

PARTY

Sweden I: Party membership, 1945-2008

Year	Left	SD	Green	Ce	CD	Li	New Dem	Co	Total
1945		563 981							
1946		558 584							
1947		588 044							
1948	52 000	635 658							
1949		668 817							
1950		722 073							
1951		739 474							
1952		746 004							
1953		753 785							
1954		757 426		280 102				145 369	
1955		770 140							
1956		777 860						159 162	
1957		774 866							
1958		780 686						180 186	
1959		796 106							
1960	19 834	801 068		179 104		89 528		206 613	
1961		808 817		179 691		88 845			
1962		836 012		178 868		85 136		199 129	
1963	19 907	867 086		178 261		89 813			
1964		881 035		176 301	14 500	88 542		170 929	
1965		873 024		175 522	9 300	87 363		154 825	
1966	17 511	885 832		177 262	13 311	86 232		158 679	1 338 827
1967	17 511	891 450		177 021	11 963	85 087			
1968	16 211	888 294		178 052	12 375	85 356		134 616	1 314 904
1969	16 211	907 502		179 170	12 400	80 564		129 233	1 325 080
1970	14 368	890 070		182 437	14 587	77 131		123 251	1 301 844
1971	14 740	909 140		185 229	14 741	75 673		122 006	1 321 529
1972	14 740	938 315		193 321	16 112	70 439		117 229	1 350 156
1973	15 338	952 519		201 217	20 981	69 241		121 523	1 380 819
1974	15 339	1 001 406		205 191	21 668	62 795		120 401	1 426 800
1975		1 032 219		207 785	22 580	59 405		120 867	
1976	15 461	1 074 495		212 469	23 578	59 474		128 467	1 513 944
1977	15 010	1 129 461		214 284	22 859	57 174		124 963	1 563 751
1978	15 883	1 162 028		216 142	22 251	55 717		126 187	1 598 208
1979	17 483	1 188 959		216 094	22 439	54 320		129 059	1 628 354
1980	18 157	1 205 252		210 364	22 041	50 553		127 735	1 634 102
1981	17 793	1 205 064	1 979	205 140	22 898	47 556		127 184	1 627 614
1982	17 320	1 229 703	5 800	202 243	23 491	45 293		133 249	1 657 099
1983	16 761	1 233 166	2 500	201 369	24 652	43 665		137 994	1 660 107
1984	15 976	1 213 560	3 000	199 578	26 413	42 446		142 662	1 643 635
1985	15 696	1 203 785	4 000	194 917	26 272	45 225		148 788	1 638 683
1986	14 379	1 207 383	5 000	188 828	25 385	44 613		140 724	1 626 312
1987	13 699	1 163 555	5 500	186 444	24 167	45 776		134 931	1 574 072

1988	13 517	1 116 218	8 500	181 634	24 364	46 490		124 181	1 514 904
1989	12 935	1 014 565	8 000	175 919	24 004	43 061		118 578	1 397 062
1990	12 279	837 870	7 600	171 124	25 369	40 416		118 593	1 213 251
1991	11 821	260 346	6 900	163 105	28 768	37 869	4 735	116 497	630 041
1992	11 104	261 605	6 400	153 369	28 929	34 404	9 125	108 022	612 958
1993	10 691	259 888	5 300	145 074	27 693	31 113	6 850	98 518	585 127
1994	10 700	259 191	6 500	136 466	27 041	28 854	2675	93 784	565 211
1995	11 313	228 428	5 600	128 048	25 328	26 201		86 752	511 670
1996	11 652	202 718	6 950	117 072	23 505	24 387		84 896	471 180
1997	11 916	188 904	7 500	108 271	22 793	23 785		88 751	451 920
1998	13 097	177 316	7 900	107 406	23 504	22 932		88 731	440 886
1999	13 589	164 008	7 285	92 363	23 798	21 781		79 847	402 671
2000	13 504	156 233	6 918	85 464	24 005	20 665		76 732	383 521
2001	13 868	152 118	6 701	82 902	24 615	19 844		77 603	377 651
2002	14 163	152 402	8 011	76 456	25 861	20 928		69 672	367 493
2003	13 411	143 571	7 483	76 585	25 284	20 382		60 495	347 211
2004	11 907 007	136 335	7 178	72 528	24 479	20 495		56 988	329 910
2005	10700	124 798	7 249	68116	24 202	21 238		59 272	315 575
2006	11075	120 091	9 543	66711	25 047	20 686		59 501	312 654
2007	10700	100 158	9 045	63014	24 009	18 678		53 117	278 721
2008	10500	100 639	9 110	59077	22 919	17 799		54 858	274 902

Sources:

Data through 1990 and data for New Democracy are from Demker, Maria & Svåsand, Lars (2005) *Partiernas århundrade – Fempartimodellens uppgång och fall i Norge och Sverige*, Stockholm: Santérus förlag, page 437-448. For the 1991-2004 period, data are from Petersson, Olof (2005). *De politiska partiernas medlemsutveckling*. Rapport till SNS Demokratiråd. www.sns.se (accessed 27 October 2005). From 2005, the data for the Center Party (Ce) are from a party fact sheet, "Historiskt medlemstal 1985-2008, per den 31/12". From 2005, the data for the Left Party (Left) are from a party fact sheet, "Medlemsantal VPK/Vänsterpartiet 1967-2006". From 2005, for the other parties the data are from yearly reports: Data for 2005 are from Dagens Samhälle (2006) "Stort medlemsras för s – moderaterna ökar", 30 March, accessed 16 March 2009. Data for 2006 are from Dagens Samhälle (2007) "S tappade nära 5 000 medlemmar", 19 March, accessed 16 March 2009. Data for 2007 are from Dagens Samhälle (2008) "S har tappat 19 000 medlemmar", 20 February, accessed 16 March 2009. Data for 2008 are from Dagens Samhälle (2009) "Medlemsras för Moderaterna", 20 February, accessed 16 March 2009. These numbers have been confirmed via E-mail correspondence with Magnus Wrede, Dagens Samhälle April 22, 2009.

Parties

Left	Left Party (Vänsterpartiet)
SD	Social Democrats (Arbetarepartiet – Socialdemokraterna)
Green	Green Party (Miljöpartiet de gröna)
Ce	Center Party (Centern)
CD	Christian Democratic Party (Kristdemokraterna)
Li	Liberal Party (Folkpartiet liberalerna)
New Dem	New Democracy (Ny Demokrati)
Co	Conservative Party (Moderata samlingspartiet)

PARLIAMENT

Sweden II: Left-right placement, party strength (in seats) and cabinet composition, 1945-2006

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Based on election year	Com	SD	Green	Ce	CD	Li	New Dem	Co	Effective number of legislative parties	Cabinet strength	Total number of seats
1	Hansson	1944	15	115*		35		26		39	3.1	115	230
2	Erlander I	1944	15	115*		35		26		39	3.1	115	230
3	Erlander II	1948	8	112*		30		57		23	3.1	112	230
4	Erlander III	1948	8	112*		30		57		23	2.1	142	230
5	Erlander IV	1952	5	110*		26*		58		31	3.1	136	230
6	Erlander V	1956	6	106		19*		58		42	3.2	125	231
7	Erlander VI	1956	6	106		19*		58		42	3.2	106	231
8	Erlander VII	1958	5	111*		32		38		45	3.2	111	231
9	Erlander VIII	1960	5	114*		34		40		39	3.1	114	232
10	Erlander IX	1964	8	113*		36		43		33	3.2	113	233
11	Erlander X	1968	3	125*		39		34		32	2.8	125	233
12	Palme I	1968	3	125*		39		34		32	2.8	125	233
13	Palme II	1970	17	163*		71		58		41	3.3	163	350
14	Palme III	1973	19	156*		90*		34		51	3.4	156	350
15	Fälldin I	1976	17	152		86*		39		55	3.5	180	349
16	Ullsten	1976	17	152		86*		39		55	3.5	39	349
17	Fälldin II	1979	20	154		64*		38		73	3.5	175	349
18	Fälldin III	1979	20	154		64*		38		73	3.5	102	349
19	Palme IV	1982	20	166*		56		21		86	3.1	166	349
20	Palme V	1985	19	159*		44		51		76	3.4	159	349
21	Carlsson I	1985	19	159*		44		51		76	3.4	159	349
22	Carlsson II	1988	21	156*	20	42		44		66	3.7	156	349
23	Bildt	1991	16	138		31*	26	33	25	80	4.2	170	349
24	Carlsson III	1994	22	161*	18	27	15	26		80	3.5	161	349

25	Persson I	1994	22	161*	18	27	15	26	80	3.5	161	349
26	Persson II	1998	43	131	16*	18	42	17	82	4.3	131	349
27	Persson III	2002	30	144	17*	22	33	48	55	4.2	144	349
28	Reinfeldt	2006	22	130	19	29*	24	28	97	4.1	178	349

Sources

Bergman, Torbjörn (2003). "Sweden: When minority cabinets are the rule and majority coalitions the exception", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition.

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Valmyndigheten (2006) "Val 2006", accessed October 10, 2006 from <http://www.val.se>

Notes

1. See Table Sweden I for party labels.

2. *Effective number of legislative parties*: This index was developed by Markku Laakso and Rein Taagepera and is a measure of party system size. Both the number of parties and their relative size is taken into account. For an accessible introduction, see Lijphart, Arend (1984). *Democracies*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

3. Parties in **bold** formed cabinets.

4. The number of seats refers to the Second Chamber until 1969 and thereafter to the one-chamber Riksdag.

* Party with median legislator (under the assumed left-right party alignment).

Sweden III: Motions of confidence and no confidence directed at the cabinet, 1945-2006

Error! Filename not specified. Cabinet number	Cabinet	Tenure	Number of motions of no confidence	Resigned after vote of no confidence	Number of motions of confidence
1	Hansson	1945-1946	0		0
2	Erlander I	1946-1948	0		0
3	Erlander II	1948-1951	0		0
4	Erlander III	1951-1952	0		0
5	Erlander IV	1952-1956	0		0
6	Erlander V	1956-1957	0		0
7	Erlander VI	1957-1958	0		0
8	Erlander VII	1958-1960	0		0
9	Erlander VIII	1960-1964	0		0
10	Erlander IX	1964-1968	0		0
11	Erlander X	1968-1969	0		0
12	Palme I	1969-1970	0		0
13	Palme II	1970-1973	0		0
14	Palme III	1973-1976	0		0
15	Fälldin I	1976-1978	0		0
16	Ullsten	1978-1979	0		0
17	Fälldin II	1979-1981	1	No	0
18	Fälldin III	1981-1982	0		0
19	Palme IV	1982-1985	0		0
20	Palme V	1985-1986	0		0
21	Carlsson I	1986-1988	0		0
22	Carlsson II	1988-1991	0		1
23	Bildt	1991-1994	0		0
24	Carlsson III	1994-1996	0		0
25	Persson I	1996-1998	1	No	0
26	Persson II	1998-2002	1	No	0
27	Persson III	2002-2006	1	No	0

Sources

Bergman, Torbjörn (2003). "Sweden: From Separation of Power to Parliamentary Supremacy – and Back Again?", in Kaare Strøm; Wolfgang C. Müller, and Torbjörn Bergman, eds. (2003). *Delegation and Accountability in Parliamentary democracies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pages 605-606.
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General notes

As votes of *No Confidence* we have recorded only those votes that have been directed at the PM and the cabinet as a whole, not those directed at an individual minister only.

In previous work, D&A 2003, we applied a very strict cross-national counting rule. However, in this table the definition of a *motion of confidence* is based on a country specific counting rule.

CABINETS

Sweden IV: Cabinet formation, 1945-2006

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Cabinet composition	Number of parties in parliament	Number of failed formation attempts	Parties involved in incomplete bargaining rounds	Number of days required for cabinet formation
1	Hansson	SD 1945	5	0		0
2	Erlander I	SD 1946	5	0		5
3	Erlander II	SD 1948	5	1	SD, Ce	0
4	Erlander III	SD, Ce 1951	5	0		9 ¹
5	Erlander IV	SD, Ce 1952	5	0		0
6	Erlander V	SD, Ce 1956	5	0		0
7	Erlander VI	SD 1957	5	2	(1) Li, Co, Ce, SD (2) Li, Co, Ce	5
8	Erlander VII	SD 1958	5	0		0
9	Erlander VIII	SD 1960	5	0		0
10	Erlander IX	SD 1964	5	0		0
11	Erlander X	SD 1968	5	0		0
12	Palme I	SD 1969	5	0		0
13	Palme II	SD 1970	5	0		0
14	Palme III	SD 1973	5	0		0
15	Fälldin I	Ce, Li, Co 1976 ²	5	0		18
16	Ullsten	Li 1978	5	1	Co, Li	8
17	Fälldin II	Ce, Li, Co 1979	5	0		25
18	Fälldin III	Ce, Li 1981	5	0		11
19	Palme IV	SD 1982	5	0		18
20	Palme V	SD 1985	5	0		0
21	Carlsson I	SD 1986	5	0		11
22	Carlsson II	SD 1988	6	0		0
23	Bildt	Co, Ce, CD, Li 1991	7	0		18
24	Carlsson III	SD 1994	7	1	Li, SD	18
25	Persson I	SD 1996	7	0		3
26	Persson II	SD 1998	7	0		0
27	Persson III	SD 2002	7	2	(1) Green, COM, SD (2) Li, Green, CD, Ce	0
28	Reinfeldt	Co, Ce, Li, CD 2006	7	0		18

Sources

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Erlander, Tage (1974) *1949-1954*. Stockholm: Tidens förlag.

Allmänna valen 1994, 27;

Allmänna valen 2002: 20-21, Sveriges officiella statistik, Statistiska centralbyrån, Stockholm 2003.

Bergman, Torbjörn (2003). "Sweden: When minority cabinets are the rule and majority coalitions the exception", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition. *Coalition Governments in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Updated from 1999 by Torbjörn Bergman.

General notes

The party listed first under each incomplete bargaining round has been designated as the driving force at each occasion. This often involves a difficult judgement call, but we have to the best of our ability designated this role on the basis of available sources.

Party Labels: See table Sweden I.

Specific notes

1) Informal bargaining between SD and Centre. Estimated number of days (Erlander 1974:264-84)

2) The first cabinet formation under the constitution which went into effect 01.01.75. The 1975 constitution requires a vote to be held before a new cabinet can assume power. However, after a general election, if a cabinet does not resign, or is not forced to resign, it simply continues in power. No vote is held in the Riksdag. Because of the constitutional rule that a cabinet does not have to resign until the PM resigns or it is defeated in parliament, the incumbent party composition and the same PM continue in power even though there can be parallel (but ultimately incomplete) bargaining rounds attempting at forming an alternative coalition. This occurred both in 1948 and in 2002.

Sweden V: Number of ministries and cabinet members, 1945-2006

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Number of ministries	Number of cabinet ministers
1	Hansson 1945	11	16
2	Erlander I 1946	11	16
3	Erlander II 1948	12	16
4	Erlander III 1951	12	16
5	Erlander IV 1952	12	16
6	Erlander V 1956	12	16
7	Erlander VI 1957	12	16
8	Erlander VII 1958	12	15
9	Erlander VIII 1960	12	15
10	Erlander IX 1964	12	15
11	Erlander X 1968	12	18
12	Palme I 1969	13	19
13	Palme II 1970	13	19
14	Palme III 1973	14	18
15	Fälldin I 1976	15	20
16	Ullsten 1978	15	20
17	Fälldin II 1979	15	21
18	Fälldin III 1981	14	18
19	Palme IV 1982	15	21
20	Palme V 1985	13	20
21	Carlsson I 1986	13	20
22	Carlsson II 1988	14	20
23	Bildt 1991	14	21
24	Carlsson III 1994	14	22
25	Persson I 1996	14	22
26	Persson II 1998	14	22
27	Persson III 2002	11	20
28	Reinfeldt 2006	13	22

Sources

Departementshistoriekommittén (1990), *Att styra riket: Regeringskansliet 1840-1990*, Stockholm: Allmänna förlaget.

Larsson, Ulf (2003), *Sveriges regeringar 1840-2003*, Stockholm: Regeringskansliet.

Regeringskansliet (2006) "Sveriges regering" accessed October 9, 2006, from <http://www.regeringen.se/>

General notes

PM office is counted as ministry.

Prime minister is counted as cabinet member.

Specific notes

Under Fälldin II the ministries of budget and economy were separate. With respect to Fälldin III, they are counted as one ministry headed by one minister (Rolf Wirtén).

Sweden VI: Cabinet member background, 1945-2006

Cabinet number	Portfolio within cabinet	Name	Age	Male 0 / Female 1	Party	Prior cabinet position	Parliamentary experience (years)	Prior party high rank position	Prior youth party high rank position	Major prior appointment within parliament	Major prior elected offices at local/regional level	Formal education level	Any prior employment within the public sector	Any prior employment within the private sector	Any prior salary employment in party	Member of parliament at the time of minister appointment	Prior employment before MP or minister
1	Prime minister	Hansson	60	0	SD	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journalist (Huvudredaktör)
2-11	Prime minister	Erlander	45	0	SD	Yes	11	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	Journalist (Redaktionssek)
12-14, 20	Prime minister	Palme	42	0	SD	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Office secretary (Kanslisek)
15,17, 18	Prime minister	Fälldin	50	0	Ce	No	12	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Farmer (lantbrukare)
16	Prime minister	Ullsten	47	0	Li	Yes	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Journalist (ledarskribent)
21, 22, 24	Prime minister	Carlsson	52	0	SD	Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	Secretary in PM office
23	Prime minister	Bildt	42	0	Co	No	12	Yes	No	No	Yes	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Expert in department of econ
25, 26, 27	Prime minister	Persson	47	0	SD	Yes	9	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	municipal commissioner kom.råd
28	Prime minister	Reinfeldt	41	0	Co	No	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	Municipal secretary
1-3	Finance minister	Wigforss	64	0	SD	Yes	11	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Senior lecturer (lektor)
4-5	Finance minister	Sköld	60	0	SD	Yes	10	Yes	No	No	No	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Journalist
6-14	Finance minister	Sträng ¹	50	0	SD	Yes	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Ombudsman
15-17	Finance minister	Mundebo	46	0	Li	No	11	Yes	Yes	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Senior administrative officer
18	Finance minister	Wirtén	50	0	Li	Yes	12	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3	Yes	No	No	Yes	Deputy director of education (bitr

																	sk.di
19-22	Finance minister	Feldt	51	0	SD	Yes	6	Yes	No	Yes	No	5	Yes	No	Yes	No	Junior minister (Statssekreterare)
23	Finance minister	Wibble	48	1	Li	No	12	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Administrative director fp parl.gr.
24	Finance minister	Persson	45	0	SD	Yes	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Municipal commissioner (kommunallråd)
25, 26	Finance minister	Åsbrink	47	0	SD	No	0	No	No	Yes	No	4	Yes	No	Yes	No	Junior minister (Statssekreterare)
27	Finance minister	Ringholm	60	0	SD	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Director-general (generaldirektör)
28	Finance minister	Borg	38	0	Co	No	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Economist
1-9	Foreign minister	Undén	59	0	SD	Yes	11	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Professor Uppsala university
10-13	Foreign minister	Nilsson	58	0	SD	Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Party secretary
14	Foreign minister	Sven Andersson	63	0	SD	Yes	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ombudsman
15	Foreign minister	Söder	48	1	Ce	No	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Information secretary
16	Foreign minister	Blix	50	0	Li	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	No	No	No	Junior minister (statssekreterare)
17, 18	Foreign minister	Ullsten	48	0	Li	Yes	11	Yes	Yes	No	No	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Journalist (ledarskribent)
19	Foreign minister	L. Bodström	54	0	SD	No	0	No	No	Yes	No	5	No	Yes	No	No	Chairman of trade union (fackordförande)
20-22	Foreign minister	Sten Andersson	62	0	SD	Yes	16	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Party secretary
23	Foreign minister	af Ugglas	52	1	Co	No	17	Yes	No	No	Yes	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Journalist (ledarskribent)
24, 25	Foreign minister	Hjelm-Wallén	51	1	SD	Yes	14	Yes	Yes	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	Lecturer (adjunkt)
26, 27	Foreign minister	Lindh	41	1	SD	Yes	3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal commissioner (borgarråd)
28	Foreign minister	Bildt	57	0	Co	Yes	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Private consultant
1-6	Justice minister	Zetterberg	41	0	SD	No	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	Lawyer (jurist)
7-8	Justice minister	Lindell	53	0	SD	Yes	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	Junior minister
9-11	Justice minister	Kling	47	0	SD	Yes	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	Director-genera

12-14	Justice minister	Geijer	60	0	SD	Yes	7	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Lawyer (jurist)
15, 16	Justice minister	Romanus	70	0	N	No	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	Chairman suprem
17	Justice minister	Winberg	48	0	Co	No	7	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	President adm c
18	Justice minister	Petri	52	0	N	Yes	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	President adm c
19	Justice minister	Rainer	47	0	SD	No	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	Director-genera
20-21	Justice minister	Wickbom	54	0	SD	Yes	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	Director-genera
22, 24-26	Justice minister	Freivalds	46	1	SD	No	0	No	No	No	No	4	Yes	No	No	No	Director-genera
23	Justice minister	Hellsvik	49	1	Co	No	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal commissioner
27	Justice minister	T. Bodström	40	0	SD	No	0	No	No	No	No	4	No	Yes	No	No	Lawyer (jurist)
28	Justice minister	Ask	50	1	Co	Yes	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	No	No	Yes	Municipal commissioner (borgarråd)

Sources

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Asker, Björn (1996) *Enkammarriksdagen 1971-1993/94 Ledamöter och valkretsar*, band 1-2, Stockholm: Sveriges Riksdag

Larsson, Ulf (2003) *Sveriges regeringar 1840-2003*, Stockholm: Regeringskansliet

Riksdag & Departement. 2006b. "Sveriges nya regering." *Riksdag & Departement*. October 09

General notes

All of the calculations presented in this section are based on a dataset which contains data on ministers that get their portfolios at the beginning of a new cabinet only. A new cabinet is here defined as a cabinet that fulfill at least one of three conditions; any change in the set of parties holding cabinet membership, any change in the identity of the prime minister or any general election (see Müller and Strøm 2003:12). With this definition twelve intra cabinet reshuffles, six Swedish finance ministers, three ministers of foreign affairs and three justice ministers, are left out of the sample.

The table shows the number of cabinets in which the minister served in that position.

Prior parliamentary experience (in full years) does not include the years that a person has been in cabinet. That is, for systems that allow for the holding of simultaneous cabinet and parliamentary positions, we only count "parliamentary experience" for the years that the MP does not also has a cabinet position. (The latter is coded as prior cabinet experience: Yes or No). If the total parliamentary experience (service as MP) sums to less than six months, we count that as zero (0) years of experience.

Prior party high rank position = Any of the following: party leader, party secretary, member of the party national board or head of local or regional board.

Prior youth party high rank position = The corresponding merits as in Prior party high rank position (youth organization).

Major prior appointment within parliament = Any of the following: Speaker (President of Parliament or chamber/sub-division), group leader, vice group leader, committee chairman or vice committee chairman.

Major prior elected offices at local/regional level = Any of the following: head of municipality, head of region, member of local or regional elected assembly.

Formal education level: 1 = Primary (or less), 2 = Secondary (high school, Swedish gymnasium), 3 = any enrollment in post-secondary education (such as technical college, nurse school, college, university) but no degree, 4 = Any undergraduate degree at technical college, nurse school, college or university (2-4 years in length) that is post-high school or gymnasium, 5 = Post graduate degree (licensiat, huvudfag, Ph.D)

Prior employment refers to the employer, that is to say the one paying the salary. Salary by the party does not include elected offices, only jobs (such as a party ombudsman). The three categories (public, private, party) are not mutually excluding categories (as they in combination speak to a minister's general career pattern). "Private" employment includes people employed in trade-unions and other non-governmental organizations.

The coding, "Member of Parliament at the time of minister appointment" only has one possible answer (yes or no).

The category (column): "Prior employment before Member of Parliament (MP) or minister" is an open coding. It describes the job that the minister had when he/she first became a minister or an MP (whichever came first), in English.

Finance minister is defined as the minister heading the ministry in control of the state budget.

Justice minister is defined as the minister heading the ministry in control of the police force.

Party labels: See table Sweden I.

Specific notes

1) The Social Democrats has traditionally had tight bounds with the blue-collar trade union LO. Despite this only one of the Social Democratic ministers in this analysis has had a top position within LO or one of its member organizations. Finance minister Gunnar Sträng was chairman of the farm workers trade union (Svenska Lantarbetarförbundet) 1938-

Sweden VII: Cabinet minister background, summary for first appointment, four core portfolios, 1945-2006

	1945-1975	1976-2006	1945-2006	1991-2006
N (unique number of ministers)	13	32	45	15
Age, mean	54.0	49.5	50.8	47.2
Female ministers, %	0	25	18	40
Prior cabinet position, %	92	47	60	47
Parliamentary experience (years)	4.9	6.9	6.3	8.0
Prior party high rank position, %	62	69	67	80
Prior youth party high rank position, %	31	47	42	47
Major prior appointment within parliament, %	54	38	42	47
Major prior elected offices at local/regional level, %	31	47	42	67
Formal education level, mean	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
Any prior employment within the public sector, %	69	84	80	80
Any prior employment within the private sector, %	54	22	31	33
Any prior salaried employment in party, %	31	44	40	53
Member of parliament at the time of minister appointment, %	77	50	58	47

Sources

Asker, Björn. 1996. *Enkammarriksdagen 1971-1993/94. Ledamöter och valkretsar*, band 1-2. Stockholm: Sveriges riksdag.

Fakta om folkvalda. 1985-88, 1988-91, 1991-94, 1994-98, 1998-2002. Stockholm: Riksdagens förvaltningskontor.

Larsson, Ulf. 2003. *Sveriges regeringar 1840-2003*. Stockholm: Regeringskansliet.

Norberg, Anders. 1992. *Tvåkammarriksdagen 1867-1970. Ledamöter och valkretsar*, band 1-5. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International.

Riksdag & Departement. 2006b. "Sveriges nya regering." *Riksdag & Departement*. October 09.

Sweden VIII: Budget accommodations 1979-2006

Year ²	Governing parties	Support parties
1979	Ce, Li, Co	
1980	Ce, Li, Co	
1981	Ce, Li	SD ¹
1982	Ce, Li	SD
1983	SD	
1984	SD	
1985	SD	Com ²
1986	SD	Ce, Com
1987	SD	Com
1988	SD	
1989	SD	Ce
1990	SD	Li
1991	Co, Ce, Li, CD	
1992	Co, Ce, Li, CD	
1993	Co, Ce, Li, CD	SD
1994	Co, Ce, Li, CD	
1995	SD	Ce
1996	SD	Ce
1997	SD	Ce
1998	SD	Com, Green
1999	SD	Com, Green
2000	SD	Com, Green
2001	SD	Com, Green
2002	SD	Com, Green
2003	SD	Com, Green
2004	SD	Com, Green
2005	SD	Com, Green
2006	Co, Ce, Li, CD	

Source

Riksdagens årsbok, 1984/85-2005/06, Stockholm: Riksdagen

General notes

This table only includes explicit cooperation between the cabinet and the opposition. On a number of occasions, one or more parties in the parliament have passively supported the budget of the cabinet. Hence, these occasions are not included in this table. By explicit cooperation, we mean regular negotiations between representatives of the parties, not smaller agreements in the parliamentary committees resulting in abstained votes or suchlike. Some of the negotiations have also resulted in written agreements, e.g. the agreement between the Social Democrats, the Greens and the Left party after the election 2002 (121 point programme).

Year: Until January 1995, the Swedish budget period lasted from June till July the next coming year. Thus the figures for the year up to 1996 represents the second half of that year and the first half of the subsequent year. E.g., the cooperation between the Social Democrats and the Communists in 1985, refers to their accommodation for the budget 1985/86. Starting in 1996, the budget follows the calendar year. A accommodation in 1996 refers to the budget of 1997, and so on.

Party labels: See table Sweden I

Specific notes

- 1) The cabinet originally included the Conservatives. However, during the spring 1981, the two other coalition parties joined an agreement over fiscal policy with the Social Democrats. Since the Conservatives could not accept this deal, they in protest left the cabinet the 4th of May 1981.
- 2) Communist: Former name of present Left party

17	Fälldin II 1981			Ce, Li, Co		3a, 3b	Conservative Party leaves coalition because of disagreement over the tax-system.
18	Fälldin III 1982	X					
19	Palme IV 1985	X					
20	Palme V 1986		X			X	Death of PM Palme
21	Carlsson I 1988	X					
22	Carlsson II 1991	X					
23	Bildt 1994	X					
24	Carlsson III 1996		X			X	Voluntary resignation of PM Carlsson
25	Persson I 1998	X					
26	Persson II 2002	X					

Source

Bergman, Torbjörn (2003) "Sweden: When Minority Cabinets Are the Rule and Majority Coalitions the Exception", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition, *Coalition governments in Western Europe*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Updated from 1999 by Torbjörn Bergman

Specific notes

Cabinet 23: The leader of the Center Party resigns in the spring, but his party stays in cabinet until the September election. Disagreements over environment and procedure are behind his resignation.

Sweden IX b: Cabinet termination, 1945-2002

Cabinet number	Prime minister and year of termination	Regular parliamentary election	Conflict in cabinet, parliament or party	Other reason	Comments
1	Hansson 1946			X	Death of PM Hansson
2	Erlander I 1948	X			
3	Erlander II 1951		X		Center Party joins Social Democrats in cabinet in times of concern for national economy
4	Erlander III 1952	X			
5	Erlander IV 1956	X			
6	Erlander V 1957		X		Coalition breaks up, the issue of mandatory public pension funds (ATP) is the deciding one
7	Erlander VI 1958			X	Extra elections held, the pension fund issue is dominant
8	Erlander VII 1960	X			
9	Erlander VIII 1964	X			
10	Erlander IX 1968	X			
11	Erlander X 1969		X		PM Erlander resigns after 23 years as party leader
12	Palme I 1970	X			
13	Palme II 1973	X			
14	Palme III 1976	X			Social Democratic cabinet resigns after election defeat. The Swedish nuclear power program had been the most salient issue in the election campaign
15	Fälldin I 1978		X		The three party cabinet splits over the nuclear power issue.
16	Ullsten 1979	X			
17	Fälldin II 1981		X		Conservative Party leaves coalition because of disagreement over the tax-system.
18	Fälldin III 1982	X			
19	Palme IV 1985	X			
20	Palme V 1986			X	Death of PM Palme
21	Carlsson I 1988	X			
22	Carlsson II 1991	X			
23	Bildt 1994	X			(The leader of the Center Party resigns in the spring, but his party stays in cabinet until the September election. Disagreements over environment and procedure are behind his resignation).
24	Carlsson III 1996		X		Voluntary resignation of PM Carlsson
25	Personen I 1998	X			
26	Persson II 2002	X			

Source

Ström, Kaare and Bergman, Torbjörn (2005), "Partierna och regeringsmakten" in Demker, Marie and Svåsand, Lars (eds), *Partiernas århundrade*, Stockholm: Santérus förlag.

Sweden X: Duration of Cabinets, 1945-2007

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Date in	Duration in days	Maximum possible duration in days	Relative duration, per cent
1	Hansson	450731	432	1 146	37,7
2	Erlander I	461011	709	709	100,0
3	Erlander II	480919	1 107	1 463	75,7
4	Erlander III	511001	356	356	100,0
5	Erlander IV	520921	1 466	1 466	100,0
6	Erlander V	560926	395	1 453	27,2
7	Erlander VI	571031	213	1 053	20,2
8	Erlander VII	580601	840	840	100,0
9	Erlander VIII	600918	1 468	1 468	100,0
10	Erlander IX	640920	1 456	1 456	100,0
11	Erlander X	680915	394	735	53,6
12	Palme I	691014	341	341	100,0
13	Palme II	700920	1 092	1 092	100,0
14	Palme III	730916	1 099	1 099	100,0
15	Fälldin I	761007	728	1 074	67,8
16	Ullsten	781013	338	338	100,0
17	Fälldin II	791011	575	1 074	53,5
18	Fälldin III	810519	488	488	100,0
19	Palme IV	821007	1 074	1 074	100,0
20	Palme V	850915	167	1 099	15,2
21	Carlsson I	860312	921	921	100,0
22	Carlsson II	880918	1 092	1 092	100,0
23	Bildt	911003	1 081	1 081	100,0
24	Carlsson III	941006	529	1 445	36,6
25	Persson I	960321	913	913	100,0
26	Persson II	980920	1 456	1 456	100,0
27	Persson III	020915	1 463	1 463	100,0
28	Reinfeldt	061005	N/D	1 444	-
1945-1975, mean		-	-	-	79,6
1991-2007, mean		-	-	-	87,3

Sources

Bergman, Torbjörn (2003). "Sweden: When minority cabinets are the rule and majority coalitions the exception", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition. *Coalition Governments in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Widfeldt, Anders (2007) "Sweden" i *Political Data Yearbook, European Journal of Political Research*, Vol. 46 Issue 7-8, p. 1121
Cabinet Persson III and cabinet Reinfeldt, own calculations.

COALITION CABINETS

Sweden XI: Coalition governance, 1951-2006

Cabinet number	Coalition	Coalition agreement	Agreement public	Election rule	Conflict management mechanism	The most common conflict management mechanism	The conflict management mechanism used for the most serious conflicts	Coalition discipline in legislation	Coalition discipline in other parliamentary behaviour	Freedom of appointment	Policy agreement	Junior ministers	Non-cabinet positions
4	SD, Ce 1951	IE	Y	N	IC	IC	IC	2	2	Y	2	Y	Y
5	SD, Ce 1952 ²	PRE	Y	N	IC	IC	IC	2	2	Y	2	Y	Y
6	SD, Ce 1956	POST	Y	N	IC	IC	IC	2	2	Y	2	Y	Y
15	Ce, Li, Co 1976	POST	Y	N	IC, CaC	CaC	IC	2	2	Y	3	Y	Y
17	Ce, Li, Co 1979	POST	Y	N	IC, CaC	CaC	IC	2	2	Y	3	Y	Y
18	Ce, Li 1981	IE	Y	N	IC, CaC	CaC	IC	2	2	Y	3	Y	Y
23	Co, Ce, Li, CD 1991	POST	Y ³	N	IC, CaC	CaC	IC	2	2	Y	3	Y	Y
28	Co, Ce, Li, CD 2006	POST	Y	N	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	Y	3	N	Y

Sources

Bergman, Torbjörn (2003). "Sweden: When minority cabinets are the rule and majority coalitions the exception", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition. *Coalition Governments in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Regeringskansliet (2006) "Regeringsförklaringen 6 oktober 2006" accessed October 9, 2006, from <http://regeringen.se/>

Interview with Helena Dyrssen, state secretary (Liberal party), October 17, 2006.

General notes

Freedom of appointment: This is the general principle. As explained in the text, occasionally there are exceptions to this principle.

PRE	Pre electoral written coalition agreement
POST	Post electoral written coalition agreement
IE	Written coalition agreement in the case of coalitions formed during the parliamentary term (not immediately following elections)
IC	Inner cabinet: a subset of cabinet ministers which is not issue-specific and which is stable over time
CaC	Cabinet committee(s): typically issue-specific; they may include cabinet ministers, junior ministers, and/or civil servants
PCa	Combination of cabinet members and parliamentarians
N	No

Y Yes
n/d no data

Coalition discipline in legislation: Answer to the question: Is the coalition based on the understanding that there will be coalition discipline in parliamentary votes on legislative proposals?

- 1 Yes, always
- 2 Yes, on all policies except those explicitly exempted
- 3 No, except those policies explicitly specified
- 4 No

Coalition discipline in other parliamentary behaviour: Answer to the question: Is the coalition based on the understanding that there will be coalition discipline in other parliamentary behaviour (e.g. questioning of ministers, investigative committees and appointments)?

- 1 Yes, always
- 2 Yes, on all matters except those explicitly exempted
- 3 No, except those matters explicitly specified
- 4 No

Policy agreement: Answer to the question: Is the coalition based on a substantial and explicit policy agreement?

- 0 No explicit agreement
- 1 On few selected policies
- 2 On a variety of issues, but not comprehensive
- 3 Comprehensive policy platform

Party labels: See table Sweden I.

Specific notes

- 1) In 1952, the 1951 coalition did not renegotiate the coalition program or the forms for coalition governance, it simply continued on in power. Thus, the information provided for the 1952 row is identical with the information provided in the 1951 row.
- 2) This refers to the 1991 comprehensive coalition agreement which was combined with comprehensive and detailed sub-protocols. The sub-protocols are not public.

Sweden XII: Size and content of coalition agreements, 1951-2006

Cabinet number	Coalition	Size of agreement (approx. words)	General procedural rules (in %)	Policy specific procedural rules (in %)	Distribution of offices (in %)	Distribution of competences (in %)	Policies (in %)
4	SD, Ce 1951	1 100					100
5	SD, Ce 1952	1 100 ¹					100 ¹
6	SD, Ce 1956	1 900		2			98
15	Ce, Li, Co 1976	2 900		8			92
17	Ce, Li, Co 1979	3 500		4			96
18	Ce, Li 1981	1 400					100
23	Co, Ce, CD, Li 1991 ²	5 200 (>50 000)		4			96
28	Co, Ce, Li, CD 2006	6 400					100

Sources

Same sources as for table Sweden XI.

General notes

The size of the agreement is a rounded approximation (average number of words per sentence X rows per page X number of pages).

Policy specific procedural rules: The proportion of specific policy rules is a rough estimate based on a difficult distinction between procedural rules meant to constrain or guide the coalition partners and those policy statements that contain a policy trajectory agreed upon by the parties in the coalition.

Party labels: See table Sweden I.

Specific notes

1) In the 1952 election the two parties campaigned on the agreement that they had reached in 1951.

2) The numbers in parenthesis, refer to the non-public sub-protocols agreed upon by the four parties before they formed the cabinet. Presumably, the proportion of policy-specific procedural rules is about the same as in the public coalition agreements in the public coalition agreement, or perhaps slightly higher (Egardt, interview, 1996; Pettersson, interview, 1996).

Sweden XIII: Distribution of cabinet and junior ministers, coalition cabinets only, 1951-2006

In order of importance (Laver and Hunt 1992:303)

Cabinet number	Cabinet and year formed	1 PM	2 Deputy PM = honorary title	3a Finance	4 Foreign affairs	5 Health and social affairs	6 Labour and equality affairs	7 Environment and energy	8 Education and cultural affairs	9 Industry	10 Defence	11 Justice	12 Housing
4	Erlander III 1951	SD		SD	SD	SD			Ce		SD	SD	
5	Erlander IV 1952	SD		SD	SD	SD			Ce		SD	SD	
6	Erlander V 1956	SD		SD	SD	SD			Ce		SD	SD	
15	Fälldin I 1976	Ce	Li	Li	Ce	Ce	Li		Li	Ce	Co	N	Ce
17	Fälldin II 1979	Ce	Li	Li	Li	Ce	Li		Li	Ce	Co	Co	Li
18	Fälldin III 1981	Ce	Li	Li	LI	Ce	Li		Li	Ce	Ce	N	Li
23	Bildt 1991	Co	Li	Li	Co	Li	Ce	Ce	Co	Co	Co	Co	Li
28	Reinfeldt 2006	Co	Ce	Co	Co	CD	Co	Ce	Li	Ce	Co	Co	

Table 10. Cont. Ministry not in Laver and Hunt (1992)

Cabinet number	Cabinet and year formed	13 Transport & communications	14 Agriculture	3b Economy	15 Interior	16 Foreign trade	17 Civil affairs/ local gov	18 Culture	19 Integration & equality affairs
4	Erlander III 1951	SD	Ce		Ce	SD	SD		
5	Erlander IV 1952	SD	Ce		Ce	SD	SD		
6	Erlander V 1956	SD	Ce		Ce	SD	SD		
15	Fälldin I 1976	Co	Ce	Co		Co	Ce		
17	Fälldin II 1979	Ce	Ce	Co		Co	Ce		
18	Fälldin III 1981	Ce	Ce			Li	Ce		
23	Bildt 1991	CD	Ce				CD		
28	Reinfeldt 2006		Ce					Co	Li

Table 10. Cont. No Portfolios.

Cabinet number	Cabinet and year formed	No portfolio	No portfolio	No portfolio	No portfolio	No portfolio	No portfolio	No portfolio	No portfolio	No portfolio
4	Erlander III 1951	SD	SD	SD	Ce* (13)					
5	Erlander IV 1952	SD	SD	SD	Ce* (13)					
6	Erlander V 1956	SD	SD	SD	Ce* (13)					
15	Fälldin I 1976	Co* (8)	Co* (5)	Li* (4)	Li* (12)	Ce				
17	Fälldin II 1979	Co* (8)	Co* (5)	Co* (12)	Ce* (3a)	Ce* (6)	N			
18	Fälldin III 1981	Ce* (8)	Li* (5)	Ce* (6)	Ce* (3a)					
23	Bildt 1991	Co	Co	Co* (3a)	Ce	CD* (4)	N			
28	Reinfeldt 2006	Li* (1)	Li (8)	Ce (9)	CD* (3a)	CD (5)	Co (11)	Co (4)	Co (4)	Co* (5)

Sources

Hadenius et al. 1993: 373-380, Erlander 1974: 280-284.

Bergman, Torbjörn (2003). "Sweden: When minority cabinets are the rule and majority coalitions the exception", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition. *Coalition Governments in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Regeringskansliet (2006) "Sveriges regering" accessed October 9, 2006, from <http://regeringen.se/>

Riksdagen (2006) "Kammarens protokoll. Riksdagens protokoll 2006/07:6" accessed October 19, 2006, from <http://www.riksdagen.se/>

General notes

In cabinets 4, 5, 6, where the center party had the ministry of education, the junior minister was a social democrat. Otherwise, the most common practice is that the junior minister is from the same party as the minister.

Junior ministers are only reported when they are from another party than the minister! Ministers are written with a Large initial (Li for Liberal), junior ministers are written with small letters (li).

The legend (*) refers to instances in which a minister without portfolio has been responsible for preparing certain issues within a ministry lead by a minister from another party. The number within the parenthesis identifies the ministry at which the minister without portfolio had such a role.

Party labels: See table Sweden I.

CIVIL SERVANTS, MEDIA AND INTEREST GROUP DATA

Sweden XIV a: Membership and elected representation in parties for civil servants in the public administration (per cent)

	Membership		Elected representation	
	1971	1990	1971	1990
Junior minister (statssekreterare)	46	100	23	40
Director-General (Generaldirektörer)	30	49	0	6
Director (Departementsråd)	22	36	7	9
High civil servant National public agency	21	18	7	7
High civil servant (Affärsverk)	17	13	2	7

Source

Mattson, Ingvar (2005), "Vad gör partier i staten?" in Erlingsson, G et al, *Politiska partier*, Lund: Studentlitteratur.

General notes

Elected representation denotes incumbency of a commission of trust in a political party. That is, every person represented in this category also has to be in the membership category.

Sweden XIV b: Distribution of members in the boards of the state agencies (per cent)

	1976	1997	2001
Civil servants (ämbetsmän)	41	46	47
Politicians	23	25	26
Representatives of organized interests	36	27	26
Other	0	2	1

Source

Sandberg, J (2003), "Korporatismerna i myndighetsstyrelserna", in Svensson, T & Öberg, P (eds), *Korporatismerna i det nya millenniet*, Uppsala: Uppsala universitet.

Sweden XIV c: Share of representatives of organized interests and party actors in government committees¹ (selected departments) (per cent)

Year	Agriculture		Communication		Labour market	
	Org.	Part.	Org.	Part.	Org.	Part.
1960-65	22	24	24	34	-	-
1966-70	8	46	15	42	-	-
1971-75	3	60	14	33	32	40
1976-80	4	64	7	54	23	45
1981-85	4	78	6	61	21	30
1986-90	0	90	8	70	31	54
1991-95	7	59	3	71	21	44
1996-00	5	53	27	15	23	57
2001-02	0	0	3	97	0	0

Source

Ullsten, Anna (2003) *Intresseorganisationernas deltagande i kommittéväsendet*, in Svensson, T & Öberg, P (eds), *Korporatismen i det nya millenniet*, Uppsala: Uppsala universitet.

General notes

1) Committees included here, are governmental committees of more than one person. These are appointed by the government to investigate political propositions. In the end they are supposed to present a report which will serve as a basis for the governmental bill. Thus, single person investigations and investigations conducted by temporary organizations, are not taken into account.

Sweden XIV d: Total number of government committees and number of (share %) committees that include representatives of organized interests (selected departments)

Year	Agriculture		Communication		Labour market	
	No of com.	With repr. of org. int. (%)	No of com.	With repr. of org. int. (%)	No of com.	With repr. of org. int. (%)
1960-65	26	12 (46)	36	20 (56)	-	-
1966-70	21	6 (28)	24	10 (42)	-	-
1971-75	23	1 (4)	11	5 (45)	13	9 (69)
1976-80	19	4 (21)	6	2 (33)	14	10 (71)
1981-85	14	1 (7)	3	1 (33)	9	5 (56)
1986-90	1	0 (0)	7	1 (14)	6	4 (67)
1991-95	4	1 (25)	13	2 (15)	5	4 (80)
1996-00	3	1 (33)	5	4 (80)	3	1 (33)
2001-02	0	0 (0)	2	1 (50)	1	0 (0)

Source

Ullsten, Anna (2003) *Intresseorganisationernas deltagande i kommittéväsendet*, in Svensson, T & Öberg, P (eds), *Korporatismen i det nya millenniet*, Uppsala: Uppsala universitet.

Sweden XV: Ownership within the daily press (≥ 3 days/week)

Form of ownership	Number of copies 1978	Share (per cent)	Number of copies 2004	Share (per cent)
Private owners	2 660 600	59.0	2 803 400	73.6
Foundations	680 300	15.0	673 200	17.7
<i>of which</i>				
Moderates	445 500	10.0	308 300	8.1
Liberals	234 800	5.0	364 900	9.6
Organizations	1 150 100	26.0	330 800	8.7
<i>of which</i>				
Labour movement	912 500	20.0	102 050	2.7
Centre movement	206 800	5.0	200 850	5.3
Free church movement	30 800	1.0	27 900	0.7
Total	4 491 000	100.0	3 807 400	100.0

Source

Tidningsstatistik, <http://www.ts.se>, downloaded 051213.

General notes

Aftonbladet has a shared ownership. Since 1996, the Norwegian media company Schibsted has a stock hold of 49,9 per cent. The remainder is owned by the Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO), traditionally affiliated with the Social Democrats. In the table the copies of Aftonbladet are reported under private owners. If we instead split the copies according to the ownership for the 2004 column, we get 68, 15 and 9 per cent respectively in the squares for private owners, organization and labour movement respectively.

Sweden XVIa: Union membership, 1980-99

Year	Total union membership (in per cent) ¹	LO	TCO	SACO	Others
1980	77.7	1 890 274	958 964	171 123	95 427
1981	78.1	1 894 499	975 464	179 360	94 658
1982	78.7	1 910 001	989 932	189 939	94 440
1983	79.4	1 941 033	1 002 181	199 807	92 566
1984	80.1	1 980 000	1 018 179	208 409	91 757
1985	80.8	2 001 835	1 108 463	218 529	20 849
1986	85.8	2 017 508	1 126 950	228 249	20 203
1987	85.1	2 021 998	1 134 472	236 425	20 541
1988	84.1	2 012 369	1 138 629	244 339	20 738
1989	83.0	1 997 058	1 144 007	253 380	20 636
1990	81.6	1 962 416	1 144 218	260 127	20 977
1991	82.9	1 976 898	1 156 115	270 216	21 708
1992	83.5	1 974 988	1 157 705	279 616	21 929
1993	85.4	1 954 638	1 147 538	288 557	21 432
1994	85.4	1 935 102	1 140 661	296 604	20 516
1995	85.0	1 926 667	1 131 207	298 537	33 984
1996	83.5	1 890 491	1 121 746	309 803	33 406
1997	82.1	1 855 066	1 048 679	320 617	92 884
1998	80.7	1 824 911	1 050 579	341 321	76 694
1999	80.2	1 796 088	1 046 899	346 228	77 247

Source

Anders Kjellberg (2001) *Fackliga organisationer och medlemmar i dagens Sverige*, Lund: Arkiv förlag, p.66

General notes

Total union membership: Based on total number of active members (löntagare) in unions and the total number of employees (including the unemployed) in the country as a whole.

The numbers above only refer to number of *active* members (therefore they do not include students and senior citizens.)

Sweden XVIIb: Membership in labour market organisations

	1983	1993	2003
The Swedish trade union confederation (LO)	2 196 773	2 254 143	1 892 135
The Swedish confederation of professional associations (SACO)	527 917	369 526	556 275
The Swedish confederation of professional employees (TCO)	1 101 660	1 309 510	1 275 975
Total Federations of trade unions	3 826 350	3 933 179	3 724 385
The employers association ¹	42 001 ²	41 851 ²	54 632 ²

Sources

Statistisk årsbok 1985, Stockholm: Statistiska centralbyrån.

Statistisk årsbok '95, Stockholm: Statistiska centralbyrån.

Statistisk årsbok 2005, Stockholm: Statistiska centralbyrån.

General notes

The numbers above appears to refer to both active and passive members (in other words, they do include students and senior citizens)

Specific notes

1) The figures for 1983 and 1993 are for the Swedish Employers' confederation (Svenska arbetsgivareföreningen) and the figure for 2003 is for the confederation of Swedish enterprise (Svenskt Näringsliv)

2) The figures for the employers association are the number of firms affiliated per the 1 of June the year after i.e. June 1 1984, 1994 and 2004 respectively.