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WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

**Facts
and figures 2012**

Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2012

Statistics Sweden
2012

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2012

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Use of the particular SOS logotype is prohibited when further processing the statistics.

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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 spheres of society.

Swedish gender equality policy

The overall objective for gender equality policy is to ensure that women and men have equal power to shape society and their own lives. Among other things, this implies the following:

An equal distribution of power and influence

Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and be able to form the terms for decisionmaking.

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 shall 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 analyses of women's and men's, girls' and boys' situations and conditions shall be included in decision-making data, and that the consequences of proposals are analysed with consideration to gender equality among women and men. Gender mainstreaming is based on the understanding that gender equality is created where the resources are distributed and decisions are made. Therefore, a gender equality perspective must be incorporated in all decision making by the actors who normally take part in decision making.

National coordination of gender equality work

The Minister for Gender Equality coordinates the policies of gender equality in the Government. Each minister is responsible for gender equality in her/his 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 of 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 within 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 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 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 Peace for Women founded.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act came into force.
- 2002 Parental leave: number of days increases by 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 for gender equality policies.
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 relationships.
- 2009 Discrimination act entered into force. Combats, among other things, discrimination on grounds of gender and discrimination on grounds of transgender identity or expression. Equal Opportunities Act ceases. A new agency, the Equality ombudsman, is formed and the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman ceases.
Gender-neutral marriage law.
The European Institute for Gender Equality is set up in Vilnius.
- 2011 Sweden signs the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

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 34. 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 the special symbol (S). 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.

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.
- .. Information is not available or is too uncertain to use.
- . Category not applicable.

Population

Changes in population 1900–2011

Numbers in 1 000s and population rate (%)

	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1900	2 630	2 506	67	71	43	43
1925	3 081	2 973	52	55	36	35
1950	3 536	3 511	56	60	35	35
1975	4 127	4 081	50	53	40	48
2000	4 490	4 393	44	47	48	46
2011	4 756	4 727	55	57	46	44

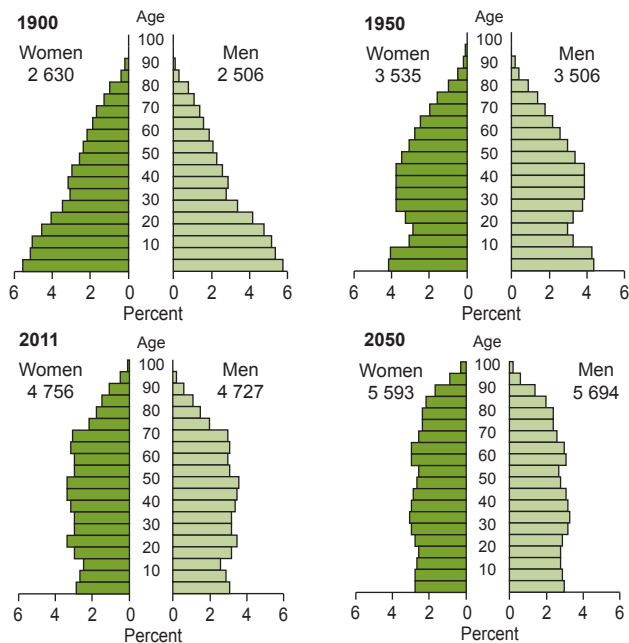
	Immigrated		Emigrated		Annual growth rate (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1900	4	4	10	10	7.3	8.0
1925	2	3	5	7	3.0	2.8
1950	16	12	7	6	8.7	8.7
1975	20	24	12	16	4.5	3.3
2000	29	29	16	18	1.9	2.9
2011	46	51	23	28	6.5	7.8

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

At the beginning of the 20th century the number of emigrants was still higher than the number of immigrants. During the middle of the 20th century 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. Among immigrants, the group of returning Swedish citizens is now the single largest group.

Population by age 1900, 1950, 2011 and 2050

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

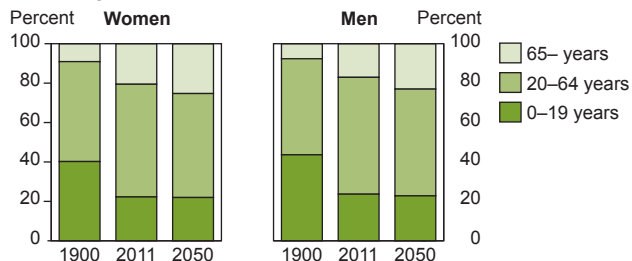


Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2012–2060, Statistics Sweden

The population has become older during the 20th century. The proportion of those aged 0–19 has decreased and the proportion that is age 65 or older has increased. However, the percentage of people aged 20–64 has not changed significantly during the 20th century. Today nearly every fifth person is age 65 or older. In 2050 every fourth person will be included in that age group.

Population by age 1900, 2011 and 2050

Percentage distribution



Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2012–2060, Statistics Sweden

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age, 2011

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	0–19 years		20–64 years		65+ years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Foreign born persons	7	7	20	19	12	11
Residents in Sweden 0–4 years ¹⁾	3	4	4	4	0	0
Residents in Sweden 5–years ¹⁾	4	4	16	14	12	11
Born in Sweden	93	93	80	81	88	89
with both parents foreign born	12	11	3	3	0	0
with one parent foreign born	11	11	7	7	1	2
with two parents born in Sweden	70	70	70	71	86	87
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 058	1 119	2 719	2 802	979	806

1 Number of years since last immigration.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting by age 2011

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	15–19 years		20–24 years		25–29 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	97	99	63	78	32	48
Married/cohabiting	3	1	37	22	68	52
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	293	310	314	328	286	303

	30–34 years		35–39 years		40–49 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	20	28	18	22	23	22
Married/cohabiting	80	72	82	78	77	78
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	285	298	310	320	640	662

	50–59 years		60–64 years		65–74 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	27	24	28	23	32	21
Married/cohabiting	73	76	72	77	68	79
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	574	583	304	302	490	473

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Population aged 65 and over by marital status and age 2011

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

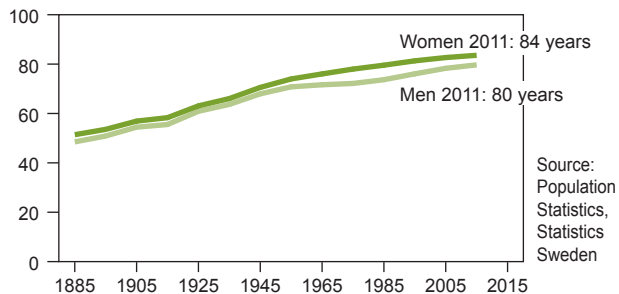
Civil status	65–69 years		70–74 years		75–79 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	9	14	7	10	6	8
Married	58	65	53	66	44	66
Divorced	22	18	20	17	16	14
Widowed	11	4	20	6	34	11
Total percent number	100	100	100	100	100	100
	291	288	208	194	168	139

Civil status	80–84 years		85–89 years		90+ years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	5	8	5	7	6	6
Married	31	62	17	54	6	39
Divorced	13	11	10	8	8	6
Widowed	52	19	68	31	80	49
Total percent number	100	100	100	100	100	100
	144	101	104	59	64	26

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

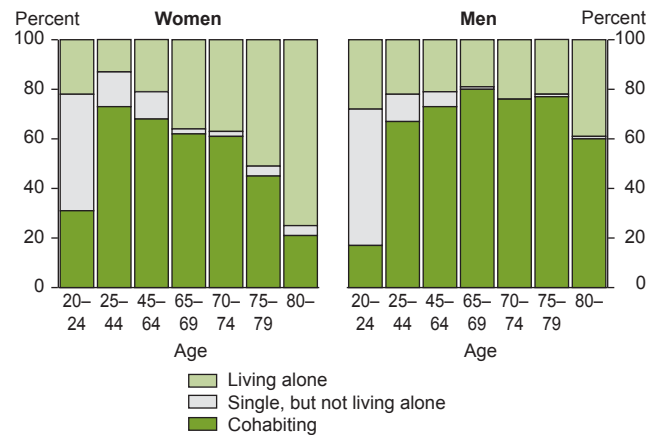
Average life expectancy at birth 1885–2011

Age



Living alone, single and cohabiting by age 2011

Proportion (%) in age group



Source: Survey of 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 2011

Number in 1 000s and percentage distribution.
Children aged 0–18

Type of household	Number	Percent
Cohabiting without children	1 221	23
Cohabiting with children	1 084	21
Single woman with children	281	5
Single man with children	102	2
Single woman living alone	983	19
Single man living alone	840	16
Other family households	742	14
Total	5 252	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Family units by type 2011

Number in 1 000s and percentage distribution. Children aged 0–18

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
	Number	%	Women		Men	
			Number	%	Number	%
0	1 363	59	1 342	86	1 306	94
1	337	15	132	8	45	3
2	445	19	74	5	27	2
3-	160	7	12	1	9	1
Total	2 305	100	1 560	53	1 387	47

Source: Survey of 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 2010

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

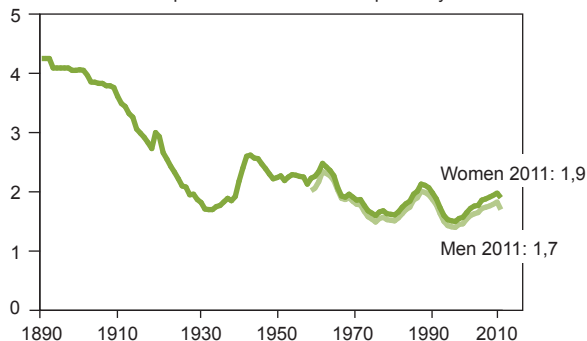
	0 years		1–5 years		6–12 years		13–17 years	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Children living in parents' home	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99
Cohabiting parents	90	90	87	87	79	78	70	70
Biological/adoptive parents	90	90	86	86	73	73	62	62
Mother and stepparent	0	0	1	1	4	4	7	7
Father and stepparent	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Single ¹⁾	9	9	13	13	21	21	28	28
Mother	9	9	11	11	17	17	23	21
Father	0	0	2	2	4	4	6	7
Other family units	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Children not living in parents' home	0	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total percent number	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	56	59	268	284	339	358	270	284

1 Single parents include cohabiting adults without children together.

 Source: Statistics on children and families, Statistics Sweden

Total fertility rate 1890–2011

Number of children per woman and man 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 2011, 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 2011

Proportion (%) in age group

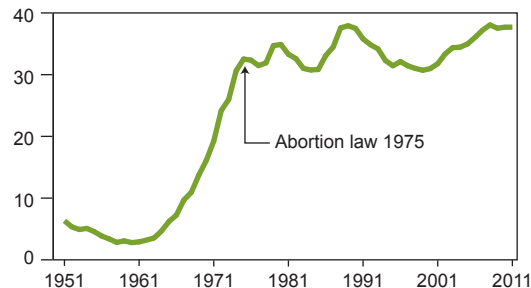
Age	1970		1985		1995	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	41	63	62	81	68	84
30	19	32	29	48	33	51
35	14	22	15	27	19	32
40	14	21	12	19	15	24
45	16	23	12	17	12	20

Age	2005		2011	
	W	M	W	M
25	81	90	79	90
30	46	64	48	64
35	21	37	22	37
40	14	25	14	25
45	14	23	13	22

Source: Historical Population Register and Multi-Generation Register, Statistics Sweden. Information about foreign born persons is too uncertain to present.

Abortions performed, 1951–2011

Number, thousands



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

Health

Disorders or symptoms by age 2010–2011

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

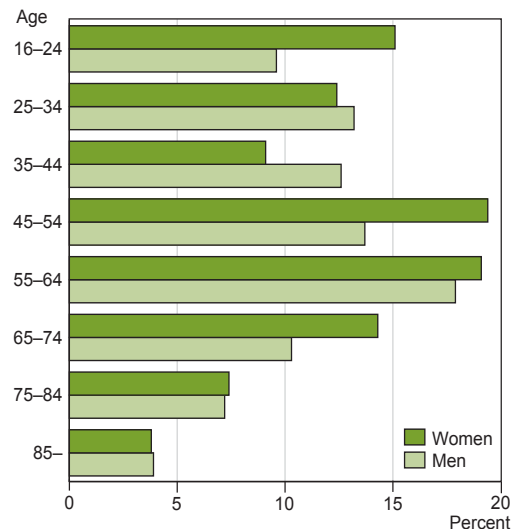
Disorder or symptom	16–44 years		45–64 years		65– years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Endocrine diseases	5	2	13	10	22	19
of which: diabetes	1	1	4	6	8	11
Nerve-related disorders	3	3	7	5	9	8
Circulatory diseases	1	2	16	19	48	50
of which: hypertension	1	1	14	13	35	29
heart diseases	0	0	2	6	14	20
Respiratory diseases	7	6	7	5	8	7
Digestive system diseases	4	2	5	4	6	4
Skin diseases	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	6	5	22	12	26	14
Total ¹⁾	30	25	55	48	81	76

1 Refers to the proportion that report they have at least one long-term disorder

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Daily smokers by age 2011

Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Alcohol consumption, smoking and use of snuff among school pupils in 9th grade, 2011

Proportion (%) of all pupils

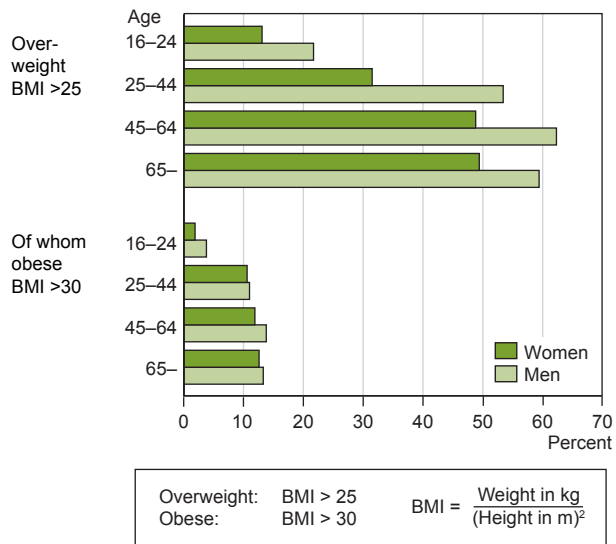
	Girls	Boys
Intensive consumers ¹⁾ of alcohol	20	18
Smoking and taking snuff	3	8
Smoking only	23	11
Taking snuff only	1	4

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

Source: Drug habits of school pupils 2011, Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

Overweight/obesity by age in 2011

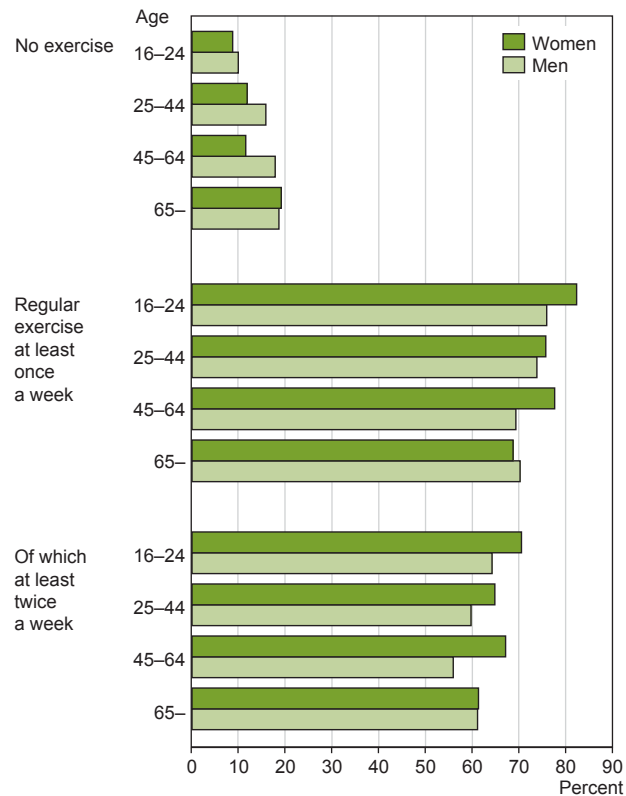
Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Exercise habits by age 2011

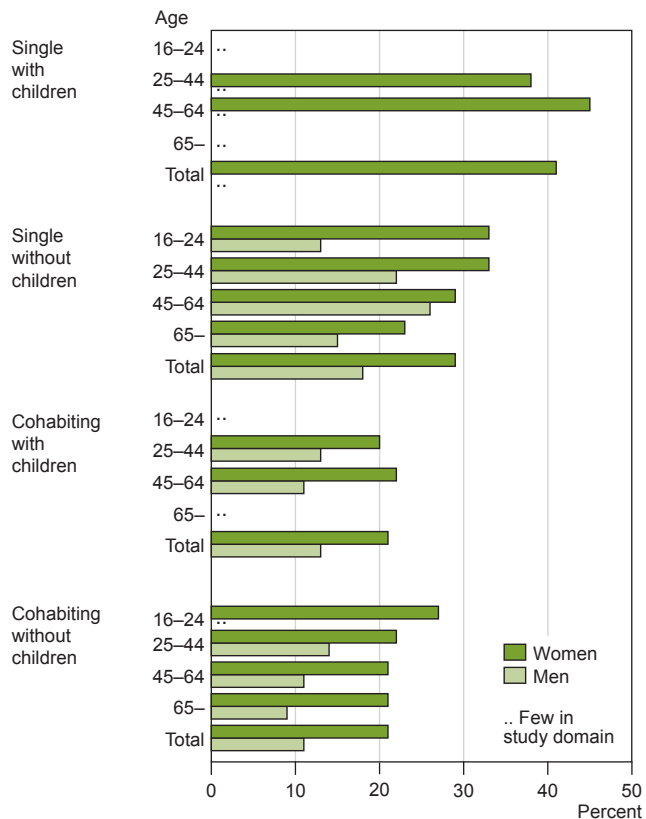
Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Troubles from anxiety, worry or dread by household type and age 2010–2011

Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Mortality rate by cause and age in 2010

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

Cause of death	0 years		1–14 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory disorders	7	5	0	0
Tumours	7	2	2	2
Accidents and violence	2	2	2	2
Other causes	226	264	6	6
Total	242	273	10	10

Cause of death	15–44 years		45–64 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory disorders	3	7	49	139
Tumours	12	10	173	162
Accidents and violence	12	38	24	65
Other causes	9	16	71	124
Total	36	71	317	490

Cause of death	65–74 years		75+ years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory disorders	269	592	3 537	3 946
Tumours	556	694	1 222	2 006
Accidents and violence	36	82	221	320
Other causes	307	437	2 620	2 604
Total	1 168	1 805	7 600	8 876

Source: Causes of death 2010, National Board of Health and Welfare

Death by cause 2010

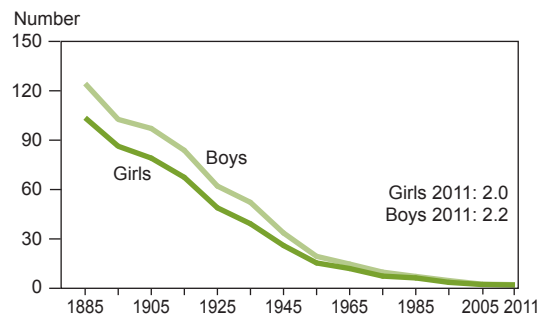
Number and number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group (mortality rate)

Cause of death	Number		Mortality rates	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory disorders	18 890	17 054	401	365
Tumours	10 772	11 677	229	250
Accidents and violence	1 747	2 912	37	62
Other causes	15 191	12 276	323	264
Total	46 600	43 919	990	941

Source: Causes of death 2011, National Board of Health and Welfare

Infant mortality 1885–2011

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births



Source: Population statistics

In 2010, three women died in connection with complications during pregnancy or delivery. During the year, 115 641 children were born.

Source: Causes of death 2010, National Board of Health and Welfare

Education

Level of education of population aged 25–44 and 45–64 by region of birth, 2011

Percentage distribution

Age and region of birth	Com-pulsory		Upper secondary		Higher education		Information missing		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25–44										
Sweden	6	9	42	51	52	39	0	1	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	8	11	32	35	52	38	8	15	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	12	14	32	36	48	36	8	14	100	100
Asia	23	22	28	28	43	41	6	8	100	100
Other countries	22	20	32	34	38	39	9	7	100	100
Total	9	11	39	47	50	39	2	3	100	100
45–64										
Sweden	13	20	49	49	38	30	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	21	28	47	47	30	21	1	3	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	23	20	40	44	34	31	3	5	100	100
Asia	32	23	30	34	34	40	4	3	100	100
Other countries	23	18	36	39	38	39	4	3	100	100
Total	15	20	47	48	37	31	1	1	100	100

Source: Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

Persons aged 16–64 participating in education by age, autumn 2010

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	2
19	17	21	3	3	16	13	5	5
20–24	1	1	8	5	28	21	7	6
25–29	0	–	5	3	16	12	4	3
30–44	–	–	3	1	6	3	2	1
45–64	–	–	1	0	2	1	1	1
Total	6	6	3	1	7	5	2	2

Source: Register on Participation in Education, Statistics Sweden

Pupils who began upper secondary school in autumn 2007 and completed their education within 3 or 4 years

Number and proportion (%) of all in group

	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Swedish background	42 876	42 984	81	77
Foreign background ¹⁾	6 091	5 952	64	55
Total	48 967	48 936	79	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 sex 2010/11

Percentage distribution and number

Upper secondary programme with		Women	Men
More than 60% women	less than 40% men	79	39
40–60% women	40–60% men	16	17
Less than 40% women	more than 60% men	6	45
Total percent		100	100
number		50 000	49 500

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

Students completing upper secondary education by credits and foreign background 2010/11

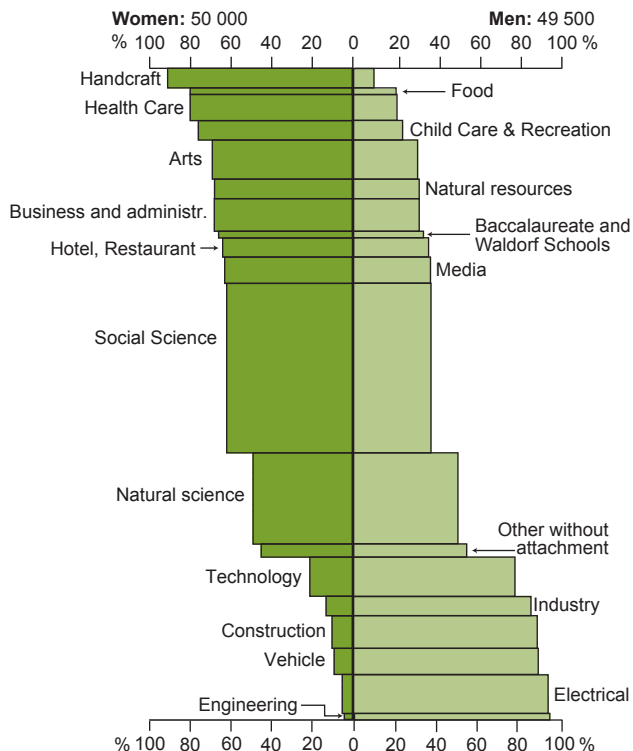
Average credits

Background	Women	Men
Swedish background	14.9	13.4
Foreign background	13.9	12.7
Total	14.8	13.3

Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Upper secondary school graduates by programme or attachment to programme 2010/11

Number and sex distribution (%)



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

Higher education enrolments and graduates 2010/2011

Number and sex distribution (%)

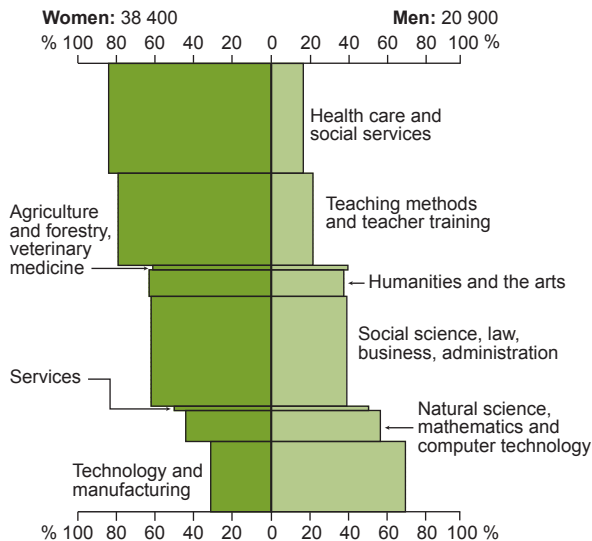
	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
University entrants	57 900	47 900	55	45
Enrolments	263 400	178 200	60	40
Graduates	38 400	20 900	65	35
New admissions ¹⁾	1 600	1 800	48	52
Doctorates ¹⁾	1 300	1 300	49	51
Licentiate degrees ¹⁾	400	500	41	59

¹⁾ Refers to calendar year 2011

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

Graduates in higher education at first and second cycle studies by field 2010/11

Number and sex distribution (%)



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

The graduates are counted separately for each field. Some persons have received degrees for several areas.

Teachers and school leaders in compulsory school and upper secondary school 2010/11

Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Teachers				
Compulsory school	65 140	20 740	76	24
Upper secondary school	18 990	18 460	51	49
Principal				
Compulsory school	2 790	1 510	65	35
Upper secondary school	620	850	42	58
Other school leaders				
Compulsory school	890	390	70	30
Upper secondary school	260	270	49	51

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

Teachers in higher education by category 2011

Number, percentage and sex distribution

Category	Number		Percent		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Junior lecturer	3 850	2 910	27	16	57	43
Postgraduate student	340	380	2	2	48	52
Other research and teaching staff	3 120	3 840	22	21	45	55
Postdoctoral fellow	1 230	1 370	9	7	47	53
Research assistant	620	950	4	5	40	60
Senior lecturer	3 710	4 620	26	25	45	55
Professor	1 260	4 400	9	24	22	78

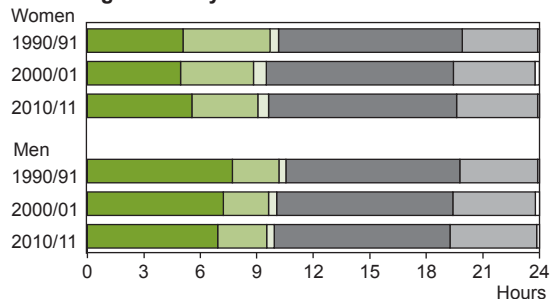
Source: Employees in higher education, Swedish National Agency for Higher Education

Time use

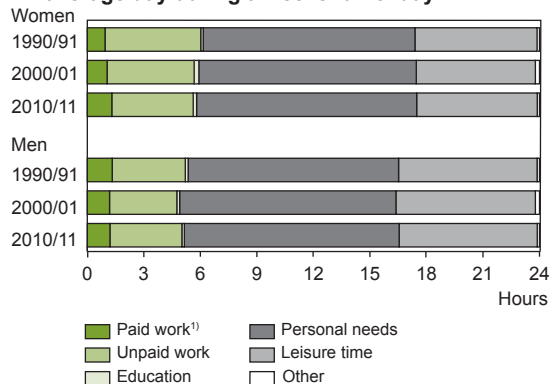
Time use for persons aged 20–64, 1990/91, 2000/01 and 2010/11

Hours and minutes

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 aged 20–64 spend the same time on work, about 7.5 hours per day (all days of the week included). However, differences between women and men are significant, particularly concerning work that is broken down into paid or unpaid work. Men are paid for their work to a greater extent than women, because women spend more time on unpaid housework.

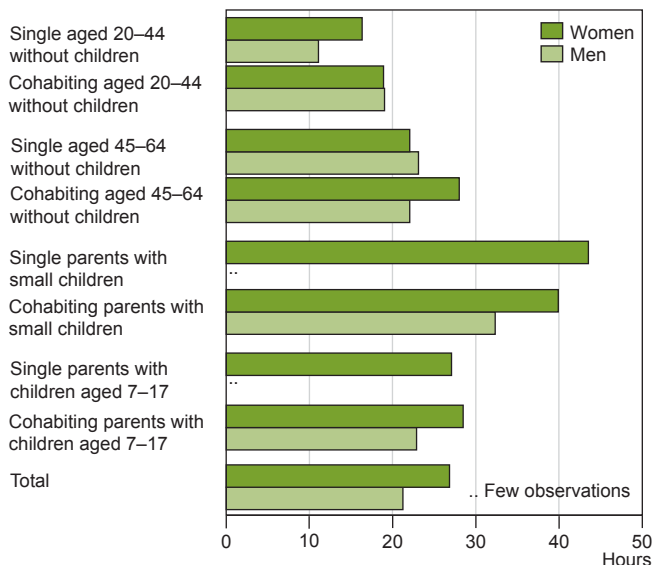
On an average weekday, women spend 5.5 hours on paid work, while men spend nearly 7 hours on the same. Since 1990/91, women have increased their paid working time by about 30 minutes per weekday, while at the same time men have decreased their paid working time by about 45 minutes. Women spend 3.5 hours on unpaid work during a weekday, a decrease compared to 1990/91 by slightly more than 1 hour. Today, men spend 2.5 hours on unpaid work, an increase of 8 minutes compared to 1990/91.

Seen over an entire week, women are gainfully employed about 30 hours, compared to 27 hours in 1990/91. Today men are gainfully employed for an average of 37 hours during the week, compared to 41 hours in 1990/91.

During a week, women carry out unpaid work for an average of 26 hours, while men spend about 21 hours. In 1990/91 women spent an average of 33 hours on unpaid work per week, while the corresponding figure for men was 21 hours. 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 spent on unpaid work by life cycle stages 2010/11

Hours per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Care

Pre-school, other pedagogical operations and leisure time centres by form of operation and age of child 2011

Proportion (%) of all children in each age group

Form of operations	1–5 yrs	6–9 yrs	10–12 ¹⁾ yrs
Municipal pre-school (day care centre)	67	0	.
Pre-school under private management	16	0	.
Municipal leisure time centre	0	74	15
Leisure time centre under private management	0	8	2
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	2	0	0
Pedagogical child care under private management	0	0	0

1 Children older than 12 may be included.

Source: Pre-school activities, school-age child care, National Agency for Education

Staff in municipal pre-school, other pedagogical operations and leisure time centres 2011

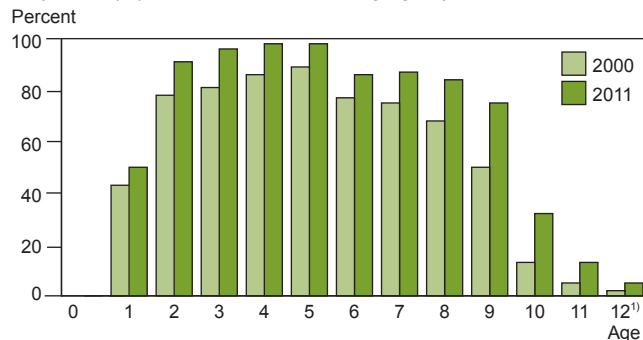
Number and sex distribution (%)

Form of operations	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Pre-school	77 500	2 400	97	3
Leisure time centre	23 300	5 500	81	19
Pedagogical child care	2 800	0	100	0
Open pre-school	600	0	99	1

Source: Pre-school activities, school-age child care, National Agency for Education

Children registered in pre-school, other pedagogical operations and leisure time centres by age 2000 and 2011

Proportion (%) of all children in each age group



1 Children older than 12 may be included.

Source: Pre-school activities, school-age child care, National Agency for Education

Children registered in pre-school, other pedagogical operations and leisure time centres 1972–2011 under municipal management

Number of children in the population in 1 000s and percentage (%) in each age group

Ålder	1972		1980		1990		2000		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1–6 ¹⁾	689	12	604	36	641	57	471	65	565	69
7–9 ²⁾	360	6	338	22	289	50	482	62	420	75
10–12 ³⁾	316	1	332	3	294	7	367	6	291	15

1 The years 2000 and 2011 refer to ages 1–5.

2 The years 2000 and 2011 refer to ages 6–9.

3 Children older than 12 may be included.

Source: Child care, 1972–90 Statistics Sweden, 2003, Child care, other pedagogical operations and leisure time centres, National Agency for Education

Days for which parental allowance paid 1974–2011

Number of days in 1 000s and proportion (%) drawn by women and men

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number	Distribution by sex		Number	Distribution by sex	
		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
2011	50 284	76	24	5 044	64	36

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Number of days with partial benefit are re-calculated to whole days.

Recipients of benefits for care of children 1985–2011

Number in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Year	Parental benefits			Temporary allowance		
	Number	Distribution by sex		Number	Distribution by sex	
		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
2011	723	56	44	694	58	42

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Number of days with partial benefit are re-calculated to whole days.

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.

From 2011 onwards the statistics have been produced by a new method, which can lead to small differences compared to previous years.

Parental allowances 1974–2012

1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefits comprise 90 percent 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. Thirty 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 are reduced to 75 percent of wage.

1997 Compensation during 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 by 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 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. The 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.
- 2012 Double days are introduced for parental allowance. Parents are allowed to receive parental allowance at the same time for 30 days during the first year of the child's life.

Double days cannot be used as a basis for calculating the gender equality bonus.

The gender equality bonus in the form of a tax deduction is changed. The requirement to apply for the gender equality bonus is taken away and the bonus entitlement is paid at the same time as parental allowance. This applies to the gender equality bonus for 2012 and onwards.

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

Employed persons aged 20–64 who work part-time due to care of children and care of adult relative 2011

Number in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Reason	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Care of children	144	16	90	10
Care of relative	4	..	93	7
Care of children and care of relative	16	2	89	11

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Persons aged 65 and older with impaired sight¹⁾ or motor disability 2011

Proportion (%) of age group

	Impaired sight		Motor disability		Serious motor disability	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cohabiting						
65–74 yrs	5	2	14	7	5	2
75– yrs	8	8	17	19	10	13
Single						
65–74 yrs	4	5	13	13	8	9
75– yrs	17	16	41	36	33	26

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

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons age 65 or older in ordinary¹⁾ housing who need and receive help²⁾ in 1980 and 2010/11

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	2010/11	1980	2010/11
Cohabiting				
65–74 yrs				
Help from municipality	2	1	1	1
Help from member of household	4	..	8	..
Help from relatives/ acquaintances	1	..	0	..
75– yrs				
Help from municipality	21	9	7	8
Help from member of household	19	19	17	21
Help from relatives/ acquaintances	6	15	2	11
Single				
65–74 yrs				
Help from municipality	8	7	5	4
Help from member of household	1	..	2	..
Help from relatives/ acquaintances	3	..	2	..
75– yrs				
Help from municipality	27	26	14	24
Help from member of household	5	..	3	..
Help from relatives/ acquaintances	11	34	11	30

1 Not in retirement homes or institutions

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

3 Information from 1980 is not entirely comparable with information from 2010/11 because the question in 1980, "Do you regularly, that is, at least once a week, receive help" did not specify how often help was given in 2010/11.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons age 65 or older in ordinary¹⁾ housing needing and receiving²⁾ help, by age and care provider 2009/10

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women	Men
Cohabiting		
65–74 yrs		
Help from municipality	1	1
Help from member of household	10	..
Help from relatives/acquaintances	2	..
75– yrs		
Help from municipality	14	8
Help from member of household	23	22
Help from relatives/acquaintances	16	12
Single		
65–74 yrs		
Help from municipality	5	3
Help from member of household
Help from relatives/acquaintances
75– yrs		
Help from municipality	27	24
Help from member of household
Help from relatives/acquaintances	38	30

1 Not in retirement homes or institutions

Source: Survey 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: individuals 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 holiday, illness, parental leave, studies, military service, etc.

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

Unemployment rate: the percentage (%) of unemployed persons in the labour force.

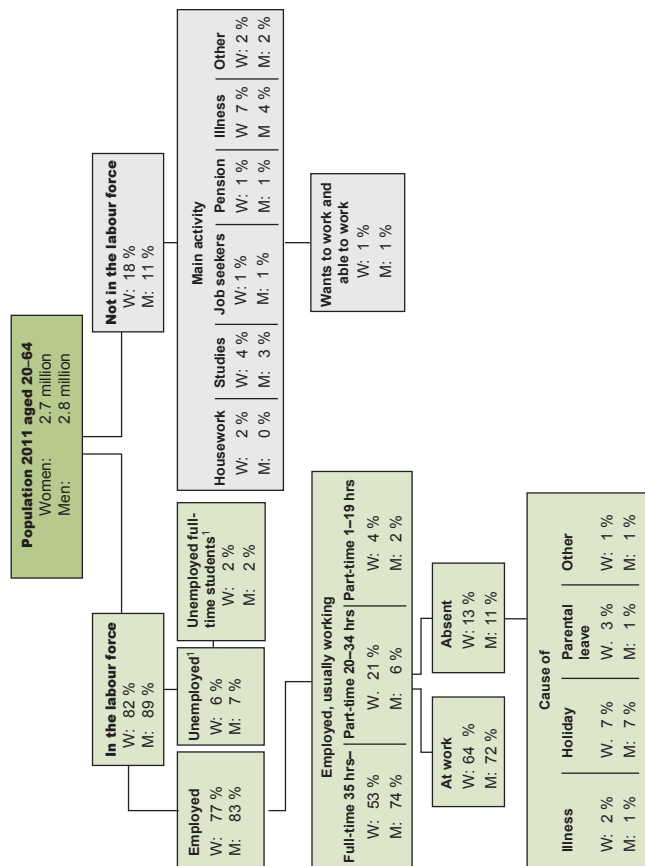
Hidden unemployed: individuals who want and can work but who have not been seeking work.

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. Since 2007, individuals who are full-time students and who have looked for work and been able to work are included as unemployed. The changes that occurred implied that there were time series breaks, but the tables and figures have been re-calculated back to 1987. This is illustrated in the relevant figures by a vertical line.

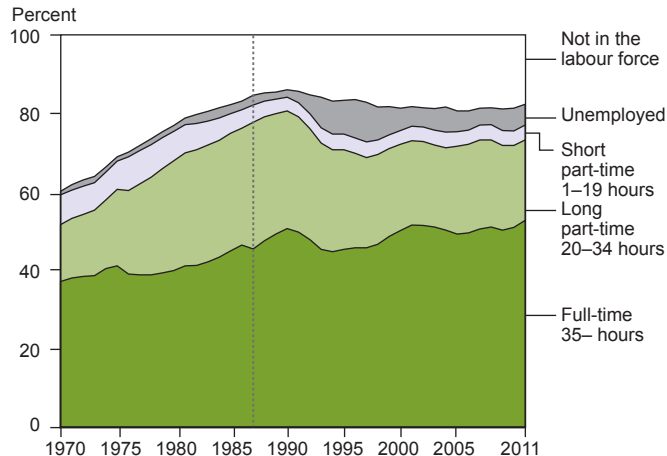
Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2011

Proportion (%) of the population in different groups



¹ As a percentage of the labour force
Source: Labour Force Surveys

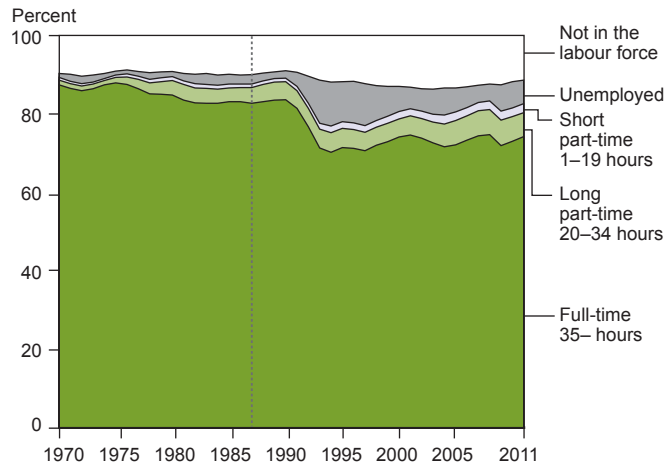
Women aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2011



Source: Labour Force Surveys

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 1980s the proportion working on a long part-time 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 2011, the economic activity rate for women aged 20–64 was 82.5 percent and the unemployment rate was 6.4 percent.

Men aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2011

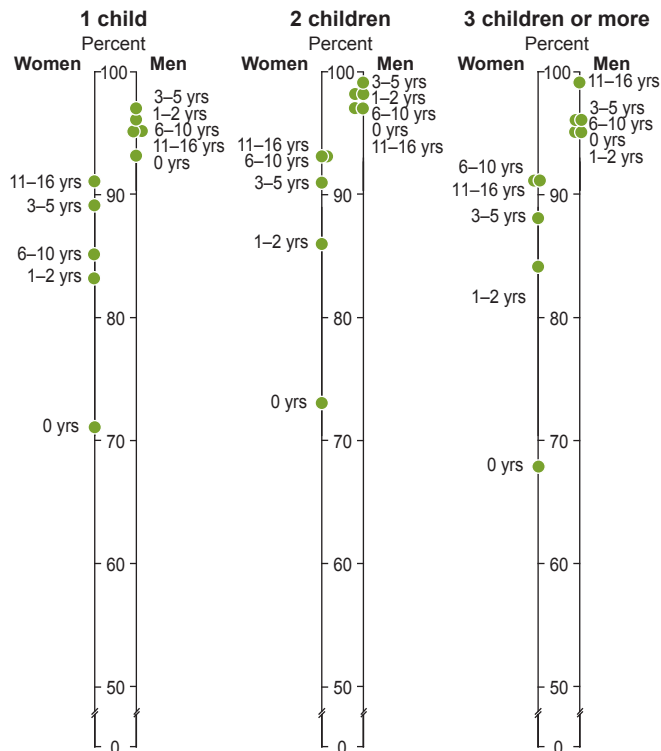


Source: Labour Force Surveys

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 and then increased somewhat up until 2011. At the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s, the percentage of those working full-time fell slightly while the percentage 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 percentage of both unemployed persons and those outside the labour force increased. In 2011, the economic activity rate for men aged 20–64 was 88.7 percent and the unemployment rate was 6.7 percent.

Economic activity rate for parents with children under age 17 by number of children and youngest child's age 2011

Percent



Source: Labour Force Surveys

Employed¹⁾ parents age 20–64 with children living at home, by age of youngest child and length of working time 2011

Proportion (%) of all employed

Number of children Age of youngest child	Women		Men	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1 child				
0 years	80	20	94	6
1–2 years	59	41	90	10
3–5 years	58	42	91	9
6–10 years	62	38	93	7
11–16 years	66	34	94	6
2 children				
0 years	67	33	92	8
1–2 years	54	46	92	8
3–5 years	53	47	93	7
6–10 years	58	42	94	6
11–16 years	64	36	94	6
3 children or more				
0 years	67	33	93	7
1–2 years	49	51	90	10
3–5 years	49	51	92	8
6–10 years	53	47	94	6
11–16 years	59	41

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

Source: Labour Force Surveys

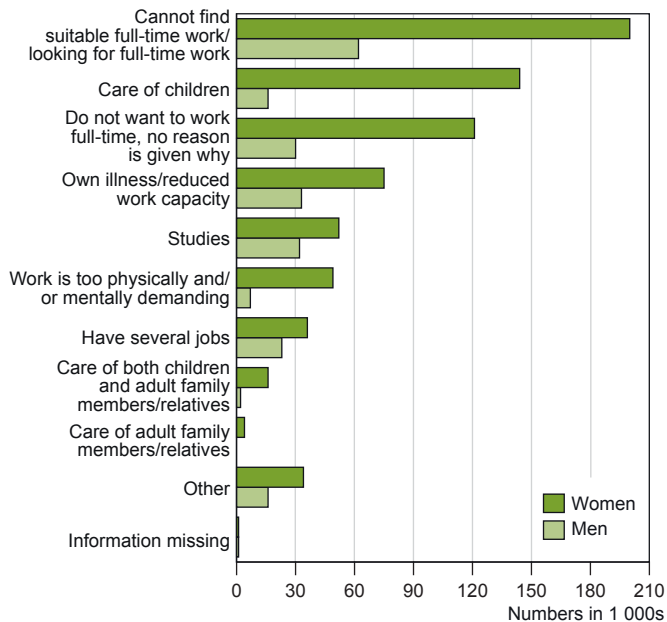
Usual working time

In 2011, 68 percent of all gainfully employed women aged 20–64 were employed full-time, while 32 percent worked part-time. The corresponding figures for men were 90 and 10 percent respectively.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Reason for part-time work for persons aged 20–64, 2011

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Surveys

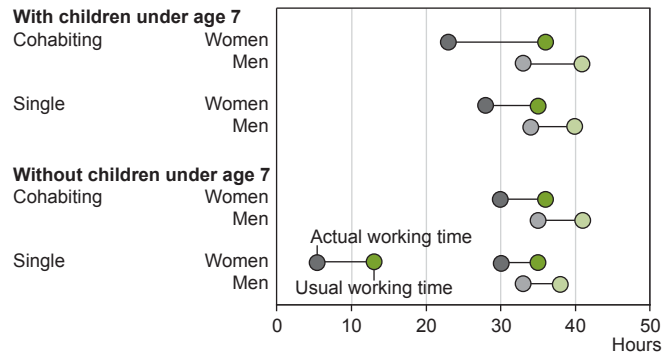
Employees aged 20–64 who have been absent for part of/entire week by reason 2011

Proportion (%) of all

Reason for absence	Total		Total with children under age 7	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Entire week				
Illness	3	2	2	1
Holiday	9	8	8	9
Care of children	4	1	19	5
Other	2	2	2	7
Total	17	13	30	22
Part of the week				
Illness	3	2	2	2
Holiday	4	3	3	3
Care of children	2	2	7	6
Other	8	10	6	10
Total	17	17	18	20

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Actual¹⁾ and usual²⁾ time worked per week for employed persons aged 20–64, 2011

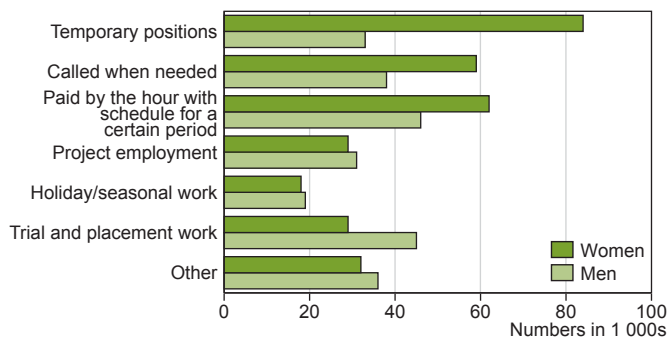


- 1 The number of hours the person worked during the reference week.
- 2 The working time the person should have worked as agreed.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees¹⁾ aged 20–64 by type of temporary employment 2011

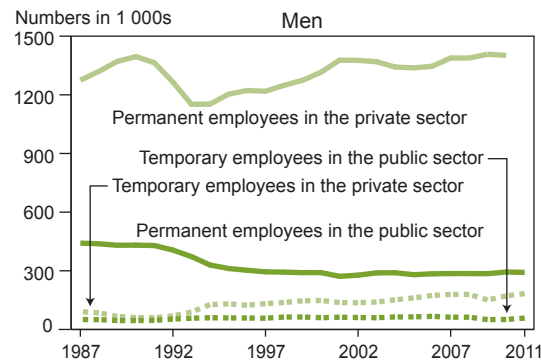
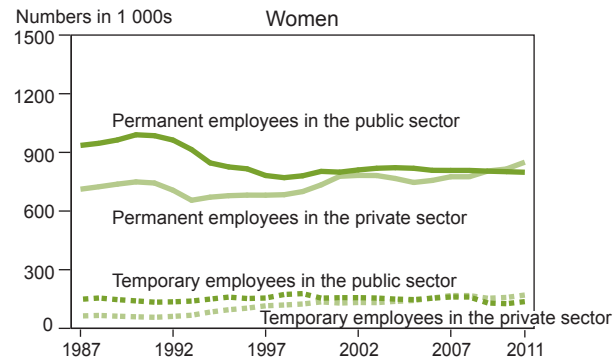
Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market 1987–2011

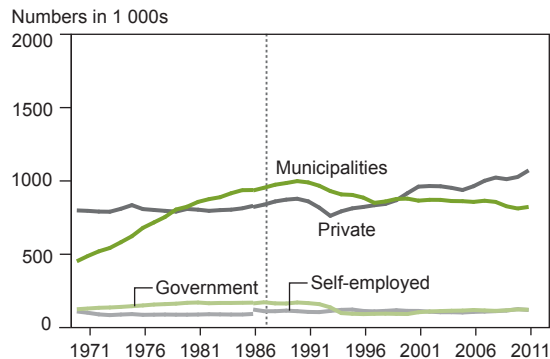
Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Surveys

Employed women aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2011

Numbers in 1 000s

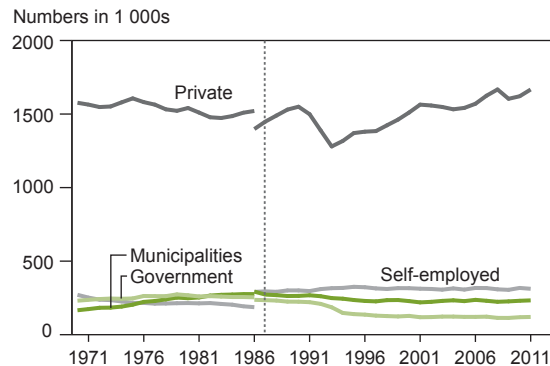


Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

During the 1970s and 1980s the number of women on the labour market increased. During these two decades, the number of women in the public sector doubled. At the beginning of the 2000s women work about as much in the public as in the private sector. Today somewhat more women work in the private sector compared to the public sector. 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.

Employed men aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2011

Numbers in 1 000s



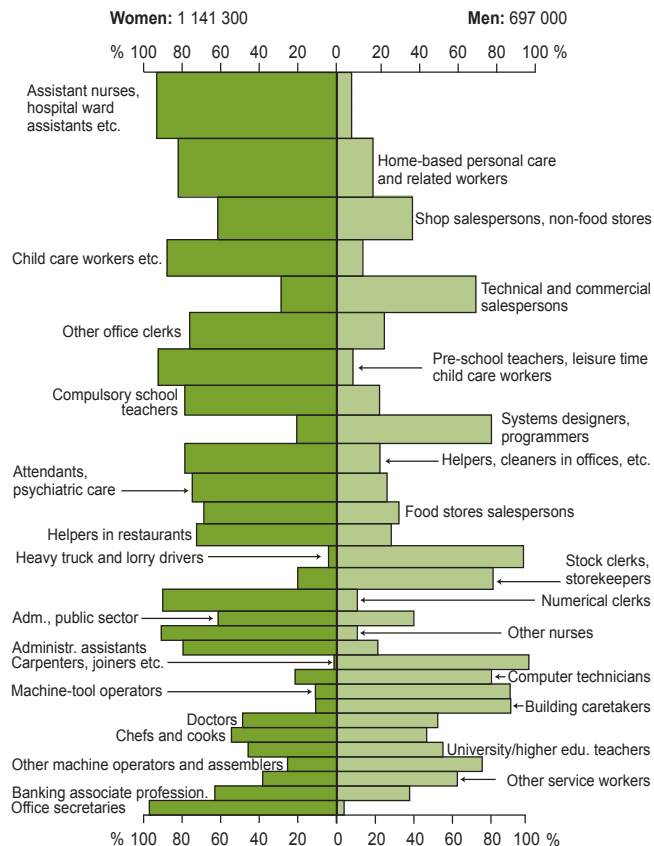
Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

After having decreased during the beginning of the 1990s, the number of employees in the private sector has increased for both women and men. During the first half of the 1990s the number of employees in the municipal sector decreased, especially among women.

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 2010

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 2010

Of all those employed aged 20–64, 59 percent of the women and 35 percent of the men work in the 30 largest occupations.

Only three of the 30 largest occupations have an equal sex distribution, i.e. 40–60 percent of each sex. These are: *Chefs and cooks* with 54 percent women and 46 percent men, *Doctors* with 49 percent women and 51 percent men as well as *University/higher education teachers* with 46 percent women and 54 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 2010

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Occupations with	Women	Men
90–100% women	22	2
60–90% women	50	16
40–60% women	13	12
10–40% women	14	47
0–10% women	1	23
Total percent	100	100
number	1 885	1 924

Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

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

Employees aged 20–64 by industry and sector 2010

Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution

Industry/ Sector	Women		Men		Sex distrib.	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	559	29	110	6	84	16
Educational system	331	17	109	6	75	25
Trade	214	11	243	13	47	53
Business services	178	9	208	11	46	54
Civilian authorities and national defence	135	7	104	6	56	44
Manufacturing and mining/quarrying	132	7	416	22	24	76
Personal and cultural services etc.	78	4	61	3	56	44
Hotels and restaurants	60	3	47	2	56	44
Transport companies	49	3	151	8	24	76
Information and communication companies	48	3	96	5	33	67
Credit institutes and insurance companies	46	2	40	2	54	46
Property management	22	1	33	2	40	60
Construction industry	20	1	209	11	9	91
Energy and the environment	10	1	33	2	23	77
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8	0	21	1	26	74
Data missing	14	1	10	1	57	43
Total	1 903	100	1 891	100	50	50
of which						
Municipalities	600	32	151	8	80	20
County councils	188	10	46	2	80	20
Central government	114	6	109	6	51	49
Private	1 000	53	1 584	84	39	61
Total	1 903	100	1 891	100	50	50

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative sources.

Self-employed persons are not included. Government and municipal enterprises are included in private sector.

Self-employed aged 20–64 by industry 2010

Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distrib.	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	6	7	2	1	73	27
Educational system	2	2	2	1	52	48
Trade	10	11	18	11	35	65
Business services	17	19	25	15	40	60
Civilian authorities and national defence	0	0	0	0	33	67
Manufacturing and mining/quarrying	3	3	9	5	25	75
Personal and cultural services	25	27	12	7	67	33
Hotels and restaurants	4	4	9	5	32	68
Transport companies	1	1	10	6	6	94
Information and communication companies	2	2	8	4	17	83
Credit institutes and insurance companies	0	0	0	0	14	86
Property management	1	1	3	2	29	71
Construction industry	1	1	32	18	3	97
Energy and the environment	0	0	0	0	14	86
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8	9	36	21	18	82
Information missing	12	13	8	4	61	39
Total	91	100	174	100	34	66
of which						
With employees	8	8	24	14	24	76
Without employees	83	92	150	86	36	64
Total	91	100	174	100	34	66

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register (RAMS)

Self-employed and partners aged 20 and older by number of employees in company and legal form of company 2010

Percentage distribution and number

Number of employees	Women		Men	
	Employed limited co.	Self-employed	Employed limited co.	Self-employed
1	23	86	23	82
2–4	39	12	35	16
5–9	19	2	21	2
10–19	10	0	12	0
20–49	6	0	6	0
50–	4	0	3	0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
number	31	91	120	174

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

Self-employed persons among gainfully employed 20 years and older by region of birth and legal form of company 2010

Percentage distribution and number

Region of birth	Women		Men	
	Employed limited co.	Self-employed	Employed limited co.	Self-employed
Sweden	2	4	6	7
Nordic countries except Sweden	2	5	5	8
EU27 excluding Nordic countries	2	8	4	12
Europe except EU27 and Nordic countries	1	4	2	10
Africa	0	3	1	6
North America	2	7	3	7
South America	1	3	1	5
Asia	1	7	2	14
Other countries	2	8	4	9
Total percent	2	4	5	8
number	31 400	91 000	120 200	173 600

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

Work environment conditions for employed women and men aged 16–64

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women	Men
Exposed to noise at least one-fourth of the time	15	30
Heavy lifting (more than 15 kg several times a day)	10	17
Subjected to violence or threat of violence in the last three months	18	10
Have difficulty sleeping every week due to thoughts about work	23	18
Physically tired every week	49	44
Headaches every week	32	19
Have way too much to do	55	48
Have had same occupation during last five years and feel that workload has increased	53	39

Source: Swedish Work Environment Authority 2011

Unemployment rate by region of birth and age 2011

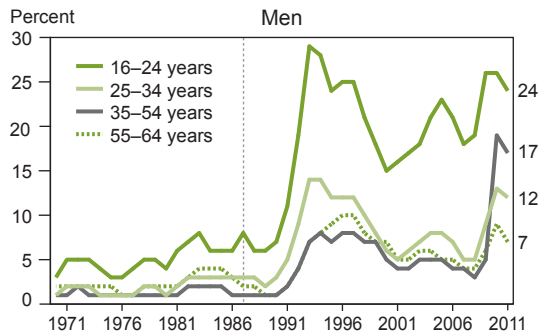
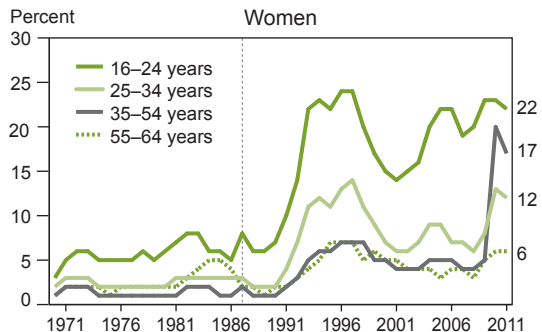
Proportion (%) of unemployment in the labour force

Age	25–44 years		45–64 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Region of birth				
25–44				
Sweden	4	4	3	4
Other Nordic country	6	4	4	7
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	13	10	10	9
Asia	22	21	18	22
Africa	34	23	11	18
Other countries	11	8	7	12
Total	6	6	4	5

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Unemployment rate by age 1970–2011

Proportion (%) of unemployment in the labour force

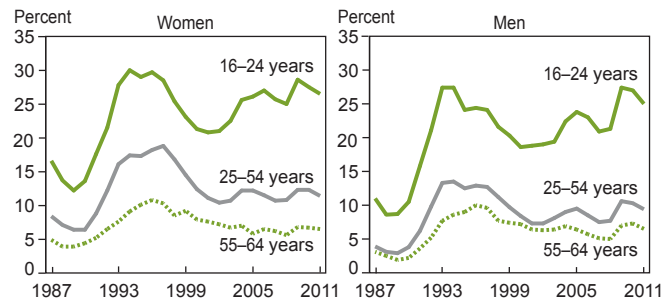


Source: Labour Force Surveys

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 1987–2011

Proportion (%) of population in age group



Source: Labour Force Surveys

Unemployed, underemployed and hidden unemployed by age 2011

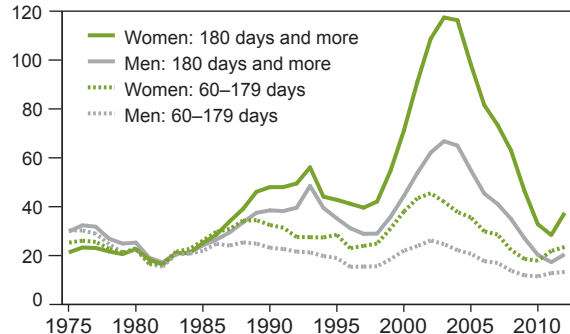
Numbers in 1 000s

Age	Unemployed persons		Under-employed		Hidden un-employed	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–24	37	47	38	31	9	9
25–34	36	39	38	35	7	7
35–44	30	27	33	19	6	4
45–54	24	28	29	16	4	3
55–64	17	25	17	9	4	5
Total	144	167	155	109	29	27

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Ongoing cases of sickness benefit days in December 1974–2011

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

On sick leave 29 days or more at the end of February, by age, 2003–2011

Numbers in 1 000s

Age	2003		2005		2007		2011	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16–29	14.3	7.2	11.0	5.8	8.5	4.6	4.8	2.8
30–39	40.0	18.4	32.6	14.2	24.0	10.2	13.1	5.8
40–49	47.5	25.7	39.3	20.7	30.9	15.9	18.1	9.4
50–59	58.5	37.0	43.6	27.8	33.0	21.1	18.1	11.9
60–64	19.5	14.8	16.7	12.6	15.3	11.6	8.2	6.9

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Population and economic activity rate by region of birth and age, 2011

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

Region of birth	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
25–44 years				
Sweden	931	1 010	91	95
Other Nordic countries	22	21	92	95
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	89	82	81	94
Asia	109	90	66	86
Africa	27	22	62	87
Other countries	23	25	82	92
Total	1 200	1 250	87	94
45–64 years				
Sweden	979	1 009	84	89
Other Nordic countries	60	51	73	80
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	80	71	69	80
Asia	52	57	64	75
Africa	9	14	65	80
Other countries	19	17	77	88
Total	1 199	1 218	81	87

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Persons aged 20–64 who are not in the labour force, by main activity 2011

Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution

Main operations	Number		Percent		Sex distrib.	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Housework	50	3	11	1	95	5
Studies	122	95	26	30	56	44
Job seekers	20	15	4	5	56	44
Pension	31	35	7	11	47	53
Illness	196	125	41	39	61	39
Other	57	43	12	14	57	43
Total	476	315	100	100	60	40

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Wages/Salaries

The ten most common occupational groups 2011

Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%) average salary and women's salary in percent compared to men's salary. 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 salary
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Personal care and related workers	421	74	85	15	23 000	22 800	100
Salespersons, retail trade	121	71	63	37	24 000	25 200	95
Salespersons, buyers, brokers etc	68	104	40	60	31 300	38 700	81
Engineers and technicians	21	98	18	82	31 200	34 800	90
Building and civil engineering workers	1	112	1	99	23 400	27 500	85
Business professionals	56	42	57	43	36 500	45 400	80
Computer specialists	20	72	22	78	38 000	40 000	95
Cleaners etc.	71	19	79	21	20 100	20 600	98
Motor vehicle drivers	8	80	9	91	23 900	24 500	97
Other office clerks	62	20	76	24	24 700	26 400	93

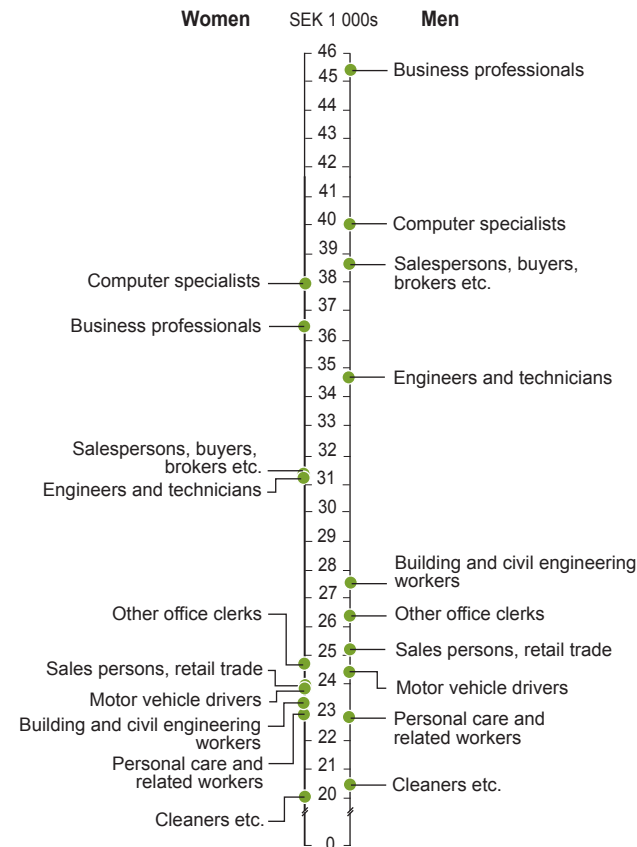
1 Earnings are calculated as full-time salaries.

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

46 percent of all employed women and 38 percent of all employed men are found in the ten most common groups.

Average salary for the ten most common occupational groups 2011

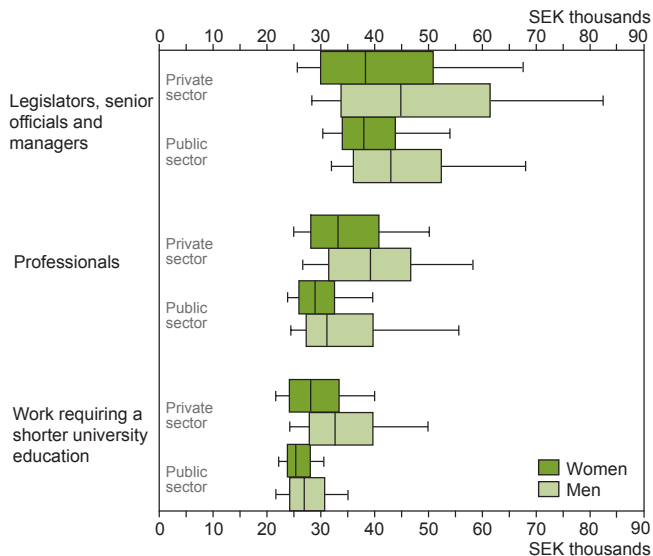
Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



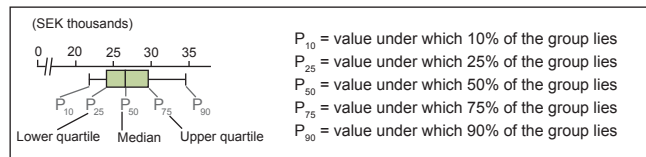
Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education 2011

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s

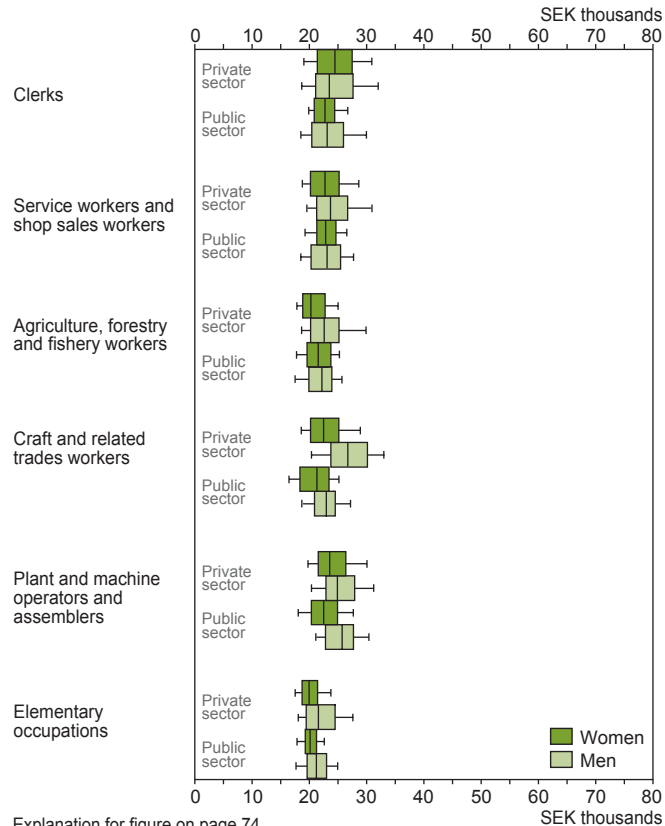


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden



Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education 2011

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



Explanation for figure on page 74.

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Women's wages/salaries as percent of men's by sector 1994–2011

Weighted¹⁾ and unweighted full-time salaries

Year	Municipality		County council		Central government	
	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted
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
2010	94	99	73	94	89	94
2011	94	99	74	94	91	94

Year	Private sector		All sectors	
	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted
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
2010	87	92	86	93
2011	87	92	86	93

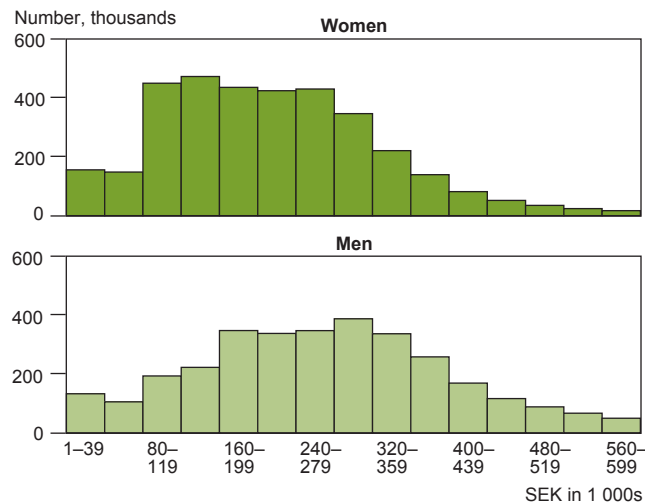
1 Weighted values take into account the differences between women and men in age, educational background, full-time/part-time, sector and occupational group.

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Income

Income earners aged 20 years and over by income group 2010

Total earned income in SEK thousands



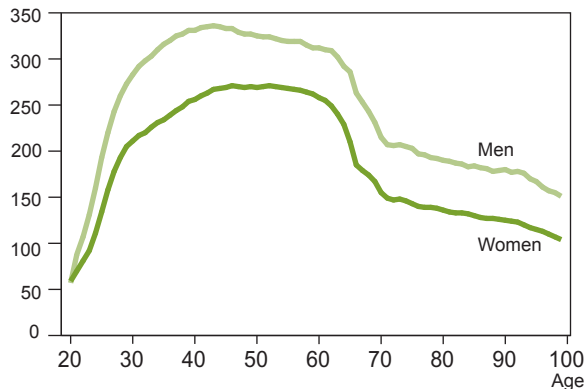
Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

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

In 2010, 122 000 women and 129 000 men aged 20 and over did not have a total earned income. In the same age group, 57 000 women and 600 000 men had a total earned income of over SEK 600 000.

Total earned income for persons aged 20 and older by age 2010

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 shows instead the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2010.

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

Disposable income per consumption unit¹⁾ for households aged 20–64²⁾ by type of household 2010

Median income in SEK 1 000s

Type of household	Median income
Cohabiting	
without children	292
with children	206
of which 1 child	223
2 children	207
at least 3 children	171
Single women	
without children	178
with children	135
of which 1 child	144
2 children	127
Single men	
without children	203
with children	176
of which 1 child	179
2 children	165

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

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

Source: Household 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 2011

Number and proportion (%) of all in each group

Type of household	Number	Share (%)
Cohabiting		
without children	10 665	1
with children	26 218	3
Single women		
without children	55 122	8
with children	37 467	23
Single men		
without children	89 340	9
with children	6 940	8
Total¹⁾	225 763	6

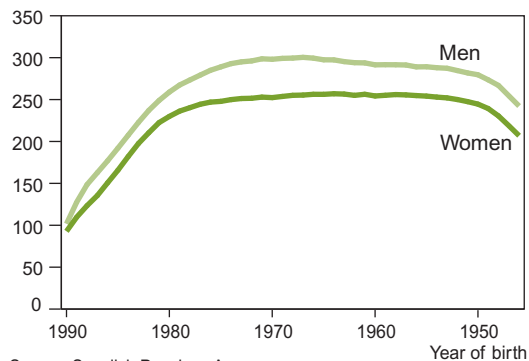
1 Including unknown household type.

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

Pensionable income for persons aged 20–64, 2010

Average income in SEK 1 000s

SEK thousands

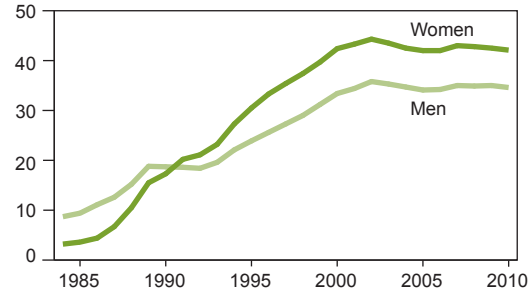


Source: Swedish Pensions Agency

Persons aged 20–64 with pension savings 1984–2010

Proportion (%)

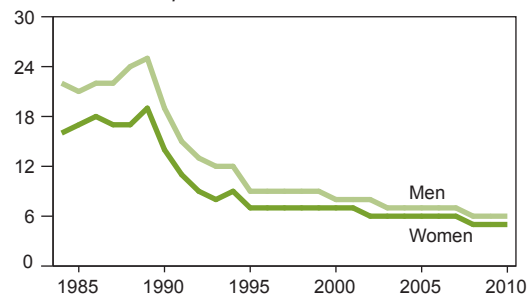
Percent



Source: Household finances 1980–1992, Income and tax register 1993–2010

Average amount of savings for persons aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2010

SEK 1 000s and prices from 2010



Source: Household finances 1984–1992, Income and tax register 1993–2010

Pensioners aged 65 and over, by type of pension 2010

Number, percentage and average amount in SEK

	Number	Percent	SEK
Women			
Old-age pensioners	89 900	10	85 500
Old-age pension + survivor's pension	59 200	6	107 900
Old-age pensioners + occupational pension	380 400	40	143 600
Old-age pension + survivor's pension + occupational pension	195 700	21	166 800
Old-age pension + private pension	9 800	1	139 300
Old-age pension + survivor's pension + private pension	4 500	0	172 200
Old-age pension + private pension + occupational pension	166 600	18	199 800
Old-age pension + private pension + occupational pension	35 700	4	246 800
Total	941 800	100	154 600
Men			
Old-age pensioners	71 100	9	113 900
Old-age pensioners + occupational pension	484 600	64	207 100
Old-age pension + private pension	17 900	2	198 900
Old-age pension + private pension + occupational pension	187 900	25	306 200
Total	761 500	100	222 700

 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Old-age pensioners = guarantee pension + income pension + premium pension + supplementary pension

Individual disposable income for single and cohabiting persons aged 65 and over by age 2010

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

Age	SEK		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Single				
65–69	156	173	99	76
70–74	131	159	89	60
75–79	133	142	93	42
80–84	129	138	92	33
85– yrs	125	143	120	42
Total	131	152	493	254
Cohabiting				
65–69	140	213	167	192
70–74	113	165	110	133
75–79	101	157	67	91
80–84	93	149	40	53
85– yrs	81	143	18	39
Total	115	170	403	507

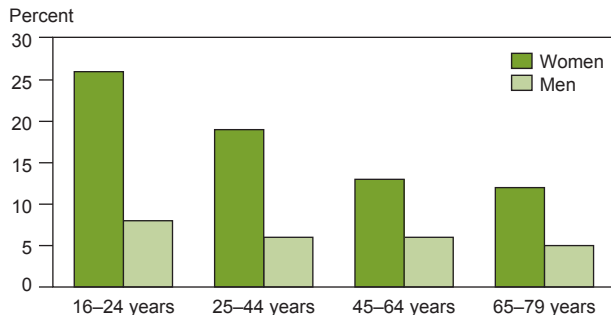
 Source: Household finances, Statistics Sweden

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

Violence and crime

Persons who fear attack or assault by age 2011

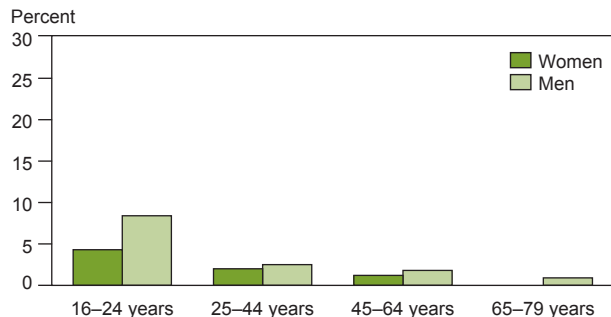
Proportion (%) of age group



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

Subjected to assault by age 2010

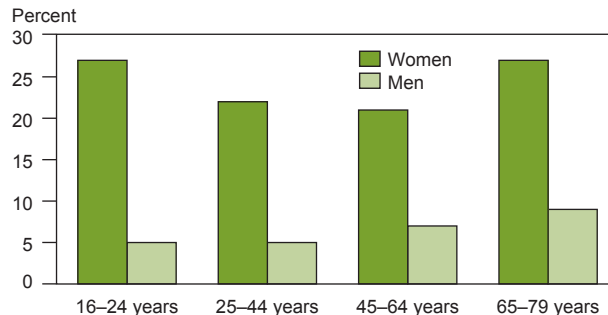
Proportion (%) of age group



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

Persons who do not feel safe when out at night by age 2011

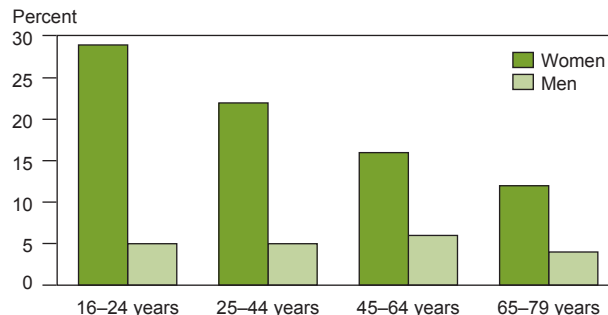
Proportion (%) of age group



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

Persons who often or quite often choose another route or transport method because of fear of being subjected to crime by age 2011

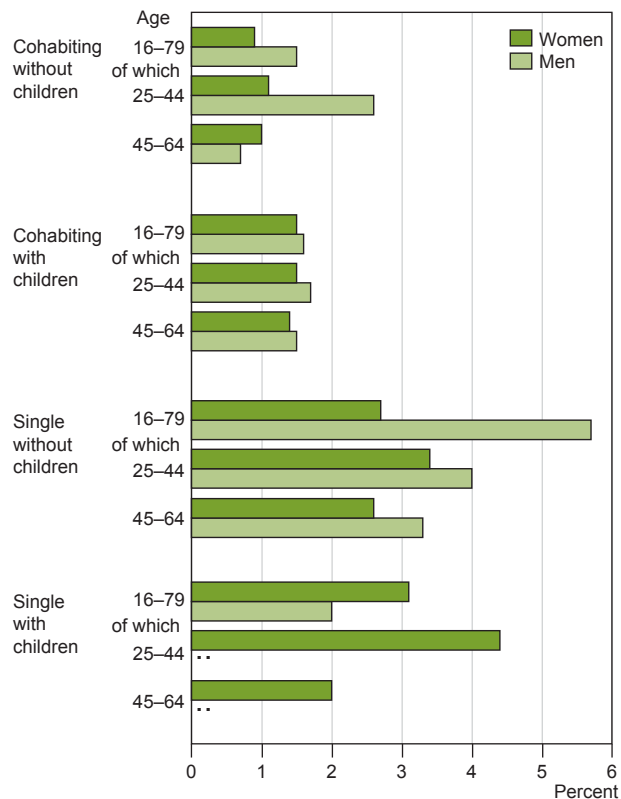
Proportion (%) of age group



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

Persons subjected to assault¹⁾ by family situation and age 2008–2010

Proportion (%) of age group



1 Refers to a 12-month period.

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

Persons aged 16–79 subjected to assault¹⁾ by place 2009–2011

Proportion (%) of occurrences

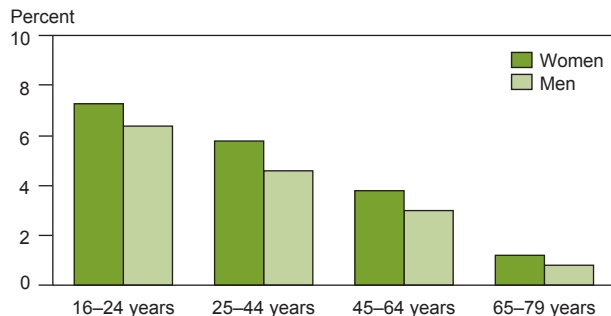
Sex Perpetrator/victim	At home	Work/school place	Public place	Other place	Assault total
Woman perpetrator/ man victim	5	..	3	..	4
Man perpetrator/ man victim	31	51	77	60	62
Woman perpetrator/ woman victim	7	..	7	..	10
Man perpetrator/ woman victim	58	37	12	18	24
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100

1 Refers to a 12-month period

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

Persons who have been subjected to threats by age in 2010

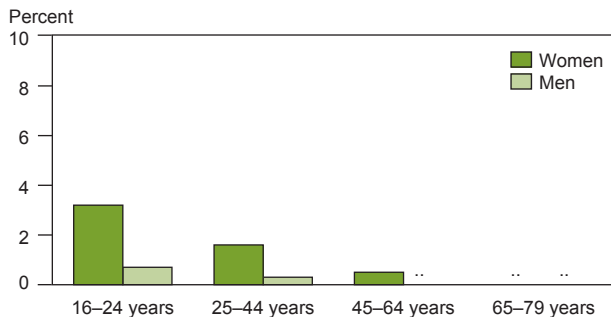
Proportion (%) of age group



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

Persons who have been subjected to sexual crimes by age in 2010

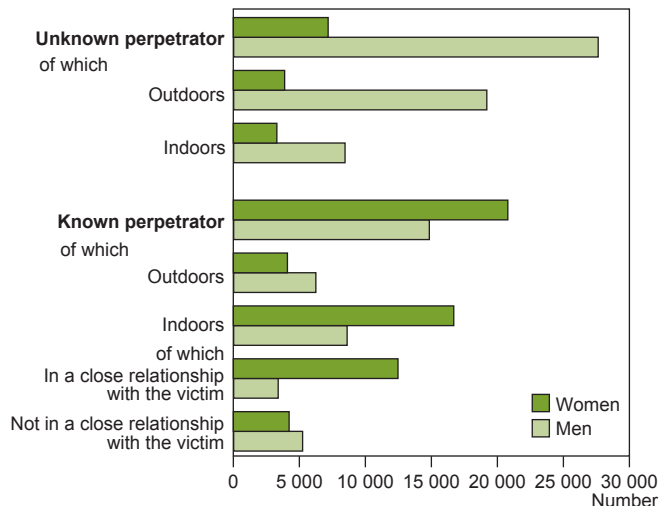
Proportion (%) of age group



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

Reported assaults 2011

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

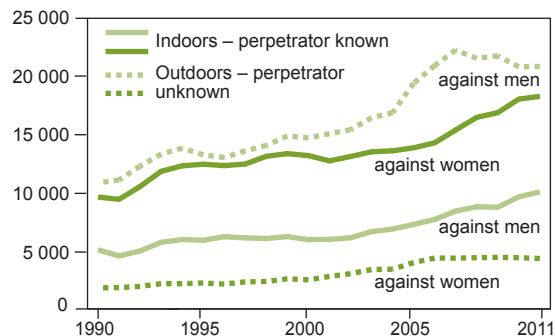
Gross violation of a woman's integrity

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) for repeated violations can be convicted of gross violation of a woman's integrity. In 2011, 2 471 cases were reported.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Reported assaults 1990–2011

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 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 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. One reason for 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 committed crimes are reported. In those cases where the perpetrator is closely related to the victim, the hidden statistics are probably considerable.

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code, Road Traffic Offences Act and Drug Penal Code 2011

Number and sex distribution (%)

Main crime	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Offences against person	1 950	13 000	13	87
Offences against life and health	1 390	8 430	14	86
of which assault	1 320	8 070	14	86
Against liberty and peace of which: Gross violation of integrity	540	3 130	15	85
gross violation of a woman's integrity	40	110	27	73
unlawful threats	.	260	.	100
Sexual offences	200	1 350	13	87
of which: rape	20	1 380	1	99
rape of children	0	170	0	100
Offences against property	10	160	6	94
Theft, robbery, etc.	10 160	25 080	29	71
of which: petty theft	8 830	17 960	33	67
theft	6 470	9 070	42	58
robbery	2 230	7 140	24	76
Fraud	60	920	6	94
Embezzlement	330	810	29	71
Crime against creditors	90	80	53	47
Inflicting damages	230	1 510	13	87
Offences against the public	240	2 520	9	91
Offences against the state	850	1 390	38	62
All offences against the penal code	660	4 050	14	86
Offences according to the Road Traffic Offences Act	13 630	43 520	24	76
Offences according to the Penal Law on Narcotics	3 240	25 300	11	89
	3 010	18 470	14	86

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

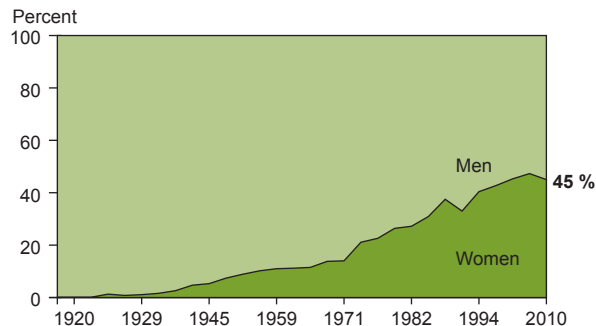
Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2010

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
2010	85	84	82	79

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Compositions of Parliament 1919–2010



Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Elected to Parliament by age, 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010

Percentage distribution and number

Age	1998		2002		2006		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
18–29	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5
30–49	38	40	46	41	47	49	51	52
50–64	55	55	48	53	46	43	43	40
65–	3	3	2	2	2	4	1	3
Total,								
percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	149	200	158	191	165	184	157	192

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Elected to Parliament by party, September 2010

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Centre Party	7	16	30	70
Liberal Party	10	14	42	58
Christian Democrats	7	12	37	63
Green Party	14	11	56	44
Moderate Party	51	56	48	52
Social Democrats	54	58	48	52
Left Party	11	8	58	42
Sweden Democrats	3	17	15	85
Total	157	192	45	55

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections by country of birth 2010

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distr.		Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Parliament								
Swedish born	2 236	2 829	44	56	142	179	44	56
Foreign born	267	333	45	56	15	13	54	46
Total	2 503	3 162	44	56	157	192	45	55
Municipal councils								
Swedish born	19 509	27 860	41	59	5 098	6 888	43	57
Foreign born	2 153	2 547	46	54	483	500	49	51
Total	21 662	30 407	42	58	5 581	7 388	43	57
County councils								
Swedish born	4 859	6 079	44	56	721	812	47	53
Foreign born	580	623	48	52	68	61	53	47
Total	5 439	6 702	45	55	789	873	47	53

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party chairpersons, June 2012

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
Sweden Democrats	-	1
Total	2	7

1 Spokesperson.

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Parliamentary committees in 1973, 1985 and June 2012

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1973		1985		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Labour market ¹⁾	20	80	27	73	47	53
Housing/interior ²⁾	13	87	20	80	59	41
Finance	7	93	20	80	35	65
Defence	7	93	20	80	24	76
Justice	33	67	27	73	47	53
Constitution	7	93	20	80	29	71
Culture	33	67	60	40	35	65
Civil Law ³⁾	27	73	33	67	.	.
Environmental and agriculture	13	87	20	80	41	59
Industry	-	100	20	80	47	53
Taxation	13	87	13	87	29	71
Health and Welfare	20	80	47	53	53	47
Social Insurance	20	80	60	40	41	59
Traffic	-	100	13	87	41	59
Education	20	80	27	73	53	47
International	7	93	27	73	47	53
Total	15	85	28	72	42	58
percent number	36	204	68	172	107	148

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.

In June 2012, 12 women and 9 men were County Governors.

Top officials in Government Offices 1973, 1985, 1998 and January 2012

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1973		1985		1998		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers (incl. Prime Minister)	11	89	25	75	50	50	50	50
State Secretaries (incl. cabinet secretaries)	–	100	12	88	35	65	35	65
Top administrators	2	98	11	89	17	83	36	64

Source: The Government Offices

Members¹⁾ of central governmental boards and advisory councils 1991–2010

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²⁾	Members		of whom chairpersons	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1991	31	69	11	89
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
2010	49	51	39	61

1 Including chairperson but excluding personnel representative.

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

Source: Swedish budget proposition each year.

Board members of government enterprises in 2012

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	22	35	39	61
Managing Director	15	37	29	71
Board members	159	174	48	52

Source: Ministry of Finance, Annual report for government owned enterprises

Boards and management in public services companies 2011

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	–	4	–	100
Director General	1	3	25	75
Board members	14	15	48	52

Source: Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

Composition of committees¹⁾ 1981, 1990 and 2011

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		1990		2011	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson etc.	10	90	14	86	32	68
Members	21	79	34	66	44	56
Specialists	13	87	23	77	47	53
Other	22	78	32	68	56	44
Total percent	16	84	26	74	47	53
number	920	4 780	690	1 960	1 690	1 910

1 Refers to persons who are, or have been earlier, active in committees that were appointed, ongoing or finished during each year.

Source: Committee Report for each year

Positions of trust in municipalities, by organisation in 2011

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Municipal council	33	33	43	57
Municipal executive committee	11	12	41	59
Trade union committees	45	43	44	56
Other committees	11	13	39	61
Total, percent	100	100	43	57
number	26 760	35 660		

Source: Survey on positions of trust in municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Positions of trust in county council, by organisation in 2011

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	W	M
County councils	50	53	48	52
County council executive committee	8	8	47	53
Trade union committees	41	36	53	47
Other committees	2	3	33	67
Total, percent	100	100	48	52
number	3 470	3 570		

Source: Survey on positions of trust in municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Chairpersons in municipal and county councils 2010

Number and sex distribution

	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Municipal executive committee	84	206	29	71
County council executive committee	9	11	45	55

Source: Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

Positions of trust in municipal boards in 2011

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Boards	Percentage distribution		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	29	17	57	43
Children/young persons/education	22	17	51	49
Culture/leisure/tourism	11	11	46	54
Engineering/environment/traffic/real estate	19	35	30	70
Other school leaders	19	21	42	58
Total, percent	100	100	44	56
number	12 160	15 280		

Source: Survey on positions of trust in municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Positions of trust in county council boards in 2011

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Boards	Percentage distribution		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	66	55	57	43
Children/young persons/education	4	6	47	53
Culture/leisure/tourism	4	4	53	47
Engineering/environment/traffic/real estate	5	9	40	60
Other school leaders	21	27	46	54
Total, percent	100	100	53	47
number	1 410	1 270		

Source: Survey on positions of trust in municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Positions of trust in municipalities by position in 2011

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Position	Percentage distribution		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	W	M
Municipalities				
Chairperson	4	5	33	67
Deputy chairperson	6	7	41	59
Other ordinary members	47	46	43	57
Replacement member	44	41	44	56
Total, percent	100	100	43	57
number	26 760	35 660		
County council				
Chairperson	3	3	48	52
Deputy chairperson	4	5	47	53
Other ordinary members	47	47	50	50
Replacement member	45	45	49	51
Total, percent	100	100	49	51
number	3 470	3 570		

Source: Survey on positions of trust in municipalities and county councils, Statistics Sweden

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1973, 1985 and 2011

Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1973		1985		2011	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
LO						
Congress	5	95	14	86	42	58
Board	-	100	-	100	36	64
Chairperson	-	100	-	100	14	86
Members	32	68	43	57	46	54
TCO						
Congress	15	85	36	64	58	42
Board	20	80	20	80	53	47
Chairperson	9	91	11	89	60	40
Members ³⁾	47	53	57	43	62	38
SACO						
Congress	9	91	29	71	46	54
Board	7	93	12	88	43	57
Chairperson	8	92	15 ²⁾	85 ²⁾	57	43
Members	.. ¹⁾	.. ¹⁾	38	62	53	47

1 Sex distribution not available.

2 Refers to 1983.

3 Includes insurance company employees' union under ST since 2003.

Source: Each organisation

Board members by function in limited companies 2010

Number, percentage and sex distribution

Function	Number		Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	6 200	45 300	4	13	12	88
Board members	41 600	172 700	26	48	19	81
Deputy member	96 000	75 700	61	21	56	44
Employee representative	2 100	5 700	1	2	27	73
Director	8 200	51 300	5	14	14	86
Other	4 000	7 400	3	2	35	65
Total	158 200	358 100	100	100	31	69

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

Chairperson and Managing Director in listed companies 2012–2010

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	10	220	4	96
Managing Director	11	219	5	95
Board members	355	1 156	23	77

Source: Fristedt & Sundqvist: Styrelser och Revisorer i Sveriges börsföretag 2012–2013 SIS Ågarservice AB (Boards and auditors in Sweden's listed companies)

Managers by sector 2011

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Distribution by sex	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Private sector	47 300	119 600	28	72
Public sector	28 200	15 600	64	36
Central government	2 500	3 200	44	56
Municipality	19 500	10 000	66	34
County council	6 200	2 400	72	28
Total	75 500	135 200	36	64

Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Managers and total employees in private and public sector 2011

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

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))

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Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2012

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.

This new version of the well-known booklet “Women and men in Sweden – Facts and figures” was first published in 1984 and is now updated every other year. As in previous editions, this edition contains easy-to-read tables and graphs with current statistics about women and men in a large number of areas.

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All official statistics can be found at: **www.scb.se**

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