

Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures

2022



SCB

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Tidigare publicering

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For previous editions and more information, visit www.scb.se/LE0201

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Gender equality

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

Gender equality – equality

The term *gender equality* is used to define the relationship between women and men. However, *equality* is a broader concept. It refers to the equality of all individuals and groups in society. Underlying this notion is the belief that all people are of equal value, irrespective of gender, ethnic origin, religion or social class.

Swedish gender equality policy

The overall objective of gender equality policy is to ensure that women have equal power to shape society and their own lives. On this basis, the Government is working towards six interim goals:

An equal distribution of power and influence

Women and men must have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions for decision-making in all sectors of society.

Financial equality between women and men

Women and men must have the same opportunities and conditions for paid work that provide economic independence throughout life.

Equal education

Women and men, girls and boys must have the same opportunities and conditions with regard to education, study options and personal development.

Equal distribution of unpaid care and household work

Women and men must have the same responsibility for unpaid housework and have the opportunity to give and receive care on equal terms.

Equal health

Women and men, girls and boys must have the same conditions for good health and be offered care and social services on equal terms.

Men's violence against women must stop

Women and men, girls and boys must have the same rights and opportunities to physical integrity.

National coordination of gender equality work

The Minister for Gender Equality coordinates the Government's gender equality policies. All cabinet ministers are responsible for gender equality in their policy fields. The *Division for Gender Equality* is responsible, under the Minister for Gender Equality, for coordinating the Government's work with gender equality and specific gender equality initiatives. The *Swedish Gender Equality Agency* is an administrative authority responsible for contributing to the efficient implementation of gender equality policy. The agency works with follow-up, analysis, coordination, know-how and support aimed at achieving the gender equality policy goals. It also has the task of distributing government grants for gender equality projects and women's organisations. *The Equality Ombudsman* supervises to ensure compliance with the Discrimination Act and the Parental Leave Act. *The Board Against Discrimination* can fine employers and educators if they do not honour their obligations to promote and enforce non-discrimination on the basis of factors such as gender. *The county administrative board of Östergötland* is tasked with bolstering the capacity of central and local government activities to combat honour-related violence and oppression, and the *National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence against Women* at Uppsala University, and Uppsala University Hospital have the task of improving knowledge about men's violence against women,

honour-related violence and oppression and violence in same-sex relationships. The National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence against Women is also to provide support to female victims of violence.

Gender equality affects all areas of society

Gender mainstreaming is a political strategy to achieve gender equality in society. Gender mainstreaming is based on the understanding that gender equality is created where decisions are made, resources are allocated and norms are created. Therefore, a gender equality perspective must be incorporated into all decision-making processes by the parties that are normally involved in decision-making.

Gender equality and statistics

Women and men must be visible in the statistics

To enable this, statistics must be disaggregated by sex. Section 14 of The Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) sets forth that official statistics based on individuals should be broken down by sex unless there are specific reasons for not doing so. Statistics Sweden has produced guidelines and support for the application of section 14, which can be downloaded from Statistics Sweden's website. However, statistics broken down by sex alone are not sufficient for performing analyses on gender equality. For this purpose, statistics must also be used

that illustrate gender equality issues in society. Statistics Sweden's website has a thematic page with additional gender equality statistics, in addition to this booklet: www.scb.se/jamstalldhet.

What does equal sex distribution mean?

There may be different definitions of what is meant by *equal sex distribution*. In statistics, it is common for equal sex distribution to mean that at least 40 percent are women and at least 40 percent are men. If a group consists of more than 60 percent women, it is female-dominated, and if it consists of more than 60 percent men it is male-dominated. This is the definition used in this booklet. At the same time, one could reflect on whether the sex distribution is equal if it is always women who are close to 40 percent, and always men who are close to 60 percent, or vice versa.

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 status by court order. Marriage means a return to minority status.
- 1859 Women are entitled to some teaching positions.
- 1863 Unmarried women attain majority status at the age of 25.
- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to strike their wives.
- 1870 Women gain the right to take high school diplomas at private schools.
- 1873 Women gain the right to take degrees with some exceptions (doctorate in law and theology).
- 1874 Married women gain the right to control their own income.
- 1884 Unmarried women attain majority status at the age of 21.
- 1901 Women gain the right to four weeks of unpaid maternity leave.
- 1918 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal level.
- 1919 The first municipal election is held in which all women have the right to vote. Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level.
- 1921 The first general election is held in which women have the right to vote. The first five women are elected to the Riksdag.
Married women attain majority status at the age of 21.
The new marriage code gives wives and husbands equal legal status.

- 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 are introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.
- 1938 Contraception is legalised through a repeal of the 1910 ban. Child support assistance is established. Financial assistance to mothers is introduced. Universal maternity allowance is established.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed, with some exceptions, due to pregnancy, childbirth or marriage.
- 1947 The first female Cabinet Minister, Karin Kock, is appointed. Equal pay for equal work for state employees.
- 1948 Child allowance is introduced.
- 1951 Women are entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens.
- 1955 Three months' paid maternity leave for working women upon the birth of a child.
- 1958 Women are 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 a new curriculum. Schools are encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt a new curriculum. Schools are encouraged to promote equal opportunities.

- 1971 Separate (individual) income tax assessment for both spouses replaces joint taxation.
- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced, entitling parents to share parental leave upon childbirth.
- 1975 UN's International Women's Year.
New abortion law. A woman has the right to decide until the 18th week. Preschool Act.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women commences.
An ordinance on equal opportunities in civil service is introduced. Sterilisation Act. People aged 25 and above decide for themselves.
- 1977 Agreement between employers and unions on equal opportunities.
- 1979 Right to a six-hour working day for parents of young children without income compensation.
- 1980 Law against gender discrimination in employment.
The Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman is established.
Sweden endorses the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
Spouse means test for study aid abolished. Equal opportunities agreement for municipalities and county councils. Compulsory schools adopt a new curriculum. Schools required to promote equal opportunities.
New law on succession to the throne is introduced. The monarch's first-born daughter or son succeeds to the throne.

- 1982 Assault on private property is subject to prosecution.
Ban on pornographic “live shows” in places open to public.
Social security points for at-home care of children under 3 years. Public funds for women’s organisations.
New Names Act. 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.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried): The Cohabitation Act.
- 1988 National five-year action plan to promote equal opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic action plan to promote equal opportunities.
All occupations, including in the armed forces, are open to women.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1993 The United Nations General Assembly adopts the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.
- 1994 Decision by Parliament to adopt a new national policy for equal opportunities.
Gender statistics are included in Sweden’s Official Statistics.
For the election, several political parties introduce lists alternating women and men (every other candidate female).
The gender distribution in Sweden’s Riksdag falls within the 40/60 range for the first time.

- 1995 The UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing adopts a declaration and action plan on gender equality. At least one month of parental leave must be used by the mother and one by the father ("mummy/daddy month") and is non-transferable. The Act on Registered Partnership is adopted.
- 1998 The Act on Violence against Women Penal Code amended. Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation. The Equal Opportunities Act is tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 A law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services is adopted.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century.
The National Council for Peace for Women is founded.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act (in terms of aspects such as gender equality analysis of salaries) comes into force.
- 2002 Parental leave: number of days increased by 30 sickness benefit-level days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and are non-transferable.
- 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 is adopted
- 2006 Decision by Parliament on new objectives for gender equality policy.
The European Council adopts a European Pact for Gender Equality.

- 2007 The Swedish Government presents a plan for action against men's violence towards women, honour-related violence and oppression, and violence in same-sex relationships.
- 2009 The Discrimination Act enters into force. Combats aspects such as discrimination on grounds of sex, transgender identity or expression.
The Equal Opportunities Act expires. A new agency, the Equality Ombudsman (DO) is formed, replacing the predecessor the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman (JämO).
A gender-neutral Marriage Code is introduced.
The European Institute for Gender Equality is established 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.
- 2013 Legislation on sexual offences is made stricter. More cases of sexual exploitation are made punishable as rape.
The sterilisation requirement is removed from the Legal Gender recognition Act. The Government commissions certain government agencies with the special task of working with gender mainstreaming. The gender mainstreaming initiative among authorities has since been broadened in stages.
- 2014 The Nordic Forum on Women's rights and gender equality is held. The Swedish Government refers to itself as a feminist government. Strategy for equal rights and opportunities irrespective of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.
- 2016 The number of days of non-transferable parental leave is increased from 60 to 90 days.
Single women gain the right to insemination in Sweden. The Equality Days are organised, as the first annual conference focusing on gender mainstreaming.

- 2017 New gender equality policy sub-goals and the national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women come into force.
New regulations are introduced in the Discrimination Act on active measures and wage mapping.
The #metoo movement.
- 2018 The Swedish Gender Equality Agency is established.
New legislation on sexual crimes is adopted that is based on consent. The crime of unlawful violation of integrity is introduced.
Qualification targets in male violence against women and domestic violence are introduced for several professional training programmes. Parliament decides on extended protection in the penal area for transgender individuals.
- 2019 The ILO adopts a convention for eliminating violence and harassment in the world of work.
- 2020 The Convention on the Rights of the Child is enacted in Swedish law.
Tightened legislation concerning honour-related violence.
- 2021 Sweden gets its first female Prime Minister. Introduction of the offence 'violation of a child's integrity' makes it punishable to subject children to witnessing domestic crimes.
Ban on the recognition of polygamy entered abroad.
99-point action plan to prevent and combat men's violence against women. The points of the programme include changes to the Social Services Act, the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act and a new ordinance governing the remit of county administrative boards in their regional efforts to combat men's violence against women.
Action plan for the equal rights and opportunities of the LGBTI community.
- 2022 Introduction of a specific offence for honour-related oppression.
Tightened penalty for gross violation of a woman's integrity and breach of a non-contact order.



Guide for readers

The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from the production of Statistics Sweden and other statistical agencies. The source is given next to each table/graph. In most places, the tables and graphs give absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for various attributes among women and men. Proportions (%) are presented in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with a certain characteristic, such as working part time.
- Gender distribution (%) within a group, such as upper secondary school teachers.

Some area graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and gender distribution in various groups. Such graphs are found in the section on Education, for instance. The area for each programme reflects the total number of graduates from this programme compared to other programmes.

The total figures in the tables are not always consistent with the interim figures because of rounding.

Statistics that form part of  Sveriges officiella statistik are marked with a special symbol – . The Labour Force Surveys are included in the system for the official statistics. However, the tables and graphs in this booklet are specially processed data from the Labour Force Surveys and are 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 using uncertainty figures.

Uncertainty figures are not reported in this publication. Instead, they will be available on Statistics Sweden's website, at www.scb.se/LE0201.

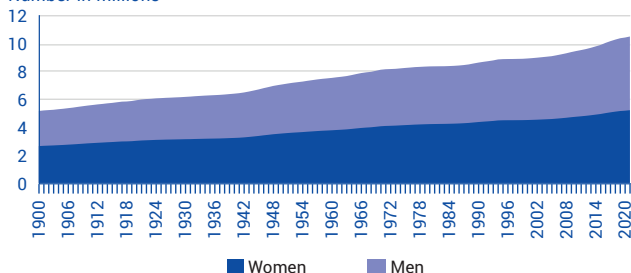
Legend:

- 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

Sweden's population 1900–2021

Number in millions



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

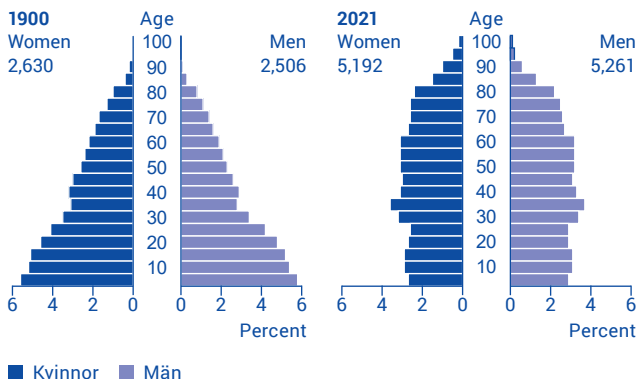
Since 1900, the population of Sweden has doubled. Throughout the entire 20th century, the population consisted of somewhat more women than men. In 2015, however, men outnumbered women for the first time. Two years later, in 2017, the ten-million mark was surpassed and in 2021 there were 5.2 million women in Sweden 5.3 million men.

Annual population growth has varied over time and depends on how many people are born, die, immigrate and emigrate. In the early 1900s and until the 1970s, population growth in Sweden was mainly due to the number of births exceeding the number of deaths. Each year, somewhat fewer girls than boys are born. The number of deaths among women and men during a year largely depends on prior mortality and the change in life expectancy. Women live longer than men on average.

The number of immigrants increased during the mid-twentieth century. This was due to factors such as labour immigration in the 1950s and 1960s, and later on due to refugee and family immigration. Today, the main reason for population growth is the number of immigrants exceeding the number of emigrants – that is, there is an immigration surplus. There are usually fewer women than men among both immigrants and emigrants. Because of this, the immigration surplus is usually more or less equal for women and men. During periods with a greater immigration surplus, such as in the mid-2010s, the increase has however tended to be greater for men than for women.

Population by age, 1900 and 2021

Numbers in 1,000s and proportion (%) of all women and men



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

A number of major changes have taken place in the twentieth century. Women have fewer children on average, life expectancy has increased and Sweden has transitioned from a country of emigration to one of immigration. It is chiefly the first two factors that have caused a change in the age structure of the population, as the proportion of children has decreased and the proportion of the older population has increased.

Population by region of birth and age, 1985, 2000 and 2021

Distribution as a percentage and number in 1,000s

Age		1985		2000		2021	
Region of birth		W	M	W	M	W	M
25–44 years							
Sweden		89	89	84	85	70	71
Nordics ex. Sweden		6	5	3	3	1	1
Europe ex. Nordics		4	4	5	5	9	10
Asia		1	1	4	4	13	13
Africa		0	0	1	1	4	4
Other countries		1	1	1	1	2	2
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1,177	1,232	1,193	1,244	1,349	1,420
45–64 years							
Sweden		89	90	86	87	77	78
Nordics ex. Sweden		7	5	6	5	3	3
Europe ex. Nordics		4	4	5	5	8	8
Asia		0	0	1	2	9	8
Africa		0	0	0	1	2	2
Other countries		0	0	1	1	2	2
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	917	899	1,121	1,138	1,264	1,293

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age, 2021

Distribution as a percentage and number in 1,000s

		0–19 years		20–64 years		65– years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Born abroad		11	11	26	26	14	13
Living in Sweden 0–4 years ¹		5	5	6	6	0	0
Living in Sweden 5– years ¹		6	6	20	20	14	13
Born in Sweden		89	89	74	74	86	87
with both parents born abroad		16	16	4	4	1	1
with one parent born abroad		12	12	7	7	3	4
with both parents born in Sweden		61	61	62	62	81	82
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1,179	1,251	2,883	3,020	1,129	990

1) Number of years since last immigration.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting, by age, 2021

Distribution as a percentage and number in 1,000s

		20–24 years		25–29 years		30–34 years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Single		68	83	38	54	24	33
Married/cohabiting		32	17	62	46	76	67
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	267	299	339	356	364	382

		35–39 years		40–49 years		50–64 years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Single		20	25	22	23	29	24
Married/cohabiting		80	75	78	77	71	76
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	322	342	635	657	931	949

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Population aged 65 and older, by civil status and age 2021

Distribution as a percentage and number in 1,000s

Civil status		65–69 years		70–74 years		75–79 years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Unmarried		16	21	12	16	8	12
Married		54	57	53	61	48	62
Divorced		22	19	22	18	21	17
Widowed		8	3	13	5	23	9
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	273	268	275	261	251	232

Civil status		80–84 years		85–89 years		90– years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Unmarried		6	8	5	6	5	5
Married		36	61	21	56	8	41
Divorced		19	16	15	13	11	9
Widowed		39	15	59	25	77	44
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	159	132	100	67	70	31

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

First-time parents

In 2020, the average age of first-time mothers was 30 and the average age of first-time fathers was 32.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Family units by type of household, 2020

Number in 1,000s and percentage distribution, children aged 0–18 years

Type of household	20–44		45–64	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cohabiting without children	290	13	422	26
Cohabiting with children	655	29	470	28
Single woman with children	140	6	155	9
Single man with children	58	3	81	5
Single woman living alone	239	10	222	13
Single man living alone	470	21	263	16
Other family households	437	19	39	2
Total	2,288	100	1,652	100

Age refers to the age of the interviewee.

📄 Source: Living Conditions Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Childless people born in Sweden by age, 1970, 1985, 2000 and 2021

Proportion (%) of everyone in age group

Age	1970		1985		2000		2021	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	63	62	81	78	89	86	93
30	20	33	29	48	41	60	52	69
35	14	23	15	27	20	34	26	41
40	14	22	13	20	15	26	16	27
45	16	23	12	18	14	22	13	22
50	..	..	..	..	12	19	13	21

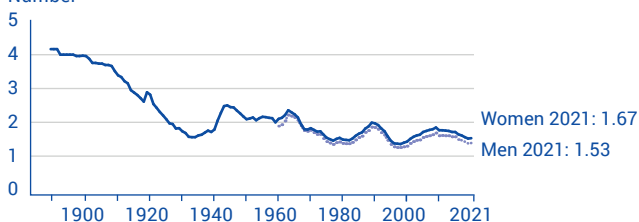
Information about people born abroad is too uncertain to report.

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

Total fertility rate, 1890–2021

Number of children per woman and man, respectively

Number

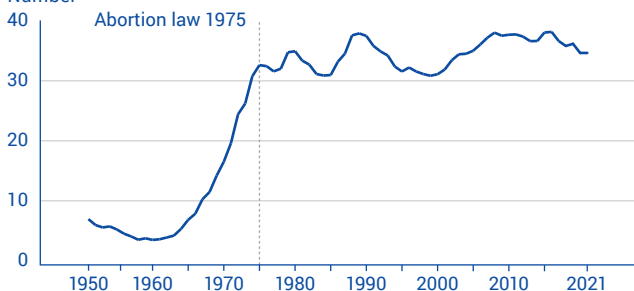


Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Abortions performed, 1951–2020

Number in 1,000s

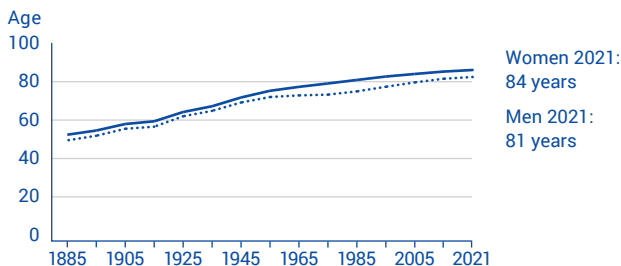
Number



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

Source: Abortion statistics, National Board of Health and Welfare

Average life expectancy at birth, 1885–2021



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Remaining life expectancy by level of educational attainment, 2020

Population born in Sweden

Age Sex	Compulsory	Upper secondary	Post-secondary
30 year			
Women	50.6	54.4	57.1
Men	48.3	51.3	54.1
65 year			
Women	20.1	21.4	23.4
Men	17.9	19	20.7

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Health and social care

Remaining years with and without impaired aptitude for activity, 2019–2020

Number of remaining years

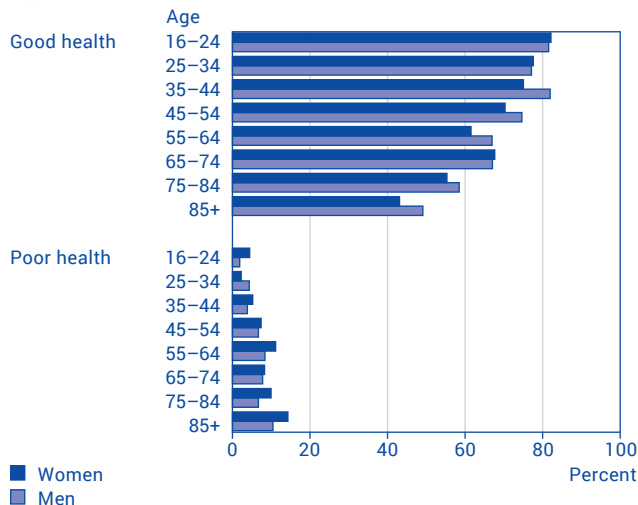
Aptitude for activity	16 years		30 years		65 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Without impaired aptitude for activity	57.8	57.1	44.9	44.3	16.0	14.6
With impaired aptitude for activity	11.0	8.1	10.0	7.4	5.7	4.5
With severely impaired aptitude for activity	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	2.2	1.9
Total	68.8	65.2	54.9	51.7	21.7	19.2

The estimations in the table have been prepared by combining metrics of mortality and survival metrics at different ages, with impaired aptitude for activity metrics. The impaired aptitude for activity metric is based on questions asked in the Living Conditions Surveys.

Source: Living Conditions Surveys and Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Perceived health of people aged 16 and older, by age, 2021

Proportion (%) in each age group who report having good or poor health in general



Perceived health of people aged 25–64 by level of educational attainment, 2021

Proportion (%) in each age group who report having good or poor health in general

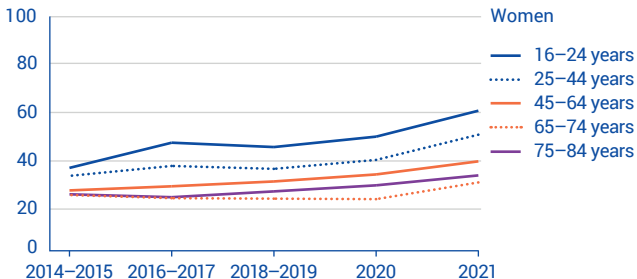
Level of educational attainment	Good health		Poor health	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Compulsory	61	73	15	11
Upper secondary	68	73	8	6
Post-secondary	78	82	3	4

Source: Living Conditions Surveys, Statistics Sweden

People aged 16–84 troubled by anguish, worry or anxiety, by age, 2014–2021

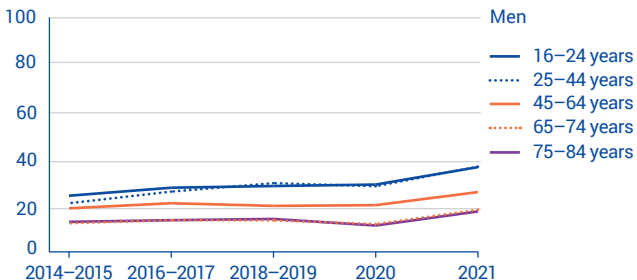
Proportion (%) of everybody in each age group

Percent



Source: Living Conditions Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Percent



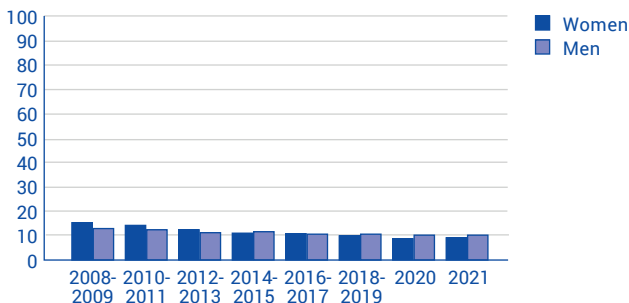
Source: Living Conditions Surveys, Statistics Sweden

People who state that their mental health has been affected due to the covid-19 pandemic in 2021
Proportion (%)

	Women	Men
Negatively	52	39
Positively	4	3
Not at all	45	58
Total	100	100

Source: Living Conditions Surveys, Statistics Sweden

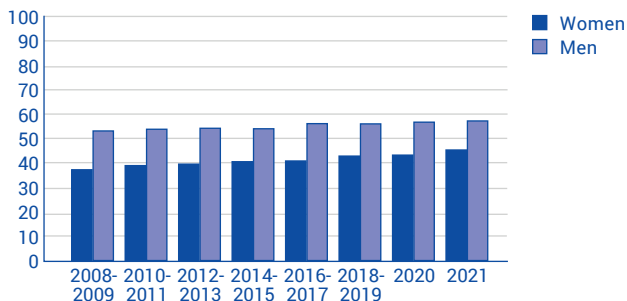
People aged 16 years and older who smoke on a daily basis, 2008–2021
Andel (%)



Source: Living Conditions Surveys, Statistics Sweden

People aged 16 years and older with a BMI over 25, 2008–2021

Proportion (%)



The limits are according to the classification of WHO and apply to adults over 20 years old.

Overweight means a BMI of 25.0–29.9, obesity a BMI of 30 or higher. BMI is an internationally accepted measure, albeit with certain flaws.

For example, the metric does not take account of how much body mass consists of muscle and fat, respectively.

📄 Source: Living Conditions Survey, Statistics Sweden

Sickness rate, by age, 2021

	W	M
16–19	1.72	1.94
20–29	13.51	12.25
30–39	17.63	12.48

	W	M
40–49	24.23	14.91
50–59	41.95	26.34
60–64	60.36	42.07
All	26.35	17.78

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

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

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Sickness benefit rate, by age, 2021

	W	M
16–19	0.18	0.16
29–29	5.64	3.17
30–39	12.64	6.52

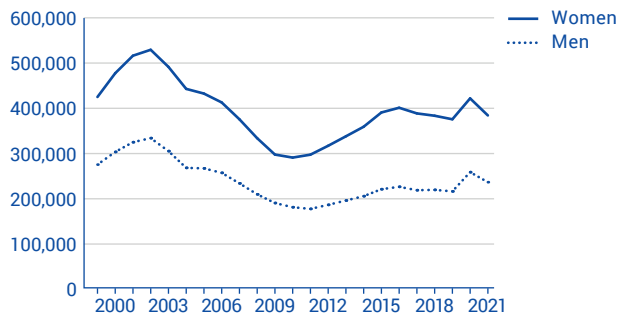
	W	M
40–49	14.25	6.62
50–59	17.06	9.77
60–64	16.87	12.68
All	11.97	6.60

The sickness benefit rate includes sickness benefit and rehabilitation allowance. The measure is based on the number of paid net days. Net days means that days with partial compensation are recalculated to full days.

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

People who received sickness benefit and rehabilitation allowance, 1999–2021

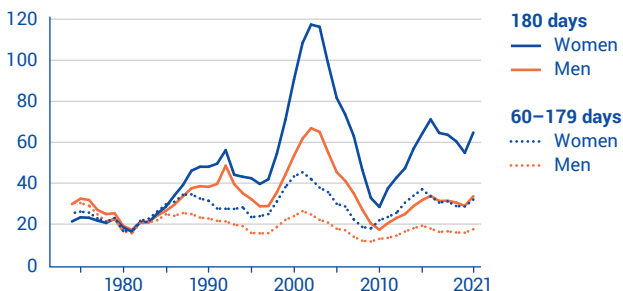
Number



The number of recipients refers to the number of people who have received at least one payment of sickness benefit and/or rehabilitation allowance during each year.

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Number of ongoing sickness cases with sickness, rehabilitation and occupational injury benefit in December during the years 1974–2021
Numbers in 1,000s



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Ongoing sickness cases due to adjustment disorders and reactions to severe stress, 2005–2021
Number



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Cause of death among people aged 35–84, by level of educational attainment, 2020

Age-standardised mortality rate

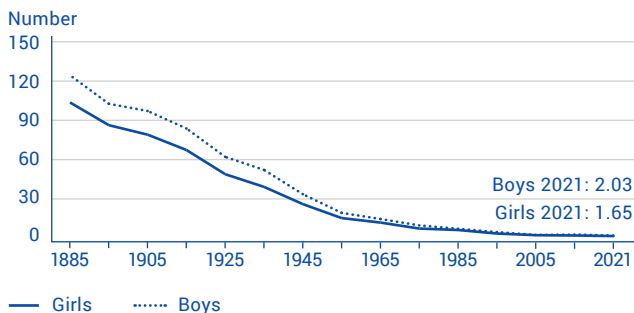
Cause of death	Women		
	Com- puls.	Upper sec.	Post-sec.
Respiratory illnesses	78.1	55.4	26.6
Cardiovascular diseases	216.9	168.2	105.5
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	16.4	13.3	9.2
Injury and poisonings ex. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	26.2	21.1	15.2
Tumours	343.5	303.3	241.7
Other	190.1	136.8	89.9
Total	1017.2	819.4	582.3
of which alcohol-related deaths	25.9	20.6	10.5
Covid-19	80.5	54.8	38.4
	Men		
	Com- puls.	Upper sec.	Post-sec.
Respiratory illnesses	85.3	64.5	39.3
Cardiovascular diseases	378.4	321.9	214.4
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	34.6	26.5	17.3
Injury and poisonings ex. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	62.9	43.3	26.6
Tumours	415.7	370.4	283.9
Other	269.9	218.2	161.3
Total	1438.9	1219.7	890.3
of which alcohol-related deaths	70.7	62.4	27.9
Covid-19	126.4	114.0	89.1

Mortality rate: Number of deaths per 100,000 of the average population. Level of educational attainment is based on data from 2019.

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

Infant mortality, 1885–2021

Number of deaths during first year, per 1,000 live births



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Maternal mortality

In 2020, eight women died from complications during pregnancy or delivery. That year, 114,467 children were born.

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

People aged 65 years and older in nursing homes, and with home help in regular housing, by age, 2020

Proportion (%) of everyone in age group

Age	Nursing home		Home help in regular housing	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
65-79	1.5	1.6	5.1	4.4
80+	18.2	11.8	33.5	25.1
65+	6.4	3.9	13.3	9.1

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Parents in receipt of care allowance and supplementary cost allowance for a child, 2021

Number rounded to nearest 10, and sex distribution (%)

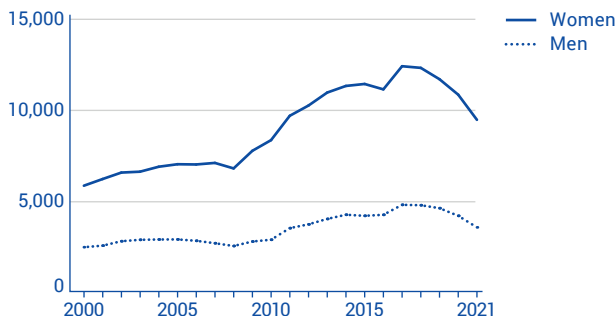
	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
In receipt of care allowance	50,380	12,640	80	20
Supplementary cost allowance for a child	1,180	360	77	23

Care allowance is an allowance for parents with children who, due to a disability, have a special need for care and supervision. Supplementary cost allowance for a child is disbursed to parents who have additional costs due to their child's disability.

📄 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

People with benefits for care of a close relative, 2000–2021

Number



A person who refrains from working to care for someone who is seriously ill can receive an allowance for care of a close relative. Seriously ill means there may be a significant threat to the ill person's life. When making comparisons over time, it might be useful to know about the regulatory changes that have been made. Such information is available from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Education

Level of educational attainment of the population aged 25–64, 1990, 2000 and 2021

Distribution as a percentage and number in 1,000s

Level of educational attainment		1990		2000		2021	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
25–44 years							
Compulsory		21	24	11	14	8	11
Upper secondary		51	49	52	54	32	43
Post-secondary		28	25	36	31	57	41
Of which							
less than 3 years		15	12	17	15	16	15
3 years or more		13	13	19	15	41	26
n/a		1	2	1	1	3	4
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1,188	1,244	1,193	1,244	1,349	1,420
45–64 years							
Compulsory		46	45	27	31	10	13
Upper secondary		35	36	44	42	43	49
Post-secondary		18	18	29	25	46	36
Of which							
less than 3 years		8	7	13	10	16	15
3 years or more		10	11	16	15	30	21
n/a		1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	960	959	1,121	1,138	1,264	1,293

Source: Education register, Statistics Sweden

**Level of educational attainment for the population by region of birth,
25–64 years, 2021**

Distribution as a percentage and number in 1,000s

Level of educational attainment		Sweden		Nordics ex. Sweden		Europe ex. Nordics	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory		6	10	8	13	11	11
Upper secondary		40	51	37	41	30	34
Post-secondary		54	39	50	36	51	38
Of which							
less than 3 years		16	16	14	12	13	13
3 years or more		37	23	36	24	38	25
n/a		0	1	5	10	8	17
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1,920	2,009	53	46	226	243

Level of educational attainment		Asia		Other countries		Total	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory		21	22	22	20	9	12
Upper secondary		28	30	32	36	38	46
Post-secondary		45	41	39	39	52	39
Of which							
less than 3 years		15	15	13	15	16	15
3 years or more		29	26	25	23	36	24
n/a		6	7	7	6	2	3
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	286	281	128	134	2,612	2,713

Source: Education register, Statistics Sweden

Preschool, pedagogical care and recreation centres 1972–2021 under municipal management

Number of children in the population in 1,000s and proportion (%) enrolled in preschool, pedagogical care and recreation centres in each age group

Age	1972		1980		1990		2000		2021	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–5 ¹	689	12	604	36	641	57	471	65	599	68
6–9 ²	360	6	338	22	289	50	482	62	498	71
10–12	316	1	332	3	294	7	367	6	379	15

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: Childcare, 1972–90 Statistics Sweden, Preschool activities, other pedagogical activities and recreation centres, Swedish National Agency for Education

Children registered in preschool, recreation centres and pedagogical childcare, by form of activity and child's age, 2021

Proportion (%) of all children in the age group

	1–5 years	6–9 years	10–12 years
Municipal preschool	68	0	.
Preschool under private management	18	0	.
Municipal recreation centre	0	71	15
Recreation centre under private management	0	11	4
Pedagogical childcare under municipal management	1	0	0
Pedagogical childcare under private management	1	0	0

Source: Preschool, recreation centres and pedagogical care, National Agency for Education

Children aged 12–18 who state they are often stressed due to homework or tests, 2018–2019

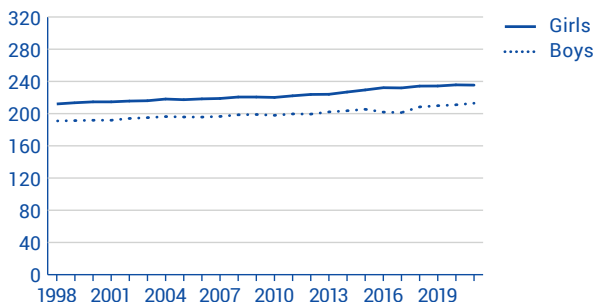
Proportion (%)

Age	Girls	Boys
12–15	32	16
16–18	48	19
Total	39	17

Source: Living Conditions Survey of Children, Statistics Sweden

Grade point average for pupils who completed the ninth grade, 1998–2021

Grade point average



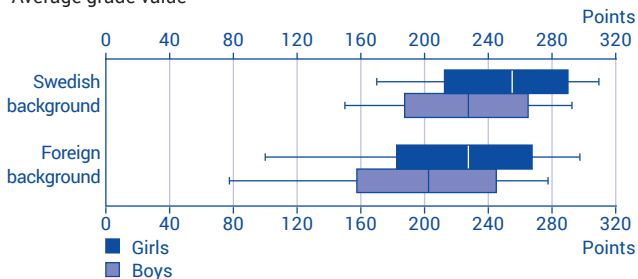
The table includes pupils who have completed the ninth grade and received or should have received grades according to the goal- and knowledge-related grading system.

Grade point average here includes the sum of grade values for the 16 best grades of the pupil's final grades. The highest possible score is 320 points.

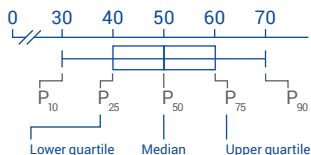
Source: National Agency for Education

Grade point average for pupils who completed the ninth grade by Swedish/foreign background, 2021

Average grade value



Source: National Agency for Education



P_{10} = value under which 10% of the group is found

P_{25} = value under which 25% of the group is found

P_{50} = value under which 50% of the group is found

P_{75} = value under which 75% of the group is found

P_{90} = value under which 90% of the group is found

Pupils in upper secondary school, by programme and parents' level of educational attainment and Swedish/foreign background, 2021

Number rounded to the nearest 10 and percentage distribution (%)

Parents with no more than compulsory education

Pupils' programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Higher education preparatory programmes	44	32	63	52
Vocational programme	56	68	38	48
Number	1,470	1,500	5,870	6,140

Parents with no more than upper secondary education

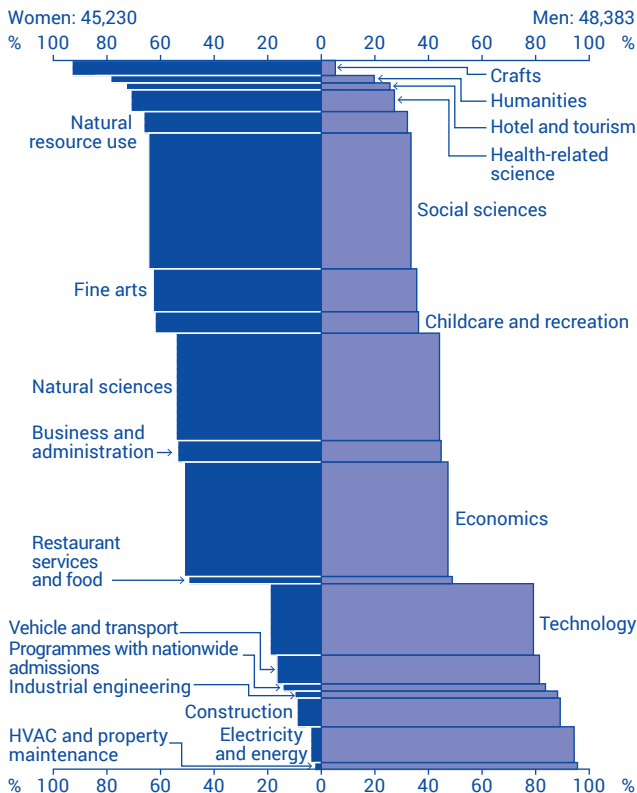
Pupils' programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Higher education preparatory programmes	53	39	76	63
Vocational programme	47	61	25	37
Number	38,520	40,020	12,340	12,670

Parents with post-secondary education

Pupils' programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Higher education preparatory programmes	81	72	86	78
Vocational programme	19	29	14	22
Number	78,420	82,260	16,280	17,210

Source: National Agency for Education and Statistics Sweden

**Upper secondary school graduates
by programme or attachment to programme, 2020/21**
Number and sex distribution (%)



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

Among all the national programmes at upper secondary schools, four programmes have an even sex distribution. These are *restaurant services and food, business and administration, natural sciences and economics*. 54 percent of the women participated in the female-dominated programmes and 44 percent of men participate in the male-dominated programmes. 39 percent of the women and 32 percent of the men participated in programmes with an even sex distribution.

Pupils who began upper secondary school in the autumn of 2017 and completed their education within four years, by Swedish and foreign background

Number rounded to the nearest ten and proportion (%) of everyone in group

Background	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Swedish background	32,180	33,850	86	85
Foreign background	8,890	9,200	66	53
Total	41,090	43,060	81	75

Source: National Agency for Education

Grade points for students in upper secondary school with final grades, by Swedish and foreign background, 2020/21
Average grade points¹

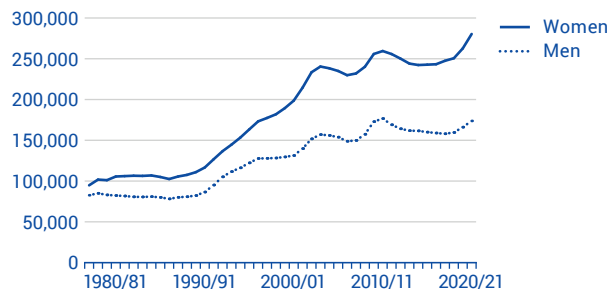
Background	Women	Men
Swedish background	15.4	14.2
Foreign background	14.3	13.0
Total	15.2	13.8

1) The highest possible value is 20.

Source: National Agency for Education

Enrolled students academic years 1977/78–2020/21

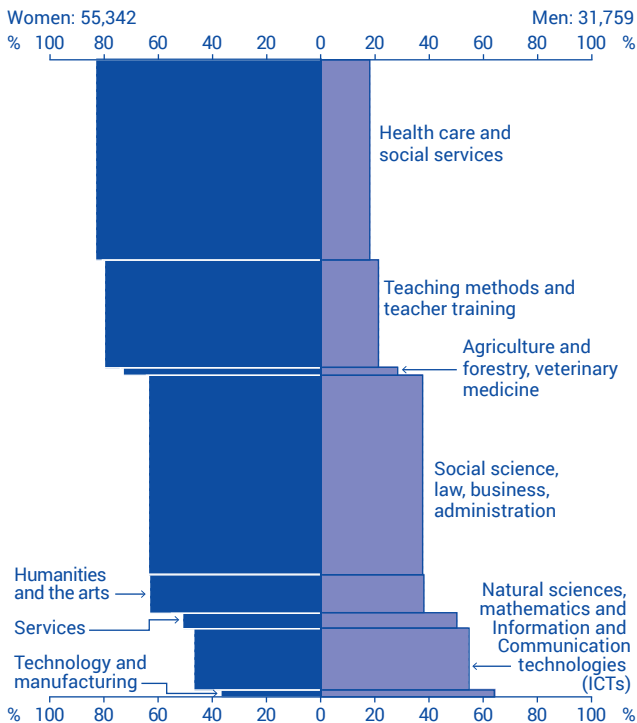
Number



Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Degrees at the undergraduate and graduate levels in higher education, by field, 2020/21

Number and sex distribution (%)



Field of education according to the classification Swedish education nomenclature, SUN 2000 (1-digit level).

A student can have degrees in more than one field.

Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Students and graduates from higher education in 1985/86, 1999/00 and 2020/21

Sex distribution (%)

	1985/86		1999/00		2020/21	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Undergraduate and graduate level						
Entering higher education	58	42	58	42	59	41
Students	57	43	59	41	62	38
Graduates	66	34	60	40	63	37
Postgraduate level¹						
New doctoral students	31	69	45	55	50	50
Doctoral students	30	70	43	57	50	50
Licentiate degree	22	78	37	63	35	65
PhD degree	24	76	39	61	46	54

1) Refers to calendar years 1986, 2000 and 2021.

Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Staff in preschool, recreation centres and pedagogical childcare, by form of operation, 2021

Number in 1,000s and Sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Municipal preschool	76	3	96	4
Preschool under private management	20	1	94	6
Municipal recreation centre	14	6	69	32
Recreation centre under private management	2	1	64	36
Pedagogical childcare under municipal management	1	0	98	2
Pedagogical childcare under private management	1	0	94	6

Number of full-time employees who work with children.

Source: Preschool, recreation centre and pedagogical care. National Agency for Education

Teachers and school leaders in compulsory and upper secondary schools, 1985/86, 2000/01 and 2021/22

Sex distribution (%)

Category	1985/86		2000/01		2021/22	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Teachers						
Compulsory school	68	32	73	27	75	25
Upper secondary school	44	56	48	52	52	48
Principals						
Compulsory school	19	81	62	38	71	29
Upper secondary school	29	71	34	66	57	43
Other school leaders						
Compulsory school	..	..	68	32	76	24
Upper secondary school	..	..	44	56	59	41

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

Teaching and research staff, by employment category, 2020

Number rounded to nearest 10, and sex distribution (%)

Employment category	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Professors	1,970	4,660	30	70
Lecturers	5,290	5,800	48	52
Qualifying appointment	1,810	2,120	46	54
Instructors	3,810	2,510	60	40
Other research and teaching staff with PhD	2,140	2,600	45	55
Other research or teaching staff without a PhD ¹	3,340	3,470	49	51
Total	18,120	20,930	46	54

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 PhD includes other research and teaching staff for which information on degrees is not available.

Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Parental benefit

Parental benefit 1974–2019

- 1974 Parental benefit is introduced. Benefits equal 90 percent of salary for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is eight years old. Parental benefit replaces the earlier maternity insurance benefits. Men thus have the right to parental benefit for care of children on the same terms as women. Sickness benefit for care of sick children is introduced. Ten days per family and year for children below the age of ten. The benefit is 90 percent of salary.
- 1976 Parental benefit is increased to 210 days.
- 1977 Sickness benefit for care of children is replaced by parental benefit for care of children. The number of days depends on the number of children.
- 1978 Parental benefit is increased to 270 days, of which 30 days are at the minimum rate only.
- 1980 Pregnancy benefit is introduced and covers women who have physically strenuous work. It can be given from the 60th to the 11th day before delivery. Temporary parental benefit can be used for 60 days per child and year, and the age limit is increased to 12 years. The father is entitled to parental benefit for 10 days in connection with the birth of the child, and is compensated at 90 percent of salary.
- 1985 Pregnancy benefit is extended to also include women working in an environment that may be of risk to the unborn child.
- 1986 The term “temporary parental benefit” is introduced (benefit for absence from work/gainful activity to stay home to care for a sick child). The number of parental benefit days is increased to 360.

- 1988 Temporary parental benefit is now paid for a maximum of 90 days per child and year.
- 1989 Parental benefit is given for 450 days, of which 90 days are at the minimum rate only.
- 1990 Temporary parental benefit is extended to 120 days per child and year.
- 1991 Temporary parental benefit is now paid at 80 percent of salary during the first 14 days per child and year. Afterwards it is paid at 90 percent.
- 1995 A rule is introduced whereby at least one month of parental leave must be used by the mother and one by the father, and the number of days for parental benefit is increased to 450. 30 days must be used by the mother and 30 by the father, and are non-transferable. The benefit is 90 percent of salary. The remainder can be used by either parent; 300 days at 80 percent of salary and 90 days at the minimum rate. Temporary benefit 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. Out of the other 390 days, 300 days are compensated at 75 percent of salary and 90 days at the minimum rate. Temporary benefit and pregnancy benefit are reduced to 75 percent of salary.
- 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 benefit, temporary benefit and pregnancy benefit is increased to 80 percent.

- 2002 The number of days of parental leave is increased by 30 “sickness benefit-level days” to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and are non-transferable.
Temporary parental benefit can be paid to another insured person when the parent is sick and thus can neither work nor care for their child. The ten so-called “daddy days” can in certain cases be used by another insured person.
- 2006 The income cap for sickness benefit is raised to ten price base amounts for parental benefit, temporary benefit and pregnancy benefit.
- 2007 The income cap for sickness benefit is reduced to 7.5 price base amounts for temporary parental benefit and pregnancy benefit. The cap on parental benefit is unchanged, at 10 price base amounts.
- 2008 A “gender equality bonus” is introduced when using parental benefit. This bonus can apply to parental benefit days at the sickness benefit level, excluding the days that are reserved for each parent. The maximum bonus can be given if these days are shared equally.
Municipalities are given the right to introduce a municipal “childcare subsidy” for children aged 1 to 3 for children who do not use publicly financed daycare.
- 2010 If a single parent falls ill and cannot take care of their child (children under age three), it is now possible to transfer the benefit for caring for the child to someone else who refrains from work.
- 2012 Double days are introduced for parental benefit. 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 benefit days can be saved until after the child's fourth birthday.
The limit for taking parental benefit 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 minimum level are distributed evenly between each parent. All days, except days reserved exclusively for the father or the mother, can be transferred to the other parent.
- 2016 For children born on 1 January 2016 or later, a third month is reserved for each parent and is non-transferable.
For parental benefit relating to the period from 1 January 2016, the base level is raised to SEK 250; this applies to all children.
The municipal childcare subsidy is abolished.
- 2017 The gender equality bonus is abolished.
Parents with children older than one year receive a lower number of parental benefit days when they move to Sweden.
- 2019 The possibility of parents to transfer one or more of their parental benefit days to their cohabitant is introduced. The cohabitant can thus take out parental leave to care for a "bonus child".
The change in legislation also makes it easier for same-sex couples who have undergone insemination abroad. The person who gave birth to the child can transfer her days for which parental benefit is paid to her cohabitant pending the completion of the official adoption process.
The change in legislation also means that the cohabitant of the parent is entitled to leave from work during the parental-leave period. This applies even if the parent and cohabitant are not married to each other or have children together.

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

Days for which parental benefit is paid, 1974–2021

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

Year	Parental benefit			Temporary parental benefit		
	Number	Sex dist.		Number	Sex dist.	
		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
2016	53,776	73	27	6,301	62	38
2017	55,798	72	28	6,551	62	38
2018	57,375	70	30	6,904	62	38
2019	56,503	70	30	6,694	61	39
2020	53,321	70	30	8,310	61	39
2021	50,350	70	30	8,381	60	40

Number of days with partial benefit is recalculated to entire days.

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Days for which parental benefit is paid, by age attained among children born in 2012

Average number of days and distribution as a percentage

Attained age of child	Number of days			Percentage	
	W	M	Total	W	M
0	8	0	8	100	0
1	216	25	241	90	10
2	58	38	95	60	40
3	10	8	18	54	46
4	8	7	14	52	48
5	7	6	13	52	48
6	8	7	15	53	47
7	9	9	18	52	48
8	15	14	30	51	49
Total	338	115	452	75	25

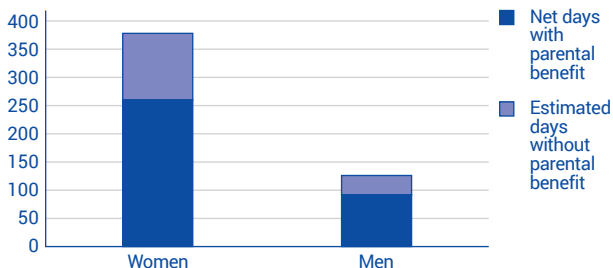
Number of days with partial benefit is recalculated to entire days.

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Unpaid household and care work

Remunerated days with parental benefit and number of days without parental benefit during parental leave for children aged 0–2 years born in 2016

Number



The statistics are based on a survey carried out by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. Both the length and the number of days of parental leave without parental benefit are estimated information obtained from a number of assumptions. See the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (2020), Paid and unpaid parental leave – how flexible are parents during children's first two years of life? Stockholm: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

It is possible to be on parental leave without receiving parental benefit. According to the Swedish Social Insurance Agency's survey, women were estimated to be without compensation for around 31 percent of the time and men 27 percent of the time until the child reached the age of two. Counted in days, this means that women were estimated to be on parental leave without parental benefit for 118 days on average, and men for 34 days.

People aged 20–64 who often feel stressed due to having too much to do by type of household, 2021

Proportion (%) in each group

	Women	Men
Single, no children	25	19
Single, with children	41	28
Cohabiting without children	24	16
Cohabiting with children	39	23

Source: TID, Statistics Sweden

Note on the following diagram:

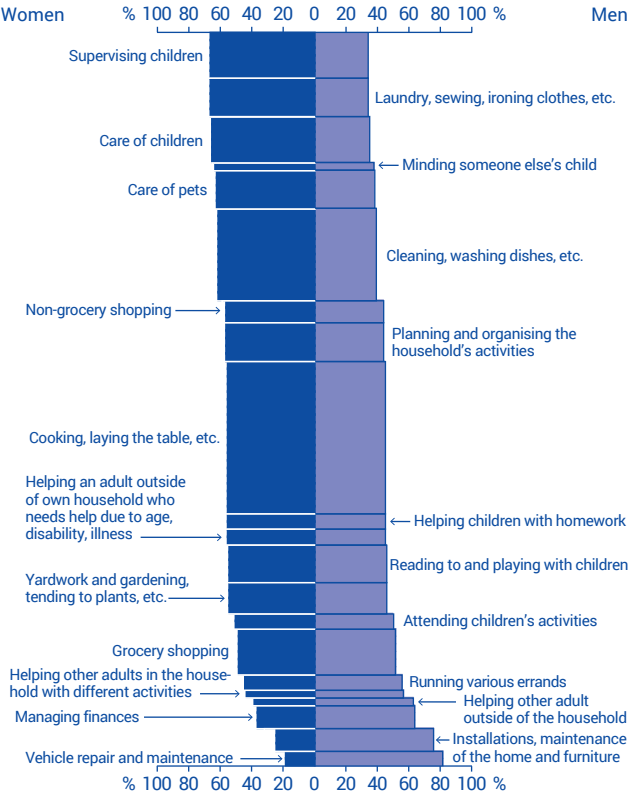
For more detailed descriptions of which activities are included in the various categories of the diagram, see Statistics Sweden (2022), *A matter of time – A study on the use of time among women and men in 2021*, Örebro: Statistics Sweden.

A number of activities can be performed simultaneously, which is a difference compared with the previous Time Use Surveys, which concerned main activities.

Activities that include children concern children in the person's own household, apart from the activity of minding someone else's child.

Source: TID, Statistics Sweden

Time spent on unpaid household and care work, by different activities for people aged 20–64, 2021
 Minutes and sex distribution (%)



Note – see previous page.

Source: TID, Statistics Sweden

Gainful employment

In this section, a number of terms appear that are explained below.

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

Not in the labour force refers to people who are not employed and not looking for work.

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

Unemployed are individuals who are not employed and who have looked for work and been able to work. People who have got a job that they can start within three months are also counted as unemployed, provided that they had been able to work during the reference week or start work within two weeks thereafter.

The employment rate is the proportion (%) of the population in employment.

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

Hours normally worked is to the working time the person was supposed to work as agreed.

Absent refers to individuals who have a job, but have not performed that job because of holiday, illness, parental leave, studies, etc.

The economic activity rate is the proportion (%) of the population in the labour force.

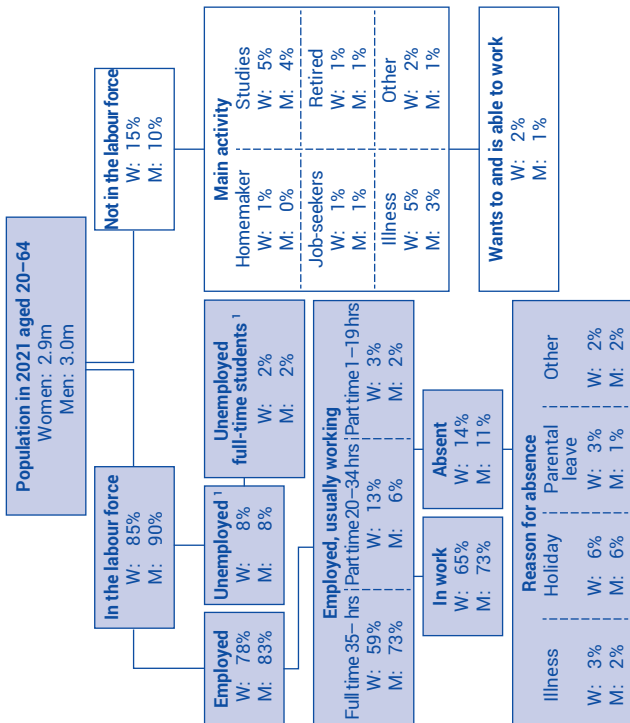
The unemployment rate is the proportion (%) of the labour force that is unemployed.

Latent job-seekers refers to people who are able and willing to work, but who have not looked for work. Latent job seekers are not included in the labour force.

The underemployed are people wishing to increase their working hours and who can start to work more.

Since 2005, individuals who are registered in Sweden and work abroad are defined 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 defined as unemployed. The changes that occurred implied that there were time series breaks, but the tables and figures have been recalculated back to 1987. This is illustrated in the diagrams concerned with a vertical line. In January 2021, the Labour Force Survey was adapted to the EU's new social statistics regulation, which has caused a break in the time series.

Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2021
Proportion (%) of the population¹ in different groups

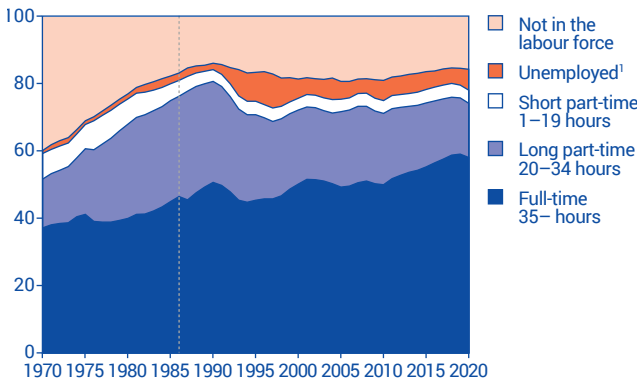


1) Unemployed are presented as a percentage of the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked, 1970–2020

Percent



1) The number of unemployed people has been placed in proportion to the population (by sex). Note that this is a specifically produced measure of unemployment, in which the number of unemployed people is placed in proportion to the population.

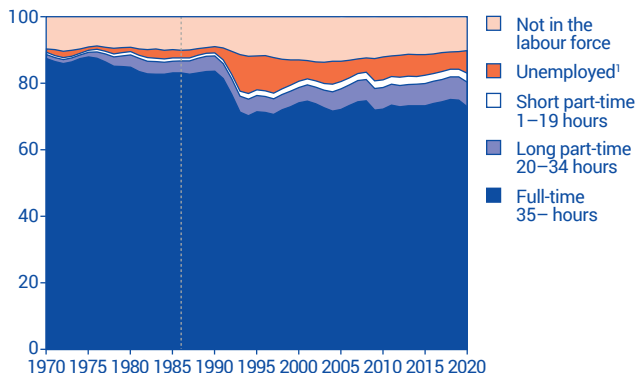
The internationally agreed definition of an unemployment rate, which is usually used at Statistics Sweden, instead places the number of unemployed people in proportion to the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The percentage of women in the labour force rose sharply in the 1970s and 1980s. A large part of this increase can be explained by an increase in women with long part-time employment. In the 1990s, the percentage of people unemployed increased and, to a certain extent, so did the percentage of women outside the labour force. Unemployment had decreased once more in the early 2000s, but the proportion of unemployed women remained higher than in the 1970s and 1980s. Roughly explained, and with variations over the years, the proportion of women with full-time employment has continued to rise. At the same time, the proportion of women aged 20–64 in the population with part-time employment has dropped in recent decades.

Men aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked, 1970–2020

Percent



1) 1) The number of unemployed people has been placed in proportion to the population (by sex). Note that this is a specifically produced measure of unemployment, in which the number of unemployed people is placed in proportion to the population.

The internationally agreed definition of an unemployment rate, which is usually used at Statistics Sweden, instead places the number of unemployed people in proportion to the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The percentage of men in the labour force was essentially constant in the 1970s and the 1980s. In the 1990s, the unemployment rate rose among men, while the percentage of men outside the labour force also increased slightly. In the early 2000s, the percentage of unemployed men had decreased, although the percentage of those unemployed remained higher than in the 1970s and 1980s. The percentage of men working full-time or part-time has not changed significantly in recent years. However, considering the trend in the most recent decades, the percentage of men working part-time has increased slightly.

In 2021, the economic activity rate for the age group 20–64 years was 84.7 percent for women and 90.3 percent for men. The unemployment rate was, for the same age group, 7.9 percent for women and 7.7 percent for men.

Employment, unemployment and activity rate among people aged 25–64 by level of educational attainment and Swedish/foreign-born, 2021

Proportion (%)

Level of educational attainment	Employment rate ¹		Unemployment rate ²		Economic activity rate ³	
	Born in Sweden	Born abroad	Born in Sweden	Born abroad	Born in Sweden	Born abroad
Women						
Compulsory	52	32	12	51	59	65
Upper secondary	80	63	4	20	84	79
Post-secondary	90	77	2	11	93	86
n/a	..	..	..	..	..	..
All	86	64	3	20	89	80
Men						
Compulsory	80	51	6	38	85	82
Upper secondary	88	76	4	15	92	89
Post-secondary	91	84	3	9	94	93
n/a	..	88	..	..	..	93
All	89	76	4	15	92	90

1) Employed people as a percentage of the population.

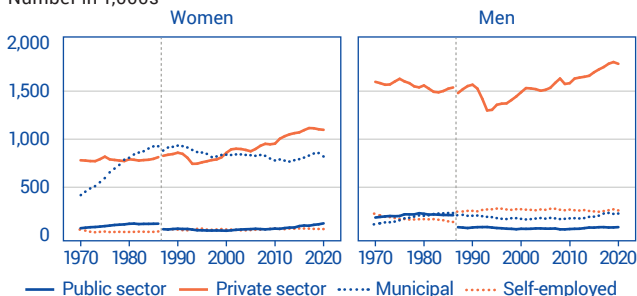
2) Unemployed people as a percentage of labour force.

3) The labour force as a percentage of the population.

Källa: Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS)

Employed people aged 20–64, by sector, 1970–2020

Number in 1,000s



A new measurement method was introduced in 1987. Before 1987, all people who worked in limited companies were classified as employees. After 1987, company leaders were classified as self-employed. Since there are more self-employed men than women, the break in the series is more visible among men than among women.

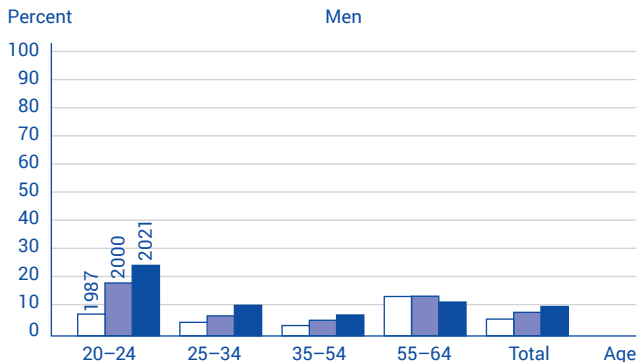
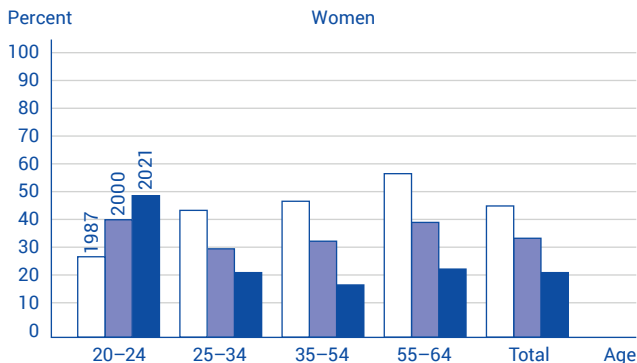
Information concerning 1970–1986 refers to the age group 16–64.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The number of women increased in the labour market in the 1970s and the 1980s. This was mainly due to a doubling of the number of women in the municipal sector. In the 1980s and 1990s, the number of women employed in the municipal sector and those employed in the private sector was roughly the same. Today, however, the private sector is the single largest employer of women. Men worked mostly in the private sector during the entire period. Reductions in the public sector are partly due to cutbacks in staff, as well as to the transformation of public utilities into commercial enterprises in the 1990s. Employees in these enterprises are then included in the private sector.

Employed people who work part time, by age, 1987, 2000 and 2021

Proportion (%) of everyone in age group



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

In January 2021, the Labour Force Survey was adapted to the EU's new social statistics regulation, which has caused a break in the time series.

Employed parents aged 20–64 with children at home aged 16 years and younger, by number of children, the youngest child's age and length of working hours, 2021

Proportion (%) of everyone in age group

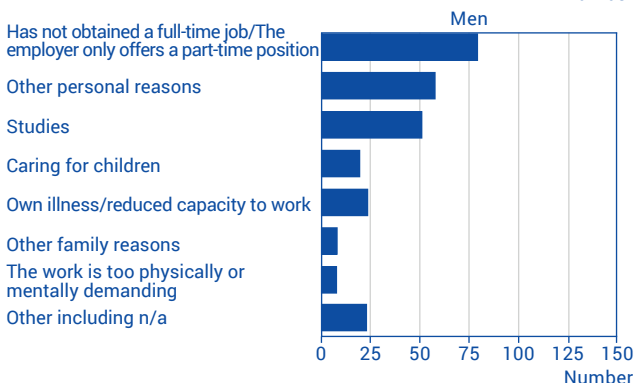
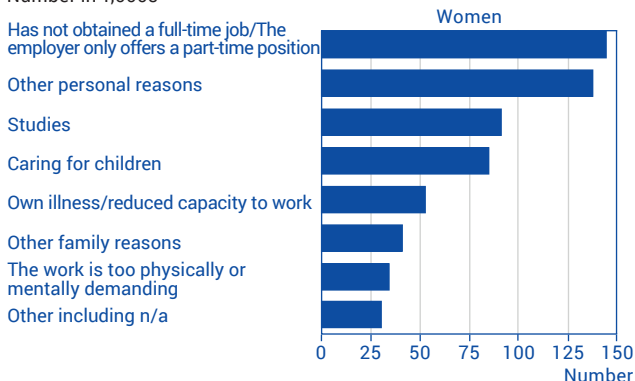
Number of children Youngest child's age	Women		Men	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
1 child				
0 years	..	..	..	..
1–2 years	70	30	94	6
3–5 years	73	27	93	7
6–10 years	74	26	91	9
11–16 years	78	22	95	5
2 children				
0 years	76	24	90	10
1–2 years	61	39	89	11
3–5 years	66	34	93	7
6–10 years	75	25	93	7
11–16 years	78	22	95	5
3 children or more				
0 years	63	37	..	..
1–2 years	58	42	91	9
3–5 years	65	35	90	10
6–10 years	73	27	92	8
11–16 years	..	..	..	..

“Employed people” also includes those who are absent, e.g. on parental leave.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Reason for part-time work among people aged 20–64, 2021

Number in 1,000s



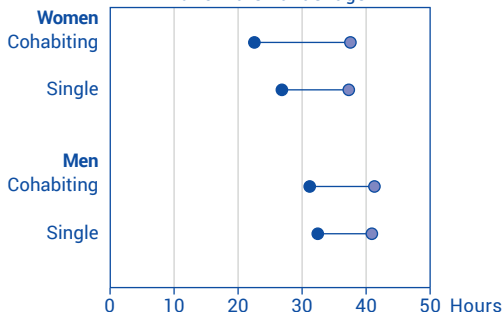
Reasons for part-time work are based on a question in the Labour Force Survey. Between 2020 and 2021, certain changes were made to the response options for the question.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

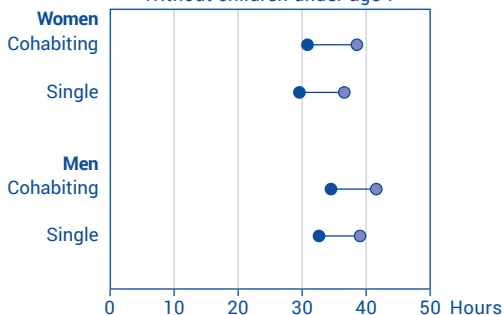
Actual and usual average time worked per week among employed people aged 20–64, 2021

Hours

With children under age 7



Without children under age 7



Time actually worked
Time usually worked

Definition: Time actually worked refers to the number of hours a person worked during the reference week. Hours usually worked refers to the time the person was supposed to work according to an employer's contract/agreement with employer.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed people aged 20–64 who have been absent for part of/entire week, by reason, 2019 and 2020

Proportion (%) of all employed people

Reason for absence	2019				2020			
	All		All with children under age 7		All		All with children under age 7	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Entire week								
Sick	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	2
Holiday	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	8
Care of children	4	1	17	6	4	1	18	6
Other	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
Total	19	13	31	18	19	15	31	19
Part of the week								
Sick	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Holiday	5	4	3	4	4	3	3	3
Care of children	2	2	8	6	2	2	8	7
Other	10	12	9	11	12	15	9	14
Total	20	21	22	23	22	22	23	26

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

People with and without a disability aged 16-74 years who, at some point in the past 12 months, have worked despite illness in 2017

Proportion (%) of employed people in each group

	All people employed		People with disabilities with reduced capacity to work	
	W	M	W	M
Has worked despite illness	73	67	91	85
Reason:				
Fears losing job	6	5	19	16
Cannot afford to be ill	28	21	45	35

Source: Work Environment Survey, Statistics Sweden

Employed people aged 16-74 years who have been subjected to threats, violence or victimisation, by disability and capacity to work in 2017

Proportion (%) of employed people in each group

	All people employed		People with disabilities with reduced capacity to work	
	W	M	W	M
Experiences discrimination	15	9	34	20
Violence or threats of violence: at least once in the past 12 months	18	9	26	14
Victimisation (cruel words and actions) from bosses/colleagues in the past 12 months	10	8	18	17

Source: Work Environment Survey, Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64 by sector, attachment to the labour market and born in Sweden or abroad, 2021

Percentage distribution and number in 1,000s

	Born in Sweden		Born abroad	
	W	M	W	M
Public sector				
Permanent employees	89	89	74	69
Temporary employees	11	11	26	31
Total	100	100	100	100
percent				
number	793	321	202	122
Private sector				
Permanent employees	87	92	78	83
Temporary employees	13	8	22	17
Total	100	100	100	100
percent				
number	873	1,340	240	376
Total number	1,665	1,660	441	498

Information on sector is not available for people employed abroad, and only employees in Sweden are therefore presented.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees aged 20–64, by type of employment, 2021

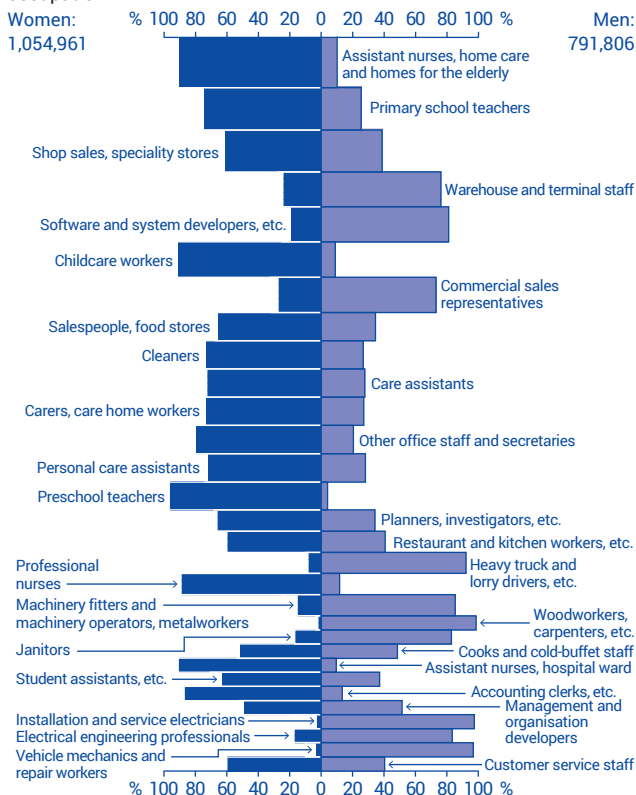
Numbers in 1,000s, percentage distribution and sex distribution (%)

Type of employment	Number		Percent		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Temporary positions	63	27	21	11	70	30
Called in as needed	46	34	15	14	58	43
Paid by the hour with agreed schedule for a certain period	79	62	26	25	56	44
Object/project employment	27	21	9	9	56	44
Holiday and seasonal work	13	12	4	5	52	48
Trial and work experience placements	34	48	11	19	41	59
Other	44	41	14	17	52	48
Total	305	244	100	100	56	44

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The 30 largest occupations, 2020

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



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

Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

In 2020, the 30 largest occupations included 51 percent of all employed women and 37 percent of all employed men aged 20–64 years.

Out of these occupations, four had an equal sex distribution; that is, there were 40–60 percent women and 40–60 percent men. These were: *Management and organisation developers, Cooks and cold-buffet staff, Restaurant and kitchen workers, etc.* and *Customer service staff*. The most female-dominated occupation out of the 30 largest occupations in 2020 was *Preschool teachers*, with 96 percent women and 4 percent men. The most male-dominated occupation was *Woodworkers, carpenters, etc.* with 1 percent women and 99 percent men.

Employees by sex distribution in the occupation, 2020
Percentage distribution

Occupations with	Women	Men
90–100% w, 0–10% m	12	1
60–90% w, 10–40% m	54	17
40–60% w, 40–60% m	20	17
10–40% w, 60–90% m	13	43
0–10% w, 90–100% m	1	21
All	100	100

The 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 429 occupations in total.

📄 Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed aged 20–64, by industry, 2020

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

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distr.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Health and social care	4	5	1	1	80	20
Personal and cultural services	24	33	12	10	67	33
Public administration etc.	0	0	0	0	55	45
Education	3	4	2	2	61	39
Financial services, corporate services	15	21	16	14	49	51
Commerce	6	8	12	10	33	67
Hotels and restaurants	3	4	6	5	33	67
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, energy and environment	2	3	5	5	30	70
Information and communication	2	2	6	5	21	79
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	6	8	22	19	22	78
Transport	0	0	7	6	5	95
Construction	1	1	21	18	5	95
n/a	8	11	5	5	61	39
of which	74	100	113	100	40	60
With employees	5	6	12	11	28	72
Without employees	70	94	101	89	41	59
Total	74	100	113	100	40	60

Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS), Statistics Sweden

Business operators aged 20–64 years by number of employees at company and legal form of company, 2020

Distribution as a percentage and number in 1,000s

Number of gainfully employed		Women		Men	
		Business operator in own limited co.	Self-employed	Business operator in own limited co.	Self-employed
1		40	91	36	87
2–4		33	8	33	11
5–9		13	1	16	2
10–19		7	0	9	0
20–49		4	0	4	0
50–		3	0	2	0
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	42	74	134	113

Gainfully employed people include the business operator.

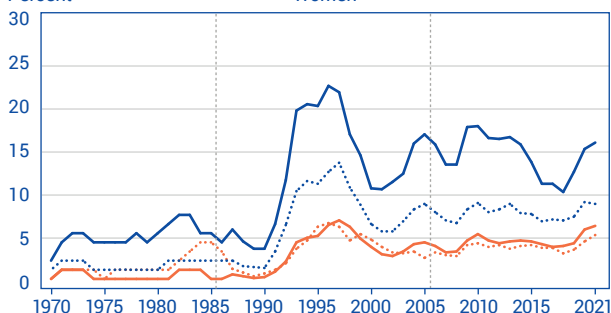
Source: Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS), Statistics Sweden

Relative unemployment rate by age, 1970–2021

Proportion (%) of unemployed people in the labour force

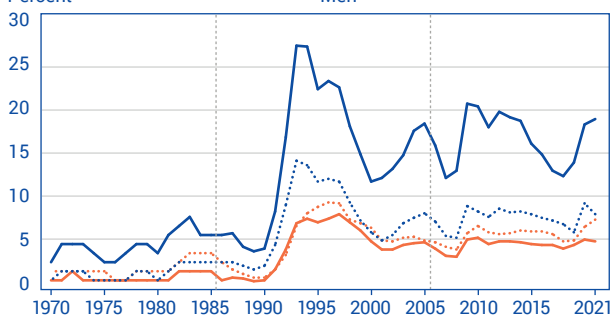
Percent

Women



Percent

Men



— 20–24¹⁾ 25–34 — 35–54 55–64

1) Information for 1970–1986 refers to the age group 16–24 years.

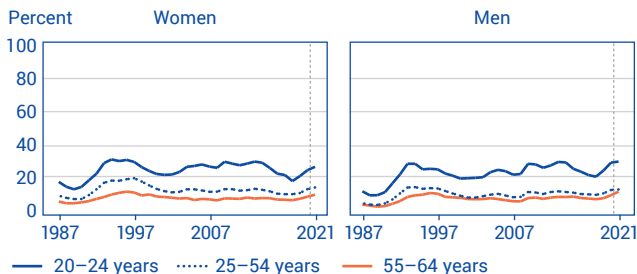
In January 2021, the Labour Force Survey was adapted to the EU's new social statistics regulation. In the chart above, the data has been retroactively linked so that the break in the time series falls between 2005 and 2006. This means that the values for 2006–2020 are based on new calculations.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women and men in Sweden, Statistics Sweden

Unemployed, underemployed and latent job-seekers by age, 1987–2021

Proportion (%) of population in each age group

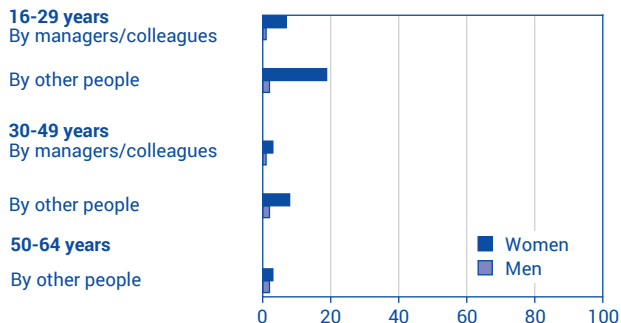


In January 2021, the Labour Force Survey was adapted to the EU's new social statistics regulation, which has caused a break in the time series.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Subjection to sexual harassment at least once in the past 12 months by age, 2019

Proportion (%) of all people employed in each age group



“Other people” can for instance be customers, patients, clients, passengers or students.

Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Work environment conditions for the employed, 2019

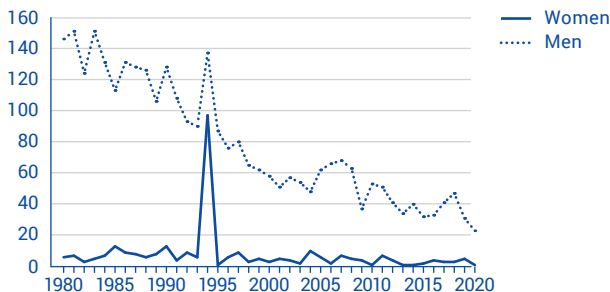
Proportion (%)

	Women	Men
Exposed to noise at least a quarter of the time	16	28
Heavy lifting every day (more than 15 kg each time)	7	13
Subjected to violence or threat of violence in the past 12 months	17	10
Has difficulty sleeping every week	41	31
Physically tired each week	51	46
Headaches each week	37	22
Has too much work to do	51	44
Worked when should have been signed off sick as not being signed off sick was a matter of pride for the person	11	20

Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Deaths in occupational accidents, 1980–2020

Number



Deceased in the Estonia ferry disaster in 1994, 93 women and 50 men.

Source: Swedish Work Environment Authority

People aged 20–64 who are not in the labour force, by main activity and born in Sweden or abroad, 2021

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

Main activity		Born in Sweden				Born abroad			
		Percent		Sex distr.		Percent		Sex distr.	
		W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Homemaker		5	..	87	..	15	..	96	..
Studies		33	40	53	47	36	36	66	34
Job-seekers		4	6	49	51	10	11	63	37
Retired		14	17	52	48	..	..	..	..
Illness		34	25	64	36	23	36	55	45
Other		10	11	55	45	15	12	70	30
Total	percent	100	100	57	43	100	100	66	34
	number	279	209			159	82		

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Youths and young adults aged 15–24 years not in education, employment or training, 2021

Numbers in 1,000s and proportion (%) of all people unemployed or not in the labour force

	Number		Proportion	
	W	M	W	M
Unemployed	10	20	14	24
Not in the labour force	15	13	6	5

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Started sickness cases in the 30 largest occupational groups, 2020

Number of started sickness cases¹ per 1,000 gainfully employed people in each occupational group² and number of gainfully employed people³ in 1,000s. Occupational groups by size

Occupational group	Started sickness cases		Number of gainfully employed people	
	W	M	W	M
Shop staff	129	78	128	76
Primary and preschool teachers	177	98	155	34
Assistant nurses	302	199	161	17
Office staff and secretaries	111	64	130	26
Attendants, carers and personal assistants	213	127	111	44
Childcare workers and student assistants	216	120	105	23
ICT architects, system developers and test managers	69	33	28	93
Insurance advisors, sales and purchasing agents	85	48	40	77
Organisation developers, analysts and HR specialists	89	43	69	40
Engineers and technicians	87	56	20	82
Warehouse staff and transport managers	172	131	22	73
Engineering professionals	77	39	23	69
Carpenters, masons and plant workers	214	124	2	89
Nurses	200	128	72	10
Care assistants	213	104	55	19
Cleaners and home service staff	173	106	55	19
Truck and bus drivers	269	152	6	63
Fast food staff, kitchen and restaurant staff	136	70	41	27
Travel sales representatives, customer service staff and receptionists	127	75	40	18
Vehicle mechanics and repair staff	192	110	3	54
Bank clerks and bookkeepers	91	45	36	17

Occupational group	Started sickness cases		Number of gainfully employed people	
	W	M	W	M
Blacksmiths and toolmakers	179	114	7	46
Assemblers	178	119	12	37
Accountants, financial analysts and fund managers	64	27	25	21
Social workers and counsellors	171	122	39	7
Tax and social insurance administrators	118	79	28	15
Cleaning supervisors and janitors	159	132	9	34
Operation, support and network technicians	87	54	8	33
Doctors	125	71	22	18
Installation and industrial electricians	186	105	1	39

1) Started sickness cases refers to started sickness cases that are longer than 14 days and which were compensated by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency with sickness benefit, rehabilitation benefit and variations thereof.

2) Occupational group refers to SSYK 2012 at the 3-digit level. There are 147 occupational groups.

3) The number of people gainfully employed in each occupational group refers to gainful employment in 2019.

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Employees aged 20–64 who can usually choose when they start and finish their working day, 2021

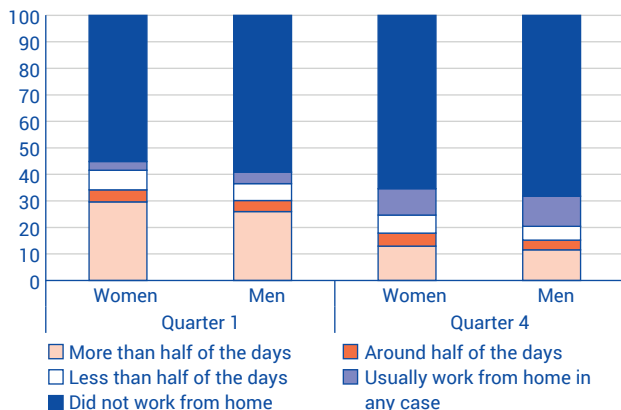
Proportion (%) of everyone in group and numbers in 1,000s

	Permanent employees		Temporary employees	
	W	M	W	M
Can completely choose themselves	9	14	7	8
Can choose to some extent	56	53	37	33
Cannot choose	35	33	56	59
Number	1814	1946	305	244

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

People aged 20–64 years by how much time they say they worked from home due to the covid-19 pandemic, quarters 1 and 4, 2021

Percentage distribution (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Wages/Salary

The ten most common occupational groups in 2020

Numbers in 1,000s, sex distribution (%), average salary (in SEK), and women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees¹. Ranked by everyone in the occupational group.

Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as a % of men's salaries
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Shop staff	136	74	65	35	29,200	30,700	95
Primary and preschool teachers	151	36	81	19	34,400	34,300	100
Attendants, care providers and personal care assistants, etc.	124	52	70	30	28,600	28,400	101
Assistant nurses	155	19	89	11	29,500	29,100	101
Office staff and secretaries	133	26	84	16	31,400	32,500	97
ICT architects, system developers and test managers	31	106	23	77	45,300	47,800	95
Insurance advisors, sales and purchasing agents, etc.	45	91	33	67	39,400	44,700	88
Childcare workers and student assistants, etc.	103	21	83	17	24,900	24,700	101
Carpenters, masons and plant workers	2	119	2	98	28,900	33,800	86
Organisation developers, analysts and HR specialists, etc.	71	43	63	37	42,400	48,100	88

1) Salaries of part-time employees are converted to full-time salaries.

The ten most common occupational groups contain 46 percent of all employed women and 27 percent of all employed men.

Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Women's pay as a percentage of men's, by sector, 1994–2020
Standard-weighted ¹ and non-standard-weighted full-time salary

Year	Municipality		County council		Central government		Private sector		All sectors	
	U	W	U	W	U	W	U	W	U	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
2012	94	99	75	94	91	94	88	92	86	93
2014	95	99	76	95	92	94	88	93	87	94
2015	95	99	78	95	93	95	88	93	87	94
2016	97	99	79	95	93	95	88	94	88	95
2017	97	99	79	95	93	95	89	94	89	95
2018	97	99	80	95	93	95	90	94	89	95
2019	98	99	81	96	94	95	91	94	90	95
2020	98	99	82	96	94	95	91	94	90	95

W = Weighted

U = Unweighted

1) Weighted values 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. Calculations for 2014 and onwards are based on 147 occupational groups. From 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSK 2012.

Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

The ten most female-dominated occupational groups, 2020

Numbers in 1,000s, sex distribution (%), average salary (in SEK), and women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees ¹. Ranked by percentage of women in each occupational group.

Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as a % of men's salaries
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Preschool managers	5	0	96	4	45,300	49,600	91
Dental hygienists	3	0	96	4	33,900	32,100	106
Nurses (cont.)	21	2	92	8	39,600	38,800	102
Assistant nurses	155	19	89	11	29,100	29,500	101
Nurses	72	10	87	13	39,500	40,200	98
Other health and medical care specialists	9	1	86	14	36,800	37,900	97
Elderly care managers	8	1	86	14	46,000	46,400	99
Social workers and counsellors, etc.	36	7	84	16	35,500	34,600	103
Office staff and secretaries	133	26	84	16	31,499	32,500	97
Childcare workers and student assistants, etc.	103	21	83	17	24,900	24,700	101

1) Salaries of part-time employees are converted to full-time salaries.

Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office

The ten most male-dominated occupational groups, 2020

Numbers in 1,000s, sex distribution (%), average salary (in SEK), and women's salaries as a percentage of men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees ¹. Ranked by proportion of men in each occupational group.

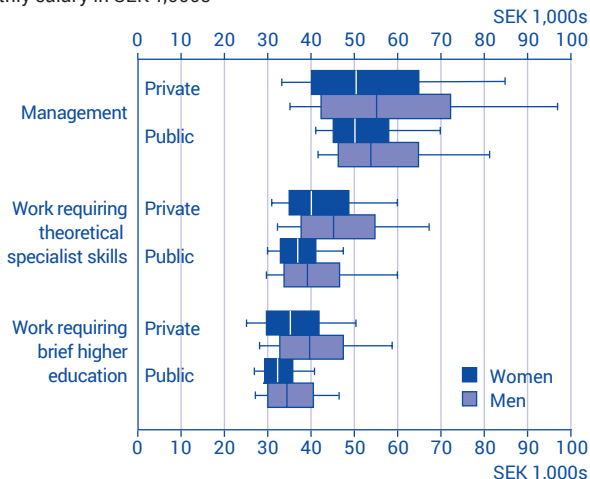
Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as a % of men's salaries
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Carpenters, masons and plant workers	2	119	2	98	28,900	33,800	86
Vehicle mechanics and repairers, etc.	3	58	5	95	30,300	31,800	95
Machine operators	2	31	6	94	31,200	31,300	100
Construction, plant and mining supervisors	1	13	7	93	59,900	56,500	106
Truck and bus drivers	8	87	8	92	28,800	29,600	97
Commissioned officers	0	2	9	91	41,300	46,500	89
Non-commissioned officers	0	3	10	90	33,300	37,000	90
Operational technicians and process control technicians	2	18	10	90	33,300	35,300	94
Pilots, marine and machinery engineers, etc.	0	3	11	89	67,600	58,000	117
Workers in recycling	1	9	11	89	28,700	28,800	100

1) Salaries of part-time employees are converted to full-time salaries.

Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office

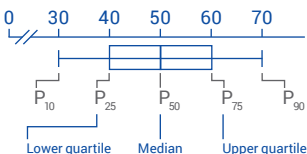
Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education, 2020

Monthly salary in SEK 1,000s



Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

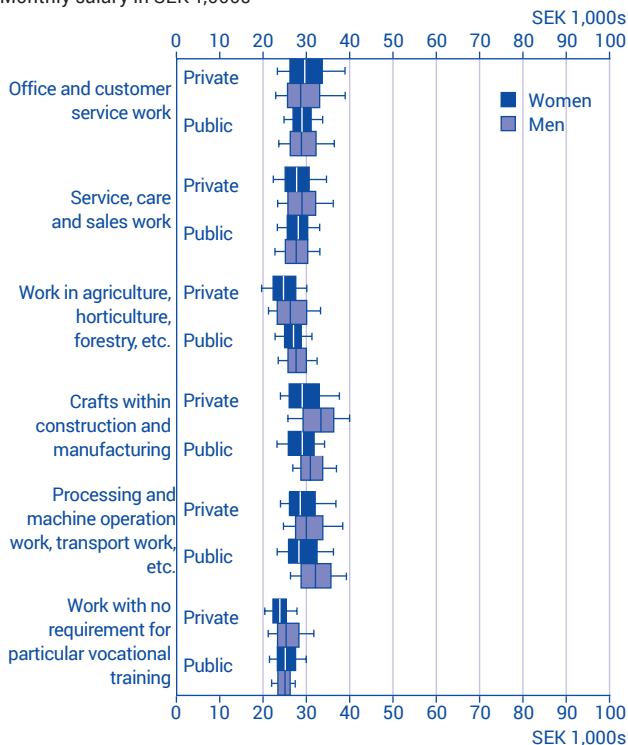
SEK 1,000s



P_{10} = value under which 10% of the group is found
 P_{25} = value under which 25% of the group is found
 P_{50} = value under which 50% of the group is found
 P_{75} = value under which 75% of the group is found
 P_{90} = value under which 90% of the group is found

Wage dispersion by occupational groups that do not normally require higher education, 2020

Monthly salary in SEK 1,000s



Description of the figure, see previous page.

Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

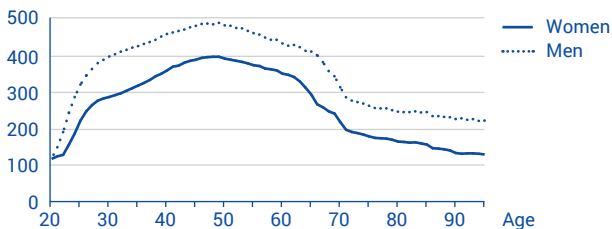
Income

Total earned income for cohabiting adults/single people, by age, 2020

Median income

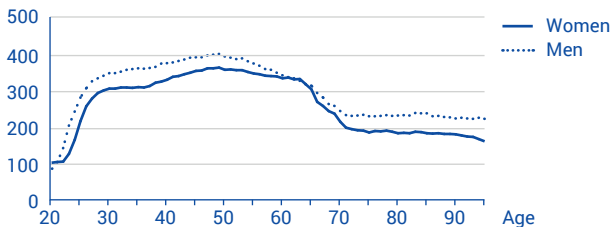
SEK 1,000s

Cohabiting



SEK 1,000s

Single



Note that the graph does not show income changes over the lifecycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2020.

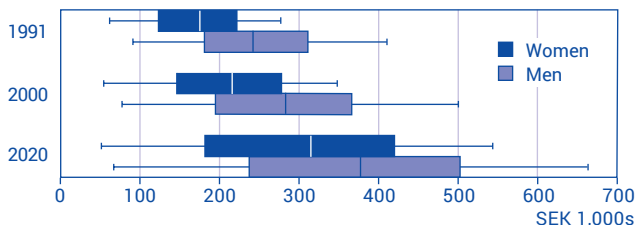
Total earned income refers to taxable income excluding capital income.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Out of both single and cohabiting women and men, people aged 45 have the highest total earned income. Total earned income is lower among women and men aged 20, and among older individuals, especially among those who are 70 and older. Cohabiting men have the highest total earned income in all age groups apart from among the very oldest. Out of women, cohabitees have higher total earned income than single women among the very youngest and those aged 40 and 50. Out of women who are older than 70, those who are single have higher total earned income than cohabitees.

Dispersion of total earned income among individuals aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2020

SEK 1,000s and prices from 2020

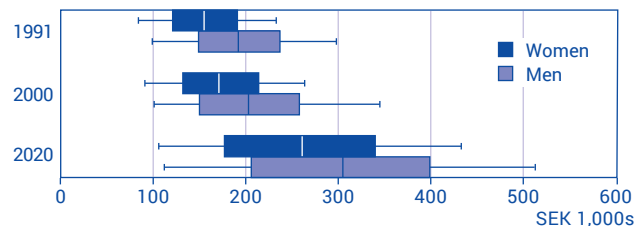


Total earned income refers to taxable income excluding capital income. For an explanation of the diagram, see page 88.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Dispersion of net income for individuals aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2020

SEK 1,000s and prices from 2020



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 financial support and housing benefit, has been divided among the adults in the household where relevant.

For an explanation of the diagram, see page 88.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Disposable income per consumption unit¹ among individuals aged 20–64, by type of household, 2020

Median income in SEK 1,000s

Type of household	Median income
Cohabiting	
without children	385
with children	277
of whom with one child	303
with two children	278
with three children or more	221
Single women	
without children	248
with children	179
of whom with one child	196
with two children or more	164
Single men	
without children	266
with children	216
of whom with one child	231
with two children or more	196

Disposable income is the sum of all household income and transfer payments (such as child benefit, housing allowance and social security) minus final taxes.

1) Consumption units are calculated by taking into account economies of scale and variations in expenditure on children depending on their age. This enables comparison of economic standards between different types of households.

📄 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Households receiving financial assistance, by type of household, with applicants aged 18–64, in 2020

Number and proportion (%) of everyone in each group

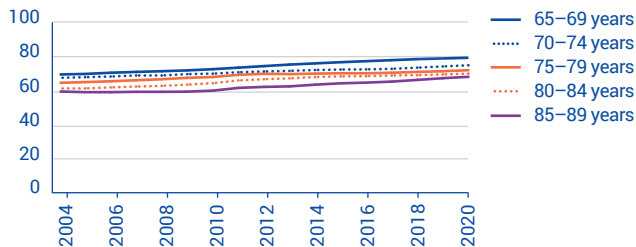
Type of household	Number	Proportion of everyone in age group	Percentage
Cohabiting			
without children	6,000	1	3
with children	22,700	2	12
Single women			
without children	44,600	6	24
with children	29,300	15	16
Single men			
without children	80,000	8	43
with children	5,600	9	30
Total ¹	188,300	5	100

1) Including unknown type of household.

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

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's pensions, by age, 2004–2020

Percent



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

People aged 65 and older, by type of pension, 2020

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

Type of pension	Number of people with a pension		Pension, median value		Proportion with type of pension		Women's pension as a % of men's pension
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Total with some kind of pension	1,098	957	177	244	100	100	73
Of whom with							
National pension	1,086	943	142	189	99	99	75
Of whom with							
minimum pension	499	131	12	13	45	14	92
Occupational pension	973	864	30	49	89	90	61
Private pension	293	274	24	30	27	29	80

Minimum pension is paid to people who have had a low or no income from work during their lives.

Occupational pension: Most people who work have an occupational pension in addition to their national pension. In these cases, the employer contributes a sum every month for the employee. Occupational pension may also be referred to as a contractual pension, if the company has a collective agreement.

📄 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Net income for people aged 65 and older, by type of household and age, 2020

Median income in SEK 1,000s in prices from 2020 and number of people in 1,000s

Age	Women's share of		Number		
	W	M	men's net income	W	M
Single					
65–69	213	226	94	82	67
70–74	179	194	92	98	66
75–79	174	191	91	102	56
80–84	172	192	90	87	37
85– years	169	189	89	128	40
Total	176	196	90	497	267
Cohabiting					
65–69	208	302	69	154	155
70–74	163	228	71	160	172
75–79	147	206	71	118	143
80–84	139	197	71	56	79
85– years	128	189	68	25	47
Total	163	224	73	513	596

Household definitions: Household dwelling unit according to Total income distribution

Where relevant, household transfer payments, such as housing allowance, have been divided equally between cohabités.

📄 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Capital income and capital gains 2020

Totals in SEK millions and sex distribution (%)

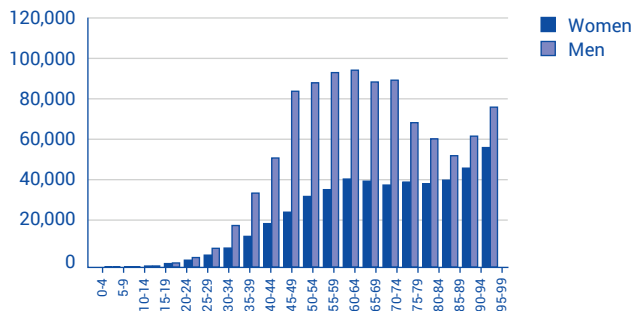
	Total	Sex distribution	
		W	M
Interest and dividend	119,816	19	81
Standardised income	21,883	41	59
Renting out a private home	5,123	37	63
Reallocation of earned income to capital gains as standardised interest (self-employed)	6,356	26	74
Capital gain (gross)	200,378	38	62
Capital loss (gross)	10,143	34	66
Total capital income and capital gain	343,418	32	68

In this report, capital income refers to interest, share dividends, standardised income and gains minus losses on the sale of homes and securities. The table refers to people who were recorded in the population register for the entire year.

📄 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Capital income and capital gains by age in 5-year classes, 2020

Mean in SEK. People recorded in the population register for the entire year

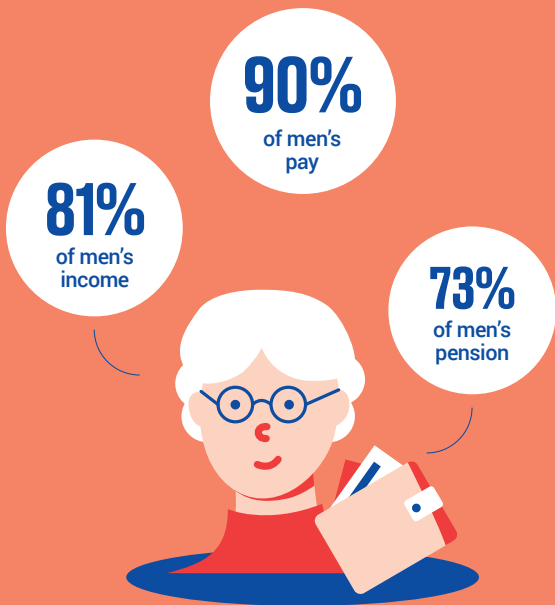


In this report, capital income refers to interest, share dividends, standardised income and gains minus losses on the sale of homes and securities.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Capital income in general and capital gains in particular are very unevenly distributed. The 10 percent of the population with the largest capital gains had 96 percent of the aggregate amount in 2020. Capital income is also unevenly distributed between the sexes. In all age groups, apart from among children, men have greater capital income than women. In 2020 one third of capital income accrued to women and two thirds to men.

Women have the equivalent of



Pay data is non-standard-weighted. Here, standard weighting takes into account the differences between women and men in age, educational background, working hours, sector and occupational group. In standard-weighted terms, women's pay was 95 percent of men's pay. All the data concerns 2020.

Sources: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office and the Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

People with an aggregated gross salary lower than 1.5 price base amounts, by born in Sweden and abroad, 2020

Proportion (%) of everyone in each population group

	Women	Men
Born in Sweden	9.3	6.1
Born abroad	14.4	10.9
Of which		
duration of residence 0–1 years	28.2	17.5
duration of residence 2–3 years	23.7	15.5
duration of residence 4–9 years	20.8	12.8
duration of residence 10– years	10.4	8.2

Aggregated gross salary consists of employer tax returns at the individual level or statements of earnings and deductions for tax.

A gross salary that is lower than 1.5 base amounts is used here as an indication of individuals having a weak attachment to the labour market.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Crime

People who fear assault, by age, 2021

Proportion (%) of everyone in each group

Age	Women	Men
16–24	17	12
25–44	10	11
45–64	9	10
65–84	7	7

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

People who fear rape/other sexual assault, by age, 2021

Proportion (%) of everyone in age group

Age	Women	Men
16–24	45	3
25–44	25	3
45–64	12	2
65–84	4	1

Source: The Swedish Crime Survey 2019, National Council for Crime Prevention

**People who feel unsafe when outdoors
at night in their own neighbourhood by age, 2021**

Proportion (%) of everyone in each group

Age	Women	Men
16–24	48	18
25–44	33	19
45–64	32	19
65–84	39	22

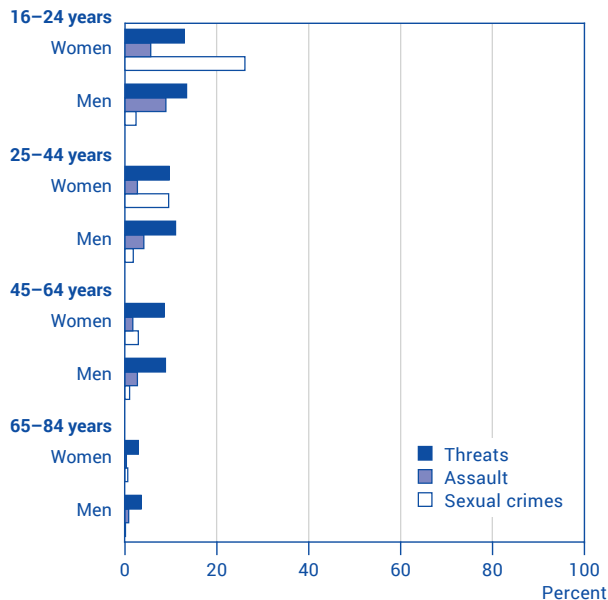
Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

In the Living Conditions Surveys conducted by Statistics Sweden, the proportion of women and men who state that they have refrained from going outside out of fear of assault or other threats is higher among people with disabilities compared with others. Out of women and men with disabilities, the proportions were 35 and 14 percent, respectively, compared with 25 and 7 per cent, respectively, among women and men without disabilities in 2021.

Source: Living Conditions Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Self-reported subsection to threats, assault and sexual crimes by age, 2020

Proportion (%) in each group



Source: The Swedish crime survey, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

The proportion of women and men aged 16–84 who stated that they have been subjected to threats, assault or sexual crimes declined between 2019 and 2020. In the preceding years, the proportion of women and men who cited subjection to threats had been increasing for some years. Also, the proportion of women and men who cited subjection to sexual crimes increased between 2015 and 2017, after which time the proportion declined slightly.

Subjection to sexual crimes covers everything from minor offences such as offensive sexual remarks to grievous crimes such as rape. Out of women, 1.3 percent stated that they had been subjected to sexual coercion in 2020, and 1.0 percent stated that they had been subjected to sexual crimes through exploitation of a defenceless state. The proportion of women who stated that they had been subjected to sexual coercion was somewhat lower in 2020 compared with the immediately preceding years, when the proportion was 1.7 percent. Out of men, 0.3 percent stated that they had been subjected to sexual coercion in 2020, and 0.2 percent stated that they had been subjected to sexual crimes through exploitation of a defenceless state. These levels were more or less the same as in the immediately preceding years.

Source: The Swedish crime survey, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Type of crime scene in occurrences of assault 2019

Percentage distribution (%) by sex of the victim

	Women	Men
Public place	18	46
Work/ school	30	29
Home	49	22
Other place	3	4
Total	100	100

Source: The Swedish crime survey – follow-on interviews 2020

Sex of the perpetrator in occurrences of assault, 2019

Percentage distribution (%) by sex of the victim

Sex of the perpetrator	Sex of the victim	
	Female	Male
Female	17	11
Male	83	89
Total	100	100

Source: The Swedish crime survey – follow-on interviews 2020

In incidents of assaults on women, the single most common relationship with the perpetrator was that the latter was a friend or acquaintance (30 percent) or a partner or ex-partner (29%). In assaults on men, it was instead most common for the perpetrator to be a complete stranger (55 percent).

Out of women subjected to assault, it was stated that the perpetrator was (or appeared to be) under the influence of alcohol or some kind of narcotics in 27 percent of the incidents. The corresponding proportion for men was 39 per cent. Out of victims of threats, it was stated that the perpetrator was under the influence in 35 percent of the incidents against women and 30 percent of the incidents against men. Women subjected to sexual crimes stated that the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or some kind of narcotics in 43 percent of the incidents.

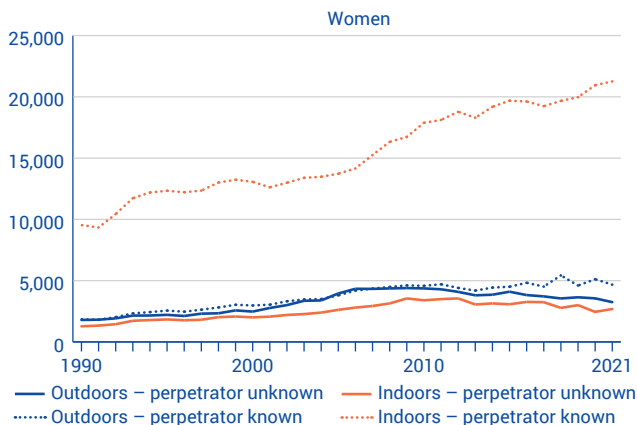
Source: The Swedish Crime Survey – follow-on interviews 2020, National Council for Crime Prevention

Statistics on reported crime are not suitable for use in studying the level of human subjection to crime, as many offences are never reported to the judicial system. According to the 2020 Swedish Crime Survey, out of crimes against individuals that were reported in follow-on interviews, most incidents had not been reported to the police. The inclination to report crimes varied however for different offences. In terms of both threats and assaults against women, it was stated that around 30 percent of the incidents were reported to the police. The equivalent proportion for incidents of threats or assaults against men was around 20 percent. The estimations are however highly uncertain and the difference between women and men is within the statistical margin of error. In terms of sexual crimes, 10 per cent of the incidents were stated to be reported to the police.

Source: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Swedish Crime Survey – follow-on interviews 2020

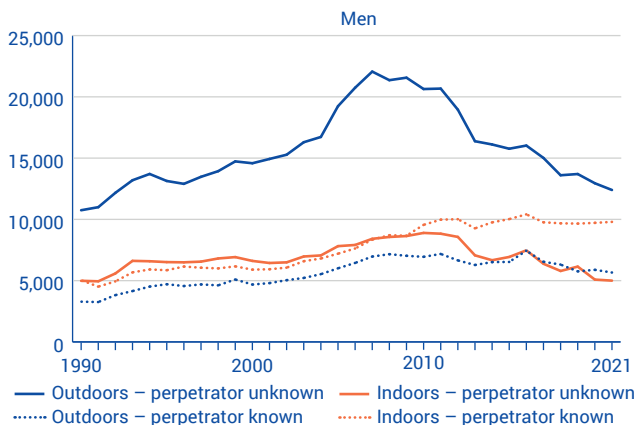
Reported assaults, 1990–2021

Number of reported crimes against people aged 15 years or older



The introduction of the offences gross violation of integrity and gross violation of a woman's integrity into legislation in 1998 may affect comparability over time. Violence against women in close relationships often consists of repeated violations.

A man who subjects a woman, with whom he has, or had, a close relationship, with repeated violations can, since 1998, be convicted for gross violation of a woman's integrity. In the initial years, the number of reported cases rose, but since 2009 the number of reported cases has dropped, from 2,733 in 2009 to 1,391 in 2021. A survey conducted by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention in 2019 shows that the decline during 2009–2015 does not appear to be due to a decrease in actual subjection or



to changes in inclination to report the offences, but rather to changes in the initial police registration procedures, whereby committed offences that could constitute gross violation of a woman's integrity were registered, to a greater extent, as individual partial offences, with the ambition of combining them into a case of gross violation of a woman's integrity for prosecution (see the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, 2019, Gross violation of a woman's integrity – Trends in the criminal justice system 1998–2017, Report 2019:8, Stockholm: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention).

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

The number of reported cases of assault against both women and men increased in the 1990s and early 2000s. One reason for the increase might be a greater inclination to report violent crimes – that is, a decline in the ratio of unreported cases. The ratio of unreported cases, which is the ratio between actual crimes committed and reported crimes, decreases if a larger proportion of committed crimes are reported. In the 2010s, however, the number of reported cases of assault on men by an unknown perpetrator decreased sharply. At the same time, the number of reported cases of assault on women by a known perpetrator continued to increase.

In 2020, the number of reported cases of assault by an unknown perpetrator was around 10 percent lower than the year before. This concerns reported cases of assault on both women and men. The number of reported cases of assault on women by a known perpetrator was instead somewhat higher than in 2019. Among men also, an equivalent – albeit smaller – increase can be seen. On the whole, the number of reported cases of assault on women was somewhat higher in 2020 than in the year before, while the number of reported cases of assault on men was lower.

In 2021, the number of reported cases of assault on both women and men was somewhat lower than in 2020. The difference is relatively small, however, particularly for women.

Reported assault crimes on people aged 18 years and older by relationship with perpetrator and place, 2021

Number rounded to tens

	against woman	against men
Related through couple relationship	13,580	2,950
Related through kinship/family	3,340	1,730
Other kind of relationship or acquaintanceship	6,900	8,400
Outdoors	1,970	3,830
Indoors	4,930	4,570
Unknown	5,440	15,740
Outdoors	2,910	11,060
Indoors	2,530	4,680
Total	29,260	28,820

The statistics on reported assault in which the victim and the perpetrator have or have had a close relationship are based on the criminal codes registered by the police. The definition of the term “close relationship” has been adjusted several times over the years, and practices for how the criminal codes are applied within the Swedish Police and Prosecution Authority have changed. On the whole, this presents great difficulties in following the progression of the number of reported assault offences in close relationships over time.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Unlawful violation of integrity

Anyone violating another person's private life by spreading sensitive images or information with a view to causing severe distress can, since 2017, be convicted for unlawful violation of integrity. In 2021, 681 cases were reported of unlawful violation of integrity against girls and 180 against boys under the age of 18, and 756 cases against women and 259 against men aged 18 or older.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Reported unlawful threats against people 18 years and older, by whether or not the offence was internet-related, 2019–2021

Number rounded to tens

	2019	2020	2021
Not internet-related			
Women	18,210	17,510	17,630
Men	18,650	18,340	17,790
Internet-related			
Women	2,550	3,360	3,080
Men	2,270	2,590	2,630

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Homicide

After a lengthy period of decline, homicide has now been on the rise in recent years. Different types of homicide have however developed in different ways and the increase is due to homicide in criminal environments. This has caused a change in the gender distribution among victims of homicide, from one third women and two thirds men in the 1990s and 2000s, to around one fifth women and four fifths men in the past few years. In 2021, 21 percent of the victims of homicide were women and 79 per cent were men. The National Council for Crime Prevention writes that, in terms of homicide in criminal environments, substantial variations between years are more commonplace. There is also a sharp over-representation in socially deprived areas, and the victims are younger than in other types of homicide. Out of the cases of homicide observed in 2021, the victim was a woman or a girl in 24 cases, and a man or a boy in 89 cases. When women were the victims, the perpetrator in 63 per cent of the cases was someone with whom the woman had been, or was, in a couple relationship. Among men, the corresponding figure was 4 percent.

National Council for Crime Prevention (2020),
Homicide in the criminal milieu 2005–2017, Report 2020:4, Stockholm:
National Council for Crime Prevention.

National Council for Crime Prevention (2022), Observed cases of
homicide – A review of reported homicide 2021, Stockholm: National
Council for Crime Prevention.

People convicted of crimes under the Penal Code, the Road Traffic Offences Act and the Penal Law on Narcotics, 2020

Number rounded to nearest 10, and sex distribution (%)

Main crime	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Crimes against individuals	1,320	8,340	14	86
Crimes against life and health	860	4,490	16	84
of which assault	750	3,990	16	84
against freedom and peace	410	2,190	16	84
of which gross violation of integrity	10	60	14	86
gross violation of a woman's integrity	.	140	.	.
unlawful threats	130	970	12	88
Sexual crimes	20	1,630	1	99
of which rape	..	320	..	..
rape of children	..	180	..	..
Offences against property	6,630	15,660	30	70
Offences against the public	330	1,110	23	77
Offences against the state	470	2,490	16	84
All offences against the Penal Code	8,750	27,600	9	91
Offences under the Road Traffic Offences Act	2,900	19,630	13	87
Offences under the Penal Law on Narcotics	4,090	25,450	14	86

The information on assault, rape, theft and robbery also includes grievous bodily harm, and grievous bodily harm – particularly grievous crime, gross rape, gross theft and gross robbery.

Source: Individuals convicted for criminal offences, National Council for Crime Prevention

Power and influence

Voter turnout in general elections 1973–2018

Proportion (%) of the electorate

Year	All		First-time voters	
	W	M	W	M
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
2018	88	87	89	84

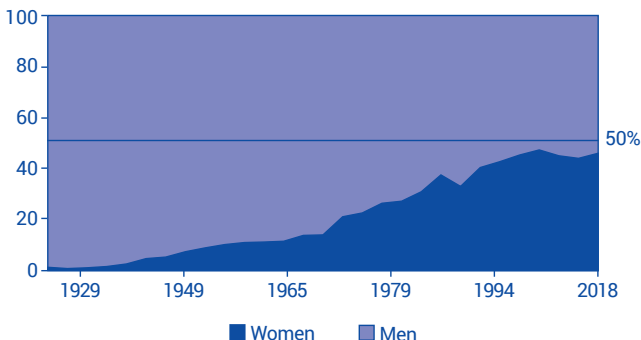
Voter turnout with respect to everyone is based on voter turnout among Swedish citizens registered in Sweden and abroad. Voter turnout for first-time voters refers to people who have reached voting age since the prior general election and is based solely on Swedish citizens registered in Sweden.

Source: Statistics Sweden's election statistics

Composition of the Riksdag 1919–2018

Sex distribution (%)

Percent



Until 1969, concerns both chambers of the Riksdag. In 1971, the single-chamber Riksdag was introduced. Information for the years 1922–1974 refers to 10 January, that is to say, when the parliamentary year commenced. Until and including September 1975, the parliamentary year was the same as the calendar year. Thereafter, the parliamentary year commences around 1 October.

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Elected to the Riksdag by party, September 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	Number		Sex distr.	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Centre Party	12	19	39	61
Christian Democrats	6	16	27	73
Liberals	8	12	40	60
Green Party	12	4	75	25
Moderate Party	38	32	54	46
Social Democrats	48	52	48	52
Sweden Democrats	18	44	29	71
Left Party	19	9	68	32
Total	161	188	46	54

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party leaders, 2022

Number

Party	Women	Men
Centre Party	1	0
Christian Democrats	1	0
Liberals	0	1
Green Party ¹	1	1
Moderate Party	0	1
Social Democrats	1	0
Sweden Democrats	0	1
Left Party	1	0
All parties	5	4

1) Spokesperson

Data refers to April 2022.

Source: The Riksdag (Swedish Parliament)

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections, by born in Sweden/abroad, 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distr.		Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
The Riksdag								
Born in Sweden	2,407	3,085	44	56	150	170	47	53
Born abroad	337	377	47	53	11	18	38	62
Total	2,744	3,462	44	56	161	188	46	54
Municipal council								
Born in Sweden	19,944	27,911	42	58	4 995	6 646	43	57
Born abroad	2,557	3,017	46	54	500	538	48	52
Total	22,501	30,928	42	58	5 495	7 184	43	57
Regional council								
Born in Sweden	4,741	6,311	43	57	732	825	47	53
Born abroad	673	727	48	52	76	63	55	45
Total	5,414	7,038	43	57	808	888	48	52

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Parliamentary committee members in 1985, 2001 and 2022

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1985		2001		2022	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Labour market	27	73	41	59	47	53
Housing/Interior	20	80	53	47	29	71
Finance	20	80	47	53	41	59
Defence	20	80	35	65	38	63
Justice	27	73	65	35	41	59
Constitution	20	80	29	71	41	59
Cultural affairs	60	40	53	47	59	41
Civil law ¹	33	67	59	41		
Environment and agriculture	20	80	24	76	53	47
Industry and trade	20	80	47	53	47	53
Taxation	13	87	47	53	47	53
Health and Welfare	47	53	47	53	82	18
Social Insurance	60	40	65	35	47	53
Transport and communications	13	87	35	65	35	65
Education	27	73	47	53	41	59
Foreign affairs	27	73	29	71	35	65
Total	28	72	45	55	46	54
percent	68	172	123	149	116	138
number						

1) The Civil Law Committee ceased to exist in October 2006. The data for 2022 concerns April.

Source: The Riksdag (Swedish Parliament)

Top officials at the Government Offices, by position in 1985, 2000 and 2022

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1985		2000		2022	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers ¹	25	75	55	45	52	48
State secretaries ²	12	88	38	62	47	53
High-level officials	11	89	27	73	54	46

1) Incl. the Prime Minister 2) Incl. State Secretary for Foreign Affairs
The 2022 data concerns January.

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs, Government Offices

Composition of commissions of inquiry 1981, 2001 and 2021

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		2001		2021	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairs, etc.	10	90	33	67	50	50
Members	21	79	41	59	49	51
Experts, etc.	13	87	43	57	53	47
Secretaries and others	22	78	49	51	65	35
Total	16	84	26	74	55	45
percent						
Number	920	4,780	1,900	2,610	1,820	1,471

Source: Committee Report for each year

Boards and management of wholly or partially state-owned enterprises, 2002 and 2020

Sex distribution (%)

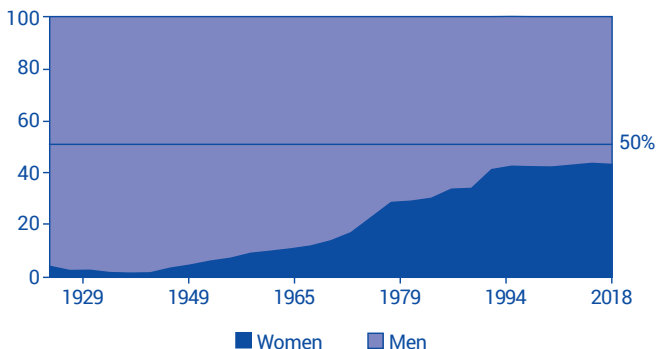
	2002		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chair	13	87	51	49
Managing Director	12	88	49	51
Board members	37	63	47	53

Source: Ministry of Finance, Annual report for state-owned enterprises

Elected to municipal councils 1919–2018

Sex distribution (%)

Percent



The sex distribution is based on the candidates elected onto city, municipal and district councils in each election (this also applies to the elections of 1920, 1922 and 1926, when only some of the candidates were elected in and some stayed on from the previous election). As of 1966, city council elections are no longer held. As of 1970, the results only consist of representatives elected to municipal councils.

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

As of 1909, women could be elected to municipal or city councils, although it was not until ten years later that women could vote in municipal and county council elections on the same terms as men.

In the 20th century, Sweden went from having municipal councils consisting only of men to having an equal sex distribution in 1994. This is if we add together all of Sweden's municipal councils and if, by "equal sex distribution" we mean at least 40 percent are women and at least 40 percent are men. Since then, the proportion of women has been just over 40 per cent, and of men just below 60 per cent.

Sex distribution in municipal councils 2014 and 2018

Number of municipal councils in each interval

	2014	2018
60–100% w, 0–40% m	–	–
55–60% w, 40–45% m	3	6
45–55% w, 45–55% m	113	104
40–45% w, 55–60% m	111	104
0–40% w, 60–100% m	63	76

Municipal councils with a sex distribution that is right on the limit between the two intervals is included in the interval with the more equal sex distribution of the two.

Source: General elections, nominated and elected candidates, Statistics Sweden

Chairs of municipal and regional councils, 2007, 2011, 2015 and 2019

Sex distribution (%)

	2007		2011		2015		2019	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Municipal executive board	27	73	29	71	37	63	32	68
Regional executive board	35	65	45	55	45	55	35	65

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

Representative positions in municipalities and regional councils, by body, 2019

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Body		Percentage		Sex distr.	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Municipalities					
Municipal executive board		11	12	40	60
Municipal council		33	33	43	57
Primary committees		45	42	44	56
Other committees		11	12	40	60
Total	percent	100	100	43	57
	number	25,922	34,553		
Regional councils					
Municipal executive board		8	8	47	53
Municipal council		48	47	49	51
Primary committees		42	41	49	51
Other committees		2	3	40	60
Total	percent	100	100	48	52
	number	3,658	3,929		

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

Representative positions in municipalities and regional councils, by position, 2019

Sex distribution (%)

Position	Municipalities		Regional councils	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chair	36	64	46	54
Deputy chair	42	58	47	53
Other members	43	57	48	52
Alternates	44	56	49	51
Total	43	57	48	52

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

Representative positions in municipalities and regional councils, by committee, 2019

Sex distribution (%)

Committee	Municipalities		Regional councils	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Healthcare/social care/ social services	58	42	57	43
Children/youth/education	51	49	53	47
Culture/recreation/tourism	45	55	49	51
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	29	71	34	66
Other committees	42	58	42	58
Total	44	56	49	51

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

Elected representatives¹ who left the municipal council before the end of the term of office, by age and term of office

Proportions (%) in each age group

Age		Term of office			
		2002 –2006	2006 –2010	2010 –2014	2014 –2018
18–29 years	Women	41	41	46	45
	Men	36	36	42	40
30–49 years	Women	22	23	27	29
	Men	17	19	19	23
50–64 years	Women	14	12	15	18
	Men	11	12	14	17
65+ years	Women	12	12	13	14
	Men	16	15	16	16
Total	Women	19	18	22	24
	Men	15	16	18	20

1) Refers to candidates elected in at the time of the election. Replacements who started during the term of office are not included.

Source: General elections, nominated and elected candidates, Statistics Sweden

Boards and management of listed companies, 2020

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Chair	30	279	10	90
Managing Director	39	270	13	87
Board members	708	1,274	36	64

Refers to Swedish companies listed on the Stockholm stock exchange (Large, Mid, and Small cap)

“Chair” includes the function of chairman of the board of directors.

“Managing director” includes functions of internal and external managing director.

“Board members” are all members of the board (including managing director, deputy managing director, chairman of the board and vice chairman of the board. Excl. employee representatives)

Data from 31 December 2020

Source: Swedish Companies Registration Office and Statistics Sweden, published in its Gender Equality Report

Board members, by function in limited companies, 2020

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

Function	Percentage distr.		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Chair	5	13	17	83
Board members	33	54	24	76
Deputy members	52	23	54	46
Other	10	10	35	65
Total percent	100	100	35	65
number	256,800	485,600		

Source: Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS), Statistics Sweden, Swedish Companies Registration Office

Managers, by sector, 2020

Number rounded to nearest 100, and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Private sector	72,600	148,900	33	67
Public sector	43,400	21,900	67	33
Central government	8,200	8,100	50	50
Municipality	27,000	10,800	71	29
County council	8,300	3,000	74	26
Total	116,000	170,800	40	60

Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Managers and all employees in the private and public sectors, 2020

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures on gender equality, 2022

Women and men must have the same power to shape society and their own lives. This is the overall objective of gender equality policy. Attaining this requires knowledge about the situation of women and men in society.

Using facts in the form of statistics, we can follow the conditions of women and men in a number of areas. The statistics can be used in the gender equality analyses that are needed to mainstream a gender equality perspective into all activities. The longstanding Statistics Sweden publication “Women and men in Sweden – facts and figures on gender equality” was first issued in 1984 and comes out every other year. It contains straightforward tables and graphs with current statistics about women and men in a great number of areas. This edition largely includes statistics for 2020 and 2021 – the period of time right after covid-19 started to spread in Sweden and across the globe.

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All official statistics are available at: www.scb.se

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