

WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

**Facts
and figures 2006**

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Statistics Sweden
2006

Women and Men in Sweden

Facts and figures

Official Statistics of Sweden

Statistics Sweden

2006

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Foreword

This pocket book has been produced since the beginning of the 1980s – currently every two years. The statistics show the situation of women and men in many different areas of life. By making the situation for women and men more visible, the statistics can contribute to the ongoing change development and the creation of an equal society. A prerequisite is that the statistics are not only disaggregated by sex but also that they reflect the gender equality problems in society.

Several paragraphs in the action plan adopted at the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 mention the issue of gender equality statistics. Sweden can be considered a world leader with regards to gender equality statistics, not least with regards to the demands for statistics disaggregated by sex.

Paragraph §14 in the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) states that "Official statistics based on individuals shall be disaggregated by sex, unless there are particular reasons for not doing so". This means that all official statistics concerning individuals should be collected, analysed and presented by sex.

The statistics reported in this book are based on the regular statistics that are produced primarily by the different authorities responsible for statistics. To make it easier for the readers, the results are presented pedagogically using simple and clear tables and graphs.

Tahere Noori has been responsible for the work with the pocket book.

Statistics Sweden, October 2006

Anna Wilén

Anders Ljungberg

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Gender equality

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

Gender equality – equality

In Sweden, gender equality is usually limited to defining the relationship between women and men. Equality however is a somewhat wider concept. It refers to parity in relations among all individuals and groups in society. Underlying this notion is the belief that all people are of equal value, regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religion, social class, etc. One of the cornerstones of equality is gender equality.

Gender equality – both quantitative and qualitative

Quantitative gender equality implies an equal distribution between women and men in all spheres of society, such as in education, work, recreation and positions of power. The ratio, 40 percent women to 60 percent men (or vice versa), has long been considered an equal gender distribution. The Swedish government currently aims to achieve a ratio of 50 percent women to 50 percent men. If women make up more than 60 percent of a group, the group is women-dominated. If men make up more than 60 percent of a group, the group is then men-dominated. The qualitative aspect implies that the knowledge, experiences and values of both women and men are given equal weight and used to enrich and direct all spheres of society.

Changes in gender equality since the 1970s

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

Some important facts

- The share of women aged 20–64 in the labour force was 60% in 1970 and 80% in 2005. The corresponding share for men was 90% and 86% respectively.
- 42% of women in 1970 worked in the public sector and 58% in the private sector. 52% worked in the public sector in 2005 and 48% in the private sector. 21% of men worked in the public sector in 1970 and 79% in the private sector. 19% worked in the public sector in 2005 and 81% in the private sector.
- 7% of all gainfully employed women and 4% of all gainfully employed men in 1970 worked in occupations with equal sex distribution. The corresponding shares in 2005 were 16% for women and 14% for men.
- The share of children aged 1–6 years in municipal daycare was 12 % in 1972. In 2004, the share was 84%.
- In 1974, men accounted for 0% of days for which a parental allowance for caring of young children was paid, in 2005 for 20%.
- In 1973, the sex distribution among parliament members was 15% women and 85% men. In 2006, the sex distribution was 49% women and 51% men.
- In 1986, sex distribution among representatives on central governmental lay boards was 17% women and 83% men. In 2004, this distribution was 48% women and 52% men.
- 12% of all girls and 14% of all boys completing upper secondary education came from programmes with an equal gender distribution in 1971/72. In 2004/05, the corresponding shares were 30% for both girls and boys.

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 come of age by court order. Marriage means a return to minority status.
- 1859 Women entitled to some teaching positions.
- 1863 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 25.
- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to strike their wives.
- 1870 Women gain right to take high school diploma at private schools.
- 1873 Women gain right to take degrees with some exceptions (doctorate in law and theology).
- 1874 Married women gain the right to control their own incomes.
- 1884 Unmarried women come of age at 21.
- 1901 Women gain the right to four weeks unpaid maternity leave.
- 1919 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal and county levels.
- 1921 Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level; married women come of age at 21; the new marriage code gives wives and husbands equal legal status.
- 1922 The first five women are elected to Parliament.
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain the same rights as men to civil service jobs.
- 1927 Public upper secondary schools open to girls.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.

- 1938 Legalisation of contraception; child support assistance established; financial assistance to mothers established; universal maternity allowance established.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth or marriage.
- 1947 First woman Cabinet Minister: Karin Kock; equal pay for equal work for state employees; child allowances introduced.
- 1950 Both parents declared a child's legal guardians.
- 1951 Women entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens.
- 1955 Three months paid maternity leave for working women on birth of child.
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained into the clergy.
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a five year period.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for wife and husband.
- 1974 Parents entitled to share parental allowances upon childbirth.
- 1975 UN's International Women's Year. New abortion law: a woman has the right to decide until the 18th week.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women; ordinance for equal opportunities in civil service; Sterilisation Act: person aged 25 decides her/himself.
- 1977 Agreement between employers and unions on equal opportunities.
- 1979 Right to six hour day for parents of small children.

- 1980 Law against sex discrimination in employment; spouse-means test for student loan abolished; equal opportunities agreement with municipal and county governments; compulsory schools adopt new curriculum – now required to promote equal opportunities; new law on succession to the throne – monarch’s first-born daughter or son succeeds to the throne.
- 1982 All assault and battery against women even if committed on private property subject to public prosecution; ban on pornographic “live shows” in places open to public; social security points for care in home of children under 3 years; public funds to women’s organisations; new name-change law – at time of marriage, couples decide which name or names they will use.
- 1983 New equal opportunities agreement between employers and unions; all occupations open to women, including armed forces.
- 1984 The State Sector Equal Opportunities Ordinance.
- 1985 UN’s Decade for Women ends – strategies until year 2000 adopted; equal opportunities agreement for public companies/utilities.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried): The Cohabitation Act.
- 1988 National 5 year plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act; new national policy for equal opportunities; gender statistics made part of Sweden’s Official Statistics.

- 1995 Sweden joins the European Union; UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing; Act on Registered Partnership; at least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father ("mummy/daddy month");
- 1997 First woman bishop.
- 1998 Act on Violence against Women (amendment of Penal Code); Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation; The Equal Opportunities Act tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 Law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century. National Council for Peace for Women founded.
- 2001 Amendment to the Equal Opportunities Act with stricter regulations regarding equality analyses for wages.
- 2002 Parental leave: number of days with sickness benefit compensation increases by 30 days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.
- 2003 Amendment to Ban on Visitors Act - a ban on visitors can relate to the common home.
- 2004 Swedish Government adopts a strategy for the integration of gender equality into the Government Offices.
- 2005 New legislation on sexual crimes.
- 2006 Parliamentary decision on new gender equality policy objectives. Council of Europe decision on a European gender equality agreement. Income ceiling for employment-based sickness benefit raised to 80 percent of salary. Parental leave: benefit for minimum level days raised to 180 SEK per day. An action plan for equal opportunities wages submitted to Parliament.

Gender equality policy objectives

The overall objective of Sweden's gender equality policy is that women and men shall have equal power to shape society and their own lives.

The subgoals of the gender equality policy are:

An equal distribution of power and influence

The subgoal aims to achieve an equal distribution of power and influence in society and for women and men to have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions of decision-making. The subgoal is primarily related to the first part of the overall objective - that women and men should have equal power to shape society.

Economic equality

Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regards to education and paid work that provide lifelong economic independence. The emphasis lies on the economic conditions for women and men as individuals. Economic equality aims to address the distribution of economic resources between women and men. The concept of economic independence implies that women and men have the same possibilities to support themselves and any children.

An equal distribution of unpaid care and household work

Women and men should take the same responsibility for the home and have the opportunity to give and receive care on the same terms. This goal covers unpaid work in the home, care of the elderly and childcare. The goal includes both those giving care and those receiving care. Work in the home refers to the household work and maintenance work carried out in the home.

Men's violence against women shall come to an end

Women and men shall have equal rights and opportunities to physical integrity. This goal covers all forms of physical, mental and sexually-related violence or threat of violence against women and girls.

The gender equality policy is based on the feminist perspective that there is an order or social system in society which maintains the unequal power relationship between the sexes, in which women are inferior and men are superior as groups in society and in which the man/male perspective is the norm. The gender equality policy aims to change this gender power order and to break the systematic inferiority that implies that women generally have a weaker social, economic and political position in society than men, even if there remain differences within the groups of women and men. Society is organised by sex on a structural level but the gender power order also exists concretely in the lives of individual women and men, boys and girls.

Source: "Power to shape society and your life – towards new gender policy objectives".

Government Bill 2005/06:155) on the gender equality policy

National machinery

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

The Division for Gender Equality is responsible, under the Minister for Democracy and Integration, for the coordination of the Government's work on gender equality, special gender equality initiatives and the development of methods to implement the Government's gender equality policy.

The Division is also responsible for issues and matters concerning gender equality legislation and for administrative and development issues involving the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman and the Equal Opportunities Commission.

There are experts in gender equality issues at every county administrative board.

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

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

Gender equality and statistics

Gender equality concerns all areas of society

The Swedish Parliament decided in spring 2006 on a new national action plan for equality. In order to achieve a society with equal opportunities, a gender perspective should be applied to all policy areas.

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

Women and men should be visible in the statistics

In order to make women and men visible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex. The Swedish Parliament has decided that gender statistics are to be a part of official statistics. The goal is that *all statistics concerning individuals* shall not only be collected, analysed and presented by sex, but also reflect gender issues and problems in society. Sex shall be a fundamental basis for disaggregation throughout all statistics. In addition, statistics should be presented in such a way that they are easily accessible to

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

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

Guide for readers


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

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

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

Some area graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and sex distribution in various groups. Such graphs can be seen in the section on Education, for example, the graphs on completed upper secondary education on page 37. The area given for each programme reflects the total number of students completing this programme compared to other programmes.

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

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

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

Explanation of symbols

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

Population

Changes in population 1890–2005

Numbers in thousands and population growth rate (‰)

Year	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2 468	2 317	65	68	41	41
1920	3 006	2 898	67	72	39	39
1950	3 535	3 506	55	58	35	35
1970	4 045	4 036	54	57	37	43
1980	4 198	4 120	47	50	42	50
1990	4 347	4 244	60	64	46	49
2005	4 561	4 487	49	52	47	45

Year	Immigrants		Emigrants		Annual pop. growth rate (‰)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2	3	16	18	4.2	5.7
1920	5	5	5	5	9.2	11.5
1950	16	12	7	6	8.4	8.7
1970	35	43	13	16	9.3	9.7
1980	19	20	14	16	2.5	1.0
1990	29	31	11	14	7.3	7.6
2005	32	33	18	20	3.5	4.5

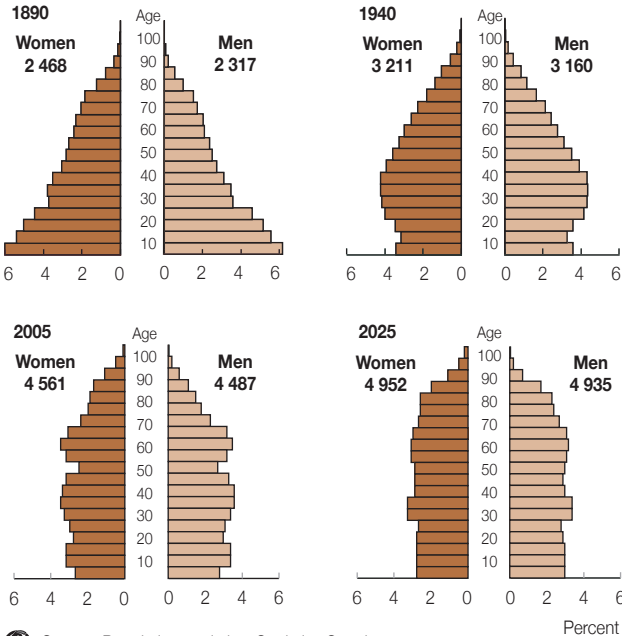


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

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

Population by age 1890, 1940, 2005 and projection for the year 2025

Numbers in thousands and percentage of total women and men

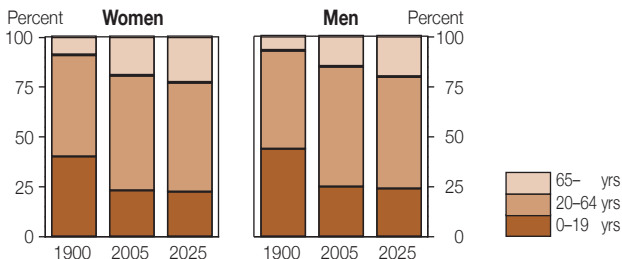


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

The population has aged during the 20th century. The proportion of children has decreased, the proportion of elderly increased. However, the proportion of the population of working age (20-64) has not changed significantly. Up to the year 2010 we expect no major changes in population composition. Thereafter the population will be older.

Population by age 1900, 2005 and 2025

Percentage distribution



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age 2005

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

Swedish/foreign background	Age					
	0-19		20-64		65+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Born abroad	6	6	16	15	11	10
residents in Sweden 0-4 yrs	3	3	3	3	0	0
residents in Sweden 5- yrs	3	3	13	12	11	10
Born in Sweden	94	94	84	85	89	90
with both parents born abroad	9	9	3	3	0	0
with one parent born abroad	11	11	6	7	1	1
with two parents born in Sweden	74	75	75	76	88	89
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 052	1 108	2 623	2 700	887	679

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting by age 2005

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

Marital status	Age					
	16-19		20-24		25-29	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	95	99	60	77	35	47
Married/cohabiting	5	1	40	23	65	53
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	224	236	256	267	267	276

	Age					
	30-34		35-39		40-49	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	22	28	20	25	25	25
Married/cohabiting	78	72	80	77	75	75
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	301	311	315	328	596	618

	Age			
	50-59		60-64	
	W	M	W	M
Single	25	23	28	20
Married/cohabiting	75	77	72	80
Total, percent	100	100	100	100
number	605	614	277	281

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Population aged 65 and over by marital status 2005

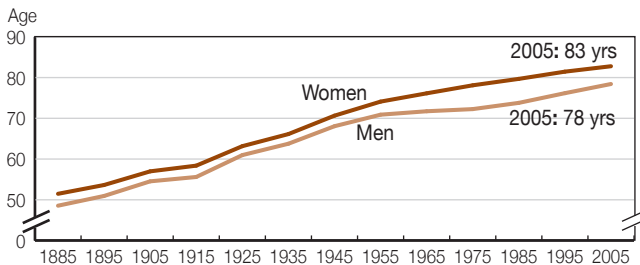
Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

Marital status ¹	Age					
	65–69		70–74		75–79	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	7	10	6	9	6	9
Married	59	68	52	68	42	67
Divorced/Separated	19	18	16	15	12	11
Widowed	15	4	26	8	40	13
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	215	205	185	161	176	136

Marital status ¹	Age					
	80–84		85–89		90–	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	6	9	6	7	8	8
Married	28	62	15	53	5	36
Divorced/Separated	10	8	8	6	6	4
Widowed	56	21	71	34	80	52
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	156	103	101	53	55	19

¹ Cohabitants are shown by officially registered marital status.

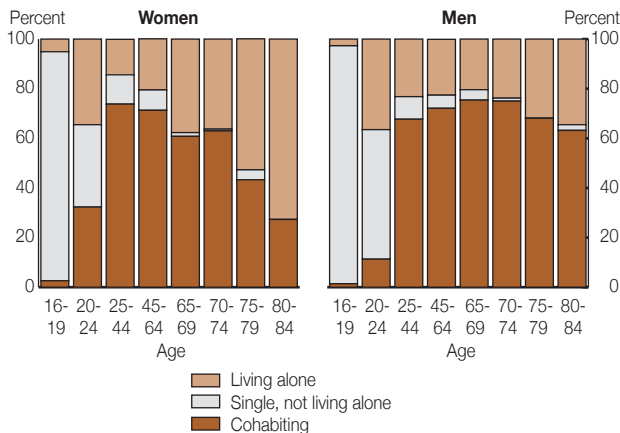
Average life expectancy at birth 1885–2005



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Cohabiting, single and living alone by age 2005

Proportion (%) in age group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

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

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

Family units by type in 2005

Numbers in thousands and percentage distribution

Children aged 0–17

Type of household	Number	Percent
Cohabiting without children	1 277	27
Cohabiting with children	885	19
Single woman with children	170	4
Single man with children	92	2
Single woman without children	862	18
Single man without children	802	17
Other family units	593	13
Total	4 681	100



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Family units with cohabitants or single adult by number of children aged 0–17, in 2005

Numbers in thousands and percentage distribution

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
			Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1277	59	862	84	802	90
1	325	15	81	8	57	6
2	404	19	65	6	27	3
3	156	7	23	2	8	1
Total	2 162	100	1 032	100	894	100

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



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Children aged 0–17 by age, residing in parents' home by parents' cohabiting status, or not residing in parents' home in 2005

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

	Age							
	0		1–5		6–12		13–17	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Children residing in parents' home	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
Cohabiting parents	92	91	86	86	77	77	70	71
Biological/adoptive	91	91	85	85	71	71	62	63
Mother and stepfather	0	0	1	1	5	4	7	6
Father and stepmother	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Single biological/adoptive parent ¹	8	8	13	13	23	23	28	28
Mother	8	8	12	12	19	19	24	22
Father	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Children not residing in parents' home	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	49	52	232	244	365	384	299	315

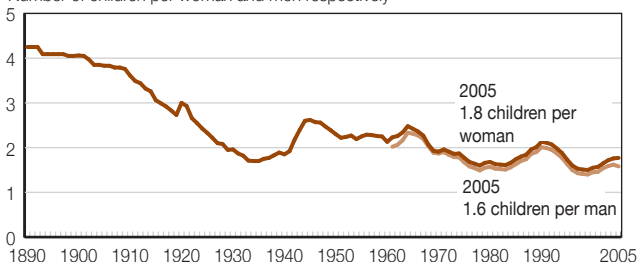
¹ Single parents include cohabiting adults with children by another partner.

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

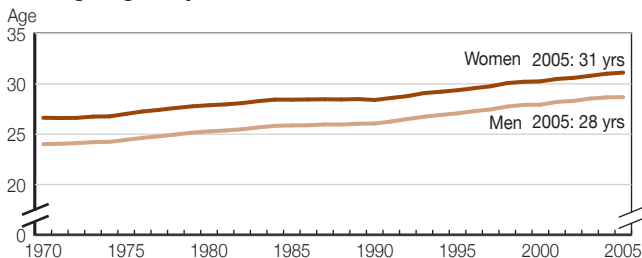
Total fertility rate 1890–2005

The average number of children born over one generation

Number of children per woman and men respectively



Average age of parent at birth of first child 1970–2005



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Childless women and men by age 1970, 1985, 1999 and 2005

Proportion (%) in age group

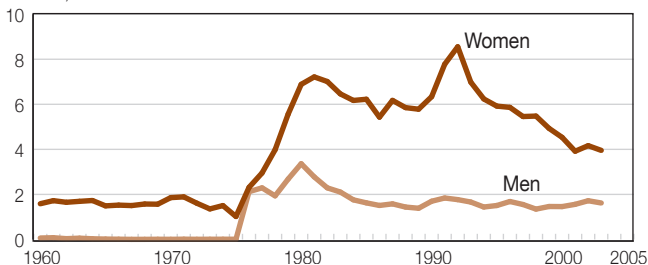
Age	1970		1985		1995		2005	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	64	61	81	66	83	78	90
30	19	32	28	48	33	50	45	63
35	14	22	15	27	19	32	21	36
40	14	21	12	20	15	24	14	25

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

Sterilisations performed 1960–2003

Number, thousands

Number, thousands

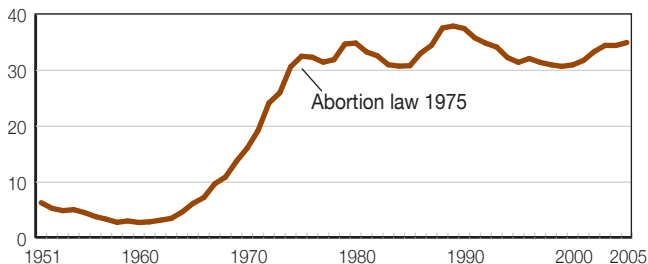


Source: Sterilisation register, The National Board of Health and Welfare

The use of oral contraceptives among women aged 15–44 has varied between a high of 32 percent in 1977 and a low of 22 percent in 1989. In the period of 2000–2004, the figure was 29 percent. In 2005, such contraceptives were used by 285 of the population. Figures are based on the number of 24 hours doses sold.

Abortions performed 1951–2005

Numbers in thousands



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

Health

Illness or symptoms in people aged 16–84, in 2005

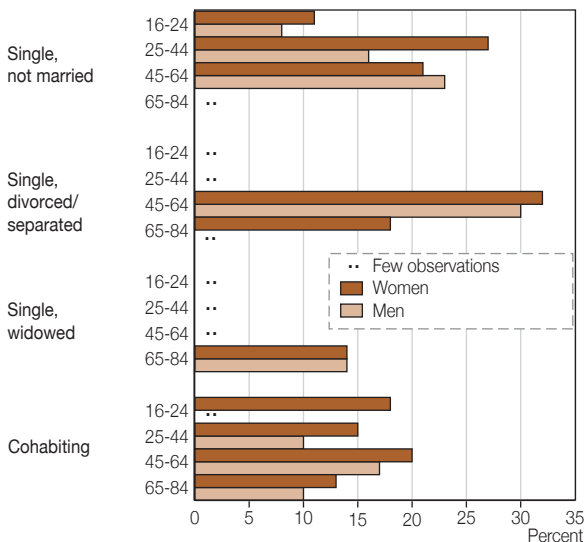
Proportion (%) of age group who claim to have a long-term illness or symptom

Illness or symptoms	Age					
	16–44		45–64		65–84	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tumors	0	0	2	1	4	4
Endocrinal diseases	5	3	14	8	20	19
Of which: diabetes	0	1	3	4	5	11
Blood disease	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mental illness	6	4	5	5	8	4
Nerve-related diseases	3	3	6	6	12	12
Of which: eye diseases	1	1	1	1	8	6
ear diseases	1	1	2	3	3	4
Circulatory diseases	2	1	16	19	44	44
Of which: high blood pressure	2	1	16	19	44	44
heart disease	1	0	2	4	11	19
Respiratory diseases	7	8	7	5	9	6
Of which bronchitis	5	4	5	3	6	3
Digestive diseases	4	3	7	4	8	7
Of which: stomach ulcers	0	0	0	0	1	0
Urinary diseases	1	1	4	2	2	7
Skin disease	2	2	3	3	2	0
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	11	8	25	18	36	23
Of which: backache	5	4	9	8	9	6
joints	1	1	1	1	3	2
Injuries due to external violence	5	5	5	4	4	3
Total	33	30	59	49	81	76

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions Statistics Sweden

Daily smokers by age and marital status in 2005

Proportion (%) of group



Daily smokers by age in 1980, 1985 and 2005

Proportion (%) of age group

Age	1980		1985		2005	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	37	28	30	23	12	8
25-44	40	42	37	33	18	12
45-64	24	37	27	34	23	20
65-74	14	32	13	25	17	13
75-84	4	25	6	21	10	9
Total	29	36	27	30	18	14



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Smoking and use of moist snuff among school pupils in year 9 in 2005

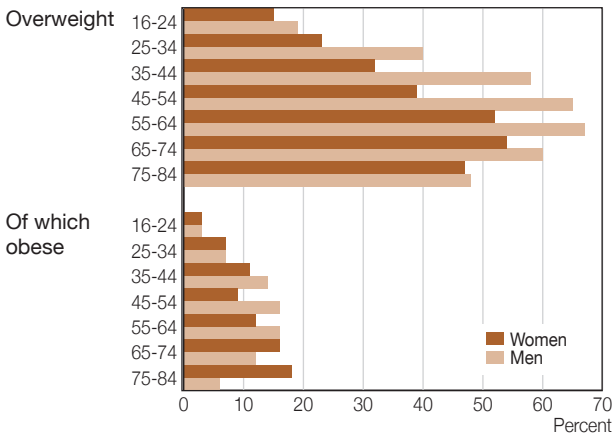
Proportion (%) of all pupils

	Girls	Boys
Only smoking	25	8
Only taking snuff	1	9
Both smoking and taking snuff	5	11
Neither smoking nor taking snuff	68	72

Source: Drug habits of pupils 2005. Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs.

Persons with overweight/obesity by age in 2005

Proportion (%) of group



Overweight: BMI > 25

Obese: BMI > 30

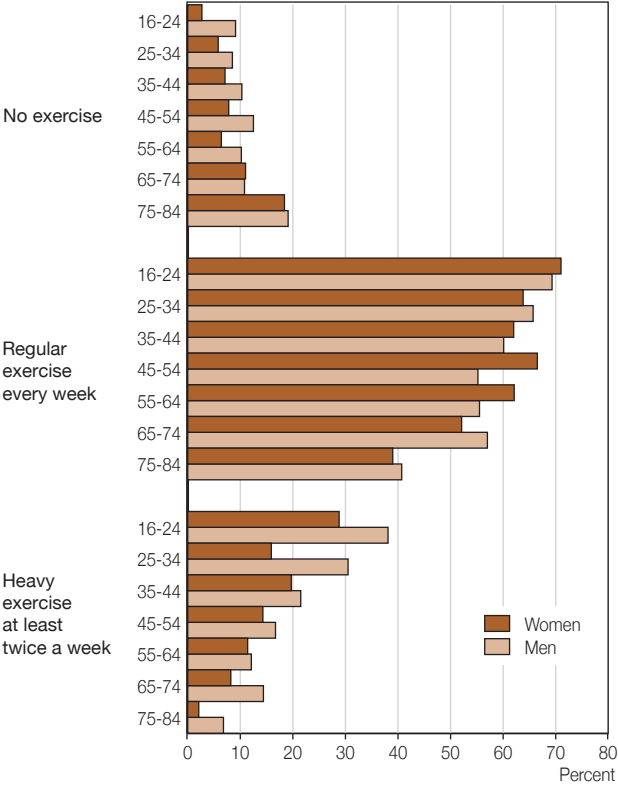
$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight i kg}}{(\text{Height i m})^2}$$



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons taking exercise by age in 2005

Proportion (%) of group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Mortality rate by cause and age in 2003

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

Cause of death	Age			
	0		1–14	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	0	0	1	0
Tumors	2	6	2	2
Accidents, violence	4	2	2	4
Other	254	352	4	7
Total	260	360	10	15

Cause of death	Age			
	15–44		45–64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	4	11	64	173
Tumors	17	12	190	179
Accidents, violence	15	45	25	68
Other	9	14	70	118
Total	45	82	349	538

Cause of death	Age			
	65–74		75–	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	418	922	3 757	4 400
Tumors	603	838	1 146	2 016
Accidents, violence	30	88	212	282
Other	292	450	2 268	2 286
Total	1 342	2 297	7 384	8 984



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

Death by cause 2003

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

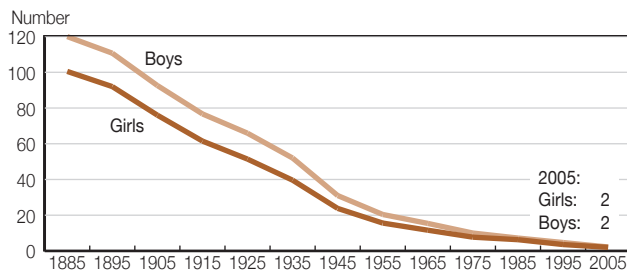
Cause of death	Number		Mortality rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	21 500	19 800	472	443
Tumors	10 700	11 900	235	266
Accidents, violence	1 800	2 900	39	64
Other	13 700	10 900	302	244
Total	47 700	45 500	1 048	1 017



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

Infant mortality 1885–2005

Number of deaths during first year per thousand live births



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

In 2003, two women died in connection with complications during pregnancy and delivery. During that year, 99 200 children were born.

Drug and alcohol-related causes of death and suicide, 2003


Number

Cause of death	Age					
	0–19		20–29		30–39	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Drug-related death according to death certificate	6	6	12	57	15	53
Alcoholic-related death according to death certificate	2	12	8	30	17	63
Death 1987–2003 by suicide or unknown cause ¹	2	1	35	60	96	236

Cause of death	Age					
	40–49		50–59		60–69	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Drug-related death according to death certificate	14	93	24	58	12	11
Alcoholic-related death according to death certificate	55	225	145	502	119	495
Death 1987–2003 by suicide or unknown cause	120	283	83	196	336	776

Cause of death	Age					
	70–79		80–89		90–	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Drug-related death according to death certificate	7	5	7	3	1	1
Alcoholic-related death according to death certificate	52	245	22	61	3	7
Death 1987–2003 by suicide or unknown cause	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Violence or poisoning, where cause of death cannot be determined

 Source: Causes of Death 2003, National Board of Health and Welfare.

Education

Level of education in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 by region of birth, in 2005

Percentage distribution

25–44 years Region of birth	Level of education								Total	
	Compul- sory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No info.		W	M
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Sweden	7	11	49	54	44	35	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	11	15	44	45	41	29	4	10	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	17	16	37	42	40	33	6	9	100	100
Others	22	20	34	36	36	36	8	8	100	100
Total	9	12	46	52	43	35	1	2	100	100

45–64 years Region of birth	Level of education								Total	
	Compul- sory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No info		W	M
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Sweden	19	26	47	46	33	28	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	28	36	45	43	26	17	2	4	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	27	23	39	45	30	29	4	3	100	100
Others	29	21	32	37	32	38	7	4	100	100
Total	21	26	46	45	33	28	1	1	100	100

Source: Education Register, 2005

Persons aged 16–64 participating in education, autumn 2004

Proportion (%) of age group

Age	Upper secondary education		Municipal adult education		Higher education		Other education	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-18	93	92	0	0	0	0	1	2
19	16	19	8	5	11	8	6	4
20-24	0	4	9	6	26	20	7	7
25-29	0	0	5	3	16	13	4	4
30-44	0	0	4	2	7	3	2	2
45-64	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total	6	6	4	2	7	5	2	2

Source: Register on Participation in Education, Statistics Sweden

Persons in municipal adult education by level of education 2004/2005

Percentage distribution, numbers in thousands and sex distribution (%)

Level of education	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Compulsory education	11	11	66	34
Upper secondary education	85	84	66	34
Other courses	4	5	59	41
Total, percent	100	100	66	34
Number	628	328		



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

Participants in adult education study group by main subject category, 2003

Percentage distribution, numbers in thousands and sex distrib. (%)

Subject	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Medicine and health care	6	3	72	28
Languages	8	6	63	37
Mathematics, natural science	8	7	62	38
Arts subjects	42	38	60	40
Behavioural sciences, humanities	13	12	60	40
Business, trade and office administration	1	1	55	45
Social sciences, information	15	24	45	55
Technical	1	4	31	69
Other	6	5	60	40
Total percent	100	100	57	43
number	1 455	1 076		



Source: Adult education associations, Swedish National Council for Cultural

Students who began upper secondary school in autumn 2001 and completed education within 4 years

Number and percentage of total

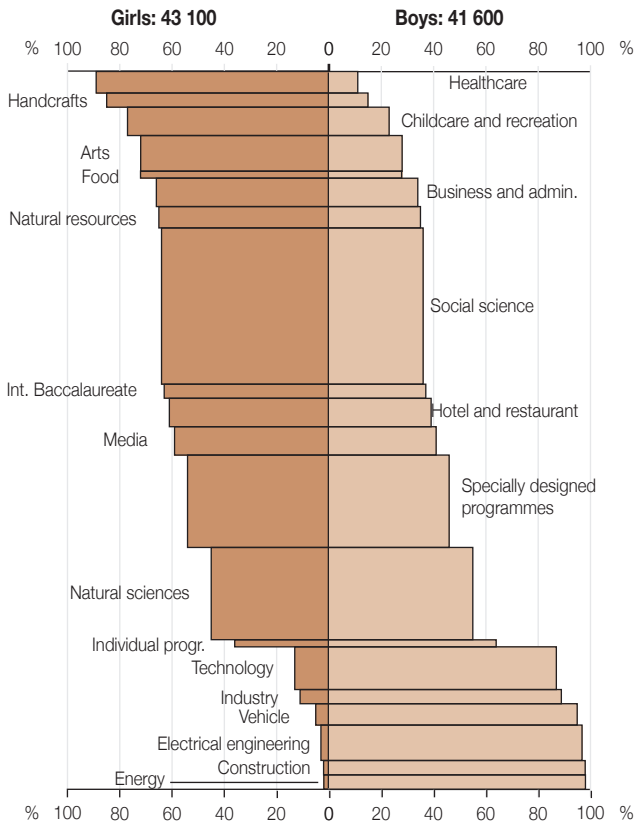
	Number		%	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Upper secondary school total	40 000	39 000	79	73
<i>Of which students with</i>				
Swedish background	34 800	34 300	81	76
Foreign background	5 200	4 700	70	60



Source: Upper secondary school graduates, National Agency for Education

Students completing upper secondary education by programme 2004/05

Number and sex distribution (%)



Source: Upper secondary school leavers, National Agency for Education

Students completing “girls schooling”, “boys schooling” and “mixed schooling” in upper secondary education 1971/72, 1985/86, 2002/03 and 2004/05

Percentage distribution

	1971/72		1985/86		2002/03		2004/05	
	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B
"Girls schooling"	79	17	80	23	56	24	67	32
"Boys schooling"	9	69	6	65	3	36	3	38
"Mixed schooling"	12	14	14	12	41	40	30	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Students completing upper secondary education by responsible body and credits 2004/05

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Responsible	Girls	Boys	Sex distrib.		Credits	
			G	B	G	B
Municipality	88	88	51	49	14.6	13.4
County council	2	1	68	32	13.7	12.7
Independent ¹	10	11	48	52	15.4	14.0
National boarding	0	0	49	51	16.6	15.3
International	0	0	45	55	16.5	15.3
Total, percent	100	100	50	50	14.7	13.4
number	42 000	41 000				

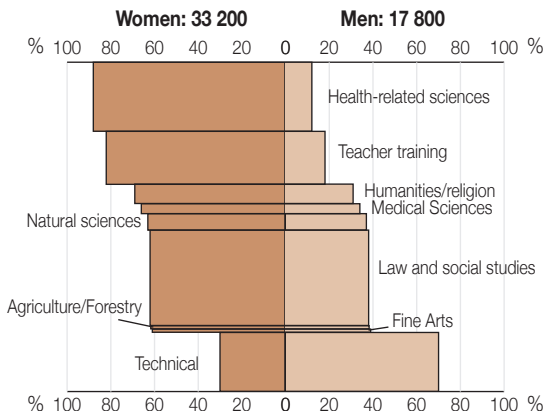
¹ Independant schools receiving public funds. One of the national boarding schools is managed as a municipal corporation.



Source: Upper secondary school leavers, National Agency for Education

Students completing higher education by field 2004/05

Number and sex distribution (%)



Higher education enrolments and graduates 2004/05

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Undergraduate programmes				
Enrolled	238 500	156 000	60	40
Graduated	33 200	17 800	65	35
Graduated programmes				
New admissions	1 400	1 400	49	51
Doctorates	1 200	1 500	45	55
Licentiates	400	700	38	62

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

Teachers and school leaders by type of school 2005

Number and sex distribution (%)

Type of school	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Teachers	86 920	42 250	67	33
Compulsory	69 690	24 190	74	26
Upper secondary	17 230	18 060	49	51
School leaders	4 710	3 220	59	41
Compulsory	3 990	2 160	65	35
Upper secondary	720	1 060	40	60



Source: Register of teaching personnel, National Agency for Education

Teachers in higher education by category 2005

Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Secondary school teacher	4 210	3 500	55	45
Guest lecturer and part-time teacher	480	490	50	50
Junior lecturer	4 890	5 350	48	52
Other research and teaching staff	2 000	2 440	45	55
Research assistant	420	630	40	60
Post doctoral fellow	2 380	4 550	34	66
Professor	680	3 520	16	84



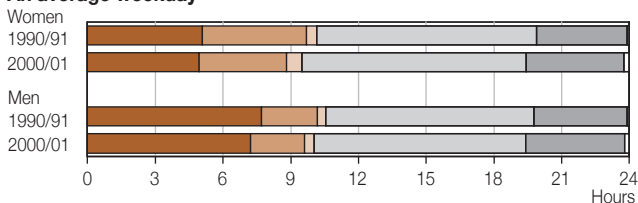
Source: Employees in higher education, National Agency for Higher Education

Time use

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

Hours and minutes

An average weekday



An average day during a weekend/holiday



¹ Including lunch and travel to and from work

Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

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

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

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

Hours per week

Persons 20–44 years without children

single

cohabiting

Persons 45–64 years

without children

single

Parents with children 0–6 years

single

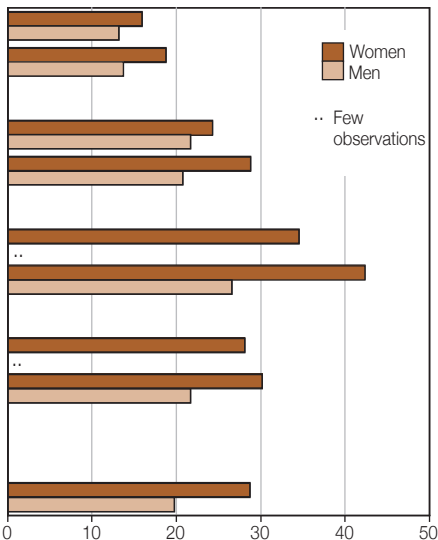
cohabiting

Parents with children 7–17 years

single

cohabiting

Total, 20–64 years



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Hours

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

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

Child care

Child care by form of care and age of children 2005

Proportion (%) of age group

Form of child care	1–5 yrs	6–9 yrs	10–12 yrs
Municipal pre-school (daycare centre)	65	0	..
Pre-school under private management	13	0	..
Municipal leisure time centre	0	70	10
Leisure time centre under private management	..	7	1
Family daycare unit, three-family system	6	1	0
Other	16	22	89
Total, percent	100	100	100
number	410 180	195 300	32 840

Source: Child care, National Agency for Education

Municipal child care staff 1 November 2005

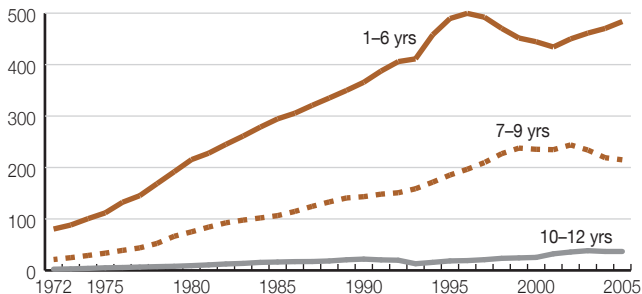
Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Leisure activity leader	10 490	3 040	78	22
Preschool headteacher	1 270	150	90	10
Preschool teacher	115 450	8 380	93	7
Nursery nurse	49 720	3 330	94	6
Nursery school teacher	47 730	1 850	96	4
Private daycare teacher	6 250	20	100	0

Source: Staff in municipalities 2005, Swedish Association of Local Authorities

Children registered in preschools, after-school centres and family daycare 1972–2005

Numbers in thousands



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

Children enrolled only in part-time group/pre-school class are not included.

Parents' cooperatives and other pre-schools receiving support from municipalities are included.

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

Children in municipal day care 1972–2005

Number of children in thousands in the population and proportion (%) in municipal day care

Age	1972		1980		1990		2005	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–6	689	12	604	36	641	57	579	84
7–9	360	6	338	22	289	50	284	76
10–12	316	1	332	3	294	7	341	11

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

Days for which parental allowance paid 1974–2005

Number of days in thousands and proportion (%) used by women and men

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number of days	Used by (%)		Number of days	Used by (%)	
		W	M		W	M
1974	19 017	100	0	689	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 042	63	37
1985	33 193	94	6	4 156	67	33
1990	48 292	93	7	5 731	66	34
1995	47 026	90	10	4 890	68	32
2000	35 661	88	12	4 403	66	34
2002	38 128	84	16	4 776	64	36
2003	40 146	83	17	4 747	64	36
2004	42 309	81	19	4 354	64	36
2005	42 658	80	20	4 421	64	36

Insured persons claiming parental allowance 1985–2005

Numbers in thousands and sex distribution (%)

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		W	M		W	M
1985	357	77	23	620	60	40
1990	399	74	26	762	59	41
1995	472	72	28	705	61	39
2000	442	62	38	655	60	40
2002	506	58	42	692	59	41
2003	535	57	43	693	59	41
2004	561	57	43	652	59	41
2005	577	56	44	651	58	42

 Source: Parental insurance, National Social Insurance Board

Parental allowances 1974–2006

- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefit comprises 90 percent of wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years old.
Temporary allowance is introduced: 10 days per family and year for children under 12 years old. Benefit comprises 90 percent of wage.
- 1978 Allowance is now paid for 270 days, of which 30 at the minimum rate only.
- 1980 Allowance is increased to 360 days of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
Temporary allowance is now 60 days per child and year. The “10 day benefit” for the father following the birth of a child is introduced. The benefit is 90 percent of wage.
- 1986 The “2 day benefit” for visiting child (4–12 years) in day-care centre or school is introduced. The benefit is 90 percent of wage.
- 1989 Allowance is increased to 450 days, of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
- 1990 Temporary allowance is increased to 120 days per child and year.
- 1995 “Mummy/daddy month” is introduced. 30 days must be used by the mother and 30 by the father. The benefit is 90 percent of wage. Remainder can be used by either parent; 300 days with 80 percent compensation and 90 days at the minimum rate. Temporary allowance can be transferred from parents to any other person who stays home from work to care for the child. The “2 day benefit” is taken away.
- 1996 Compensation during “mummy/daddy month” is now 85 percent. 300 days are compensated at 75 percent of wage and 90 days at the minimum rate.
Temporary allowance is now 75 percent of wage.
- 1997 “Mummy/daddy month” is compensated at 75 percent.
- 1998 Allowance and temporary allowance are 80 percent.
- 2002 Number of days increases with 30 sickness benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.
- 2006 In 2006, the income ceiling for income-based sickness benefit was raised so that those earning up to 33 000 SEK per month will receive 80 percent of their salary from the social insurance office when they are on parental leave. Benefit for parental leave minimum rate days was raised to 180 SEK per day.

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Care of the elderly

Pensioners¹ with impaired eye sight or disability 2005

Proportion (%) of age group

	Impaired eye sight		Disabled		Seriously disabled	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cohabiting						
65-74	2	2	19	7	7	2
75-84	4	6	33	20	25	11
Single						
65-74	6	2	20	22	11	17
75-84	11	..	48	..	44	..

1 The survey concerns those aged 65-84 years

Pensioners¹ in ordinary² housing who need help with daily routines 2005

Proportion (%) of age group

	In ordinary housing		of whom needing help with daily routines	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cohabiting				
65-74	100	100	11	3
75-84	100	100	30	12
Single³				
65-74	98	99	10	13
75-84	87	..	35	..

1 The survey concerns those aged 65-84 years.

2 Not in retirement homes.

3 Most live alone.

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Pensioners¹ in ordinary² housing needing and receiving³ help every week during 1980 and 2005

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	2005	1980	2005
Cohabiting				
65–74 years				
Help from municipality	2	1	1	1
Help from member of household	4	11	8	2
Help from other relatives/friends	1	1	0	0
75–84 years				
Help from municipality	21	7	7	1
Help from member of household	19	23	17	12
Help from other relatives/friends	6	10	2	1
Single				
65–74 years				
Help from municipality	8	3	5	6
Help from member of household	1	1	2	0
Help from other relatives/friends	3	2	2	72
75–84 years				
Help from municipality	27	17	14	..
Help from member of household	5	2	3	..
Help from other relatives/friends	11	18	11	..

1 The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years.

2 Not in retirement homes.

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



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Gainful employment

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

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

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

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

Unemployed: individuals who have no gainful employment and who could begin work within two weeks. Job seekers who are full-time students are not considered as unemployed according to the official Swedish definition but are included in the group inactive unemployed actively seek work.

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

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

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

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

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

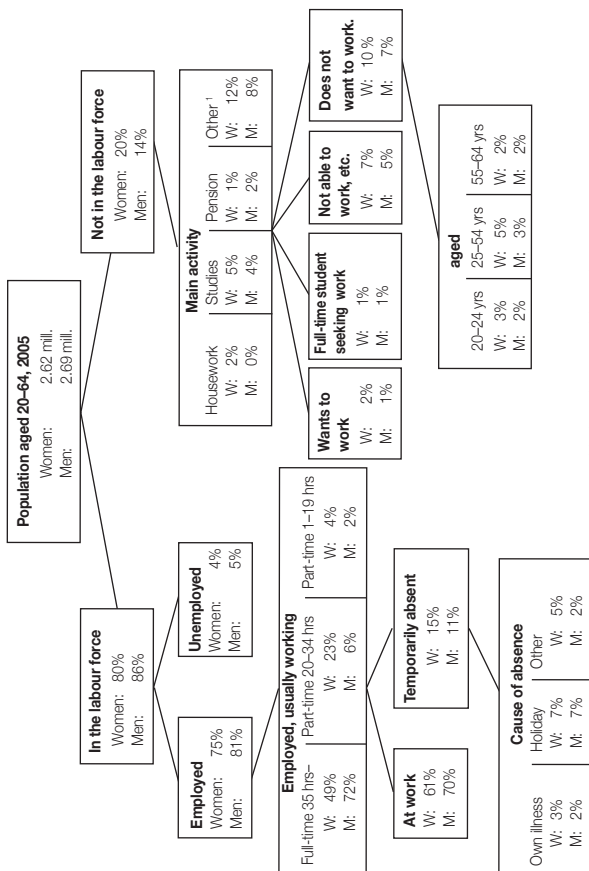
Inactive unemployed: individuals who want and can work but who have not been seeking work during the current month, and full-time students seeking work.

Underemployed: individuals who want to increase their working time and can start working more within two weeks.

Data for 2005 is not completely comparable with earlier data from the Labour Force Surveys (AKU) because of restructuring in the survey.

Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2005

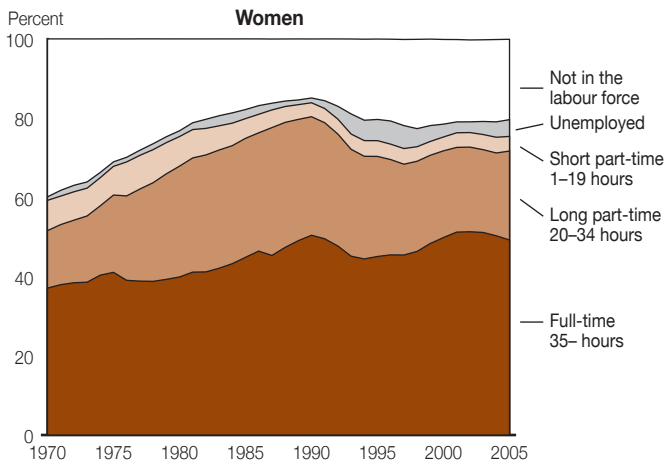
Proportion (%) of the population in different groups



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

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2005

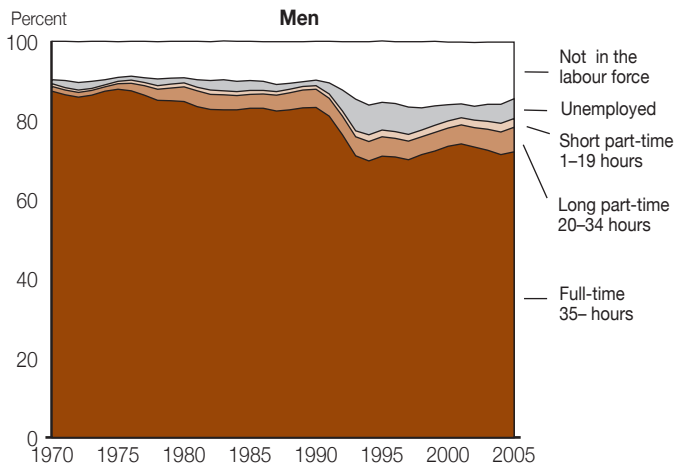


Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics

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

In 2005, the economic activity rate among women aged 20–64 was 80 percent and unemployment was at 4 percent.

Men aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2005



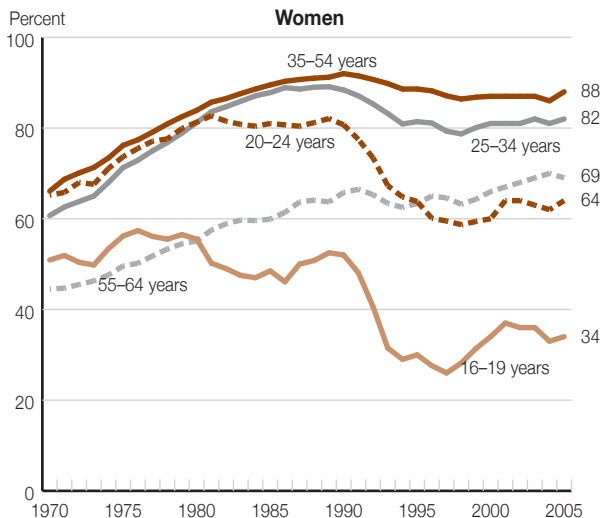
Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

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

In 2005, men aged 20–64 had an economic activity rate of 86 percent and the unemployment rate was 5 percent.

Economic activity rate among women by age 1970–2005

Proportion (%) of women in the labour force

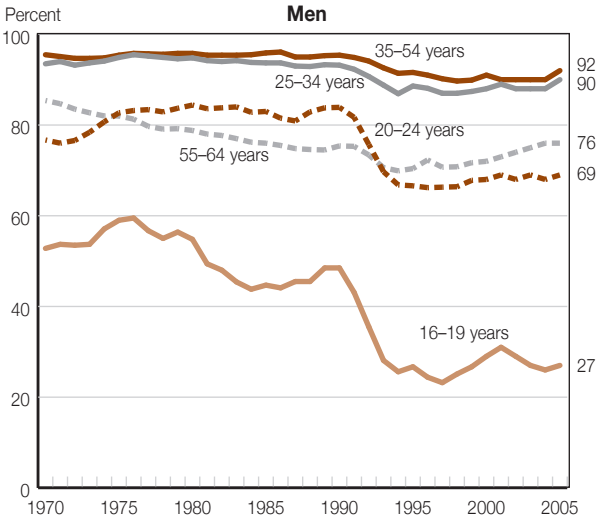


Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Women's labour force participation increased during the 1970s, and also, though somewhat more slowly, in the 1980s. During the 1990s women's labour force participation decreased in most age groups, especially among younger women but also among the middle-aged. Among those aged 55–64 the economic activity rate has been around 65 percent. Over the past few years, the economic activity rate has been at roughly the same level. This applies to all age groups except the group aged 20–24 years, for which the economic activity rate has fallen.

Economic activity rate among **men** by age 1970–2005

Proportion (%) of men in the labour force



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Men's labour force participation at age 25–54 was constant during the 1970s and 1980s and then dropped. At the beginning of the 1990s, the rate for younger men fell sharply. Among men aged 55–64, it has decreased slowly since the beginning of the 1970s, but in recent years has been around 70 percent. Over the past few years, the economic activity rate has been at roughly the same level. This applies to all age groups except the group aged 16–19 years, for which the economic activity rate has fallen.

Economic activity rate by region of birth and age 2005

Region of birth	25–44 yrs		45–64 yrs	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	88	94	80	85
Nordic countries except Sweden	82	94	71	74
Europe except Nordic countries	75	87	63	73
Africa	67	81	51	76
North and Central America	82	87	79	86
South America	78	77	67	83
Asia	64	74	51	63
Others	75	96	41	74
Total	85	92	77	83

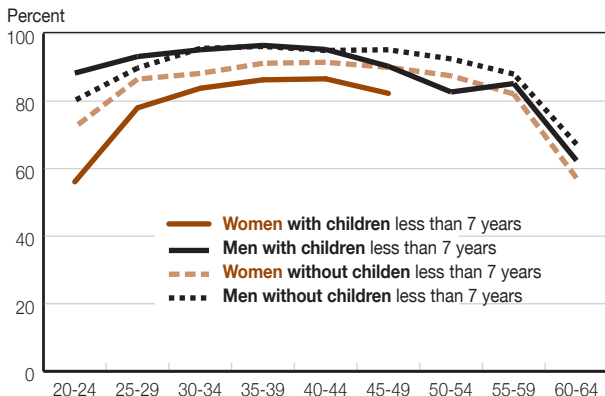
Population by region of birth and age 2005

Numbers in thousands

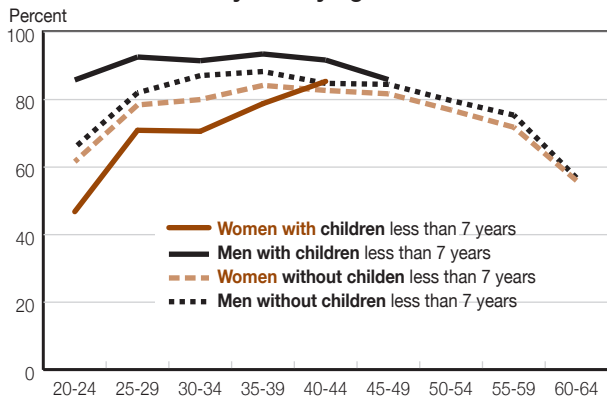
Region of birth	25–44 yrs		45–64 yrs	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	980	1 040	991	1 022
Nordic countries except Sweden	33	28	71	55
Europe except Nordic countries	67	75	65	58
Africa	15	17	3	10
North and Central America	6	6	2	4
South America	12	12	8	6
Asia	74	56	28	35
Others	2	1	2	1
Total	1 189	1 235	1 171	1 191

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Economic activity rate for **married/cohabiting** persons with and without children 0–6 years by age 2005

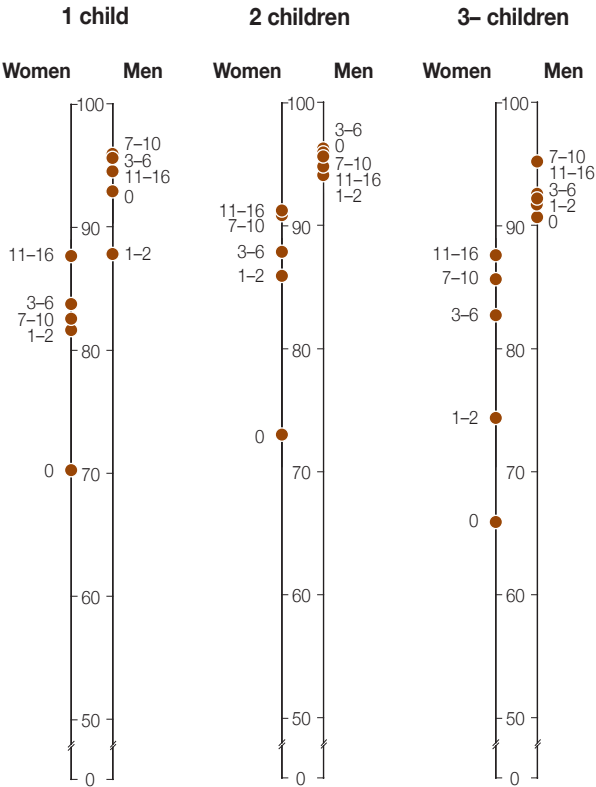


Economic activity rate for **single** persons with and without children 0–6 years by age 2005



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Economic activity rate for persons with children 0–16 years by number of children and age of youngest child 2005



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Employed¹ parents with children under 17 years by length of working hours, number of children and age of the youngest child 2005

Proportion (%) of all employed

Number of children	Women		Men	
Age of the youngest child	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1 child				
0 years	82	18	95	5
1-2 years	57	43	92	8
3-6 years	58	42	91	9
7-10 years	71	29	94	6
11-16 years	70	30	90	10
2 children				
0 years	73	27	92	8
1-2 years	50	50	93	7
3-6 years	52	48	94	6
7-10 years	63	37	95	5
11-16 years	68	32	95	5
3- children				
0 years	60	40	96	4
1-2 years	52	48	91	9
3-6 years	47	53	93	7
7-10 years	56	44	95	5
11-16 years	66	34	96	4

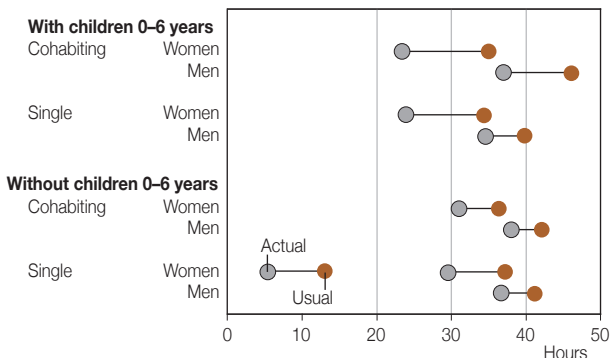
¹ Employed includes those temporarily absent, e.g. on parental leave.

Usual working time

65 percent of all women aged 20-64 were employed full-time and 35 percent part-time in 2005. The corresponding figures for men were 89 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

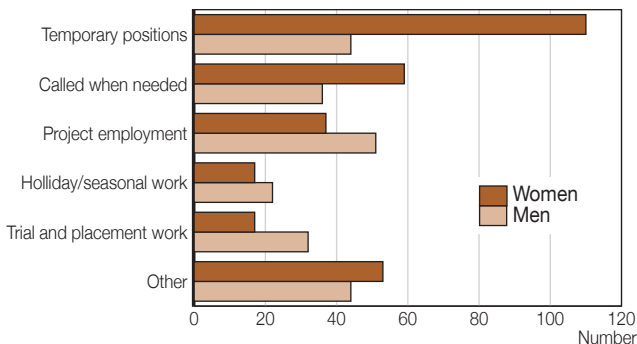
Hours worked per week by employed persons aged 20–64 in different types of households 2005



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

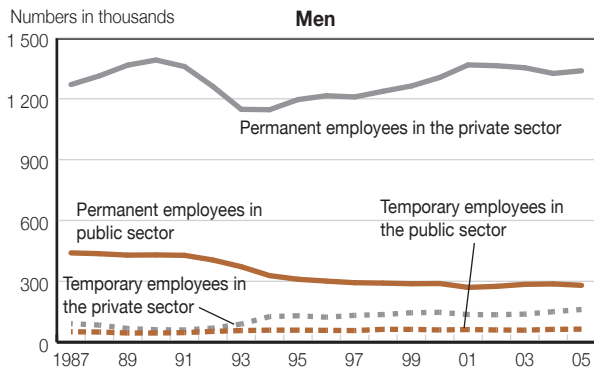
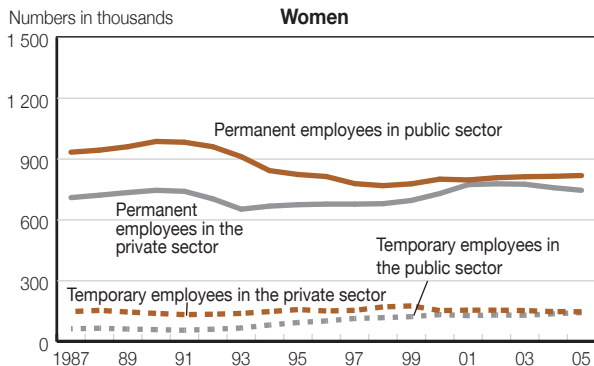
Temporary employees aged 20–64 by type of employment 2005

Numbers in thousands



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

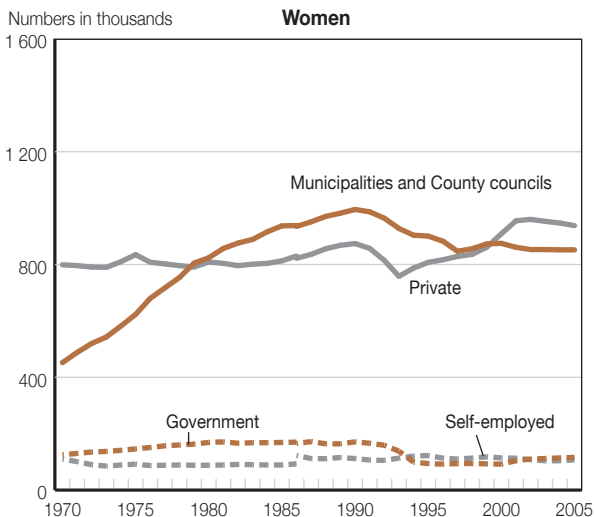
Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market 1987¹–2005



¹ Comparative data prior 1987 is not available.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Employed **women** aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2005

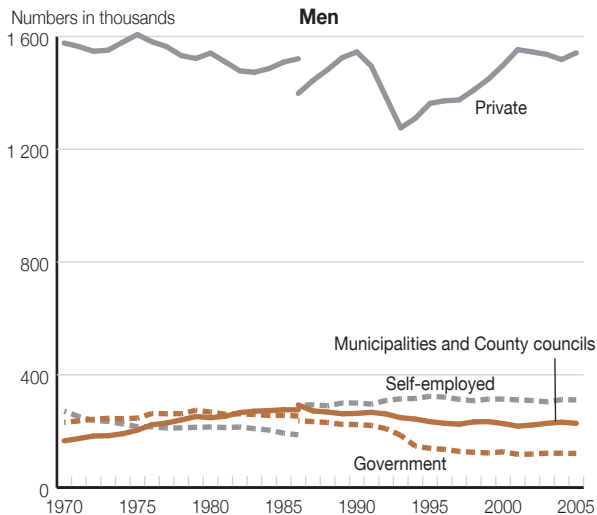


Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

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

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

Employed men aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2005



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

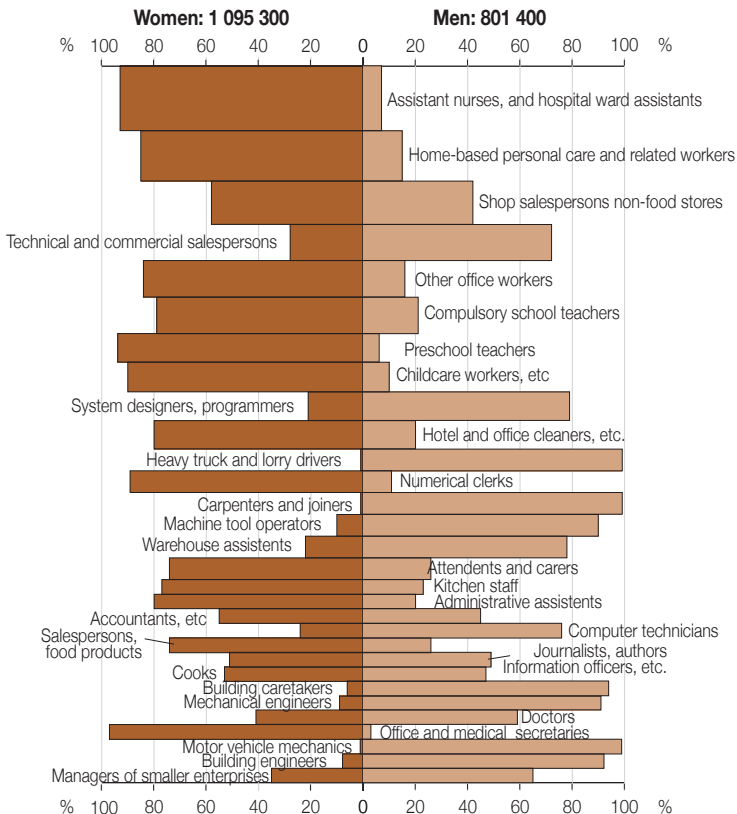
The municipal sector has experienced sharp declines for women as well as men since 1990.

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

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

The 30 largest occupations 2005

Ranked by numbers in occupation



Sex distribution within the 30 largest occupations 2005

56 percent of women and 37 percent of men of all those employed aged 20–64, work in the 30 largest occupations.

Only five occupations are equal, e.g. 40–60 percent of each sex. The equal occupations are *Salespersons, non-food stores* with 58 percent women and 42 percent men, *Accountants* with 55 percent women and 45 percent men, *Journalists*, etc with 51 percent women and 49 percent men, *Cooks and chefs* with 53 percent women and 47 percent men, and *Doctors* with 41 percent women and 59 percent men.

The most women-dominated occupation is *Office secretaries* with 97 percent women and 3 percent men. The most men-dominated occupations are *Motor vehicle mechanics* and *Motor vehicle repair workers* where there is only one percent women and 99 percent men.

Occupational segregation 2005

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

Occupations with	Women	Men
90–100 % women, 0–10 % men	20	1
60–90 % women, 10–40 % men	49	11
40–60 % women, 40–60 % men	16	14
10–40 % women, 60–90 % men	14	40
0–10 % women, 90–100 % men	1	34
Total percent	100	100
Number	1 971	2 173

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

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

Employees aged 20–64 by industry and sector 2005

Percentage distribution, numbers in thousands and sex distribution

Industry Sector	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	318	17	57	3	85	15
Health care	252	13	53	3	83	17
Personal service	11	1	3	0	79	21
Education and science	367	20	145	8	72	28
Retail trade	129	7	60	3	68	32
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	87	5	80	4	52	48
Financial institutions and insurance	217	12	285	15	43	57
Wholesale trade and communications	132	7	352	19	27	73
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	9	0	25	1	26	74
Industry excl. construction	160	8	476	26	25	75
Construction	14	1	180	10	7	93
Other	169	9	147	8	53	47
Total	1 865	100	1 863	100	50	50
Of which						
Municipalities	653	35	174	9	79	21
County councils	201	11	52	3	79	21
Government	117	6	122	7	49	51
Private	894	48	1 515	81	37	63
Total, percent	1 865	100	1 863	100	50	50

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed persons aged 20–64 by industry 2005

Percentage distribution, numbers in thousands and sex distribution (%)

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc	6	6	37	12	15	85
Industry excl. constructions	9	9	78	26	11	89
Wholesale trade and communications	5	5	54	18	10	90
Retail trade	13	13	22	7	38	62
Financial institutions and insurance	24	24	69	23	26	74
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	15	15	27	9	36	64
Personal service	15	15	6	2	73	27
Other	11	11	10	4	51	49
Total	103	100	306	100	25	75

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed persons aged 20 years and over by number of employees and legal form of company 2005

Percentage distribution and number

Number of employees	Women		Men	
	Self employed, in own limited company	Self employed	Self employed, in own limited company	Self employed
1	17	84	20	80
2-4	40	14	35	17
5-9	21	2	22	2
10-19	11	0	13	0
20-49	6	0	6	0
50-	5	0	3	0
Total, percent	100	100	100	100
number	28 390	78 220	111 210	161 690

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed persons aged 20 years and over by region of birth in company and legal form of company 2005

Percentage distribution and number

Region of birth	Women		Men	
	Self-employed in own limited company	Self-employed	Self-employed in own limited company	Self-employed
Sweden	91	85	94	85
Nordic countries except Sweden	3	4	2	2
Europe except Nordic countries	3	5	3	6
Africa	0	0	0	1
Asia	1	4	1	5
North and Central America	0	0	0	0
South America	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total, percent	100	100	100	100
number	28 390	78 220	111 210	161 690

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register, Statistics Sweden

Occupations by work-related injuries caused by accidents and sick leave due to injuries 2002–2005

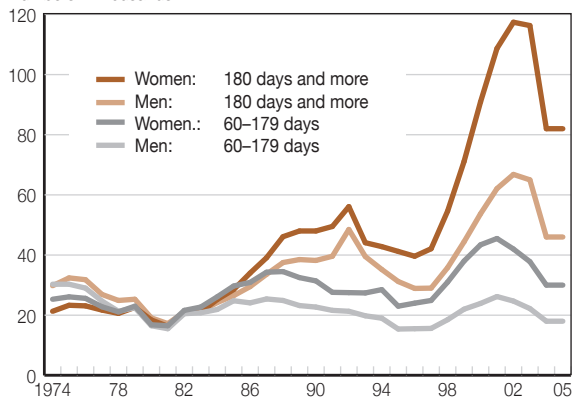
Proportion (%) of all persons within occupation (%)

	Injury caused by accident at work	On sick leave due to accident at work	On sick leave due to accident at work 5 wks or more
Women			
Care and personal assistants, etc	4.5	3.0	1.5
Nursing assistants, etc.	4.3	2.5	1.2
Carers, etc.	4.3	2.0	1.1
Machinery and factory operators, transport workers, etc.	3.8	2.2	1.3
Childcare workers	3.1	1.2	0.6
Kitchen assistants	3.0	1.3	0.4
Nursing professionals	2.9	1.6	0.8
Preschool teachers	2.9	1.5	0.9
Compulsory school teachers	2.8	1.0	0.5
Hotel and office cleaners, etc.	2.6	1.7	0.8
All women	2.4	1.2	0.6
Men			
Carpenters, etc.	7.5	4.7	2.3
Blacksmiths. welders, etc.	7.2	4.2	1.5
Agricultural. forestry+fishing workers	6.4	2.1	0.6
Machine+engine mechanics	6.0	4.2	1.7
Building caretakers	5.8	3.0	1.9
Machine operators	5.6	3.5	2.1
Electricians, etc.	5.4	2.6	0.9
Heavy truck and lorry drivers	5.4	2.8	1.3
Machinery operators. metals+minerals	5.3	3.4	1.0
Factory machine operators	5.2	3.1	1.1
All men	3.5	1.8	0.8

Source: Working Environmental Survey, Work Environmental Authority 2005

Ongoing cases of sickness benefit days in December 1974–2005

Numbers in thousands



Source: The Swedish Social Insurance Agency

On sick leave for 30 days or more at the end of February 2004–2006

Number

Age	Year					
	2004		2005		2006	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
16–29	12 900	6 700	10 980	5 790	9 220	4 880
30–39	36 900	16 700	32 560	14 190	27 270	11 710
40–49	44 400	23 400	39 280	20 690	34 110	18 010
50–59	51 900	32 600	43 590	27 730	37 290	23 790
60–64	18 300	14 000	16 660	12 630	15 710	11 900

Source: The Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Absenteeism rate by reason 2005

Proportion (%) of gainfully employed persons who have been absent

Reason for absence	Total		Total with children	
	20–64 years		0–7 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Full week				
Illness	4	3	3	2
Vacation	9	8	7	8
Care of children	4	1	20	4
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	2	2	2	1
Total	19	14	33	16
Part week				
Illness	4	2	3	2
Vacation	4	3	3	3
Care of children	2	1	7	6
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	8	10	5	9
Total	16	17	18	21

¹ Incl. compensatory leave etc. and absent part of the week for second job.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by region of birth and age 2005

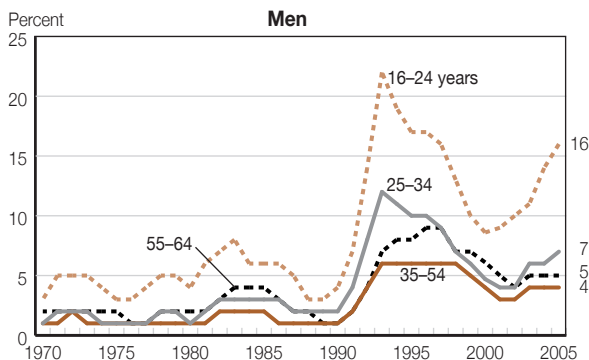
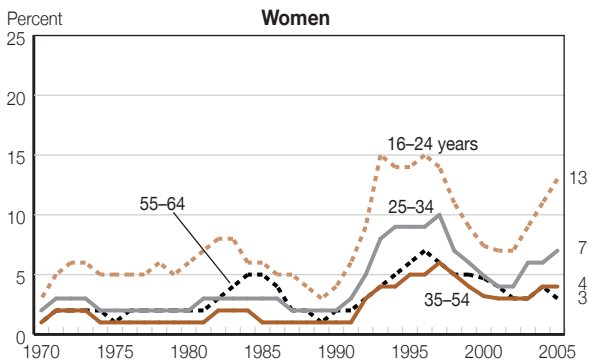
Proportion (%) unemployment in the labour force

Region of birth	Age			
	25–44		45–64	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	5	5	3	4
Nordic countries except Sweden	6	5	4	5
Europe except Nordic countries	12	11	7	7
Africa	17	24	8	11
North and Central America	2	14	6	3
South America	17	6	4	2
Asia	16	21	13	15
Other	10	5	0	0
Total	6	6	3	4

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by age 1970–2005

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

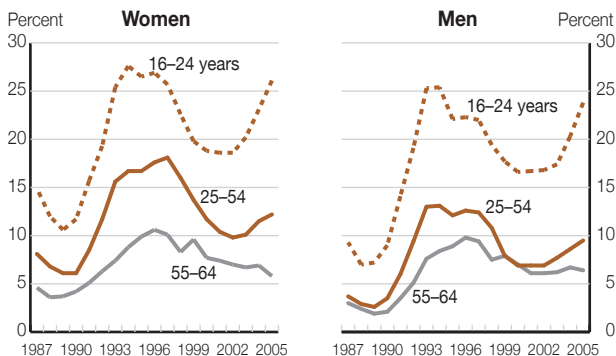


Uncertain values for 55–64 years: women 1970–1981 and 1987–1991, men 1970–1977.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Underemployed, unemployed or inactive unemployed by age 1987–2005

Proportion (%) of the population in age group



Unemployed, underemployed and inactive unemployed by age 2005

Numbers in thousands

Age	Unemployed		Under-employed		Inactive unemployment	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–24	19	26	30	21	18	17
25–34	35	37	39	26	17	15
35–44	28	29	36	16	10	10
45–54	17	21	26	12	6	8
55–64	12	22	15	7	7	10
Total	111	135	146	82	58	59

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Wages/Salaries

The ten most common occupational groups 2004

Number in thousands, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as percent of men's. Full-time and part-time.

Ranked by total in occupational group

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Personal care and related workers	383	54	88	12	18 600	18 700	100
Shop salespersons	109	63	63	37	19 000	20 300	94
Finance and sales professionals	59	101	37	63	24 900	31 300	79
Physical and engineering science technicians	19	101	16	84	24 100	27 500	88
Other office clerks	80	20	80	20	19 500	21 500	91
Motor vehicle drivers	6	84	6	94	19 300	20 100	96
Financial and human resources managers.	44	44	53	47	29 400	37 300	79
Compulsory school teachers	62	21	75	25	22 600	22 600	100
Building finishers, etc.	4	77	5	95	18 500	21 400	86
Cleaners	63	14	82	18	16 200	17 000	96



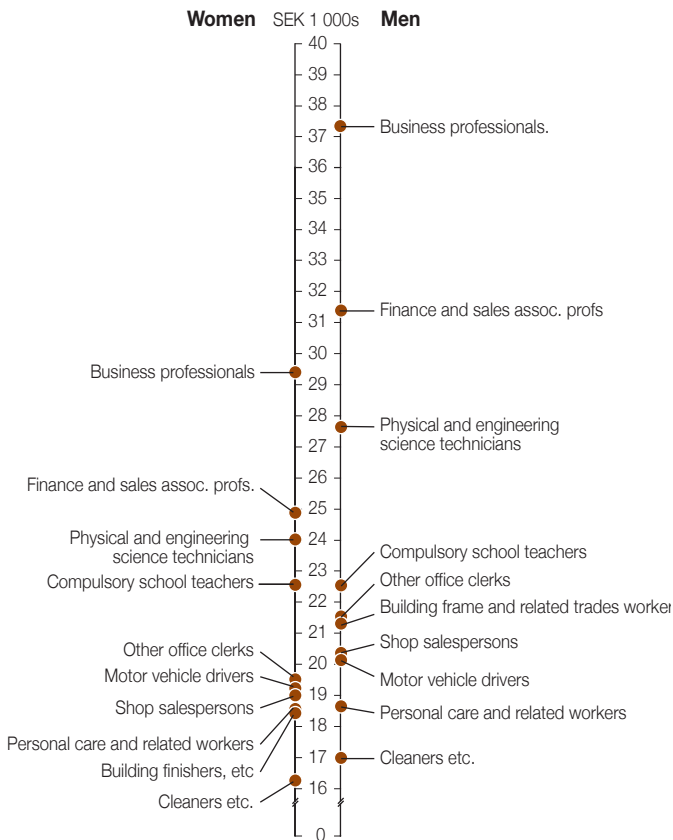
Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

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

12 percent of all women and 11 percent of all men work in groups with a sex distribution of 40–60 percent or more.

Average salary in the ten largest occupational groups 2004

Monthly salary in SEK thousands



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

The ten most women-dominated occupational groups 2004

Number in thousands, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as percent of men's. Full-time and part-time. Listed after number of women in occupation.

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Data entry operators	35	2	95	5	20 200	20 700	98
Life science technicians	8	1	93	7	21 600	21 300	101
Preschool and leisure teachers	64	6	92	8	20 100	19 600	103
Midwives, etc	33	3	92	8	25 300	26 500	96
Accountancy and financial assistants	50	5	92	8	21 100	21 500	98
Nursing professionals	53	6	90	10	24 000	24 500	98
Personal care and related workers	383	54	88	12	18 600	18 700	100
Physiotherapists, dental hygienists	27	4	87	13	22 900	24 000	95
Customer information off.	38	7	83	17	18 500	19 000	98
Cleaners	63	14	82	18	16 200	17 000	96



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

43 percent of all employed women and 6 percent of all employed men work in these ten occupational groups.

14 percent of all women and 1 percent of all men work in occupational groups with at least 90 percent women (max 10% men).

The ten most men-dominated occupational groups 2004

Number in thousands, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as percent of men's. Full-time and part-time.

Occupational group	Number		Sex-distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Construction workers	0	70	1	99	19 300	23 300	83
Machinery and engine mechanics	1	47	1	99	19 900	21 300	94
Metal moulders, welders, etc.	1	29	2	98	19 400	21 200	91
Machinery operators	1	26	3	97	19 800	20 900	95
Power production and related plant operators	0	5	4	96	22 100	23 400	94
Electricians, etc.	1	31	4	96	19 400	22 400	87
Blacksmiths, tool makers	0	12	4	96	20 200	21 600	94
Armed forces	0	11	4	96	24 600	29 400	84
Building frame and related trade worker	4	77	5	95	18 500	21 400	86
Engine drivers, etc.	0	4	6	95	24 700	24 700	100



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

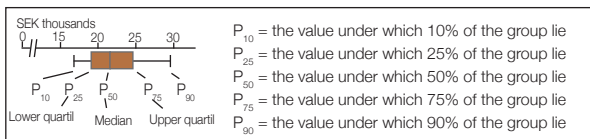
1 percent of all employed women and 17 percent of all employed men work in these ten occupational groups.

1 percent of all women and 28 percent of all men work in occupational groups with at least 90 percent men (max 10 percent women).

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education 2004

Monthly salary in SEK thousands

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

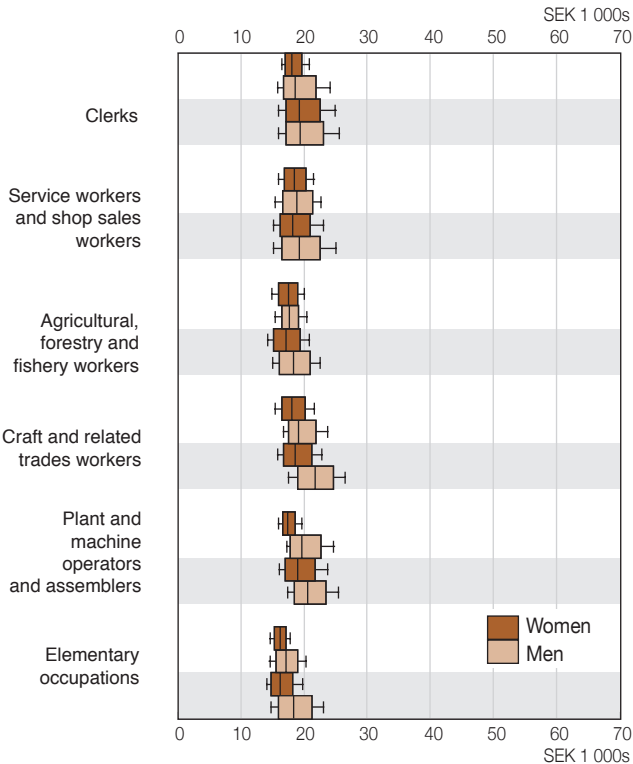


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education 2004

Monthly salary in SEK thousands

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



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Women's wages/salaries as percent of men's by sector 1995–2004 *Weighted¹ and unweighted full-time salaries*

Year	Municipalities		Country councils	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1995	87	.	72	.
1996	87	98	71	94
1997	88	98	71	94
1998	89	98	71	93
1999	90	98	71	93
2000	90	98	71	93
2001	90	99	71	92
2002	90	98	71	92
2003	91	98	71	93
2004	91	98	71	94

Year	Central government		Private	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1995	83	.	85	.
1996	83	93	85	91
1997	83	92	84	91
1998	84	92	83	90
1999	84	92	84	90
2000	84	92	84	90
2001	84	92	84	90
2002	84	92	85	90
2003	85	92	85	90
2004	85	93	85	91

Year	Total	
	Unweighted	Weighted
1995	85	.
1996	83	92
1997	83	92
1998	82	91
1999	83	92
2000	82	92
2001	82	92
2002	83	92
2003	84	92
2004	83	92

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

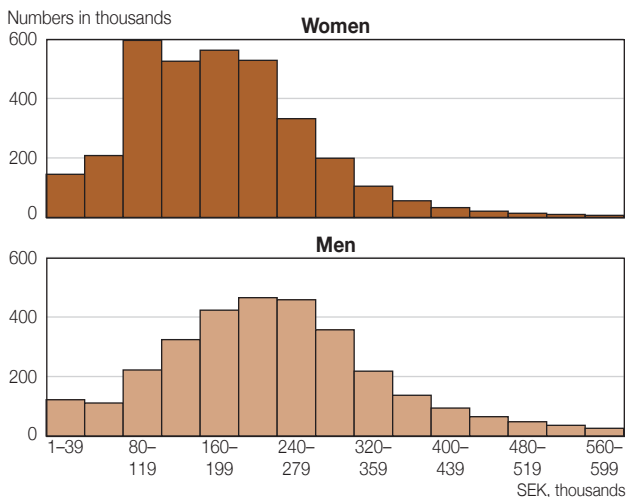


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Income

Income earners aged 20 years and over by income group 2004

Total earned income, SEK thousands



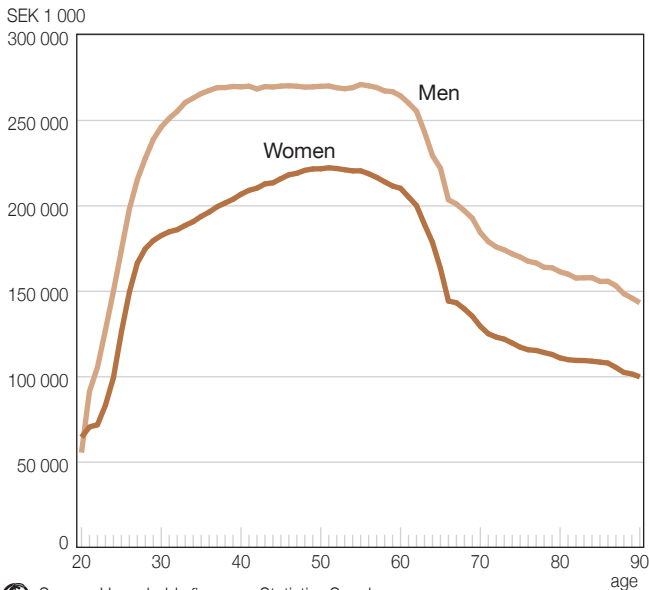
Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

91 200 women and 90 700 men aged 20 and over lacked income from employment in 2004. In the same age group, 21 700 women and 110 000 men had an income from employment of over 600 000 SEK.

Earned income is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

Total earned income for those aged 20 years and above by age 2004

Median income in SEK thousands



Source: Households finances, Statistics Sweden

Note that the graph does not show income changes over the lifecycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2004..

Earned income is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

Disposable income per consumption unit¹ for families of persons aged 20–64² years by type of family 2004

Median income in SEK thousands

Family unit	Median income
Cohabiting	
without children	219
with children	157
of which 1 child	175
2 children	155
at least 3 children	132
Single women	
without children	144
with children	109
of which 1 child	111
at least 2 children	107
Single men	
without children	153
with children	128
of which 1 child	138

1 Consumption units are calculated taking into account scale benefits.

This is to enable comparisons of economic standards between different types of household..

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

Households receiving social security benefits 1985 and 2004

Number and proportion (%) of all in group

Type of household	Number		Proportion of all in group	
	1985	2004	1985	2004
Cohabiting				
without children	17 700	11 600	2	1
with children	41 600	27 500	5	3
Single women				
without children	65 100	51 402	11	7
with children	48 700	38 200	27	22
Single men				
without children	115 600	84 600	14	9
with children	4 500	5 700	17	7
Total	293 400	219 000	7	6

Source: Social assistance 1985, Statistics Sweden,

2004: Social assistance, annual, National Board of Health and Welfare

Expenditure in SEK per person 2005

	Women Men			Women Men	
Eating out	1 280	2 150	Clothes and shoes	6 600	3 620
Alcoholic drinks	150	400	Health care	2 330	2 060
Tobacco	320	660	Transport	910	1 550
Consumer goods ¹	970	220	Leisure and cultural		
Household services ²	2 180	880	activities	2 780	2 590

¹ Consumer goods includes personal hygiene items, etc.

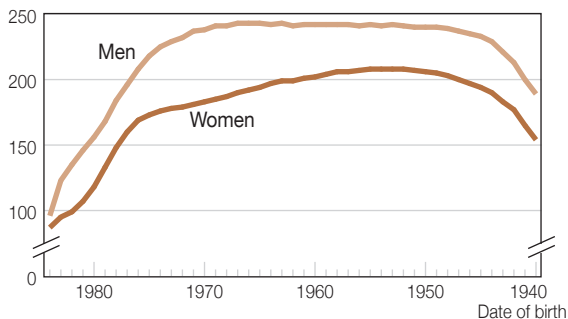
² Household services includes childcare, trade union fees, etc.



Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Pensionable income 2004 for persons aged 20–64

Average income in SEK thousands



Pensioners aged 65 and over, by type of pension 2005

Number, percentage and average sum

	Number	Percent	SEK
Women			
Retirement pension	122 612	14	108 400
Retirement+widower's pension	88 372	10	96 200
Retirement+collective pension	333 084	38	123 800
Retirement+widower's+ collective pension	201 853	23	145 900
Retirement+private pension	8 740	1	129 900
Retirement+widower's+private pension	5 357	1	159 900
Retirement+private+collective pension	84 903	10	173 100
Retirement+widower's+private pension+ collective pension	28 535	3	227 800
Total	873 500	100	128 400
Men			
Retirement pension	84 100	13	108 400
Retirement+collective pension	443 100	67	179 300
Retirement+private pension	18 000	3	190 800
Retirement+private+collective pension	116 200	18	278 700
Total	661 300	100	188 100

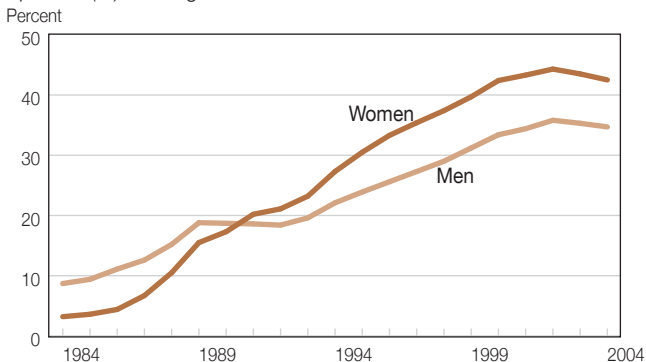


Source: Income and taxation register, Statistics Sweden

Retirement pension = guarantee + income + premium + supplementary+widower's pension

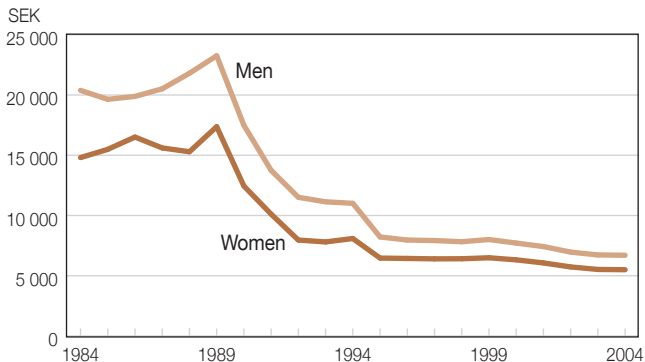
Individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2004

Proportion (%) of all aged 20–64



Average amount saved by individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2004

SEK thousands in 2004 prices



Source: Statistics Sweden: Household finances 1980–1992; Income and tax register 1993–2004

Disposable income¹ for single and cohabiting pensioners aged 65 and over by age 2004

Median income in SEK thousands and number of pensioners in thousands

Age	SEK		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Single				
65–69	120	128	78	50
70–74	118	117	77	44
75–79	113	123	105	39
80–84	108	116	116	27
85 years –	105	115	115	31
Total	112	119	491	191
Cohabiting				
65–69	104	152	140	151
70–74	85	134	115	123
75–79	76	124	70	94
80–84	72	120	38	63
85 years–	67	116	14	27
Total	87	134	378	459

1 Household transfer payments such as housing benefit have been divided equally between cohabitants (in same household).



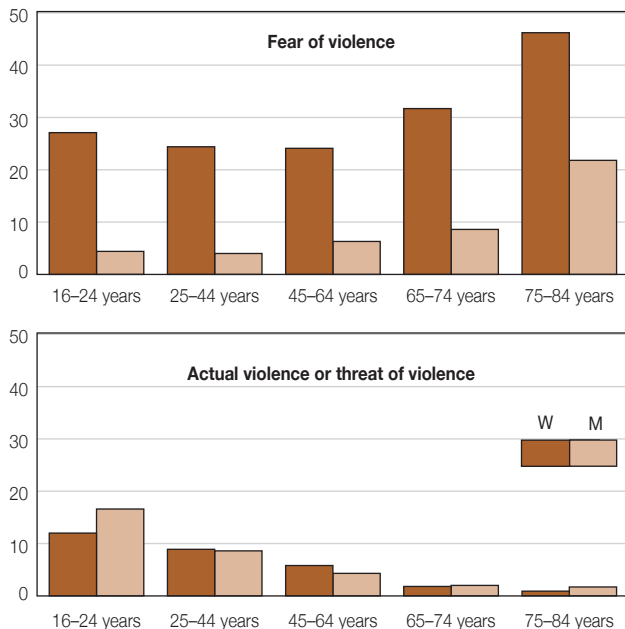
Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Violence and crime

Fear of violence and actual violence by age 2004–2005

Proportion (%) of age group

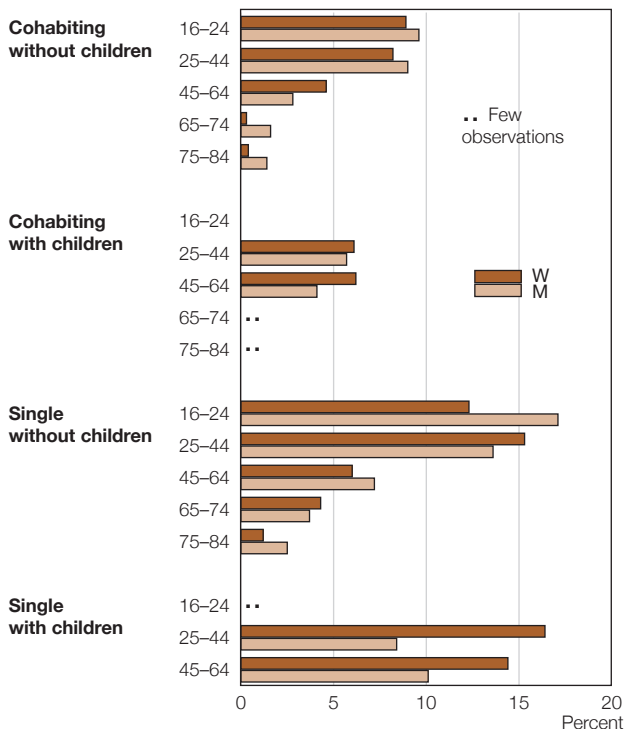
Percent



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons exposed to violence or threat of violence by type of family and age 2004–2005

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

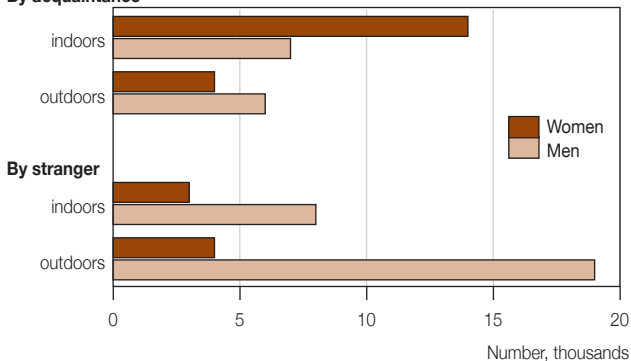


Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Assaults reported to the police 2005

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

By acquaintance



Source: Reported offences, National Council for Crime Prevention

Women suspected¹ of committing assault, by age and sex of victim 2005

Number and sex distribution

Age	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
15–19	351	104	77	23
20–29	177	134	57	43
30–39	132	122	52	48
40–49	118	93	56	44
50–59	49	36	58	42
60–	15	19	44	56
Total	842	508	62	38

Men suspected¹ of committing assault, by age and sex of victim 2005

Number and sex distribution

Age	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
15–19	503	2 587	16	84
20–29	1 066	2 322	31	69
30–39	1 136	1 020	53	47
40–49	1 044	696	60	40
50–59	568	306	65	35
60–	183	107	63	37
Total	4 500	7 038	39	61

¹ Individuals suspected with good reason for a crime when, after investigation, the prosecutor considers the suspicion to remain.



Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Suspects¹ in rape cases aged 15 years and over², by the age of the attacker and location of crime 2005

Number

Age	Location of crime					
	Inside		Outside		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
15-19	1	81	–	39	1	120
20-29	1	147	–	34	1	115
30-39	1	131	–	10	1	141
40-49	–	66	–	4	–	70
50-59	–	40	–	3	–	43
60–	–	13	–	2	–	15
Total	3	478	–	92	3	504

1 Individuals suspected with good reason for a crime when, after investigation, the prosecutor considers the suspicion to remain.

2 An individual may be suspected of several crimes during one calendar year. However the statistics record a suspected person only once per type of crime during the year, i.e. net reporting



Source: Crime Prevention Board

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code 2005

Number and sex distribution (%)

Principal crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Offences against person	1 300	11 160	10	90
Against life and death	940	7 450	11	89
<i>of which Assault</i>	830	6 340	12	88
Against liberty and peace	330	2 680	11	89
<i>Of which Unlawful threats</i>	120	1 160 ¹	9	91
Sexual crimes	10	990	1	99
<i>Of which Rape</i>	–	190	–	100
Rape against children ¹	4	150	3	97
Offence against property	10 250	23 830	30	70
Theft, robbery, etc.	8 900	17 080	34	66
<i>Of which Petty theft</i>	6 660	8 260	45	55
Theft	1 970	5 620	26	74
Robbery	40	800	4	96
Fraud	390	780	34	66
Embezzlement	110	90	55	46
Damage to property	230	2 530	8	92
Offence against the public	820	1 320	38	62
Offence against the state	510	3 550	13	87
Total	12 880	39 850	24	76

¹ Including sexual abuse and gross sexual abuse of under-age persons (4§).



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

Influence and power

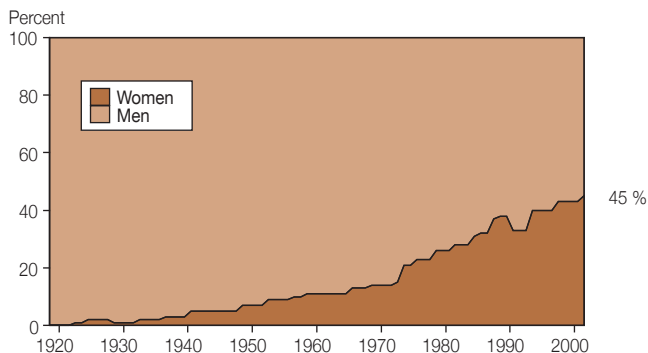
Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2002

Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote

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

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Composition of Parliament 1919–2002



Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Elected to Parliament by age, 1994, 1998 and 2002

Percentage distribution and number

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



Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Elected to Parliament by party, in September 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

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



Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

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

Number and sex distribution (%)

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

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party chairpersons, in July 2005

Number

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

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Parliamentary committees in 1973, 1985 and 2006

Sex distribution (%)

Committee	1973		1985		2006	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Labour Market ¹	20	80	27	73	41	59
Housing ²	13	87	20	80	53	47
Finance	7	93	20	80	41	59
Defence	7	93	20	80	41	59
Justice	33	67	27	73	41	59
Constitution	7	93	20	80	35	65
Culture Affairs	33	67	60	40	65	35
Civil Law	27	73	33	67	53	47
Environmental and Agriculture	13	87	20	80	35	65
Industry	–	100	20	80	71	29
Taxation	13	87	13	87	41	59
Health and Welfare	20	80	47	53	71	29
Social Insurance	20	80	60	40	59	41
Traffic	–	100	13	87	29	71
Education ³	20	80	27	73	56	44
Foreign Affairs	7	93	27	73	53	47
Total, percent	15	85	28	72	49	51
number	36	204	68	172	133	138

¹ Standing Committee on Interior until 1975/76.

² Standing Committee on Civil Law until 1982/83.

³ The Education Committee has one vacant seat

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

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

Top officials in government offices in 1973, 1985, 1998 and May 2006

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1973		1985		1998		2006	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers	11	89	25	75	50	50	45	55
State Secretaries	–	100	12	88	35	65	34	64
Top administrators	2	98	11	89	17	83	36	64

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs

Ordinary members¹ of central and regional governmental lay boards 1988–2004

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²	Central				Regional	
			of which chairpersons			
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1988	28	72	..	..	15	85
1990	30	70	..	..	23	77
1991	31	69	11	89	26	74
1993	37	63	18	82	29	71
1995	42	58	32	68	34	66
1997	44	56	34	66	40	60
1998	44	56	34	66	40	60
2000	46	54	28	72	45	55
2002	47	53	37	63	50	50
2004	48	52	37	63	50	50

1 Including chairpersons but excluding staff representatives.

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

Source: Ministry of Industry, Equality Affairs Divisions

5 women and 16 men were County Governors in July 2006.

Ordinary members¹ of regional governmental authorities lay boards in 2004

Number and sex distribution (%)

Authority	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Regional social insurance	82	77	52	48
Enforcement services	41	49	46	54
County labour boards	91	91	50	50
Police authorities	124	121	51	49
Country boards of forestry	41	39	51	49
Total	379	377	50	50

1 Excluding staff representatives.

Source: Ministry of Industry, Equality Affairs Division

Board members of governmental enterprises in May 2006

The gender distribution among board members of all enterprises where the government owns more than 20 percent was 44 percent women to 56 percent men.

In enterprises owned fully by the government, the gender distribution was 47 percent women to 53 percent men.

Source: Enterprises with public ownership 2006 (skr. 2005/06:120)

Composition of committees in 1981, 1990 and 2005

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		1990		2005	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	10	90	14	86	39	61
Members	21	79	34	66	46	54
Specialists	13	87	23	77	47	53
Secretaries and others	22	78	32	68	55	45
Total, number	920	4 780	690	1 960	2 197	2 401

Source: Committee Report

Positions of trust in municipalities, by organisation 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

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

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

Positions of trust in county councils, by organisation 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

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

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

Positions of trust in municipalities, by board 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

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

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

Positions of trust in county councils, by board 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

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

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

Positions of trust in municipalities, by position 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

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

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

Positions of trust in county council, by position 2003

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

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

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

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1973, 1985 and 2005

Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1973		1985		2005	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
LO						
Congress	5	95	14	86	44	56
Executive Committee	–	100	–	100	21	79
Chairperson	–	100	–	100	13	87
Members	32	68	43	57	46	64
TCO						
Congress	15	85	36	64	43	57
Executive Committee	20	80	20	80	67	33
Chairperson	9	91	11	89	47	53
Members	47	53	57	43	62	38
SACO						
Congress	9	91	29	71	41	59
Executive Committee	7	93	12	88	56	44
Chairperson	8	92	15 ²	85 ²	36	64
Members	.. ¹	.. ¹	38	62	50	50

1 Sex distribution not available. 2 Refers to 1983.

Source: Each organisation

Enterprises listed on the stock exchange in 2006

Board members

The number of board members in enterprises listed on the stock exchange that were elected at annual general meetings was 1 872. The sex distribution among these positions was 18 percent women and 82 percent men.

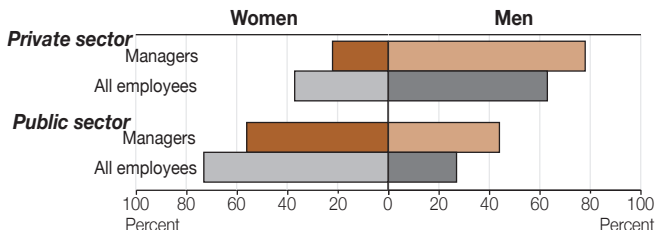
Managing directors

Five out of 291 enterprises listed on the stock exchange have women employed in permanent positions as managing directors.

Source: SIS Ägarservice AB

Managers and total employees in private and public sector 2004

Sex distribution (%)



 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Manager is here defined as:

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

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

(Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations, SSYK)

Managers by sector 2004

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Private sector	33 900	123 800	22	78
Public sector	19 200	15 100	56	44
Government	2 000	3 600	35	65
Municipalities	16 100	10 400	61	39
County councils	1 100	1 100	50	50
Total	53 100	138 900	28	72

 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

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Women and Men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2006

Equality between the sexes is a prerequisite for a human society in which all individuals should have equal worth. The overall objective of the Swedish Government's gender equality policy is that women and men should have equal power to shape society and their own lives. This implies the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life.

"Women and Men, Facts and Figures" illustrates the development of society in Sweden using current statistics within a variety of areas.

Statistics disaggregated by sex with a gender equality perspective are the basis for making the situation between women and men visible. You will recognise many of the basic easy-to-read tables and graphs that have become characteristic of this book.

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