

SCB

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WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

**Facts
and figures 2010**

Women and men in Sweden 2010

Facts and figures

Official Statistics of Sweden
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2010

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Gender equality

means that women and men have equal power to shape society and their own lives. This implies the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life.

Gender equality – equality

In Sweden, gender equality is used to define the relationship between women and men. However, equality is a somewhat wider concept. It refers to parity in relations among all individuals and groups in society. Underlying this notion is the belief that all people are of equal value, regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religion or social class. Gender equality is one of the cornerstones of equality.

Gender equality has quantitative as well as qualitative aspects

The quantitative aspect implies an equal distribution of women and men in all areas of society, such as education, work, recreation and positions of power. If a group comprises more than 60 percent women, it is women-dominated. If men make up more than 60 percent of a group it is men-dominated. The qualitative aspect implies that the knowledge, experiences and values of both women and men are given equal weight and are used to enrich and direct all areas of society.

Gender equality policy objectives

The overall objective of gender equality policy is to ensure that women and men have the same power to shape society and their own lives.

Equal distribution of power and influence

Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions for decision-making.

Economic equality between women and men

Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regard to education and paid work that provide them with the means to achieve lifelong economic independence.

Equal distribution of unpaid care and household work

Women and men shall take the same responsibility for household work and have the same opportunities to give and receive care on equal terms.

Men's violence against women must stop

Women and men, girls and boys, shall have equal rights and opportunities in terms of physical integrity.

Gender equality concerns all areas of society

To achieve gender equality in society, it is necessary to have a gender equality perspective in all areas. This strategy is called gender mainstreaming. This means that all proposals and decisions must be analysed from a gender perspective in order to identify all possible consequences for women and men at national as well as regional and local levels.

National machinery

The Minister for Gender Equality coordinates the Government's gender equality policy. Each minister is responsible for gender equality in his/her policy area. *The Division for Gender Equality* is responsible, under the Minister for Gender Equality, for coordination of the Government's work on gender equality, special gender equality initiatives and development of methods to implement the Government's gender equality policy. There are *experts in gender equality issues at every county administrative board*. *The Equality Ombudsman* sees that anti-discrimination legislation and the Parental Leave Act are followed. There is a council against discrimination that can impose employers and educators with fines if they do not take active measures to prevent discrimination, such as discrimination on grounds of sex.

Gender equality and statistics

Women and men should be visible in statistics

For this to be possible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex. The Swedish Parliament has decided that gender statistics are to be a part of the official statistics. The goal is that all statistics concerning individuals shall not only be collected, analysed and presented by sex, but also reflect gender issues and problems in society. *Sex should be the basis for a comprehensive and thorough breakdown of all statistics*. In addition, statistics should be presented in such a way that they are easily accessible to users. In the Official Statistics Act (2001:100) there is a paragraph in the section "Availability": Article 14. *Official statistics related to individuals shall be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so*.

Statistics Sweden has produced advice and guidelines for work with statistics broken down by sex (CBM 2004:1). The book can be downloaded from Statistics Sweden's website. However, statistics broken down by sex alone are not sufficient for making analyses on gender equality. For this purpose it is also necessary to use statistics that illustrate gender equality issues in society.

Progress so far

- 1845 Equal inheritance rights for women and men.
- 1846 Widows, divorcees and unmarried women entitled to work in manual trades and some commerce.
- 1858 Unmarried women over 25 years old may attain majority by court order. Marriage means a return to minority status.
- 1859 Women entitled to some teaching positions.
- 1863 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 25.
- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to strike their wives.
- 1870 Women gain right to take high school diploma at private schools.
- 1873 Women gain right to take degrees with some exceptions (doctorate in law and theology).
- 1874 Married women gain right to control their own incomes.
- 1884 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 21.
- 1901 Women gain right to four weeks unpaid maternity leave.
- 1919 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal and county levels.
- 1921 Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level.
Married women attain majority at the age of 21.
The new marriage code gives wives and husbands equal legal status.
- 1922 The first five women were elected to Parliament.
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain the same right as men to civil service jobs.
- 1927 Public upper secondary schools open to girls.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.
- 1938 Legalisation of contraception.
Child support assistance established.
Financial assistance to mothers established.
Universal maternity allowance established.

- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth, or marriage.
- 1947 First woman Cabinet Minister: Karin Kock.
Equal pay for equal work for state employees.
Child allowances introduced.
- 1950 Both parents declared a child's legal guardians.
- 1951 Women entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens.
- 1955 Three months paid maternity leave for working women on birth of child.
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained into the clergy.
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a five-year period.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1965 Rape within marriage is criminalised.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for wife and husband.
- 1974 Parents entitled to share parental allowances upon childbirth.
- 1975 UN's International Women's Year.
New abortion law: A woman has the right to decide until the 18th week.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women.
Ordinance for equal opportunities in civil service.
Sterilisation Act: Person aged 25 decides her/himself.
- 1977 Agreement between employers and unions on equal opportunities.
- 1979 Right to six-hour day for parents of small children.
- 1980 Law against sex discrimination in employment.
Spouse-means test for student loan abolished.
Equal opportunities agreement with municipal and county governments.
- Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum - now required to promote equal opportunities.
- New law on succession to the throne – monarch's first-born daughter or son succeeds to the throne.
- 1982 Assault on private property subject to public prosecution.
Ban on pornographic "live shows" in places open to public.
Social security points for care in home of children under 3 years.
Public funds to women's organisations.
New name-change law – at time of marriage, couples decide which name or names they will use.
- 1983 New equal opportunities agreement between employers and unions. All occupations open to women, including armed forces.
- 1984 The State Sector Equal Opportunities Ordinance.
- 1985 UN's Decade for Women ends – strategies for the year 2000 adopted.
Equal opportunities agreement for public companies/utilities.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried): The Cohabitation Act.
- 1988 National 5 year plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act.
New national policy for equal opportunities.
Gender statistics made part of Sweden's Official Statistics.
- 1995 Sweden joins the European Union.
UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing adopts a declaration and action plan for gender equality.
At least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father.
Act on Registered Partnership.
- 1997 First woman bishop.

- 1998 Act on Violence against Women (amendment of Penal Code).
Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation.
The Equal Opportunities Act tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 Law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century.
National Council for Women's Peace founded.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act came into force.
- 2002 Parental leave: number of days increases with 30 sickness benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.
- 2003 Change in law on ban of visitation rights. The ban can also apply to the joint home.
- 2004 The Government adopts a strategy for gender mainstreaming into the Government Offices.
- 2005 New legislation on sexual crimes
- 2006 Decision by Parliament on new objectives in gender equality policy.
The European Council decides on a European pact for gender equality. European Parliament and European Council order for establishment of a European institute for gender equality.
- 2007 The Government adopts an action plan to combat men's violence against women, violence and oppression in the name of honour and violence in same-sex relations.
- 2009 Discrimination act entered into force. Combats, among other things, discrimination on grounds of sex and discrimination on grounds of transgender identity or expression. Equal Opportunities Act ceases. A new agency, the Office of the Ombudsman against Discrimination is formed and the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman ceases.
Gender-neutral marriage law.
The European Institute for Gender Equality is set up in Vilnius, Lithuania.


Guide for readers

The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from Statistics Sweden's (SCB's) and other governmental agencies' statistical production. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph. In most places, the tables and graphs give absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes, first among women and then among men. Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with certain characteristics, such as those working full-time.
- Distribution of sex within a group, such as teachers in secondary education.

Some area graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and sex distribution in various groups. Such graphs are shown in the section on Education, for example, the graph on complete upper secondary education on page 29. The area given each programme reflects the total number of students completing this programme compared to other programmes.

The total figures in the tables are not always in agreement with the partial figures because of rounding off.

The statistics which form part of Sweden's Official Statistics are marked with a special symbol . The Labour Force Surveys are included in the system for the official statistics. However, the tables and graphs in this booklet are specially processed data from the Labour Force Surveys and are therefore not official statistics. The same applies to most of the information from the Survey on Living Conditions.

For information on data quality, we refer to the sources quoted. See also Statistics Sweden's website: www.scb.se.

Explanation of symbols

- No observation (magnitude zero)
- 0 Magnitude less than half of unit.
- .. Data not available or is too uncertain to be used.
- . Category not applicable.

Population

Changes in population 1890–2009

Numbers in 1 000s and population rate (%)

	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1890	2 468	2 317	65	68	41	41
1920	3 006	2 898	67	72	39	39
1950	3 535	3 506	56	60	35	35
1970	4 045	4 036	54	57	37	43
1980	4 198	4 120	47	50	42	50
1990	4 347	4 244	60	64	46	49
2009	4 692	4 649	54	58	46	44

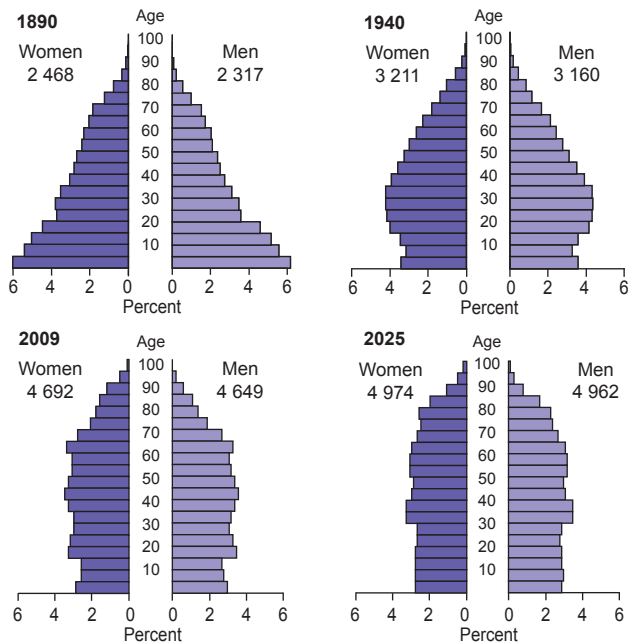
	Immigrants		Emigrants		Annual pop. growth rate (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1890	2	4	16	18	3,6	0,8
1920	5	5	5	5	9,3	10,4
1950	16	12	7	6	8,1	7,9
1970	34	43	13	16	9,4	9,8
1980	19	20	14	16	2,5	1,0
1990	29	31	11	14	7,3	7,6
2009	49	53	18	21	8,4	9,8

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

At the end of the 19th century, there were more emigrants than immigrants. During the 1900s the number of immigrants increased. This is partly due to labour immigration during the 1950s and 1960s, as well as refugee and family immigration since the 1980s. In 2009, 102 280 persons immigrated to Sweden, the highest figure since Statistics Sweden began to measure immigration at the end of the 19th century. Emigration from Sweden during the same year amounted to 39 240 persons.

Population by age 1890, 1940, 2009 and 2025

Numbers in 1 000s and percentage of all women and men

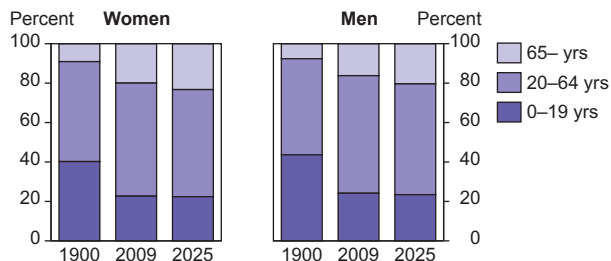


Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2009–2060, Statistics Sweden

The population has become older during the 20th century. The proportion of children has become lower, while the proportion of elderly has increased. However, the percentage of people of working age has not changed significantly during the 20th century. In 2025 the number of children and the number of people of working age will be somewhat larger than today. At the same time, the older age group will account for the largest increase.

Population by age 1900, 2009 and 2025

Percentage distribution



Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2009-2060, Statistics Sweden

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age 2009

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	0-19 yrs		20-64 yrs		65+ yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Foreign born	7	7	19	18	12	11
Residents in Sweden 0-4 years ¹⁾	3	4	4	4	0	0
Residents in Sweden 5+ years ¹⁾	3	3	15	13	12	11
Born in Sweden	93	93	81	82	88	89
with both parents foreign born	11	11	3	3	0	0
with one parent foreign born	11	11	7	7	1	1
with two parents born in Sweden	71	71	72	72	87	87
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 064	1 124	2 690	2 772	937	754

1 Number of years since last immigration.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting by age 2009

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	15-19 yrs		20-24 yrs		25-29 yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	96	98	61	77	33	48
Married/cohabiting	4	2	39	23	67	52
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	311	329	289	302	276	290

	30-34 yrs		35-39 yrs		40-49 yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	19	29	18	22	23	25
Married/cohabiting	81	71	82	78	77	75
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	285	297	310	320	628	652

	50-59 yrs		60-64 yrs		65-74 yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	27	26	27	22	36	21
Married/cohabiting	73	74	73	78	64	79
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	578	586	315	314	447	426

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Population aged 65 and over by marital status and age 2009

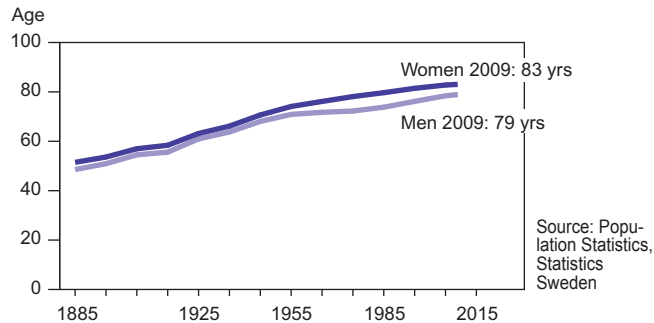
Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Marital status	65–69 yrs		70–74 yrs		75–79 yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	8	12	6	9	6	9
Married	59	66	53	67	43	66
Divorced	21	18	19	17	15	13
Widowed	12	4	22	7	37	12
Total percent number	100	100	100	100	100	100

Marital status	80–84 yrs		85–89 yrs		90+ yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	5	8	6	7	6	7
Married	30	62	16	54	6	37
Divorced	11	10	9	7	7	5
Widowed	53	20	69	32	81	51
Total percent number	100	100	100	100	100	100

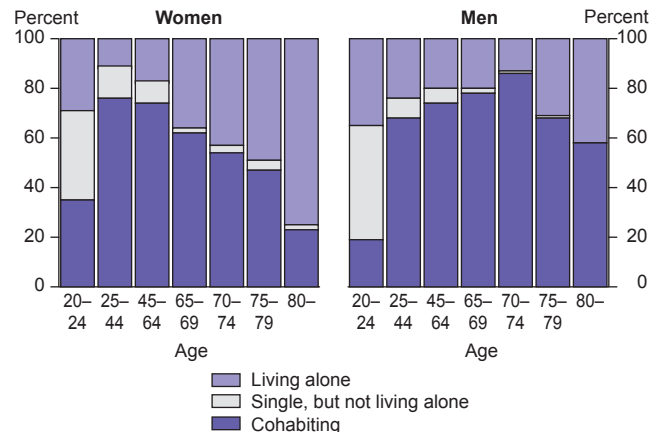
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Average life expectancy at birth 1885–2009



Cohabiting, living alone and single by age 2008

Proportion (%) in age group



Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Examples of groups which are single, but not living alone:

- Young people living at home
- Friends living together
- Brothers and sisters living together
- Parents living in homes of grown-up children

Family units by type 2008

Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution. Children aged 0–17

Type of household	Number	Percent
Cohabiting without children	1 392	28
Cohabiting with children	896	18
Single woman with children	178	4
Single man with children	72	2
Single woman	914	19
Single man	820	17
Other family households	661	13
Total	4 934	100

Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Family units with cohabitants or single adult by number of children aged 0–17, 2008

Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
	Number	%	Women		Men	
			Number	%	Number	%
0	1 392	61	914	84	820	92
1	348	15	109	10	41	5
2	393	17	60	6	26	3
3–	155	7	9	1	5	1
Total	2 289	100	1 092	100	892	100

Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Children aged 0-17 by age, residing in parents' home by parents' cohabiting status, or not residing in parents' home in 2008

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	0 yrs		1–5 yrs		6–12 yrs		13–17 yrs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Children living in parents' home	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
Cohabiting parents	91	91	87	87	78	78	70	71
Biological/ adoptive parents	90	91	86	86	73	73	61	62
Mother and stepparent	0	0	1	1	5	4	8	7
Father and stepparent	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Single ¹⁾	9	9	12	12	21	21	28	28
Mother	8	8	11	11	17	17	23	21
Father	0	0	2	2	4	4	5	6
Other family units	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Children not living in parents' home	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
percent number	53	57	258	272	329	347	296	312

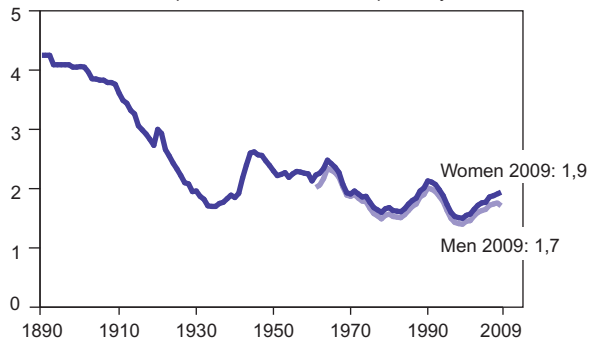
1 Single parents include cohabiting adults without children together.

 Source: Statistics on children and families, Statistics Sweden

Total fertility rate 1890–2009

Expected number of children over the lifecycle

Number of children per woman and men respectively



Source: Forecast Institute

First-time parents

Since the mid-1970s first-time mothers have become slightly more than 4 years older on average. In 2009, the average age for first-time parents was 29 years for women and 31 years for men.

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Childless women and men by age 1970, 1985, 1995, 2005 and 2009

Proportion (%) in age group

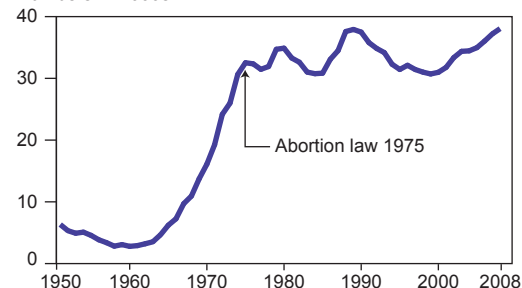
Age	1970		1985		1995	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	63	61	81	66	83
30	20	33	28	48	33	50
35	14	23	16	27	19	32
40	14	22	13	20	15	24
45	16	23	12	18	13	20

Age	2005		2009	
	W	M	W	M
25	78	90	78	89
30	45	63	45	63
35	21	36	21	36
40	14	25	14	25
45	14	23	13	22

Source: Multi-Generation Register and Total Population Register, Statistics Sweden

Abortions performed 1951–2008

Numbers in 1000s



 Source: Abortion in Sweden, National Board of Health and Welfare

Health

Disorders or symptoms by age in 2008

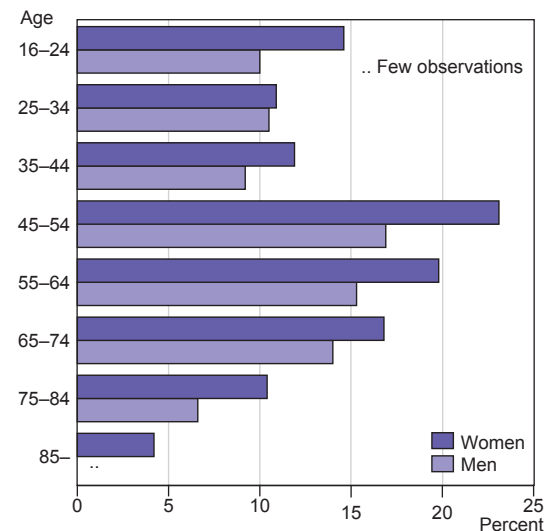
Proportion (%) of age group who claim to have a long-term disorder or symptom

Disorder or symptom	16–44 yrs		45–64 yrs		65– yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tumours	1	0	2	1	2	4
Endocrinal diseases	4	2	13	9	21	19
of which: diabetes	1	1	4	5	8	10
Blood diseases	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mental disorders	5	3	6	4	5	3
Nerve-related disorders	3	2	5	5	10	9
of which: eye diseases	0	0	1	1	6	4
ear diseases	0	1	1	2	3	3
Circulatory diseases	2	1	19	21	50	51
of which: hypertension	1	1	15	13	35	29
heart diseases	0	0	3	5	16	19
Respiratory diseases	7	6	6	5	6	7
of which: bronchitis	4	3	4	3	4	3
Digestive system diseases	3	2	5	4	5	5
of which: stomach ulcers	0	0	0	0	1	1
Genitourinary diseases	1	0	2	1	2	8
Skin diseases	2	1	3	2	2	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	7	5	22	13	28	16
of which: backache	3	3	6	6	7	4
joints	1	0	1	1	2	1
Injuries from external violence	2	1	3	2	3	2
Total	30	20	54	50	79	78

Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Daily smokers by age 2008

Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Alcohol consumption, smoking and use of snuff among school pupils in 9th grade, 2009

Proportion (%) of all pupils

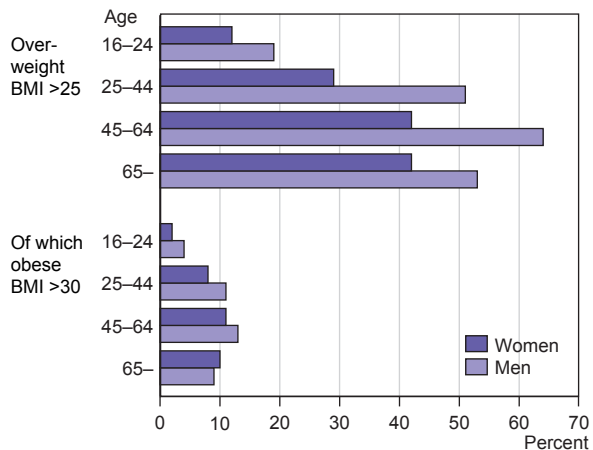
	Girls	Boys
Intensive consumers ¹⁾ alcohol	23	23
Smoking and taking snuff	4	11
Smoking only	27	12
Only taking snuff	0	5

1 At least half a bottle of spirits or equal once a month or more often.

Source: Drug habits of school pupils 2009, Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

Persons with overweight/obesity by age in 2008

Proportion (%) of age group



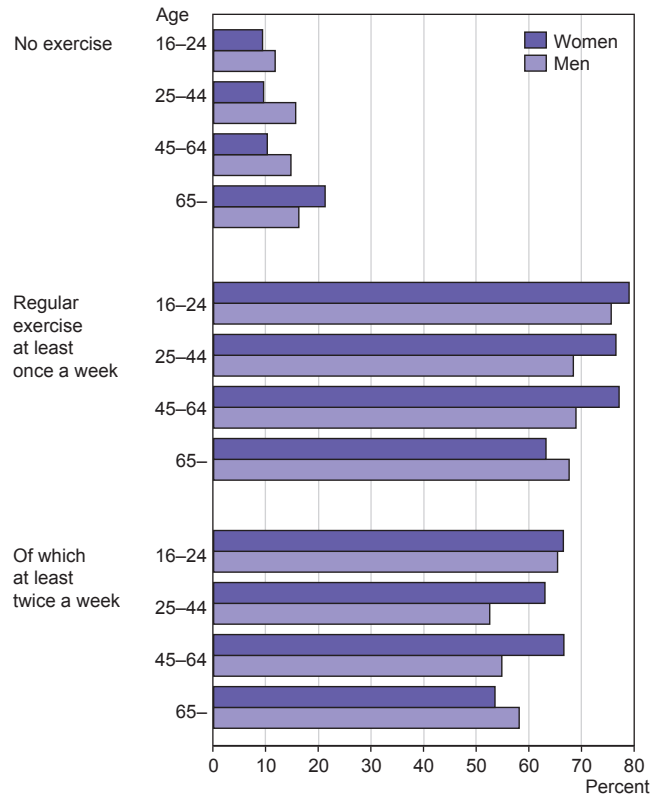
Overweight: BMI > 25
 Obese: BMI > 30

$$BMI = \frac{\text{Weight in kg}}{(\text{Height in m})^2}$$

Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Exercise habits by age 2008

Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Mortality rate by cause and age in 2007

Deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group (mortality rate)

Cause of death	0 yrs		1–14 yrs	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	4	2	0	0
Tumours	10	2	3	2
Accidents, violence	4	2	2	3
Other	216	265	6	5
Total	233	271	11	11

Cause of death	15–44 yrs		45–64 yrs	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	3	10	57	156
Tumours	14	10	184	179
Accidents, violence	15	45	25	73
Other	9	13	70	124
Total	40	78	337	532

Cause of death	65–74 yrs		75– yrs	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	322	714	3 701	4 174
Tumours	590	748	1 269	2 022
Accidents, violence	33	83	221	319
Other	304	416	2 581	2 530
Total	1 248	1 961	7 771	9 046

Source: Causes of death 2007, National Board of Health and Welfare

Death by cause 2007

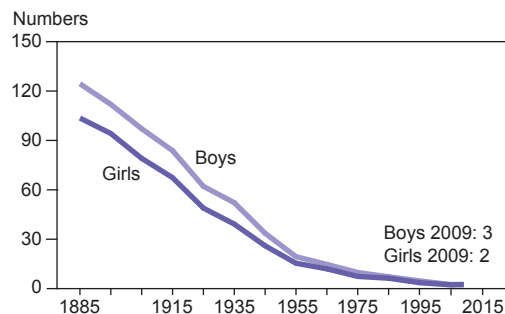
Number and number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group (mortality rate)

Cause of death	Number		Mortality rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	20 040	17 920	435	394
Tumours	11 050	11 590	240	255
Accidents, violence	1 780	3 060	39	67
Other	14 930	11 460	324	252
Total	47 800	44 030	1 038	969

Source: Causes of death 2007, National Board of Health and Welfare

Infant mortality 1885–2009

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births



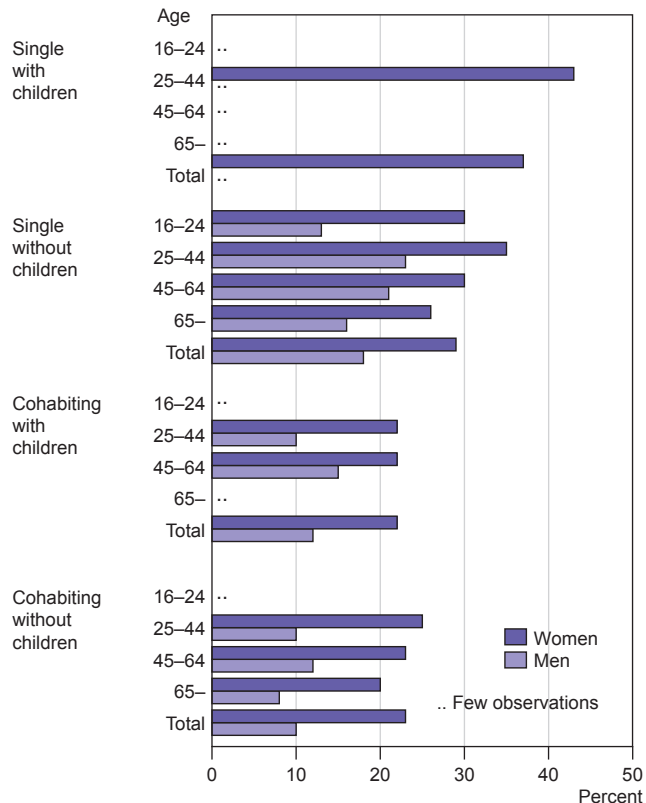
Source: Population statistics

In 2007, 2 women died in connection with complications during pregnancy or delivery. During the year, 107 400 children were born.

Source: Causes of death 2007, National Board of Health and Welfare

Troubles from anxiety, worry or dread by household type and age 2008

Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Education

Level of education of population aged 25-64 by region of birth 2009

Percentage distribution

Age and Region of birth	Compulsory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No information		Total	
	Kv	M	Kv	M	Kv	M	Kv	M	Kv	M
25-44 yrs										
Sweden	6	10	44	52	50	37	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden										
Sweden	9	13	36	38	48	33	8	16	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries										
Sweden	14	14	33	37	45	34	8	14	100	100
Asia										
Sweden	23	23	29	29	40	39	7	9	100	100
Other countries										
Sweden	19	18	33	35	37	38	10	9	100	100
Total	9	11	41	49	48	37	2	3	100	100
45-64 år										
Sweden	15	22	49	48	36	30	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden										
Sweden	23	31	46	45	29	20	2	4	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries										
Sweden	24	20	40	44	32	30	4	5	100	100
Asia										
Sweden	32	23	30	34	32	39	6	3	100	100
Other countries										
Sweden	22	18	35	40	37	39	5	4	100	100
Total	17	22	47	47	35	30	1	1	100	100

Source: Education Register, Statistics Sweden

Persons aged 16–64 participating in education by age, autumn 2008

Proportion (%) in age group

Age	Upper secondary education		Municipal adult education		Higher education		Other education	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16–18	93	92	0	0	0	0	1	2
19	16	19	5	3	12	11	5	4
20–24	1	1	7	4	27	19	7	6
25–29	.	.	4	2	15	11	4	3
30–44	.	.	3	1	6	3	2	1
45–64	.	.	1	0	2	1	1	0
Total	6	7	2	1	7	4	2	2

Source: Register on Participation in Education, Statistics Sweden

Pupils who began upper secondary school in autumn 2005 and who completed their education within 3 or 4 years

Number and % of all in group

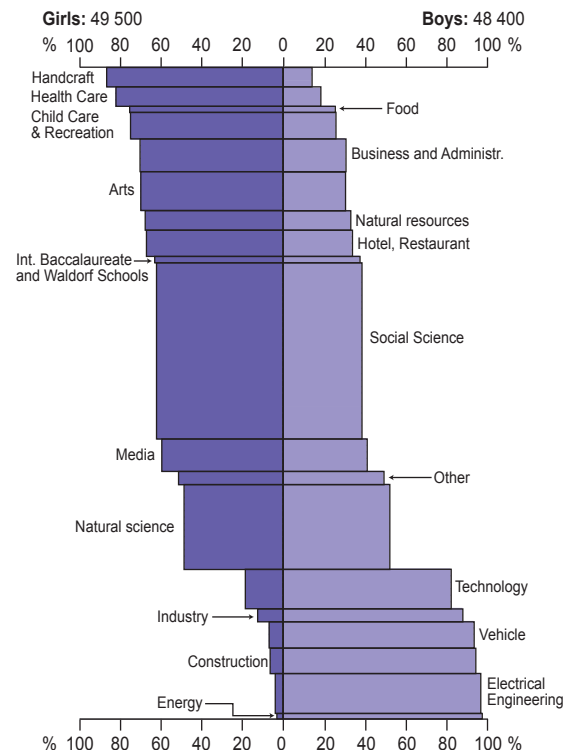
	Number		Percent	
	Girls	Boys	G	B
Pupils with Swedish background	40 500	40 300	81	76
foreign background ¹⁾	5 600	5 200	65	57
Total	46 100	45 500	78	74

¹ Persons who are foreign born or who have two foreign born parents.

 Source: Upper secondary school leavers, Swedish National Agency for Education

Students completing upper secondary education by programme 2008/09

Number and sex distribution (%)



 Source: Upper secondary school leavers, Swedish National Agency for Education

Students completing upper secondary education¹⁾ by responsible body and credits 2008/09

Percentage distribution, number and credits

Responsible body	Girls	Boys	Average credits	
			Girls	Boys
Municipality	81	81	14,7	13,4
County council	1	1	14,1	12,9
Independent	17	18	15,2	13,4
Total percent	100	100	14,7	13,4
number	49 000	48 000		

1 Students completing upper secondary education with final grades.

 Source: Upper secondary school leavers, Swedish National Agency for Education

Higher education enrolments and graduates 2008/09

Number and sex distribution (%)

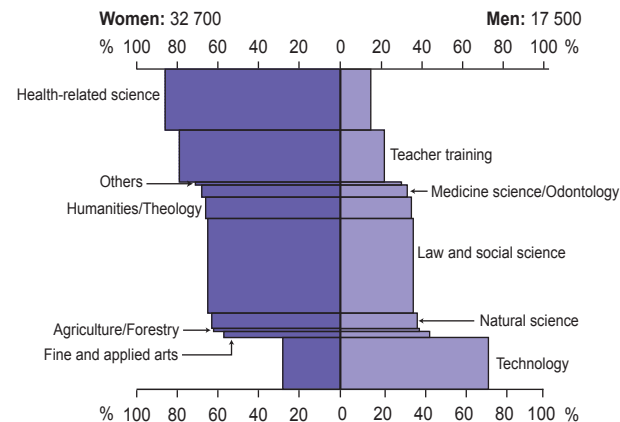
	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Undergraduates	52 530	41 510	56	44
Enrolled	242 650	158 000	61	39
Graduated	32 650	17 500	65	35
New admissions ¹⁾	1 520	1 680	47	53
Doctorates ¹⁾	1 360	1 530	47	53
Licentiate degrees ¹⁾	310	460	40	60

1 Refers to calendar year 2008.

 Source: Students in higher education, Swedish National Agency for Education

Graduates in higher education at first and second cycle studies¹⁾ by field 2008/09

Number and sex distribution (%)

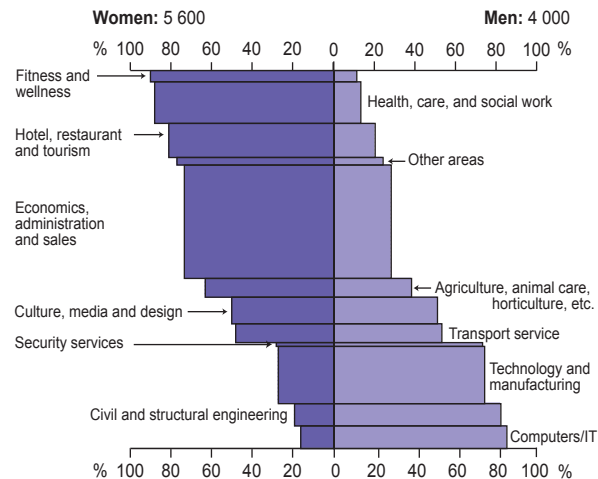


1 First and second cycle studies correspond to what was previously termed first-cycle (undergraduate) courses and study programmes

 Source: Students in higher education, Swedish National Agency for Education

Graduates from qualified vocational training completed in 2009 by area of training

Number and sex distribution (%)



Source: National Agency of Higher Vocational Education

Teachers and school leaders by type of school 2008

Number and sex distribution (%)

Type of school	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Teachers	86 020	41 190	68	32
Compulsory school	66 760	22 060	75	25
Upper secondary	19 260	19 130	50	50
School leaders	4 690	3 150	60	40
Compulsory school	3 800	2 020	65	35
Upper secondary	890	1 130	44	56

Source: Register of teaching personnel, Swedish National Agency for Education

Teachers in higher education by category 2008

Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Junior lecturer	3 890	2 990	57	43
Postgraduate studentship	4 350	4 300	50	50
Guest lecturer and part-time teacher	330	320	51	49
Other research and teaching staff	2 420	2 990	45	55
Postdoctoral fellow	530	660	45	55
Senior lecturer	2 930	4 250	41	59
Professor	870	3 780	19	81

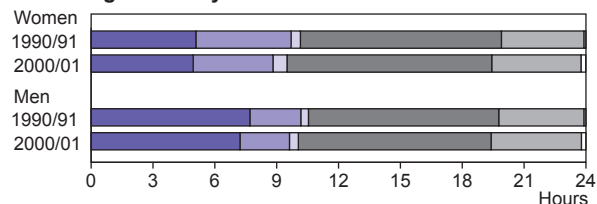
Source: Employees in higher education, Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

Time use

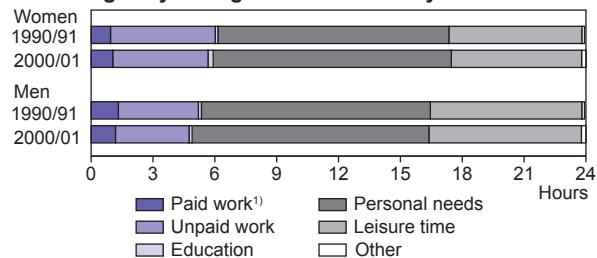
Time use for persons aged 20–64 1990/91 and 2000/01

Hours

An average weekday



An average day during a weekend/holiday



1 Including lunch and travel to and from work.

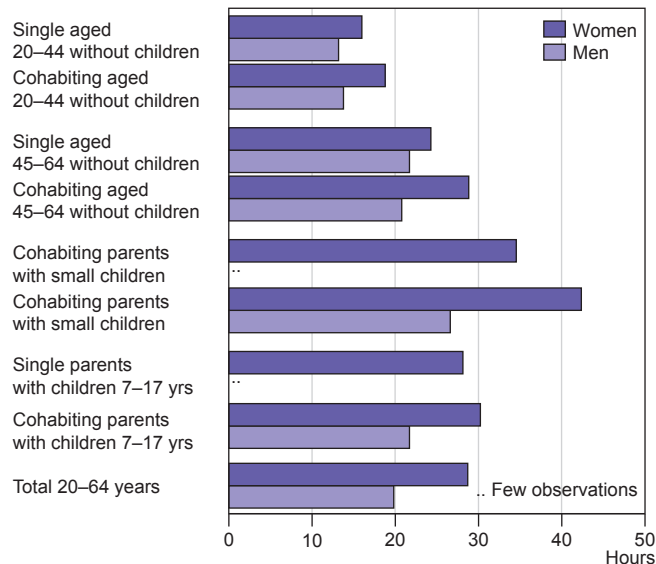
Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

The latest Time use study shows that women and men spend the same time on work, about 8 hours per day (all days of the week included). Women devote the same amount of time to paid and unpaid work, while men devote twice as much time to paid work compared to unpaid work.

Women were just as gainfully employed in 2000/01 as in 1990/91. During the same period, men reduced their amount of time gainfully employed by 3 hours per week.

Time spent on unpaid work by life cycle stages 2000/01

Hours per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

At the same time, women have reduced their amount of time spent on unpaid work. There has been no such change for men.

Women spent slightly more than 28 hours and men nearly 20 hours per week on unpaid work. The amount of time spent on unpaid work varies considerably, not only between women and men, but also over the different stages of the life cycle.

Time use surveys have been conducted on two occasions, most recently in 2000/01. The next survey will be published in 2011.

Child care

Child care by form of care and age of children 2009

Proportion (%) of all children in each age group

Form of child care	1–5 yrs	6–9 yrs	10–12 yrs ¹⁾
Municipal pre-school (day care centre)	67	0	.
Pre-school under private management	15	0	.
Municipal leisure time centre	-	72	12
Leisure time centre under private management	-	8	2
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	3	0	0
Pedagogical child care under private management	1	0	0

1 Children older than 12 may be included.

Source: National Agency for Education

Municipal child care staff 2009

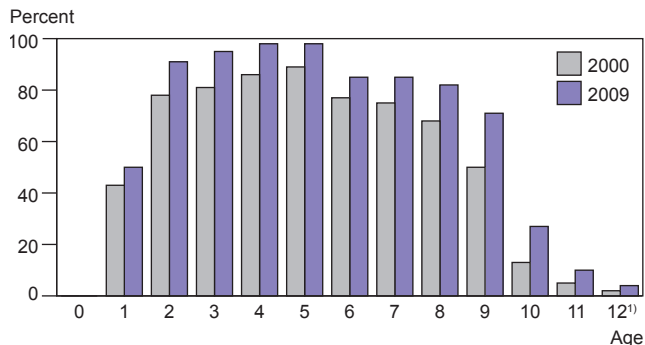
Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Pre-school teacher	89 600	3 000	97	3
Child-care supervisor	24 300	5 500	82	18
Pedagogical child care	4 500	0	99	1
Open pre-school	700	0	99	1

Source: National Agency for Education

Children registered in pre-school and after-school centres by age 2000 and 2009

Proportion (%) of all children in each age group



1 Children older than 12 may be included.

Source: National Agency for Education

Children in municipal day care and school child care 1972–2009

Number of children in 1 000s in the population and proportion (%) in municipal child care/pre-school and school child care by age group

Ålder	1972		1980		1990		2000		2009	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–6 ¹⁾	689	12	604	36	641	57	471	65	541	70
7–9 ²⁾	360	6	338	22	289	50	482	62	398	73
10–12 ³⁾	316	1	332	3	294	7	367	6	287	12

1 The years 2000 and 2009 refer to ages 1–5.

2 The years 2000 and 2009 refers to ages 6–9.

3 Children older than 12 may be included.

Child care, 1972–90 Statistics Sweden, 2003, National Agency for Education

Days for which parental allowance paid 1974–2009

Number of days in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number of days	Sex distribution		Number of days	Sex distribution	
		Women	Men		Women	Men
1974	19 017	100	0	689	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 042	63	37
1985	33 193	94	6	4 156	67	33
1990	48 292	93	7	5 731	66	34
1995	47 026	90	10	4 890	68	32
2000	35 661	88	12	4 403	66	34
2005	42 659	80	20	4 421	64	36
2009	47 839	78	22	4 489	65	35

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Benefit days in connection with the birth of a child or adoption as well as contact days are not included here.

From 1995 onwards, statistics were periodised to the year when payments were made.

Insured persons claiming parental allowance 1985–2009

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	No of days	Sex distribution		No of days	Sex distribution	
		Women	Men		Women	Men
1985	357	77	23	620	60	40
1990	399	74	26	762	59	41
1995	472	72	28	705	61	39
2000	442	62	38	655	60	40
2005	577	56	44	651	58	42
2009	671	56	44	648	58	42

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Parental allowances 1974–2010

1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefits comprise 90 per cent of wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years old. Parental allowance replaces the previous maternity insurance benefits. Men thus have the right to parental allowance for care of children on the same terms as women.

Sickness benefit for care of sick children is introduced: 10 days per family and year for children under 10 years old. Benefits comprise 90 percent of wage.

1976 Parental allowance is increased to 210 days.

1977 Sickness benefit for care of children is replaced by parental allowance for care of children. The number of days depends on the number of children.

1978 Parental allowance is increased to 270 days, of which 30 at the minimum rate only.

1980 Pregnancy benefit is introduced and includes women who have physically strenuous work. It can be given from the 60th to the 11th day before delivery.

Temporary parental allowance can be used for 60 days per child and year, and the age of the child is increased to 12 years.

The father is entitled to parental allowance for 10 days in connection with the birth of the child, and is compensated at 90 percent of wage.

1985 Pregnancy benefit is expanded to also include women working in an environment that may be of risk to the unborn child.

1986 The term temporary parental allowance is introduced. The number of parental allowance days is increased to 360.

1988 Temporary parental allowance is now paid for a maximum of 90 days per child and year.

1989 Parental allowance is given for 450 days, of which 90 with only the minimum rate.

- 1990 Temporary parental allowance is extended to 120 days per child and year.
- 1991 Temporary parental allowance is now paid at 80 percent of wage during the first 14 days per child and year. Afterwards it is paid at 90 percent.
- 1995 At least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father and the number of days for parental allowance is increased to 450. 30 days must be used by the mother and 30 by the father. The benefit is 90 percent of wage. The remainder can be used by either parent; 300 days at 80 percent compensation and 90 days at the minimum rate. Temporary parental allowance can be transferred from parents to any other person who stays home from work to care for the child.
- 1996 Compensation during the month of parental leave used exclusively by the mother or the father is reduced to 85 percent. 300 days are compensated at 75 percent of wage and 90 days at the minimum rate. Temporary parental allowance and pregnancy benefit is reduced to 75 percent of wage.
- 1997 Compensation for the month of parental leave used exclusively by the mother or the father is reduced to 75 percent.
- 1998 Compensation for parental allowance, temporary parental allowance and pregnancy benefit is increased to 80 percent.
- 2002 Number of days increases with 30 sickness benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred. Temporary parental allowance can be paid to another insured person when the parent is sick and thus can neither work nor take care of her/his child. The 10 so-called "father days" can in certain cases be used by another insured person.
- 2006 The income ceiling for sickness benefit is raised so that those who earn up to 10 price base amounts for parental allowance, temporary parental allowance and pregnancy benefit.
- 2007 The income ceiling for sickness benefit is reduced to 7.5 price base amounts for temporary parental allowance and pregnancy benefit. The ceiling for parental allowance is still based on 10 price base amounts.
- 2008 A "gender equality bonus" is introduced when using parental allowance. This bonus applies to parental allowance days at the sickness benefit level, excluding the days that are reserved for each parent. The maximum bonus can be given if these days are shared equally. The municipalities are given the right to introduce a municipal "child care subsidy" for children aged 1 to 3 of maximum SEK 3 000 per month.
- 2010 In the case that a single parent becomes sick and cannot take care of her/his child (children under age 3), it is now possible to let someone else who refrains from work to get temporary parental allowance for the care of the child.

Source: National Social Insurance Board, Swedish Social Insurance Agency and SOU 2005:73

Care of the elderly

Persons age 65 or older with impaired sight¹⁾ or disabled 2008

Proportion (%) of age group

	Impaired sight		Disabled		Seriously disabled	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cohabiting						
65–74 years	6	6	15	7	6	5
75– years	14	15	21	22	17	15
Single						
65–74 years	8	..	20	..	11	..
75– years	22	13	41	29	33	26

1 Including those who, even with glasses, have difficulty reading a normal text in a newspaper

Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons age 65 or older in ordinary¹⁾ housing who need help with daily routines 2008

Proportion (%) of age group

	In ordinary housing		of whom needing help with daily routines	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cohabiting				
65–74 years	100	100	7	4
75– years	100	100	28	23
Single²⁾				
65–74 years	100	..	13	..
75– years	92	92	42	32

1 Not in retirement homes or institutions.

2 Most live alone.

Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons age 65 or older in ordinary¹⁾ housing needing and receiving²⁾ help every week during 2006

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	2006	1980	2006
Cohabiting				
65–74 years				
Help from municipality	2	3	1	0
Help from member of household	4	7	8	2
Help from relatives/acquaintances	1	2	0	0
75– years				
Help from municipality	21	8	7	4
Help from member of household	19	23	17	16
Help from relatives/acquaintances	6	9	2	2
Single				
65–74 years				
Help from municipality	8	4	5	5
Help from member of household	1	0	2	2
Help from relatives/acquaintances	3	1	2	6
75– years				
Help from municipality	27	10	14	..
Help from member of household	5	1	3	..
Help from relatives/acquaintances	11	12	11	..

1 Not in retirement homes or institutions.

2 The same person can receive help from many different persons.

Source: Survey on Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Gainful employment

In this section, a number of terms appear which are explained below:

In the labour force: individuals who are either employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force: persons who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Employed: individuals who have gainful employment for at least one hour in the reference week or who have been temporarily absent from work.

Unemployed: individuals who have no gainful employment and actively seek work.

Absent: individuals who have a job, but have not performed that job because of vacation, illness, parental leave, studies, military service, etc.

Economic activity rate: the percent (%) of the population in the labour force.

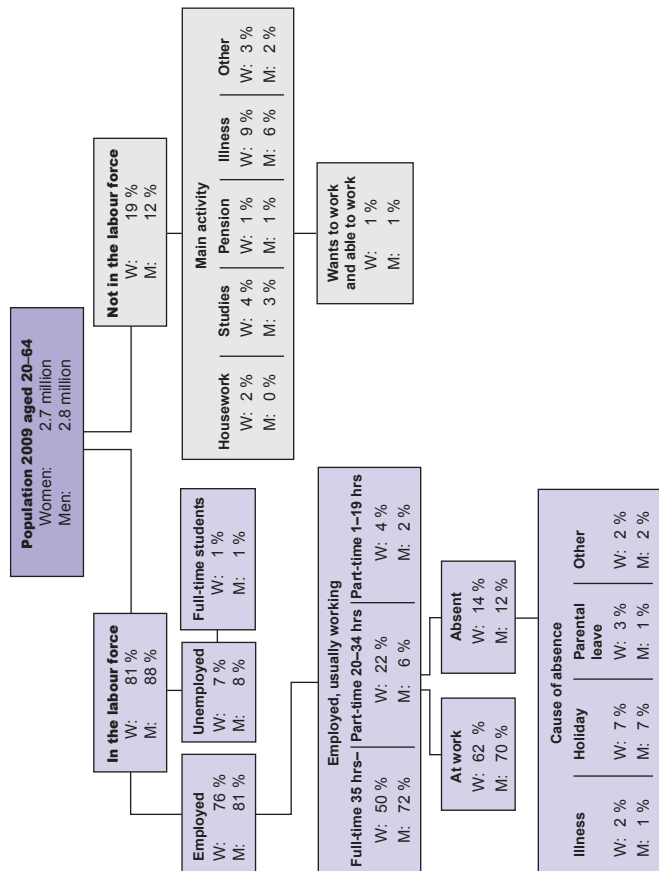
Unemployment rate: the percent (%) unemployed in the labour force.

Hidden unemployed: individuals who want and can work but who have not been seeking work.

Underemployed: individuals who want to increase their working time and can begin to work more.

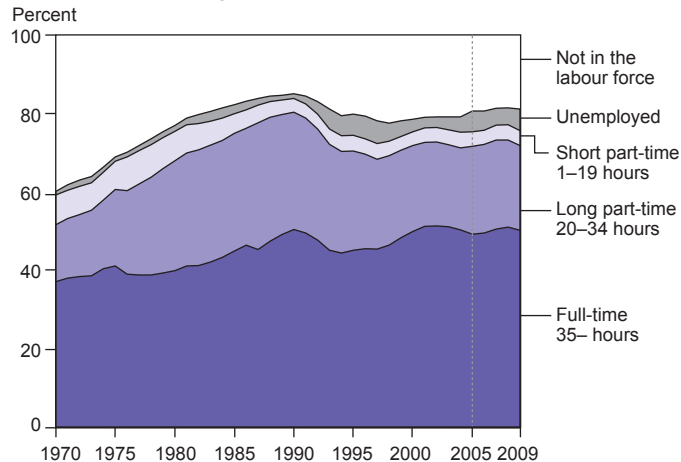
Since 2005, individuals who are registered in Sweden and who work abroad are included as employed in the Labour Force Survey. Previously these individuals were not included in the labour force. Also as of the same year, individuals who are full-time students and who have looked for work and been able to work are included as unemployed. This is illustrated in the concerned figures with a vertical line.

Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2009



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2009

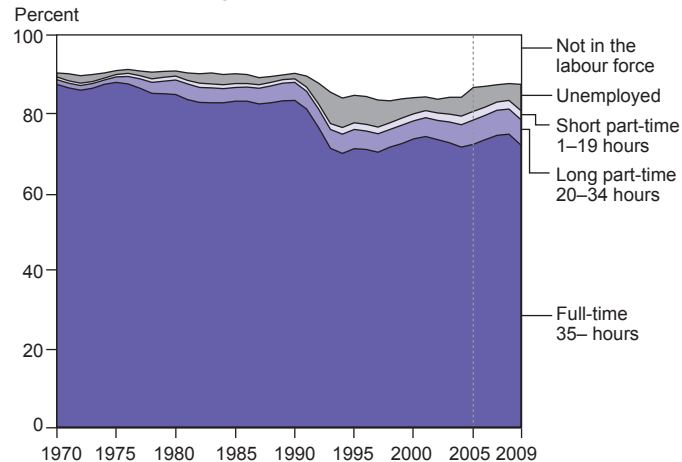


Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The rate of gainful employment rose among women between 1970 and 1990. During all of the 1990s, gainful employment dropped and then began to increase somewhat up until the middle of the 2000s. During the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, the proportion of those working on a long part-time basis increased. At the same time, the proportion of those working full-time increased during the 1980s. In the 1990s unemployment rose while the proportion of those working full-time or on a long part-time basis dropped.

In 2009, the economic activity rate for women aged 20–64 was 81 percent and the unemployment rate was 7 percent.

Men aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2009



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The rate of men's gainful employment remained at the same level between 1970 and 1990. Up until the middle of the 1990s it dropped and stayed at the same level until the middle of the 2000s. At the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s, the proportion of those working full-time fell slightly while the proportion of those working on a long part-time basis increased. At the beginning of the 1990s, the proportion of full-time workers fell sharply. At the same time, the proportion of both unemployed persons and those outside the labour force increased.

In 2009, men aged 20–64 had an economic activity rate of 88 percent and an unemployment rate of 8 percent.

The population and economic activity rate by region of birth and age 2009

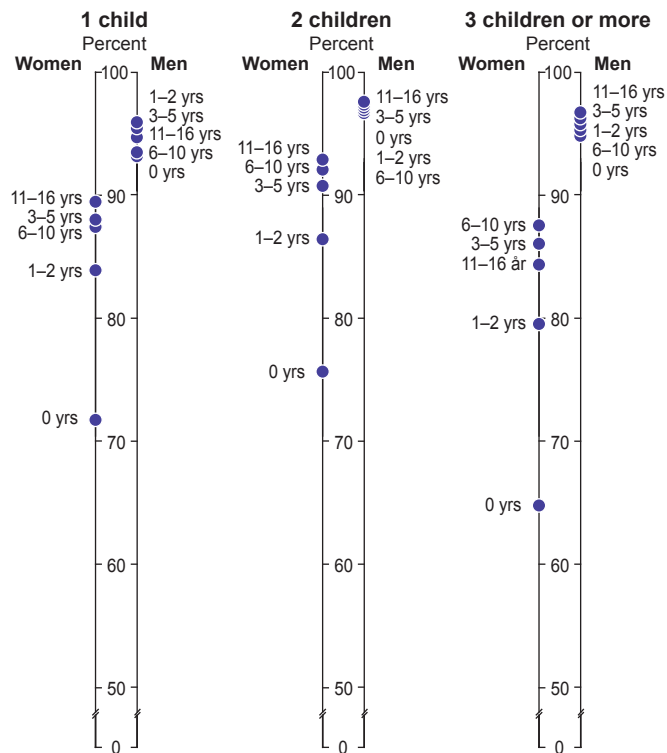
Population in 1 000s and economic activity rate (%)

Region of birth	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
25–44 years				
Sweden	945	1 024	90	94
Nordic countries except Sweden	25	21	87	95
Europe except Nordic countries	86	77	79	92
Asia	101	85	67	86
Other countries	42	41	74	89
Total	1 198	1 248	87	93
45–64 years				
Sweden	978	1 015	81	86
Nordic countries except Sweden	67	55	71	74
Europe except Nordic countries	77	67	64	79
Asia	44	48	59	70
Other countries	27	26	76	85
Total	1 193	1 211	79	85

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Economic activity rate for parents with children under age 17 by number of children and youngest child's age 2009

Percent



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed¹⁾ parents age 20–64 years with children under 17 and by working time, number of children and youngest child's age 2009

Proportion (%) of all employed

Number of children	Women		Men	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1 child				
0 years	84	16	92	8
1–2 years	60	40	91	9
3–5 years	63	37	92	8
6–10 years	65	35	91	9
11–16 years	71	28	93	7
2 children				
0 years	73	27	93	7
1–2 years	55	45	93	7
3–5 years	56	44	93	7
6–10 years	63	37	95	5
11–16 years	69	31	96	4
3 children or more				
0 years	66	34	92	8
1–2 years	50	50	92	8
3–5 years	57	43	91	9
6–10 years	62	38	93	7
11–16 years	74	26	91	9

1 Employed also includes those who are absent, e.g. on parental leave.

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Usual working time

In 2009, 66 percent of all gainfully employed women aged 20–64 were employed full-time, while 34 percent worked part-time. The corresponding figures for men were 89 and 11 percent respectively.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Actual¹⁾ and usual²⁾ time worked per week for employed persons aged 20–64, 2009

With children under age 7



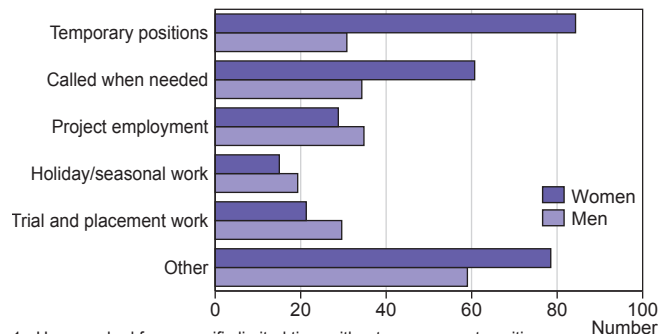
1 The number of hours the person worked during the reference week.

2 The working time the person should have worked as agreed.

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees¹⁾ aged 20–64 by type of temporary employment 2009

Numbers in 1 000s



1 Have worked for a specific limited time without a permanent position.

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64 who have been absent for part of/entire week by reason 2009

Proportion (%) of all

Cause of absence	All persons		All persons with children under age 7	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Entire week				
Illness	3	2	2	1
Holiday	9	9	8	9
Care of children	4	1	19	5
Other	2	2	2	2
Total	19	14	31	17
Part of the week				
Illness	3	2	2	2
Holiday	3	3	3	3
Care of children	2	1	6	6
Other	10	13	8	12
Total	18	19	19	22

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by region of birth and age 2009

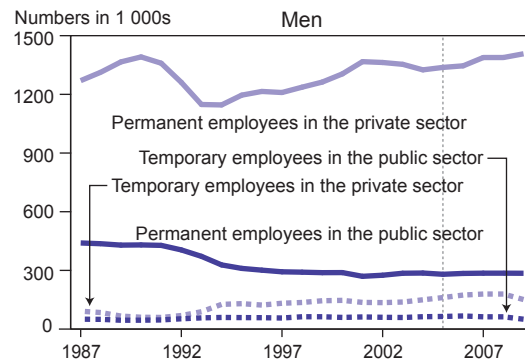
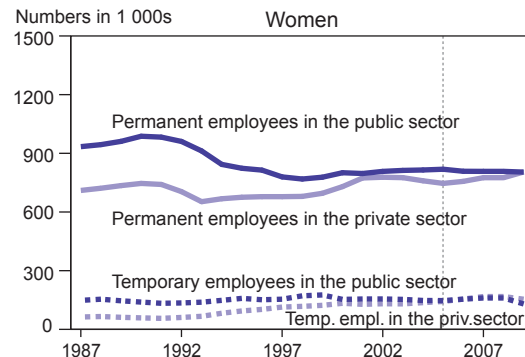
Proportion (%) unemployment in the labour force

Region of birth	25–44 years		45–64 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Sweden	5	5	4	5
Nordic countries except Sweden	6	5	6	6
Europe except Nordic countries	12	11	9	13
Asia	19	21	19	21
Other countries	18	16	13	13
Total	7	7	5	6

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market 1987–2009

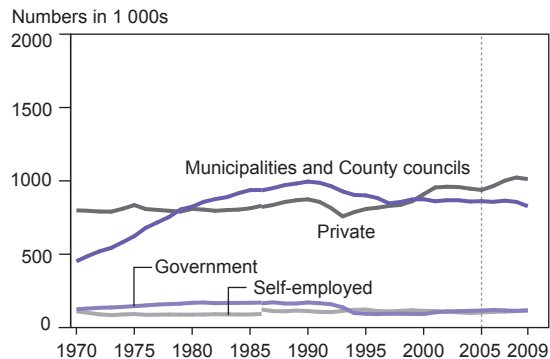
Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed women aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2009

Numbers in 1 000s

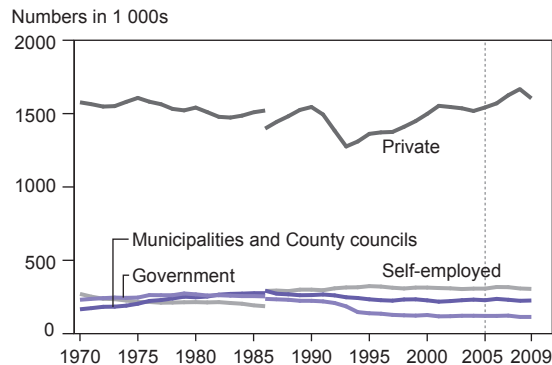


Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women today work as much in the public as in the private sector, while men work mainly in the private sector. In the government sector employment has decreased since 1990 for women and since 1980 for men. Reductions are partly due to cutbacks in staff, as well as to the transformation of public utilities into commercial enterprises during the 1990s. Employees at those commercial enterprises are included in the private sector. After having decreased during the beginning of the 1990s, the number of employees in the private sector has increased for both women and men. In 2009 the number of employees dropped in this sector.

Employed men aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2009

Numbers in 1 000s



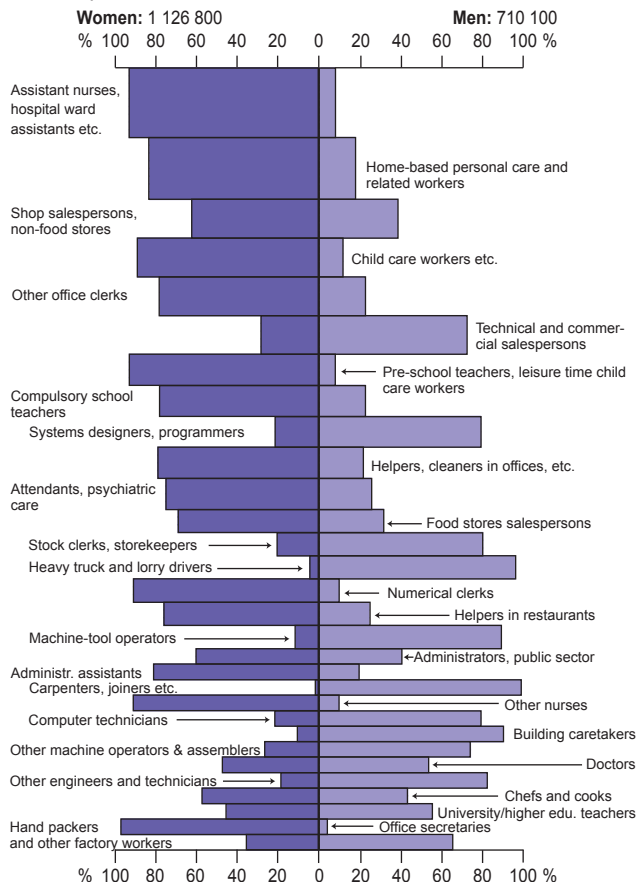
Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

During the first half of the 1990s the number of employees in the municipal sector decreased, especially among women. The number of self-employed persons has been relatively constant for both women and men since the middle of the 1990s.

The break in the curves is due to a new measuring method introduced in 1987. All who worked in limited companies were classified as employees before 1987. Thereafter company leaders were classified as self-employed. Since there are more self-employed men than women, the break in the curve is more visible for men than women.

The 30 largest occupations 2008

Number and sex distribution (%). Ranked by number of persons in each occupation



Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

Sex distribution within the 30 largest occupations in 2008

Of all those employed aged 20–64, 58 percent of the women and 35 percent of the men work in the 30 largest occupations.

Only four occupations have an equal sex distribution, i.e. 40–60 percent of each sex. These are: *Administrators, public sector* with 60 percent women and 40 percent men, *Chefs and cooks* with 57 percent women and 43 percent men, *Doctors* with 47 women and 53 percent men as well as *University/higher education teachers* with 45 percent women and 55 percent men.

The most women-dominated occupation is *Office secretaries* with 97 percent women and 3 percent men. The most men-dominated occupation is *Carpenters, joiners etc.* with 1 percent women and 99 percent men.

Occupational sex segregation 2008

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Occupations with		Women	Men
90–100 % women	0–10 % men	23	2
60–90 % women	10–40 % men	48	14
40–60 % women	40–60 % men	14	12
10–40 % women	60–90 % men	15	48
0–10 % women	90–100 % men	1	24
Total percent		100	100
number		1 880	1 937

Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

Calculations are based on all employees aged 20–64 years. The occupations follow the classifications used in the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations (SSYK). There are a total of 355 occupations.

Employees aged 20–64 by industry and sector 2009

Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution (%)

Industry/ Sector	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	550	29	112	6	83	17
Educational system	345	18	116	6	75	25
Credit institutes and insurance companies	54	3	40	2	57	43
Civilian authorities and defence	146	8	112	6	57	43
Hotels and restaurants	55	3	44	2	56	44
Personal and cultural services etc.	87	5	70	4	55	45
Business services	196	10	231	12	46	54
Trade	195	10	248	13	44	56
Property management	21	1	31	2	40	60
Information and communication companies	47	2	106	6	31	69
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9	0	23	1	28	72
Transport companies	54	3	157	8	26	74
Manufacturing and mining/quarrying	123	6	398	21	24	76
Energy and environment	8	0	32	2	20	80
Construction industry	18	1	205	11	8	92
Data missing	2	0	3	0	40	60
Total	1 910	100	1 927	100	50	50
of which						
Municipalities	626	33	170	9	79	21
County councils	190	10	52	3	79	21
Central government	117	6	114	6	51	49
Private	959	50	1 558	81	38	62
Data missing	17	1	33	2	34	66
Total	1 910	100	1 927	100	50	50

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Self-employed aged 20–64 by industry 2009

Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution (%)

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	11	9	5	2	69	31
Educational system	4	3	2	1	58	42
Personal and cultural services etc.	25	21	19	6	57	43
Business services	27	23	55	18	33	67
Hotels and restaurants	7	6	15	5	33	67
Trade	21	19	45	15	32	68
Property management	2	2	6	2	26	74
Manufacturing and mining/quarrying	6	5	26	8	18	82
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7	6	37	12	17	83
Information and communication companies	3	3	17	6	15	85
Transport companies	1	1	19	6	6	94
Construction industry	2	2	55	18	3	97
Credit institutes and insurance companies	..	..	2	1	..	..
Other industries	1	1	1	0	33	67
Total	115	100	304	100	28	72
of which						
With employees	33	28	127	42	21	79
Without employees	83	72	177	58	32	68

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Self-employed aged 20 and older by number of employees in the company and legal form of company 2008

Percentage distribution and number

Number of employees	Women		Men	
	Employed limited co.	Self employed	Employed limited co.	Self employed
1	21	85	22	81
2-4	39	13	35	16
5-9	20	2	21	2
10-19	11	0	12	0
20-49	6	0	6	0
50-	4	0	3	0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
number	29 700	85 600	118 600	167 900

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register (RAMS), Statistics Sweden

Self-employed persons among gainfully employed aged 20 and older by region of birth and legal form of company 2008

Percentage distribution and number

Region of birth	Women		Men	
	Employed limited co.	Self employed	Employed limited co.	Self employed
Sweden	1	4	6	7
Nordic countries except Sweden	2	5	5	8
Europe except Nordic countries	1	6	3	10
Asia	1	7	2	14
Other countries	1	4	2	6
Total percent	1	4	5	7
number	29 700	85 600	118 600	167 900

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register

Combiners¹⁾ by industry²⁾ and age 2008

Proportion of all employees within each group

Industry	20-29 yrs		30-54 yrs		55-64 yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7	12	19	31	25	38
Manufacturing and mining/quarrying	2	3	7	10	8	13
Energy and environment	2	3	7	13	9	16
Construction industry	4	3	11	11	13	14
Trade	3	4	8	10	9	13
Transport companies	3	4	7	10	9	12
Hotels and restaurants	2	4	7	8	10	12
Information and communication companies	6	10	10	13	10	14
Credit institutes and insurance companies	2	6	7	10	9	15
Property management	4	6	9	12	10	16
Business services	3	5	8	11	10	15
Civilian authorities and defence	3	5	8	13	10	16
Educational system	3	7	8	15	11	21
Social work	2	4	7	12	10	18
Personal and cultural services etc.	5	7	11	15	12	19
Unknown	2	7	10	14	16	24
Total	3	5	8	11	10	15

1 Combiners are defined as employees who run some form of business on the side of their employment.

2 Refers to employment.

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register (RAMS), Statistics Sweden

Persons aged 16–64 who have been exposed to violence or threats at work¹ 2003–2007

Proportion (%) of all in each group

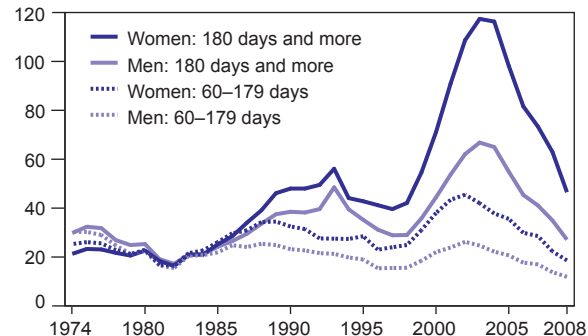
Example of occupational group	Women	Men
Computer specialists	..	1
Compulsory school teachers	28	..
Business economists, marketing professionals	2	..
Engineers and technicians	..	2
Nurses	42	..
Pre-school teachers, leisure time child care workers	14	..
Salespersons, buyers, brokers etc.	9	5
Bookkeepers, administrative	7	..
Numerical clerks	3	..
Other office clerks	3	..
Child care workers etc.	10	..
Assistant nurses, hospital ward assistants etc.	52	..
Home-based personal care and related workers	33	..
Salespersons, retail trade	13	13
Building and civil engineering workers	..	2
Building crafts workers	..	7
Motor vehicle drivers	..	18
Total	18	10

1 At least once during a 12 month period.

Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Ongoing cases of sickness benefit days in December 1974–2008

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

On sick leave 29 days or more at the end of February, by age, 2003–2009

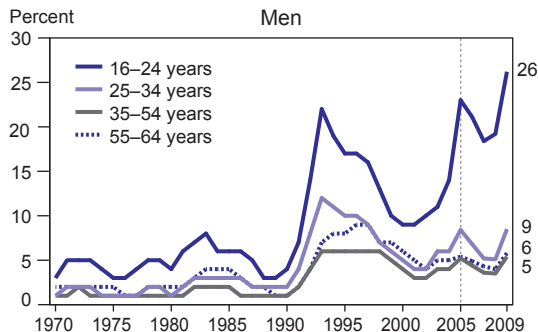
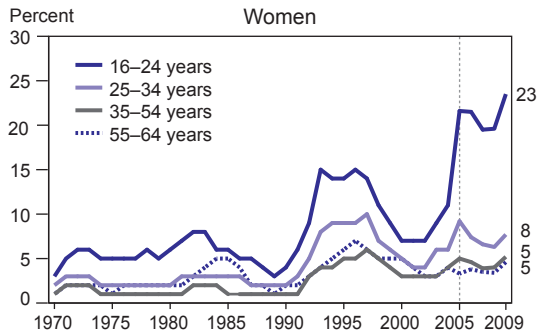
Numbers

Age	2003		2005		2007		2009	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16–29	14 300	7 200	11 000	5 800	8 500	4 600	6 100	3 500
30–39	40 000	18 400	32 600	14 200	24 000	10 200	15 000	6 700
40–49	47 500	25 700	39 300	20 700	30 900	15 900	19 300	10 600
50–59	58 500	37 000	43 600	27 800	33 000	21 100	20 100	13 900
60–64	19 500	14 800	16 700	12 600	15 300	11 600	9 400	8 000

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Unemployment rate by age 1970–2009

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force



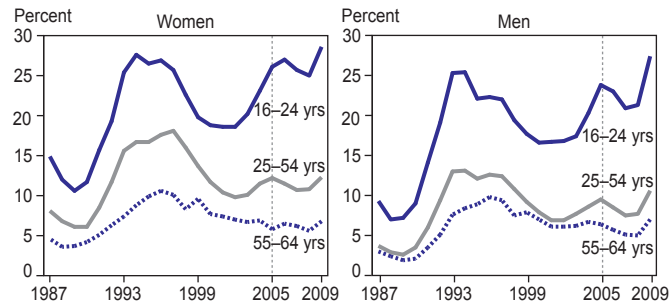
Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Uncertain values for women 55–64 years: 1970–1981 and 1987–1991.

Uncertain values for men 55–64 years: 1970–1977.

Unemployed, underemployed and hidden unemployed by age 1987–2009

Proportion (%) of population in age group



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Unemployed, underemployed and hidden unemployed by age 2009

Numbers in 1 000s

Age	Unemployed		Under-employed		Hidden underemployed	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–24	36	49	36	30	9	10
25–34	36	46	42	36	8	6
35–44	32	32	37	22	6	3
45–54	25	31	32	16	4	4
55–64	19	28	17	10	4	5
Total	148	186	164	114	30	28

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Wages/Salaries

The ten most common occupational groups 2008

Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%), average salary and women's salary as percent of men's. Full-time and part-time¹. Ranked by total in occupational group

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salary as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Personal care and related workers	411	64	87	13	21 200	21 300	100
Salespersons, retail trade	123	72	63	37	21 700	23 400	93
Salespersons, buyers, brokers etc.	61	102	37	63	29 700	36 500	81
Engineers and technicians	21	103	17	83	28 900	31 900	90
Business professionals	53	42	56	44	33 800	42 800	79
Motor vehicle drivers	7	87	7	93	21 800	22 600	96
Building and civil engineering workers	..	90	2	98	22 600	26 000	87
Computer specialists	19	70	22	78	35 600	38 500	93
Other office clerks	64	18	78	22	22 800	24 700	92
Building crafts workers	4	78	5	95	21 000	24 400	86

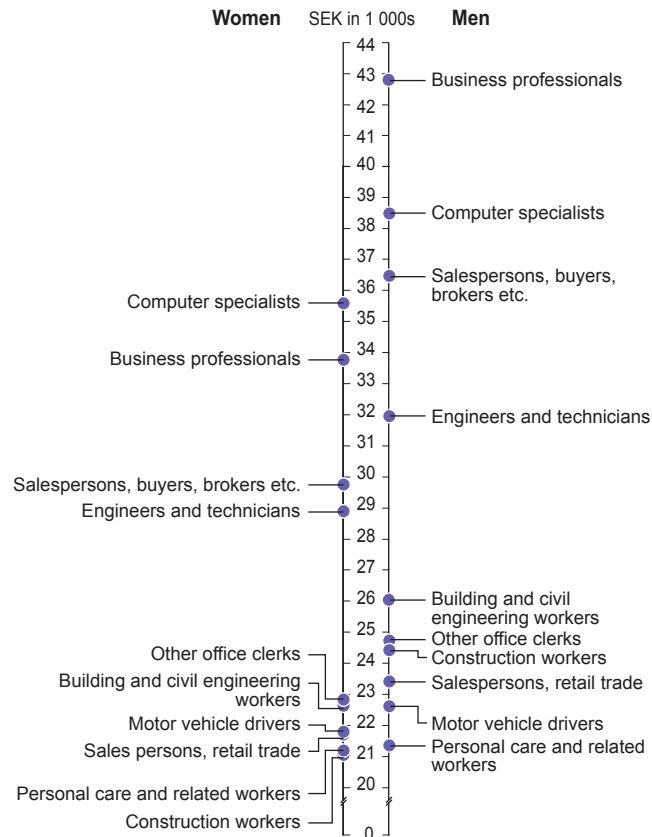
1 Earnings are calculated as full-time salaries.

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

42 percent of all employed women and 39 percent of all employed men are found in the ten most common groups.

Average salary for the ten most common occupational groups 2008

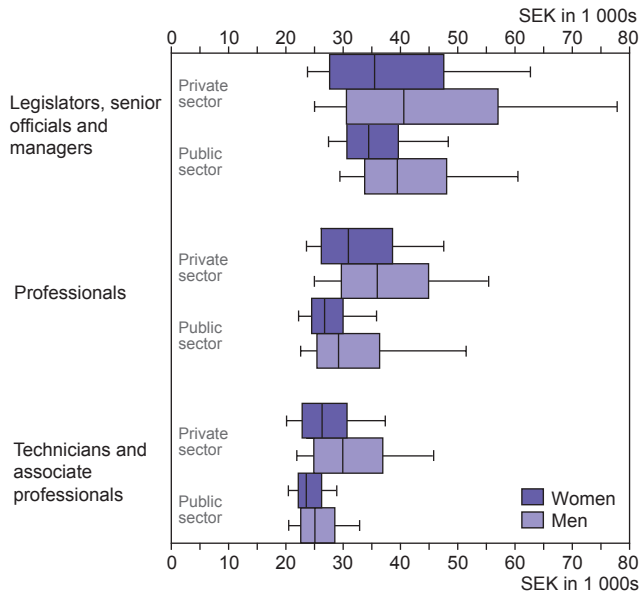
Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



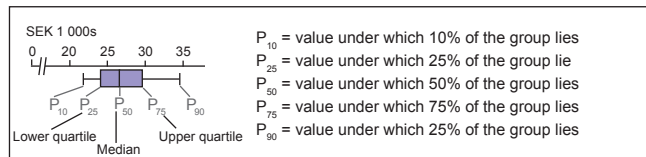
Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education 2008

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s

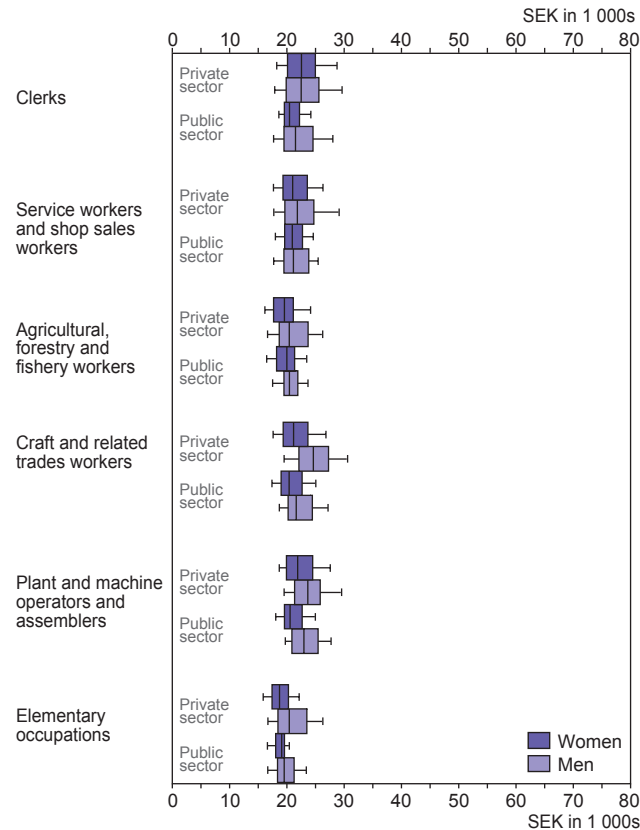


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office



Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education 2008

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



Explanation for figure on page 68.

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Women's wages/salaries as percent of men's by sector 1994–2008

Weighted¹⁾ and unweighted full-time salaries

Year	Municipalities		County councils		Central government	
	Unweight- ed	Weight- ed	Unweight- ed	Weight- ed	Unweight- ed	Weight- ed
1994	86	.	74	.	83	.
1996	87	98	71	94	83	93
1998	89	98	71	93	84	92
2000	90	98	71	93	84	92
2002	90	98	71	92	84	92
2004	91	98	71	93	85	92
2006	92	98	72	93	87	93
2008	92	99	73	93	88	93

År	Private sector		All sectors	
	Unweight- ed	Weight- ed	Unweight- ed	Weight- ed
1994	85	.	84	.
1996	85	91	83	92
1998	83	90	82	91
2000	84	90	82	92
2002	85	90	83	92
2004	85	91	84	92
2006	86	91	84	92
2008	86	91	84	92

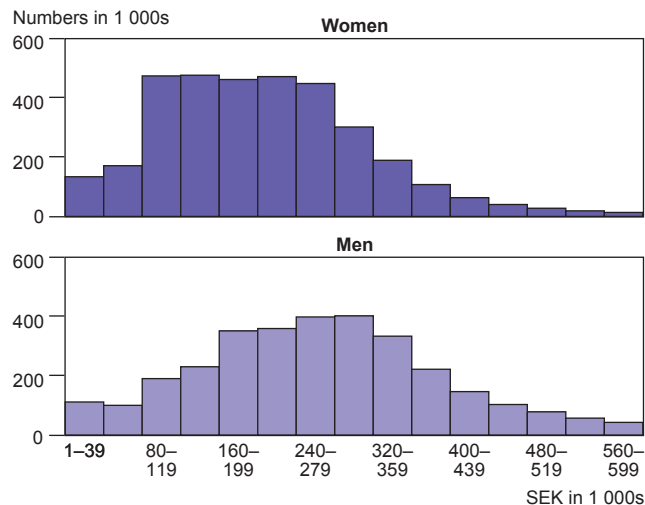
1 Weighted values take into account the differences between women and men in age, educational background, full-time/part-time, sector and occupational group.

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Income

Income earners aged 20 years and over by income group 2008

Total earned income in SEK thousands



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

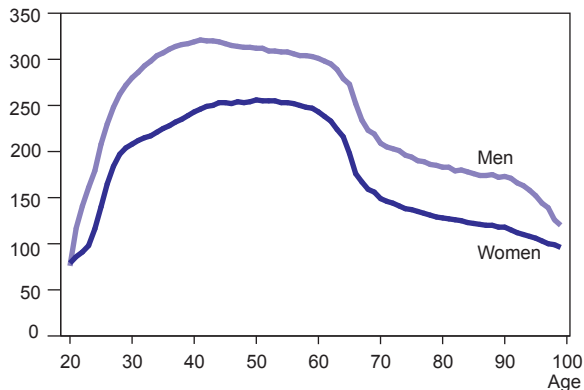
Total earned income is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

In 2008, 100 000 women and 109 000 aged 20 and over did not have a total earned income.

In the same age group, 45 000 women and 181 000 men had a total earned income of over SEK 600 000.

Total earned income for persons aged 20 and older by age 2008

Median income in SEK 1 000s



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Note that the graph does not show income changes over the life cycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2008.

Total earned income is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

Disposable income per consumption unit¹⁾ for households aged 20–64²⁾ years by type of household 2008

Median income in SEK 1 000s

Type of household	Median income
Cohabiting	
without children	275
with children	196
of which 1 child	217
2 children	195
at least 3 children	165
Single women	
without children	170
with children	130
of which 1 child	138
at least 2 children	122
Single men	
without children	198
with children	168
of which 1 child	173

1 Consumption units are calculated taking into account scale benefits and variations in expenditure on children due to their age. This is to enable comparisons of economic standards between different types of households.

2 The age is that of the person chosen for the survey.

Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Disposable income is the sum of all income and transfers (such as children, housing benefits and social security) minus final taxes.

Households receiving economic assistance by type of household 2008

Number and proportion (%) of all in each group

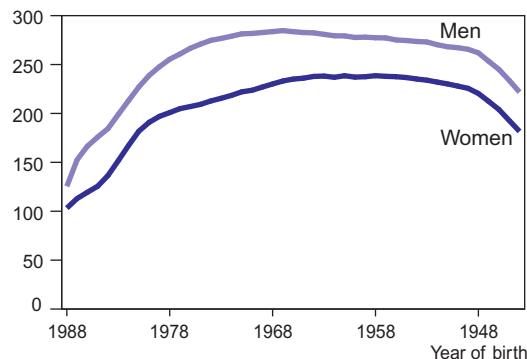
Type of household	Number		Proportion of all in group	
	1985	2008	1985	2008
Cohabiting				
without children	17 700	10 600	2	1
with children	41 600	25 800	5	3
Single women				
without children	65 100	48 900	11	7
with children	48 700	32 800	27	20
Single men				
without children	115 600	81 700	14	9
with children	4 500	5 400	17	6
Total	293 400	205 200	7	6

Source: Economic assistance, Annual statistics, National Board of Health and Welfare

Pensionable income for persons aged 20–64 years 2008

Average income in SEK 1 000s

SEK in 1000s



Source: Swedish Pensions Agency

Pensioners aged 65 and over, by type of pension 2008

Number, percentage and average amount in SEK

	Number	Percent	SEK
Women			
Old-age pensioners	97 700	11	83 600
Old-age pension + survivor's pension	68 500	8	103 500
Old-age pensioners + occupational pension	353 400	39	137 100
Old-age pension + survivor's pension + occupational pension	198 200	22	160 600
Old-age pensioners + private pension	9 500	1	135 300
Old-age pension + survivor's pension + private pension	4 700	1	169 900
Old-age pensioners + private pension + occupational pension	137 500	15	189 700
Old-age pension + survivor's pension + private pension + occupational pension	34 500	4	242 100
Total	904 000	100	146 100
Men			
Old-age pensioners	74 000	10	113 000
Old-age pensioners + occupational pension	459 000	64	199 100
Old-age pensioners + private pension	17 900	3	198 400
Old-age pensioners + private pension + occupational pension	161 600	23	297 300
Total	712 400	100	212 400

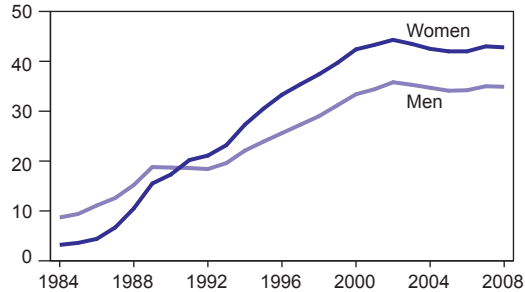
Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Old-age pensioners = Guarantee pension + income pension + premium pension + supplementary pension.

Persons aged 20–64 years with pension savings 1984–2008

Proportion (%)

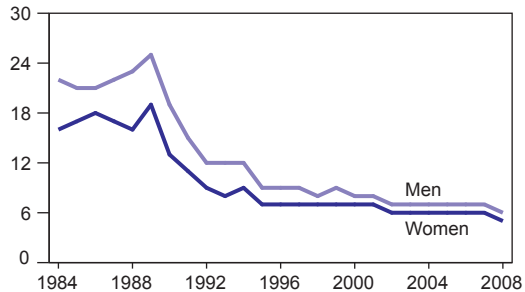
Percent



Source: Households' economy 1984–1992, Income and tax register 1993–2008

Average amount of savings for persons aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2008

SEK 1 000s in 2008 prices



Source: Households' economy 1984–1992, Income and tax register 1993–2008

Individual disposable income for single and cohabiting persons aged 65 and over by age 2008

Median income in SEK 1 000s and number of persons in 1 000s

Age	SEK		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Single				
65–69 years	143	158	83	58
70–74 years	130	144	78	41
75–79 years	126	145	96	38
80–84 years	123	136	96	32
85+ years	120	135	132	34
Total	126	144	485	203
Cohabiting				
65–69 years	132	195	150	162
70–74 years	108	160	106	134
75–79 years	94	150	73	90
80–84 years	86	139	44	64
85+ years	84	134	18	36
Total	110	160	391	486

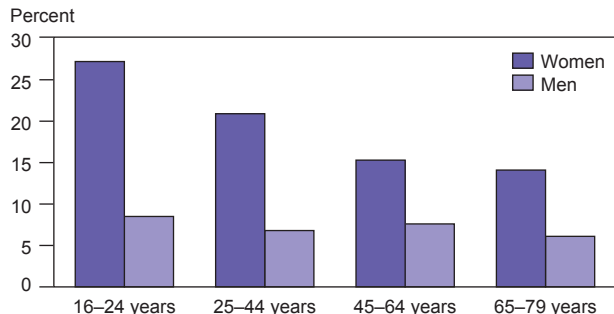
Household transfers, if any, such as housing allowance have been divided equally for cohabiting persons.

Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Violence and crime

Fear of attack or assault¹⁾ by age 2008–2009

Proportion (%) of age group

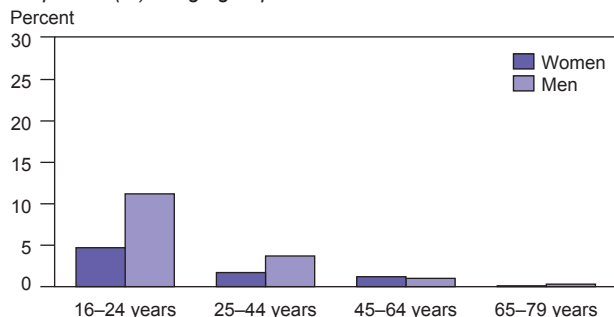


1 Refers to a 12-month period.

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

Subjected to assault¹⁾ by age 2008–2009

Proportion (%) of age group

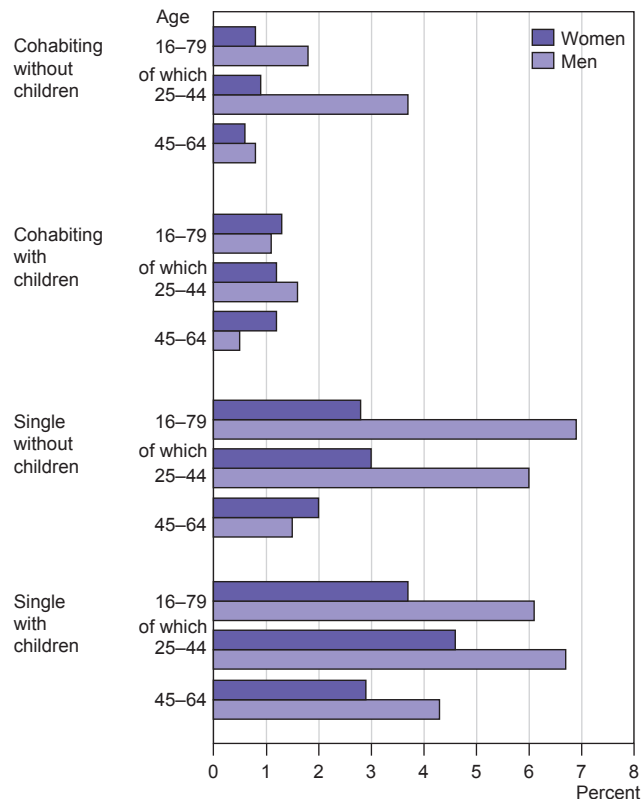


1 Refers to a 12-month period.

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons subjected to assault¹⁾ by family situation and age 2008–2009

Proportion (%) of each group



1 Refers to a 12-month period.

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

Assault¹⁾ by sex of the victim and sex of the perpetrator 2006–2009

Proportion (%) of occurrences

All assaults

Perpetrator ²⁾	Victim ³⁾		
	Woman	Man	Total
Woman	8	3	11
Man	27	62	89
Total	35	65	100

Assault in a dwelling

Perpetrator ²⁾	Victim ³⁾		
	Woman	Man	Total
Woman	9	6	15
Man	63	22	85
Total	72	28	100

1 Refers to a 12-month period.

2 In the case of several perpetrators, the one referred to is the one that the victim found to be most active in the assault.

3 Aged 16–79.

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

Assault¹⁾ by sex of the victim and sex of the perpetrator 2006–2009

Proportion (%) of occurrences

Assault in a public place

Perpetrator ²⁾	Victim ³⁾		
	Woman	Man	Total
Woman	6	2	8
Man	15	77	92
Total	21	79	100

Assault at work or at school

Perpetrator ²⁾	Victim ³⁾		
	Woman	Man	Total
Woman	11	3	14
Man	34	51	86
Total	46	54	100

1 Refers to a 12-month period.

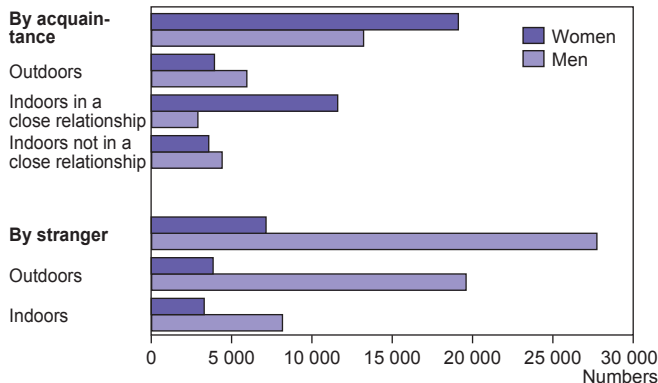
2 In the case of several perpetrators, the one referred to is the one that the victim found to be most active in the assault.

3 Aged 16–79.

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

Reported assaults 2009

Number of crimes reported that victims aged 18 and above have been subjected to, relation between victim and perpetrator and place of crime



Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

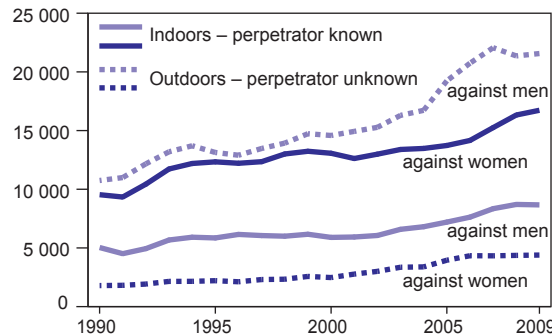
Gross violation of a woman's integrity

Violence against women in close relationships often consists of repeated violations. A man who subjects a woman (with whom he has or has had a close relationship with) to repeated violations can be sentenced with gross violation of a woman's integrity. In 2009, 2 700 cases were reported.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Reported assaults 1990–2009

Number of reported crimes against victims 15 years and above



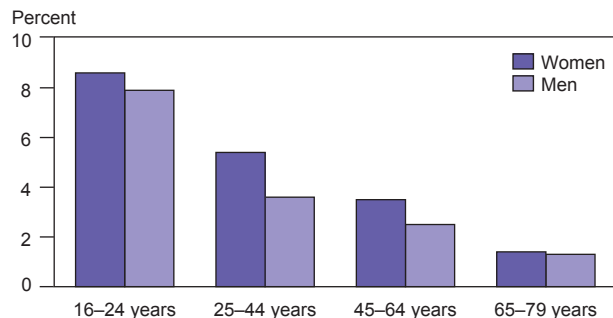
Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

The addition of the offence of gross violation of integrity and gross violation of a woman's integrity to the legislation in 1998 can influence comparability over time. For instance, repeated cases of assault in a close relationship since 1998 can lead to a report of gross violation of integrity or gross violation of a woman's integrity instead of a report of assault.

The number of reported cases of assault against women as well as against men has increased over time. Among other things, this may be due to a greater tendency to report crimes of violence, i.e. that the hidden statistics have become fewer. The hidden statistics refer to the ratio of the actual number of crimes and the reported number of crimes. The hidden statistics drop if a larger proportion of the crimes committed are reported. In those cases where the perpetrator is closely related to the victim, the hidden statistics are probably considerable.

Subjected to threats by age in 2008

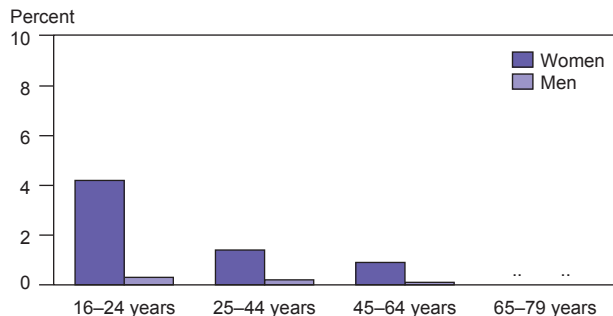
Proportion (%) of age group



Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

Subjected to sexual offences by age in 2008

Proportion (%) of age group




Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code, Road Traffic Offences Act and Drug Penal Code 2008

Number and sex distribution (%)

Main crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Offences against person	1 770	13 430	12	88
Against life and health	1 240	9 120	12	88
of which: assault	1 180	8 700	12	88
Against liberty and peace	490	3 200	13	87
of which: gross violation of integrity	20	100	19	81
gross violation of a woman's integrity	.	400	.	100
unlawful threats	180	1 290	12	88
Sexual offences	10	1 050	1	99
of which: rape	0	260	0	100
rape of children	-	170	-	100
Offences against property	10 720	24 360	31	69
Theft, robbery, etc.	9 170	16 610	36	64
of which: petty theft	6 800	8 130	46	54
theft	2 220	6 310	26	74
robbery	30	850	4	96
Fraud	860	2 380	26	74
Embezzlement	190	580	25	75
In connection with debts	180	1 520	11	89
Inflicting damage	310	3 270	9	91
Offences against the public	1 000	1 480	40	60
Offences against the state	650	3 850	14	86
All offences against the penal code	14 140	43 110	25	75
Offences according to Road Traffic Offences Act	3 240	26 060	11	89
Offences according to Penal Law on Narcotics	2 820	14 000	17	83

The information on assault, rape, theft and robbery also includes gross assault, gross rape, gross theft and gross robbery.

 Source: Persons found guilty of criminal offences, National Council for Crime Prevention

Influence and power

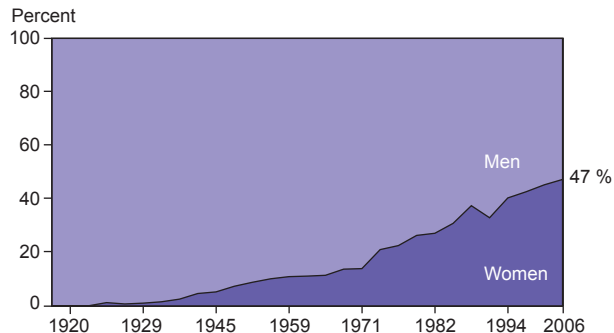
Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2006

Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote

Year	Total		First-time voters	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1973	92	92	84	87
1976	94	94	90	89
1979	94	93	89	86
1982	93	92	91	86
1985	93	92	89	88
1988	87	84	77	74
1991	88	86	81	80
1994	88	86	85	78
1998	83	82	73	75
2002	81	81	73	68
2006	84	82	78	74

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Compositions of Parliament 1919–2006



Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Elected to Parliament by age, 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2006

Percentage distribution and number

Age	1994		1998		2002		2006	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
18–29	7	3	4	4	4	4	5	4
30–49	45	42	38	40	46	41	47	49
50–64	47	54	55	55	48	53	46	43
65–	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	4
Total								
percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	141	208	149	200	158	191	165	184

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Elected to Parliament by party, September 2006

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Centre Party	11	18	38	62
Liberal Party	14	14	50	50
Christian Democrats	9	15	38	63
Green Party	10	9	53	47
Moderate Party	42	55	43	57
Social Democrats	65	65	50	50
Left Party	14	8	64	36
Total	165	184	47	53

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections by country of birth 2006

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distrib.		Number		Sex distrib.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Parliament								
Born in Sweden	2 189	2 948	43	57	157	175	47	53
Foreign born	248	363	41	59	8	9	47	53
Total	2 437	3 311	42	58	165	184	47	53
Municipal councils								
Born in Sweden	18 910	27 693	41	59	5 100	7 088	42	58
Foreign born	2 027	2 420	46	54	432	458	49	51
Total	20 937	30 113	41	59	5 532	7 546	42	58
County councils								
Born in Sweden	4 774	5 914	45	55	727	813	47	53
Foreign born	544	572	49	51	62	54	53	47
Total	5 318	6 486	45	55	789	867	48	52

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party chairpersons, April 2010

Number

Party	Women	Men
Centre Party	1	–
Liberal Party	–	1
Christian Democrats	–	1
Green Party ¹⁾	1	1
Moderate Party	–	1
Social Democrats	1	–
Left Party	–	1
Total	3	5

1 Spokesperson.

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Parliamentary committees in 1973, 1985 and March 2010

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1973		1985		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Labour market ¹⁾	20	80	27	73	65	35
Housing/Interior ²⁾	13	87	20	80	53	47
Finance	7	93	20	80	47	53
Defence	7	93	20	80	35	65
Justice	33	67	27	73	47	53
Constitution	7	93	20	80	47	53
Cultural Affairs	33	67	60	40	41	59
Civil Law ³⁾	27	73	33	67	–	–
Environmental and agriculture	13	87	20	80	47	53
Industry	–	100	20	80	29	71
Taxation	13	87	13	87	59	41
Health and Welfare	20	80	47	53	59	41
Social Insurance	20	80	60	40	35	65
Traffic	–	100	13	87	53	47
Education	20	80	27	73	59	41
Foreign Affairs	7	93	27	73	47	53
Total percent	15	85	28	72	48	52
number	36	204	68	172	123	132

1 Standing Committee on Interior until 1975/76.

2 Standing Committee on Civil Law until 1982/83.

3 Civil Law Committee ceased to exist in October 2006.

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Before 1996 each committee had between 12 and 17 members.

Since 1996 each committee has had 17 members.

Top officials in Government Offices 1973, 1985, 1998 and February 2010

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1973		1985		1998		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers (incl. Prime Minister)	11	89	25	75	50	50	45	55
State Secretaries (incl. cabinet secretaries)	–	100	12	88	35	65	36	64
Top administrators	2	98	11	89	17	83	34	66

Source: The Government Offices

Ordinary members¹⁾ of central governmental lay boards 1988–2008

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²⁾	Ordinary members		of that chairpersons	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1988	28	72	..	..
1990	30	70	..	..
1991	31	69	11	89
1993	37	63	18	82
1995	42	58	32	68
1997	44	56	34	66
1998	44	56	34	66
2000	46	54	28	72
2002	47	53	37	63
2004	48	52	37	63
2006	47	53	36	64
2008	48	52	39	61

1 Including chairperson but excluding personnel representative.

2 Refers to the financial year up to and including 1993/94, and then to calendar year.

Source: Swedish budget proposition each year.

In April 2010, 9 women and 12 men were County Governors.

Board members of governmental enterprises in May 2009

Among chairpersons in enterprises fully owned by the government, the sex distribution was 35 percent women and 65 percent men. Among other board members in these enterprises, the sex distribution was 51 percent women and 49 percent men.

Source: Annual report for government owned enterprises, Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

Composition of committees in 1981, 1990 and 2008

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		1990		2008	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	10	90	14	86	35	65
Members	21	79	34	66	45	55
Specialists	13	87	23	77	47	53
Other	22	78	32	68	52	48
Total percent	16	84	26	74	47	53
number	920	4 780	690	1 960	2 020	2 300

Source: Committee Report for each year

Positions of trust in municipalities, by organisation in 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Municipal Council	33	33	42	58
Municipal executive committee	10	12	39	61
Boards	46	43	44	56
Other committees	11	13	38	62
Total percent	100	100	42	58
number	26 600	36 730		

Source: Survey on representatives elected to municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Positions of trust in county council, by organisation in 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
County council	52	53	48	52
County council executive committee	8	8	47	53
Boards	39	35	51	49
Other committees	1	4	27	74
Total percent	100	100	48	52
number	3 390	3 610		

Source: Survey on representatives elected to municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Positions of trust in municipal boards in 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Board	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	31	18	58	42
Children/young persons/ education	24	19	50	50
Culture/leisure/tourism	13	12	45	55
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	21	40	29	71
Other boards	10	11	42	58
Total percent	100	100	44	56
number	12 310	15 780		

Source: Survey on representatives elected to municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Positions of trust in county council boards in 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Board	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	68	58	55	45
Children/young persons/ education	7	8	45	55
Culture/leisure/tourism	5	4	53	47
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	4	8	32	68
Other boards	17	22	45	55
Total percent	100	100	51	49
number	1 310	1 270		

Source: Survey on representatives elected to municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Positions of trust in municipalities by position in 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Position	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Municipalities				
Chairperson	3	6	31	69
Deputy chairperson	6	7	38	62
Members	47	46	42	58
Replacement member	44	42	43	57
Total percent	100	100	42	58
number	26 600	36 730		
County council				
Chairperson	3	4	41	59
Deputy chairperson	4	5	46	54
Members	45	47	48	52
Replacement member	48	45	50	50
Total percent	100	100	48	52
number	3 390	3 610		

Source: Survey on representatives elected to municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1973, 1985 and 2009

Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1973		1985		2009	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
LO						
Congress	5	95	14	86	42	58
Executive Committee	–	100	–	100	40	60
Chairperson	–	100	–	100	14	86
Members	32	68	43	57	46	54
TCO						
Congress	15	85	36	64	48	52
Executive Committee	20	80	20	80	64	36
Chairperson	9	91	11	89	56	44
Members ³⁾	47	53	57	43	62	38
SACO						
Congress	9	91	29	71	46	54
Executive Committee	7	93	12	88	56	44
Chairperson	8	92	15 ²⁾	85 ²⁾	57	43
Members	.. ¹⁾	.. ¹⁾	38	62	52	48

1 Sex distribution not available. 2 Refers to 1983. 3 Includes insurance company employees' union under ST since 2003.

Source: Each organisation

Chairperson and Managing Director in listed companies 2009–2010

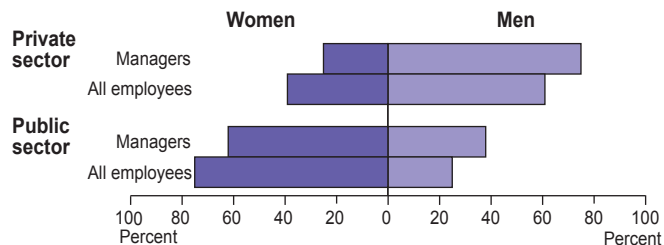
Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	10	259	4	96
Managing Director	8	261	3	97
Board members	332	1 369	20	80

Source: Fristedt & Sundqvist: Styrelser och revisorer i Sveriges börsföretag 2009–2010 SIS Ågarservice AB

Managers and total employees in private and public sector 2008

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Manager is defined here as:

Person with administrative management work as well as policy work in both the private and public sectors. The work involves among other things making decisions, planning, steering and coordinating.

(Swedish standard for occupation classification (SSYK))

Managers by sector 2008

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Private sector	42 300	125 500	25	75
Public sector	27 600	16 700	62	38
Government	2 400	3 800	39	61
Municipalities	18 800	10 400	64	36
County councils	6 300	2 500	72	28
Total	69 800	142 200	33	67

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

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Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2010

Women and men must have the same power to shape society and their own lives. This is the overall goal for gender equality policy. To reach this goal we need to have the knowledge about the situation of women and men in society. With the help of facts in the form of statistics we can follow the terms of women and men in a number of areas. The statistics can be used in gender equality analyses that are needed to integrate a gender equality perspective in all activities.

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