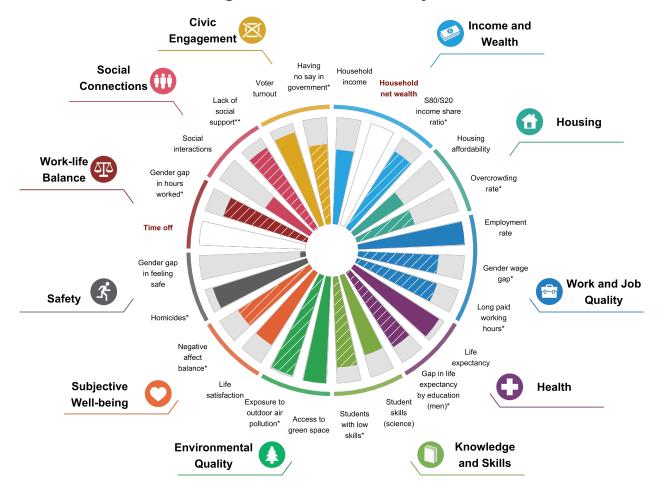


How's Life in **SWEDEN?**

Sweden's current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



This chart shows Sweden's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

For more information

Whenever data are available for fewer than 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33). Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

Find out more:

- About the Well-being framework OECD How's Life? Well-being Database: Definitions and Metadata
- · About the underlying dataset, select the How's Life? Well-being database
- About the latest edition of the How's Life? publication series
- About the Well-being Centre, Centre on Well-being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (WISE)



Sweden's resources for future well-being, 2010 (or earliest available year) to 2022 (or latest available year)

🕒 Natural Capital	
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita ↗ Tonnes per capita, CO2 equivalent, thousands	⁶ 5
Red List Index of threatened species Combined indicator of extinction risk	0.99299
2 Material footprint ↔ Tonnes per capita	28~~27
🚭 Economic Capital	
■ Financial net worth of government % of GDP	2741
3 Household debt % of household net disposable income	166203
Produced fixed assets JUSD at 2015 PPPs, per capita	141 <u>K 1</u> 62
🛞 Human Capital	
Premature mortality Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population	3,617322
3 Labour underutilisation rate ↔ % of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed	1717
Educational attainment of young adults \leftrightarrow % of population aged 25-34 having completed upper secondary educed	91 85
💿 Social Capital	
$\bigcirc Gender \text{ parity in politics} \\ \leftrightarrow \% \text{ of women in the national lower or single houses of parliament}$	4547
Trust in government \leftrightarrow % of the population responding positively	62 66
2 Trust in others ↔ Mean average, on a scale from 0 to 10	⁷ 6

Note: O =top-performing OECD tier, O =middle-performing OECD tier, O =bottom-performing OECD tier. \checkmark indicates consistent improvement; \leftrightarrow indicates no clear or consistent trend; \checkmark indicates consistent deterioration, and "..." indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. Data refer to 2022 or latest available year.



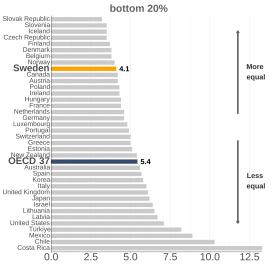


Slovak Republic

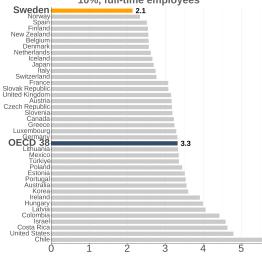
United States

Household income of the top 20% relative to the

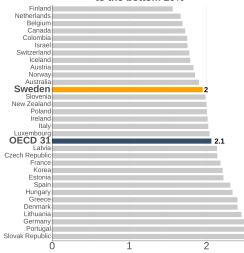
Share of wealth owned by the top 10%



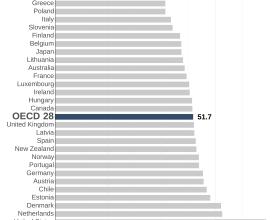
Earnings of the top 10% relative to the bottom 10%, full-time employees

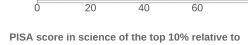


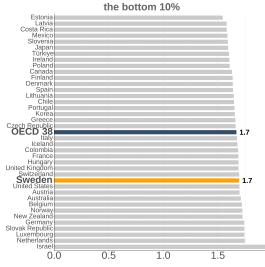
Life satisfaction scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%



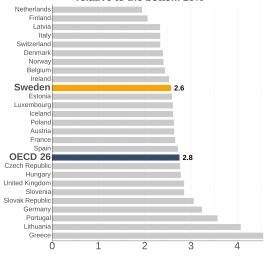
Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from bottom (more equal) to top (less equal). Indicators whose title are in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.





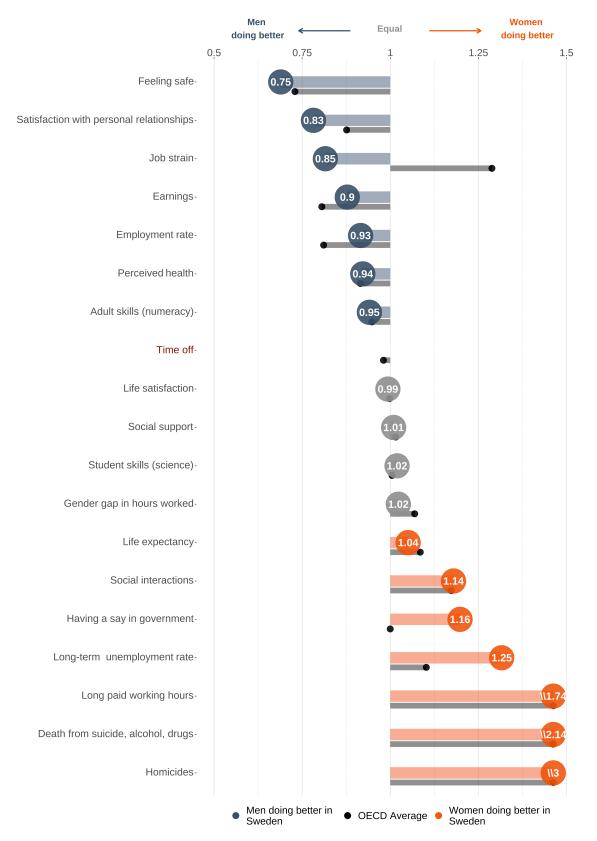


Satisfaction with time use scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%



Inequalities between men and women in Sweden

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

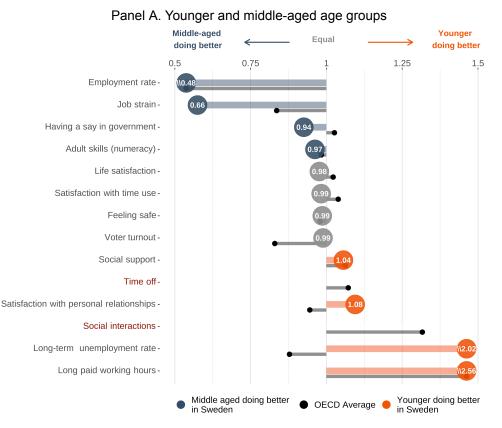


Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

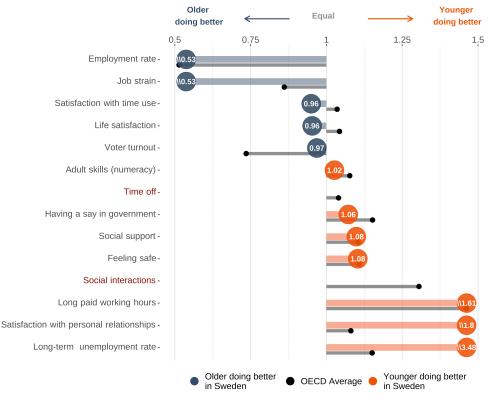


Inequalities between age groups in Sweden

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Panel B. Younger and older age groups

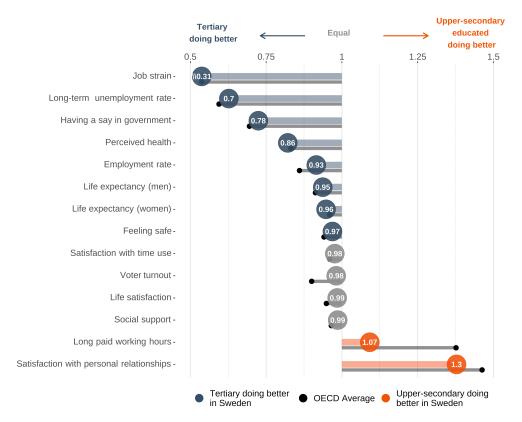


Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator: they generally refer to 15-24/29 years for the young age group, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle age group and 50 years and over for older age group. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.



Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Sweden

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.