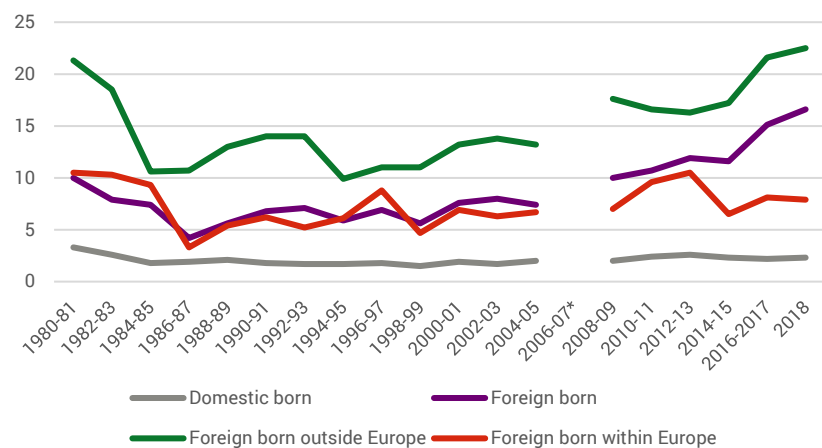
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums..

⁴² 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. Example: according to norm 2, a household of four people shall have at least three rooms and a kitchen in order to not be in overcrowded conditions (the 1965 Housing Construction Inquiry).

⁴³ Norm 3 defines a household as overcrowded if there is more than one person living per room (bedroom), not including kitchen and living room. However, cohabiting adults share a bedroom while each child should have their own bedroom. Example: according to norm 3, a cohabiting household of four people shall have at least four rooms and a kitchen in order to not be in overcrowded conditions (the 1974 Housing Inquiry).

Overcrowding is not evenly distributed across the entire population, but is primarily prevalent in the group foreign-born with non-European background. In this group, 22.5 per cent are considered to be in overcrowded conditions according to Norm 2 and 50.2 per cent according to Norm 3. It is also in this group that the increase in overcrowding has been greatest over time.

Graph 11.1 Proportion (%) of people in overcrowded conditions according to Norm 2, 16–84 years, 1980–2018 (indicator 11.1.2(N))
By birth-country groups



Source: Statistics Sweden

Growing access to public transport

Target 11.2 concerns access to adequate, safe and affordable transport systems in towns. There is currently no directly comparable data on the differences between countries in terms of access to public transport in towns.

Access to transport is however pointing in a positive direction in Sweden. The share of the population in towns and urban areas that has convenient access to public transport⁴⁴ was nearly 89 per cent in 2017. The share has also increased somewhat since 2014.

The difference between the sexes and age groups are small, although a somewhat larger proportion of women than men have convenient access to public transport.

Plenty of public spaces – but deficient safety

Target 11.7 is about universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Target 11.2: 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.

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green public spaces.

⁴⁴ Convenient access to public transport means 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.

In Swedish towns and urban areas, there is access to plenty of public spaces and areas. Public spaces and areas can be parks, green areas, street environments and squares.

According to estimations by the UN, an average of 59 per cent of the area of cities globally consists of some kind of public spaces. The average for Europe and North America is 56 per cent. The figure for Sweden, 62 per cent, is thus just above the global average and quite substantially above the average for Europe and North America.

Most urban dwellers have green spaces in walking distance

Out of the total area of Swedish cities that constitutes public places, most of it – 67 per cent – is green spaces. Access to green spaces is also relatively good. A high proportion of the population in large cities⁴⁵, 92 per cent, had access to a green space within 200 metres of their home in 2010. There is currently no data that can describe the progression over time. It is thus not possible to say whether the trend is headed towards a rise or a fall in the proportion of green space in cities.

Fear of threats and violence limits freedom of movement

Although access to public places is good, there are safety-related problems in urban public spaces. In 2017, 15.3 per cent of the population (aged 16 and older) stated that they have at some time during the last 12 months refrained from going out at night for fear of being assaulted or threatened. Women felt most unsafe and almost one woman in four stated that she had refrained from going out at night for fear of assault or threats. There is a similar pattern for exposure to harassment, which is more common among women than men, and particularly among younger women. There, the proportion of exposed people is around double for women than men.

However, men are at the greatest risk of subjection to threats or violence in public spaces. This applies to men aged 20–29 in particular. Out of men in that age group, 8.7 per cent stated that they had been subjected to threats or violence in a public place. It is also remarkable that the group of people with disabilities had been subjected to threats or violence to a greater extent than the population as a whole. In the group with disabilities, 4 per cent stated that they had been subjected to threats or violence in a public place. For the population as a whole (16 and above), the proportion was 2.8 per cent.

⁴⁵ Urban areas with 30,000 inhabitants or more (37 in number).

Table 11.1 Proportion of people (aged 16 and above) who have been subjected to threats or violence in a public place (indicator 11.7.2(P))
By sex and disability status

2016–2017	Proportion
All people aged 16+	2.8
Women	1.9
Men	3.7
All with disability	4.0
Women with disability	3.1
Men with disability	5.1

Source: Statistics Sweden

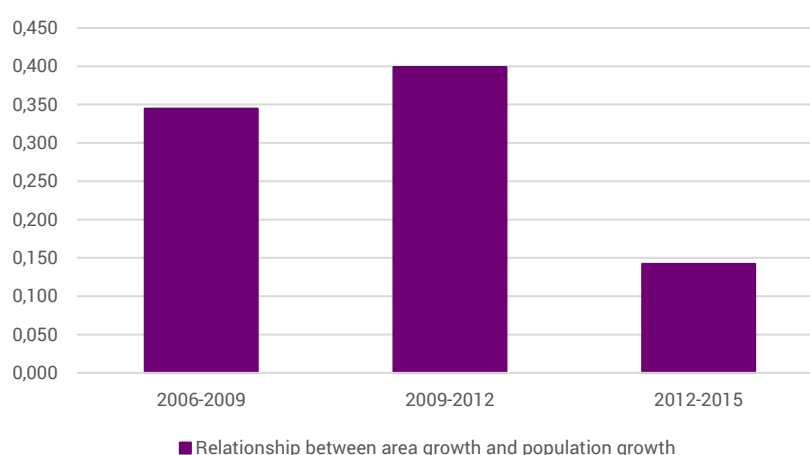
Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

Swedish towns are getting denser

Target 11.3 concerns inclusive and sustainable urbanization, which refers to both the physical expression of urbanization, such as building and land use, and to the laws and instruments that enable people to influence decision-making and planning processes.

Swedish towns and urban areas are getting denser. In other words, the urban population is growing at a faster rate than the area of cities. The ratio between area growth and population growth was 0.142 during the period 2012 to 2015. In other words, the urban population grew seven times more than the area of cities. Sweden is thus deviating in a positive sense from the global trend, in which the area growth of cities is estimated by the UN to have been 1.28 times urban population growth during the period 2000–2014. This indicates that, in large parts of the world, substantial urban sprawl is occurring, which results in more sparsely populated and less resource-efficient urban land use.

Graph 11.2 Relationship between area growth and population growth (indicator 11.3.1)



Source: Statistics Sweden

Although city densification is considered to be an indication of more sustainable and resource-efficient urbanization, it should be emphasized that there may be inherent conflicting objectives. This mainly concerns potential conflicts with target 11.7, as city densification could also lead to exploiting urban green spaces and green areas.

Where Sweden is concerned, it is considered that planning legislation fulfils the legal requirements for citizen influence and the codetermination of civil society in city planning.

Cautiously positive signals on exhaust fumes and waste

Target 11.6 concerns reducing the adverse environmental impact of cities, for instance in terms of air quality and waste management.

Target 11.6: 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..

For both air quality and waste management, there are cautiously positive signals. The limited data that is available regarding long-term exposure to particulate matter (PM2.5) in the ambient air shows declining exposure, which is also in line with other studies with similar methodology. PM2.5 originates mainly from long-distance transport on the continent. Southern Sweden is affected more by winds from Europe. Because of this, exposure to PM2.5 is much higher there than in the northern part of the country.

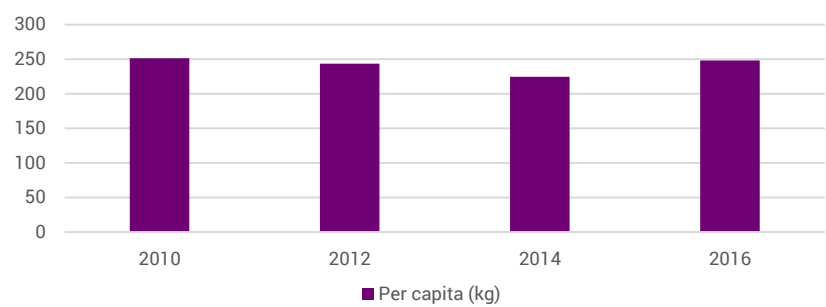
Exposure to air pollution from traffic in the proximity of place of residence is also showing signs of decreasing. In a survey in 2015, 17 per cent of people stated that in the past three months they had experienced discomfort from car exhaust fumes. This is somewhat of a decline compared with 2007. Similarly, fewer 12-year-olds in 2011 than in 2003 stated that they experienced discomfort from the smell of car exhaust fumes. More women than men state that they had experienced discomfort from car exhaust fumes in the proximity of their place of residence.

The volume of processed household waste has declined over time

Globally, improving the sometimes practically non-existent waste management of cities is a very difficult task. The global measure therefore focuses on the proportion of waste that is collected and finally deposited. Where Sweden is concerned, this measure lacks relevance because all waste is already managed. The goal is rather to reduce the volume of waste emerging, and also for the waste not to be deposited but used for energy recovery, recycling or reuse.

Processed household waste, both in total and per capita, has decreased over time since 2010. The exception is 2016, when both the total volume and waste per capita rose again. It remains to be seen if this was a break in the trend or a temporary spike.

Graph 11.3 Processed household waste per capita (indicator 11.6.3(N))



Source: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency



Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production

Goal 12 concerns curbing environmental impact by means of reducing use of hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste. It also concerns halting the depletion of natural resources and minimizing harmful emissions.

Our consumption – as private individuals, business operators and public-sector operations – affect the world both economically and environmentally – in the production of goods and services, and in the end phase of the product life.

Compliance with laws and ordinances is strong in Sweden. Yet, use of natural resources and hazardous chemicals is on the rise, and our emissions of greenhouse gases from our consumption – not only from households but also from businesses and authorities – is decreasing only negligibly. However, the statistics also show that the generation of hazardous waste is declining and that we have improved in the pre-treatment of hazardous waste before final treatment.

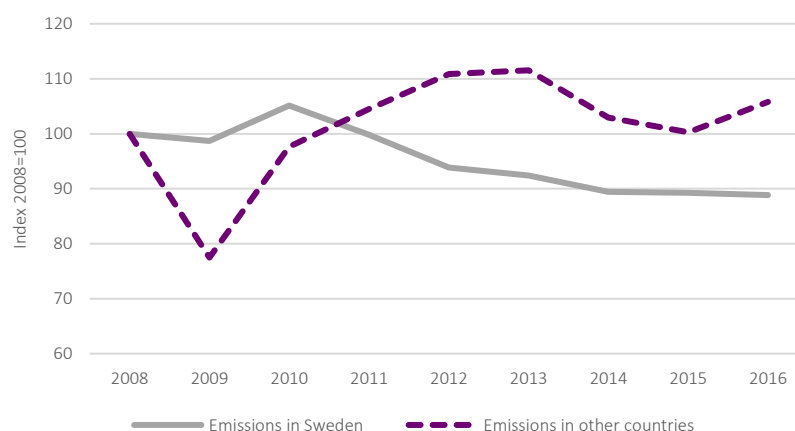
Consumption continues to generate substantial emissions

The 2030 Agenda strives for sustainable consumption patterns (target 12.1). One area in which Sweden has succeeded well is the transition of energy sources for heating homes and properties. The transition has led to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions over the years.

Part of Sweden's consumption consists of imported goods and services that are produced abroad. Because of this, Swedish consumption can have an environmental impact beyond Sweden's borders. The greenhouse gas emissions that can be associated with our imports are currently higher than emissions from consumption that take place in Sweden. The majority of emissions from consumption consists of private individuals' consumption of items such as foods and transport.

Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns.

Graph 12.1 Greenhouse gas emissions in Sweden and in other countries from Swedish consumption (indicator 12.1.2(N))



Source: Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Note: The data will be revised in the autumn of 2019. The term consumption includes: households, public sector, households' non-profit organizations, investments and inventories.

Substantial natural resources and high material consumption

Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

The 2030 Agenda also strives for efficient use of natural resources (target 12.2). Sweden has substantial natural resources in the form of forests, minerals and metals and, compared with the EU average, it has high material consumption. In 2017 it was at 24 tons per capita for Sweden compared with the EU average of 13 tons per capita⁴⁶. A country's material consumption is the volume of material that is extracted in the country plus imported materials less exported materials. This measure is an indicator of the resource intensity of a country's economy. Sweden has a higher average than the EU for the very reason that we use the natural resources we have. Many other EU countries have limited natural resources and therefore need to import more refined products and not the raw material.

Food waste is decreasing

Target 12.3: 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.

One of the targets of the 2030 Agenda focuses on minimizing food waste (target 12.3). In Sweden, there are no statistics on food waste, but on how much food is thrown away. The food waste statistics are relatively new and under development. The statistics show that food waste decreased by 4 per cent between 2014 and 2016. In 2016 around 1.3 million tons of food waste was thrown away. This is around 4 per cent of the total volume of generated waste, excluding mining waste.

Food waste occurs in all stages of the food supply chain: within agriculture and fishery, at wholesalers, suppliers, stores, restaurants

⁴⁶ Eurostat: <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

and industrial kitchens, and households. Households account for 75 per cent of food waste.

More efficient use of chemicals and waste

In the manufacturing of the products that are consumed, chemicals are used which, at the end of the life cycle, result in waste. This applies both to production for household consumption, and to the production of products used for further processing in another industry. The waste must be treated safely so as not to cause environmental and health problems (targets 12.4 and 12.5).

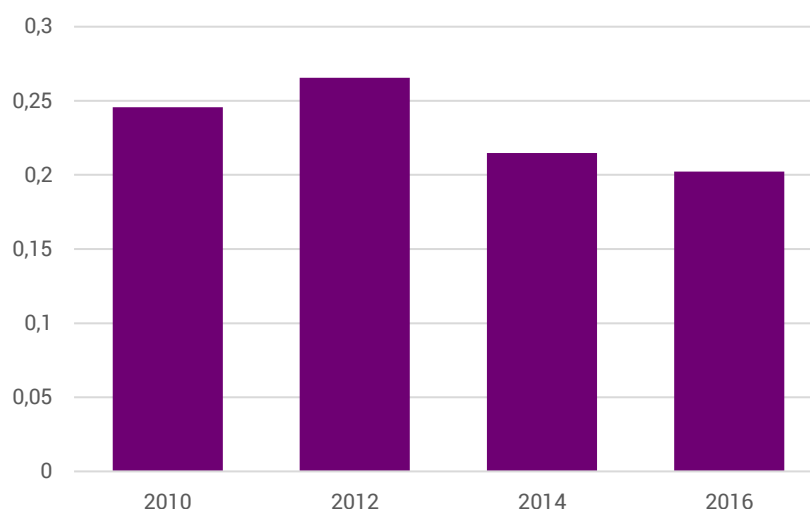
Hazardous waste per capita in 2016 was at 238 kg per person in Sweden. In the EU, the average is 125 kg per person. Hazardous waste is for instance chemicals, paints and solvents.

In the national waste statistics, the volume of total hazardous waste generated decreased by around 290,000 tons (13 per cent) in 2016 compared with 2010.

Six sectors (including households) accounted for 91 per cent of the primary hazardous waste generated in Sweden in 2016. Households generated the most hazardous waste (417,000 tons) followed by the construction industry (383,000 tons). The types of hazardous waste generated to the greatest extent was soil mass (347,000 tons) and chemical waste, for example paint waste and discarded chemicals (319,000 tons).

Graph 12.2 Generated hazardous waste per capita (indicator 12.4.2)

Tons per capita



Source: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The total volume of treated hazardous waste increased by 54 per cent between 2010 and 2016. The breakdown between different waste treatments has been relatively stable over the years for which

Target 12.4: 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.

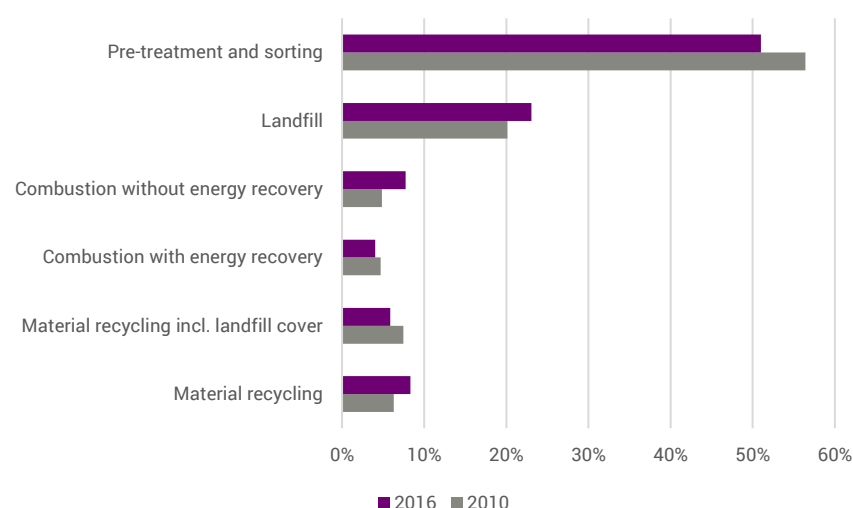
Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

comparable data is available. It is common to pre-treat the waste before final treatment and the most common type of final treatment for hazardous waste is depositing it. Pre-treatment can for instance be concentration by evaporation or dismantling hazardous components in electronics waste. The Swedish market for hazardous waste is quite small, so there is a limited number of treatment plants in Sweden.

Many of the facilities are specialized either in a specific type of waste or in a certain method. Therefore, there is capacity to deal with certain hazardous waste only at individual locations in the country.

In terms of the total degree of materials recycling, which forms the basis for target 12.5, the level looks to be stable however at around 26 per cent annually between 2010 and 2016.

Graph 12.3 Proportion of hazardous waste broken down by treatment type (indicator 12.4.2)



Source: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

In 2016, in Sweden we used 22 million tons of chemicals that are classed as hazardous to health or the environment, including petroleum fuel. This is a decrease of SEK 0.5 million tons since 2008. It is primarily the use of petroleum that is decreasing, while other chemicals are increasing somewhat in use.

Use of chemicals per GDP is decreasing, which is positive. It indicates a reduced need for chemicals that are hazardous to health or the environment in the production of various goods and services.

Graph 12.4 Chemical use per GDP (intensity) (indicator 12.4.3(N))

Tons per SEKm



Source: The Swedish Chemicals Agency and Statistics Sweden



Goal 13 – Climate action

The climate goal in the 2030 Agenda supports combating poverty and sustainable development. The need for adaptation to current and future climate change is tremendous, particularly for the least developed countries and for the most vulnerable population groups.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our era. A large proportion of the increased emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere comes from the way we extract, convert and use fossil energy. As a consequence of the heightened emissions, we are headed towards average global warming exceeding 2°C, which has serious consequences for ecosystems, human safety, food production, water supply and heightened natural disasters.

No follow-up on greenhouse gases in the 2030 Agenda

There are five targets in total under Goal 13. No indicator was proposed that measures the actual progression of greenhouse gases in the UN. Because the global targets in Goal 13 mainly deal with the risk of disasters and cannot be followed using current statistics, this chapter focuses on the follow-up taking place within the bounds of the Swedish Climate Act and the environmental quality objective system.

Follow-up on the environmental objectives establishes that the goal of zero net emissions by 2045 at the latest will not be reached with existing and decided means and measures⁴⁷.

Within the EU, the countries have already fulfilled the goal set within the EU's 2020 strategy, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020. The goal was reached already in 2017. A new vision, via the 2050 long-term strategy, discusses the vision for zero net emissions by 2050, but there is no direct goal there.⁴⁸

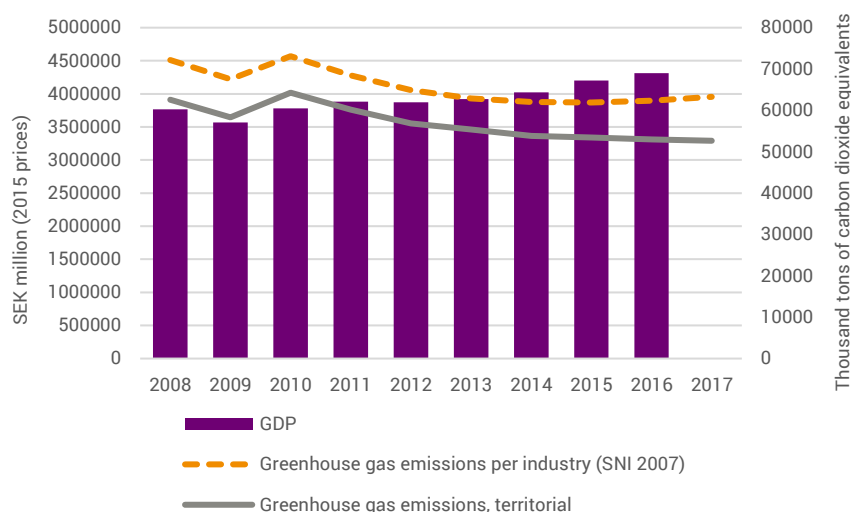
At the same time, there is follow-up that is relevant to the climate issue in other goals, such as energy (Goal 7), industry modernization (Goal 9) and fossil fuel subsidies (Goal 12).

Graph 3.1 shows that greenhouse gas emissions within the territory and within the economy have not changed so much in recent years even though the economy in the form of GDP has steadily grown over time.

⁴⁷ <http://sverigesmiljomal.se/miljomalen/begransad-klimatpaverkan/>

⁴⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en

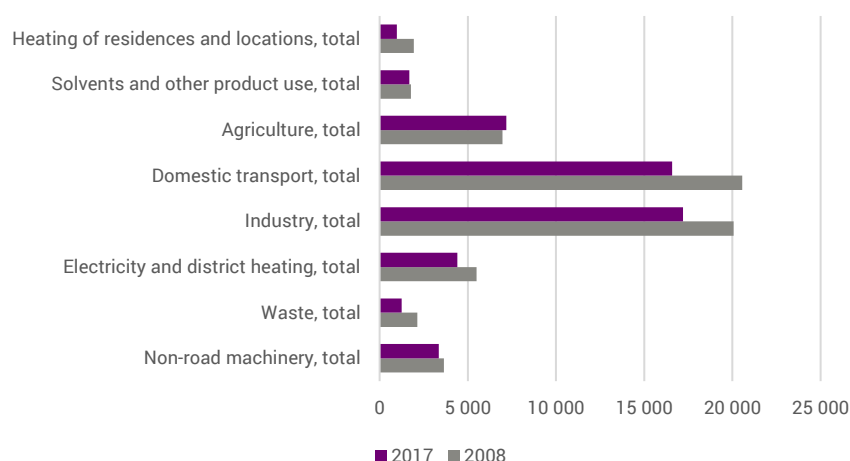
Graph 13.1 Greenhouse gas emissions by industry, territory and economic development (indicator 13.2.2a(N))



Source: Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Graph 13.2 shows the progression of greenhouse gas emissions for sectors between 2008 and 2017. Industrial stationary emissions and domestic transport accounted for 64 per cent of greenhouse gases combined in 2017. Between 2008 and 2017, their combined emissions decreased by around 17 per cent. Other sectors too reduced greenhouse gas emissions, but without substantial change in industry and transportation, greenhouse gas levels will be largely unchanged.

Graph 13.2 Greenhouse gas emissions by sector (indicator 13.2.2b(N))
In kilotons



Source: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Target 13.1 refers to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction on adaptation to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The Sendai Framework focuses on several areas, such as poverty elimination, ensuring good health, sustainable water management and robust, resilient cities. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

produces statistics that measure the number of deaths, people missing and people directly affected by disasters in Sweden. Few natural disasters in Sweden lead to people going missing or dying, although between 2005 and 2018 eleven cases were registered. The storm that came to be called Gudrun hit vast areas of Sweden in 2005, and it was here that most cases of missing people and deaths were registered out of the 11 cases.

In Sweden, the National Climate Adaptation Strategy⁴⁹ was adopted by the Riksdag in 2018. Since the strategy was implemented, most of the activities and coordination actions have commenced, but there is no statistical follow-up on it to date.

⁴⁹ Government Bill 2017/18:163



Goal 14 – Life below water

Goal 14 is well-matched by the Swedish environmental objective “A balanced marine environment, flourishing coastal areas and archipelagos”⁵⁰ which is defined by the Riksdag as: “The sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Kattegat and North Sea) and the Baltic Sea shall have long-term sustainable productive capacity and biodiversity shall be preserved. Coastal areas and archipelagos must be characterized by a high degree of biodiversity, and a wealth of recreational, natural and cultural assets. Industry, recreation and other utilization of marine environments, coastal areas and archipelagos must be compatible with the promotion of sustainable development.

Particularly valuable areas must be protected against encroachment and other disturbance.”

The latest assessment of the environmental objective is that it will not be reached by 2020. Eutrophication and hazardous substances are problems that persist, as are weak fish stocks, alien species and impact on sensitive marine environments. The Government has increased resources for marine area protection and work against plastics and microplastics in the marine environment. Clean-up of wrecks that are hazardous to the environment has commenced. A programme to remedy eelgrass beds has been devised.

Three indicators from the global follow-up have been quantified, and Sweden fulfils the global goals for two, see below. Since the previous follow-up, Sweden has an environmental objective indicator that can measure the target sustainable use of fish and shellfish stocks (14.4.1) nationally.

Target 14.3 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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

A substantial part of fish stocks is below a sustainable level

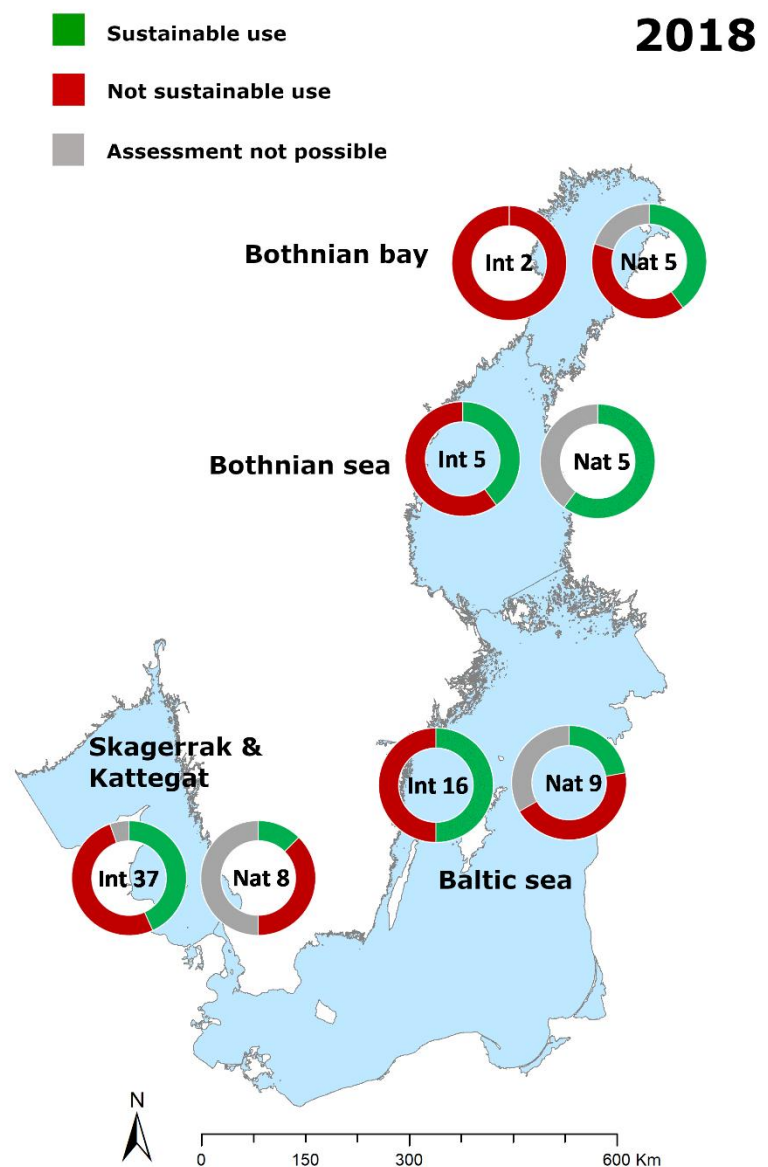
Target 14.4 aims to restore fish stocks to sustainable levels by introducing efficient harvesting and halting unsustainable fishing by 2020. Indicator 14.4.1 enables judging how well fish management contributes to sustainable fishing. In the global follow-up of the target for which FAO is responsible, the indicator is calculated for international marine areas rather than for countries. This is because calculations for sustainable stocks requires a lot of data and is technically demanding because stock estimations need to be made. For this reason, data is not reported for individual countries. In Sweden,

⁵⁰ <http://www.sverigesmiljomal.se/miljomalen/hav-i-balans-samt-levande-kust-och-skargard/>

stock calculations are performed and reported in an environmental objective indicator that can be used to follow up on the target.

Graph 14.1 Map with proportions of sustainably used stocks (green), non-sustainably used stocks (red) and the proportion of stocks for which data is not available (grey) in Swedish marine areas (indicator 14.4.1).

'Tot' shows assessments for the total number of stocks, 'Int' shows assessments for the internationally managed stocks assessed by Ices and expert opinions, and 'Nat' shows assessments for the nationally managed stocks, the recommendation on which is based on expert opinions.



Source: <http://www.sverigesmiljomal.se/miljomalen/hav-i-balans-samt-levande-kust-och-skargard/hallbart-nyttjade-fisk-och-skaldjursbestand-i-kust-och-hav/>

The proportion of fish stocks within a biologically sustainable level has been determined and is estimated at 44 per cent⁵¹. The proportion of sustainably used stocks varies between different marine areas. For the geographic assessment units, the status is highest in the southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, and lowest in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia. It has been possible to assess 56 out of 66 stocks². For ten species, stocks and assessment units, assessing stock status is not possible due to insufficient data.

In the southern and northern parts of the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, of the stocks are considered to be sustainably used, 44 per cent in the Baltic Sea and 39 per cent of the stocks in the sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Cattegat and North Sea). The assessments in the diagram are based on Fish and shellfish stocks in seas and inland freshwater, 2017.

The economically most important fish and shellfish stocks, such as cod, herring and langoustine, are subject to fishing quotas. Each year, Ices (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) performs a biological assessment of the state and progression of these species, and species of value based on other aspects in various marine areas. For several species not subject to quotas, no assessment is performed by Ices. They are important to small-scale professional fishing and recreational fishing. For this reason, assessments of state and progression of such species and stocks are also performed. For species and stocks for which data is insufficient, no biological recommendation is provided.

Positive developments for plaice – tougher for lobster

Many species of fish and shellfish have local populations and it is therefore not possible to comment on whether the situation is generally getting better or worse for individual fish and shellfish species⁵². Many species, such as herring/Baltic herring and cod, are divided up into large subpopulations, while species such as perch, pike and trout exist in local populations. Stocks of monkfish, sprat and smear dab in the North Sea, Baltic Herring in the central Baltic Sea, plaice and European flounder in the southern Baltic Sea and the Cattegat, and whitefish along parts of the Baltic coast are showing positive developments.⁵³ Negative developments on the other hand can be seen for stocks of vendace in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic herring in the

⁵¹ <https://www.havochvatten.se/download/18.6f721a0b1684a3e5e7cb13c9/1548152309493/rapport-fisk-och-skaldjursbestand-i-hav-och-sotvatten-2018-resursoversikt.pdf>

⁵² <https://internt.slu.se/nyheter-originalen/2018/2/sa-mar-svensk-fisk-negativ-utveckling-for-sikloja-och-hummer--uppat-for-stromming-och-sik/>

⁵³ <https://internt.slu.se/globalassets/ew/org/inst/aqua/externwebb/sidan-publikationer/resurs-och-miljo/fisk-och-skaldjursbestand-i-hav-och-sotvatten-2017-resursoversikt.pdf>

<https://www.slu.se/ew-nyheter/2019/1/sa-mar-fisk-och-skaldjur-i-svenska-vatten--negativ-utveckling-for-siklojan-i-norr-uppat-for-vatternrodingen/>

southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, and zander and pike along the Baltic Sea coast.

For shellfish, the situation is still concerning for lobster, although largely unchanged for caridean shrimp, langoustine and crab. The reason for why so many stocks are in poor shape is that fishing pressure has been in the past, and in many cases still is, too heavy. This is the case for fishing both in Sweden and other countries, and applies to both professional and recreational fishing (ibid).

Researchers at the Department of Aquatic Resources of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences summarizes the status for fish and shellfish stocks in different marine areas as follows⁵⁴:

- Baltic Sea. Stocks of plaice and European flounder have a good status in the southern Baltic Sea and the Sound. This is also the case for herring and trout in the central Baltic Sea. Trout in the southern and northern parts of the Gulf of Bothnia, and whitefish in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, have progressed positively. The situation is poorer for zander and pike along the coast in the Baltic Sea Proper (from the Sea of Åland to the Danish sounds) and for vendace in the southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia. Cod in the eastern Baltic Sea are still not growing well and are thin. Cod in the western population had strong recruitment in 2016.
- Sea off the west coast of Sweden (the Skagerrack, Kattegat and North Sea). Stocks of hake, monkfish, smelt, dab and plaice have a relatively good status. This is also the case for local populations of trout, even though recruitment has deteriorated in the past few years. Cod in the Skagerrack is showing a slightly improved status, while researchers nevertheless recommend taking up smaller catches as fishing pressure is still too high. The cod stock in the North Sea is gradually increasing. Things look worse for the cod stock in the Kattegat and for stocks of European lobster, catfish, halibut, haddock and rock grenadier. Recruitment of both spring-spawning and autumn-spawning herring is still at low levels seen over recent decades. Stocks of catfish, halibut and rock grenadier have such poor status that they should not be fished in the Skagerrack and Kattegat.
- Eel fry recruitment is still very weak, not only in Swedish waters but for other states in European eel tracts. In December, the European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries also decided on limitations on all eel fishing in 2019 throughout the Union.

⁵⁴ <https://www.mynewsdesk.com/se/havochvatten/pressreleases/ny-rapport-fraan-hav-saa-maar-fisk-och-skaldjursarter-i-svenska-vatten-2827881>

Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, based on the best available scientific information.

Marine area protection fulfils the target – but varies

Marine protection refers to marine national parks and nature reserves and the marine Natura 2000 areas (marine habitats 1100–1650). Marine protection comprises 13.8 per cent of Sweden’s total marine area, including the exclusive economic zone. This means that Sweden meets the global target of conserving at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas. However, there are great variations by marine area. Marine protection covers 32 per cent of the sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Kattegat and North Sea), 16 per cent for the Baltic sea, and 5 per cent of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Table 14.1 Marine protection by marine area (indicator 14.5.1)
Proportion (%) of total marine area, 31 December 2018

	2018
National level	14
Sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Kattegat and North Sea)	32
Baltic Sea	16
Gulf of Bothnia	5

Source: Statistics Sweden

Target 14.6: By 2020, prohibit harmful fisheries subsidies.

The calculations for the global indicator differ from the national method, which gives different results. Exact data for understanding the calculations performed for Sweden is not available. The proportion of protected marine areas according to the global indicator is 15.2 per cent. The corresponding figure for Statistics Sweden is 13.8 per cent.

Tools for preventing illegal fishing exist

In the global indicator assessment, Sweden is marked as class 5, which is highest, and the mean value for countries globally is class 3⁵⁵. The results are assessed based on a survey issued by FAO to countries and regions.

⁵⁵ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-06-01.pdf>



Goal 15 – Life on land

This goal is about protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of ecosystems on land, sustainable forest management, halting and reversing land depletion and halting the loss of biodiversity.

Sustainable use of forest resources, including reducing deforestation, makes a positive contribution to climate. It also helps secure long-term supply of food, energy, water and pharmaceuticals, without undermining biodiversity.

Goal 15 consists of nine targets that focus on conservation and possibilities of sustainable use of forest resources, and other terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems. In this chapter, some of the targets are discussed. Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.5 and 15.a are reported here. Other targets raise for instance ecosystem integration and biodiversity in national and local administration, and other legislation to halt and control the spread of invasive alien species. In these cases, there are no indicators for follow-up.

Forestland is protected at a higher rate than forest area is decreasing

69 per cent of the area of Sweden is covered by forest, and built-up land covers 3 per cent. The remaining area is covered by mires, wetlands and mountains.

The forestland area contracts somewhat from year to year – by just shy of 1 per cent between 2000 and 2015. Over the same period, the area of forest protected by law increased by around 19 per cent, a factor set out in target 15.1 as an important step towards sound ecosystems and sustainable forest use.

Target 15.2 shows aspects for continuing long-term use of forest resources. A somewhat higher proportion of forestland is certified, while at the same time follow-up on environmental consideration shows an increasing number of phenomena that have had a major adverse impact on biotypes in need of consideration in connection with regeneration cutting and subsequent regeneration works. In connection with various forestry measures such as clearing, thinning and regeneration cutting, it is important to give due consideration to biodiversity, the cultural environment and outdoor life. The forest landscape contains various water environments, cultural environments, biotypes in need of consideration and areas with substantial recreational assets. Environmental consideration shall be given in all forestry actions. Giving due consideration to the environment is crucial to biodiversity and an important supplement to various forms of

Target 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems.

Target 15.2: Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation and restore degraded forests.

protection. For several species, sound environmental consideration is essential to their ability to continue living in the holding after felling.

Loss of biodiversity is not being halted

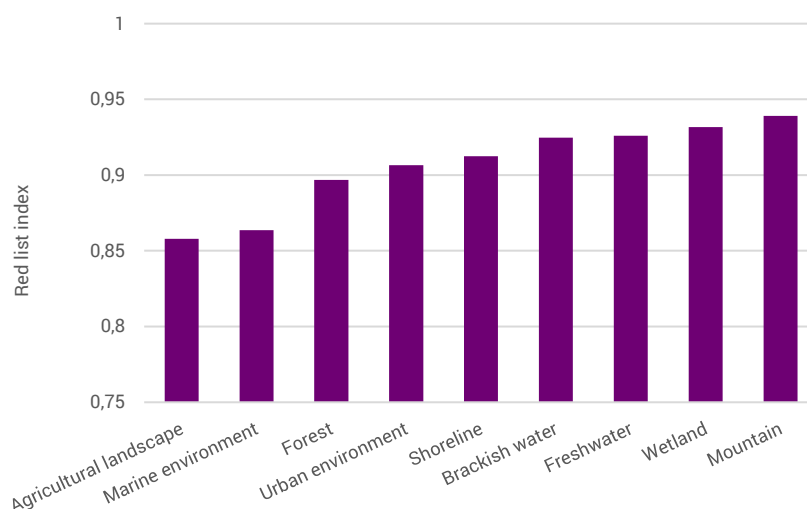
Sweden has committed to working actively against loss of biodiversity through most international directives and conventions. Within the bounds of the EU Species and Habitat Directive, Sweden works actively on conserving habitats for fauna and flora. Also, Sweden adheres to the internationally based Convention on Biological Diversity⁵⁶ and the UN's targets for conserving biological diversity, known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Target 15.5: Protect biodiversity and natural habitats.

Graph 15.1 shows the Red List Index. The index reflects the expected rate of extinction for species, and how that rate changes over time. The results show that loss of biodiversity is not being halted and the rate of extinction has not slowed down either. To halt the loss of biodiversity, the index shall be 1.

Out of species dependent on forestland, the Red List Index is just below 0.9. The highest at-risk species are those in need of agricultural land and a marine environment. This is probably due to a dwindling area of agricultural land in Sweden, which in addition is farmed more intensively, and a reduced area of natural grazing land. In the marine environment, the reason is depletion of natural habitats, caused mainly by bottom trawling and increased eutrophication.

Graph 15.1 Red List Index for species in different types of landscape (indicator 15.5.1)



Source: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

⁵⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/>

Target 15.a: Increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

Strong increase in official development assistance

Target 15.a measures financing for measures to sustainably use ecosystems and preserve biodiversity for future generations.

Sweden's development assistance that is allocated to biodiversity as the primary aim or subsidiary aim has increased sharply in just a few years. Between 2015 and 2018, official development assistance increased by approximately 55 per cent, from SEK 2.2 billion to SEK 3.5 billion, managed by Sida. The majority of this assistance had the primary aim of tackling these issues.



Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

The Goal of the 2030 Agenda on peace, justice and strong institutions spans distinct areas such as reduced violence, torture, human trafficking, halting illegal arms flows and combating corruption. However, this Goal also covers inclusive and representative decision-making, protection of fundamental freedoms and bolstering national institutions by means of international cooperation to prevent violence and combat terrorism.

There are around 25 indicators in total linked to these targets. Here, we limit ourselves to three of the targets, all of which have two indicators that can be reported. Many indicators are not yet ready for use.

Sweden is well-positioned in a number of areas within Goal 16, although there is room for improvement. Voter turnout is high, but uneven between different groups of the population.

In terms of violent crime, deadly violence has increased compared with 2015. In an international perspective, it is not remarkably high, however. Children too are subjected to violence and trafficking in Sweden.

Violence in Sweden affects men and women differently

The first target in Goal 16 is about reducing all forms of violence. As set out in the wording of the target, there is an explicit and forceful ambition to reduce all forms of violence everywhere – hence in Sweden too.

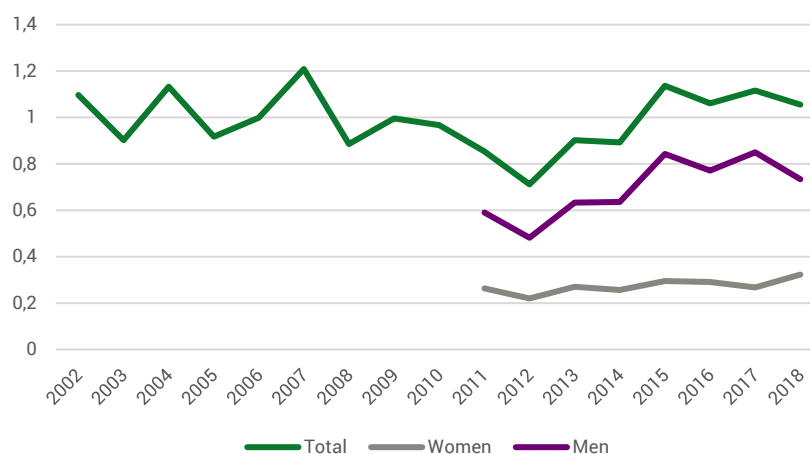
Based on how the target is devised, we cannot say at present that Sweden fulfils this. The statistics should rather be seen as a starting point we can use when, in future, we will be able to comment on whether violence is rising or falling. There are differences today between male and female victims of crime. This too needs to be followed over time.

Deadly violence has increased in recent years

Since 2002, when the National Council for Crime Prevention started producing statistics, the number of victims of violent crime in Sweden has varied between 0.71 per 100,000 in 2012 at the least, and 1.21 per 100,000 in 2007 at the most. The mean value for the entire period 2002–2018 is 0.99 per 100,000 inhabitants and year. Since 2011, the cases of deadly violence are available broken down by the victim's legal gender.

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Graph 16.1 Observed cases of deadly violence per 100,000 inhabitants (indicator 16.1.1)



Source: Observed cases of deadly violence, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Compared with five years ago, deadly violence has increased in Sweden. Since 2002, however, it is at a relatively unchanged level. In the period during which deadly violence has increased, there has mainly been an increase in male victims. In 2018, it was twice as common for deadly violence to be targeted at men than at women.

It is of course highly problematic that deadly violence has risen in Sweden in recent years, and it is a turn of events that is completely contrary to the ambition of the target to “significantly reduce all forms of violence”. If we study our local region, Norway has had lower levels of deadly violence than Sweden in recent years. Deadly violence has been somewhat more common in Finland than in Sweden. Denmark has had sometimes higher and sometimes lower levels of deadly violence. Compared to the rest of the EU, there are countries that have both lower and higher levels of deadly violence than Sweden.⁵⁷

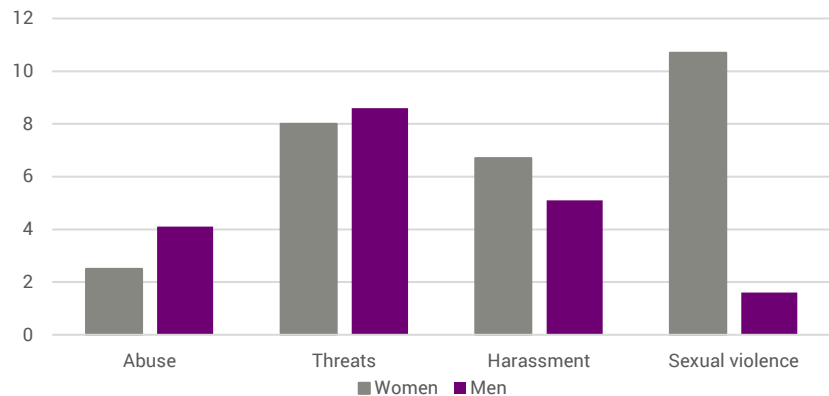
Sexual violence is more common against women

In terms of harassment and sexual violence, the proportion of victims is higher among women than men. This concerns sexual violence mainly. The proportion who report having been subjected to threats is more or less the same among women and men. The proportion subjected to assault is instead somewhat higher among men than women.

⁵⁷ As data for international comparison on deadly violence, both the World Bank’s (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5?most_recent_value_desc=true) and the UN’s data series (<https://www.sdg.org/datasets/indicator-16-1-1-number-of-victims-of-intentional-homicide-by-sex-number>) have been considered.

Graph 16.2 Subjected to assault, harassment, threats and sexual violence by gender, 2017 (indicator 16.1.3)

Per cent (%)



Source: The statistics are based on the 2018 Swedish Crime Survey by the National Council for Crime Prevention, the statistics refer to the 2017 calendar year.

Seven out of ten safe in their neighbourhood at night

One indicator (16.1.4) focuses on how safe we feel in our neighbourhood at night. In the global indicator, time of day for being outdoors is not specified, so comparisons should be made with caution.

In Sweden, seven out of ten state that they feel safe in their neighbourhood at night. Just over six out of ten women state that they feel safe outdoors in their own neighbourhood late at night, which is a lower proportion than men. Eight out of ten men state that they feel safe. There was no change in the proportions between 2017 and 2018.

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Abuse, exploitation and trafficking – with a specific focus on the situation of the young

The second target also has a very high and explicit target. Statistics linked to the indicators that correspond to this target are obtained from the National Council for Crime Prevention and the Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden. Besides the two indicators reported, there is an indicator on victims of sexual violence that is not currently ready to report.

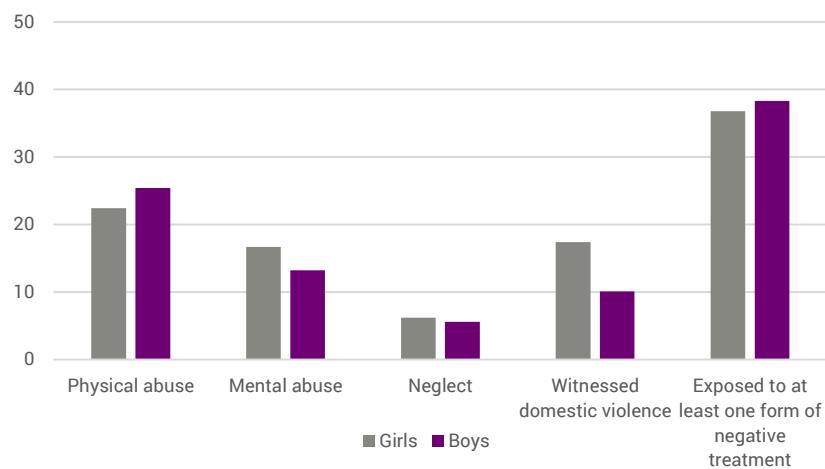
One young person in four is subjected to physical abuse

The global indicator linked to this concerns violence against children aged 1–17 in the past month. This type of statistic is not compiled in Sweden today. The Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden has, together with researchers from Karlstad University, devised a national indicator based on a review in 2016 among pupils in the ninth grade of lower secondary school and second grade of upper secondary school. The indicator is worded "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".

Around a quarter of the pupils had, at some point, been subjected to some form of physical abuse. Somewhat fewer have been subjected to psychological abuse, have witnessed violence in the home, or have been subjected to neglect. Around four in ten children have been subjected to one of these in total. There is relatively little difference between the experiences of boys and girls.

Graph 16.3 Proportion of children (15 and 17 years old) who have at some point been subjected to physical or psychological abuse, neglect, or who have witnessed violence in the home, by gender (indicator 16.2.1(P))

Per cent (%)



Source: National review of violence against children, performed in 2016 by the Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden and Karlstad University.

Because the indicator is national and devised differently to the global indicator, it is important to not compare it with any global indicators in other countries.

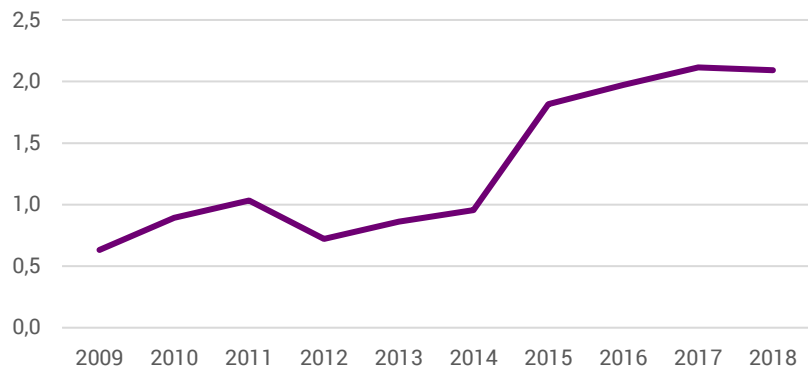
Cases of registered human trafficking have risen

Since 2009, the number of human trafficking crimes recorded by police and prosecutors have more than doubled. The National Council for Crime Prevention produces statistics on reported human trafficking crimes. The reported national indicator shows the number of reported crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, while the global indicator measures the number of victims of crime per 100,000 inhabitants. A person may have been subjected to multiple human trafficking crimes, so measurement methods differ.

There are difficulties in measuring the prevalence of human trafficking. This has to do with the nature of the crimes. Because the victims are usually in Sweden illegally, it can be assumed that the number of unreported cases is high. The reported crimes thus probably only reflect a fraction of the problem.

Graph 16.4 Number of reported cases of trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants (indicator 16.2.2)

Per cent (%)



Source: Reported crimes, National Council for Crime Prevention

Out of the cases of human trafficking that have been reported, around one quarter concern children under the age of 18. Sexual trafficking represents the highest degree of exploitation, followed by begging.

Sweden not fulfilling ambitious goals

When we look at the indicators that highlight in particular youth's experience of violence, we can ascertain that both psychological and physical violence directed at children occurs in Sweden. Based on how the questions are worded, it cannot however be seen when the violence took place, but that it has occurred sometime during their lifetime (the responding youths are 15 and 17 years old). Neither do there appear to be any clear differences between the sexes in terms experience of violence among youths.

We can also ascertain that human trafficking occurs in Sweden, with victims being young people aged below 18 years in around one quarter of the cases that have led to prosecution. Because of the nature of the crimes, however, we can also expect that there are unreported cases that do not lead to prosecution.

Because the target is worded "End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children", Sweden does not fulfil the target.

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Inclusive citizens

One indicator linked to target 16.7 is obtained from Umeå University and the European Social Survey (ESS). The other is a national indicator for which statistics are obtained from Statistics Sweden's election turnout survey. In addition, there is an indicator that concerns representativeness in local and national institutions within the target, but that indicator is not currently ready to be reported.

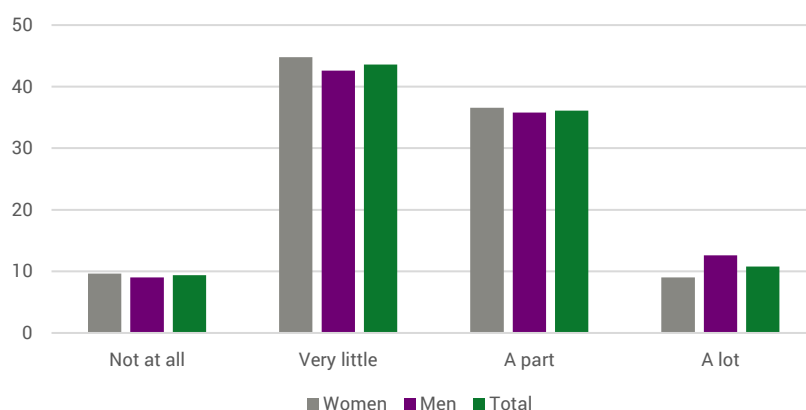
One person in two experiences a form of political influence

In the European Social Survey (ESS) two questions are asked which have been identified by the UN as key questions for indicator 16.7.2, “Proportion of the population that thinks that decision-making is inclusive and responsive”.

In Sweden, just shy of half, 48 per cent, agree to a low or high extent that “...the political system enables people like you to have a say in what the government does.” Other countries participating in the survey end up at much lower levels overall, with 36 per cent agreeing to a high degree or in part.

Graph 16.7 Has a say in what the government does in Sweden, by sex 2016 (indicator 16.7.2)

Per cent (%)



Source: European Social Survey (ESS), 2016

The question is worded: How much would you say the political system in Sweden allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?

Compared to the second question collected in ESS and which is linked to the indicator, there are somewhat more, 54 per cent, who feel that “...the political system in Sweden allows people like you to have an influence on politics.” The somewhat higher proportion in Sweden is in contrast with a somewhat lower proportion among other countries overall, with 33 per cent responding “some” or “a lot”.

For both questions there is relatively little difference in response patterns between women and men, but it would be interesting to study more bases for reporting – perhaps age-standardized reporting by gender would show greater differences, for example.

Voter turnout has increased in the last four elections

The voter turnout indicator is national and is thus not included in the global indicators in the 2030 Agenda. Voting in general elections is usually seen as the most fundamental form of political participation and

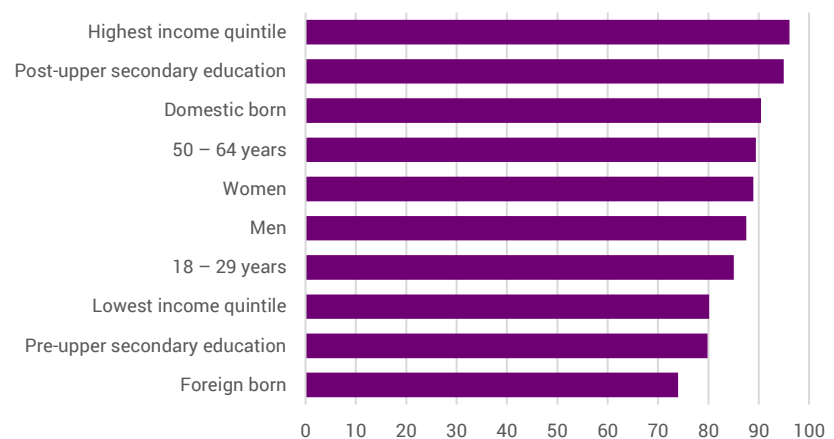
voter turnout is often considered to be an indicator of the state of democracy. It is thus also relevant in this context.

Since the 2002 elections, voter turnout in Swedish elections to the Riksdag has increased each election. In the 2018 Riksdag election, 87 per cent voted. Voter turnout is however not at the same level as in the 1970s and beginning of the 1980s, when over 90 per cent voted. Swedish voter turnout is high in an international perspective.

Uneven voter turnout

Voter turnout is high in Sweden, but there are differences in the extent to which various groups of the population exercise their right to vote in Riksdag elections.

Graph 16.8 Voter turnout in different groups, Riksdag election 2018 (indicator 16.7.3(N))
Proportion of voters (%)



Source: Statistics Sweden's voter turnout survey

Comment: Only Swedish citizens who are registered in Sweden are included in the compilation.

There is a difference in voter turnout of between 15 and 17 percentage points between people born in Sweden and those born abroad, between people with a higher and lower education level, and between people with a high or low income.

The differences are much narrower between the age groups that vote to the highest and lowest degree. There, the difference is four percentage points. Women vote to a somewhat higher extent than men – the difference is one percentage point.

Comparatively good inclusion

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. But, we have uneven voter turnout in Sweden; people born abroad, those with a low level of education and those with a low income vote to a lesser extent than people born in Sweden, those with a high level of education and those with a high income.

Furthermore just over half think that people like them do not have any influence, or only a little influence, on the work of the government. Just shy of half think the same about politics at large. The proportion who feel they have an influence is however higher in Sweden than the average for other countries that participated in the survey. There are no manifest differences between men and women.

In that light, it could be said that Sweden, from a comparative angle, is succeeding well in “ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory decision-making”. There is room for improvement, however. This is the case both in the extent to which people find that they have an influence over politics, and with respect to a more even voter turnout.



Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

The initial years during which countries of 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. Efforts are needed that go beyond a country's own national borders to fulfil the goals.

Where Sweden is concerned, this means that the Government, authorities, the private sector and civil society as a whole need to work together. Sweden also needs to cooperate beyond its own borders to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Many of the targets under Goal 17 do not concern developments or conditions in developed countries. Also, methods for measuring many of the global indicators are not available. Therefore, only the targets that are relevant for Sweden and that have reportable indicators are described in the chapter.

Solid conditions for implementation in Sweden

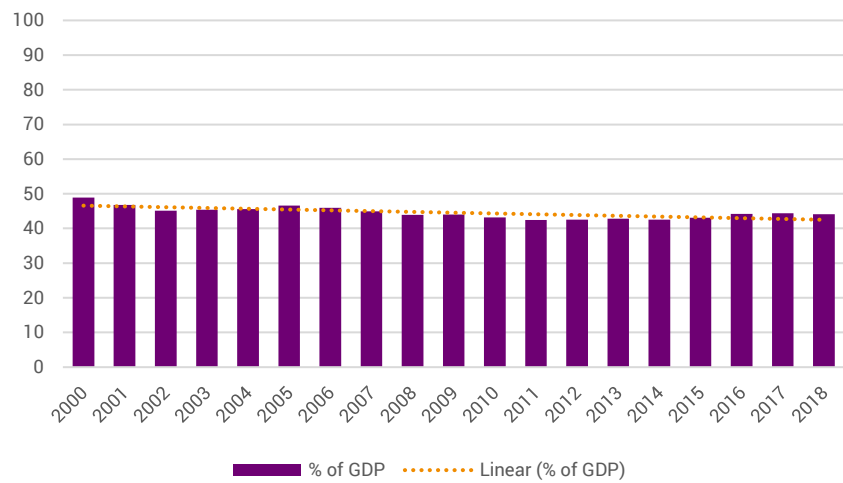
Follow-up on the indicators shows that Sweden has solid conditions for progressing further towards fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals nationally. The most important components for executing and following up on implementation of the Goals are in place. This concerns opportunities for financing, transparency, coordination and cooperation and access to information, such as statistics.

Fundamental conditions in place

Sweden has an advanced tax system and stable public finances. The tax ratio (compulsory taxes and social security contributions in relation to GDP in current prices) has declined somewhat in the past 15 years. It is nevertheless relatively high in an international perspective, as the Swedish welfare system is largely tax-funded. Sweden is however in line with many other European countries.

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Graph 17.1 Total compulsory taxes and social insurance contributions as a proportion (%) of GDP (indicator 17.1.1)



Source: Statistics Sweden

Indicator 17.1.2 reports the state budget in relation to taxes. In recent years, taxes in Sweden have covered the budget by over 100 per cent. Sweden is at a high level compared with other European countries, which have average coverage of 60 per cent.

Table 17.1 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (indicator 17.1.2)
Per cent of state budget

Year	%
2006	94
2007	99
2008	98
2009	72
2010	91
2011	96
2012	88
2013	76
2014	84
2015	90
2016	103
2017	101
2018	102

Source: Financial Management Authority, compiled by Statistics Sweden

Access to information

Transparency and access to information are also important conditions for implementing the 2030 Agenda sustainably and inclusively.

In an international perspective, Sweden has many subscriptions with speeds of 100 Mbit/s and above, which is mainly thanks to the extensive rollout of fibre networks in recent years. Also, the number of fixed broadband subscriptions with higher speeds is increasing, while subscriptions with lower speeds are declining.

Table 17.2 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 2012–2018 (indicator 17.6.2)

Broken down by speed

Speed	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Over 144 kbit/s and under 2 Mbit/s	0.85	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.09
2 Mbit/s and over, and under 10 Mbit/s	9.98	8.27	6.53	5.56	4.41	3.52	2.51
10 Mbit/s and over, and under 30 Mbit/s	12.11	11.80	9.26	8.47	7.30	5.91	4.61
30 Mbit/s and over, and under 100 Mbit/s	1.29	2.09	4.71	4.86	3.20	2.94	2.85
100 Mbit/s and over, and under 1000 Mbit/s	7.89	9.99	12.75	16.07	21.42	24.72	27.58
1,000 Mbit/s and over	0.01	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.36	0.95	1.20

Source: Swedish Post and Telecom Authority

Target 17.8: 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.

Internet use in Sweden is also at a high level. However, there are differences in use between different groups of individuals. For example, internet use is generally higher among people born in Sweden than those born abroad. The relationship looks the same for both women and men.

Table 17.3 Internet use in Sweden (indicator 17.8.1)

Proportion (%) of 16–74-year-olds who have used the internet in the past three months, by gender and background 2016–2018

	Year	Total	Men		Women	
			People born in Sweden	People born abroad	People born in Sweden	People born abroad
In the past three months	2018	92	93	73	92	81
	2017	93	93	95	93	90
	2016	90	92	83	90	85

Source: Statistics Sweden

The figures also show that young people aged between 16 and 24 use the internet daily to a greater extent than older people. There is still a relatively large proportion of people aged between 55 and 74, both men and women, who have never used the internet.

Table 17.4 Internet use in Sweden (indicator 17.18.1)*Proportion (%) of 16–74-year-olds who have used the internet in the past three months, by gender and age, 2016–2018*

	Year	Men					Women				
		16–24 years old	25–34 years old	35–44 years old	45–54 years old	55–74 years old	16–24 years old	25–34 years old	35–44 years old	45–54 years old	55–74 years old
In the last three months	2018	94	88	94	96	85	96	96	95	94	90
	2017	99	100	100	98	90	98	95	100	100	90
	2016	92	91	97	95	92	92	95	98	96	89
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Have never used the internet	2018	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	2017	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6
	2016	4	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	3
	2015	0	2	1	2	9	0	0	0	6	11

Source: Statistics Sweden

Key

- The question was not included that year

.. It is not possible to report the measurement due to too few observations

Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

Cooperation and coherence on Sweden's own agenda

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda places great demands on coherence and coordination between different levels, participants and policy areas⁵⁸. Coherence policy for sustainable development is an important tool in these efforts. Since 2003 the bill Policy for Global Development⁵⁹ (PGD) has served as guidance for Sweden's coherence efforts. The objective of PGD is to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development by having policy feature a poverty and rights perspective.

Through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the coherence angle has been broadened to include not only the impact of domestic policy on other countries, but also the impact that domestic policy has on the state's own possibilities of achieving sustainable development. Sweden currently has mechanisms for conducting coherent policy in Sweden, for instance through processes such as common drafting works in the Government Offices, the referral and consultation procedure, gender mainstreaming and climate and environmental mainstreaming, even though a method for *measuring* policy coherence for sustainable development is still not available at the global level.

⁵⁸ Indicator 17.14.1 in the global framework aims to show whether coherence mechanisms exist. Methods for evaluating this are however not yet fully developed.

⁵⁹ <https://www.regeringen.se/regeringens-politik/hallbar-utvecklingspolitik/sveriges-politik-for-global-utveckling/>

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data.

Target 17.19: 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.

Target 17.6: 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.

Sound possibilities for following up on the goals

Besides the financial and digital aspects, Sweden also has advanced statistical systems that provide good conditions for following progress towards the goals. Indicators 17.18.2, 17.8.3, and 17.19.2 concern access to statistics, whether there are frameworks governing how statistics are produced, and what the financial conditions are.

Sweden's legislation governing statistics fulfils the international requirements we have undertaken through membership of, for instance, the UN, OECD and EU. Sweden also has a statistical plan that is entirely funded by state appropriations. This helps ensure that statistics and information are freely available for goal follow-up. Basic statistics, like those on population, are produced according to international standards, and birth and death registration is essentially 100 per cent accurate.

Varying conditions in different parts of the world

Sweden has good conditions for carrying out development initiatives to fulfil the global goals, but the picture is not the same in large parts of the world. Comparisons with statistics from other countries and continents that are reported in the global database⁶⁰ show for instance that domestic tax revenues do not cover the state budget in many countries, and that official development assistance flows to low- and middle-income countries are declining. Internet access has increased in the world, but is still at 45 per cent in developing countries and at only 20 per cent in the least developed countries.

There are still many countries that have substantial shortcomings in access to national statistics, a factor that is considered essential to the ability to carry out development initiatives. In some less developed regions, a quarter of the countries have not carried out a household and housing census in the period 2008–2017.

Table 17.5 Proportion (%) of countries that have conducted at least one household and housing census in the period 2008–2017 (indicator 17.19.2)
Broken down by world regions

	%
Australia and New Zealand	100
Central and South Asia	86
Central Asia	80
Europe	96
Europe and North America	96
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC)	81
Latin America and Caribbean	90

⁶⁰ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2019/secretary-general-sdg-report-2019--EN.pdf>

Least Developed Countries (LDC)	79
North Africa	71
North Africa and West Asia	76
North America	100
Oceania	100
Oceania (ex. Australia and New Zealand)	100
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	98
Sub-Saharan Africa	80
South Asia	89
South East Asia	100
World	89
West Asia	78
East Asia	100
East and South East Asia	100

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

Sweden contributes to global developments

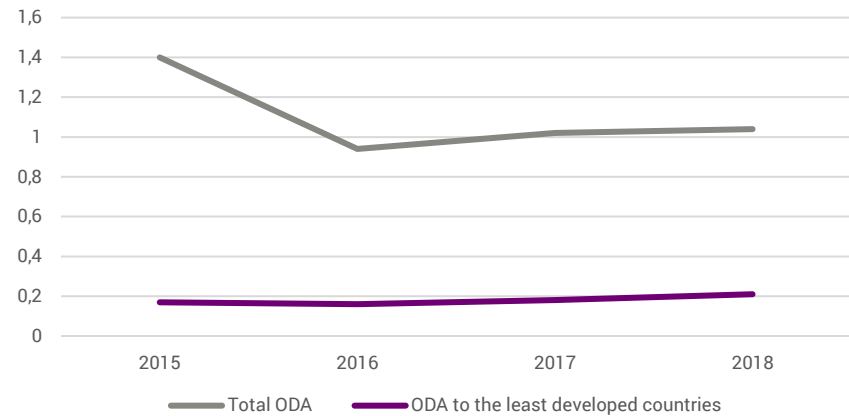
The global goals are a common commitment aimed at promoting sustainable development across the entire globe. Countries thus need to contribute based on their circumstances, and we need to jointly improve the possibilities of all countries to progress in the right direction. It is thus important to measure also how countries contribute to raising the global level, and not just the national one.

Indicator 17.2.1 measures total official development assistance (ODA) as a share of a country's gross national income (GNI). The goal is that at least 0.7 per cent of a country's GNI should be used to assist other countries in their development, and that up to 0.2 per cent should target the least developed countries. Sweden fulfils the overall goal by a wide margin, as there is a 1 per cent target for Swedish development aid. This means that 1 per cent of Swedish GNI is budgeted for total development assistance. The reason why the level was unusually high in 2015 is that Sweden, that year, had higher expenditure than usual for refugee reception, which is included in a country's official development assistance⁶¹.

⁶¹ This only applies to the first twelve months of refugee reception.

Graph 17.2 Total official development assistance (ODA) as a share of GNI, Sweden (indicator 17.2.1)

Proportion (%)



Source: Sida's submission to OECD/DAC

Sweden's contribution to the least developed countries was 0.21 per cent in 2018. This is in accordance with Sweden's explicit focus on supporting developments in the poorest countries of the world.

Target 17.9: 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.

Sida reports annually how much official development assistance is allocated to a number of sectors related to financial and technical assistance for developing countries. In 2018, the amount was SEK 3.5 billion.

Table 17.6 Financial and technical assistance for developing countries (indicator 17.9.1)
SEKm

2015	2016	2017	2018
2126.82	2628.88	3070.69	3539.08

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Is the assistance effective?

Indicator 17.15.1 aims to measure whether donors that are active in a country follow the country's own frameworks, strategies and tools in the implementation of development initiatives, and in a way that respects the country's own priorities and strategies in managing its own development. In 2018 the OECD reported that just over half (57 per cent) of those engaged in development cooperation in Sweden use the national frameworks and tools in the planning and follow-up of development initiatives. That figure is on a par with the rest of the world.

Target 17.16: 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.

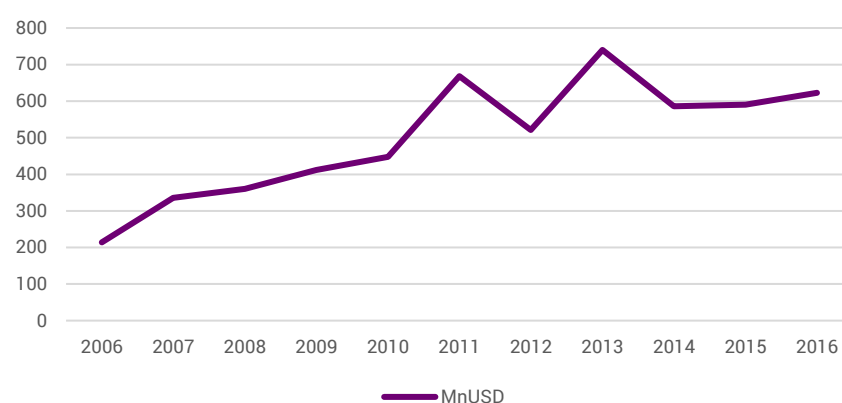
Fulfilling the 2030 Agenda also requires mobilization and strengthened partnership to capitalize most effectively on expertise, knowledge, technology and financial resources. Indicator 17.16.1 measures whether countries have shown progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The OECD reports that Sweden has shown progress in developments in 2018.

Resources to bolster monitoring

The resources availed globally to bolster statistical capacity in developing countries have increased both since 2006 when the OECD started collection of the data, and since 2015 when the 2030 Agenda came into effect. In 2016 the value of all country-specific and unallocated funds for improving statistical capacity in developing countries was approximately USD 623 million.

Target 17.19: 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.

Graph 17.3 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (indicator 17.19.1)



Source: UN global database

Swedish assistance for capacity development within statistics has increased from 2015, and was SEK 156.3 million in 2018.

Table 17.7 Swedish official development assistance (ODA) for capacity development in the statistical area (indicator 17.19.3(N))

SEK million

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Disbursed, SEKm (net)	112.5	132.8	92.6	156.3

Source: Sida's annual submission to OECD/DAC

Conclusions – How is Sweden faring in relation to Goals and targets?

To find out the status of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden, Statistics Sweden has cooperated with around 30 authorities and organizations that bear responsibility for an indicator. Together, we have prepared data that is as current as possible that can be linked to the indicators in order to report comprehensively on how Sweden is faring in terms of fulfilling the global goals. Below, the overarching analysis performed by Statistics Sweden based on the statistics is described.

Good starting point – but major challenges in many areas

Sweden is in a good starting position and has solid conditions for fulfilling the global goals compared to many other countries. Sweden is generally well-positioned in international comparisons, has an advanced tax system and stable public finances.

There have been a number of changes for the better since the last follow-up and a number of encouraging trends. Yet, a lot also remains to be done.

Planet

Sweden fulfils the global goal on the protection of coastal and marine areas. The national goal for the proportion of renewable energy to be at least 50 per cent in 2020 has already been reached. The proportion of protected forestland is increasing. Water consumption is decreasing, as is long-term exposure to particulate matter in the ambient air.

At the same time, levels of unregulated hazardous chemicals are increasing. We do not fulfil the target on sustainable use of life below water, and the extinction rate of threatened species is as high as it used to be.

Statistical follow-up on the 2030 Agenda, follow-up on the Environmental Objectives and the report recently presented by the Climate Policy Council all show that the target of net zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2045 will not be reached with existing and decided means and measures.

In its report, the Climate Policy Council observes that Sweden's greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by 26 per cent since 1990, and that the reduction occurred mainly between 2003 and 2014. Since then,

the reduction has slowed down. This rate is far too slow for us to be able to fulfil the climate policy targets. The Council finds that the rate of reduction needs to accelerate to between 5 and 8 per cent annually.

Society

One of the most important principles of the 2030 Agenda is to leave no one behind. However, despite progress at the overall level in many areas, the same positive trends are not visible in terms of reducing inequalities in society.

Material deprivation⁶² in Sweden is among the lowest in Europe and the low income rate in the population is decreasing. On the other hand, the at-risk-of-poverty rate, that is, income in relation to the median income, is not declining – this rate increased rapidly in the 1990s and in beginning of the 2000s. There are clear disparities in the size of the low income rate in different groups. More foreign born persons than persons born in Sweden are in low income. Women living alone have a lower economic standard in all age groups than men living alone. The greatest disparities are in the oldest age group.

Net income among women remains substantially lower than among men. In 2010, women spent on average 45 minutes more per day on unpaid work than men did. Sweden has an even gender distribution in both municipal councils and parliament (Riksdag). To date, however, the proportion of women in the Riksdag has never been higher than the proportion of men.

Suicide has decreased somewhat, but has increased throughout the 2000s in the younger age groups. More women than men have reduced mental well-being, with younger women feeling worst.

Swedish pupils are improving at reading comprehension and maths, and the proportion of young people who are neither working nor studying is decreasing. At the same time, more young girls and boys are being bullied.

Men are subjected to violence more than women, but women are subjected to sexual violence to a greater extent. Subjection to sexual violence has increased for both women and men, but mainly for women. Women are also limited to a greater extent than men by fear of being assaulted or threatened. Among people with disabilities, 4 per cent reported they had been subjected to violence or threats in a public place. This can be compared with 2.8 per cent for the population as a whole.

⁶² Material deprivation is a measure used within the EU that aggregates several dimensions of poverty, see chapter 1.

Since 2002, deadly violence has been relatively constant at around one person per 100,000 each year. Compared with five years ago, deadly violence against men has increased however, while deadly violence against women has neither increased nor decreased notably over the same period.

We smoke less, we drink less alcohol and our use of antibiotics is declining. More people are overweight, but at the same time there are fewer premature deaths from various non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes. Average life expectancy is on the rise in Sweden, but the disparities between groups with different educational levels have widened. The rate of increase is highest for people with a post-secondary education level, somewhat less for people with upper secondary education, and least for those with primary/lower secondary education.

Many problems in society are unevenly distributed: people with disabilities find it more difficult than the rest of the population to find work, and overcrowded living conditions affect primarily people born abroad with a non-European background. Voter turnout is high, but unevenly distributed between people born in Sweden and those born abroad, between people with a high and low level of education, and between people with a high and low income.

Challenges

Sweden's challenges in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals in the 2030 Agenda can be summarized into three overarching points:

- Inequality between groups is not decreasing, or is increasing, in terms of economics, health, housing and subjection to violence alike.
- It is still difficult to see that many of the national environmental objectives can be reached.
- Violence and harassment are not decreasing. More children are subjected to bullying.

What do others say?

International organizations regularly follow developments in efforts to fulfil the SDGs. Nationally, most countries follow the UN's global indicator list with certain national adaptations. The international organizations can develop their own methods and choice of data for their follow-up. Follow-up and reporting methods differ depending on the task and role of the organization concerned.

Generally, it can be said that Sweden is far ahead in international comparisons. Aspects that are highlighted by various organizations as challenges vary depending on the indicators and methods selected for the analysis.

OECD

In its report, *Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets 2019*⁶³ the OECD follows member states' progress towards fulfilling the SDGs. The indicators used in the report are obtained from OECD sources and the UN's global SDG database. Goals and indicators in the 2030 Agenda cover a broad spectrum of issues with different measurement values, target values and ambition levels. In order to assess and compare progress across the entire 2030 Agenda, the OECD has devised a method for measuring the distance remaining for OECD countries to fulfilling the goals by 2030.

The method is based on three stages, in which decisions made at each of these stages affect the final analysis and results. In the first stage, indicators are selected based on the UN's global indicator list. In the second, a target value is set for each indicator with a view to enabling measurement of distance to the goal. The target levels have, wherever possible, been established with the support of the level of ambition included in the 2030 Agenda. In cases where no clear target level is stipulated, there has been reliance on international agreements and expert opinions, or on comparisons between the OECD countries. Finally, the normalization method is used based on a scoring procedure that measures distance from the fixed target value in a standardized way for each indicator. Each target is reported together with an estimated uncertainty factor. In the presentation of the results, the 17 Goals are grouped into five areas: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

The OECD's results for Sweden indicate that Sweden is closest to fulfilling the Goals for climate (13), infrastructure (9), cities (11) and energy (7) and farthest away from fulfilling the Goals for institutions

⁶³ <https://www.oecd.org/sdd/measuring-distance-to-the-sdg-targets-2019-a8caf3fa-en.htm>

(16), education (4) and economy (8). For the Goals on infrastructure (9), reduced inequality (10), food (2), health (4) and climate (13), Sweden outperforms the OECD average. Conversely, Sweden is relatively far off the Goal regarding oceans (14). A great deal of data is still unavailable to enable the OECD, with greater certainty, to express an opinion on many of the goals, such as sustainable production, oceans, reducing inequality and cities.

UN

UNSD, United Nations Statistical Division

The UN statistical division is responsible for compiling data and metadata for the global indicators that a great number of UN bodies collect and report. Based on this data, the UN has prepared *The Sustainable Development Report 2019*⁶⁴. The report aims to show the developments, demonstrating also that, although progress has been made in some areas, monumental challenges persist.

The most urgent area pointed out is climate change. Unless greenhouse gas emissions decrease now, global warming is expected to reach 1.5°C in the coming decades with catastrophic and irreversible consequences. The other crucial area pointed out is that inequality is increasing among and between countries. Poverty, hunger and disease remain concentrated to the poorest and most vulnerable groups and countries.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are reported collectively for the whole world and at the aggregate level for regions/continents. For each Goal, problem areas are highlighted and the difficulties and potential solutions are discussed. One example is Zero hunger (SDG 2), in which the statistics show that the proportion of undernourished people in the world is increasing. A solution put forth is to increase the number of small-scale agricultural holdings in developing countries. There is also a comprehensive annex to the report describing data at the aggregate level.

In the introduction of the report, the importance of member states working to increase access to data is also highlighted. Most countries do not regularly collect data for more than half of the global indicators. Shortcomings in precise and swift data about many marginalized groups and individuals render them invisible and aggravate their vulnerability.

SDSN, Sustainable Development Solutions Network

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) was established in 2012 by the UN Secretary General.

SDSN mobilizes global scientific and technical expertise to promote

⁶⁴ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/>

practical solutions for sustainable development including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Paris Agreement.

In *The Sustainable Development Report 2019*⁶⁵ the network presents an SDG index and a more general report for all the UN member states to follow developments. One approach in the report is that they regroup all indicators into six broad transformations: Education, gender and inequality; Health, well-being and demography; Energy decarbonization and sustainable industry; Sustainable food, land, water and oceans; Sustainable cities and Communities and digital revolution for sustainable development. SDSN finds that these six transformations clarify the crucial measures needed to fulfil the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The indicators in the SDG index are a blend of indicators from the globally agreed framework, and other indicators and sources independently selected by the network.

At the same time, the network indicates that individual countries and governments cannot design and implement the transformations alone. This concerns the external effects that emerge when the actions of one country affect the ability of another to fulfil the goals. These effects can be positive, for example by providing development assistance. They can also be negative, an example being that demand for palm oil increases the degree of deforestation. In the report, the effects of the transition are explained in more detail for all UN countries and the network also includes these effects in its SDG index.

The network observes that high-income countries cause the greatest negative external effects and that they thus curb the possibilities of low-income countries to fulfil the SDGs. However, there is great variation in the size of these effects generated by countries with similar income per capita. This suggests that there is scope to reduce the external effects without risking a reduction in income per capita.

The SDG index is, in turn, an aggregation of the 17 SDGs, all 17 Sustainable Development Goals are equally weighted in the index. The scores state a country's position between 0 (the worst) and 100 (the best). The Nordic countries are the best performers with Denmark first (85.2) and Sweden in second place (85.0).

The purpose of the report for member states is to highlight strengths and weaknesses in each country for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and also show the direction/trend in developments within the different Goals. Where Sweden is concerned, it is the Goals Responsible consumption and production (12) and Climate action (13) that are poorest and for which sufficient progress is not be made. Also, it is stated for the Goal Life below water (14) that there are major challenges

⁶⁵ <https://www.sustainabledevelopment.report/>

to address and that the development trend has stagnated. The Goals that are stated to be fulfilled and with a positive development are No poverty (1), Good health and well-being (3), and Affordable and clean energy (7). For other Goals, it is stated that there are challenges to varying degrees, but that the development trend is headed in a positive direction.

EU

In June 2019, Eurostat published a comprehensive report, *Sustainable development in the European Union*⁶⁶, in which follow-up is performed of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda at EU level for the past five-year period. In some cases, there is also a retroactive look at the trend of the past 15 years where data is available. For 16 of the indicators, there are quantitative EU goals and in that case developments can be assessed in relation to the goals. These goals are mainly in the areas climate change, energy consumption, education, poverty and employment. All other indicators are evaluated based on the direction and rate of the change. For each goal, a brief, general description is provided of how Eurostat finds status and progress. In addition, each Sustainable Development Goal in the 2030 Agenda is reported in more detail using trend assessments and indicators. Wherever possible, the indicators for all 28 Member States are reported in the form of graphs.

The report does not present any conclusions on the state of developments for individual countries. At the general level, the report shows that the EU has made good progress in terms of improving living conditions for its citizens in the past five years. This improvement refers to gains in both actual and perceived health (SDG 3), reductions in certain dimensions of poverty and social exclusion (SDG 1) and improvements in life quality in cities and communities (SDG 11). The growing economic activity in the EU has however not always been accompanied by favourable developments in the use of natural resources and the negative impact this has on the environment.

⁶⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Sustainable_development_in_the_European_Union

Table annex

Explanation of symbols

[fn] See footnote for the indicator

[b] National statistic not available

[c] Value refers to an estimate made by the responsible UN organization

[d] Under investigation

[1] The indicator's value is considered to be 100 per cent or 0 or has a value that clearly fulfils a stated value in the target

[3] The indicator is not relevant/not meant for Sweden

[5] The indicator is not statistical on a country level

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
Goal 1 – No poverty									
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day.	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Statistics Sweden	[c]	Proportion (%) of population	2015	0.5			Calculated by the World Bank
	1.1.2(N) Measure of poverty and the absolute most vulnerable groups in society	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
1.2 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 income rate. Proportion of population with an income of less than 60% of the median income of the country	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2015	14.8	13.8	15.7	
					2017	14.9	13.9	15.9	
	1.2.1b At-risk-of-poverty rate. The measure, which is an absolute measure of income poverty, is used to classify low-income households and describes how well household income suffices to cover necessary living costs	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2015	6.0	5.9	6.1	
					2017	5.7	5.6	5.8	
	1.2.2a Proportion of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2015	19.2	19.8	17.4	
					2018	18.0	19.4	16.6	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	1.2.2b Severe material deprivation	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2015	1.1	1.2	1.1	
					2018	1.6	1.8	1.4	
1.3 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, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	[d]						
1.4 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	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
	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, by sex and by type of tenure	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
1.5 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 persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency			2017	0			
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	[c]		2018	0.00132			
	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	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	[5]						
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	[d]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
1.a 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.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Statistics Sweden	[3]						
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of the total state budget	2015 2017	68.0 68.5			
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	Statistics Sweden	[3]						
1.b 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.	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Statistics Sweden	[3]						
Goal 2 – Zero hunger									
2.1 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)	Swedish Food Agency	[d]						
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Swedish Food Agency	[b]						
	2.1.3(N) Placeholder for indicator of undernourishment among the elderly	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[d]						
	2.1.4(N) Hazardous chemicals in breast milk and blood	The Swedish Chemicals Agency	[fn]	Percentage of base year	1996–2016	*			*Modelled time series for 7 different hazardous chemicals

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
2.2 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.	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	National Board of Health and Welfare	[d]						
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	National Board of Health and Welfare	[d]						
	2.2.3(N) Proportion (%) overweight or obese (BMI of 25 or higher), self-reported (aged 16–64)	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Percentage of population aged 16–64	2015 2018	47 48.5	39.2 41.5	54.6 55.2	
	2.2.4(N) Placeholder for national indicator for overweight or obesity among children and the elderly	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[d]						
	2.2.4(N) Placeholder for national indicator for underweight.	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[d]						
2.3 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.	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size.	Swedish Board of Agriculture	[d]						
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Swedish Board of Agriculture	[d]						
2.4 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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Swedish Board of Agriculture	[d]						
	2.4.(P) Proportion of ecological agricultural land (farmed using	Swedish Board of Agriculture	[fn]	Proportion (%) of agricultural land	2015 2018	17.1 20.2			In relation to the target, the proxy indicator gives a very limited and simplified picture

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	ecological production methods according to EU regulations)								of sustainable farming and needs to be supplemented with other indicators
2.5 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 and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Swedish Board of Agriculture	[fn]	Number of accessions	2015	14,973			Seed plants accepted for long-term or temporary conservation
					2019	14,933			
2.5 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.	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Swedish Board of Agriculture		Proportion (%) of local breeds	2014	63, 24 and 12, respectively			
					2018	82, 18, and 0, respectively			
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Statistics Sweden	[3]	Index (AOI)	2015	0.3			
					2017	0.3			
		Sida		SEKm	2015	591			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector				2018	1344			
2.b 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.	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Swedish Board of [3] Agriculture							
2.c 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.	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Swedish Board of [d] Agriculture							
Goal 3 – Good health and well-being									
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	National Board of Health and Welfare		Number of deaths per 100,000 live births	2015	0.87			
					2017	3.47			
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	National Board of [1] Health and Welfare		Proportion (%) of live births	2017	<1			There is currently no possibility of distinguishing births that are not attended by skilled health personnel. However, these are estimated to be very few.
	3.1.3(N) Life expectancy, total in the population and by sex and level of education	Statistics Sweden		Number of remaining years from age 0	2015	82.18	84.01	80.31	
				Number of remaining years from age 0	2018	82.52	84.25	80.78	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	3.1.4(N) Self-estimated health	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population aged 16+	2014–2015	77.6 (0.8)	75.7 (1.1)	79.6 (1.1)	Mean for two years
					2018	76.8 (1.1)	75.2 (1.6)	78.4 (1.6)	Proportion with good health Margin of error in brackets
3.2 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	National Board of Health and Welfare		Number of deaths per 1000 live births	2015	2.97	2.53	3.38	
					2017	2.85	2.81	2.89	
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	National Board of Health and Welfare		Number of deaths per 1000 live births	2015	1.70	1.52	1.87	Neonatal mortality rate, first 28 days
				Number of deaths per 1000 live births	2017	1.66	1.62	1.70	
3.3 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 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Incidence per 1,000 population	2015	0.05	0.03	0.06	
				Incidence per 1,000 population	2018	0.05	0.03	0.06	
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Incidence per 100,000 population	2015	8.28	6.80	9.77	
					2018	4.81	4.19	5.42	
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Incidence per 1,000 population	2015	0.025			
					2018	0.019			
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Incidence per 100,000 population	2015	24.2			
					2018	11.1			
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[1]						The cases in Sweden are so few that the agency does not work with the issue.
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	National Board of Health and Welfare		Number of deaths per 100,000 population	2015	227.5	195.1	259.1	
					2017	213.1	184.4	241.0	
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate				2015	12.13	6.80	17.46	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
promote mental health and well-being.		National Board of Health and Welfare		Number of deaths per 100,000 population	2017	11.83	6.95	16.68	
	3.4.3(N) Troubled by noise from traffic in or within the neighbourhood of their place of residence; Troubled by noise from traffic indoors with closed windows and doors; Disrupted sleep due to noise from traffic; Number of people exposed to excessive noise from traffic near their place of residence.	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) of the population aged 18/16–84	2015	3.4	3.6	3.2	Environmental health survey 2015
					2018	3.0	4.0	3.0	Public health survey 2018
	3.4.4(N) Reduced mental well-being among adults	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Percentage of population aged 16-84	2015	12.4 (11.7–13.0)	15.1 (14.1–16.0)	9.7 (8.8–10.5)	Confidence interval in brackets
					2018	16.7 (16.1–17.2)	19.7 (18.8–20.5)	13.7 (12.9–14.4)	
	3.4.5(N) Psychological and somatic disorders among school pupils	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) of pupils of a certain age	2013/2014*		29.0 (aged 11) 46.0 (aged 13) 57.0 (aged 15)	20.0 (aged 11) 27.0 (aged 13) 31.0 (aged 15)	*School year
					2017/2018*		40.7 (aged 11) 51.5 (aged 13) 62.3 (aged 15)	29.8 (aged 11) 28.7 (aged 13) 34.8 (aged 15)	
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[4]						
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Litres of pure alcohol per population aged 15 and above	2015	9.13			Based on registered and unregistered sales. Cannot be broken down by sex.
					2017	9.03			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Transport Analysis		Number of deaths per 100,000	2015	2.63			
					2018	3.17			
	3.6.2(N) Injured in road traffic, severe injuries and light injuries	Transport Analysis		Number of injured per 100,000 population	2015	221.14			Total for severely and lightly injured
					2018	208.28			
3.7 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 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[fn]						Proxy indicator used nationally
	3.7.1(P) Contraception use among 16–29-year-olds	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) of women aged 16–44	2017		78* 90*		
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	National Board of Health and Welfare		Number per 1,000 women aged 10–19	2015		2.45		
					2017		2.22		
3.8 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.	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	National Board of Health and Welfare	[b]						
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Statistics Sweden	[d]						
	3.8.3(N) Has needed care but has refrained for financial reasons.	Statistics Sweden	[1]	Proportion (%) of population aged 16+	2017	0.1			Value close to zero
					2018	0.0			Value close to zero

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
3.9 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	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency		Number of deaths	2015	7,614			Not prepared each year
	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)	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[b] [1]						It is assumed that there are very few deaths in Sweden
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	National Board of Health and Welfare		Number per 100,000	2015	2.07	0.88	3.26	
				Number per 100,000	2017	2.00	1.08	2.91	
	3.9.4(N) Air quality in the proximity of place of residence; Number of people exposed to levels of air pollution from traffic in the neighbourhood of their place of residence	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%)	2015	3.6 4.5	4.2 5.2	2.9 3.8	In the place of residence Outside of the place of residence.
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population aged 16+	2014–2015	11.3 (0.6)	11.0 (0.8)	11.6 (0.9)	Two-year mean Margin of error in brackets
					2018	10.1 (0.8)	9.2 (1.1)	11.0 (1.2)	
3.b 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	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) two-year-olds, 15-year-old girls	2015	98.1 97.5 97.4	78 (HPV)		DTP3 MCV1 PCV HPV (15-year-old girls)
					2018	97.4 97.0 96.8	76 (HPV)		
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Sida		SEKm	2015	537.6			
					2018	900.2			
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant	National Board of Health and Welfare	[b]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis								
3.c 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	National Board of Health and Welfare		Number per 10,000 population	2015	7.6 116.4 41.5 8.1			Pharmacists and prescriptions Nurses and midwives Doctors Dentists
					2016	7.6 116.0 42.0 8.1			
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Colour (see footnote)	2018	Green			Red = no capacity; Yellow = some capacity, insufficient; Green = capacity exists and is skilled
	3.d.2(N) Consumption of antibacterials for systemic use (ATC group J01) in the community (primary care sector) and the hospital sector	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Daily doses per 1,000 and day	2015	12.29			Based on sales
					2018	11.29			
	3.d.3(N) Placeholder for national indicator of antibiotic resistance	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[d]						
Goal 4 – Quality education									
4.1 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: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	National Agency for Education		Proportion (%) of pupils in grade 9 (reading)	2012	77	86	69	
					2015	82	88	76	
				Proportion (%) of pupils in grade 9 (mathematics)	2012	73	74	72	
					2015	79	80	78	
	4.1.2(N) Proportion of people in a certain age group who have completed a certain level of education	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of the population	2015	99	99	99	Completed compulsory school
					2018	99	99	99	
					2015	83	85	81	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	(compulsory school grades 9–10, and upper secondary school 3 years)			Proportion (%) of the population	2018	82	84	80	Completed upper secondary school
4.2 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.	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[b]						
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Statistics Sweden, National Agency for Education		Proportion (%) of the population	2015/ 2016	97	97	96	
					2018/ 2019	97	98	97	
4.3 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 in the previous 12 months, by sex	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of the population	2016	64	68	60	Break in the time series between 2012 and 2016; only 2016 is therefore reported
	4.3.2(N) Proportion of registered students in college/university 2 years and longer (ISCED 5–8)	Swedish Higher Education Authority (UKÄ),		Percentage of population aged 19–24	2015	25	29	21	
	College/university attendance as a proportion of the equivalent age group	Statistics Sweden			2018	25	30	20	
4.4 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, by type of skill	Statistics Sweden		Percentage of population aged 16–74	2016	58	53	63	Have copied or moved files between folders
					2017	62	52	64	
	4.4.2(N) Placeholder for Indicator on entry onto the labour market following completed education at upper secondary school or college/university	Statistics Sweden*	[d]						
	4.4.3(N) Breakdown of the population according to highest completed level of education (primary and lower secondary, upper secondary, post-secondary less than 3 years and post-	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population aged 25–64	2015	47	36	42	Proportion that has completed post-secondary education
					2018	49	38	43	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	secondary 3 years and longer) by age group and sex								
4.5 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.	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Statistics Sweden	[d]						
4.6 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 (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population aged 16–65	2011/12	87	86	87	PIAAC, reading level 2 and higher
					2011/12	85	83	88	PIAAC, numeracy level 2 and higher
4.7 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.	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	National Agency for Education	[d]						
4.a 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.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing	National Agency for Education	[d]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)								
	4.a.2(N) Proportion of pupils who have experienced bullying in recent months	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) of 11-, 13- and 15-year-olds	2013/2014	13	11	14	
					2017/2018	19	19	20	
4.b 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 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Sida			2015	310.7			
					2018	240.5			
4.c 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 in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	National Agency for Education			2015/2016	85	88	75	Proportion of teachers with formal teaching qualifications in compulsory school
					2018/2019	81	84	70	
Goal 5 – Gender equality									
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Ministry of Employment		Proportion (%)					
			[c]		2018	80			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	Overarching legal framework and public life				2019	80			
	Violence against women		[c]		2018	83			
					2019	92			
	Employment and financial benefit		[c]		2018	100			
					2019	100			
	Marriage and family		[c]		2018	91			Unexplained difference between 2018 and 2019
					2019	90			
5.2 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.	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	[b]						
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	[b]						
	5.2.2(P) People who have been subjected to sexual violence – proportion of population aged 16–84	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	[fn]	Proportion (%)	2016		8.0	1.0	Data comes from a sample survey. Uncertainty figure not available
			[fn]	Proportion (%)	2017		10.7	1.6	
	5.2.3(N) Placeholder for a national indicator for follow-up on target 5.2 on men's violence against women	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	[d]						
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Statistics Sweden	[b]						See metadata for a more detailed description of the problems.

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
marriage and female genital mutilation.	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	National Board of Health and Welfare	[b]						
	5.3.3(N) Indicator on honour-related violence and oppression	Responsibility currently unclear	[b]						
5.4 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.	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (15–81 years)	Statistics Sweden	[n]	Proportion (%) of time	2010		16	13	
5.5 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 by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Statistics Sweden		Gender distribution (%)	2014		43.6	56.4	Elected to (a) the Riksdag (parliament)
					2018		46.1	53.9	Elected to (b) municipal and county councils (local government)
					2014		44.2	55.8	Elected to (a) the Riksdag (parliament)
					2018		43.8	56.2	Elected to (b) municipal and county councils (local government)
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Statistics Sweden		Gender distribution (%)	2016		37.9	62.1	Gender distribution reported nationally
					2017		38.6	61.4	
5.6 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	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	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[b]						
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and	Ministry of Employment	[d]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
documents of their review conferences.	reproductive health care, information and education								
	5.6.3(N) Proportion of youth aged 16–29 who state that they, at school, have been given the knowledge they need to take care of their own sexual health	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) of youth aged 16–29	2015		40.5 (38.9–42.2)	57.6 (55.5–59.6)	
5.a 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.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Swedish Board of Agriculture							
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation	[b]						
	5.a.3(N) Women's net income as a proportion of men's net income	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%)	2015	80			
					2017	81			
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Statistics Sweden							
	<i>Use a mobile phone. Paid by themselves</i>				2015		87	75	
					2017		89	76	
	<i>Use a mobile phone. Paid fully or partly by someone else</i>				2015		9	21	
					2017		10	21	
5.c 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	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Ministry of Finance	[d]						
Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation									

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
6.1 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	Statistics Sweden	[1], [b]						
	6.1.2(N) Number of municipalities with water supply plans	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						
	6.1.3(N) Number/proportion of water protection areas for municipal water catchment	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management		Proportion (%)	2017	55.4			Proportion of bodies of water for surface water extraction within water protection area
					2018	56.8			
					2017	71.2			Proportion of bodies of water for groundwater extraction within water protection area
					2018	71.1			
6.2 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 (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Statistics Sweden	[1], [b]						
6.3 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 safely treated	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management		Proportion (%) of population	2015	95.4			
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management		Proportion (%) of all groundwater bodies	2015	99.7			Groundwater bodies with good quantitative status
					2015	97.7			Groundwater bodies with good chemical status
				Proportion (%) of lakes	2015	48.8			Lakes with good ecological status and potential
					2015	0			Lakes with good chemical status
				Proportion (%) of watercourses	2015	31.8			Watercourses with good ecological status and potential

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
					2015	0			Watercourses with good chemical status
	6.3.4(N) Reported recommendations for boiling	Swedish Food Agency		Number	2017	59			
					2018	29			
6.4 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	Statistics Sweden		Thousands of cubic metres of freshwater per SEKm	2010	7			Water intensity in the agricultural sector
					2015	6			
					2010	3			Water intensity in industry
					2015	2			
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of available freshwater resources	2010	1.4			
					2015	1.2			
6.5 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 implementation (0–100)	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[b]						
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[b]						
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[b]						
	6.6.2(N) Protected areas with limnic purpose	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						
	6.6.3(N) Remedied migration barriers	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management		Number	2016	118			
					2017	79			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
6.a 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 that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Sida		SEKm	2017	886.1			
					2018	1247.5			
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	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	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[b]						
Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy									
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Swedish Energy Agency	[1]						
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Swedish Energy Agency	[1]						
7.2 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	Swedish Energy Agency		Proportion (%)	2017	54.5			
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Swedish Energy Agency		TWh per SEKm 2017	2017	4096			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
7.a 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 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Sida		SEKm	2018	777.4			
7.b 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.	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Swedish Energy Agency	[d]						
	7.b.2(N) Placeholder for indicator on energy efficiency and investment in a national context.	Swedish Energy Agency	[d]						
Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth									
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Statistics Sweden			2015	3			
					2016	1.4			
8.2 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 real GDP per employed person	Statistics Sweden			2015	2.5			
					2016	1.2			
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Statistics Sweden			2014	3.9			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.									
8.3 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, proportion as a percentage of total wages excluding agriculture	Statistics Sweden			2016	3.7			
8.4 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.	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Statistics Sweden		million tons	2010	221.1			
				million tons	2017	319.5			
				tons per capita	2010	24			
				tons per capita	2017	32.24			
				kg per USD	2010	0.52			
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Statistics Sweden		million tons	2015	220.95			
				million tons	2017	241.75			
				tons per capita	2015	22.5			
				tons per capita	2017	23.88			
				ton/SEKm (FP*)	2015	56.71			*Fixed prices
8.5 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 hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	National Mediation Office							
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%)	2016	7	6.5	7.4	
		Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%)	2017	4.1	4.4	3.9	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
8.6 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	Statistics Sweden			2018	6.2	6.1	6.3	
8.7 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.	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Statistics Sweden	[1]						
8.8 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 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Swedish Work Environment Authority	[fn]	Number	2015		13,402	17,900	Refers to occupational accidents with sick leave
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Ministry of Employment	[1]		2018		13,817	19,398	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth			2014	2.53			
					2018	2.6			
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	[b]						
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	The Riksbank			2015	20			
					2018	16			
	8.10.1 (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	The Riksbank			2015	41			
					2017	32			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	The Riksbank	[c]	Proportion (%) of adults	2014	99.7	99.8	99.7	
					2017	99.7	100	99.5	
8.a 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	Sida		SEKm in commitments and disbursements, respectively	2015	2404/ 2776			
					2018	3652/ 3547			
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Ministry of Employment	[1]						
Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure									
9.1 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.	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
9.1 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 mode of transport	Transport Analysis		Millions of passenger kilometres	2015	147,704			
					2018	154,079			
				Millions of ton kilometres	2015	97,718			
					2018	104,987			
	9.1.3(N) Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport broken down by sex, age and people with disabilities	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2015	79.4	80.2	78.6	
					2017	79.6	80.3	78.9	
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	13.7			
					2018	13.4			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
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.	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Statistics Sweden		Per capita	2015	587			
					2018	590.2			
				Proportion (%) of employed persons	2015	10.4			
					2018	9.9			
9.3 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	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of industry value added	2015	10.6			
					2018	10.4			
9.3 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.	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of small-scale industries	2015	78.6			
					2018	79.1			
9.4 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	Statistics Sweden		k tons/SEKm	2015	0.0122			
					2018	0.012			
	9.4.2(N) Number of workplaces, turnover, exports and gainfully employed persons in the environmental sector in Sweden	Statistics Sweden		Number of gainfully employed persons	2015	66,690	18,265	48,425	
					2017	66,428	18,416	48,102	
	9.4.3(N) Environmental protection investments in industry	Statistics Sweden	[fn]	SEKm	2015	5,229			Total investments
					2017	5,383			
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	3.26			
					2018	3.4			
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Statistics Sweden		Number	2015	6,783			
					2017	7,129			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.									
9.a 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 international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Sida		SEKm	2015	1,430			
					2018	2,384			
9.b 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	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of total value added	2015	38.7			
					2017	41			
9.c 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	Swedish Post and Telecom Authority		Proportion (%) of population	2015	99.9			
					2018	99.9			
Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities									
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, mean and median, 2012–2017.	Statistics Sweden		Per cent, growth rate as a mean	2012–2017	9.8	9.3	9.1	The 40 per cent with the lowest income
						17.8	17.6	16.8	The 60 per cent with the highest income
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race,	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2015	8.0	8.1	7.9	
					2017	8.1	8.1	8.0	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	10.2.2a(N) Proportion who are members of a political party	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2008–2009	5.1 + 0.4	4.3 + 0.5	6.1 + 0.6	
					2018	5.4 + 0.6	4.9 + 0.8	5.8 + 0.9	
	10.2.2b(N) Proportion of people who often take part in political discussions	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2008–2009	42.8 + 0.8	39.9 + 1.2	45.7 + 1.2	
					2018	38.2 + 1.3	35.3 + 1.8	41.1 + 1.9	
10.3 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 personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2017		55 (52.2–57.7)	14.5 (12–16.9)	Only the ground for discrimination sex is reported here for the 16–29 age group
10.4 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	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	47			
					2018	48			
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Finansinspektionen		Proportion (%) of risk-weighted assets	2015q1	19.8			Only Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets is reported here
					2019q1	18.5			
10.6 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.	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	[3]						
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Statistics Sweden	[d]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
10.7 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 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Ministry of Justice	[b]						
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
10.b 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, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Sida		SEKm	2015 2018	40118 52751			Official development assistance (ODA) is reported here
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Swedish Consumer Agency		Proportion (%) of remitted amount	Dec 14 Jun 19	9.4 6.9			The average cost of sending SEK 3,000 to DAC countries is reported here
11. Sustainable cities and communities									
11.1 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	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable	11.1.2(N) Overcrowded living conditions	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2016–2017 2018	4.6 5.2	4.5 5.2	4.8 5.2	Population in overcrowded living conditions according to norm 2

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
housing and basic services and upgrade slums.					2016–2017	17.3	17.3	17.3	Population in overcrowded living conditions according to norm 3
					2018	17.7	17.6	17.7	
11.2 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 population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population in urban areas	2016	88.6	88.9	88.3	
					2017	88.7	89	88.4	
	11.2.2(N) Housing in areas close to public transport	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of total housing stock	2016	81.8			
					2017	82			
11.3 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	Statistics Sweden		Annual change in urban area/annual change in urban population	2009–2012	0.399			
					2012–2015	0.142			
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning [1], [b]							
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Swedish National Heritage Board		SEK/capita	2017	165			
					2018	160			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote	
11.5 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 per 100,000 population	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency		Number of persons per 100,000 population	2017	0				
					2018	0				
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency		Direct economic loss/GDP	2017	0				
					2018	0				
11.6 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 urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[1], [b]							
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency		Population-weighted concentration	2011	8.7				
					2016	5.9				
	11.6.3(N) total processed quantity of household waste and per capita	Statistics Sweden		Tons	2014	2,190,680				
					2016	2,483,110				
					Kg per capita	2014	224.7			
						2016	248.4			
11.6.6(N) Air quality in the proximity of place of residence; Number of people exposed to levels of air pollution from traffic in the neighbourhood of their place of residence	Public Health Agency of Sweden	Proportion (%) of population (aged 18–80)	2007	18.1	21.8	14.5	Population (aged 18–80) troubled by car exhaust fumes in the neighbourhood of their place of residence			
			2015	16.9	20.3	13.6				
11.7 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, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of land in urban areas that is open space for public use	2010	62				
				Proportion (%) of land in urban areas that is publicly accessible green space	2010	43				

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention		Proportion (%) of population	2016	5.9	6.7	4.9	
					2017	5.9	6.7	5.1	
	11.7.2(P) Subjected to violent crime (assault, threats and/or muggings). Reported by age, sex and disability status	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2016–2017	2.8	1.9	3.7	
	11.7.3(N) Access to public green areas within 200 meters from place of residence (in the 37 largest urban areas in the country).	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population in urban areas	2010	92	92	92	
	11.7.4(N) Refrained from going out at night for fear of being assaulted or threatened sometime in the past 12 months. Reported by age, sex and disability status	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2012–2013 2016–2017	10.7 15.3	17.1 24.2	4.3 6.4	
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning	[1], [b]						
	11.a.2(N) Proportion of adopted and/or topicality-assessed comprehensive plans	Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning	[d]	Proportion (%) of comprehensive plans					
11.b 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	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	[5]						
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency		Proportion (%) of local authorities	2016 2017	0 0			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
disaster risk management at all levels.	national disaster risk reduction strategies								
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	11.c.1 Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Sida	[b]						
Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production									
12.1 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 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[5]						
	12.1.2(N) Greenhouse gas emissions in Sweden and in other countries from Swedish consumption	Statistics Sweden		Index 2008=100	2010	100.637005			Emissions domestic+import-export consumption=private, public, investments, inventory
				Index 2008=100	2016	98.9905919			
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Statistics Sweden		million tons	2010	221.1			
				million tons	2017	319.5			
				tons per capita	2010	24			
				tons per capita	2017	32.24			
				kg per USD	2010	0.52			
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Statistics Sweden		million tons	2015	220.95			
				million tons	2017	241.75			
				tons per capita	2015	22.5			
				tons per capita	2017	23.88			
				ton/SEKm (FP*)	2015	56.71			*Fixed prices

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
12.3 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 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	Swedish Board of [b] Agriculture							
	12.3.1 (P) Food waste generated per person along production and supply chains	Statistics Sweden		Kg per capita	2014 2016	134 129			
12.4 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 Number of 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	Ministry of the Environment and Energy	[5]						
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency		tons per capita	2010	0.246			
				tons per capita	2016	0.202			
				Proportion (%)	2010	99			
				Proportion (%)	2016	100			
12.4 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.	12.4.3(N) Chemical use per GDP (intensity)	Swedish Chemicals Agency		tons per GDP	2010	6.11			incl. exports
					2016	5.1			incl. exports

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency		tons	2010	5,168,020			
					2016	6,691,049			
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.	Ministry of Justice	[b]						
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Ministry of Finance	[5]						
	12.7.2(N) Greenhouse gas emissions from public consumption expenditure	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	National Agency for Education	[b]						
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Sida	[b]						
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation	[b]						
	12.b.2(N) Environmental impact of tourism (for example carbon dioxide emissions).	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	[b]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
12.c 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.	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
Goal 13 – Climate action									
13.1 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 per 100,000 population	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency		Number per 100,000	2010	0			
					2018	0			
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	[5]						
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	[b]						
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse	Ministry of the Environment and Energy	[5]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)								
	13.2.2(N) Greenhouse gas emissions by industry, territory and economic development	Statistics Sweden		SEKm	2010	37,82,582.51			GDP Data retrievals June 2019, fixed prices
				SEKm	2016	4,314,311.38			GDP Data retrievals June 2019, fixed prices
				kilotons	2010	73,105.4782			Greenhouse gas by industry
				kilotons	2016	62,308.6785			Greenhouse gas by industry
				kilotons	2010	64,282.2			Greenhouse gas, territorial
				kilotons	2016	52,942.8			Greenhouse gas, territorial
	13.2.3(N) Government appropriation in the climate field as a proportion of the total budget	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Ministry of Education and Research	[5]						
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Ministry of the Environment and Energy	[5]						
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	Sida	[b]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
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.	13.a.2(N) Proportion of Swedish aid to climate.	Sida	[b]						
13.b 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.	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Sida	[b]						
Goal 14 – Life below water									
14.1 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	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						
14.2 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.	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						
14.4 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	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management		Proportion	2017	0.44			Environmental objective indicator
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent 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	Statistics Sweden		Proportion	2018	0.14			
14.6 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	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[c], [1]						
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island	Swedish Agency for Marine and	[b]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Water Management							
	14.7.2(N) Income from fisheries on quotas that have attained MSY targets (maximum sustainable yield).	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						
14.a 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.	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						
14.b 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	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	[d]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
14.c 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”.	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Ministry of the Environment and Energy	[d]						
Goal 15 – Life on land									
15.1 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	Swedish Forest Agency		Proportion (%) of total land area	2010	69.14			
					2015	68.69			
15.2 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.	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[b]						
	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Swedish Forest Agency							
	<i>net change in forest area</i>			Per cent	2000–2010	-0.03			
					2010–2015	-0.07			
	<i>above-ground biomass stock</i>			tons per hectare	2000	66.42			
				tons per hectare	2015	70.96			
	<i>proportion of forestland within protected areas under the Forestry Act</i>			Proportion (%) of forest area	2000	6.39			2015 year reference year
					2017	7.74			2015 year reference year
	<i>proportion of forestland in the long-term forest management plan</i>			Proportion (%) of forest area	2000	95.68			2015 year reference year
					2015	81.06			2015 year reference year

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	<i>forestland within independent certification scheme</i>			1,000 hectares	2016	17,208.43			
					2018	17,563.27			
15.2 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.	15.2.2(N) Environmental consideration in forestry	Swedish Forest Agency		Proportion (%) of environmental considerations	2015	3–20*			Proportion of environmental considerations that have had a substantial adverse impact in connection with regeneration cutting and subsequent regeneration work. *Depending on environmental consideration
15.3 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.	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences		Proportion (%) of total land area	2000–2015	0.07			
15.4 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	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[b]						
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[b]						
15.5 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	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency		Index					
	<i>agricultural landscape</i>				2015	0.86			
	<i>marine environment</i>				2015	0.86			
	<i>forests</i>				2015	0.90			
	<i>urban environment</i>				2015	0.91			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
	<i>marine shoreline</i>				2015	0.91			
	<i>brackish water</i>				2015	0.92			
	<i>freshwater</i>				2015	0.93			
	<i>wetlands</i>				2015	0.93			
	<i>mountains</i>				2015	0.94			
15.6 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 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[d]						
15.7 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.	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Swedish Board of Agriculture	[b]						
15.8 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 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[b]						
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	[d]						
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Sida		SEKm	2015	2,245.7			includes both goal and target
					2018	3,482.4			includes both goal and target

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
15.b 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.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Sida		SEKm	2015	2,245.7			includes both goal and target
					2018	3,482.4			includes both goal and target
15.c 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.	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Swedish Board of Agriculture	[b]						
Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions									
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention		Number of cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants	2015	1.14	0.29	0.84	
					2018	1.06	0.32	0.73	
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	[3]						
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention		Proportion (%) of population	2016	a=3.1 b=7.9 c=5.9 d=4.7	a=2.3 b=7.6 c=6.7 d=8.0	a=4.0 b=8.1 c=4.9 d=1.0	a=assault, b=threat, c=harassment and d=sexual violence.
					2017	a=3.3 b=8.3 c=5.9 d=6.4	a=2.5 b=8.0 c=6.7 d=10.7	a=4.1 b=8.6 c=5.1 d=1.6	Refers to the calendar year and not the past year.
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention		Proportion (%) of population	2017	72	64	81	Refers to people who feel safe while outside at night around the area they live
					2018	72	64	81	
	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1 – 17 years who experienced any	Statistics Sweden	[b]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month								
	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.	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of youth	2016	38.5	36.8	38.3	Pupils aged 15 and 17 years
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	[fn]	Number of cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants	2015	1.8			Refers to registered cases and not victims. No statistics broken down by gender available.
					2018	2.1			
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Public Health Agency of Sweden	[b]						
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention	[b]						
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Swedish Prison and Probation Service		Proportion (%) of prison population	2017	27	28	27	
					2018	28	30	28	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
	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	Swedish Police, Swedish National Forensic Centre (NFC)	[b]						
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention		Proportion (%) of population	2015	0.8	0.4	1.1	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.	bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months								
	16.5.2 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 during the previous 12 months	Statistics Sweden	[fn]	Proportion (%) of businesses	2014	1.9			The World Bank collects the data
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Swedish National Financial Management Authority		Proportion (%) of state budget	2015	100			
					2018	100			
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
	16.6.2(P) Experience of the service in the municipality where you live	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2016	46.9	45.6	48.4	Proportion that fully or partly agree
	16.7.3(N) Voter turnout, total and in different groups (sex, age, income and education)	Statistics Sweden	[fn]	Proportion (%) of voters	2014	85.8	87.6	86.4	Voter turnout in general elections (Riksdag). The statistics broken down by sex only refer to Swedish citizens registered in Sweden
				Proportion (%)	2018	87.2	88.9	87.5	

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	[3]						
16.9 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 with a civil authority, by age	Statistics Sweden	[1]	Proportion (%) of newborns	2014	100			
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Ministry of Justice	[b]						
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Ministry of Justice	[5], [c]	Year of legislation adoption	2019	1766			
	16.10.3(N) Threats and violence against certain occupational groups (journalists, politicians and union representatives)	Statistics Sweden	[b]						
16.a 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	Ministry of Justice	[1] [fn]						Sweden fulfils the indicator since, in 2017, the Equality Ombudsman was appointed as an independent national institution with responsibility for human rights
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Public Health Agency of Sweden		Proportion (%) of population	2015	19	22	15	
Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals									
				Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	43.1			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Statistics Sweden			2018	44.1			
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Statistics Sweden		Proportion (%)	2015	90			
					2018	102			
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.	17.2.1a Net official development assistance, total, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Sida	[1]	Proportion of ODA/GNI	2015	1.40			
					2018	1.04			
	17.2.1b Net official development assistance to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)		[1]	Proportion of ODA/GNI	2015	0.17			
					2018	0.21			
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Sida	[3]						
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	The Riksbank		Proportion (%) of GDP	2015	0.2			
					2018	0.4			
17.4 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.	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	The Riksbank	[3]						

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	[b]						
17.6 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 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	[4]						
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Swedish Post and Telecom Authority		Number per 100 inhabitants	2015	35.4			
					2018	38.8			
17.7 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.	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Sida	[4]						
17.8 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	Statistics Sweden	[fn]	Proportion (%) of population	2016	90			Used the Internet in the past three months
					2018	92			
17.9 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 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Sida		SEKm	2015	2,126.82			
					2018	3,539.08			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
17.10 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.	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Follow-up only performed at the global level	[3]						
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Follow-up for Sweden not relevant	[3]						
17.12 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.	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Follow-up for Sweden not relevant	[3]						
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Statistics Sweden	[d]						
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	[1]						
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and	Sida			2018	57.49			

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
eradication and sustainable development.	planning tools by providers of development cooperation								
17.16 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	Sida	[1]						
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships	Statistics Sweden	[4]						
17.18 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.	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Statistics Sweden	[4]						
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Statistics Sweden	[1]						
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Statistics Sweden	[1]						
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Sida	[fn]						The indicator is only calculated at global level

Target	Indicator	Responsible agency	Note	Unit	Year	Value	Women	Men	Footnote
gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Statistics Sweden	[1]						
	17.19.3(N) Swedish ODA to capacity development in the field of statistics.	Sida		SEKm	2015	112.5			
					2018	156.3			

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