



Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



WOMEN AND MEN in Sweden

FACTS AND FIGURES 2016



Women and men in Sweden 2016

Facts and figures

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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 broader 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 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, leisure activities and positions of power. If a group comprises more than 60 percent women, it is women-dominated. If men make up more than 60 of a group, it is men-dominated. *Qualitative gender equality* implies that the knowledge, experience 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 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 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 must have the same 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 the 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 are normally involved in decision making.

National coordination of gender equality work

The Minister for Gender Equality is responsible for the coordination and development of gender equality issues. 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* on 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 due to gender.

Gender equality and statistics

Women and men should be visible in the statistics

For this to be possible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex. The Government of Sweden has decided that there shall be official statistics on gender equality. The goal is that all statistics concerning individuals shall be collected, analysed and presented by sex. *Sex should be the basis for a comprehensive and thorough breakdown of all statistics.* In addition, the 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 "Accessibility", 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.

Since 2012, Statistics Sweden's website has presented gender statistics in the form of indicators linked to the gender equality policy objectives as well as in-depth information in some areas.

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.

- 1947 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 the public. Social security points for care in home of children under 3 years.
- 1982 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.
- 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.
All occupations open to women, including armed forces.
- 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 and cannot be transferred.
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 regarding wages and salaries.
- 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 Swedish Government adopts a strategy for gender mainstreaming in the Government Offices.
- 2005 New legislation on sexual crimes
- 2006 Decision by the Swedish Parliament on new objectives for gender equality policies.
The European Council decides on a European pact for gender equality.
The European Parliament and European Council order the establishment of a European institute for gender equality.
- 2007 The Swedish Government presents a plan for action against men's violence towards women, honour-related violence and violence in same-sex relationships.
- 2008 The Swedish Government gives municipalities, county councils, and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) funds to support development work on gender mainstreaming in municipalities, counties and regions.
- 2009 The Discrimination act entered into force. It combats discrimination on grounds of gender, 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, Lithuania.
- 2010 A change in the law on national service makes conscription gender neutral.
- 2011 Sweden signs the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
- 2012 Publication of gender statistics on Statistics Sweden's website in the form of indicators related to the gender equality policy objectives.
- 2013 More cases of sexual exploitation punishable as rape because the concept of "helpless state" is replaced by the broader concept of "particularly vulnerable situation".
In its 2014 budget proposition, the Swedish Government proposed a system for an improved follow-up of gender equality policy objectives.
Sterilisation requirement is removed from the Act concerning recognition of gender in certain cases.
The Swedish government provides special assignment to 18 government agencies to work on gender mainstreaming, with support from the Swedish Secretariat for Gender Research.
- 2014 Nordic Forum on Women's rights and gender equality.
The first time a woman becomes archbishop.
The Swedish government refers to itself as a feminist government.
- 2015 The Swedish Government's commitment to gender mainstreaming among government agencies is increased from 18 to 41 agencies.
A central government study proposes a new agency as well as some new goals for gender equality policies.
- 2016 The number of days of parental leave that cannot be transferred is increased from 60 to 90 days.
The childcare subsidy is abolished.
Single women have the right to insemination in Sweden.
The Swedish Government provides colleges and universities with a special assignment to work with gender mainstreaming.
The focus on gender mainstreaming among government agencies is increased to 59 agencies and includes an organisation with some official assignments, the National Council of Adult Education.
Equality Days is arranged as the first of an annual conference focusing on gender mainstreaming.

Guide for readers

THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET has primarily been taken from Statistics Sweden's and other governmental agencies' statistical production. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph.


In most places, the tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes for both women and men.

Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with certain characteristics, such as working part-time.
- Distribution of sex within a group, such as teachers in upper 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 completed 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 and the Living Conditions Surveys are included in the system for the official statistics. However, the tables and diagrams in this booklet are specially processed data 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.

Some of the statistics in this booklet come from sample surveys. Values derived from sample surveys are estimates that are subject to some uncertainty. This uncertainty can be expressed with the aid of uncertainty figures. The uncertainty figures are not reported in this publication. Instead they will be available at Statistics Sweden's website, www.scb.se/LE0201.

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 1900-2015

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	3 535	3 506	56	60	35	35
1975	4 127	4 081	50	53	40	48
2000	4 490	4 393	44	47	48	46
2015	4 920	4 931	55	60	46	44

	Immigrated		Emigrated		Annual population growth (‰)	
	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
2015	61	74	25	30	9,2	12,1

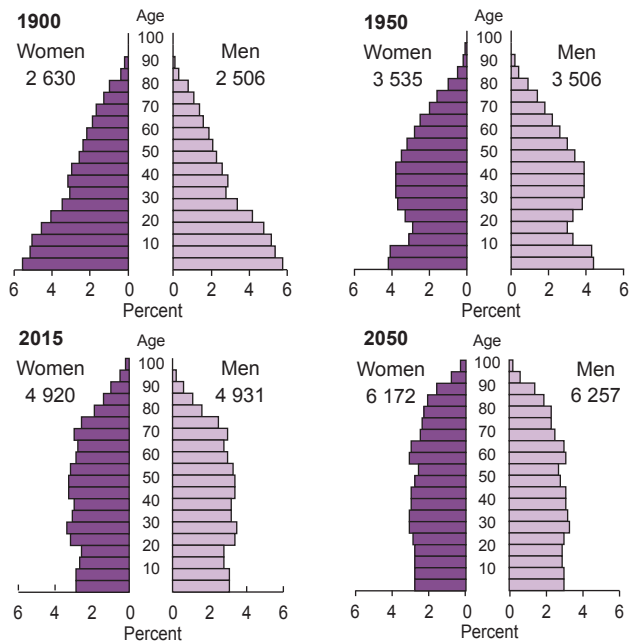
 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

In the early 1900s, the population increase consisted of the number of births exceeding the number of deaths. This continued until the mid-1970s. Nowadays, immigration is the major cause of population growth

The number of immigrants increased during the mid-twentieth century. This was partly due to labour immigration during the 1950s and 1960s as well as refugee and family immigration. Syrian citizens are currently the single largest group of immigrants.

Population by age 1900, 1950, 2015 and 2050

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



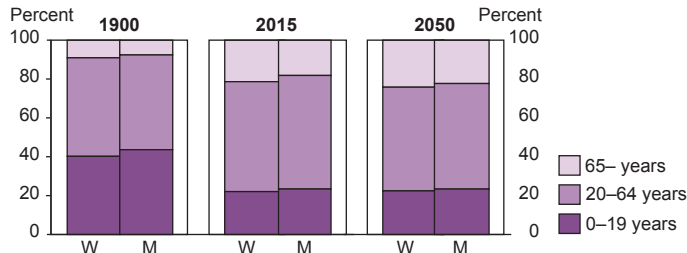
Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2015–2060, Statistics Sweden

During the twentieth century, the proportion of older persons increased in the population. Today, nearly one in five persons is aged 65 or older. The proportion of persons aged 0–19 decreased during the same period. During the first part of the twentieth century, the proportion of persons aged 20–64 increased until the mid-1940s. Then it fell, and it has remained largely constant since the early 1960s.

In the future, every fourth person will be 65 years or older. In 2015, the population consisted of more men than women for the first time.

Population by age 1900, 2015 and 2050

Percentage distribution



Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2015–2060, Statistics Sweden

Population by region of birth and age, 1985, 2000 and 2015

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Age	1985		2000		2015	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
25–44 years						
Sweden	89	89	84	85	74	75
Other Nordic countries	6	5	3	3	1	1
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	4	4	5	5	9	9
Asia	1	1	4	4	11	9
Africa	0	0	1	1	3	3
Other countries	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total percent number	100 1 177	100 1 232	100 1 193	100 1 244	100 1 253	100 1 309
45–64 years						
Sweden	89	90	86	87	80	81
Other Nordic countries	7	5	6	5	4	3
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	4	4	5	5	7	7
Asia	0	0	1	2	6	6
Africa	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other countries	0	0	1	1	2	1
Total percent number	100 917	100 899	100 1 121	100 1 138	100 1 211	100 1 234

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting, by age, 2015

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	20–24 years		25–29 years		30–34 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	64	82	35	51	23	30
Married/cohabiting	36	18	65	49	77	70
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	322	340	327	342	298	314

	35–39 years		40–49 years		50–64 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	18	21	22	23	28	26
Married/cohabiting	82	79	78	77	72	74
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	297	309	648	668	881	892

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Population aged 65 and over by civil status and age, 2015

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	12	17	8	12	6	9
Married	57	62	54	65	46	65
Divorced	22	18	21	18	19	16
Widowed	9	3	17	6	29	10
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	298	291	261	250	184	161

Civil status	80–84 years		85–89 years		90+ years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	5	7	5	7	5	6
Married	32	62	19	55	7	40
Divorced	15	13	11	10	9	7
Widowed	47	17	65	29	79	47
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	139	104	102	61	68	29

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Family units by type of household, 2014–2015

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

Type of household	20–44 years		45–64 years	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cohabiting without children	286	14	429	28
Cohabiting with children	646	30	448	29
Single woman with children	120	6	120	8
Single man with children	42	2	62	4
Single woman living alone	248	12	211	14
Single man living alone	425	20	271	17
Other family households	356	17	22	1
Total	2 124	100	1 563	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

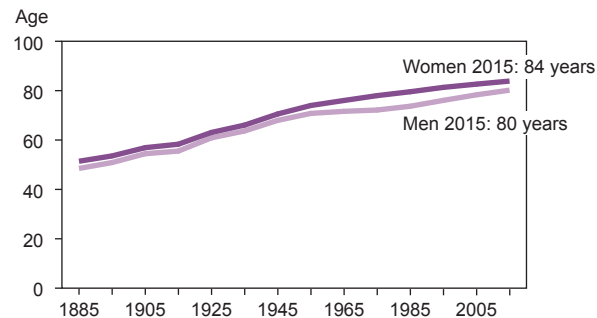
Family households with cohabiting and single persons aged 16 and over, by number of children, 2014 to 2015

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

Number of children	Cohabiting		Single			
	Number	%	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1 430	60	1 347	88	1 335	94
1	359	15	109	7	50	4
2	440	18	60	4	27	2
3–	162	7	21	1	5	0
Total	2 390	100	1 537	52	1 417	48

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Average life expectancy at birth, 1885–2015



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

First-time parents

Since 1985, first-time mothers have become three years older.

In 2015, the average age was 29 years, while it was 28 in 2000.

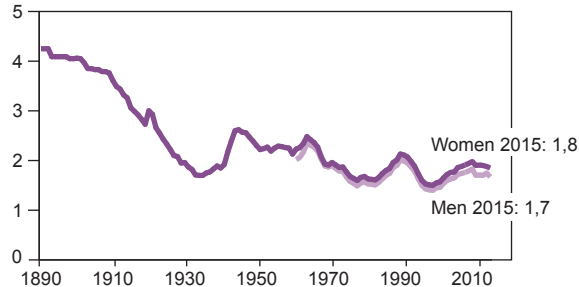
First-time fathers have also become three years older since 1985.

Today, they are 32 years old and in 2000 they were 31 years old.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Total fertility rate 1890–2015

Number of children per woman and man, respectively



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Childless women and men by age 1970, 1985, 2000 and 2015

Proportion (%) of all born in Sweden in age group

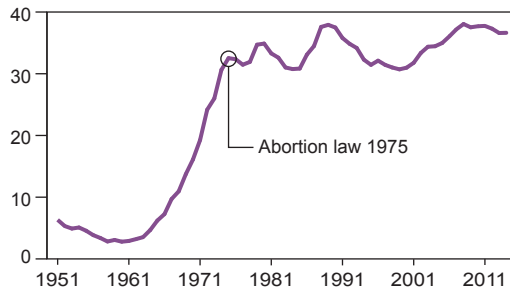
Age	1970		1985		2000		2015	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	63	62	81	78	89	81	90
30	20	33	29	48	41	60	48	64
35	14	23	15	27	20	34	23	37
40	14	22	13	20	15	26	14	25
45	16	23	12	18	14	22	12	22
50	..	..	..	..	12	19	13	21

Information about foreign-born persons cannot be calculated and is therefore not included in the presentation. Source: Historical Population Register, and the Multi-Generation Register, SCB

In 1970, many 25 year-olds had become parents. Today, most people of that age have no children. Childlessness subsequently decreases with age and at age 50, 13 percent of women and 21 percent of men have not had any (biological) children of their own. This percentage has been relatively constant in recent decades. Men are childless to a somewhat greater extent than women.

Abortions performed, 1951–2014

Number, thousands



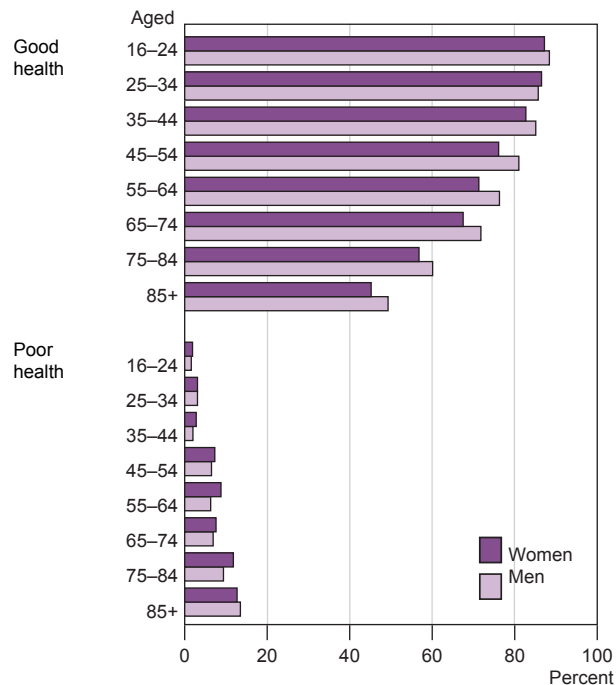
The collection of abortion statistics was halted in 2013 and resumed in 2014. 2013 includes an estimated value.

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

HEALTH

Perceived health 2014–2015

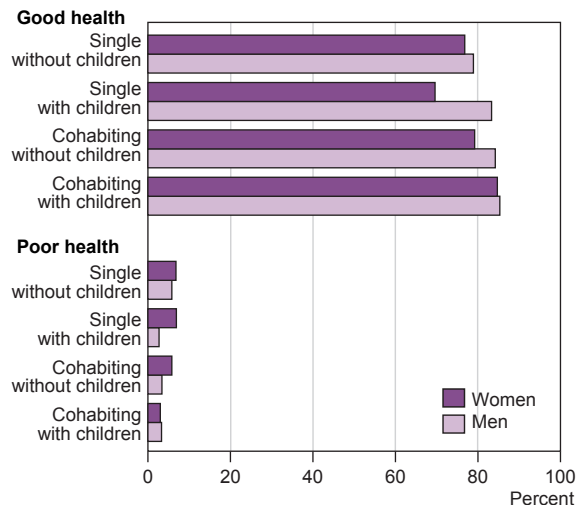
Proportion (%) in each age group who claim to have good or poor health in general



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Perceived health of persons aged 20-64 by household type, 2014–2015

Proportion (%) of each group who claim to have good or poor health in general



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Perceived health of persons aged 25-64 by level of education, 2014–2015

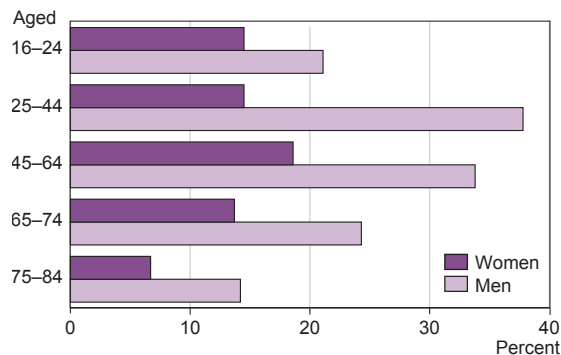
Proportion (%) of each group who claim to have good or poor health in general

Level of education	Good Health		Poor health	
	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	62	72	12	8
Upper secondary	74	81	7	4
Higher education	88	87	3	4

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Smoking and/or use of snuff daily 2014–2015

Proportion (%) of all in each group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Smoking, use of snuff and alcohol consumption among school pupils in 9th grade, 1985, 2000 and 2015

Proportion (%) of all pupils

	Girls			Boys		
	1985	2000	2015	1985	2000	2015
Smoking/using snuff ¹⁾	22	36	15	31	38	14
Smoking and using snuff	1	3	1	8	17	4
Smoking only	20	32	13	9	12	5
Taking snuff only	1	1	0	14	9	5
Intensive consumers ²⁾ of alcohol every month	24	23	8	23	33	9

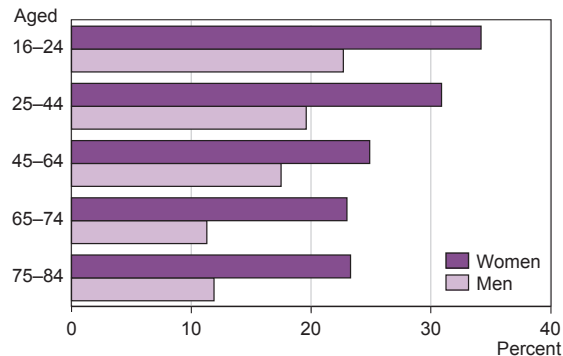
1 The question about smoking and using snuff was changed in 1997. The new formulation of the questions measured higher levels of tobacco users.

2 Percentage of pupils who at least once a month drink a whole bottle of wine or the equivalent on the same occasion. The question was amended in 2012, which resulted in lower levels of binge drinking.

Source: Drug habits of school pupils 2015, Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

Troubles from anxiety, worry or dread by age, 2014–2015

Proportion (%) of all in each group




Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Sickness rate¹⁾ by age group, 2015

Age group	Women	Men	Age group	Women	Men
16–19	2,3	2,8	40–49	33,1	19,1
20–29	15,0	12,9	50–59	55,6	36,5
30–39	20,9	13,2	60–64	79,8	56,3

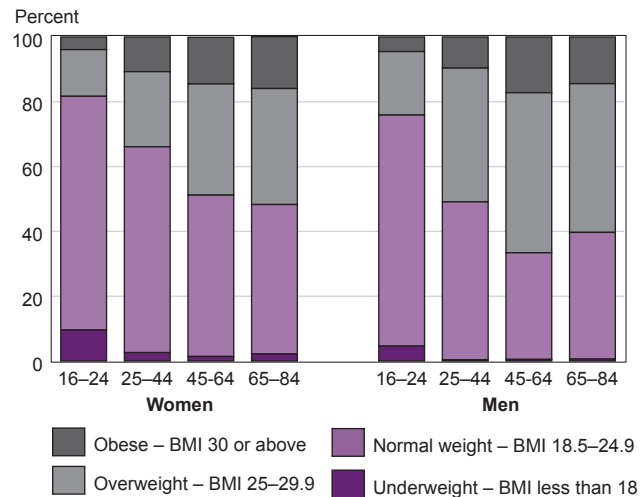
1 The sickness rate is a measure of how many days during a twelve-month period that the Swedish Social Insurance Agency pays compensation for reduced ability to work in relation to the number of insured persons aged 16–64.

The sickness rate includes sickness benefit, rehabilitation allowance, and sick leave and activity compensation. The measure is based on the number of paid net days.

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Body Mass Index (BMI) by age, 2014–2015

Proportion (%) of all in each group



BMI = weight in kg / (Height in meters)²

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Mortality rate by cause and age, 2014

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

Cause of death	0 years		1–14 years	
	W	M	W	M
Circulatory disorders	5	3	0	–
Tumours	4	–	2	3
Accidents and violence	2	7	2	1
Other causes	168	245	4	4
Total	179	255	8	8

Cause of death	15–44 years		45–64 years	
	W	M	W	M
Circulatory disorders	2	7	42	118
Tumours	13	10	156	146
Accidents and violence	15	45	25	58
Other causes	7	11	64	101
Total	37	73	287	423

Cause of death	65–74 years		75 years and older	
	W	M	W	M
Circulatory disorders	247	521	3 087	3 321
Tumours	541	666	1 253	1 963
Accidents and violence	31	72	219	316
Other causes	293	417	2 707	2 560
Total	1 112	1 676	7 266	8 160

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Mortality rate by cause, 2014

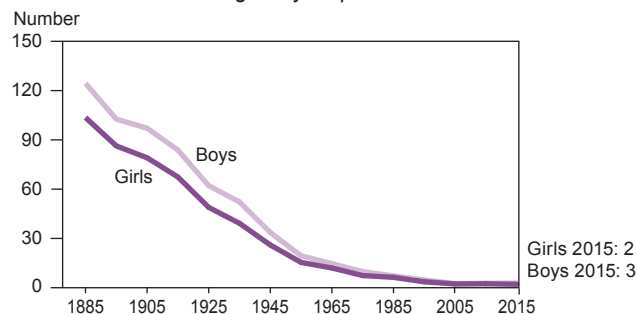
Number and number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population (mortality rate)

Cause of death	Number		Mortality	
	W	M	W	M
Circulatory disorders	16 896	15 652	348	323
Tumours	11 143	12 194	230	252
Accidents and violence	1 813	3 028	37	63
Other causes	15 770	12 566	325	259
Total	45 622	43 440	940	897

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Infant mortality 1885–2015

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

In 2014, 4 women died in connection with complications during pregnancy or delivery. During the year 114 907 children were born.

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

EDUCATION

Level of education of the population aged 25–64, 1990, 2000 and 2015

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Level of education	1990		2000		2015	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
25–44 years						
Compulsory	21	24	11	14	9	11
Upper secondary	51	49	52	54	36	45
Higher education	28	25	36	31	54	40
Of which						
less than 3 years	15	12	17	15	15	15
3 years or more	13	13	19	15	39	25
No information	1	2	1	1	2	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 188	1 244	1 193	1 244	1 253	1 309
45–64 years						
Compulsory	46	45	27	31	12	17
Upper secondary	35	36	44	42	47	50
Higher education	18	18	29	25	40	33
Of which						
less than 3 years	8	7	13	10	16	15
3 years or more	10	11	16	15	24	18
No information	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	960	959	1 121	1 138	1 211	1 234

Source: Education Register, Statistics Sweden

Level of education by region of birth, population aged 25–64, 2015

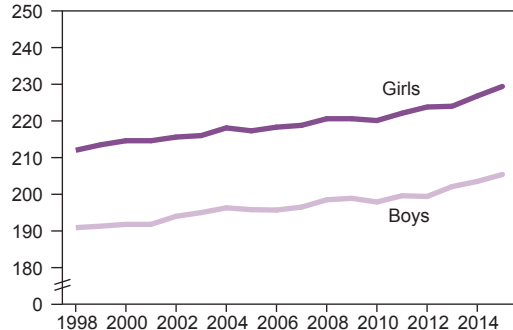
Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Level of education	Sweden		Nordic countries except Sweden		Europe except Nordic countries	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	8	13	14	19	14	14
Upper secondary	44	51	41	43	34	38
Higher education	48	36	41	30	46	36
Of which						
less than 3 years	16	15	13	11	13	13
3 years or more	32	21	28	19	33	23
No information	0	0	4	8	6	12
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 902	1 987	67	57	195	201
Level of education	Asia		Other countries		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	25	24	25	21	10	14
Upper secondary	28	30	33	36	41	47
Higher education	42	40	37	38	47	36
Of which						
less than 3 years	15	16	13	16	16	15
3 years or more	27	24	24	22	31	21
No information	4	5	5	4	1	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	203	194	98	105	2 465	2 543

Source: Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

Grade point average¹ for pupils who completed year 9, 1998–2015

Grade point average



¹ Grade point average is the sum of grade values for the 16 best grades of the pupil's final grades. The highest possible value is 320 credits.

Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Pupils by programme in upper secondary school 2015/16

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

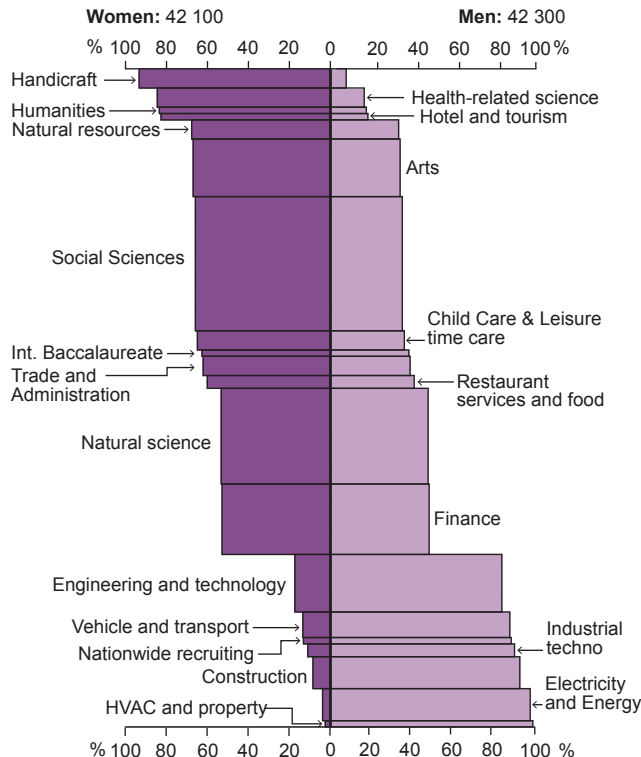
Programme	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Preparatory programme for post-secondary education	64	51	53	47
Introductory programme	10	16	38	62
Vocational programme	25	33	41	59
Total, percent	100	100	47	53
number	152	171		

There are 18 national programmes in the upper secondary schools. Of these, 12 are vocational programmes and six are post-secondary preparatory programmes. All programmes are for three years. In addition to the national programmes, there are five introductory programmes. These will provide ineligible pupils the opportunity to enter a national programme or find work. The training is full-time and the pupil follows a course of individual study.

Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Upper secondary school graduates by programme or attachment to programme 2014/15

Number and sex distribution (%)



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

Of all the national programmes at upper secondary schools, three programmes have an even sex distribution, i.e. 40-60 percent of each sex. These are the Restaurant services and food, Finance and the Natural science programmes.

64 percent of the women participated in the female-dominated programmes and 46 percent of men participated in the male-dominated programmes. 28 percent of the women and 26 percent of the men participated in the programmes with an even sex distribution.

Pupils who began upper secondary school in autumn 2011 and completed their education within four years, by Swedish and foreign backgrounds

Proportion (%) of age group

	Number		Percent	
	W	M	W	M
Swedish background	35 900	36 100	84	81
Foreign background	6 800	6 900	64	57
Total	42 700	43 000	80	76

Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Grade points for students in upper secondary school with final grades, by Swedish and foreign backgrounds 2014/15

Grade point average¹⁾

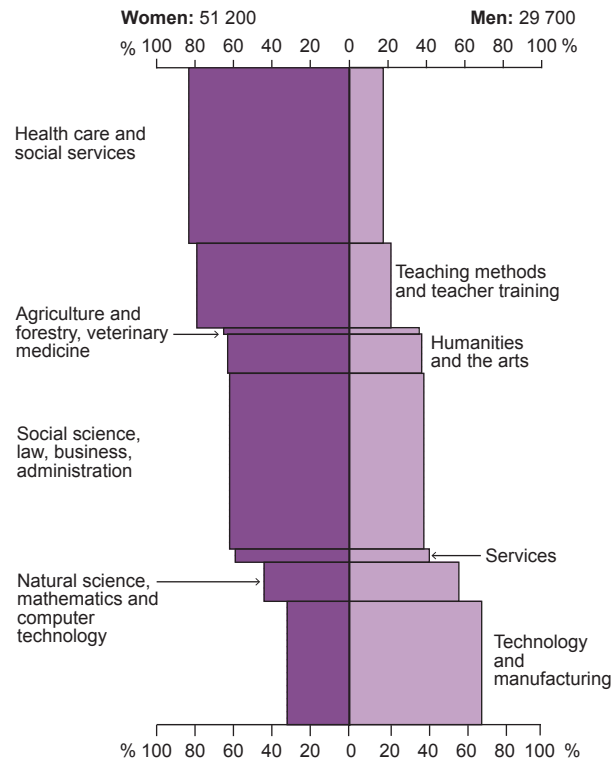
Bakgrund	Women	Men
Swedish background	14,8	13,6
Foreign background	13,6	12,5
Total	14,6	13,4

1 Highest possible value is 20.

Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Degrees at the undergraduate and graduate levels in higher education by field, 2014/15

Number and sex distribution (%)



Field of education according to the classification Swedish education nomenclature, SUN 2000 (1-digit level) Percentages refer to degrees awarded. A graduate person can receive multiple degrees in the same field.

Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Students and graduates from higher education in 1985/86, 1999/2000 and 2014/15

Sex distribution (%)

	1985/86		1999/00		2014/15	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Undergraduate and graduate level						
Entering higher education	58	42	58	42	57	43
Students	57	43	59	41	60	40
Graduates	66	34	60	40	63	37
Postgraduate level¹⁾						
New doctoral students	31	69	45	55	47	53
Licentiate degree	22	78	37	63	39	61
Postgraduate degree	24	76	39	61	47	53


1 Refers to calendar years 1986, 2000 and 2015

 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Teachers and school leaders in compulsory and upper secondary schools, 2015/16

Sex distribution (%)

Category	1985/86		2000/01		2015/16	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Teachers						
Compulsory school	68	32	73	27	76	24
Upper secondary school	44	56	48	52	52	48
Principals						
Compulsory school	19	81	62	38	67	33
Upper secondary school	29	71	34	66	49	51
Other school leaders						
Compulsory school	..	..	68	32	74	26
Upper secondary school	..	..	44	56	56	44

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

Teaching and research staff, by employment category, 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Employment category	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Professors	1 550	4 810	24	76
Lecturers	4 410	5 160	46	54
Qualifying appointment	1 410	1 670	46	54
Instructors	3 740	2 690	58	42
Other research and teaching staff with doctorate	1 850	2 290	45	55
Other research or teaching staff without a doctorate ¹⁾	2 680	2 930	48	52
Total	15 360	19 290	44	55

If a person has two jobs with different categories, then the person is counted once for each employment category, but only once at the aggregate level for all staff.

1 The group other teaching and research staff without a doctorate includes other research and teaching staff for which information on degrees is not available.

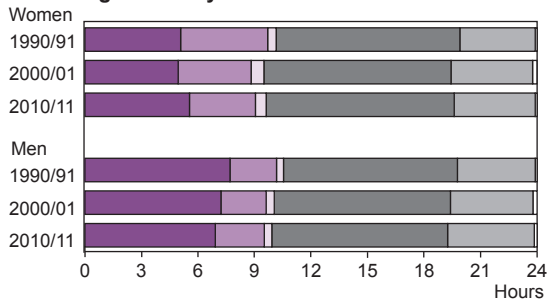
 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

TIME USE

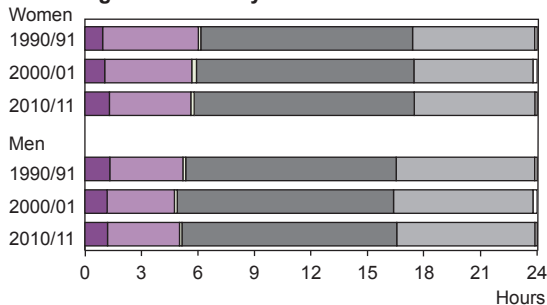
Average time use for persons aged 20–64, 1990/91, 2000/01 and 2010/2011

Hours

An average weekday



An average weekend day



¹ Including lunch and travel to and from work.

Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Time use

Seen over an entire week, women and men aged 20-64 work an average of 8 hours a day. Work refers to paid work, gainful employment, unpaid work and housework.

ON AN AVERAGE WEEKDAY, women devote more time to unpaid work than men, about 1 hour. Men spend more time on paid work than women, about 90 minutes.

Since the early 1990s, women have increased their paid working time by about 30 minutes each 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 with the beginning of the 1990s by slightly more than 1 hour. Today, men spend 2.5 hours on unpaid work, which is an increase of 8 minutes.

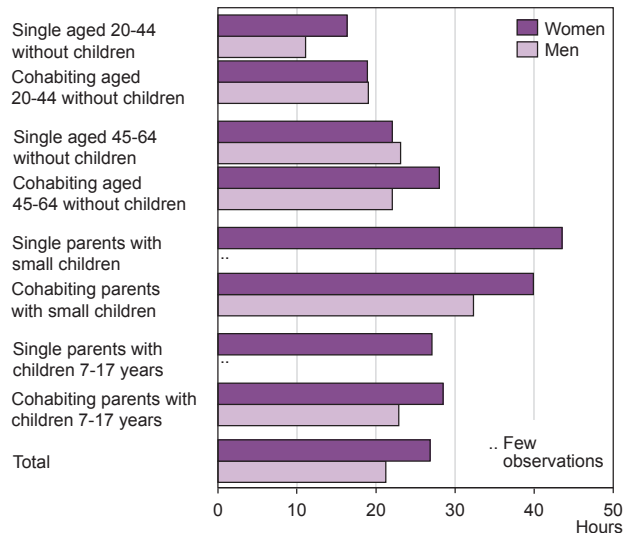
SEEN OVER AN ENTIRE WEEK women are gainfully employed about 30 hours, compared with 27 hours in the early 1990s. Today, men are gainfully employed for an average of 37 hours during the week, compared to 41 hours earlier.

During a week, women carry out unpaid work for average of 26 hours, and men carry out about 21 hours unpaid work. In the early 1990s, 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 various activities varies considerably, not only between women and men, but also over the different stages of the life cycle.

Time for unpaid work for persons aged 20–64 age, by life cycle 2010/11

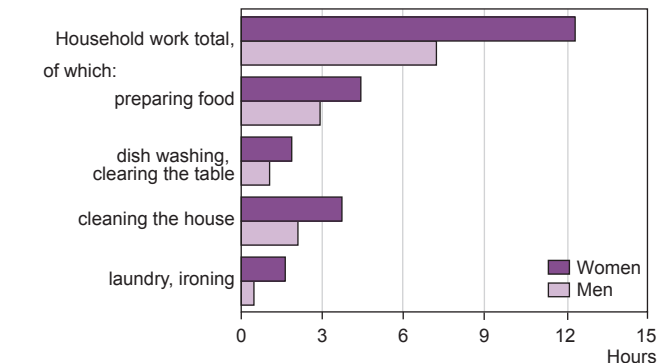
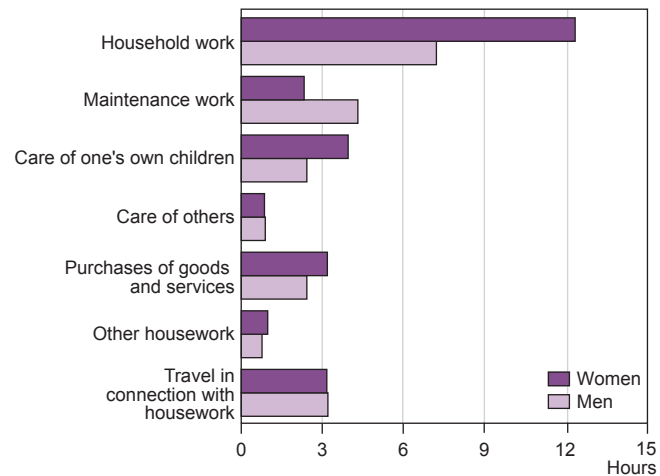
Hours per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Time for unpaid work for persons aged 20–64 by activity, 2010/11

Hours per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Enrolled children in pre-school, leisure time centres and pedagogical care by type of operations and age of child, 2014

Proportion (%) of all children in the group

Type of operations	1–5 years	6–9 years	10–12 years
Municipal pre-school (day care centre)	67	0	.
Pre-school under private management	16	0	.
Municipal leisure time centre	0	74	17
Leisure time centre under private management	0	9	3
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	1	1	0
Pedagogical child care under private management	1	0	0

Source: Pre-school, leisure time centre and pedagogical care. Swedish National Agency for Education

Enrolled children in pre-school, pedagogical care and leisure time centre 1972–2014 under municipal management

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

Age	1972		1980		1990		2000		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–5 ¹⁾	689	12	604	36	641	57	471	65	584	69
6–9 ²⁾	360	6	338	22	289	50	482	62	453	74
10–12	316	1	332	3	294	7	367	6	323	18

1 The years 1972, 1980 and 1990 refer to ages 1–6.

2 The years 1972, 1980 and 1990 refer to ages 7–9.

Source: Child care, 1972-90 Statistics Sweden, Pre-school activities, other pedagogical activities and leisure time centres, Swedish National Agency for Education

Days for which parental allowance paid for care of children, 1974–2015

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

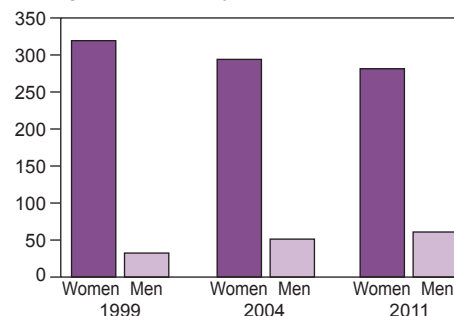
Year	Parental allowance			Temporary parental		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		W	M		W	M
1974	19 017	100	0	689	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 042	63	37
1985	33 193	94	6	4 156	67	33
1990	48 292	93	7	5 731	66	34
1995	47 026	90	10	4 890	68	32
2000	35 661	88	12	4 403	66	34
2005	42 659	80	20	4 421	64	36
2010	49 719	77	23	4 657	64	36
2015	53 177	74	26	6 069	62	38

Number of days with partial benefit is re-calculated to entire days.

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Days for which parental allowance¹⁾ is paid when child is age 2, for children born in 1999, 2004 and 2011

Average number of days



1 Average number of net paid days

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Days for which parental allowance paid by age attained for children born 2005

Average number of days and percentage distribution

Attained age of child	Number of days			Percentage distribution	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
0	7	0	7	100	0
1	214	19	233	92	8
2	68	34	103	67	33
3	10	8	17	56	44
4	6	6	12	51	49
5	6	5	11	51	49
6	6	6	12	50	50
7	7	7	14	50	50
8	11	11	22	50	50
Total	334	97	431	78	22


Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Staff in pre-school, leisure time centre and pedagogical child care by form of operation, 2014

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Municipal pre-school (day care centre)	71	3	97	3
Pre-school under private management	16	1	94	6
Municipal leisure time centre	14	4	76	24
Leisure time centre under private management	1	1	64	36
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	2	0	99	1
Pedagogical child care under private management	1	0	93	7

Number of full-time employees who work with children.

 Source: Pre-school, leisure time centre and pedagogical care. Swedish National Agency for Education

Parental allowances 1974–2014

- 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. The benefit is 90 percent of the 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 the 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 at 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 the 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 the mother and one by the father, is introduced 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 the wage. The remainder can be used by either parent: 300 days at 80 percent compensation and 90 days at the minimum rate.
Temporary 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 allowance and pregnancy benefit is reduced to 75 percent of the 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 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 "daddy 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 allowance and pregnancy benefit.
- 2007 The income ceiling for sickness benefit is reduced to 7.5 price base amounts for temporary 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 is given if these days are shared equally.
- 2008 The municipalities are given the right to introduce a municipal "child care subsidy" for children aged 1 to 3 for children who do not use public financed child daycare.
- 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 receive temporary parental allowance for the care of the child.
- 2012 Double days are introduced for parental allowance. Parents are entitled to parental benefits at the same time for 30 days during the child's first year.
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 removed and the bonus entitlement is paid at the same time as the parental allowance. This applies to the gender equality bonus for 2012 and onwards.
- 2014 A maximum of 20 percent of the 480 parental allowance days can be saved after the child's fourth birthday.
The limit for taking parental allowance days is extended to 12 years for children born or adopted in 2014 or later. The 390 days of parental benefit at the sickness benefit level and the 90 days at the lowest level are divided in half to each parent.
- 2015 The parental allowance cannot be granted for a time earlier than 90 days from the date when the application is received by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. Parental allowance may be granted for a longer period if there are exceptional reasons.
- 2016 For children born 1 January 2016 or later, a third month is reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred. The base level is raised to SEK 250 for parental allowance relating to the period from 1 January 2016; this applies to all children.

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

GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

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

The labour force includes persons who are either employed/gainfully employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force: individuals who are not employed and not looking for work.

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.

Employment rate: percentage (%) of employed persons in the population.

Time actually worked: the number of hours a person works during the reference week.

Hours normally worked: working time the person should have worked as agreed.

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.

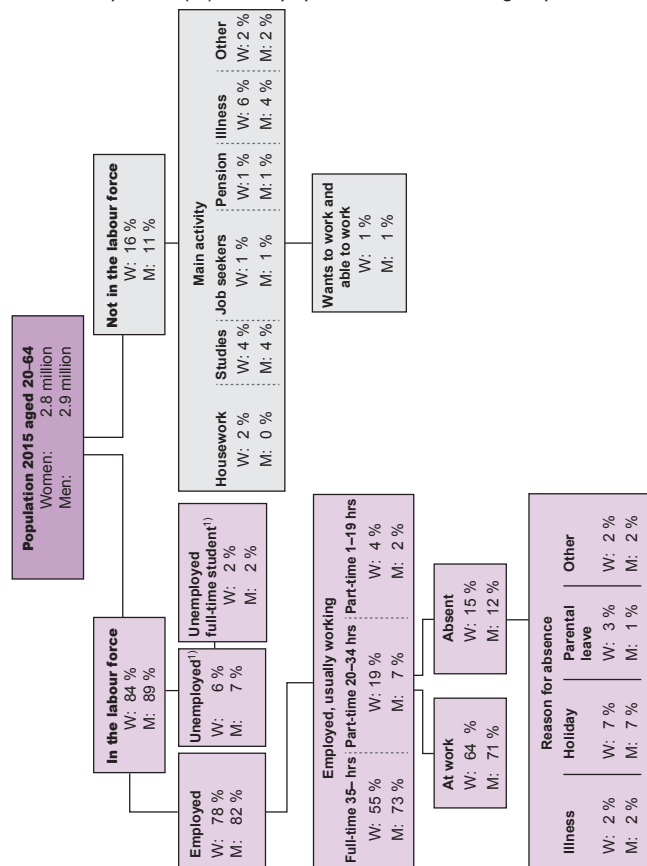
Relative unemployment rate: the percentage (%) of the labour force that is unemployed.

Hidden unemployed: individuals who want and can work but who have not sought 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 Surveys. 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 have been able to work are included as unemployed. The changes that took place meant that there were breaks in the time series, but the tables and figures have been re-calculated back to 1987. The breaks in the time series are illustrated in the relevant figures by a vertical line.

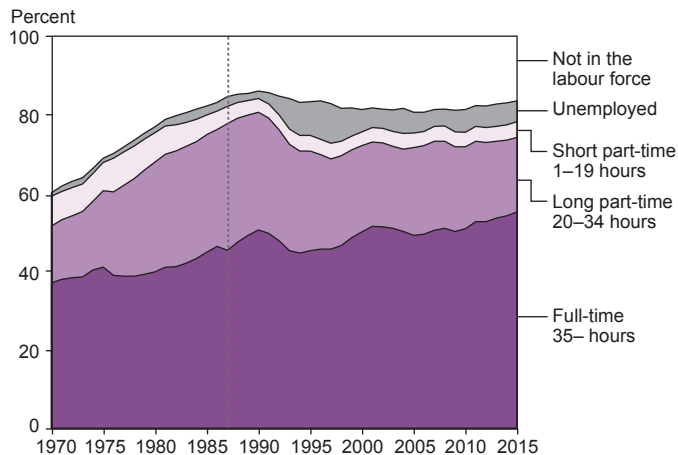
Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2015 *Proportion (%) of the population¹⁾ in different groups*



¹⁾ Unemployed are reported as a percentage of the labour force

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked, 1970–2015

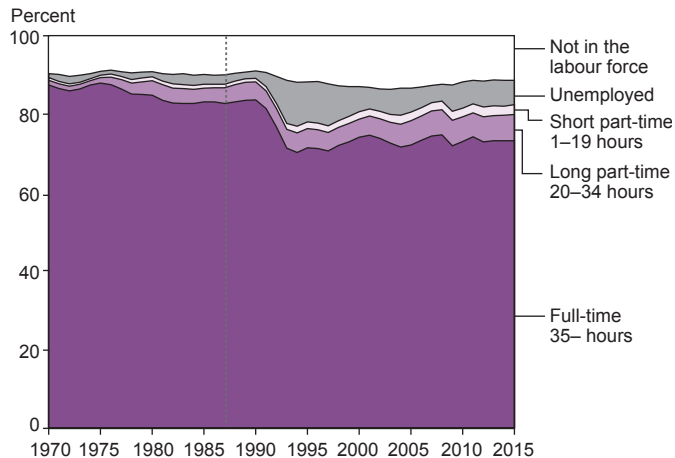


Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The rate of gainful employment rose among women between 1970 and 1990. The percentage of women with long part-time employment increased in particular during the 1970s and 1980s. At the same time, the percentage of those working full-time increased during the 1980s. During the 1990s, unemployment rose among women. The percentage of women not in the labour force also increased slightly. At the beginning of the 2000s, the percentage of unemployed women dropped even though the rate remained higher than during the 1970s and 1980s. The percentage working full-time has increased since the mid-2000s.

In 2015, the relative figure for women aged 20-64 in the labour force was 83.7 percent and the relative unemployment rate was 6.4 per cent.

Men aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked, 1970–2015



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The rate of men's gainful employment remained at the same level between 1970 and 1990. During the 1990s, unemployment rose among men. The percentage of men not in the labour force also increased slightly. At the beginning of the 2000s, the percentage of unemployed men dropped even though the rate remained higher than during the 1970s and 1980s. The percentage of men working full or part-time respectively has not changed significantly in recent years. However, if we consider the trend over the most recent decades, the percentage of men working full-time has decreased, while the percentage working part-time has increased slightly.

In 2015, the relative figure for men aged 20-64 years in the labour force was 88.7 percent and the relative unemployment rate was 6.9 percent.

Economic activity rate by region of birth and age, 2015

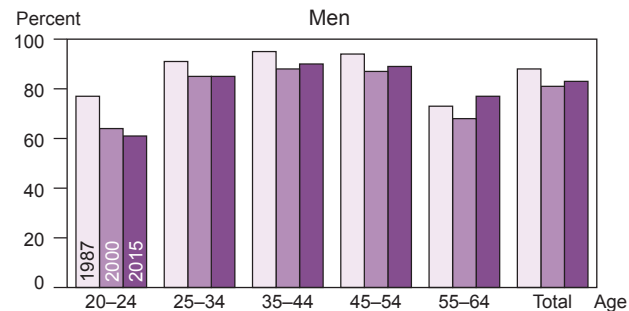
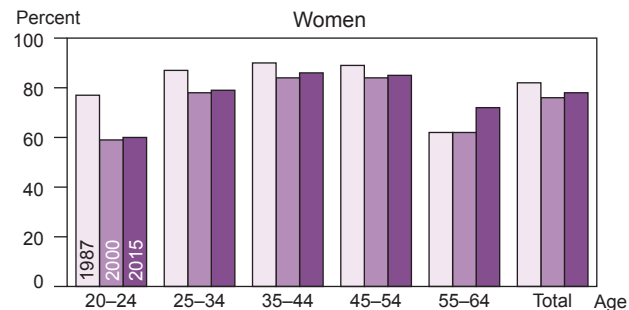
Proportion (%) of the population in the labour force

Age/Region of birth	Women	Men
25–44 years		
Sweden	91	94
Other Nordic countries	87	93
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	85	93
Asia	73	90
Africa	66	87
Other countries	84	92
Total	88	93
45–64 years		
Sweden	85	90
Other Nordic countries	79	83
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	73	84
Asia	69	74
Africa	76	87
Other countries	84	89
Total	83	88

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employment rate for persons aged 20–64, by age, 1987, 2000 and 2015

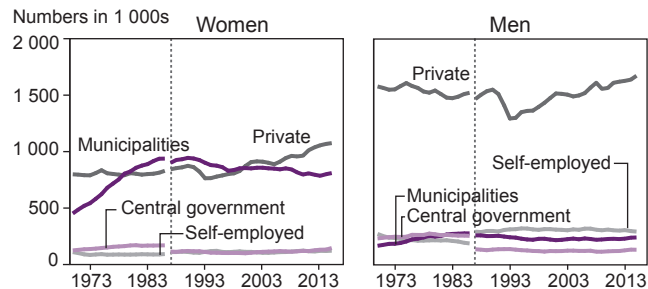
Proportion (%) of the population employed



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The employment rate for the entire age group 20–64 in 2015 was 78 percent for women and 83 percent for men.

Employed aged 20–64 by sector, 1970–2015



A new measurement method was introduced in 1987. All persons 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 series is more visible for men than women.

Information for 1970–1986 refers to the 16–64 age group.

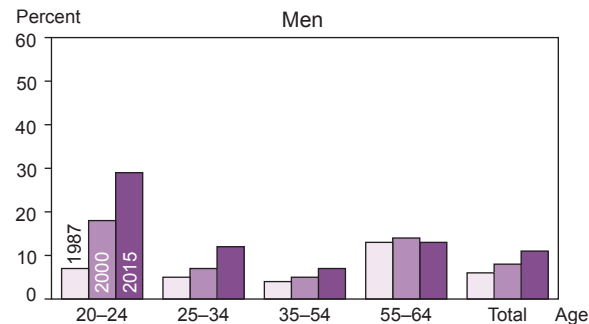
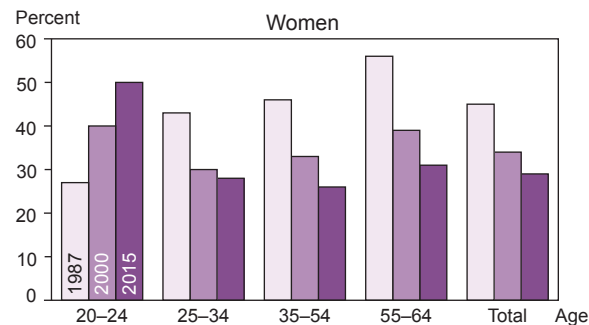
Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The number of women employed in the public sector increased during the 1970s and 1980s. This was mainly due to a doubling of the number of women in the municipal sector. During the 1980s and 1990s, about as many women were employed in the municipal sector as in the private sector. Today, the private sector is the single largest sector among women. Men mostly worked in the private sector during the entire period.

The decrease in the central government sector was partly due to cutbacks in staff, as well as the transformation of several government agencies into commercial enterprises during the 1990s. Employees in these enterprises are included in the private sector.

Employed who work part-time by age, 1987, 2000 and 2015

Percentage (%) of age group



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

In 2015, 29 percent of the women worked part-time. In 1987, the corresponding figure was 45 percent. During the same period, the percentage of men working part-time increased from 6 to 11 percent.

Employed parents aged 20–64 with children at home, by number of children, the youngest child's age, and length of work time, 2015

Proportion (%) of age group

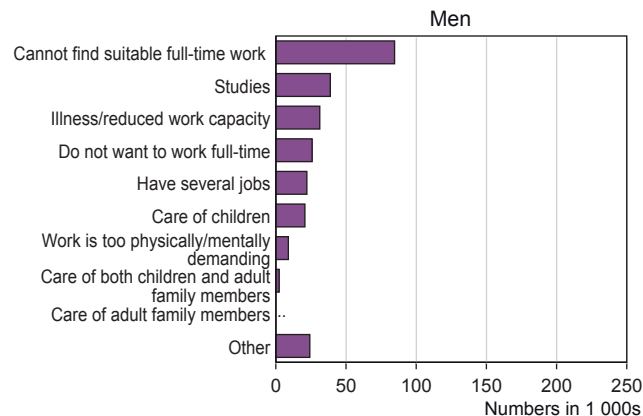
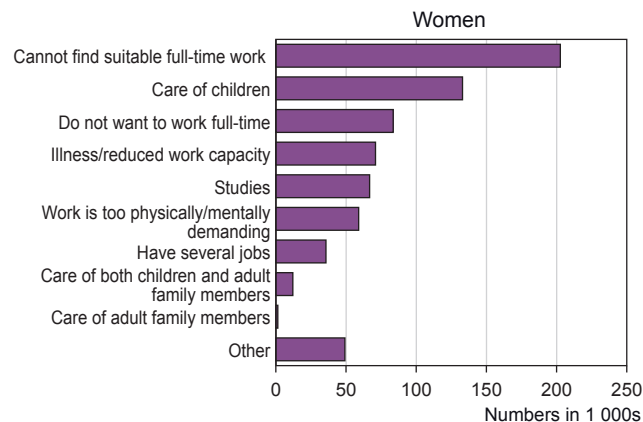
Number of children	Women		Men	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Youngest child's age				
One child				
0 years	78	22	91	9
1–2 years	59	41	90	10
3–5 years	66	34	89	11
6–10 years	67	33	91	9
11–16 years	70	30	94	6
Two children				
0 years	70	30	89	11
1–2 years	54	46	90	10
3–5 years	57	43	92	8
6–10 years	65	35	94	6
11–16 years	72	28	96	4
Three children or more				
0 years	62	38	93	7
1–2 years	46	54	88	12
3–5 years	51	49	93	7
6–10 years	63	37	91	9
11–16 years	67	33	..	..

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

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

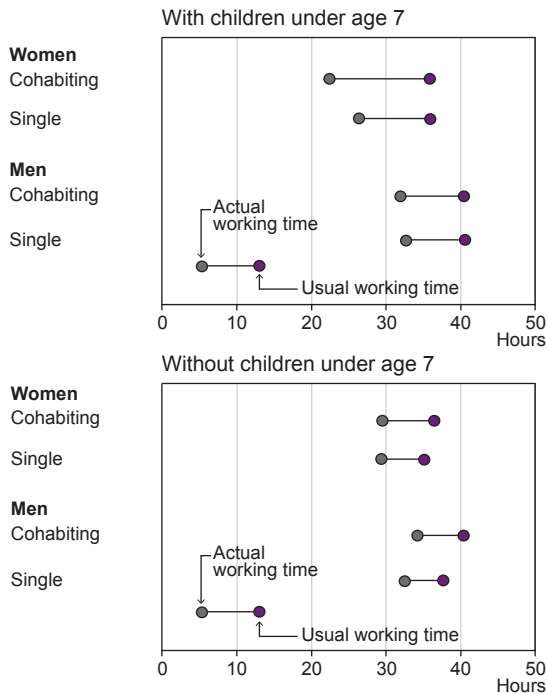
Reason for part-time work for persons aged 20–64, 2015

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Actual and usual amount of time worked per week for employed persons aged 20–64, 2015



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women's working time is consistently lower than men's. This applies to actual as well as usual time worked. Cohabiting women with children under age 7 comprise the group with the lowest actual working time.

Gainfully employed persons and type of employment, and working time of persons with disabilities¹⁾ and others in the population aged 16–64, 2014–2015

Proportion (%) of all in age group

	Persons with disabilities		Others in the population	
	W	M	W	M
Gainfully employed persons	60	67	72	76
Permanent employment	84	89	86	88
Temporary employment	16	11	14	12
Working full-time	70	88	76	92
Working part-time ²⁾	31	12	24	8

1 The group persons with disabilities here includes persons who have impaired vision, impaired hearing, reduced mobility, severe symptoms of asthma or allergy, serious problems of anxiety, worry or dread, serious problems with dyslexia/dyscalculia, neuropsychiatric diagnosis or who have health problems that greatly limit activity.

2 Part-time is considered as a work week of up to 35 hours (a total of one or more jobs). Percentage values for part-time work are calculated as a percentage of all gainfully employed persons.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market, 1987 and 2015

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	1987		2015	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public sector				
Permanent employees	86	90	85	81
Temporary employees	14	10	15	19
Total percent	100	100	100	100
number	1 084	492	956	371
Private sector				
Permanent employees	92	93	82	88
Temporary employees	8	7	18	12
Total percent	100	100	100	100
number	775	1 366	1 076	1 672
Total number	1 860	1 859	2 050	2 073

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees aged 20–64 by type of employment, 2015

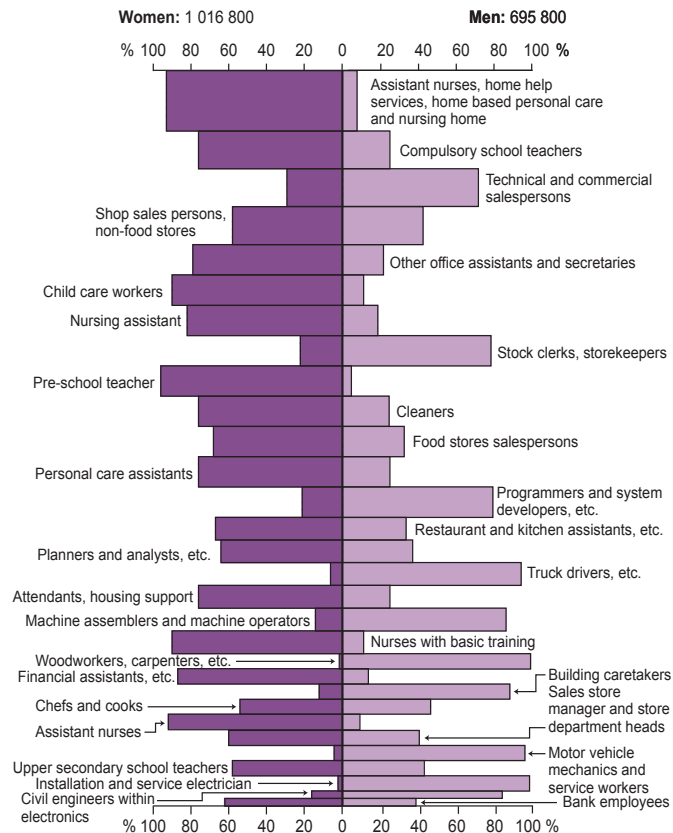
Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution (%)

Type of employment	Number		Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Temporary positions	81	37	24	13	68	32
Called when needed	52	37	15	13	58	42
Paid by the hour with schedule for a specific time	79	59	23	21	57	43
Object/project employment	27	30	8	11	47	53
Holiday and seasonal work	17	20	5	7	45	55
Trial and placement work	30	41	9	15	42	58
Other	50	55	15	20	48	52
Total	335	281	100	100	54	46

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The 30 largest occupations, 2014

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



Occupation are reported according to Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations (SSYK) 2012
Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

Sex distribution within the 30 largest occupations, 2014

Of all those employed in 2014 aged 20–64, 53 percent of the women and 36 percent of the men were employed in the 30 largest occupations¹. Four of the occupations had an equal sex distribution, i.e. 40–60 percent of each sex. These were: Shop sales persons, non-food stores; Chefs and cooks; Selling store managers and department heads in the shop as well as Upper secondary school teachers. The most female-dominated occupation was Assistant nurses, home help services, home based personal care and nursing homes with 93 percent of women and 7 percent of men. The most male-dominated occupation was Woodworkers, carpenters, etc. with 1 percent of women and 99 percent men.

¹ Applies to persons who have an occupational task.

Occupational sex segregation, 2014

Percentage distribution

Occupations with	2014	
	W	M
90–100 % w, 0–10 % m	17	1
60–90 % w, 10–40 % m	53	17
40–60 % w, 40–60 % m	16	15
10–40 % w, 60–90 % m	13	45
0–10 % w, 90–100 % m	1	22
Total	100	100

Calculations are based on all employees aged 20–64 years.

The occupations follow the classifications used in the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations (SSYK) 2012. There is a total of 429 occupations.

Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

The labour market is highly segregated by sex.. Only 16 percent of the employed women and 15 percent of the employed men have occupations with an even distribution of the sexes. However, an increase has occurred for both men and women since 1985. In 1985, 6 percent of the women and 5 percent of the men had occupations with an even distribution of the sexes.

70 percent of the women have occupations that are dominated by women and 67 percent of men have occupations that are dominated by men. A decrease has occurred since 1985. At that time, 77 percent of the women had occupations that were dominated by women and 83 percent of the men had occupations that were dominated by men.

Self-employed aged 20–64 by industry, 2014

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

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distribut.	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	5	7	2	1	77	23
Personal and cultural services	24	31	11	9	68	32
Education	2	3	2	1	55	45
Financial services, business services	16	21	20	15	45	55
Trade	7	10	14	11	35	65
Public administration, etc.	0	0	0	0	33	67
Hotels and restaurants	4	5	8	6	33	67
Manufacturing and mining, energy and environment	3	3	7	5	27	73
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6	7	24	19	19	81
Information and communication	2	2	7	5	18	82
Transport	0	1	7	6	6	94
Construction	1	1	26	20	4	96
No information	8	10	4	3	65	35
Total	78	100	131	100	37	63
of which						
With employees	7	8	19	14	26	74
Without employees	72	92	112	86	39	61
Total	78	100	131	100	37	63

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

In 2014, 37 percent of the self-employed were women and 63 percent were men.

In all but two industries, Education and Financial operations and business services, sex distribution is uneven. Social work and Personal and cultural services are women-dominated while the other eight industries are men-dominated.

Self-employed aged 20–64 by number of employed in the company and the company's legal form, 2014

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Number of self-employed	Women		Men	
	Self-employed limited co.	Self-employed persons	Self-employed limited co.	Self-employed persons
1	30	88	29	82
2–4	36	10	34	15
5–9	17	1	19	2
10–19	9	0	11	0
20–49	5	0	5	0
50–	4	0	3	0
Total	100	100	100	100
percent number	35	78	125	131

Gainfully employed persons including the self-employed.

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

Number of unemployed and unemployment rate, by region of birth and age, 2015

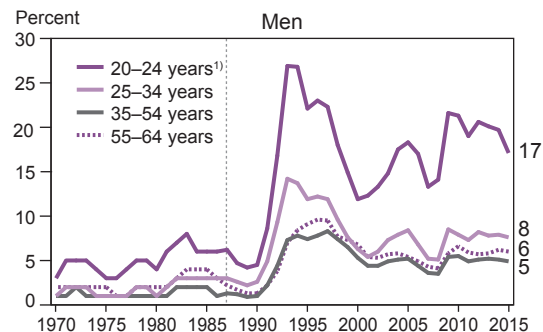
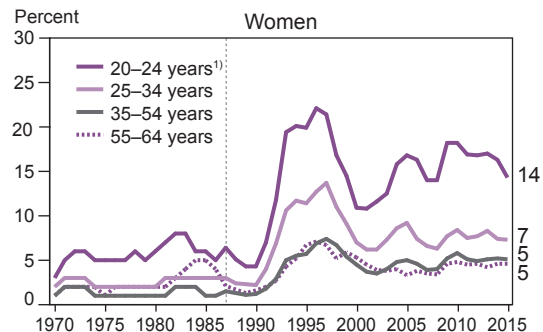
Numbers in 1 000s and proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

Age Region of birth	Number		Percentage (%)	
	W	M	W	M
25–44 years				
Sweden	29	34	3	4
Other Nordic countries	1	1	6	4
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	9	9	10	9
Asia	22	23	22	22
Africa	8	9	33	25
Other countries	1	1	6	5
Total	70	76	6	6
45–64 years				
Sweden	23	33	3	4
Other Nordic countries	2	2	4	5
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	6	6	8	9
Asia	11	12	20	23
Africa	3	3	25	22
Other countries	1	1	8	8
Total	45	58	5	5

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by age 1970–2015

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

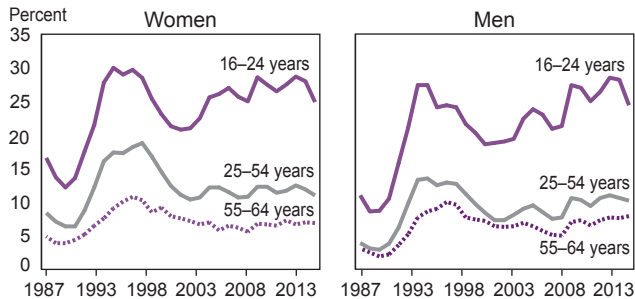


1 Data for 1970–1986 relate to the 16–24 age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Unemployed, underemployed and hidden unemployed, by age, 1987–2015

Proportion (%) of population in each age group

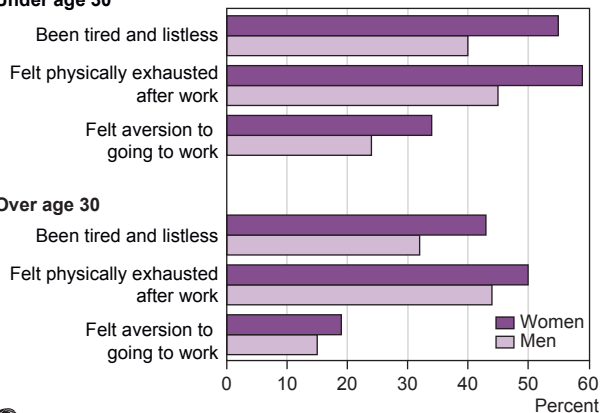


Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

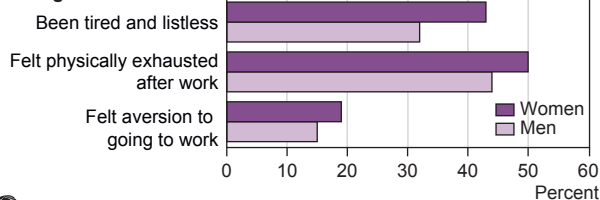
Emotional experience of work of employed persons aged 16–64, by age, 2013

Proportion (%) of all employed. Each week

Under age 30



Over age 30



Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Work environment conditions for employed persons, 2013

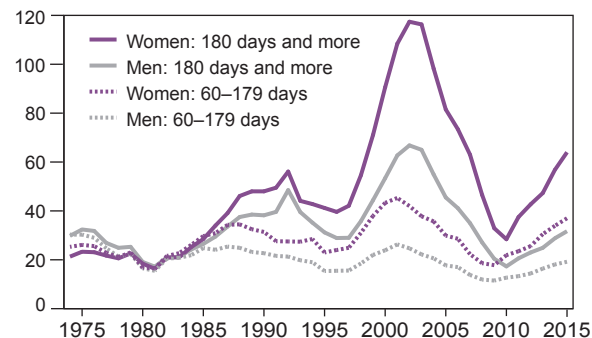
Proportion (%) of all in group

	Women	Men
Exposed to noise at least one-fourth of the time	17	29
Heavy lifting (more than 15 kg several times a day)	10	16
Subjected to violence or threats of violence during the last 12 months	18	11
Have difficulty sleeping every week due to thoughts about work	27	19
Physically exhausted every week	52	44
Have a headache every week	33	20
Have too much work to do	57	48
Have had the same occupation for the last five years and believe that the workload has increased	54	42

Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Number of ongoing cases of illness with sickness and rehabilitation benefits in December for the years 1974–2015

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Ongoing illness 29 days or longer, by age, in February 1993, 2000 and 2015

Numbers in 1 000s

Age	1993		2000		2015	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–29	12	8	9	5	10	5
30–39	19	15	26	13	23	10
40–49	28	22	34	19	32	14
50–59	28	25	47	30	31	18
60–64	10	10	13	10	13	9
Total	97	80	129	77	109	56

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Persons aged 20–64 who are not in the labour force, by main activity, 1987, 2000 and 2015

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Main activity	1987		2000		2015			
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Housework	42	2	11	0	9	1	95	5
Studies	16	23	27	30	27	31	54	46
Job seekers	3	4	4	5	4	6	51	49
Pension	4	8	6	8	7	10	50	50
Illness	7	13	36	38	39	38	59	41
Other	29	51	16	19	13	14	58	42
Total percent number	100	100	100	100	100	100	58	42
	375	248	502	365	453	325		

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

WAGES/SALARIES

The ten most common occupational groups 2014

Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%), average salary, (SEK) and women's salary in percent compared to men's salary. Full-time and part-time employees¹⁾ Ranked by total in occupational group.

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Shop staff	130	70	65	35	26 100	27 400	95
Compulsory school teachers, leisure time childcare workers and pre-school teachers	150	31	83	17	28 000	28 100	100
Assistant nurses	162	14	92	8	25 500	25 400	100
Office assistant and secretary	139	24	85	15	27 300	28 500	96
Attendants and care provider, personal care assistants, etc.	110	42	73	27	25 400	25 400	100
Insurance advisors, commercial salespersons & buyers, etc.	37	79	32	68	35 000	40 100	87
Child care workers and student assistants, etc.	91	17	84	16	21 900	21 500	102
IT architects, system developers and test managers, etc.	21	82	21	79	40 400	41 900	96
Truck and bus drivers	7	86	8	92	25 800	26 500	98
Engineers and technicians	16	75	17	83	34 400	37 000	93

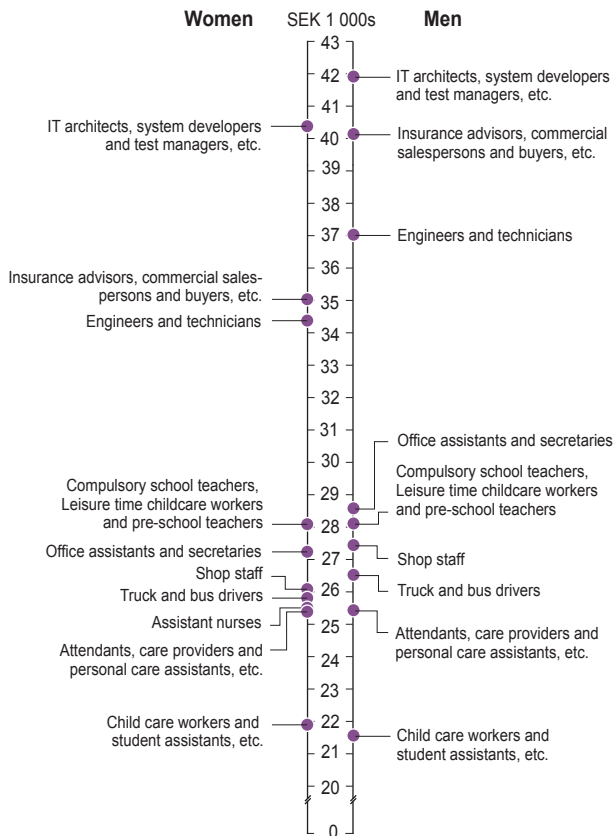
1 Salaries of part-time employees are converted to full-time salaries. Beginning 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSYK 2012.

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

45 percent of all employed women and 27 percent of all employed men are found in the ten largest occupational groups.

Average salary for the ten largest occupational groups 2014

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



Beginning 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSYK 2012.

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

The ten most women-dominated occupational groups, 2014

In thousands, sex distribution (%), average salary, (SEK) and women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees. Ranked by percentage women in occupational groups

Occupational group	Number	Sex distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries
		W	M	W	M	
Nurses (continued)	19	1	93	32 800	33 000	100
Assistant nurses	162	14	92	25 500	25 400	100
Nurses	73	10	88	32 300	33 100	98
Managers in elderly care	8	1	87	38 000	38 300	99
Social workers and counsellors, etc.	27	4	86	29 900	30 200	99
Therapists and occupational therapists, etc.	15	3	85	28 900	29 600	97
Office assistants and secretaries	139	24	85	27 300	28 500	96
Child minders and teaching assistants, etc.	91	17	84	21 900	21 500	102
Care assistants	66	14	83	23 200	23 100	100
Compulsory school teachers, leisure time childcare workers and pre-school teachers	150	31	83	28 000	28 100	100

Beginning 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSYK 2012.

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

The ten most men-dominated occupational groups, 2014

In thousands, sex distribution (%), average salary, (SEK) and women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees. Ranked by percentage of men in the occupational group.

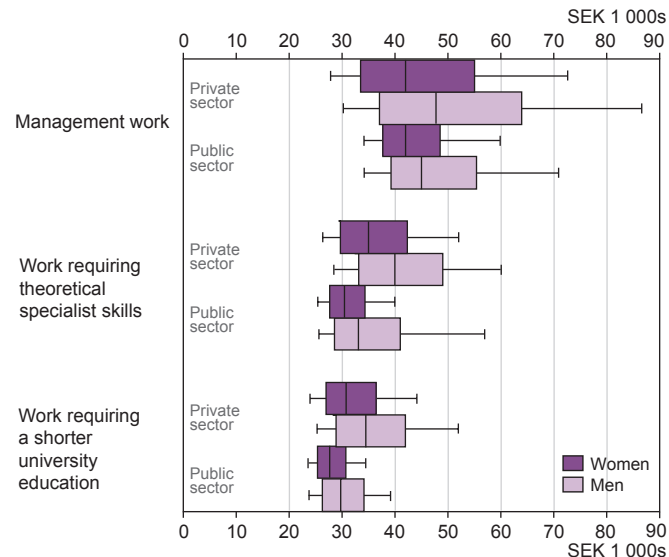
Occupational group	Number	Sex distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries	
		W	M	W	M		
Installation and industrial electricians, etc.	..	47	1	99	27 500	30 400	91
Carpenters, masons and construction workers	..	82	1	99	27 000	29 800	91
Vehicle mechanics and repairers, etc.	1	51	2	98	27 300	28 000	97
Metal moulders, welders and Sheet metal workers, etc.	1	23	3	97	24 700	27 900	89
Commissioned officers	..	1	3	97	..	38 800	
Forestry workers	0	3	3	97	25 700	25 600	100
Machine operators	2	30	5	95	28 000	28 000	100
Operations managers in construction, factories and mines	1	13	5	95	52 800	46 900	113
Truck and sector bus driver	7	86	8	92	25 800	26 500	98
Recycling workers	1	8	8	92	25 100	25 400	98

Beginning 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSKYK 2012.

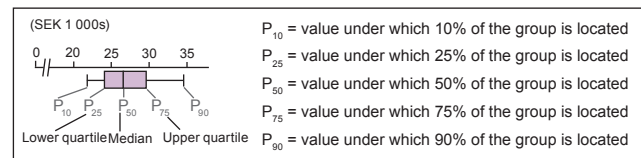
Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education, 2014

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s

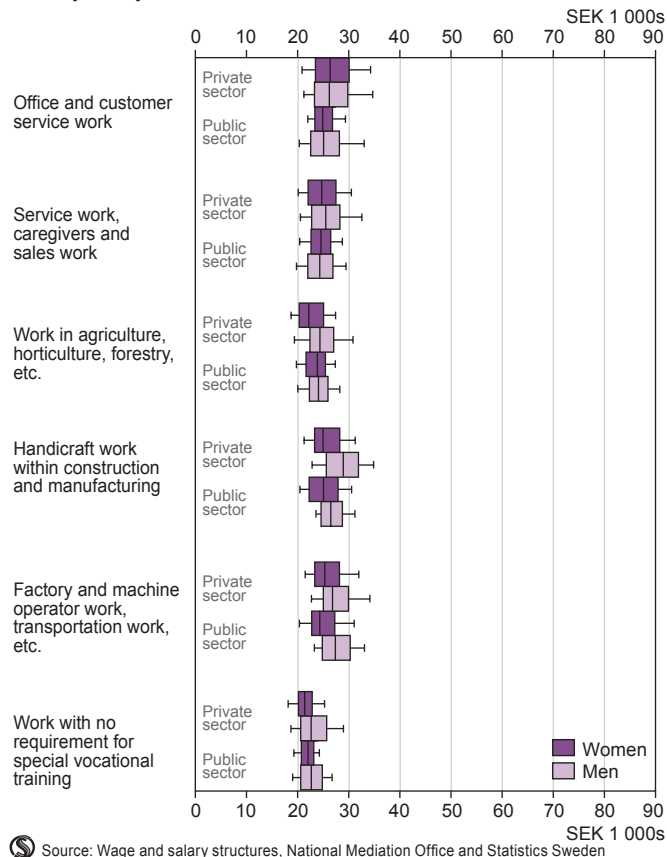


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden



Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education, 2014

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



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

Figure to chart, see the previous page.

Women's pay as a percentage of men's, by sector, 1994–2014

Weighted⁽¹⁾ and unweighted full-time salaries

Year	Municipality		County council		Central government		Private sector		All sectors	
	Unw	w	Unw	w	Unw	w	Unw	w	Unw	w
1994	86	.	74	.	83	.	85	.	84	.
1996	87	98	71	94	83	93	85	91	83	92
1998	89	98	71	93	84	92	83	90	82	91
2000	90	98	71	93	84	92	84	90	82	92
2002	90	98	71	92	84	92	85	90	83	92
2004	91	98	71	93	85	92	85	91	84	92
2006	92	98	72	93	87	93	86	91	84	92
2008	92	99	73	93	88	93	86	91	84	92
2010	94	99	73	94	89	94	87	92	86	93
2011	94	99	74	94	91	94	87	92	86	93
2012	94	99	75	94	91	94	88	92	86	93
2013	94	99	76	94	92	94	88	92	87	93
2014	95	99	76	95	92	94	88	93	87	94

Unw = Unweighted

W = Weighted

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

Calculations before 2014 are based on 113 occupational groups. The results may differ from the calculations based on 355 occupations.

Calculations for 2014 are based on 147 occupational groups. The results may differ from calculations based on 429 occupations.

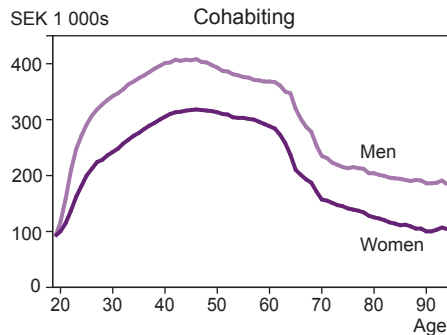
Beginning 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSSYK 2012.

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

INCOME

Total earned income for cohabiting adults and single persons, by age, 2014

Median income in SEK 1 000s



Note that the graph does not show income changes over the life cycle, but the median income of persons in a specific age group in 2014.

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

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Total earned income for persons with or without children, by age, 2014

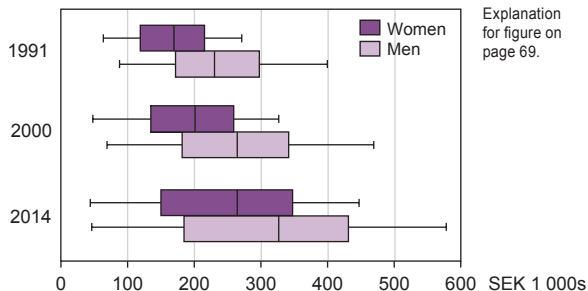
Median income in SEK 1 000s



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Total earned income for persons aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2014

SEK 1 000s in 2014 prices

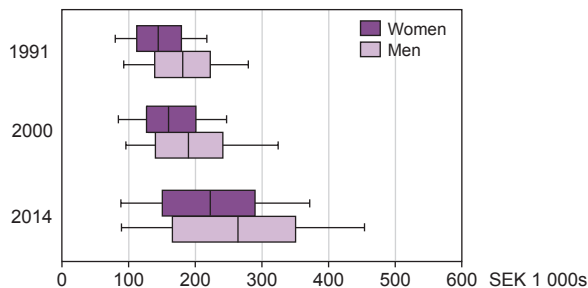


Total earned income is the taxable income excluding income from capital.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Net income for persons aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2014

SEK 1 000s in 2014 prices



Net income is the sum of all taxable and tax free income minus taxes and other negative transfer payments. Income is calculated per individual. Income that is directed to the entire household, such as economic support and housing support, has been divided among the adults in the household.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Disposable income per consumption unit¹⁾ for households aged 20–64, by type of household, 2014

Median income in SEK 1 000s

Household type	Median Income
Cohabiting adults	
without children	325
with children	238
of which with one child	259
with two children	238
with three children or more	195
Single women	
without children	208
with children	153
of which with one child	166
with two children or more	140
Single men	
without children	228
with children	188
of which with one child	198
with two children or more	172

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

Disposable income is the sum of all income and transfer payments (e.g. child and housing allowances and income support) minus the final tax

 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Households receiving economic assistance, by type of household with applicants aged 18–64, 2000 and 2014

Number and proportion (%) of all in each group

Household type	Number		Percent of all	
	2000	2014	2000	2014
Cohabiting adults				
without children	13 900	9 200	2	1
with children	37 500	25 700	4	3
Single women				
without children	58 700	50 800	9	7
with children	46 300	35 600	27	21
Singel men				
without children	96 500	88 300	11	9
with children	5 300	7 600	9	8
Total¹⁾	258 200	217 200	7	6

1 Includes unknown types of households.

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Persons aged 65 and older, by type of pension, 2014

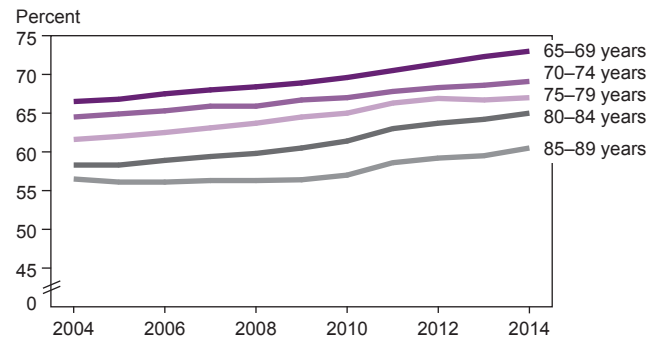
Numbers in 1 000s, pension in SEK 1 000s, median, percentage (%) by type of pension and women's pensions as a percentage of men's pensions

Type of pension	Number		Pension (SEK)		Percentage pension type		Women's pension in % of men
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Total with some pension of which	1 025	864	159	238	100	100	67
Public pension of which	1 015	852	119	160	99	99	74
Guarantee pension	586	124	22	20	57	14	108
Occupational pensions	887	777	38	75	87	90	50
Private pension	275	256	32	43	27	30	75

Guarantee pension is paid to those who have had low or no income from work during their lives. Occupational pension: Most people who work have an occupational pension in addition to the public pension. In these cases, employers contribute a sum every month to the employee. Occupational pension can also be called a contract pension if the company has a collective agreement.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's pension, by age, 2004–2014



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Net income for persons aged 65 and older, by type of household and age, 1991, 2000 and 2014

Median income in SEK 1 000s, 2014 prices and number of persons in thousands

Age	Income						Number	
	1991		2000		2014		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single								
65–69	117	139	125	140	175	186	88	66
70–74	110	124	117	132	153	165	86	53
75–79	105	109	116	127	148	162	81	38
80–84	100	96	114	121	146	159	82	30
85– years	95	92	106	117	143	157	127	37
Total	105	110	114	127	149	165	464	224
Cohabiting adults								
65–69	77	147	101	170	166	244	180	186
70–74	69	141	83	139	133	188	135	155
75–79	66	117	74	130	120	172	82	102
80–84	64	91	71	127	109	162	44	63
85– years	68	81	64	108	101	156	22	42
Total	70	133	83	139	136	189	463	548

Household Concepts: 1991 and 2000, Housekeeping units according to HEK; 2014, Household dwelling units according to TRIF; Household transfer payments, for example housing allowance have in some cases been divided equally between cohabiting adults.

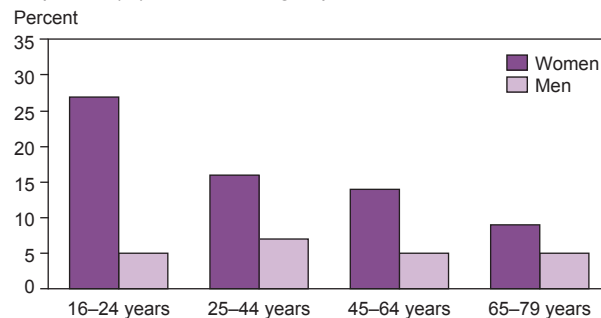
Net income is the sum of all taxable and tax free income minus taxes and other negative transfer payments. Income is calculated per individual. Income that is directed to the entire household, such as economic support and housing support, has been divided among the adults in the household.

Source: 1991 and 2000 Households' finances, Statistics Sweden. Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden.

CRIME

Persons who fear attack or assault by age, 2015

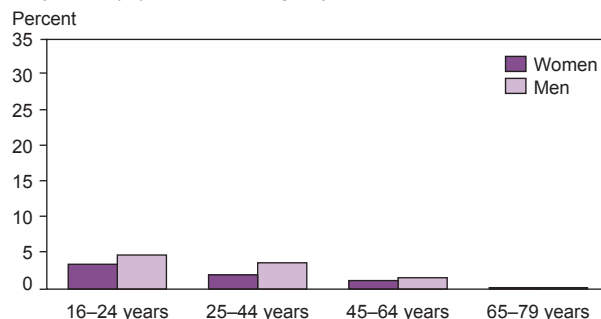
Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Persons subjected to assault by age, 2014

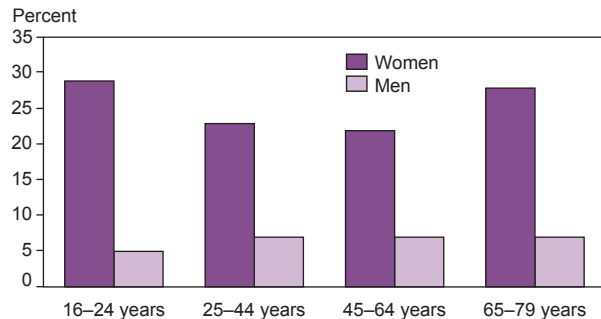
Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Persons who do not feel safe when out at night by age, 2015

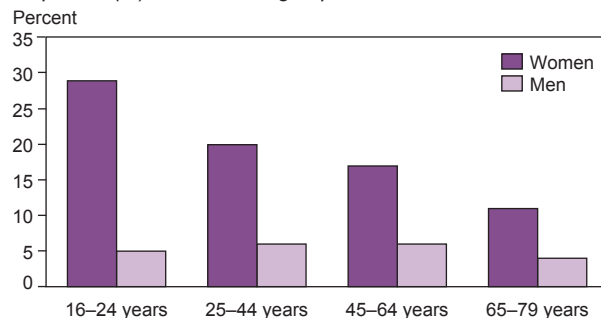
Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Persons who often or quite often choose a different route or transport method because of fear of being subjected to crime, by age, 2015

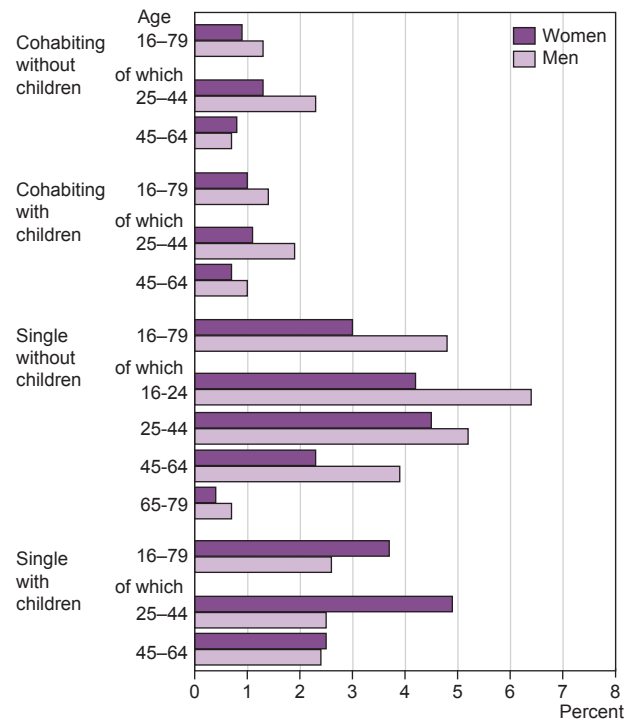
Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Persons subjected to assault¹⁾, by family situation and age, 2013-2014

Proportion (%) of all in each 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 location, 2012–2014

Proportion (%) of occurrences and number in thousands

Sex Perpetrator/victim	At home	Work/ school	Public place	Other place	Total
Woman perpetrator/man victim	6	6	3	4	4
Man perpetrator/man victim	22	49	76	74	60
Woman perpetrator/ woman victim	11	15	6	9	9
Man perpetrator/ woman victim	62	30	15	13	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total estimated occurrences	195	288	584	112	1 179

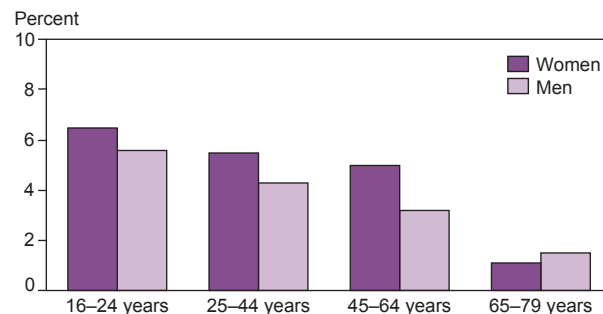
1 Refers to a 12-month period.

In occurrences with several perpetrators, the one referred to is the one that the victim experienced as the most active in the assault.

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

Persons subjected to threats, by age, 2014

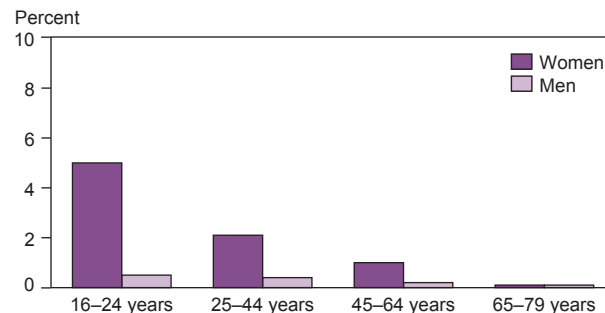
Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Persons subjected to sexual crimes, by age, 2014

Proportion (%) of all in each group

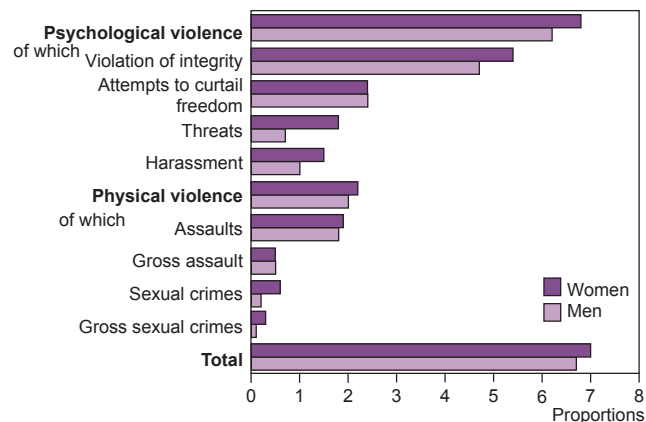


Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

In 2013, the National Council for Crime Prevention conducted a study of exposure to criminal offences in close relationships. Here are some of the results of the study. The specified levels regarding the proportion of women and men who are subjected to various types of criminal offences should be considered to represent minimum levels. This is because the number of unreported cases is likely to be large.

Persons subjected to a criminal offence in a close relationship,¹ 2012

Proportion (%) of population



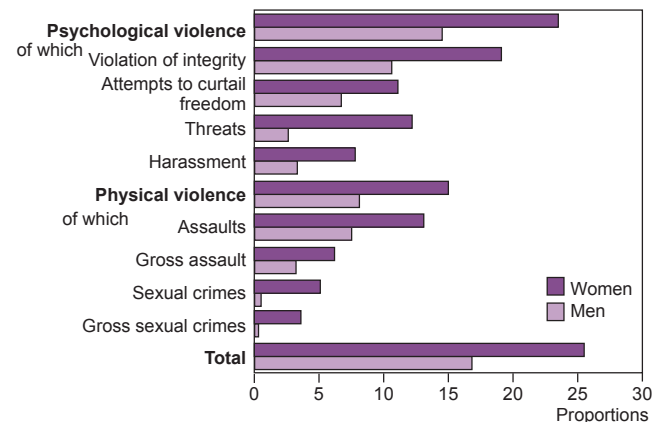
¹ Close relationship refers to an ongoing or completed partner relationship that lasted at least a month. Source: National Council for Crime Prevention, Crime in close relationships - a national study (Report 2014:8)

In 2012, roughly equal proportions of men and women were subjected to criminal offences in close relationships. However, with regard to threats and sexual crimes, the statistically significant differences are higher for the proportion of women subjected to these types of crimes than for the corresponding proportion of men. Even though exposure to several types of crime is relatively evenly distributed, women have been subjected to gross violence more often and have had a greater

need of help and support. Of the persons who stated that they had been subjected to gross assault in a close relationship in 2012, more than 29 percent of the women indicated that they had sought, or would have needed to consult a doctor, nurse or dentist. The corresponding figure for men was just over 2 percent.

Persons subjected to crime in a close relationship¹⁾ some time in their lives

Proportion (%) of population



¹ Close relationship refers to an ongoing or completed partner relationship that lasted at least a month.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention, Crime in close relationships – a national study (Report 2014:8)

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 had a close relationship, for repeated violations can be sentenced with gross violation of a woman's integrity. In 2015, 1 844 cases were reported.

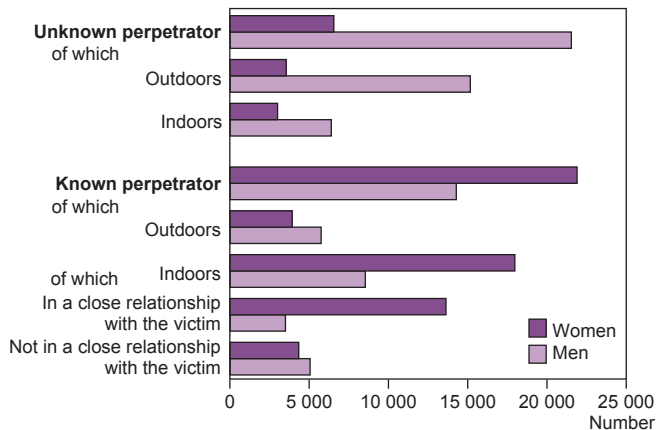
Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Statistics on reported crime are not suitable for use in studying the level of human exposure to crime. This is because many crimes are never reported. According to the 2015 National Crime Survey, about one quarter (26%) of the crimes against individuals that were reported in the survey were reported to the police. The highest willingness to report was for gross assault (64%) and the lowest was for sexual offences (8%).

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Reported assaults¹⁾ 2014

Number of reported crimes that persons aged 18 and older were subjected to, location of the crime and the relationship between victim and perpetrator

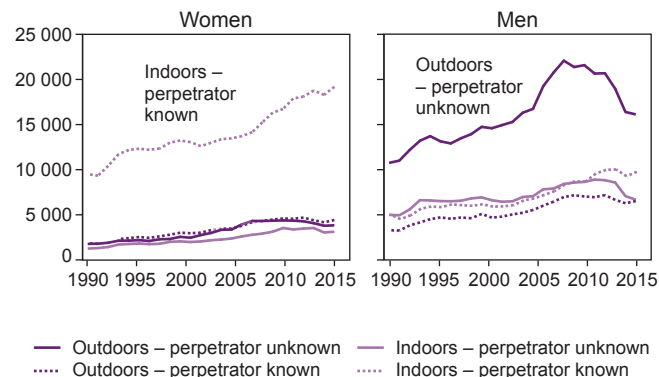


Source: Reported crimes, National Council for Crime Prevention

1 The statistics on reported assault where the victim and the perpetrator have a close relationship are based on how the police code the reported crimes. The police have often used a broader definition of close relationship than what is really intended. A close relationship means that the victim and perpetrator are or have been married or cohabiting in marriage-like relationships, or have children together without living together. In many cases, the police have also included, for example, parent/adult child/sibling/relatives. The criminal codes were therefore clarified at the end of 2013. In 2014, however, use of the new criminal codes had not yet started.

Reported assaults 1990–2014

Number of reported crimes against victims 15 years and above



Comments: The addition of the crime of gross violation of a woman's integrity to the legislation in 1998 can influence comparability over time. Since 1998, for example, repeated cases of assault in close relationships can lead to a report of gross violation of integrity or gross violation of a woman's integrity instead of a report of assault.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

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 decrease 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 large.


In recent years the number of reports of assaults against men where the perpetrator is unknown has dropped. This applies to assaults both outdoors and indoors.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code, Road Traffic Offences Act and Drug Penal Code 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Main crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Offences against persons	1 505	9 363	14	86
Offences against life and health	1 050	5 758	15	85
of which assault	990	5 411	15	85
Offences against freedom and peace	430	2 450	15	85
of which gross violation of integrity	22	67	25	75
gross violation of a woman's integrity	.	183	.	100
unlawful threats	139	943	13	87
Sexual offences	10	1 129	1	99
of which rape	-	195	-	100
rape of children	-	125	-	100
Offences against property	8 226	20 725	28	72
Theft, robbery, etc.	7 199	15 028	32	68
of which petty theft	5 149	7 530	41	59
theft	1 954	6 186	24	76
robbery	41	788	5	95
Fraud	213	587	27	73
Embezzlement	55	47	54	46
Crime against creditors	181	1 183	13	87
Inflicting damages	193	1 953	9	91
Offences against the public	443	1 090	29	71
Offences against the state	528	3 040	15	85
All offences against the penal code	10 702	34 218	24	76
Offences according to Road Traffic Offences-Act	2 683	19 919	12	88
Offences according to the Penal Law on Narcotics	2 739	18 695	13	87

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

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

INFLUENCE AND POWER

Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2014

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	80	80	72	69
2006	83	82	78	74
2010	85	84	82	79
2014	86	85	84	81

 Source: Statistics Sweden's election statistics

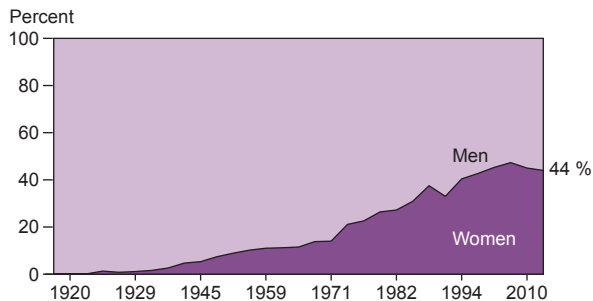
Elected to Parliament by age 1998, 2002, 2010 and 2014

Percentage distribution and number

Age	1998		2002		2010		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
18–29	4	4	4	4	4	5	11	11
30–49	38	40	46	41	51	52	43	54
50–64	55	55	48	53	43	40	44	33
65–	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	3
Total								
percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	149	200	158	191	157	192	152	197

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Compositions of Parliament 1919–2014



Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

In 1994, the sex distribution in the Swedish Parliament became even among the members, 40 percent women and 60 percent men. It was most equal after the 2006 election with 47 percent women and 53 percent men.

Elected to Parliament by party, September 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Left Party	12	9	57	43
Green Party	12	13	48	52
Social Democrats	53	60	47	53
Moderate Party	44	40	52	48
Liberal Party	5	14	26	74
Christian Democrats	6	10	38	63
Centre Party	9	13	41	59
Sweden Democrats	11	38	22	78
Total	152	197	44	56

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections by country of birth, 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distribution		Number		Sex distribut.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Parliament								
Swedish born	2 372	2 885	45	55	142	178	44	56
Foreign born	298	350	46	54	10	19	34	66
Total	2 670	3 235	45	55	152	197	44	56
Municipal council								
Swedish born	20 274	28 199	42	58	5 120	6 666	43	57
Foreign born	2 413	2 770	47	53	462	515	47	53
Total	22 687	30 969	42	58	5 582	7 181	44	56
County councils								
Swedish born	5 014	6 328	44	56	722	816	47	53
Foreign born	616	669	48	52	86	54	61	39
Total	5 630	6 997	45	55	808	870	48	52

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party chairpersons, May 2016

Number

Party	W	M	Party	W	M
Centre Party	1		Social Democrats		1
Liberals		1	Left Party		1
Christian Democrats	1		Sweden Democrats		1
Green Party ¹⁾	1	1			
Moderate Party	1		All parties	4	5

1 Spokesperson.

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Parliamentary committees in 1985, 2001 and 2016¹⁾

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1985		2001		2016	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Housing/Interior	20	80	53	47	47	53
Health and welfare	47	53	47	53	59	41
Education	27	73	47	53	47	53
Labour market	27	73	41	59	53	47
Industry	20	80	47	53	41	59
International	27	73	29	71	53	47
Justice	27	73	65	35	39	61
Culture	60	40	53	47	53	47
Environment and agriculture	20	80	24	76	47	53
Social Insurance	60	40	65	35	47	53
Traffic	13	87	35	65	41	59
Constitution	20	80	29	71	35	65
Taxation	13	87	47	53	35	65
Finance	20	80	47	53	35	65
Defence	20	80	35	65	29	71
Civil law ²⁾	33	67	59	41	.	.
Total percent	28	72	45	55	44	56
number	68	172	123	149	112	143

1 The data for 2016 was produced in May

2 The Civil Law Committee ceased to exist in October 2006

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Top officials in Government offices 1985, 2000 and 2016

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1985		2000		2016	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers ¹⁾	25	75	55	45	50	50
State secretaries ²⁾	12	88	38	62	60	40
Top administrators	11	89	27	73	38	62

1 Incl. Prime Minister

2 Incl. cabinet secretaries

The data for 2016 was produced in February.

Source: Administrative Affairs, Government Offices

Composition of committees, 1981, 2001 and 2015

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		2001		2015	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson, etc.	10	90	33	67	41	59
Members	21	79	41	59	46	54
Specialists, etc.	13	87	43	57	52	48
Secretaries and other	22	78	49	51	61	39
Total percent	16	84	26	74	52	48
number	920	4 780	1 900	2 610	1 900	1 740

Source: Committee Report for each year

Boards and management in public service companies, 2002 and 2015

Sex distribution (%)

	2002		2015	
	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	13	87	45	55
Managing Director	12	88	32	68
Board members	37	63	46	54

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

Members of central government agencies' boards and advisory councils, 1991–2014

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²⁾	Members ¹⁾		of whom chairpersons	
	W	M	W	M
1991	31	69	11	89
1995	42	58	32	68
2000	46	54	28	72
2006	47	53	36	64
2010	49	51	39	61
2014	49	51	44	56

1 Including chairperson, but excluding personnel representative.

2 Refers to budget year up to and including 1993/94, thereafter the calendar year.

Source: Swedish budget proposition each year

Government agency directors appointed by the government, September 2003 and 2015

Sex distribution (%) and number

	2003		2015	
	W	M	W	M
Director Generals	31	69	47	53
County Governors	38	62	57	43
Directors of state universities and institutes of higher education	20	80	58	42
Others	70	30	43	57
Total				
percent	32	68	49	51
number	70	150	97	102

Source: Swedish budget proposition each year

Chairpersons in municipal and county councils, 1994, 2002, 2010 and 2014

Sex distribution (%)

	1994		2002		2010		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Municipal executive committee	15	85	21	79	29	71	37	63
County council executive committee	..	..	..	..	33	67	43	57

Source: Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

Positions of trust in municipalities and county councils, by organisation, 2015

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organisation	Percentage distribution		Distribution by sex	
	W	M	W	M
Municipalities				
Municipal executive committee	11	12	41	59
Municipal council	34	33	43	57
Boards	44	42	45	55
Other boards	11	13	40	60
Total	100	100	43	57
number	26 180	34 195		
County councils				
County council executive committee	8	8	49	51
County councils	49	51	48	52
Boards	41	37	51	49
Other boards	2	4	33	67
Total	100	100	49	51
number	3 461	3 577		

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

Positions of trust in municipalities and county councils by position, 2015

Sex distribution (%)

Position	Municipalities		County councils	
	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	37	63	50	50
Deputy chairperson	41	59	49	51
Other ordinary members	43	57	49	51
Replacement members	45	55	50	50
Total	43	57	49	51

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

Positions of trust in municipalities and county councils by board, 2015

Sex distribution (%)

Boards	Municipalities		County councils	
	W	M	W	M
Health/care/social services	57	43	58	42
Children/young persons/education	51	49	57	43
Culture/leisure/tourism	47	53	47	53
Engineering/environment/traffic/real estate	31	69	36	64
Other boards	43	57	47	53
Total	45	55	51	49

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

Judges by type of court, 1986, 2002 and 2016

Sex distribution (%)

Courts	1986		2002		2016	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Supreme Court						
Chairperson	-	100	-	100	100	-
Judges including chairperson	8	92	31	69	38	63
Court of appeal						
President	17	83	50	50	17	83
Head of division of a court of appeal	3	97	17	83	48	52
District						
Court	1	99	3	97	43	57
Chief Magistrate	24	76	15	85	42	58
Supreme Administrative Court						
Chairperson	-	100	-	100	-	100
Judges including chairperson	1	99	35	65	44	56
Administrativ Court of Appeal						
President	-	100	25	75	-	100
Head of division of the Administrative Court of Appeal	16	84	30	70	42	58
General administrative court¹⁾						
Chief judge	4	96	14	86	64	36
Chief Magistrate	24	76	27	73	50	50

1 Previously County Administrative Court.

Source: National Courts Administration

Boards and management of listed companies, 2015

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	13	239	5	95
Managing Director	16	236	6	94
Board members	482	1 161	29	71

Source: Styrelser och revisorer i Sveriges börsföretag 2014–2015 SIS Ågarservice AB (Boards and auditors in Sweden's listed companies).

Board Members by function in limited companies, 2013

Percentage distribution (%), number and sex distribution (%)

Function	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	5	15	13	87
Board members	31	58	20	80
Deputy members	61	23	55	45
Other	3	4	28	72
of whom Managing Director ¹⁾	6	15	16	84
of whom employee representatives ¹⁾	1	1	28	72
Total percent	100	100	32	68
number	172 500	372 800		

¹ These are a subset of the of the above positions, i.e., the percentages will not add up to 100.

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

Managers by sector 2014

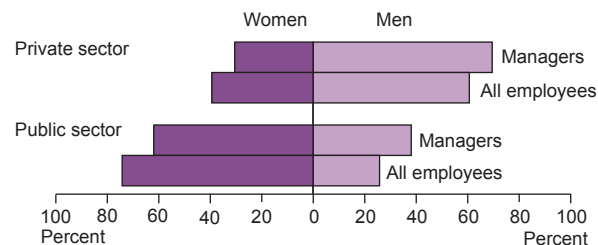
Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Private sector	58 800	134 600	30	70
Public sector	34 100	21 000	62	38
Central government	6 000	8 300	42	58
Municipality	21 300	10 100	68	32
County councils	6 800	2 700	72	28
Total	92 900	155 600	37	63

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

Managers and total employees in private and public sector, 2014

Sex distribution (%)



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

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1985, 2001 and 2016

Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1985		2001		2016	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
LO						
Congress	14	86	42	58	40	60
Board	-	100	36	64	22	78
Chairperson	-	100	14	86	21	79
Members	43	57	46	54	48	52
TCO						
Congress	36	64	58	42	52	48
Board	20	80	53	47	50	50
Chairperson	11	89	60	40	50	50
Members ¹⁾	57	43	62	38	60	40
SACO						
Congress	29	71	46	54	43	57
Board	12	88	43	57	50	50
Chairperson	15 ²⁾	85 ²⁾	57	43	36	64
Members	38	62	53	47	54	46

1 As of 2003 insurance company employees' union is included under ST.

2 Refers to 1983.

Source: Each organisation

Management positions in the daily press, 2013

Sex distribution (%)

Managerial position	Metropolitan newspapers		Small town newspapers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
MD ¹⁾	22	78	13	85
Editor-in-chief	30	70	43	57
Head editorial office/ political editor-in-chief ²⁾	56	33	24	71

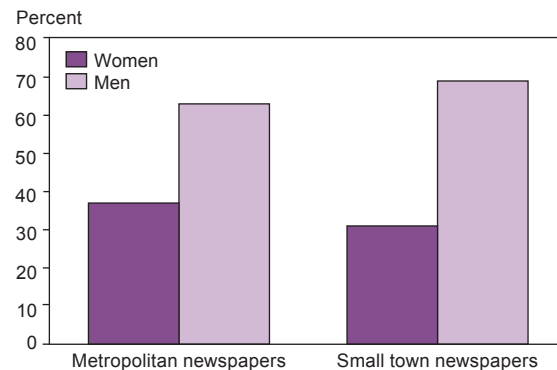
1 MD refers to 2012.

2 11% of metropolitan newspapers and 5% of small town newspapers have either a shared position or unclear position for head of editorial office.

Source: Nordicom

Managers in metropolitan and small town newspapers, 2013

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Nordicom

See WWW.SCB.SE/LE0201 for previous editions and more information



Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2016

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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