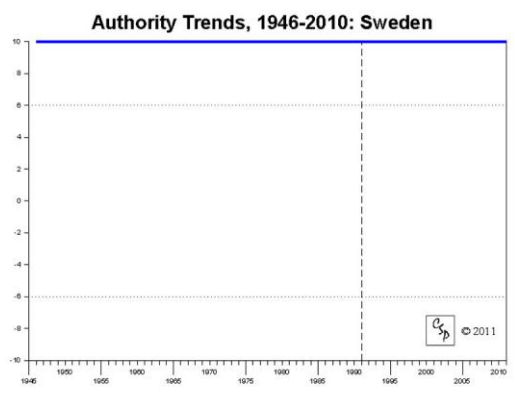


Polity IV Country Report 2010: Sweden

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Score:</td> <td style="width: 15%;">2009</td> <td style="width: 15%;">2010</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polity:</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Democ:</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Autoc:</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Durable:</td> <td colspan="3">93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tentative:</td> <td colspan="3">No</td> </tr> </table>	Score:	2009	2010	Change	Polity:	10	10	0	Democ:	10	10	0	Autoc:	0	0	0	Durable:	93			Tentative:	No			
Score:	2009	2010	Change																						
Polity:	10	10	0																						
Democ:	10	10	0																						
Autoc:	0	0	0																						
Durable:	93																								
Tentative:	No																								
SCODE	SWD	CCODE	380	Date of Report	1 June 2011																				
Polity IV Component Variables																									
XRREG	XRCOMP	XROPEN	XCONST	PARREG	PARCOMP																				
3	3	4	7	5	5																				
Date of Most Recent Polity Transition (3 or more point change)																									
End Date		30 June 1907		Begin Date																					
				1 July 1917																					
Polity Fragmentation: No																									
Constitution	1975																								
Executive(s)	Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt (M); elected by parliament, 17 September 2006																								
Legislature	Unicameral: Riksdag (349 seats; proportionally elected; most recent elections, 19 September 2010) Social Democrats (S): 113 Moderate Party (M): 107 Green Party (MP): 25 Liberal People's Party (FP): 24 Center Party (C): 22 Sweden Democrats (SD): 20 Christian Democrats (KD): 19 Left Party (V): 19																								
Judiciary	Supreme Court																								

Narrative Description:¹

Executive Recruitment: Competitive Elections (8)

The Swedish prime minister is recruited through a competitive multiparty electoral system. The majority party (or majority coalition) in the National Assembly selects the chief executive. Members of the National Assembly are elected through a proportional representation system. Prime Minister Reinfeldt's Alliance coalition won 49.3% of the vote in the 19 September 2010 parliamentary elections, becoming the first non-

¹ The research described in this report was sponsored by the Political Instability Task Force (PITF). The PITF is funded by the Central Intelligence Agency. The views expressed herein are the authors' alone and do not represent the views of the US Government.

Socialist government to be re-elected since the 1970s. However, while winning 172 seats in the National Assembly, nevertheless, his coalition fell short of achieving a majority in the 349-seat chamber. Unable to win the support of the Green Party, and unwilling to take the support of the Sweden Democrats, Prime Minister Reinfeldt currently presides over a minority government in Sweden.

Executive Constraints: *Executive Parity or Subordination (7)*

The parliamentary structure of governance found in Sweden places significant constraints on the political autonomy of the chief executive. The prime minister is selected by, and is directly responsible to, the national legislature. The judiciary is independent from executive influence.

Political Participation: *Institutionalized Open Electoral Competition (10)*

Although the Social Democratic Party has dominated Swedish politics in the postwar era, nevertheless, Sweden is a competitive multiparty democracy. Freedom of speech and assembly are constitutionally protected and the civil rights of citizens are generally respected.