

SCB

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

FACTS AND
FIGURES 2004

Demographic Analysis and Gender Equality

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Gender equality

means equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men, e.g. to pursue work which provides economic independence, to care for children and the home and participate in politics, unions, and other societal activities.

Equality– gender equality

In Sweden, *equality* 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, race, religion, ethnic origin, or social class. One of the cornerstones of equality is *gender equality*, which refers to equality between women and men. There is a special Swedish term for gender equality – *jämställdhet*!

Gender equality have quantitative as well as qualitative aspects

The *quantitative* aspect implies an equal distribution of women and men in all areas of society, such as education, work, recreation, and positions of power.

The ratio 40% women to 60% men has been considered as an equal distribution, but today we strive for 50%–50%. If women constitute more than 60% of a group, that group is women-dominated. If men constitute more than 60% of a group then that group is men-dominated.

The *qualitative* aspect implies that the knowledge, experiences, and values of both women and men are given equal weight and used to enrich and direct all areas of society.

Developments in gender equality since the 1970s

- Women and men do not have to choose between paid work and children – they can have both.
- Today women work equally in the public and the private sector while men work predominantly in the private sector.
- Women combine paid work with care of children and the home to a larger extent than men.
- Men combine paid work with economic, political and union power to a larger extent than women.
- Directly elected political assemblies have an equal representation of women and men – indirectly elected assemblies do not.
- The upper secondary school system and higher education are still sexsegregated.
- The labour market is still sexsegregated.
- Salary differences remain
 - women-dominated occupations are valued less than men-dominated.
 - men have higher salaries/wages than women in most occupations.
- The number of pensioners is increasing and they are living longer
 - women are more likely to live alone than men.
 - men have higher pensions than women.
- Men still dominate heavily in the world of crime.

Some important facts

- The proportion of women aged 20–64 in the labour force was 60% in 1970 and 79% in 2003. The corresponding proportions for men were 90% and 84% respectively.
- 42% of the women worked in the public and 58% in the private sector in 1970. In 2003, 51% worked in the public and 49% in the private sector. Among men 21% worked in the public and 79% in the private sector in 1970. In 2003, 19% worked in the public and 81% in the private sector.
- In 1970, 7% of all employed women and 4% of all employed men worked in occupations with equal sex distribution. In 2003, the corresponding proportions were 14% for women and 13% for men.
- The proportion of children aged 1–6 in municipal child care was 12% in 1972 and 83% in 2003.
- In 1974, men accounted for 0% of days for which a parental allowance for caring of young children was paid, in 2003 for 17%.
- The sex distribution among parliament members in 1973 was 15% women and 85% men. In 2002, the sex distribution was 45% women and 55% men.
- In 1986, the sex distribution among representatives on central governmental lay boards was 17% women and 83% men. In 2002, it was 47% women and 53% men.
- In 1971/72, 12% of all girls and 14% of all boys completing upper secondary education came from programmes with an equal sex distribution. In 2002/03, the corresponding figures were 41% and 40% respectively.
- The proportion of women pensioners receiving only the national basic pension was 39% in 1983 and 8% in 2002. For men the figures were 9% and 2%.

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 the right to control their own incomes.
- 1884 Unmarried women attain majority at age 21.
- 1901 Women gain the 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 are elected to Parliament.
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain same rights as men to civil service jobs.
- 1927 Public upper secondary schools open to girls.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.
- 1938 Legalisation of contraception; child support assistance established; financial assistance to mothers established; universal maternity allowance established.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth, or marriage.
- 1947 First woman Cabinet Minister: Karin Kock; equal pay for equal work for state employees; child allowances introduced.
- 1950 Both parents declared a child's legal guardians.

- 1951 Women entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens.
- 1955 Three months paid maternity leave for working women on birth of child.
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained into the clergy.
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a fiveyear period.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportuniiesy.
- 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 sixhour 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 All assault and battery against women even if committed on private property subject to public prosecution; ban on pornographic "live shows" in places open to public; social security points for care in home of children under 3 years; public funds to women's organisations; new name-change law – at time of marriage, couples decide which name or names they will use.
- 1983 New equal opportunitiews Agreement between employers and unions; All occupations open to women, including armed forces.

- 1984 The State Sector Equal Opportunities Ordinance.
- 1985 UN's Decade for Women ends – strategies for year 2000 adopted; equal opportunities agreement for public companies/ utilities.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried): The Cohabitation Act.
- 1988 National 5 year plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act; new national policy for equal opportunities; gender statistics made part of Sweden's Official Statistics.
- 1995 Sweden joins the European Union; UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing; Act on Registered Partnership; At least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father ("mummy/daddy month");
- 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.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act came into force on 1 January.
- 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 Committee for follow up and assessment of the Government bill on gross violation of a woman's integrity from a gender control perspective.
- 2004 A project has been set up to review the gender equality policy.
- 2004 The Swedish Government adopts a strategy for the integration of gender equality into the Government Offices.

Gender equality policy objectives

The overall aim of Sweden's gender equality policy is for women and men to have the same opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all areas of life. This implies things like:

- an equal distribution of power and influence between women and men
- the same opportunities for women and men to achieve economic independence
- equal conditions and opportunities in respect of entrepreneurship, jobs, terms of employment and advancement prospects at work
- equal access to education and training and equal opportunities for developing personal ambitions, interests and talents
- shared responsibility for children and the home
- freedom from sexual (gender-related) violence.

Priority issues for gender equality policy

The concepts of feminine and masculine are social constructions, which means that gender patterns are the result of upbringing, culture, the economic framework, power structures and political ideologies. Gender patterns are formed and maintained, both at the personal, and at the level of society. This is why the Swedish Government has decided that work on gender equality should have a feminist focus that consciously tackles this structure.

Gender equality takes shape and produces results in a range of fields including economic policy, educational policy, family policy, labour market policy, etc.

The Government therefore considers it important that gender equality be integrated into all policy areas (gender mainstreaming). In addition to this, the Government during its term of office (2002–2006) will focus on the following:

- representation; an equal distribution of power and influence,
- equal pay for equal work and work of equal value,
- men's violence against women; prostitution, and trafficking in women for sexual purposes,
- men and gender equality, and
- sexualisation of the public arena.

Source: "Jämt och ständigt", Government Communication to Parliament on the Government's Gender Equality Policy. Skr. 2002/03:140. June 2003

National machinery

The Minister for Democracy and Integrations issues coordinates the Government's gender equality policy. Each minister is responsible for gender equality in his/her policy area.

The Division for Gender Equality is responsible, under the Minister for Democracy and Integrations, 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. The Division is also in charge of matters related to the Act on Equality between Women and Men and of administrative and development issues involving the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman.

At the county administrative board of every county, there are *county experts on gender equality*.

The Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman ensures compliance with the Act on Equality between Women and Men.

The *Equal Opportunities Commission* can order employers on a penalty of a fine to take active measures promoting gender equality.

Gender equality and statistics

Gender equality concerns all areas of society

The Swedish Parliament decided in spring 1994 on a new national action plan to implement the equality policy. In order to achieve a society with equal opportunities, a gender perspective should be applied to all policy areas.

This means that all proposals and decisions must be analysed from a gender perspective in order to map all possible consequences for women and men at central as well as regional and local levels.

Women and men should be visible in the statistics

For this to be possible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex¹.

The Swedish Parliament has decided that gender statistics are to be a part of official statistics. The goal is that all statistics concerning individuals shall not only be collected, analysed and presented by sex, but also reflect gender issues and problems in society. Sex should be the basis for a comprehensive and thorough breakdown of all statistics. In addition, statistics should be presented in such a way that they are easily accessible to users.

In the Official Statistics Act (2001:100) there is a paragraph in the section "Availability": Article 14. *Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so.*

Statistics Sweden has produced advice and guidelines for work with statistics disaggregated by sex (CBM 2004:1). The book can be ordered from Statistics Sweden or downloaded from the website.

¹ The term "sex" is used in the biological aspects, while "gender" refers to the social aspects.

Guide for readers


The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from Statistics Sweden's (SCB's) and other governmental agencies' statistical production. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph.

In most places, the tables and graphs give absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes, first among women and then among men. Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

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

Some area graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and sex distribution in various groups. Such graphs occur seen in the section on *Education*, for example, the graphs on completed upper secondary education on page 30. The area given each programme reflects the total number of students completing this programme compared to other programmes.

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

The statistics that form part of Sweden's Official Statistics are marked with a special symbol . The Labour Force Surveys are included in the system for the official statistics. However, the tables and graphs in this book are specially processed data from the Labour Force Surveys and are therefore not official statistics.

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

Explanation of symbols

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


Population

Changes in population 1890–2003

Numbers in 1 000's and population rate (‰)

Year	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2 468	2 317	65	68	41	41
1920	3 006	2 898	67	72	39	39
1950	3 535	3 506	55	58	35	35
1970	4 045	4 036	54	57	37	43
1980	4 198	4 120	47	50	42	50
1990	4 347	4 244	60	64	46	49
2003	4 529	4 447	48	51	48	45

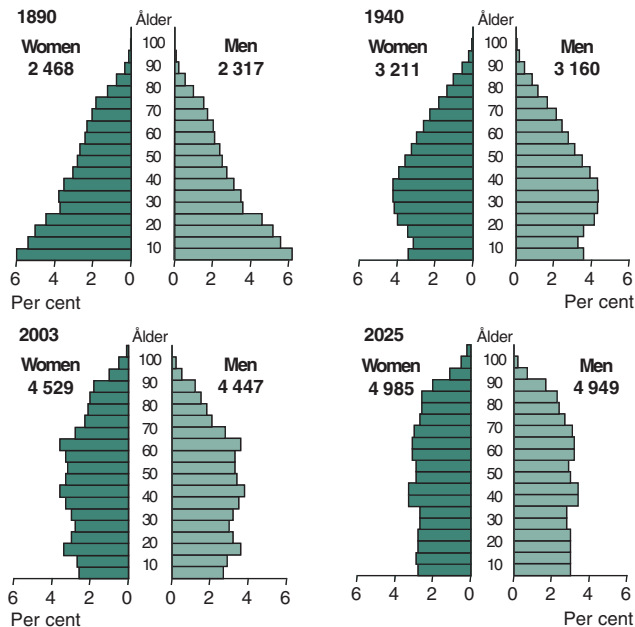
Year	Immigrants		Emigrants		Annual pop. growth rate (‰)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2	3	16	18	4.2	5.7
1920	5	5	5	5	9.2	11.5
1950	16	12	7	6	8.4	8.7
1970	35	43	13	16	9.3	9.7
1980	19	20	14	16	2.5	1.0
1990	29	31	11	14	7.3	7.6
2003	32	32	17	18	3.4	4.4


 Source: Population statistics, SCB

There has been an increase in population throughout the period, mainly due to immigration. The largest increase was in the mid-1940s and the second largest at the end of the 1960s and in 1970. The latter was mainly due to high labour market immigration. During the 1980s immigration of political refugees increased. From 1995, population growth decreased, due to reduced immigration and fewer child births. From 1997 to 2001, there was an increase only because of immigration. From 2002 onwards, there have been more births than deaths.

Population by age 1890, 1940, 2003 and projection for the year 2025

Numbers in 1 000's and percentage of total women and men

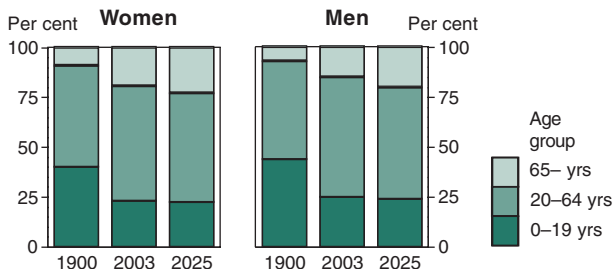


 Source: Population statistics, SCB

The entire population has aged during the 20th century. The proportion of children has decreased, the proportion of elderly increased. However, the proportion aged 20–64 has not changed significantly. Up to the year 2010 we expect no major changes in population composition. Thereafter the population will continue to grow older.

Population by age 1900, 2003 and 2025

Percentage distribution



Source: Population statistics, SCB

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age 2003

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Swedish/foreign background	Age					
	0-19		20-64		65-	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Born abroad	6	6	15	14	11	10
resident in Sweden 0-4 yrs	3	2	3	3	0	0
resident in Sweden 5- yrs	4	4	13	12	11	9
Born in Sweden	94	94	85	86	89	90
with both parents born abroad	9	9	2	2	0	0
with one parent born abroad	10	10	6	6	1	1
with two parents born in Sweden	75	75	76	77	89	90
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 047	1 105	2 602	2 680	880	662

Source: Population statistics, SCB

Single and married/cohabiting by age 2003

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Marital status	Age					
	16-19		20-24		25-29	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	95	98	61	77	33	48
Married/cohabiting	5	2	39	23	67	52
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	208	220	253	263	275	286

Marital status	Age					
	30-34		35-39		40-49	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	23	31	22	27	24	26
Married/cohabiting	77	69	78	73	76	74
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	299	310	325	341	579	598

Marital status	Age			
	50-59		60-64	
	W	M	W	M
Single	25	22	28	21
Married/cohabiting	75	78	72	79
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	619	629	246	248

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB


Population aged 65 and over by marital status 2003

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

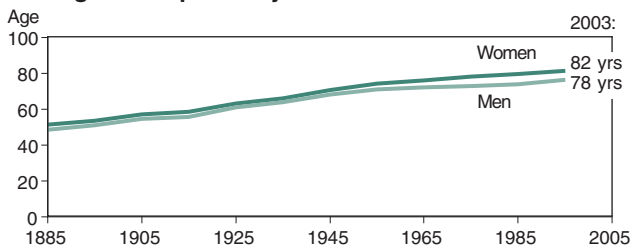
Marital status ¹	Age					
	65–69		70–74		75–79	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	7	10	6	10	6	9
Married	59	68	52	69	41	67
Divorced/Separated	18	17	15	13	11	10
Widowed	16	5	27	8	42	14
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	204	192	189	161	181	138

Marital status ¹	Age					
	80–84		85–89		90–	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	6	9	7	8	9	8
Married	27	62	14	52	5	36
Divorced/Separated	9	7	7	5	6	4
Widowed	58	22	72	35	80	52
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	159	104	94	48	52	18

¹ Cohabitants are shown by officially registered marital status.

 Source: Population statistics, SCB

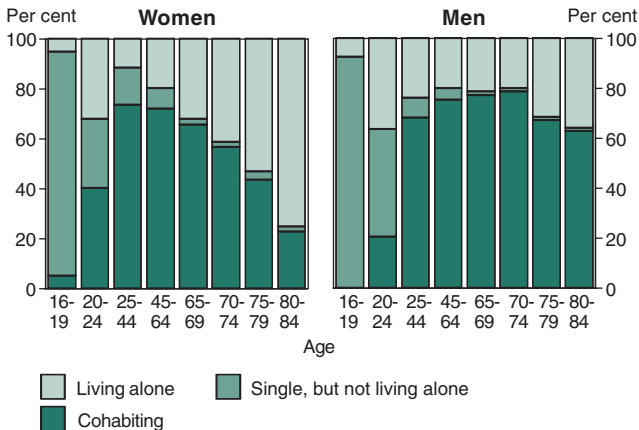
Average life expectancy at birth 1885–2003



 Source: Population statistics, SCB

Cohabiting, single, and living alone by age 2002

Proportion (%) in age group



 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

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

- Children aged 16 year and over residing in parents' home
- Friends living together
- Brothers and sisters living together
- Parents residing in grown-up childrens' home

Family units by type in 2002

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

Type of family unit	Number	Per cent
Cohabiting without children	1 301	28
Cohabiting with children	692	19
Single woman with children	198	4
Single man with children	66	1
Single woman without children	811	18
Single man without children	774	17
Other family units	552	12
Total	4 594	100

 *Source:* Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Family units with cohabitants or single adult by number of children aged 0–17, in 2002

Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
			Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1 301	59	811	80	774	92
1	320	15	112	11	37	4
2	396	18	63	6	24	3
3–	176	8	23	2	5	1
Total	2 194	100	1 009	100	840	100

 *Source:* Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

The population consists of family units where one or both of the cohabitants, the single person, and one or more member of "other family units" are aged 16–84.

Children aged 0–17 by age, residing in parents' home by parents' cohabitingstatus, or not residing in parents' home in 2002

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

	Age							
	0		1–5		6–12		13–17	
	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B
Children residing in parents' home	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99
Cohabiting parents	90	90	86	86	76	76	71	72
Biological/adoptive	89	89	85	85	71	71	64	64
Mother and stepfather	1	1	1	1	5	4	7	6
Father and stepmother	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Single biological/adoptive parent ¹	10	9	14	14	23	23	27	27
Mother	9	9	13	13	20	19	23	21
Father	0	0	1	1	3	4	4	6
No information	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Children not residing in parents' home	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	47	49	223	236	398	418	277	293

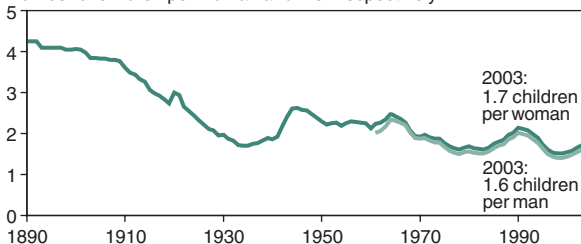
¹ Single parents include cohabiting adults with children by another partner.


Source: Children and their families 2002 and the Total Population Register (TPR) maintained by Statistics Sweden.

Total fertility rate 1890–2003

The average number of children over the lifecycle

Number of children per woman and men respectively



 Source: Population statistics, SCB

First-time parents

Since the mid-1970s first-time mothers have become 3 years older on average. In 2003, the mean age for first-time parents was 29 years for women and 31 years for men.

 Source: Population statistics, SCB

Childless women and men by age 1970, 1985, 1999 and 2003

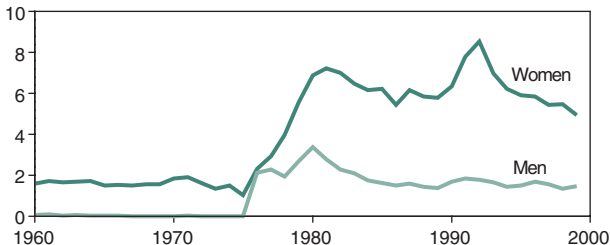
Proportion (%) in age group

Age	1970		1985		1996		2003	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	64	61	81	69	85	78	89
30	19	32	28	48	34	52	42	61
35	14	22	15	27	19	32	20	34
40	14	21	12	20	15	24	15	25

Source: The Total Population Register (TPR) maintained by Statistics Sweden.

Sterilisations performed 1960–1999

Numbers in 1 000's



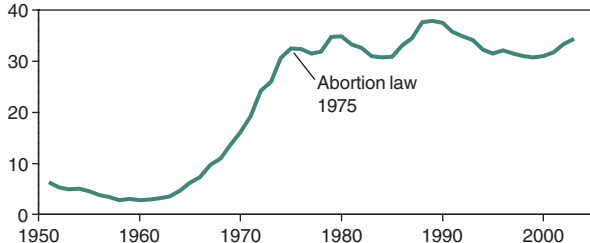
 Source: Sterilisation register, The National Board of Health and Welfare

The use of oral contraceptives among women aged 15–44 has varied between a high of 32 per cent in 1977 and a low of 22 per cent in 1989. In the years 2000–2002, the figure was 29 per cent. Figures are based on the number of 24-hours doses sold.

Source: National Corporation of Pharmacies

Abortions performed 1951–2003

Numbers in 1 000's




 Source: Abortions in Sweden, The National Board of Health and Welfare

Health

Disorders or symptoms in ages 16–84, in 2002

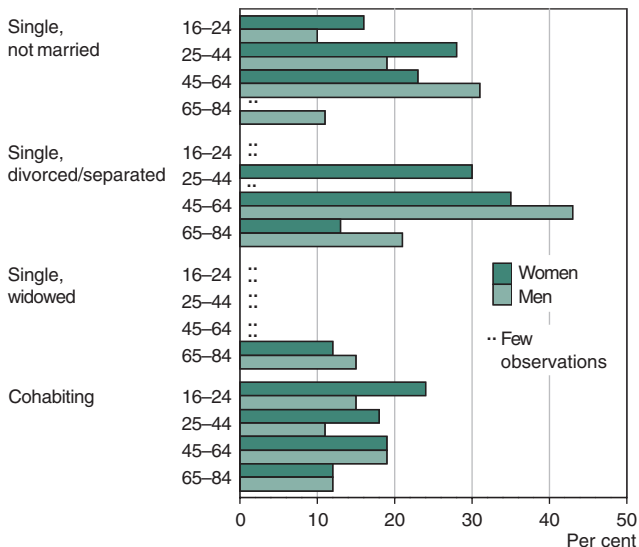
Proportion (%) of age group who claim to have a long-term disorder or symptom

Disorder or symptom	Age					
	16–44		45–64		65–84	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	1	0	1	0	1	1
Neoplasms	1	0	2	1	3	4
Endocrinal diseases	3	1	12	7	19	14
of which: diabetes	1	1	3	5	8	10
Mental disorders	6	3	7	4	6	3
Diseases of sensory organs and central nervous system	5	4	6	5	16	14
of which: eye diseases	1	1	1	2	10	6
ear diseases	2	2	2	2	4	7
Circulatory system diseases	1	2	17	17	42	46
of which: hypertension	1	1	14	10	29	24
heart diseases	0	1	3	6	15	21
Respiratory diseases	7	7	6	5	10	8
of which: bronchitis	4	3	4	3	8	5
Digestive system diseases	3	2	5	5	7	6
of which: gastric and intestinal	0	0	0	1	1	0
Genitourinary diseases	0	0	4	1	3	6
Skin diseases	2	2	2	2	3	2
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	12	10	27	19	35	21
of which: backache	6	5	9	9	9	6
joints	1	1	3	1	2	2
Injuries from external violence	6	8	6	5	6	5
Total	35	32	60	49	79	76

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Daily smokers by age and marital status in 2002

Proportion (%) of group



Daily smokers by age in 1980, 1985 and 2002

Proportion (%) of age group

Age	1980		1985		2002	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	37	28	30	23	18	10
25-44	40	42	37	33	20	14
45-64	24	37	27	34	23	23
65-74	14	32	13	25	16	14
75-84	4	25	6	21	9	11
Total	29	36	27	30	19	16

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Smoking and use of moist snuff among school pupils in 9th grade in 2003

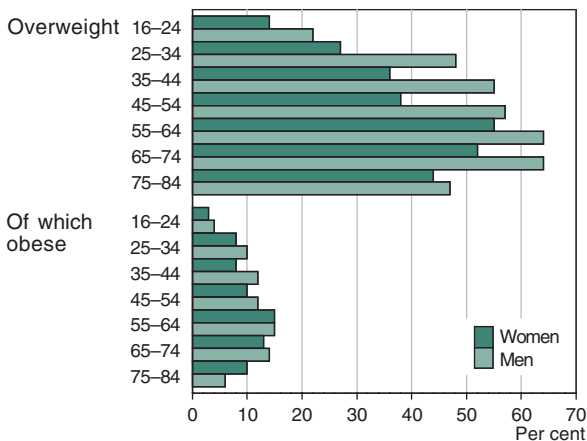
Proportion (%) of all pupils

	Girls	Boys
Only smoking	29	7
Only taking snuff	1	12
Both smoking and taking snuff	4	12
Neither smoking nor taking snuff	64	67

Source: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

Persons with overweight/obesity by age in 2002

Proportion (%) of group

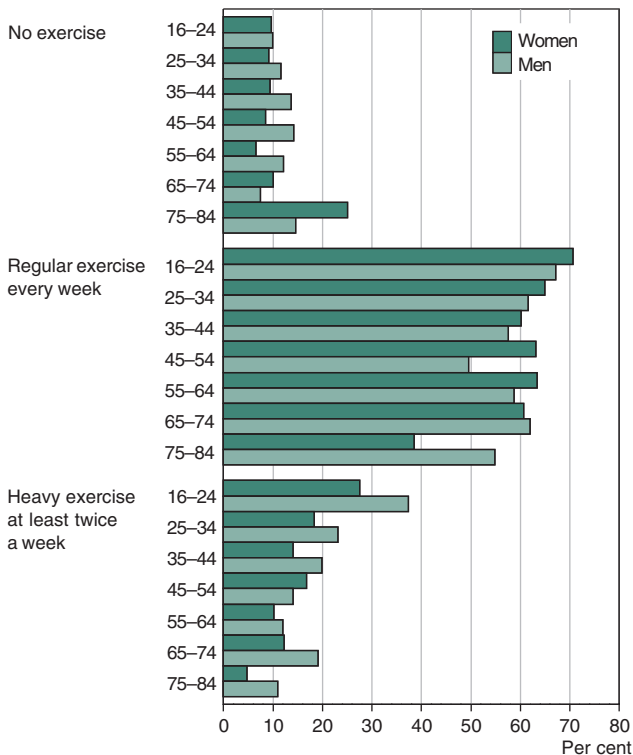


Overweight: $BMI > 25$ $BMI = \frac{Weight \text{ in kg}}{(Height \text{ in m})^2}$
 Obese: $BMI > 30$

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Persons taking exercise by age in 2002

Proportion (%) of group



 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Mortality rate by cause and age in 2001

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

Cause of death	Age			
	0		1–14	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	2	4	1	1
Neoplasms	2	11	4	3
Accidents, violence	2	8	3	3
Other	320	380	5	5
Total	327	403	13	12

Cause of death	Age			
	15–44		45–64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	4	10	70	192
Neoplasms	14	12	194	181
Accidents, violence	14	52	31	72
Other	9	16	66	114
Total	41	90	361	559

Cause of death	Age			
	65–74		74–	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	467	1 023	4 018	4 753
Neoplasms	626	841	1 249	2 056
Accidents, violence	36	91	199	279
Other	297	435	2 288	2 377
Total	1 427	2 390	7 753	9 465

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

Death by cause 2001

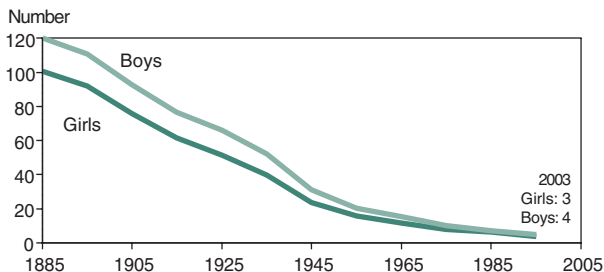
Number and number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group (mortality rate)

Cause of death	Number		Mortality rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	22 260	20 440	495	464
Neoplasms	11 000	11 510	245	262
Accidents, violence	1 720	2 940	38	67
Other	13 370	10 580	297	240
Total	48 340	45 470	1 075	1 033

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

Infant mortality 1885–2003

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births



 Source: Population statistics, SCB

In 2001, three women died in connection with complications during pregnancy and delivery. During the year 91 500 children were born.

Education

Level of education in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 by region of birth, in 2003

Percentage distribution

25–44 years Region of birth	Level of education								Total	
	Compul- sory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No info.		W	M
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Sweden	7	11	51	55	41	34	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	11	16	44	52	44	27	1	6	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	16	8	43	53	38	36	3	3	100	100
Others	25	21	39	42	31	34	5	3	100	100
Total	9	12	50	53	40	34	1	1	100	100

45–64 years Region of birth	Level of education								Total	
	Compul- sory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No info.		W	M
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Sweden	22	28	46	45	32	27	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	29	37	45	46	25	16	1	1	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	27	23	40	47	29	29	4	1	100	100
Others	33	20	32	36	28	41	7	3	100	100
Total	23	28	46	45	31	27	1	0	100	100

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Persons aged 16–64 participating in education by age and type of education autumn 2002

Proportion (%) of age group


Age	Upper secondary education		Higher education		Municipal adult education		Other education	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16–18	92	92	0	0	0	0	1	2
19	15	19	7	5	12	8	5	3
20–24	1	1	9	6	29	22	7	7
25–29	0	0	6	3	15	12	4	4
30–44	0	0	5	2	6	3	2	2
45–64	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1
Total	5	6	4	2	7	5	2	2

Source: Register on Participation in Education, SCB

Persons in municipal adult education by level of education 2002/2003

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


Level of education	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Compulsory education	9	10	65	35
Upper secondary education	86	83	67	33
Other courses	5	7	57	43
Total, per cent	100	100	66	34
number	716	362		

 Source: Municipal adult education, registered, National Agency for Education

Participants in staff education aged 16–64, in 2003

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


Subject	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Medicine, health care, nursing	12	15	79	21
Computer use, programming, IT, etc.	18	6	50	50
Working life, quality development, etc.	9	10	50	50
Business, commercial, clerical	7	11	49	51
Services, transport, tourism, etc.	8	8	44	56
Management and administration	3	16	43	57
Engineering and manufacturing	7	9	16	84
Other	36	25	61	39
Total, per cent	100	100	52	48
number	2 866	2 594		

 Source: Staff training statistics, SCB

Participants in meetings of an adult educational association by main subject category 2002

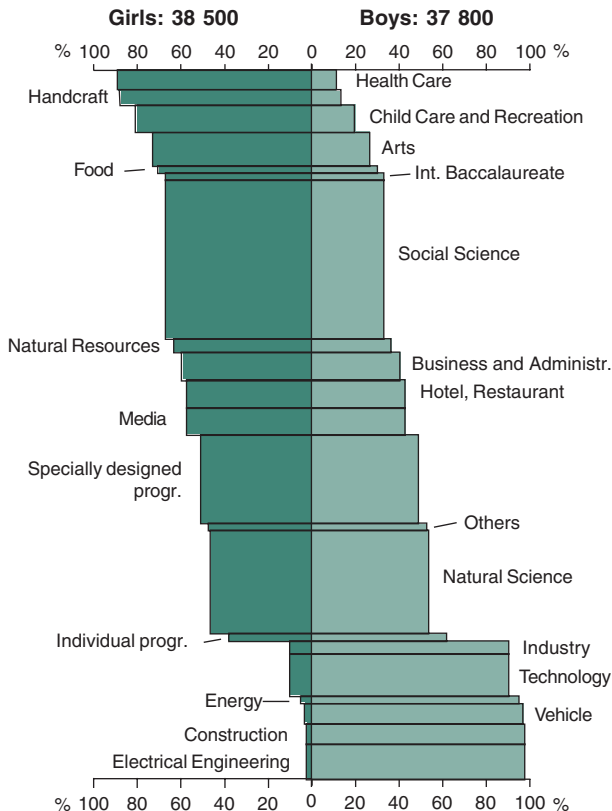
Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000's and sex distrib. (%)

Subject	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Medicine and health care	6	3	72	28
Languages	8	7	63	37
Mathematics, natural science	8	7	62	38
Aesthetics subject	42	37	60	40
Behavioural sciences, humanities	13	11	60	40
Social sciences, information	15	24	46	54
Other	8	10	52	48
Total, per cent	100	100	58	42
number	1 499	1 098		

 Source: Adult education associations, Swedish National Council for Cultural

Students completing upper secondary education by programme 2002/03

Number and sex distribution (%)




Source: Upper secondary school leavers, National Agency for Education

Students completing the “girls schooling”, the “boys schooling” and the “mixed schooling” in upper secondary education 1971/72, 1985/86 and 2002/03

Percentage distribution

	1971/72		1985/86		2002/03	
	G	B	G	B	G	B
“Girls schooling”	79	17	80	23	56	24
“Boys schooling”	9	69	6	65	3	36
“Mixed schooling”	12	14	14	12	41	40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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


“Girls schooling” refers to programmes with more than 60% girls and less than 40% boys. “Boys schooling” has more than 60% boys and less than 40% girls. “Mixed schooling” has 40–60% of each sex.

Students completing upper secondary education by responsible body and credits 2002/03

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

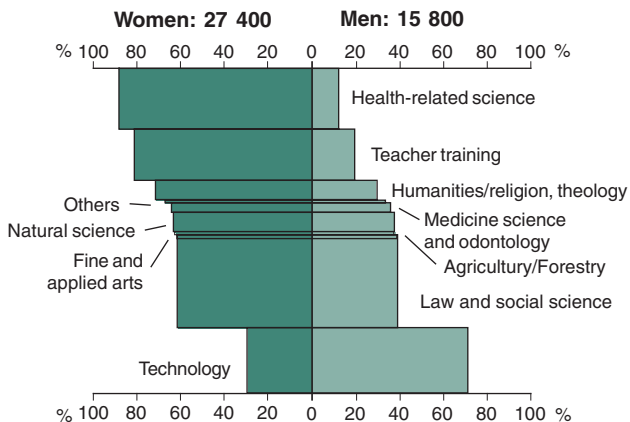
Responsible body	Girls	Boys	Sex distrib.		Credits	
			G	B	G	B
Municipality	92	93	50	50	14.6	13.3
County council	2	1	63	37	13.5	12.2
Independant ¹	6	6	53	47	16.0	15.0
National boarding and international ¹	0	0	52	48	15.9	14.9
Total, per cent	100	100	50	50	14.7	13.4
number	38 000	37 500				

¹ Independant schools receiving public funds. One of the national boarding schools is managed as a municipal corporation.

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

Students completing higher education by field 2002/03

Number and sex distribution (%)




Higher education enrolments and graduates 2001/02

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Undergraduate programmes				
Enrolled	216 300	138 300	61	39
Graduated ¹	27 400	15 800	63	37
Graduated programmes				
New admissions	1 800	1 900	49	51
Doctorates	1 100	1 400	43	57
Licentiates	400	700	36	64


¹ Refers to 2002/03

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

Teachers and school leaders by type of school 2003

Number and sex distribution (%)


Type of school	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Teachers	85 970	42 320	67	33
Compulsory	70 050	25 200	74	26
Upper secondary	15 920	17 120	48	52
School leaders	4 520	3 170	59	41
Compulsory	3 880	2 150	64	36
Upper secondary	640	1 020	39	61

 Source: Register of teaching personnel, National Agency for Education

Teachers in higher education by category 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Postgraduate studentship	4 530	5 340	46	54
Other research and teaching staff	1 880	2 430	44	56
Guest lecture and part-time teacher	400	470	46	54
Junior lecturer	4 070	3 560	53	47
Senior lecturer	2 000	4 330	32	68
Postdoctoral fellow	390	650	38	62
Professor	530	3 270	14	86

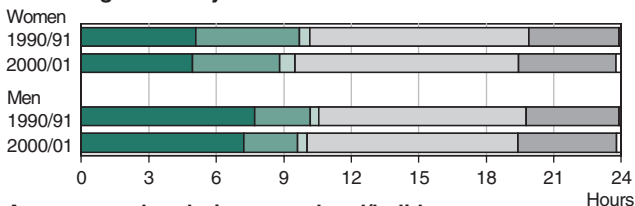
 Source: Employees in higher education, National Agency for Higher Education

Time use

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

Hours and minutes

An average weekday



An average day during a weekend/holiday



¹ Including lunch and travel to and from work

Source: Time use study, SCB

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

Compared to 1990/91, women are gainfully employed just as much today. However, men have reduced their amount of time gainfully employed by 3 hours per week.

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

Hours and minutes per week

20–44 years

without children

single

cohabiting

45–64 år, years

without children

single

cohabiting

Parents with children 0–6 years

single

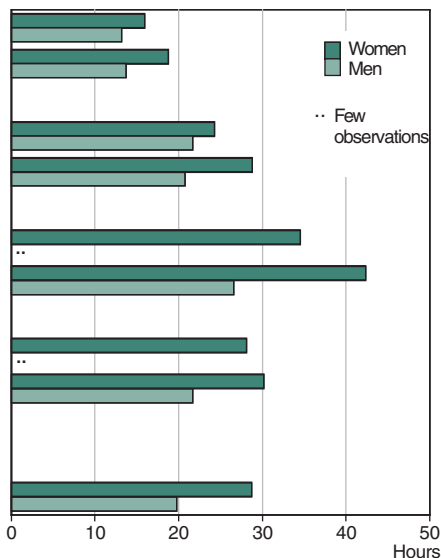
cohabiting

Parents with children 7–17 yrs

single

cohabiting

Total, 20–64 years



Source: Time use study, SCB

Women have reduced their amount of time devoted to unpaid work. There has been no such change for men.

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

Child care

Child care by form of care and aged of children 2002

Proportion (%) of age group

Form of childcare	1–5	6–9	10–12
	years	years	years
Municipal pre-school (daycare centre)	67	–	–
Pre-school under private management	10	–	–
Municipal leisure time centre	–	65	7
Leisure time centre under private management	–	1	1
Family daycare unit, three-family system	7	1	0
Open leisure time centre for children aged 10–12 yrs	–	1	5
Relative, neighbour, friend, etc.	1	3	3
Child is at home, we manage care	3	14	33
Child is at home, I/we are at home too	10	8	9
Child takes care of his/herself	–	3	40
Other	1	1	1
Total, per cent	100	100	100
number	423 200	433 100	380 300

Source: Child care, National Agency for Education

Municipal child care staff 2002

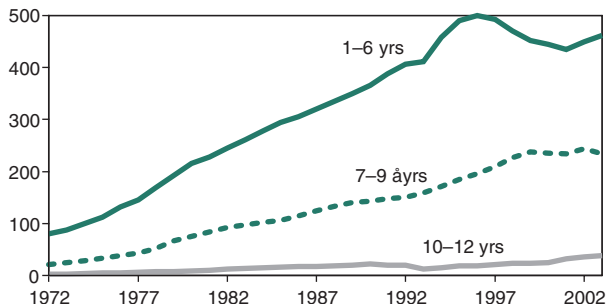
Number and sex distribution (%)


Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Pre-school teacher	44 480	1 710	96	4
Nursery nurse	49 400	3 380	94	6
Child-care supervisor	1 550	150	91	9
Recreation instructor	10 860	3 140	78	22
Child-minder	8 380	30	100	0

Source: Municipal staff 2002, Swedish Association of Local Authorities

Children registered in pre-schools, after-school centres and family day care 1972–2003

Number in 1 000's



 Source: Child care statistics, 1972–93 SCB, 1994–96 National Board of Health and Welfare, 1997–03 National Agency for Education

Children enrolled only in part-time group/pre-school class are not included. Parents' cooperatives and other pre-schools receiving support from municipalities are included.

From 1998, children aged 6 are usually in after school centres.

Children in municipal day care 1972–2003

Number of children in 1 000's in the population and proportion (%) in municipal day care


Age	1972		1980		1990		2003	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–6	689	12	604	36	641	57	558	83
7–9	360	6	338	22	289	50	317	74
10–12	316	1	332	3	294	7	373	10

 Source: Child care, 1972–90 SCB, 2003, National Agency for Education

Days for which parental allowance paid 1974–2003

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


Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number of days	Drawn by (%)		Number of days	Drawn by (%)	
		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
1996	42 177	89	11	4 516	69	31
1998	36 327	90	10	4 468	68	32
2000	35 661	88	12	4 403	66	34
2002	38 128	84	16	4 776	64	36
2003	40 146	83	17	4 747	64	36

 Source: Parental insurance, National Social Insurance Board

Insured persons claiming parental allowance 1985–2003

Numbers in 1 000's and sex distribution (%)

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		W	M		W	M
1985	357	77	23	620	60	40
1990	399	74	26	762	59	41
1995	472	72	28	705	61	39
1998	425	68	32	699	61	39
2000	442	62	38	655	60	40
2002	506	58	42	692	59	41
2003	535	57	43	693	59	41

 Source: Parental insurance, National Social Insurance Board

Parental allowances 1974–2004

- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefits comprise 90 per cent of wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years old.
Temporary allowance is introduced: 10 days per family and year for children under 12 years old. Benefits comprise 90 per cent of wage.
- 1978 Allowance is now paid for 270 days, of which 30 at the minimum rate only.
- 1980 Allowance is increased to 360 days of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
Temporary allowance is now 60 days per child and year. The “10 day benefit” for the father following the birth of a child is introduced. The benefit is 90 per cent of wage.
- 1986 The “2 day benefit” for visiting child (4–12 years) in day-care centre or school is introduced. The benefit is 90 per cent of wage.
- 1989 Allowance is increased to 450 days, of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
- 1990 Temporary allowance is increased to 120 days per child and year.
- 1995 “Mummy/daddy month” is introduced. 30 days must be used by the mother and 30 by the father. The benefit is 90 per cent of wage. Remainder can be used by either parent; 300 days with 80 per cent 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. The “2 day benefit” is taken away.
- 1996 Compensation during “mummy/daddy month” is now 85 per cent. 300 days are compensated at 75 per cent of wage and 90 days at the minimum rate.
Temporary allowance is now 75 per cent of wage.
- 1997 “Mummy/daddy month” is compensated at 75 per cent.
- 1998 Allowance and temporary allowance are 80 per cent.
- 2002 Number of days increases with 30 sickness benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Care of the elderly

Pensioners¹ with impaired eye sight or disabled 2002

Proportion (%) of age group

	Impaired eye sight		Disabled		Seriously disabled	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cohabiting						
65–74	3	2	13	8	6	4
75–84	4	6	32	22	23	11
Single						
65–74	3	1	18	16	13	9
75–84	15	9	39	29	33	25

¹ The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years.

Pensioners¹ in ordinary² housing who need help with daily routines 2002

Proportion (%) of age group

	In ordinary housing		of whom needing help with daily routines	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cohabiting				
65–74	100	100	7	4
75–84	100	100	30	20
Single ³				
65–74	98	99	12	7
75–84	95	90	36	21

¹ The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years.

² Not in retirement homes. ³ Most live alone.

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Pensioners¹ in ordinary² housing needing and receiving³ help every week during 1980 and 2002

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	2002	1980	2002
Cohabiting				
65–74 years				
Municipal	2	0	1	0
Member of household	4	6	8	4
Other relatives/acquaintances	1	1	0	0
75–84 years				
Municipal	21	6	7	4
Member of household	19	24	17	17
Other relatives/acquaintances	6	9	2	3
Single				
65–74 years				
Municipal	8	4	5	3
Member of household	1	2	2	0
Other relatives/acquaintances	3	4	2	2
75–84 years				
Municipal	27	14	14	9
Member of household	5	2	3	1
Other relatives/acquaintances	11	18	11	6

¹ The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years.

² Not in retirement homes.

³ The same person can receive help from many different persons.



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Gainful employment

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

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

Not in the labour force: individuals who are 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.

Temporarily absent: individuals who have a job, but have not performed that job for at least a week because of vacation, illness, parental leave, studies, military service, etc.

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

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

Employment rate: the per cent (%) of the population who are employed.

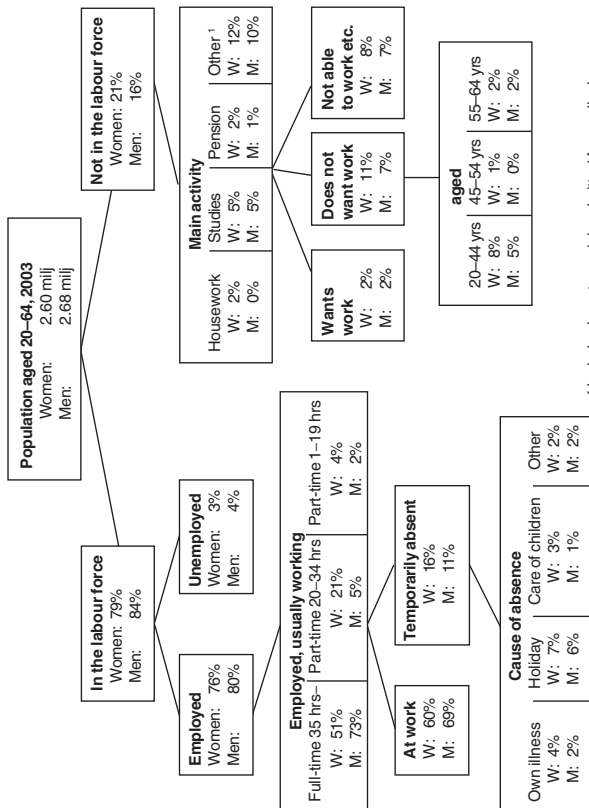
Absenteeism rate: the per cent (%) gainfully employed, but temporarily not performing their jobs. Absences of both whole weeks and part of week are included.

Hidden unemployed: individuals who want and can work but who have not been seeking work during the current month, and full-time students seeking work.

Underemployed: individuals who work 40 hours/week at the most and who work less than they would like for reasons related to the labour market.

Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2003

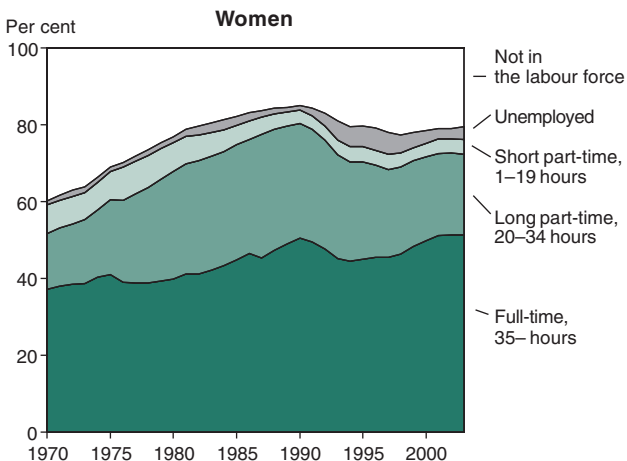
Proportion (%) of the population in different groups



¹ Includes long-term sick, admitted for medical care, living abroad less than 2 years and doing military service.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Women aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2003

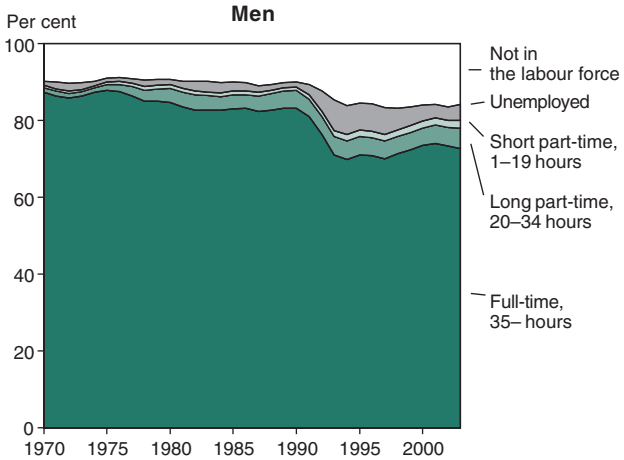


Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

The rate of gainful employment rose among women between 1970 and 1990, subsequently decreasing. Until the mid-1980s the proportion working long part-time increased. During the 1980s there was an increase in the proportion working full-time. In the 1990s unemployment has risen while both full-time and long part-time workers have decreased. Employment has been at roughly the same level since 2000. Unemployment decreased slightly until 2003.

In 2003, the economic activity rate among women aged 20–64 was 79 per cent and the unemployment rate was 3 per cent.

Men aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2003



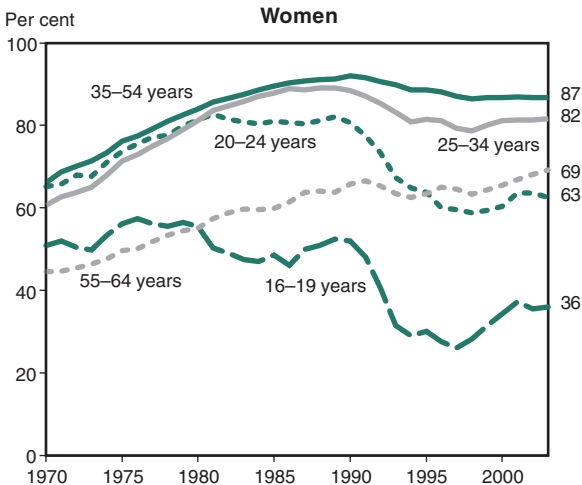
Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

The rate of men's gainful employment remained at the same level between 1970 and 1990, subsequently decreasing. Around 1980 the proportion with full-time work decreased somewhat while the proportion with long part-time increased. At the beginning of the 1990s, the proportion of full-time workers fell sharply while both the unemployed and those not in the labour force increased. Unemployment was highest in 1993 but decreased thereafter until 2002. Employment has been at roughly the same level since 2000.

In 2003, men aged 20–64 had an economic activity rate of 84 per cent and an unemployment rate of 4 per cent.

Economic activity rate among women by age 1970–2003

Proportion (%) of women in the labour force

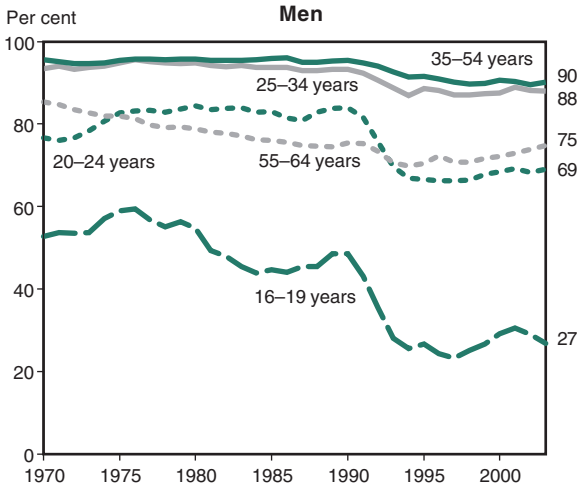


Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Women's labour force participation increased during the '70s, and also, though somewhat more slowly, in the '80s. During the '90s women's labour force participation decreased in most age groups, especially among younger women but also among the mid-aged. Among those aged 55–64 the economic activity rate has been around 65 per cent. Over the past few years, the economic activity rate have been at roughly the same level. This applies to all age groups except the group aged 20–24 years, for which the economic activity rate have fallen.

Economic activity rate among men by age 1970–2003

Proportion (%) of men in the labour force



Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Men's labour force participation at age 25–54 was constant during the '70s and '80s and then dropped. At the beginning of the '90s, the rate for younger men fell sharply. Among men aged 55–64, it has decreased slowly since the beginning of the '70s, but in recent years has been around 70 per cent. Over the past few years, the economic activity rate have been at roughly the same level. This applies to all age groups except the group aged 16–19 years, for which the economic activity rate have fallen.

Economic activity rate by region of birth and age 2003

Region of birth	Age			
	25–44		45–64	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	87	91	80	84
Nordic countries except Sweden	84	84	70	71
Europe except Nordic countries	72	85	60	69
Others	64	77	52	71
Total	84	89	78	82

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

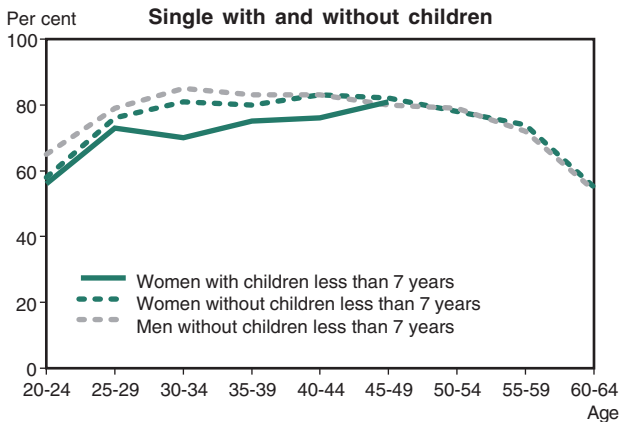
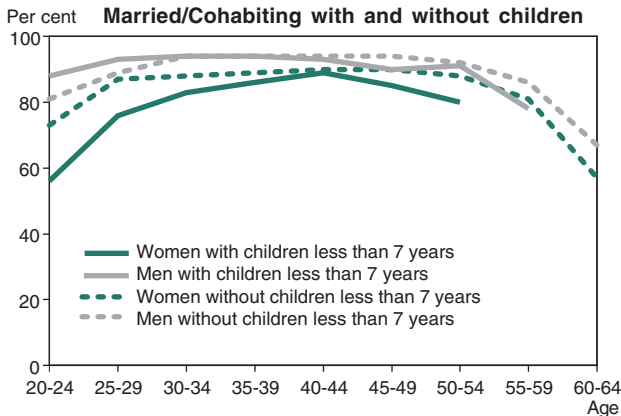
Population by region of birth and age 2003

Numbers in 1 000's

Region of birth	Age			
	25–44		45–64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Sweden	1 009	1 065	1 003	1 026
Nordic countries except Sweden	32	29	64	54
Europe except Nordic countries	51	50	51	51
Others	98	94	35	43
Total	1 190	1 239	1 153	1 174

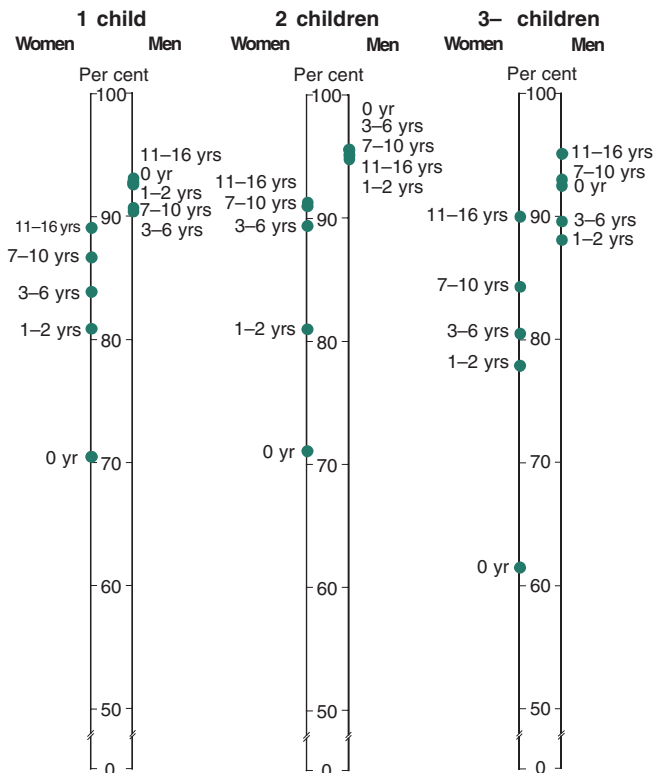
Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Economic activity rate for persons with and without children 0–6 years by age 2003



Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Economic activity rate for persons with children 0–16 years by number of children and age of youngest child 2003



Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Employed¹ parents with children less than 17 years by length of working hours, number of children and age of the youngest child 2003

Proportion (%) of all employed

Number of children Age of the youngest child	Women		Men	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1 child				
0 year	84	16	94	6
1–2 years	63	37	92	8
3–6 years	63	37	93	7
7–10 years	71	29	92	8
11–16 years	70	30	94	6
2 children				
0 year	72	28	97	3
1–2 years	51	49	95	5
3–6 years	53	47	95	5
7–10 years	63	37	95	5
11–16 years	68	32	95	5
3– children				
0 year	73	27	100	0
1–2 years	48	52	96	4
3–6 years	52	48	94	6
7–10 years	55	45	95	5
11–16 years	73	27	90	10

¹ Employed includes those temporarily absent, e.g. on parental leave.

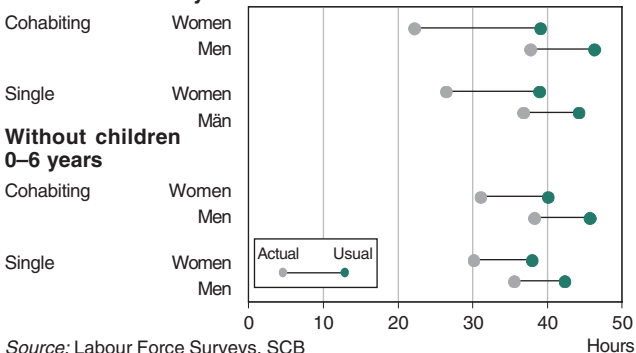
Usual working time

In 2003, 67 per cent of all women aged 20–64 were employed full-time and 33 per cent part-time. The corresponding figures for men were 91 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Hours worked per week by employed persons aged 20–64 in different types of households 2003

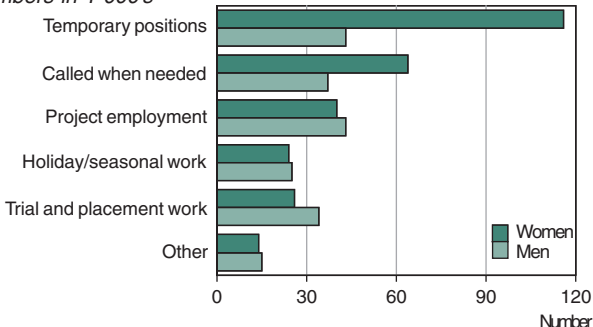
With children 0–6 years



Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Temporary employees¹ aged 20–64 by type of temporary employment 2003

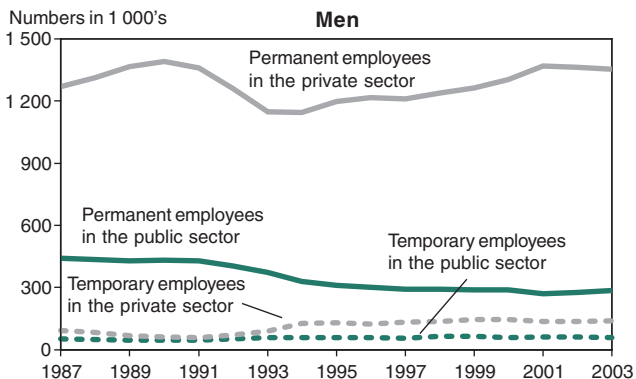
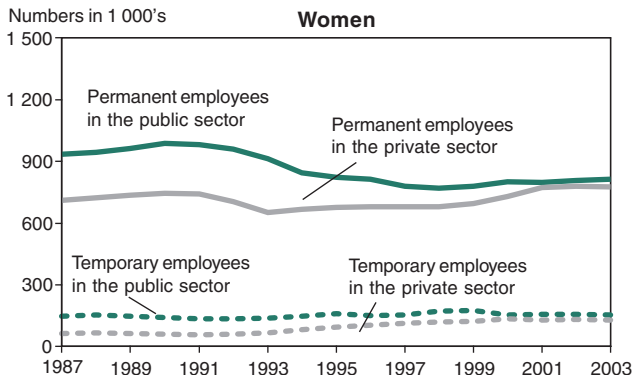
Numbers in 1 000's



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

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

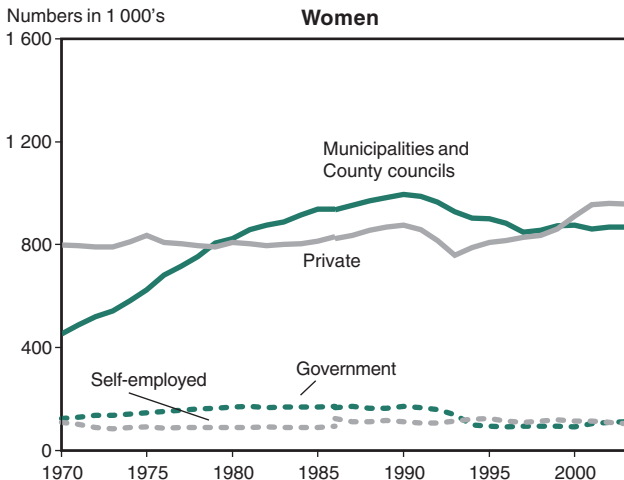
Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market 1987¹–2003



¹ Comparative data prior 1987 is not available.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Employed women aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2003

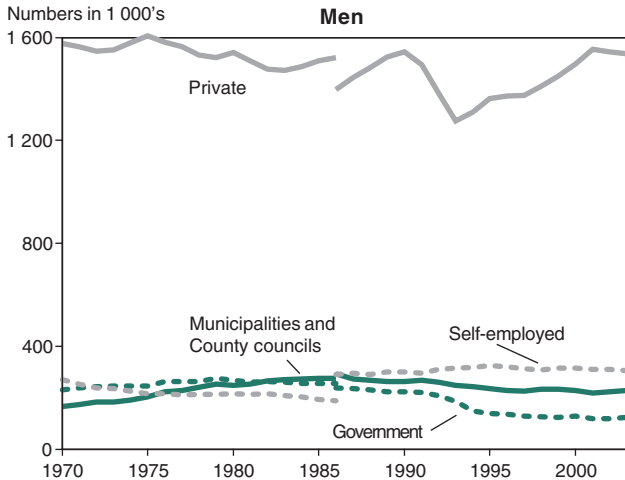


Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Women work as much in the public as in the private sector, while men work mainly in the private sector.

In the government sector employment has decreased since 1990 for women and since 1980 for men. Reductions are partly due to cutbacks in staff, as well as to the transformation of public utilities into commercial enterprises (examples include the Post Office, the National Telecommunications Administration and the State Power Corporation) during the 1990s. Their employees are now included in the private sector, which has grown for both women and men after the severe cutbacks during the previous few years.

Employed men aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2003



Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

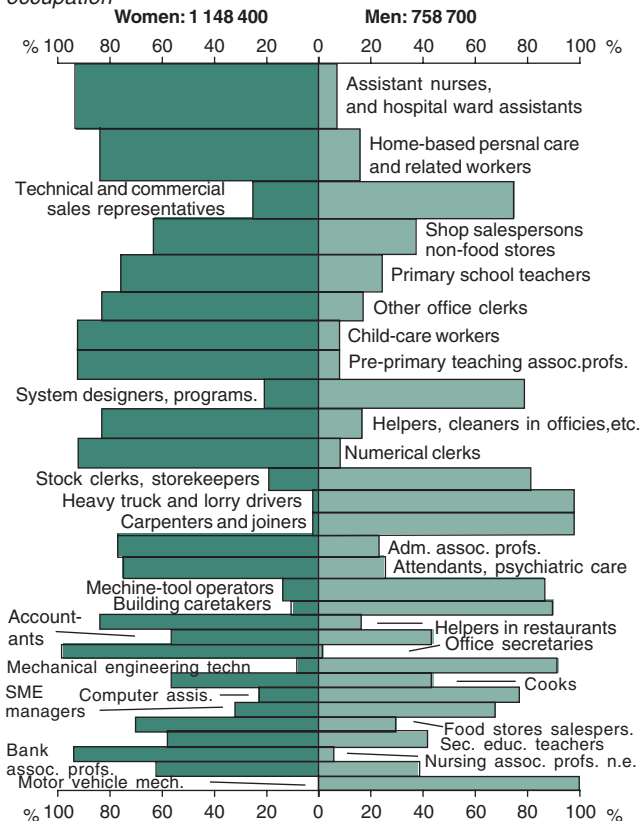
The municipal sector has experienced sharp declines for women as well as men since 1990. Over the past few years, employment in the sector has increased somewhat for both women and men.

The past few years have also seen a decrease in the number of self-employed persons. This applies to both women and men.

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

The 30 largest occupations 2003

Number and sex distribution (%). Ranked by numbers in occupation



Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Sex distribution within the 30 largest occupations 2003

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

Only three occupations have an equal sex distribution, i.e. 40–60 per cent of each sex. These are *Secondary education teaching professionals* with 58 per cent women and 42 per cent men, *Cooks* and *Accountants* both with 56 per cent women and 44 per cent men.

The most women-dominated occupation is *Office secretaries* with 98 per cent women and 2 per cent men.

The most men-dominated occupation, with less than 0.5 per cent women and 100 per cent men is *Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters*.

Occupational segregation 2003

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Occupations with	Women	Men
90–100% women, 0–10% men	27	2
60–90% women, 10–40% men	44	12
40–60% women, 40–60% men	14	13
10–40% women, 60–90% men	13	40
0–10% women, 90–100% men	2	33
Total, per cent	100	100
number	1 976	2 139

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Calculations are based on all employed persons aged 20–64 years. The occupations follow the classifications used in the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations (SSYK). There are a total of 350 occupations.

Employees aged 20–64 by industry and sector 2003

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

Industry Sector	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	301	16	47	3	86	14
Health care	259	14	52	3	83	17
Education and science	366	20	140	8	72	28
Retail trade	126	7	54	3	70	30
Personal service	11	1	7	0	62	38
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	90	5	71	4	56	44
Financial institutions and insurance	221	12	271	15	45	55
Wholesale trade and communications	139	7	347	19	29	71
Industry excl. constructions	173	9	503	27	26	74
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	8	0	24	1	24	76
Construction	16	1	172	9	8	92
Other	162	9	150	8	52	48
Total	1 872	100	1 838	100	50	50
Of which						
Municipalities	661	35	179	10	79	21
County councils	194	10	43	2	82	18
Government	111	6	122	7	48	52
Private	906	49	1 492	81	38	62
Total, per cent		100		100	50	50

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Self-employed aged 20–64 by industry 2003

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

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Personal service	16	16	7	2	70	30
Retail trade	14	14	21	7	41	59
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	13	14	27	9	33	67
Financial institutions and insurance	22	23	66	22	25	75
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	9	9	41	14	18	82
Wholesale trade and communications	6	6	53	18	10	90
Industry excl. constructions	8	8	75	25	10	90
Other	10	10	9	3	53	47
Total	99	100	298	100	25	75
Of which						
With employees	29	30	124	42	19	81
Without employees	70	70	174	58	29	71

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Self-employed aged 20 years and more by number of employees in company and legal form 2002

Percentage distribution and number

Number of employees	Women		Men	
	Self-empl., limited co.	Self-employed	Self-empl., limited co.	Self-employed
1	14	79	22	83
2-4	42	19	38	16
5-9	23	1	21	1
10-19	13	0	12	0
20-49	6	0	6	0
50-	2	0	1	0
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	27 800	64 900	77 800	146 000

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register, SCB

Self-employed aged 20 years and more by region of birth in company and legal form 2002

Percentage distribution and number

Region of birth	Women		Men	
	Self-empl., limited co.	Self-employed	Self-empl., limited co.	Self-employed
Sweden	90	86	93	85
Nordic countries except Sweden	4	4	2	3
Europe except Nordic countries	3	4	3	4
Others	3	6	2	8
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	27 800	64 900	77 800	146 000

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register, SCB

High strain occupations 2001

Proportion (%) of group and sex distribution (%)

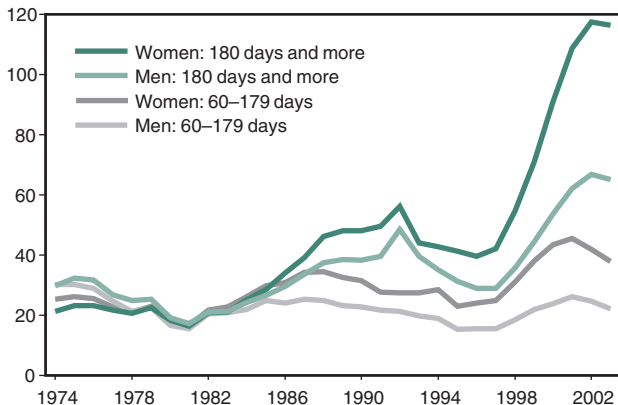
Occupational group	High strain		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Examples of groups with high strain among women				
Primary school teachers	55	..	71	29
Secondary school teachers	54	..	56	44
Nursing associate profs. not elsewhere classified	54	..	93	7
Nursing associate profs.	53	..	91	9
Pre-primary teachers	53	..	90	10
Assistant nurses and hospital ward assistants	46	..	93	7
Child-care workers	43	..	92	8
Examples of groups with high strain among men				
Agricultural and other mobile-plant operators	..	39	5	95
Heavy truck and lorry drivers	..	37	1	99
Stores and transport clerks	..	29	24	76
Agricultural- or industrial machinery mechanics and fitters	..	24	0	100
Machine-tools operators	..	21	11	89
Mechanical engineering techn.	..	17	6	94
Finance and sales assoc. profs.	19	16	34	66

Source: The Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

High strain: High performance demands at work together with lack of opportunity to control and influence the work.

Ongoing cases of sickness benefit days in December 1974–2003

Numbers in 1 000's



Source: National Social Insurance Board

On sick leave 30 days or more in the end of February 2002–2004

Number

Age	Year					
	2002		2003		2004	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
16–29	13 600	7 000	14 300	7 200	12 900	6 700
30–39	38 000	17 900	40 000	18 400	36 900	16 700
40–49	46 300	24 900	47 500	25 700	44 400	23 400
50–59	59 700	37 400	58 500	36 900	51 900	32 600
60–64	18 300	13 900	19 500	14 800	18 300	14 000

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Absenteeism rate by reason 2003

Proportion (%) absent in group

Reason for absence	Total 20–64 years		Total with child- ren 0–6 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The whole week				
Illness	5	3	4	2
Vacation	8	8	7	7
Care of children	4	1	20	3
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	3	2	3	2
Total	21	14	34	14
Part of the week				
Illness	3	2	2	2
Vacation	3	3	2	3
Care of children	1	1	6	4
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	18	17	14	17
Total	25	23	24	26

¹ Incl. compensatory leave etc. and absence part of the week from second job.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Unemployment rate by region of birth and age 2003

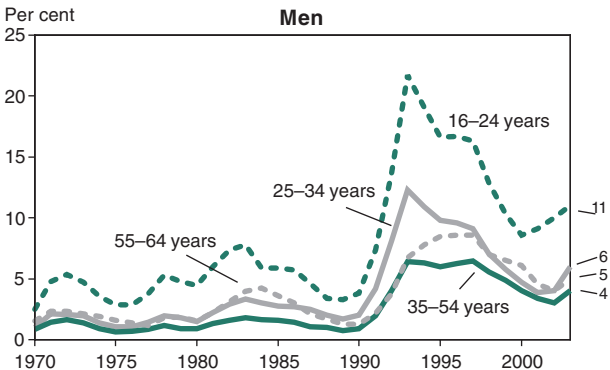
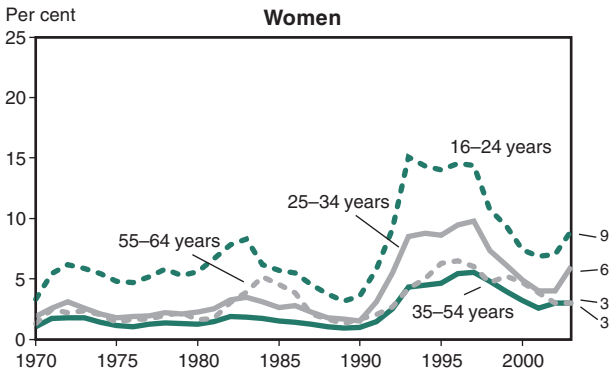
Proportion (%) unemployment in the labour force

Region of birth	Age			
	25–44		45–64	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	4	4	3	4
Nordic countries except Sweden	4	5	4	6
Europe except Nordic countries	9	9	8	8
Others	13	13	9	16
Total	5	5	3	4

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Unemployment rate by age 1970–2003

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

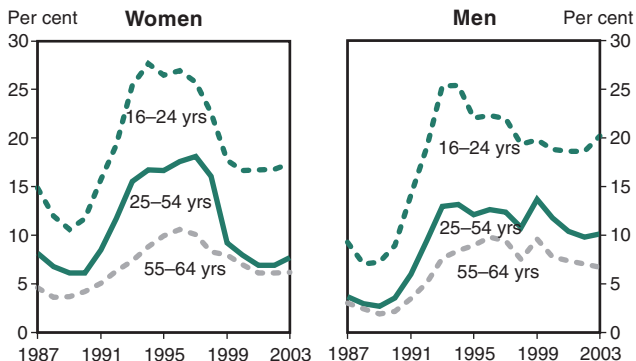


Uncertain values for 55–64 years: women 1970–1981 and 1987–1991, men 1970–1977.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Underemployment, unemployed or hidden unemployed by age 1987–2003

Proportion (%) of the population in age group



Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Unemployed, underemployed and hidden unemployed by age 2003

Numbers in 1 000's

Age	Unemployed		Under-employed		Hidden unemployed	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–24	13	20	28	16	8	9
25–34	26	30	39	21	9	9
35–44	20	25	34	13	7	6
45–54	13	20	29	12	3	6
55–64	13	21	20	8	5	8
Total	86	116	149	69	33	38

Source: Labour Force Surveys, SCB

Wages/Salaries

The ten most common occupational groups 2002

Number in 1 000's, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as per cent of men's. Full-time and part-time.

Ranked by total in occupational group

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary (SEK)		Women's sal.as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	Women	Men	
Personal care and related workers	388	49	89	11	17 300	17 600	98
Shop salespersons	103	49	68	32	17 700	18 500	95
Finance and sales assoc. profs.	55	90	38	62	22 500	28 500	79
Physical and engineering science technicians	18	99	15	85	22 600	25 500	89
Other office clerks	78	17	82	18	18 000	19 500	92
Motor-vehicle drivers	6	86	7	93	17 700	18 500	96
Primary teachers	63	22	74	26	21 300	21 100	101
Building finishers, etc.	4	77	5	95	16 500	19 800	83
Business profs.	41	39	51	49	27 700	35 800	77
Building frame and related trades workers	1	75	1	99	18 200	21 700	84

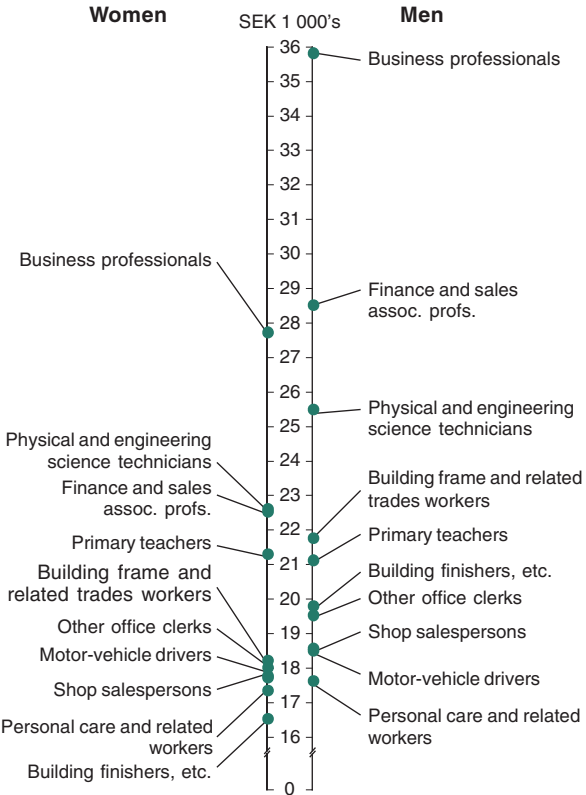
 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

43 per cent of all employed women and 34 per cent of all employed men work in the ten most common groups.

10 per cent of all women and 10 per cent of all men work in groups with a sex distribution of 40–60 per cent or more even.

Average salary in the ten most common occupational groups 2002

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's



 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

The ten most women-dominated occupational groups 2002

Number in 1 000's, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as per cent of men's. Full-time and part-time.

Ranked by proportion women in occupational group

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary (SEK)		Women's sal.as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	Women	Men	
Data entry operators	46	3	93	7	19 000	19 800	96
Pre-primary teachers	61	5	92	8	18 600	18 300	102
Nursing and midwifery profs.	32	3	92	8	23 700	25 500	93
Nursing assoc. profs.	51	5	91	9	23 000	23 500	97
Life science technicians	9	1	90	10	20 800	21 400	97
Personal care and related workers	388	49	89	11	17 300	17 600	98
Cashiers, tellers and related clerks	56	7	88	12	19 500	21 400	91
Health assoc. profs. (except nursing)	26	5	84	16	21 400	22 200	96
Client info. clerks	34	7	83	17	17 400	18 000	97
Other office clerks	78	17	82	18	18 000	19 500	92

 *Source:* Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

45 per cent of all employed women and 6 per cent of all employed men work in these ten occupational groups.

12 per cent of all women and 1 per cent of all men work in occupational groups with at least 90 per cent women (max 10 per cent men).

The ten most men-dominated occupational groups 2002

Number in 1 000's, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as per cent of men's. Full-time and part-time.

Ranked by proportion men in occupational group

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salary as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	Women	Men	
Building frame and related trades workers	1	75	1	99	18 200	21 700	84
Machinery mechanics and fitters	1	50	2	98	18 000	19 500	92
Mobile-plant operators	1	26	2	98	18 900	19 400	97
Metal moulders, welders, etc.	1	29	2	98	19 500	19 500	100
Power-production and related plant operators	0	5	3	97	20 800	21 600	96
Armed forces	0	11	3	97	22 800	28 000	81
Building finishers, etc.	4	77	5	95	16 500	19 800	83
Motor-vehicle drivers	6	86	7	93	17 700	18 500	96
Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related workers	2	19	7	93	19 400	20 400	95
Transport labourers and freight handlers	1	9	8	92	18 200	20 500	89

 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

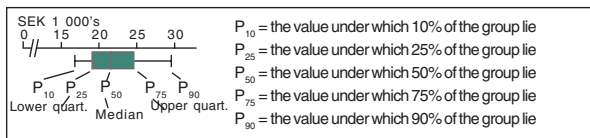
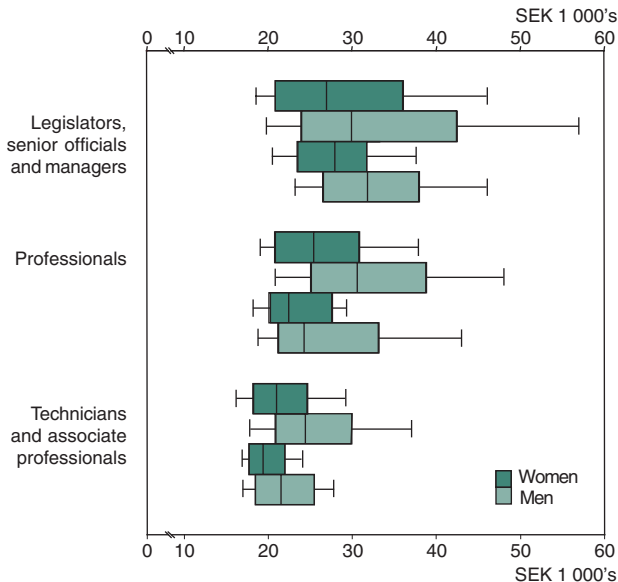
1 per cent of all employed women and 21 per cent of all employed men work in these ten occupational groups.

1 per cent of all women and 26 per cent of all men work in occupational groups with at least 90 per cent men (max 10 per cent women) .

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education 2002

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's

The two upper bars in each occupational group show women and men in the private sector the two lower bars the public sector.



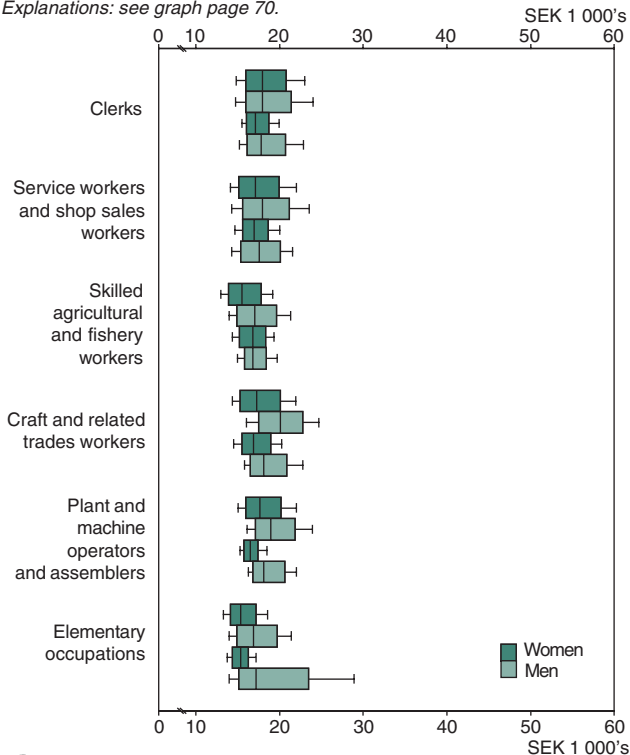
 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education 2002

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's

The two upper bars in each occupational group show women and men in the private sector the two lower bars the public sector.

Explanations: see graph page 70.



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Women's wages/salaries as per cent of men's by sector 1995–2002


Weighted¹ and unweighted full-time salaries

Year	Municipalities		County councils	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1995	87	.	72	.
1996	87	98	71	94
1997	88	98	71	94
1998	89	98	71	93
1999	90	98	71	93
2000	90	98	71	93
2001	90	99	71	92
2002	90	98	71	92

Year	Central government		Private	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1995	83	.	85	.
1996	83	93	85	91
1997	83	92	84	91
1998	84	92	83	90
1999	84	92	84	90
2000	84	92	84	90
2001	84	92	84	90
2002	84	92	85	90

Year	Total	
	Unweighted	Weighted
1995	85	.
1996	83	92
1997	83	92
1998	82	91
1999	83	92
2000	82	92
2001	82	92
2002	83	92

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

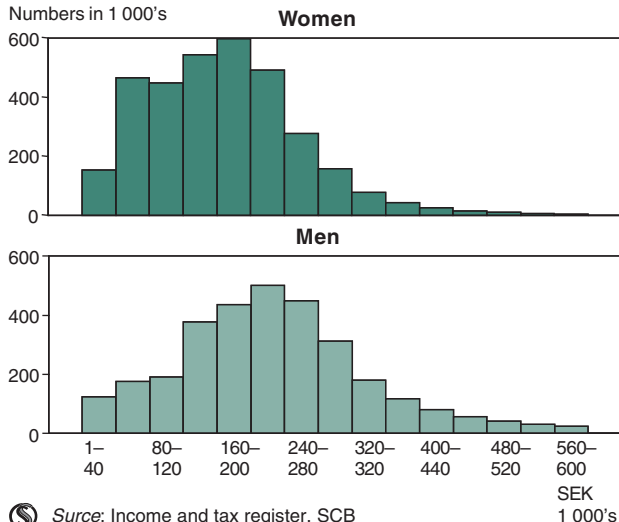
 *Source:* Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Income

Income earners aged 20 years and over by income group 2002

Total earned income

Numbers in 1 000's



Source: Income and tax register, SCB

87 900 women and 83 300 men aged 20 and over missed income from employment in 2002.

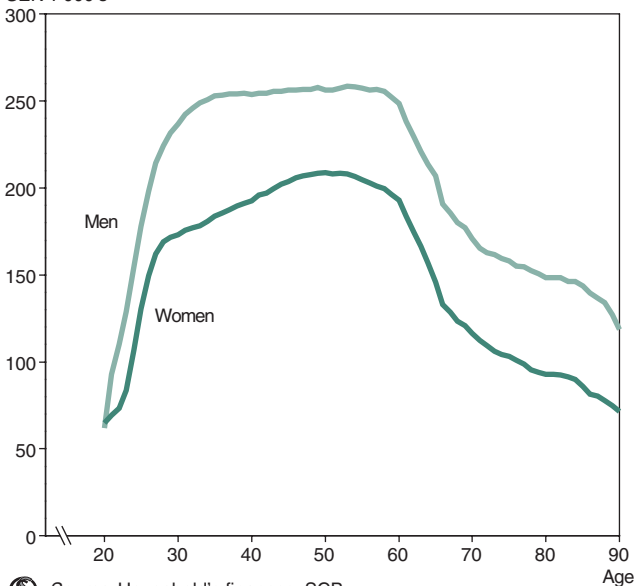
14 000 women and 76 900 men in the same age had income from employment over SEK 600 000.

Earned income is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

Total earned income for those aged 20 years and above by age 2002

Median income in SEK 1 000's

SEK 1 000's



Source: Household's finances, SCB

Note that the graph does not show income changes over the life cycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2002.

Earned income is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

Disposable income per consumption unit¹ for families of persons aged 20–64² år by type of family 2002

Median income in SEK 1 000's

Family unit	Median income
Cohabiting	
without children	210
with children	146
of which 1 child	166
2 children	145
at least 3 children	120
Single women	
without children	133
with children	100
of which 1 child	106
at least 2 children	93
Single men	
without children	145
with children	125
of which 1 child	127

¹ Consumption units are calculated taking into account scale benefits and variations in expenditure on children due to their age.

² These statistics are based on a sample survey. The age is that of the person chosen for the survey.

 Source: Household's finances, SCB

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

Households receiving social security benefits 1985 and 2002

Number and proportion (%) of all in group

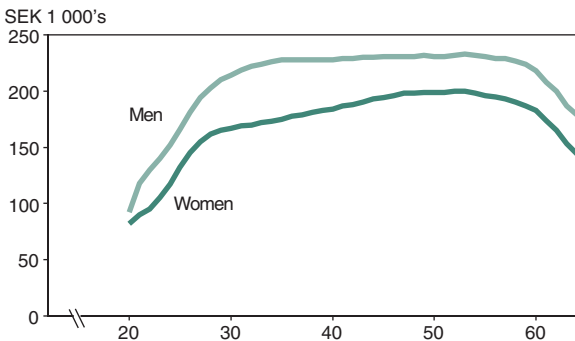
Type of household	Number		Proportion of all in group	
	1985	2002	1985	2002
Cohabiting				
without children	17 700	14 600	2	1
with children	41 600	29 400	5	3
Single women				
without children	65 100	59 500	11	7
with children	48 700	39 300	27	23
Single men				
without children	115 600	88 700	14	9
with children	4 500	4 600	17	6
Total	293 400	236 800	7	6



Source: Social assistance 1985, Statistics Sweden,
2002: Social assistance, annual, National Board of Health and Welfare

Pensionable income 2002 for persons aged 20–64

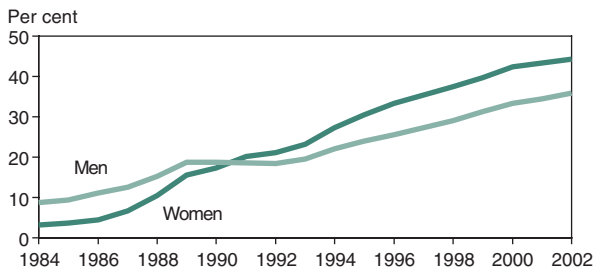
Average income in SEK 1 000's



Source: National Social Insurance Board

Individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2002

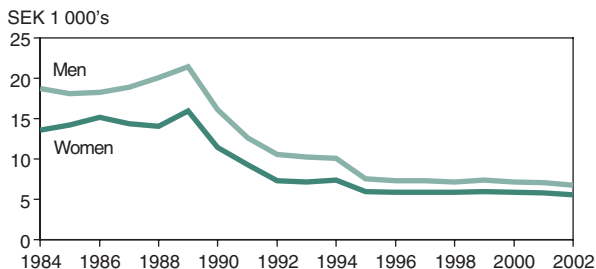
Proportion (%) of all aged 20–64



Source: 1984–1992: Household's finances, 1993–2002: Income and tax register, SCB

Average amount saved by individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2002

SEK 1 000's in 2002 prices




Source: 1984–1992: Household's finances, 1993–2002: Income and tax register, SCB

Pensioners 65 years and over by type of pension benefit 2002

Percentage distribution, average amount in SEK and number of pensioners in 1 000's

Type of pension	Women		Men	
	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount
Basic pension incl. pension supplement	8	52 200	2	51 300
Basic pension +ATP	28	87 100	20	144 300
Basic pension +ATP +ITP/STP	25	122 400	54	182 300
Basic pension +ATP +civil service pension	12	141 600	14	191 600
Basic pension +ATP +local govt. pension	27	126 800	10	191 500
Total, per cent	100		100	
Average amount		110 400		174 200
Number	866		647	

 *Source:* Income and tax register, SCB

ATP = National pension scheme

ITP/STP = Supplementary pension schemes

Pension points are calculated on the basis of pensionable income (income from employment which exceeds a basic amount), with an upper limit of 6.5 times the basic amount.

Disposable income for single and cohabiting pensioners aged 65 and over by age 2002

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

Age	Income		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Single				
65–69	115	124	76	38
70–74	109	112	98	43
75–79	104	110	105	44
80–84	102	115	113	37
85 years–	97	105	126	27
Total	104	114	519	195
Cohabiting				
65–69	97	145	119	135
70–74	76	126	103	114
75–79	70	120	73	91
80–84	65	117	41	65
85 yeras–	63	106	14	31
Total	78	125	350	436

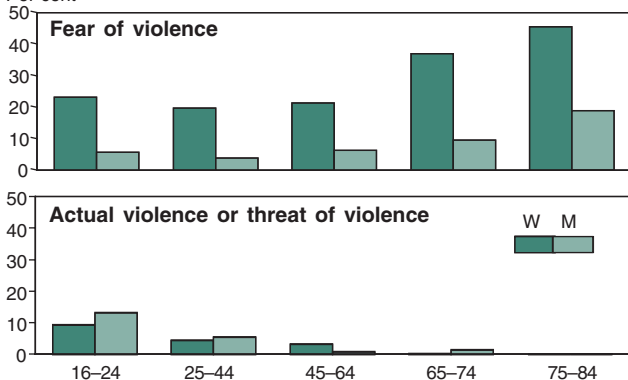
Source: Household's finances, SCB

Violence and crime

Fear of violence and actual violence by age 2002

Proportion (%) of age group

Per cent



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

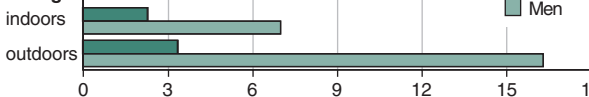
Assaults reported to the police 2003

Number of victims 15 years and above, relationship between victim and offender and location of crime

By acquaintance



By stranger

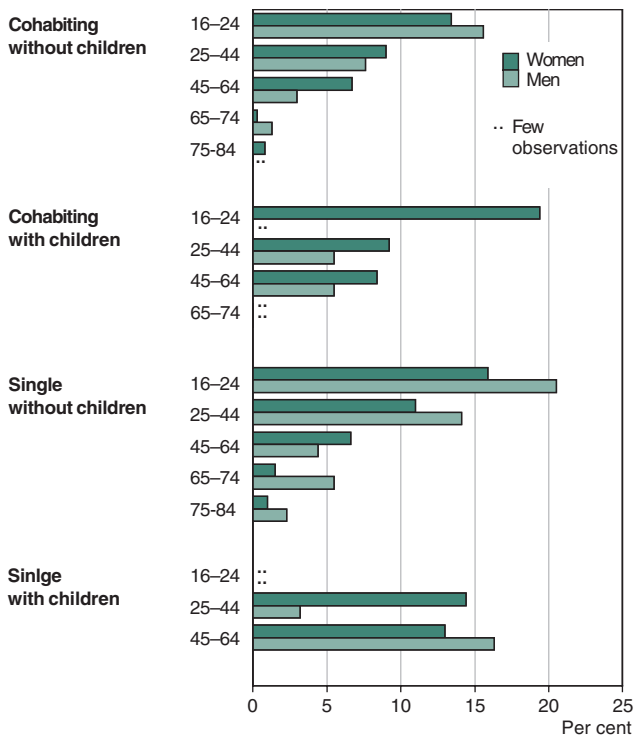



Numbers in 1 000's

Source: Reported offences, National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons exposed to violence or threat of violence by type of family and age 2002

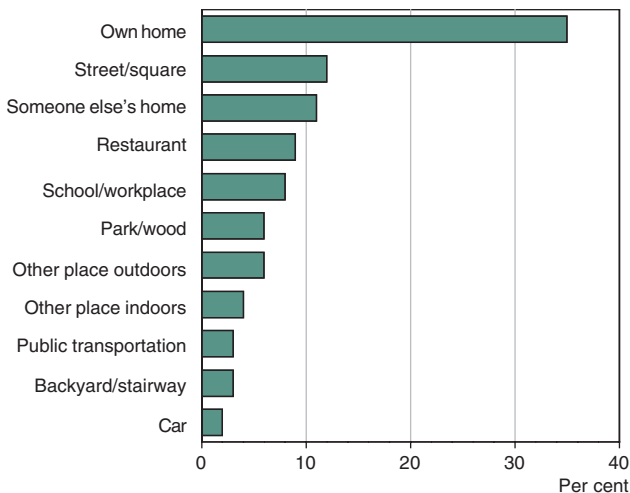
Proportion (%) of all in group. Children aged 0–17



 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, SCB

Women subjected to assault and place where act of violence occurred

Proportion (%) of respondents



Nearly every other women, or 46 per cent have been subjected to violence by a man after their 15th birthday.

56 per cent of all women have been sexually harassed.


Nearly every fourth women, or 22 per cent of women between 18 and 24 have been subjected to violence at some time during the last year.

Source: "Slagen dam. Mäns våld mot kvinnor i jämställda Sverige – en omfattningsundersökning", E Lundgren, G Heimer, J Westerstrand, A Kalliokoski

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Principal crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Offences against person	1 130	10 810	9	91
Off. against life and health	780	7 530	9	91
of which Assault	700	6 480	10	90
Off. against liberty and peace	330	2 540	11	89
of which Gross violation of a woman's integrity	–	180	–	100
Unlawful threats	120	1 250	8	92
Sexual crimes	10	700	1	99
of which Rape	–	90	–	100
Offences against property	8 220	22 770	27	73
Theft, robbery, etc.	6 910	16 230	30	70
of which Petty theft	4 990	6 640	43	57
Theft	1 620	5 670	22	78
Robbery	30	800	3	97
Fraud	670	2 340	22	78
Embezzlement	320	960	25	75
Off. in connection with debts	100	890	10	90
Off. inflicting damage	230	2 360	9	91
Offences against the public	660	1 320	33	67
Offences against the state	420	3 090	12	88
Total	10 430	37 990	22	78

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

Influence and power

Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2002

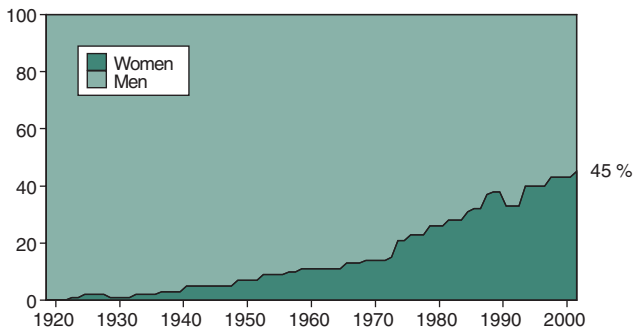
Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote

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

 *Source:* General elections, SCB

Compositions of Parliament 1919–2002

Per cent




Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Elected to Parliament by age, 1994, 1998 and 2002

Percentage distribution and number


Age	1994		1998		2002	
	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men
18–29	7	3	4	4	4	4
30–49	45	42	38	40	46	41
50–64	47	54	55	55	48	53
65–	1	1	3	3	2	2
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	141	208	149	200	158	191

 *Source:* General elections, SCB

Elected to Parliament by party, in September 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Green Party	10	7	59	41
Centre Party	11	11	50	50
Liberal Party	23	25	48	52
Social Democratic Party	68	76	47	53
Left Party	14	16	47	53
Moderate Party	22	33	40	60
Christian Democrats	10	23	30	70
Total	158	191	45	55

 *Source:* General elections, SCB

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections by country of birth 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distrib.		Number		Sex distrib.	
	Women	Men	W	M	Women	Men	W	M
Parliament								
Born in Sweden	1 962	2 772	41	59	147	183	45	55
Born abroad	205	300	41	59	11	8	58	42
Total	2 167	3 072	41	59	158	191	45	55
Municipal councils								
Born in Sweden	18 872	28 184	40	60	5 221	7 193	42	58
Born abroad	1 808	2 184	45	55	403	454	47	53
Total	20 680	30 368	41	59	5 624	7 647	42	58
County councils								
Born in Sweden	4 635	5 836	44	56	724	818	47	53
Born abroad	475	489	49	51	60	54	53	47
Total	5 110	6 325	45	55	784	872	47	53

 Source: General elections, SCB

Party chairpersons, in May 2004

Number

Party	Women	Men
Social Democratic Party	–	1
Centre Party	1	–
Liberal Party	–	1
Christian Democrats	–	1
Green Party	1	1
Moderate Party	–	1
Left Party	–	1
Total	2	6

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Parliamentary committees in 1973, 1985 and 2004

Sex distribution (%)

Utskott	1973		1985		2004	
	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men
Labour Market ¹	20	80	27	73	47	53
Housing ²	13	87	20	80	59	41
Finance	7	93	20	80	41	59
Defence	7	93	20	80	35	65
Justice	33	67	27	73	41	59
Constitution	7	93	20	80	24	76
Cultural Affairs	33	67	60	40	65	35
Civil Law	27	73	33	67	47	53
Environmental and Agriculture	13	87	20	80	35	65
Industry	–	100	20	80	65	35
Taxation	13	87	13	87	41	59
Health and Welfare	20	80	47	53	65	35
Social Insurance	20	80	60	40	59	41
Communication	–	100	13	87	29	71
Education	20	80	27	73	59	41
Foreign Affairs	7	93	27	73	41	59
Total, per cent	15	85	28	72	47	53
number	36	204	68	172	127	145

¹ Standing Committee on Interior until 1975/76.

² Standing Committee on Civil Law until 1982/83.

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Before 1996 each committee had between 12 and 17 members. Since 1996 each committee has had 17 members.

Top official in Government offices in 1973, 1985, 1998 and April 2004

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1973		1985		1998		2004	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers	11	89	25	75	50	50	50	50
State Secretaries	–	100	12	88	35	65	38	62
Top administrators ¹	2	98	11	89	17	83	42	58

¹Permanent Under-Secretary, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Budget Director, Director-General, Ministry of Finance, Permanent Secretary and Director of Planning.

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs

Ordinary members¹ of central and regional governmental lay boards 1988–2002

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²	Central				Regional	
			of which chairpersons			
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1988	28	72	15	85
1990	30	70	23	77
1991	31	69	11	89	26	74
1993	37	63	18	82	29	71
1995	42	58	32	68	34	66
1997	44	56	34	66	40	60
1998	44	56	34	66	40	60
2000	46	54	28	72	45	55
2001	47	53	33	67	47	53
2002	47	53	37	63	50	50

¹ Including chairpersons but excluding staff representatives.

² Refers to budget year up to 1993/94 and after that calendar year.

Source: Ministry of Industry, Equality Affairs Division

5 women and 16 men were County Governors in May 2004.

Ordinary members¹ of regional governmental authorities lay boards in 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Authority	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Regional social insurance	81	78	51	49
County tax boards	43	43	50	50
Enforcement services	41	49	46	54
County labour boards	90	91	50	50
County adminstr. boards	121	122	50	50
County boards of forestry	42	38	53	47
Total	418	421	50	50

¹ Excluding staff representatives.

Source: Ministry of Industry, Equality Affairs Division

Board members of governmental enterprises 2003

The sex distribution among board members in enterprises where the government owns more than 20 per cent is 40 per cent women and 60 per cent men. In those enterprises where the government owns 100 per cent, the sex distribution is 42 per cent women and 58 per cent men.

Composition of the Committees in 1981, 1990 and 2003

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		1990		2003	
	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men
Chairperson	10	90	14	86	35	65
Members	21	79	34	66	46	54
Specialists	13	87	23	77	46	54
Secretaries and others	22	78	32	68	53	47
Total, number	920	4 780	690	1 960	2 310	2 650

Source: Committee Report

Positions of trust in municipalities, by organisation 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Municipal council	32	31	42	58
Municipal executive committee	9	11	36	64
Boards	47	44	43	57
District committees	3	2	46	54
Other	9	12	34	66
Total, per cent	100	100	41	59
number	27 140	39 290		

Source: Survey on Positions of trust in Municipalities and County councils, SCB

Positions of trust in county council, by organisation 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
County council	48	50	48	52
County council executive committee	8	8	47	53
Boards	43	37	52	48
Auditing	2	5	26	74
Total, per cent	100	100	41	59
number	3 540	3 740		

Source: Survey on Positions of trust in Municipalities and County councils, SCB

Positions of trust in municipal, by board 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Board	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	32	17	58	42
Children/young persons/education	25	19	49	51
Culture/leisure/tourism	15	14	44	56
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	21	41	27	73
Administration/economy	1	1	29	71
Other	7	7	42	58
Total, per cent	100	100	43	57
number	12 730	17 090		

Source: Survey on Positions of trust in Municipalities and County councils, SCB

Positions of trust in county council, by board 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Board	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	72	61	56	44
Children/young persons/education	5	8	43	57
Culture/leisure/tourism	3	4	48	52
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	4	7	37	63
Administration/economy	5	9	39	61
Other	11	12	50	50
Total, per cent	100	100	43	57
number	1 510	1 380		

Source: Survey on Positions of trust in Municipalities and County councils, SCB

Positions of trust in municipalities, by position 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Position	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Chairperson	3	5	30	70
Deputy chairperson	5	7	35	65
Members	46	44	42	58
Replacement member	46	44	42	58
Total, per cent	100	100	41	59
number	27 140	39 290		

Source: Survey on Positions of trust in Municipalities and County councils, SCB

Positions of trust in county council, by position 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Position	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Chairperson	3	3	44	56
Deputy chairperson	5	5	48	52
Members	45	45	49	51
Replacement member	48	47	49	51
Total, per cent	100	100	41	59
number	3 540	3 740		

Source: Survey on Positions of trust in Municipalities and County councils, SCB

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1973, 1985 and 2003

Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1973		1985		2003	
	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men
LO						
Congress	5	95	14	86	37	63
Executive Committee	–	100	–	100	27	73
Chairperson	–	100	–	100	19	81
Members	32	68	43	57	46	54
TCO						
Congress	15	85	36	64	49	51
Executive Committee	20	80	20	80	55	45
Chairperson	9	91	11	89	42	58
Members	47	53	57	43	37	63
SACO						
Congress	9	91	29	71	44	56
Executive Committee	7	93	12	88	56	44
Chairperson	8	92	15 ²	85 ²	27	73
Members	.. ¹	.. ¹	38	62	49	51

¹ Sex distribution not available. ² Refers to 1983.

Source: Each organisation

Enterprises listed on the stock exchange in 2004 Board members

The number of positions for board members in enterprises listed on the stock exchange that were elected at annual general meetings was 1 970. The sex distribution among these positions was 15 per cent women and 85 per cent men.

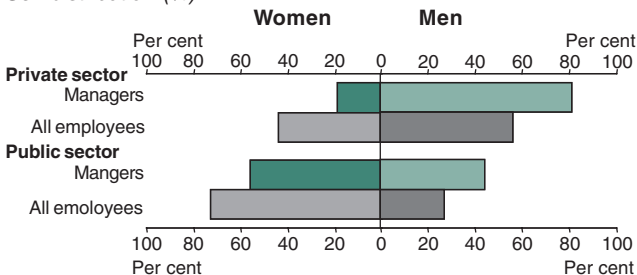
Managing directors

Four out of 300 enterprises listed on the stock exchange have women employed in permanent positions as managing directors.

Source: SIS Ägarservice AB

Managers and total employees in private and public sector 2002

Sex distribution (%)



 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Manager is here defined as:

Person with administrative management work as well as policy work in both the private and public sectors.

The work involves inter alia making decisions, planning, steering and co-ordinating.

(Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations, SSYK)

Managers by sector 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Wom- en	Men
Private sector	34 560	146 570	19	81
Public sector	16 490	12 770	56	44
Government	900	1 670	35	65
Municipalities	14 670	10 110	59	41
County councils	930	990	48	52
Total	51 060	159 340	24	76

 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

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Women and Men in Sweden

Facts and Figures 2004

A democratic society with sustainable development as the fundamental objective takes gender equality for granted. The Swedish government's aim with a gender equality policy is to create a society in which women and men have the same opportunities, obligations and rights in every area of life. On this issue, there is political unanimity in Sweden.

Statistics disaggregated by sex is the basis for making the situation for women and men visible. These statistics could be improved by identifying gender equality problems, analysing these problems, and then presenting statistics that describe the situation for women and men.

This new version of the well-known booklet "Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and Figures", presents actual statistics in many areas that help to show the developments in gender equality in Sweden. The first edition of the booklet came out in 1984 and therefore, we are celebrating its 20-year anniversary. Much of the information in the booklet is the same, but with new current statistics and in a slightly larger format. You will recognise one distinctive characteristic for the booklet: the basic easy-to-read tables and graphs.

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