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WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

**Facts
and figures 2008**

WOMEN
and MEN
in Sweden

**Facts
and figures 2008**

Statistics Sweden
2008

Women and Men in Sweden Facts and figures 2008

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2008

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Foreword

After a comprehensive discussion on gender equality problems in Sweden and above all about how to make women and men visible in the statistics, the idea for a booklet on gender equality was launched. The first booklet was published in 1984. This became the international breakthrough for the launching of the booklet. The booklet has been presented internationally in connection with the second UN Women's Conference in Nairobi in 1985 and the fourth conference in Beijing in 1995. The Swedish version of the booklet was Sweden's contribution to systematically describe reality for women and men. The booklet is also translated into English.

By exposing the situation for women and men, statistics actively contribute to change and the creation of equality in society. Not only are the statistics broken down by sex; they must also reflect the gender equality problems that exist in society.

The statistics presented in the book are taken from the regular statistics that are by and large produced by the government agencies responsible for statistics.

Tare Noori has been responsible for the work and quality assurance of the booklet. Håkan Schultz has provided editing assistance.

Statistics Sweden, August 2008

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 men and women. However, *equality* is a somewhat wider concept. It refers to parity in relations among all individuals and groups in society. Underlying this notion is the belief that all people are of equal value, regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religion, social class, etc. Gender equality is one of the cornerstones of 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. A group is women-dominated if women make up more than 60 percent of a group. If men make up more than 60 percent of a group it is men-dominated.

Qualitative gender equality implies that the knowledge, experiences and values of both women and men are given equal weight and are used to enrich and direct all spheres of society.

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 81% in 2007. The corresponding share for men was 90 % and 87 % respectively.
- 42 % of women in 1970 worked in the public sector and 58 % in the private sector. 50 % worked in the public sector in 2007 and 50 % in the private sector. 21 % of men worked in the public sector in 1970 and 79 % in the private sector. 18 % worked in the public sector in 2005 and 82 % 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 2007 were 18 % for women and 16 % for men.
- The share of children aged 1–6 years in municipal daycare was 12 % in 1972. In 2007, the share was 86 %.
- In 1974, men accounted for 0 % of days for which a parental allowance for caring of young children was paid, in 2007 for 21 %.
- In 1973, the sex distribution among parliament members was 15 % women and 85 % men. In 2008, the sex distribution was 48 % women and 52 % men.
- In 1986, sex distribution among representatives on central governmental lay boards was 17 % women and 83 % men. In 2006, this distribution was 47 % women and 53 % 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 2006/07, 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 (folkpension) 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 Decision by the Parliament on new goals for gender equality policies.
Income ceiling for sick pay is raised to 80 percent of one’s salary.
Compensation for extra parental leave (“guarantee days”) increases to SEK 180 per day.
The European Council decides on a European pact for gender equality.

European Parliament and European Council order for establishment of a European institute for gender equality.

2007 Government presents a plan for action against men's violence towards women, honour related violence and violence in same-sex relationships.

Swedish gender equality policy

For a country to grow and develop, it is necessary to take advantage of the knowledge and competence of the entire population. Each individual, women and men alike, should have the opportunity to develop their talents within the areas they are best qualified for, regardless of sex. Gender equality between women and men is therefore an important factor for growth. To obtain results, gender equality policy must pervade in all aspects of government policy.

Gender equality policy affects all areas of life.

The overall goal for gender equality policy in Sweden is that women and men shall have the same power to shape society and their own lives. Gender equality has improved in Sweden, but women and men still do not have equal opportunities. Government policy aims to counteract and change systems that maintain a division of power and resources based on a gender perspective. One of the foundations of gender equality policy is the aim towards economic independence for women and men alike, i.e. that women and men must have the same conditions to obtain work and to support themselves. This means having the same opportunities to enter the labour market, to remain and develop on the labour market and to be able to combine work and family life. How we experience the terms of working life is also related to how we experience our entire life situation and are able to manage everyday activities. Women and men alike should be able to combine family live with working

life. The issue of men's violence against women has been given top priority from the government. Women and men, girls and Boys must have the same rights and opportunities to physical integrity. All people should be able to live without fear of being subjected to violence and assault.

National machinery

The Minister for Gender Equality 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.

Equal Opportunities Ombudsman ensures compliance with the Act on Equality between Women and Men up until 31 December 2008. From then on, the new Ombudsman against Discrimination will see that the regulations on sexual discrimination are followed.

The Equal Opportunities Commission can order employers to take active measures to promote gender equality or impose a fine on employers who do not comply up until 31 December 2008. From then on, the Commission against Discrimination will be given the task to impose fines on employers and educators who do not work satisfactorily to take active *measures*.

Gender equality and statistics

Gender equality concerns all areas of society

To achieve gender equality in society, is it necessary to have a gender equality perspective in all policy areas?

This strategy is called gender equality integration. 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 broken down by sex (CBM 2004:1). This booklet 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/girls and then among men/boys. 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 38. 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 1890–2007

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
2007	4 619	4 564	52	55	48	44

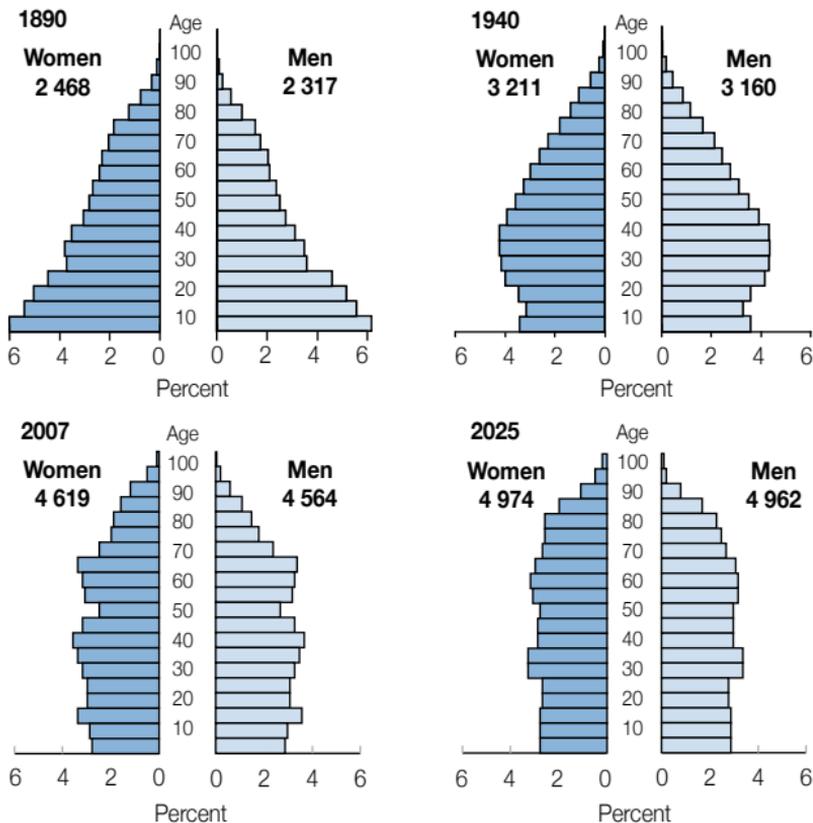
Year	Immigrants		Emigrants		Annual pop. growth rate (‰)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2	3	16	18	4,2	5,7
1920	5	5	5	5	9,2	11,5
1950	16	12	7	6	8,4	8,7
1970	35	43	13	16	9,3	9,7
1980	19	20	14	16	2,5	1,0
1990	29	31	11	14	7,3	7,6
2007	46	54	21	24	6,4	8,9

 Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

In 2007, 99 485 persons immigrated to Sweden, the highest figure since Statistics Sweden began to measure immigration at the end of the 1800s. The same year, 45 418 persons emigrated from Sweden, the highest figure since 1892. In 2006, 44 percent of all children were born to married couples; the corresponding figure in 1956 was 90 percent.

Population by age 1890, 1940, 2007 and projection for the year 2025

Numbers in thousands and percentage of total women and men

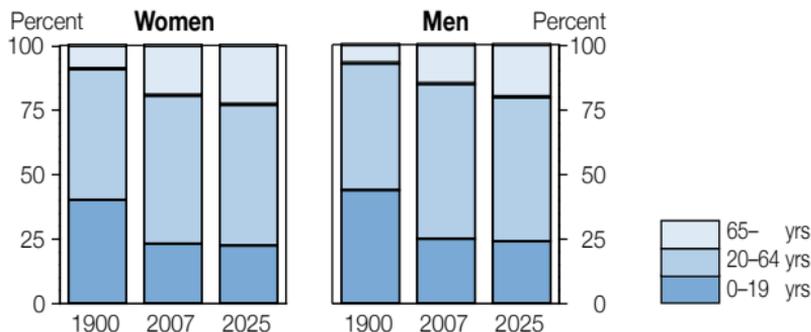


 Source: Population statistics, Forecasting Institute, Statistics Sweden

The population has become older during the 1900s. The proportion of children has become lower, while older persons have increased in number. However, the percentage of people of working age has not changed noticeably. No great changes in age distribution are expected up until 2010. From then on, the population will be older and older.

Population by age 1900, 2007 and 2025

Percentage distribution



Source: Population statistics, Forecasting Institute, Statistics Sweden

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age 2007

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	17	16	12	11
residents in Sweden 0-4 yrs	3	3	4	4	0	0
residents in Sweden 5- yrs	3	3	14	12	11	10
Born in Sweden	94	94	83	84	88	89
with both parents born abroad	10	10	3	3	0	0
with one parent born abroad	11	11	7	7	1	1
with two parents born in Sweden	73	73	73	74	87	88
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 060	1 118	2 657	2 739	902	707

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting by age 2007

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

Marital status	Age					
	16-19		20-24		25-29	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	96	99	63	79	33	48
Married/cohabiting	4	1	37	21	67	52
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	306	323	267	280	269	280

Marital status	Age					
	30-34		35-39		40-49	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	20	30	19	22	24	25
Married/cohabiting	80	70	81	78	76	75
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	292	304	308	319	614	638

Marital status	Age					
	50-59		60-64		65-74	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	26	25	28	21	36	23
Married/cohabiting	74	75	72	79	64	77
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	589	597	308	310	413	386

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

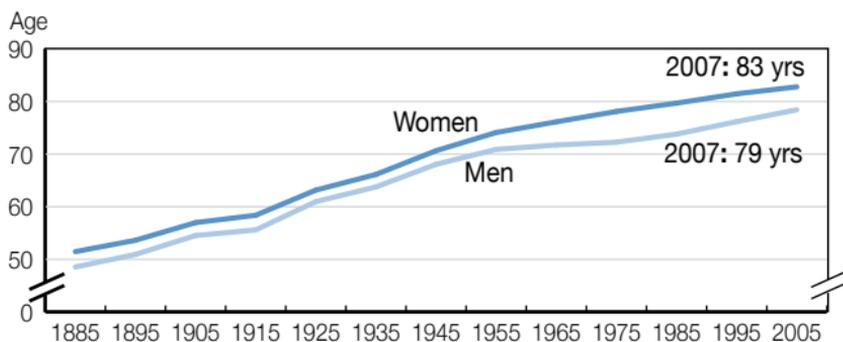
Population aged 65 and over by marital status 2007

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

Marital status	Age					
	65-69		70-74		75-79	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	7	11	6	9	6	9
Married	59	67	53	68	42	67
Divorced/Separated	21	18	17	16	14	12
Widowed	13	4	24	7	38	12
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	230	224	187	167	173	136

Marital status	Age					
	80-84		85-89		90-	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Not married	6	8	6	7	7	7
Married	29	62	16	53	5	37
Divorced/Separated	10	9	8	6	7	5
Widowed	55	21	70	33	81	52
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	150	101	106	58	56	21

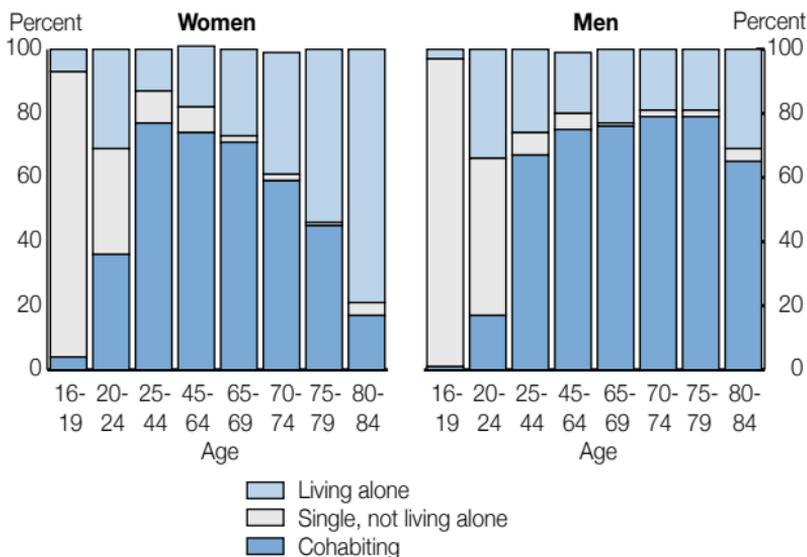
Average life expectancy at birth 1885-2007



 Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Cohabiting, single and living alone by age 2007

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 2006

Numbers in thousands and percentage distribution

Children aged 0–17

Type of household	Number	Percent
Cohabiting without children	1 338	29
Cohabiting with children	904	20
Single woman with children	149	3
Single man with children	81	2
Single woman without children	783	17
Single man without children	764	17
Other family units	556	12
Total	4 575	100

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Family units with cohabitants or single adult by number of children aged 0–17, in 2006

Numbers in thousands and percentage distribution

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
	Number	%	Women		Men	
			Number	%	Number	%
0	1338	60	783	84	764	90
1	330	15	87	9	40	5
2	420	19	43	5	38	5
3+	153	7	18	2	3	0
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 2006

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	92	87	87	78	77	70	71
Biological/adoptive	91	91	87	86	72	72	61	62
Mother and stepfather	0	0	1	1	5	4	7	7
Father and stepmother	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Single biological/adoptive parent ¹	8	8	12	12	22	22	29	28
Mother	8	7	11	11	18	18	24	22
Father	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	52	55	244	257	339	356	307	324

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

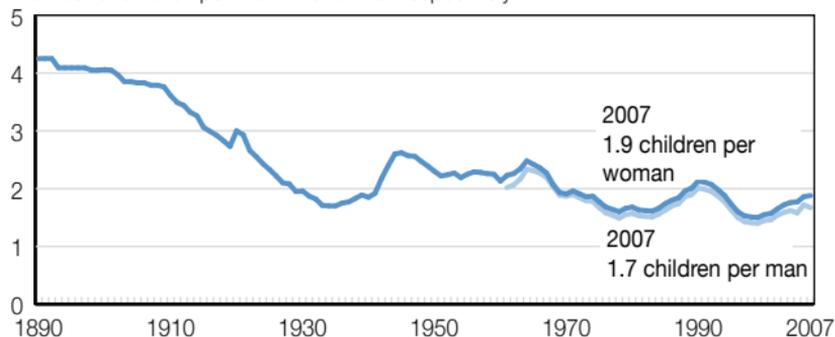
Other=Children living with someone taking a parental role (not biological/adoptive parent).

Source: Children and their families 2006 and the Total Population Register (TPR) maintained by Statistics Sweden.

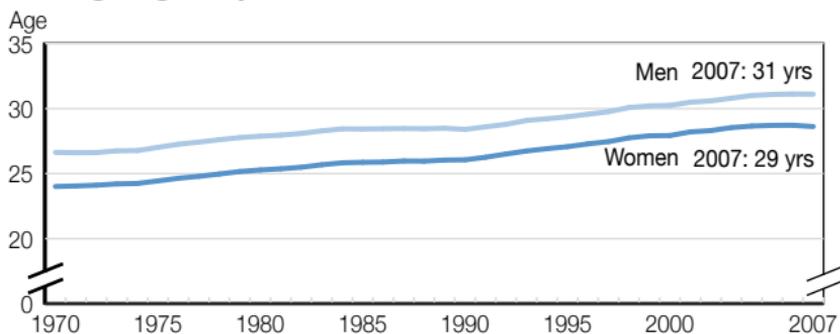
Total fertility rate 1890–2007

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 1970–2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

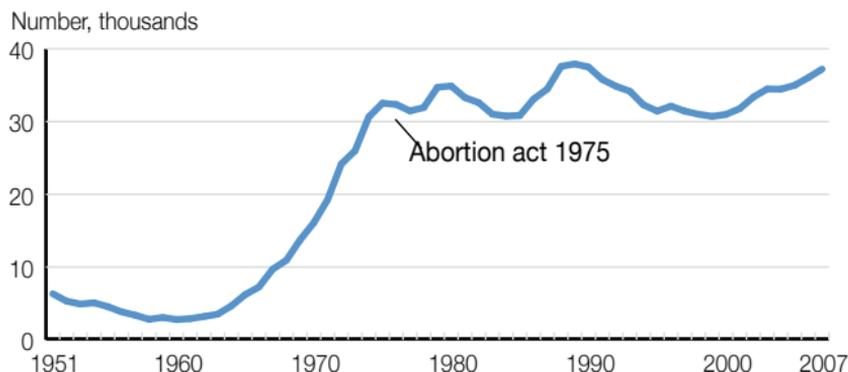
Childless women and men by age 1970, 1985, 1995, 2005 and 2007

Proportion (%) in age group

Age	1970		1985		1995		2005		2007	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	64	61	81	66	83	78	90	78	90
30	19	32	28	48	33	50	45	63	46	63
35	14	22	15	27	19	32	21	36	21	36
40	14	21	12	20	15	24	14	25	14	25

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

Abortions performed 1951–2007



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

Birth control use of women by type, 2007

Birth control	number
Birth control pills, number of daily doses	1 559 801 90
Hormonal birth control patch, number of daily doses	1 365 620
Emergency birth control pills ("morning after pill") number of daily doses	224 140
Hormonal implants, number of packages	19 650
Hormonal shots, number of packages	144 990
Intrauterine devices, number of packages	45 660
Vaginal contraceptive devices, number of packages	59 750
Vaginal contraceptive gel, number of packages	980

Source: Apoteket AB

Health

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

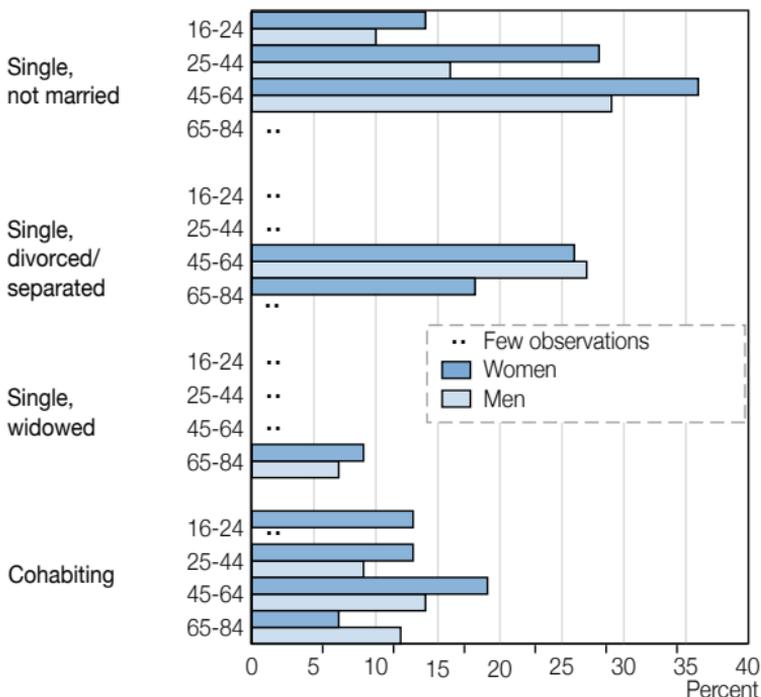
Proportion (%) of age group who claim to have a long-term illness or symptom

Illness or symptoms	Age					
	16–44		45–64		65–84	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tumors	1	0	2	1	3	6
Endocrinal diseases	4	2	11	9	22	18
<i>of which: diabetes</i>	0	1	3	5	7	11
Blood disease	0	0	0	1	1	1
Mental illness	6	4	7	5	7	3
Nerve-related diseases	4	3	7	5	13	10
<i>of which: eye diseases</i>	0	1	1	1	7	5
<i>ear diseases</i>	0	1	1	2	4	4
Circulatory diseases	1	2	16	19	42	51
<i>of which: high blood pressure</i>	1	1	13	12	28	28
<i>heart disease</i>	0	1	2	6	13	21
Respiratory diseases	8	7	8	7	9	9
<i>of which: bronchitis</i>	4	3	6	3	6	4
Digestive diseases	5	2	5	4	5	7
<i>of which: stomach ulcers</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1
Urinary diseases	1	0	3	1	1	7
Skin disease	2	1	4	2	3	1
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	11	9	24	16	33	19
<i>of which: backache</i>	5	5	8	8	7	5
<i>joints</i>	1	1	2	1	2	1
Injuries due to external violence	4	4	4	3	4	3
Total	34	28	58	52	83	80

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Daily smokers by age and marital status in 2006

Proportion (%) of group



Daily smokers by age in 1980, 1985 and 2006

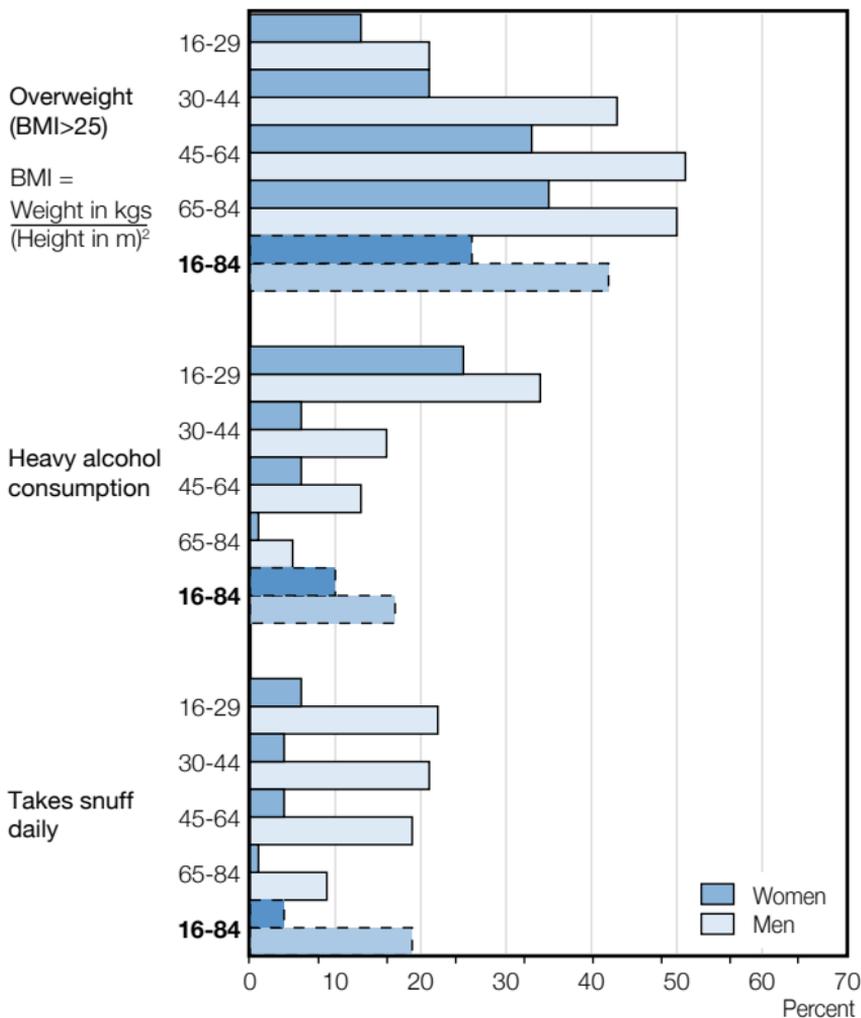
Proportion (%) of age group

Age	1980		1985		2006	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	37	28	30	23	14	10
25-44	40	42	37	33	17	12
45-64	24	37	27	34	22	17
65-74	14	32	13	25	13	14
75-84	4	25	6	21	4	7
Total	29	36	27	30	17	13

 Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons with lifestyles at risk 2007

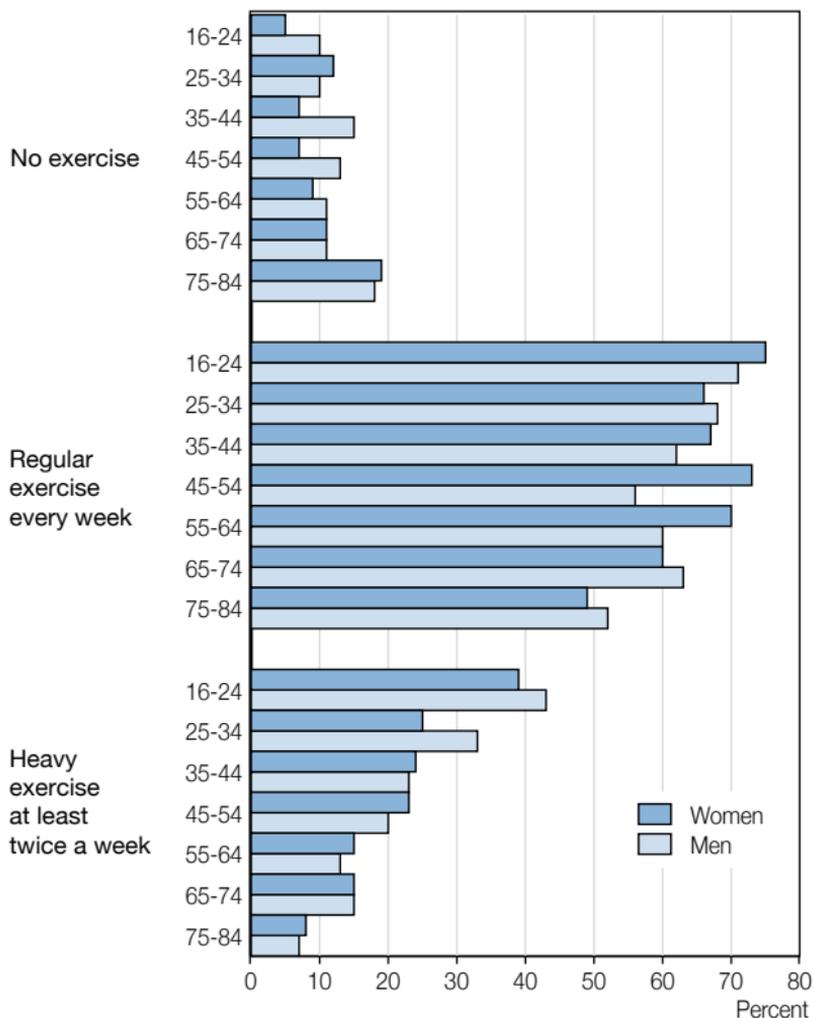
Percentage in different age groups, 16–84 years



source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health.

Persons taking exercise by age in 2006

Proportion (%) of group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Mortality rate by cause and age in 2005

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	4	2	1	2
Tumors	0	6	2	4
Accidents, violence	4	0	2	3
Other	229	244	6	7
Total	237	252	11	16

Cause of death	Age			
	15–44		45–64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	3	9	57	162
Tumors	14	11	202	182
Accidents, violence	6	42	29	69
Other	8	16	68	119
Total	41	78	542	433

Cause of death	Age			
	65–74		75–	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	343	786	3 518	4 238
Tumors	592	816	1 154	1 982
Accidents, violence	42	97	215	294
Other	311	429	2 369	2 422
Total	11 961	9 897	7 256	8 936

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

Death by cause 2005

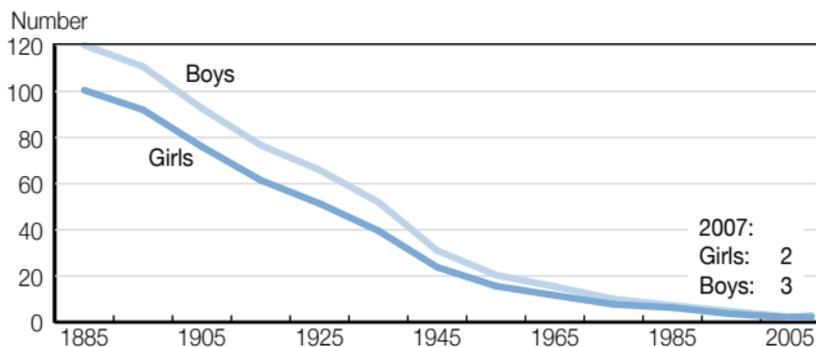
Number and number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group (mortality rate)

Cause of death	Number		Mortality rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	19 890	18 740	468	432
Tumors	10 850	11 850	255	273
Accidents, violence	1 880	2 930	44	67
Other	14 330	11 320	337	261
Total	46 950	44 830	1 105	1 034

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

Infant mortality 1885–2007

Number of deaths during first year per thousand live births



 Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

6 women died in 2005 in connection with complications during pregnancy and child birth. 101 346 children were born that year.

Drug and alcohol-related causes of death and suicide, 2005

Number

Cause of death	Age					
	0-19		20-29		30-39	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Drug-related death according to death certificate	0	10	12	64	12	58
Alcoholic-related death according to death certificate	0	4	4	37	26	61
Death 1987-2005 by suicide or unknown cause ¹	4	5	36	68	97	222

Cause of death	Age					
	40-49		50-59		60-69	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Drug-related death according to death certificate	19	59	15	40	14	21
Alcoholic-related death according to death certificate	57	217	145	473	152	517
Death 1987-2005 by suicide or unknown cause	148	321	99	219	384	835

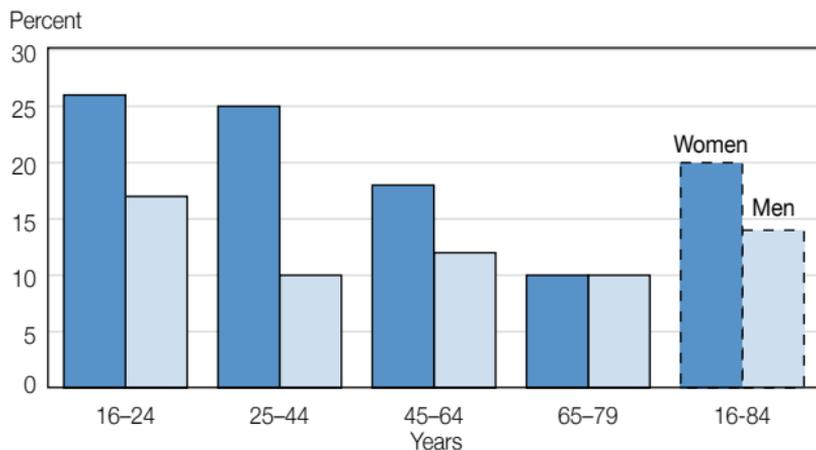
Cause of death	Age					
	70-79		80-89		90-	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Drug-related death according to death certificate	5	6	4	0	1	0
Alcoholic-related death according to death certificate	63	271	20	86	5	6
Death 1987-2005 by suicide or unknown cause	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Violence or poisoning, where malice cannot be determined

 Source: Causes of Death 2005, National Board of Health and Welfare.

Reduced mental well-being, 16–84 years, 2007.

Percentage in different age groups

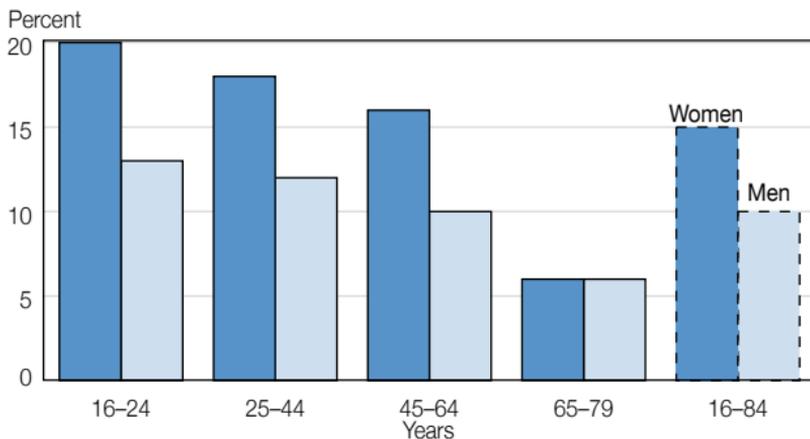


Mental well-being (GHQ12, cut-off 3) –please look for more information on page 128.

Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Have had suicidal thoughts one or more times, 16–84 years, 2007

Percentage in different age groups



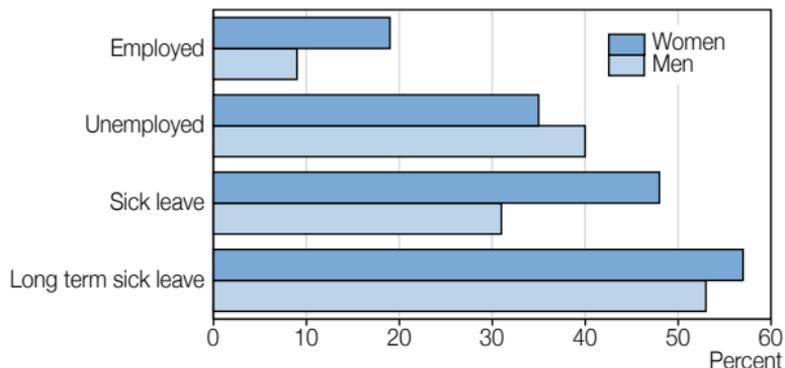
Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Reduced mental wellbeing, ages 16–84, 2007

Percentage with reduced mental wellbeing (GHQ12, cut-off 3).

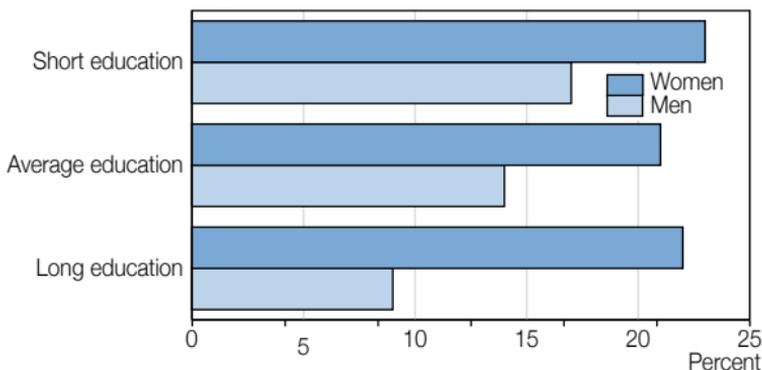
Age standardised

By employment



Reduced mental wellbeing is more common among women and men who were unemployed, who received sick leave compensation or were on long-term sick leave than those women and men who were employed.

By education



Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Education

Level of education in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 by region of birth, in 2007

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	6	9	45	52	49	38	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	10	13	45	50	42	34	2	3	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	17	18	36	42	44	37	3	3	100	100
Asia	24	24	34	37	40	38	2	2	100	100
Others	18	13	43	41	37	43	2	3	100	100
Total	8	10	44	51	47	38	1	1	100	100

45–64 years Region of birth	Level of education								Total	
	Compul- sory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No info		W	M
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Sweden	17	24	48	46	35	30	0	0	100	100
Nordic countries except Sweden	27	34	44	44	29	20	1	2	100	100
Europe except Nordic countries	27	19	39	47	32	32	2	2	100	100
Asia	34	19	30	38	29	40	7	3	100	100
Others	21	20	36	37	39	41	3	2	100	100
Total	19	24	46	45	34	30	1	1	100	100

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Persons aged 16–64 participating in education, autumn 2006

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	92	92	0	0	0	0	1	2
19	15	18	7	4	12	9	5	4
20-24	1	1	9	5	27	20	8	8
25-29	0	0	5	3	14	11	5	5
30-44	0	0	4	1	5	2	3	2
45-64	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
Total	6	6	3	1	6	4	3	2

Source: Register on Participation in Education, Statistics Sweden

Persons in municipal adult education by level of education 2006/2007

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

Level of education	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Compulsory education	11	12	67	33
Upper secondary education	87	86	68	32
Other courses	1	2	57	43
Total, percent	100	100	67	33
number	556	268		



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

Transition to universities and institutes of higher education

Transition rate up to and including age 25, percent

School year	W	M
2001/2002	53	39
2002/2003	55	41
2003/2004	55	41
2004/2005	52	39
2005/2006	52	40
2006/2007	50	37

Source: National Agency for Higher Education

The difference between men and women continue to be significant when it comes to the transition to universities and institutes of higher education. Every other woman begins to study before age 25; the corresponding figure for men is 37 percent.

Higher education enrolments and graduates 2006/07

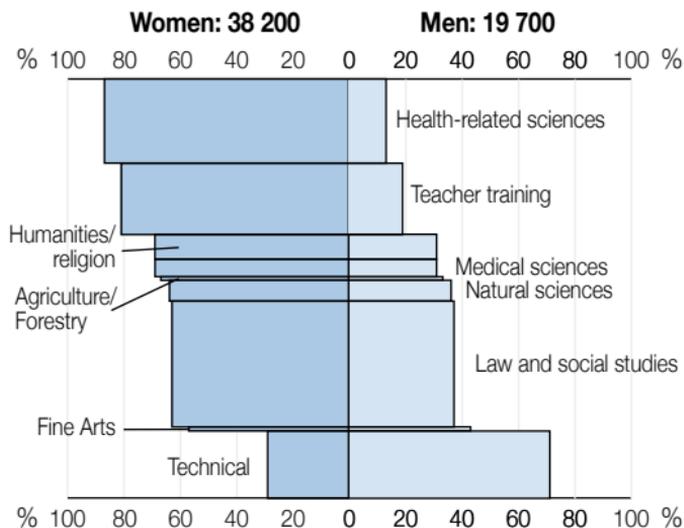
Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
University entrants	45 960	35 370	57	43
Enrolled	230 800	149 340	61	39
Graduated	33 940	17 860	66	34
New admissions	1 460	1 520	49	51
Doctorates	1 400	1 540	48	52
Licentiates	410	570	42	58

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

Students completing higher education by field 2006/07

Number and sex distribution (%)



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

Teachers and school leaders by type of school 2007

Number and sex distribution (%)

Type of school	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Teachers	86 550	41 530	68	32
Compulsory	67 820	22 720	75	25
Upper secondary	18 730	18 810	50	50
School leaders	4 550	3 180	59	41
Compulsory	3 750	2 090	64	36
Upper secondary	800	1 090	42	58

 Source: Register of teaching personnel, National Agency for Education

Teachers in higher education by category 2007

Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Secondary school teacher	3 390	2 670	56	44
Guest lecturer and part-time teacher	210	220	49	51
Junior lecturer	3 950	4 000	50	50
Other research and teaching staff	1 920	2 290	46	54
Research assistant	370	530	41	59
Post doctoral fellow	2 440	3 950	38	62
Professor	740	3 340	18	82

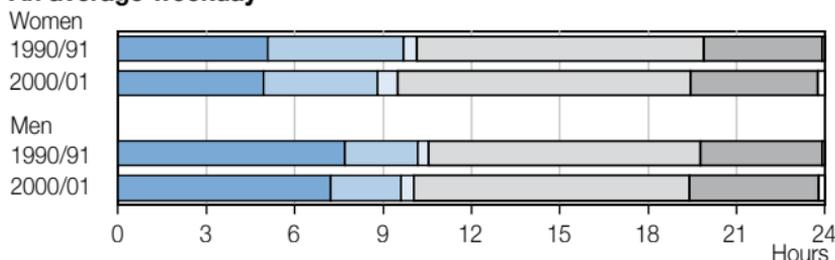
 Source: Employees in higher education, National Agency for Higher Education

Time use

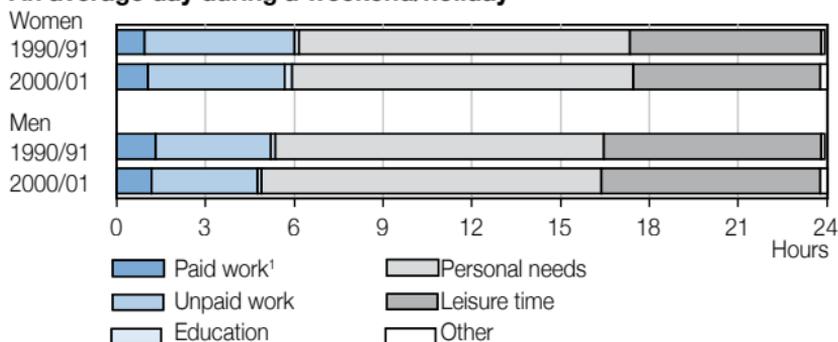
Time use for persons aged 20–64, 1990/91 and 2000/01

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

cohabiting

Parents with children 0–6 years

single

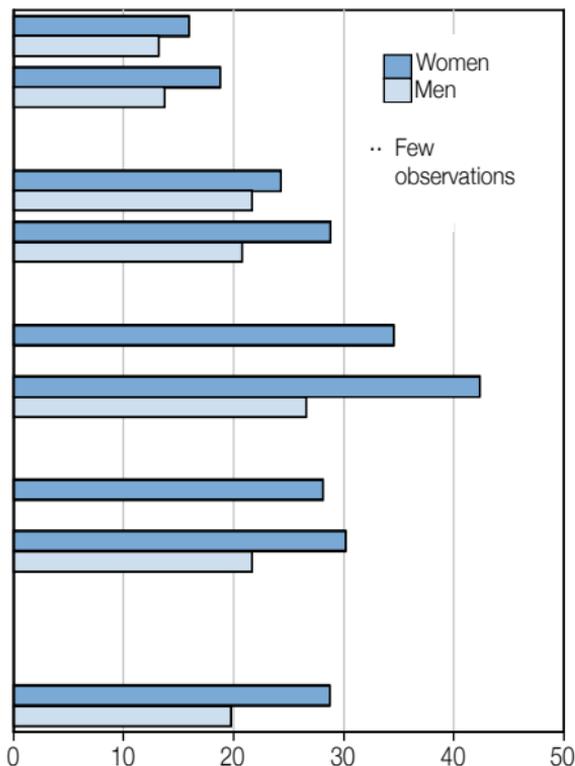
cohabiting

Parents with children 7–17 years

single

cohabiting

Total, 20–64 years



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

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 2007

Proportion (%) of age group, number

Form of child care	1–5 yrs	6–9 yrs	10–12 yrs
Municipal pre-school (daycare centre)	67	0	..
Pre-school under private management	14	0	..
Municipal leisure time centre	0	72	11
Leisure time centre under private management	..	7	1
Family daycare unit, three-family system	5	1	0
Total	441 400	301 400	36 000

Source: Child care, National Agency for Education

Municipal child care staff 1 November 2007

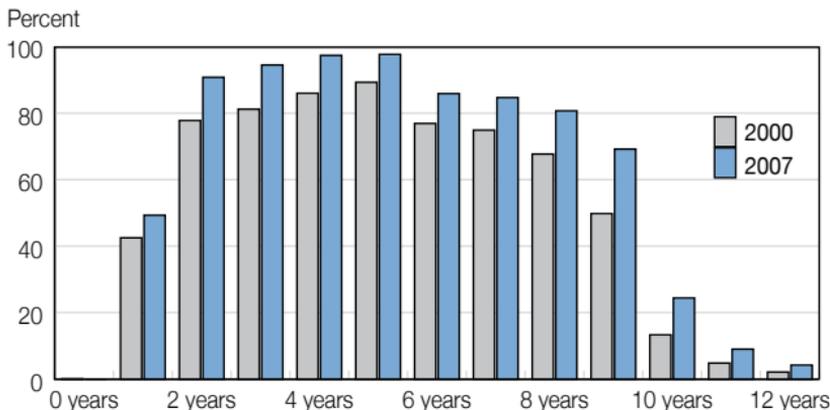
Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number			Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Total	W	M
Private daycare teacher	5 210	20	5 230	100	0
Nursery school teacher	51 100	1 970	53 070	96	4
Nursery nurse	52 120	3 460	55 580	94	6
Pre-school headteacher	1 110	120	1 230	90	10
Leisure activity leader	10 630	3 110	13 730	77	23
Total pre-school	120 160	8 680	128 840	93	7

Source: Staff in municipalities 2007, Swedish Association of Local Authorities

Children registered in preschool care and care of school-age children, by age, 2000 and 2007

Percentage of all children in the population



Source: 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 1972–2007

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

Age	1972		1980		1990		2007	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–6	689	12	604	36	641	57	516	86*
7–9	360	6	338	22	289	50	376	80
10–12	316	1	332	3	294	7	302	12

*Refers to age group 1–5 years. In 1998 6 year olds were transferred to the school system

Source: Child care, 1972–90 Statistics Sweden, 2007, National Agency for Education

Days for which parental benefit paid 1974–2007

Number of days in thousands and sex distribution (%)

Year	Benefit			Temporary benefit		
	Number of days	Sex distribution		Number of days	Sex distribution	
		W	M		W	M
1974	19 020	100	0	690	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 040	63	37
1985	33 190	94	6	4 160	67	33
1990	48 290	93	7	5 730	66	34
1995	47 030	90	10	4 890	68	32
2000	35 660	88	12	4 400	66	34
2005	42 660	80	20	4 420	64	36
2006	43 480	79	21	4 960	63	37
2007	45 290	79	21	4 570	64	36

1 The 10 so-called "paternity days" and "contact days" are not included.

From 1995 onwards, statistics were periodised to the year when payments were made.

Insured persons claiming parental benefit 1985–2007

Numbers in thousands and sex distribution (%)

Year	Benefit			Temporary benefit		
	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
2006	606	56	44	694	57	43
2007	631	56	44	670	58	42

 Source: Parental insurance, National Social Insurance Agency

Parental benefits 1974–2008

- 1974 Parental benefit is introduced. Benefit comprises 90 percent of wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years old.
Temporary benefit is introduced: 10 days per family and year for children under 10 years old. Benefit comprises 90 percent of wage.
The father has a special right to a maximum of 10 days to care for children under age 10 in connection with the birth of another child in the family. These days are included in the 10 days of leave for caring for sick children.
- 1978 Benefit is now paid for 270 days, of which 30 at the minimum rate only.
The father's special right to a maximum of 10 days in connection with the birth of a child is increased to also apply to the birth of the first child.
- 1980 Benefit is increased to 360 days of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
Temporary benefit 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 "contact days" for visiting child (4–12 years) in day-care centre or school is introduced. The benefit is 90 percent of wage.
- 1988 Temporary parental benefit is now paid for a maximum of 90 days per child and year. However, the final 30 days cannot be paid if the regular caregiver is sick or contagious.
- 1989 Benefit is increased to 450 days, of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
- 1990 Temporary benefit 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 benefit can be transferred from parents to any other person who stays home from work to care for the child. The "contact days" 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 benefit is now 75 percent of wage.
- 1997 "Mummy/daddy month" is compensated at 75 percent.
- 1998 Benefit and temporary benefit are 80 percent
- 2001 A "1-day benefit" for visiting child (6–11 years) in daycare centre or school is introduced. However, for those children who have certain functional impairments according to the LSS Act, the rule applies to children from birth to age 16.
- 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.
- 2003: The "1-day benefit" is taken away, but still applies for those according to the LSS Act.
- 2006 The income ceiling for sick pay is raised so that those who earn up to 10 price base amounts per month receive 80 percent of their salary from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency when they are on parental leave.
Compensation for extra parental leave ("guarantee days") increases to SEK 180 per day.
- 2007 The income ceiling for sick pay was decreased to 7.5 price base amounts for temporary parental benefits, i.e. to the level that was in effect before 1 July 2007 (about SEK 25 000 per month). The ceiling for parental benefits is still based on 10 price base amounts.
- 2008 A "gender equality bonus" is introduced when withdrawing parental benefits. This bonus only applies if the parent who has taken the most parental benefits works or studies while the other parent is on parental leave. The maximum bonus is SEK 3 000 per month, a total of SEK 13 500. The gender equality bonus is deposited in the tax account.
The municipalities have been given the right to introduce a municipal "childraising allowance" for children aged 1 to 3 of maximum SEK 3 000 per month. This childcare subsidy is available only after a total of 250 entire days of parental benefits have been paid for the child.

Source: National Social Insurance Agency

Care of the elderly

Pensioners¹ with impaired eye sight or disability 2006

Proportion (%) of age group

	Impaired eye sight		Disabled		Seriously disabled	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cohabiting						
65–74 years	4	1	14	6	10	2
75–84 years	6	8	30	24	21	12
Single						
65–74 years	6	5	17	19	9	12
75–84 years	9	9	34	24	26	18

1 The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years

Pensioners¹ in ordinary² housing who need help with daily routines 2006

Proportion (%) of age group

	In ordinary housing		<i>of whom</i> needing help with daily routines	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cohabiting				
65–74 years	100	100	9	3
75–84 years	99	100	32	18
Single³				
65–74 years	99	100	6	9
75–84 years	93	94	27	23

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 2006

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	2006	1980	2006
Cohabiting				
<i>65–74 years</i>				
Help from municipality	2	1	1	1
Help from member of household	4	7	8	2
Help from other relatives/friends	1	2	0	0
<i>75–84 years</i>				
Help from municipality	21	8	7	4
Help from member of household	19	23	17	16
Help from other relatives/friends	6	9	2	2
Single				
<i>65–74 years</i>				
Help from municipality	8	4	5	5
Help from member of household	1	0	2	2
Help from other relatives/friends	3	1	2	6
<i>75–84 years</i>				
Help from municipality	27	10	14	..
Help from member of household	5	1	3	..
Help from other relatives/friends	11	12	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 persons are those who have been without work during the reference week but have applied for work during the last four weeks (reference week and three weeks back in time) and were able to work during the reference week or begin within 14 days from the end of the reference week. Unemployed persons also include persons who have received work that will begin within three months, on the condition that they could have worked during the reference week or begin within 14 days from the end of the reference week. *According to the new official Swedish definition (valid from October 2007) full-time students who have applied for work and could have worked are also included.*

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.

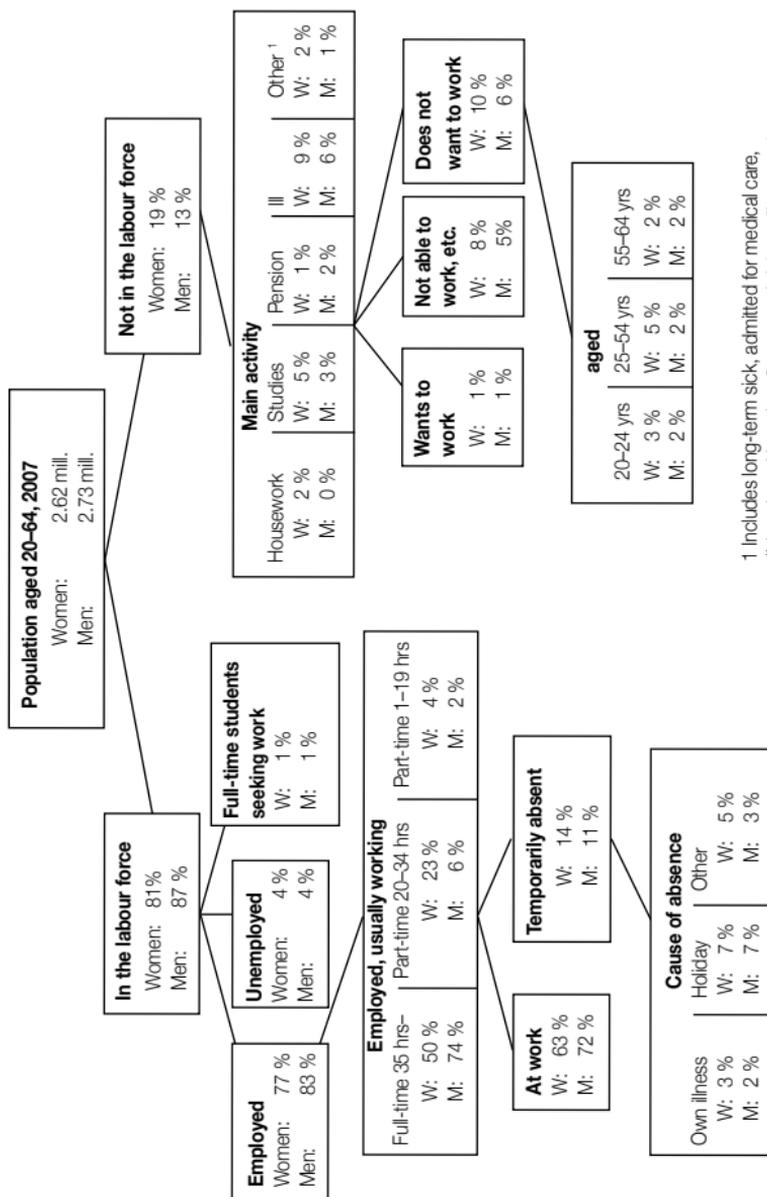
Inactive unemployed: individuals who want and can work but who have not been seeking work during the current month, and full-time students seeking work.

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.

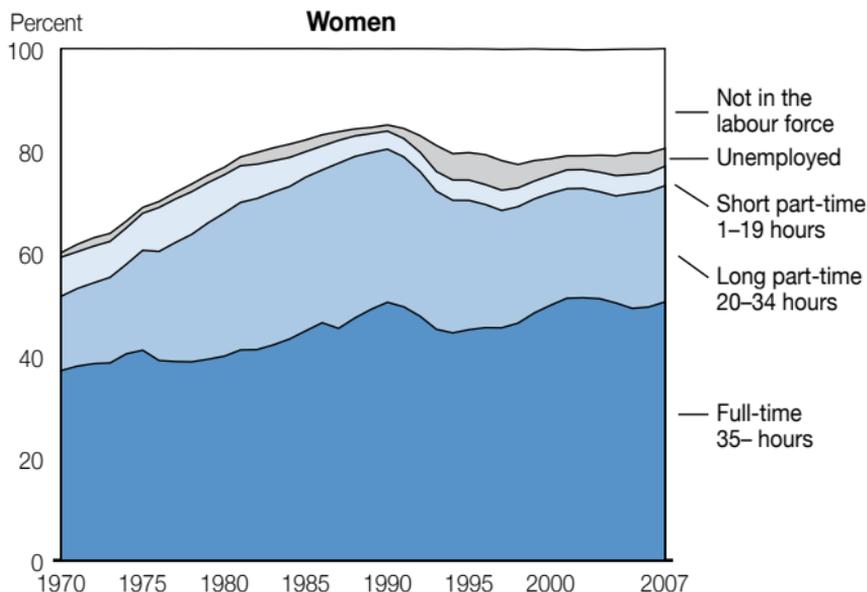
Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2007

Proportion (%) of the population in different groups



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2007

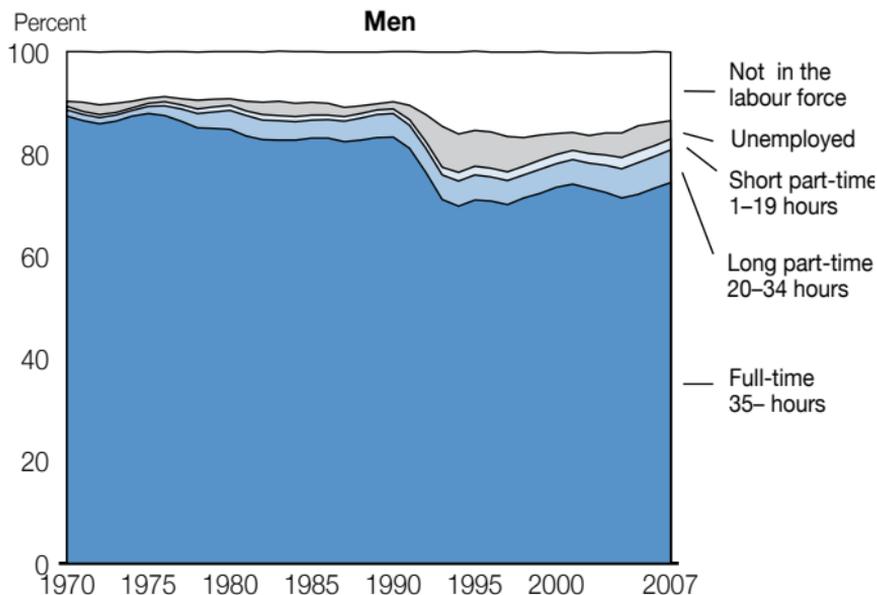


Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The percentage of women on the labour market increased between 1970 and 1990. Since then the percentage has decreased. During the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, the percentage of those working on a long-term part-time basis increased. During all of the 1980s the percentage of full-time workers increased. During the 1990s unemployment rose while the percentage of those working full-time and those working on a long-term part-time basis decreased. The percentage of those working full-time has increased since 1998 and in 2007 every other woman was working full-time. Employment has been at roughly the same level since 2000.

In 2007, the relative figure of women aged 20–64 years in the labour force was 81 per cent and the relative unemployment was 4 per cent.

Men aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2007



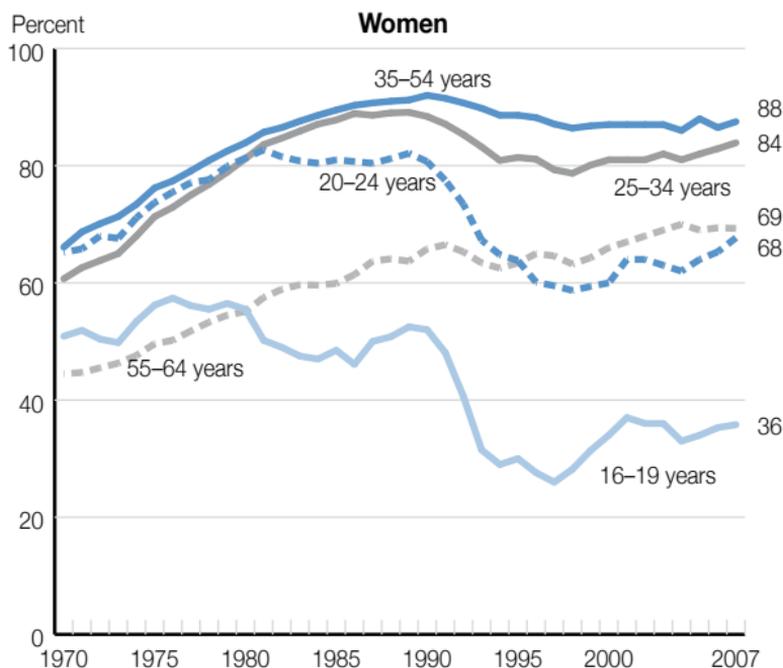
Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The percentage of men on the labour market has been constant between 1970 and 1990. Since then the percentage has decreased. At the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s, the percentage of those working full-time fell slightly while the percentage of those working on a long-term part-time basis increased. At the beginning of the 1990s the percentage of those working full-time fell sharply. At the same time, the percentage of unemployed persons and those outside the labour force increased. Unemployment was highest in 1993 but decreased thereafter until 2002, when it increased somewhat up until 2005. Employment has been at roughly the same level since 2000, but has increased since 2005.

In 2007, the relative figure of men aged 20–64 years in the labour force was 87 percent and the relative unemployment figure 4 percent.

Economic activity rate among women by age 1970–2007

Proportion (%) of women in the labour force



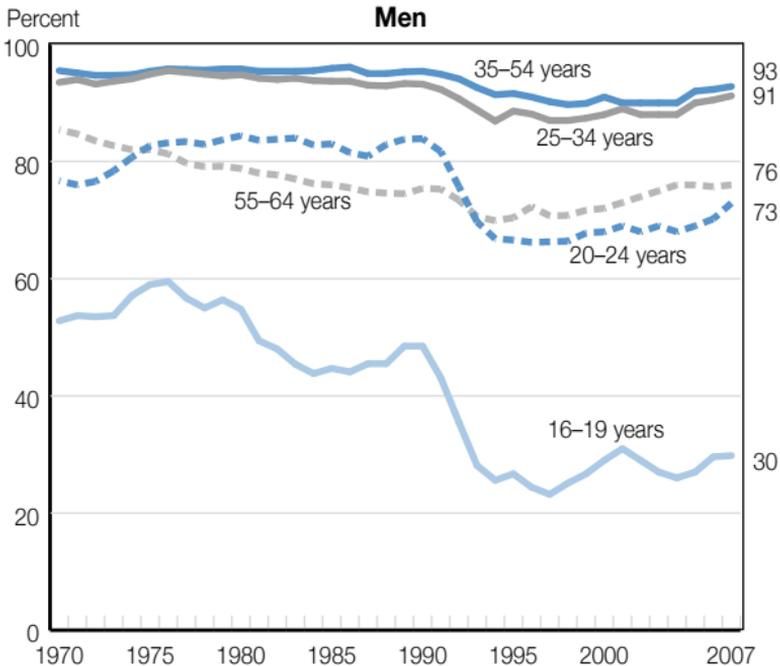
Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The relative figure for women in the labour force rose during the 1970s, and somewhat more slowly during the 1980s. During the 1990s the figure has fallen for most age groups, especially among younger but also among middle-aged women. The relative figure for women aged 55-64 in the labour force has risen somewhat since the end of the 1990s.

Over the past few years, the labour force figures have been at roughly the same level. For those aged 20-24 and 25-34 however, the relative figure for women in the labour force has increased since 2005.

Economic activity rate among men by age 1970–2007

Proportion (%) of men in the labour force



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The figures for men aged 25–54 have been constant during the 1970s and 1980s, and have then fallen. In the beginning of the 1990s, the labour force figure for younger men aged 16–19 fell sharply. Among men aged 55–64, the figure has fallen slowly since the beginning of the 1970s to the middle of the 1990s, and then again rose.

Over the past few years, the labour force figures have risen, particularly for men aged 16–19 and 20–24.

Economic activity rate by region of birth and age 2007

Region of birth	25–44 years		45–64 years	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	90	95	81	85
Nordic countries except Sweden	87	94	70	75
Europe except Nordic countries	78	91	62	73
Asia	67	84	57	72
Others	78	89	74	81
Total	87	94	78	84

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The above table includes the relative labour force figure for persons who are full-time students and who have looked for work or have been able to work. This is in accordance with the new definition for unemployment that applies from October 2007 onwards.

This also applies to the graphs on pages 57 and 58.

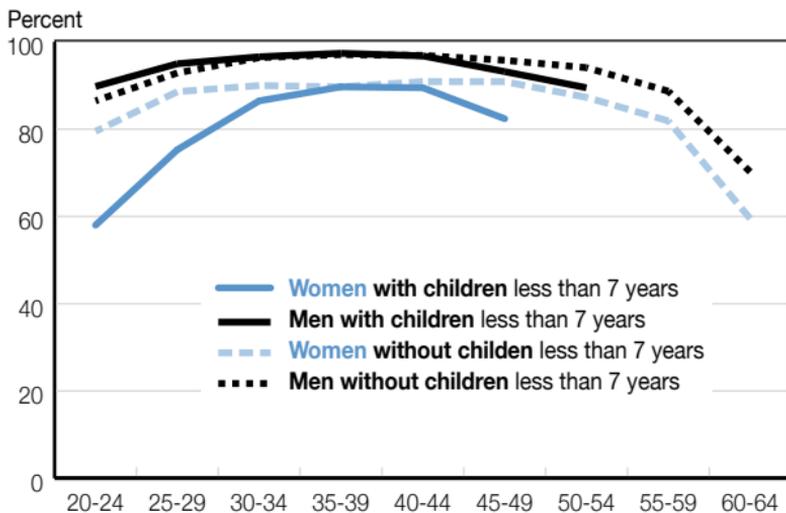
Population by region of birth and age 2007

Numbers in thousands

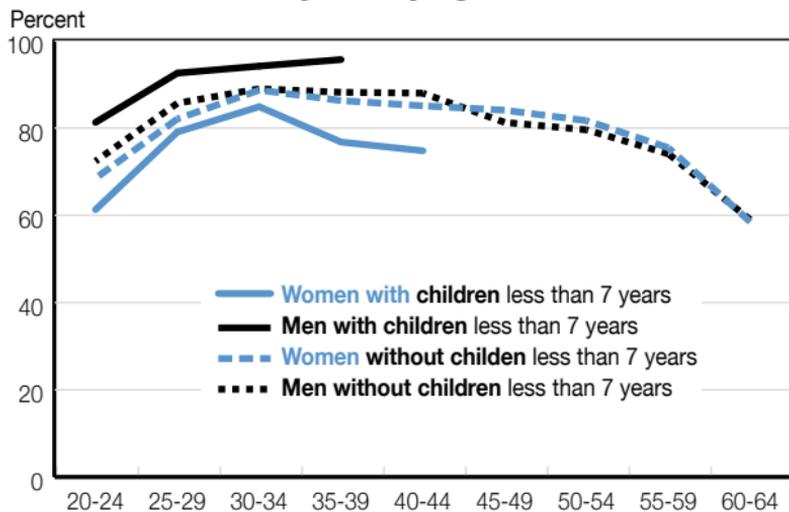
Region of birth	25–44 years		45–64 years	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	969	1 051	986	1 025
Nordic countries except Sweden	28	26	71	51
Europe except Nordic countries	78	68	71	62
Asia	83	64	39	45
Others	37	34	19	23
Total	1 194	1 242	1 186	1 206

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Economic activity rate for **married/cohabiting** persons with and without children 0–6 years by age 2007



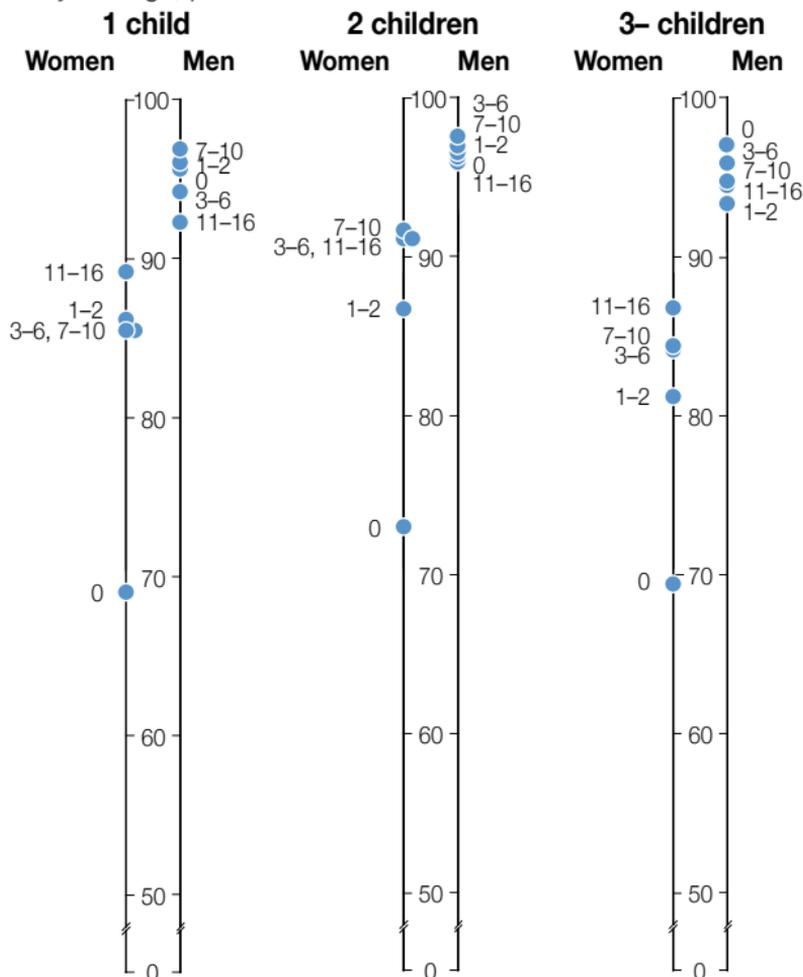
Economic activity rate for **single** persons with and without children 0-6 years by age 2007



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 2007

Yearly average, percent



The relative labour force figure gives the percentage of the population who belong on the labour force. Labour force is defined as the sum of employed persons and unemployed persons. The above table includes the relative labour force figure for persons who are full-time students and who have looked for work or have been able to work. This is in accordance with the new definition for unemployment that applies from October 2007 onwards.

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 2007

Proportion (%) of all employed

Number of children	Women		Men	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Age of the youngest child				
1 child				
0 år	85	15	94	6
1-2 år	61	39	91	9
3-6 år	61	39	91	9
7-10 år	67	33	96	4
11-16 år	73	27	92	8
2 children				
0 år	70	30	94	6
1-2 år	52	48	93	7
3-6 år	51	49	95	5
7-10 år	59	41	95	5
11-16 år	69	31	95	5
3- children				
0 år	58	42	94	6
1-2 år	49	51	93	7
3-6 år	52	47	94	6
7-10 år	58	42	94	6
11-16 år	64	36	94	6

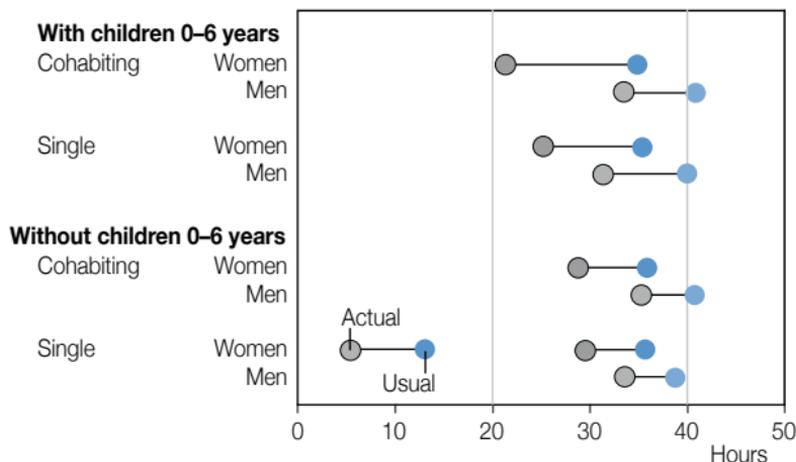
1 Employed includes those temporarily absent, e.g. on parental leave.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Normal amount of time worked

In 2007, 66 percent of all gainfully employed women aged 20–64 were employed full-time, while 34 percent worked part-time. The corresponding figures for men were 90 and 10 percent respectively.

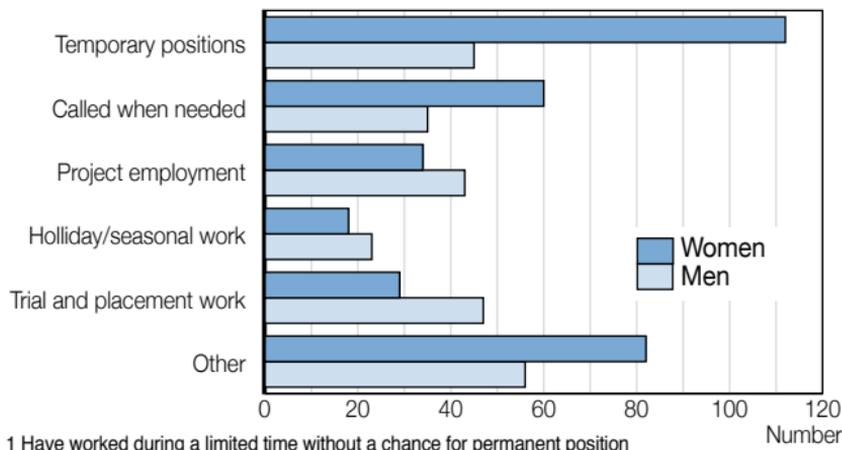
Hours worked per week by employed persons aged 20–64 in different types of households 2007



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees¹ aged 20–64 by type of employment 2007

Numbers in thousands



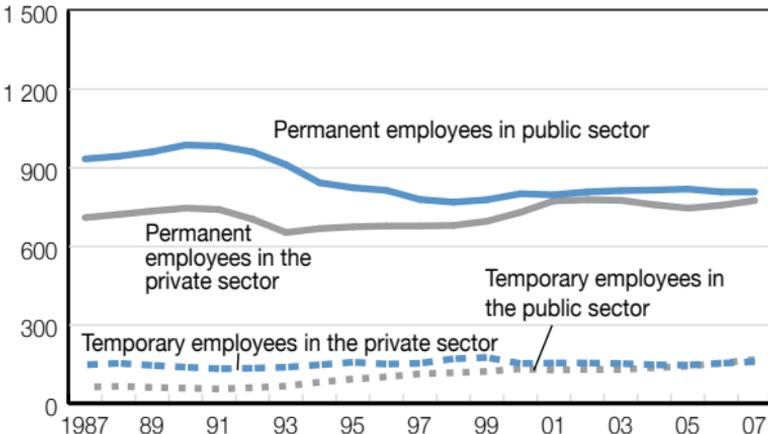
¹ Have worked during a limited time without a chance for permanent position

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market 1987¹–2007

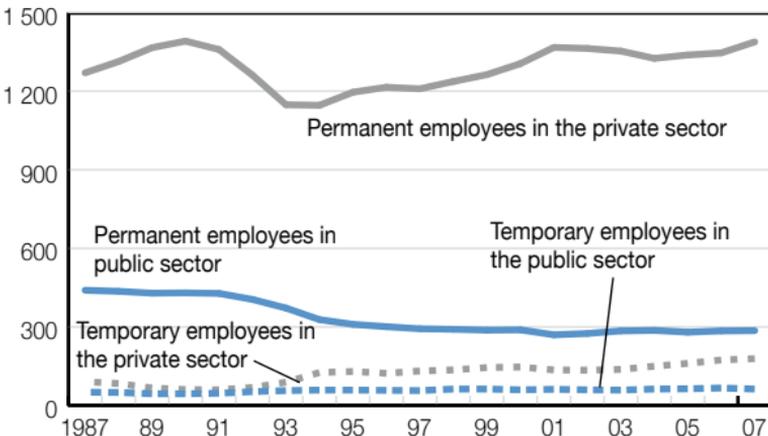
Numbers in thousands

Women



Numbers in thousands

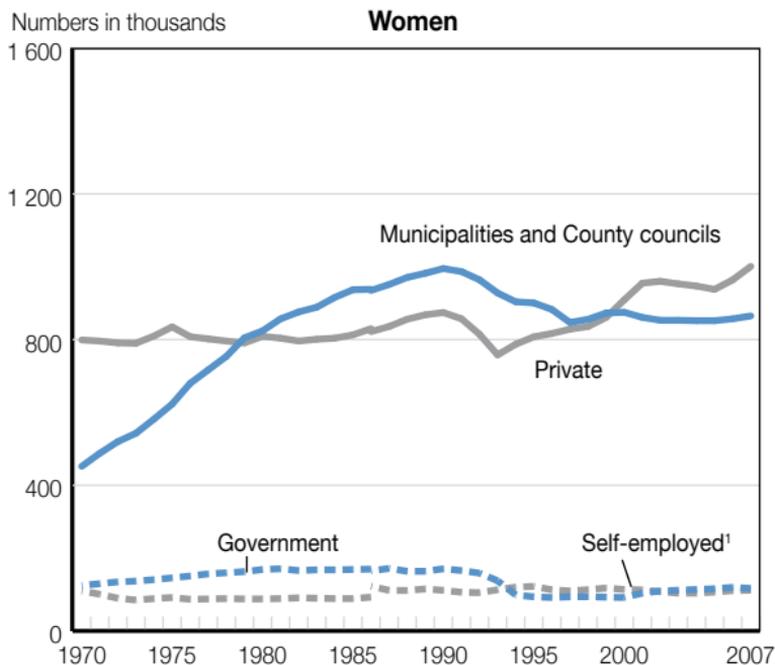
Men



¹ Comparative data prior 1987 is not available.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Employed women aged 16–64 by sector 1970–2007



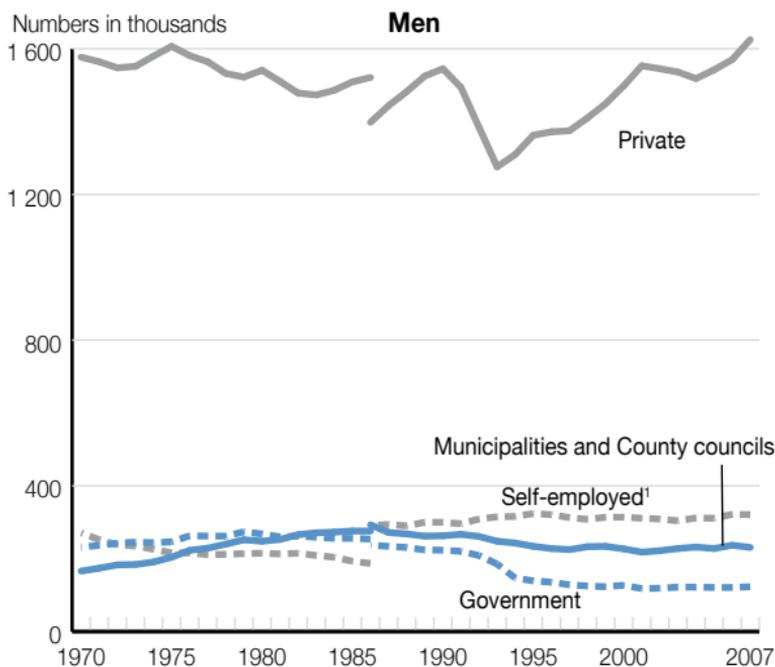
¹ Includes assisting household members

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 1970–2007



1 Includes assisting household members

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

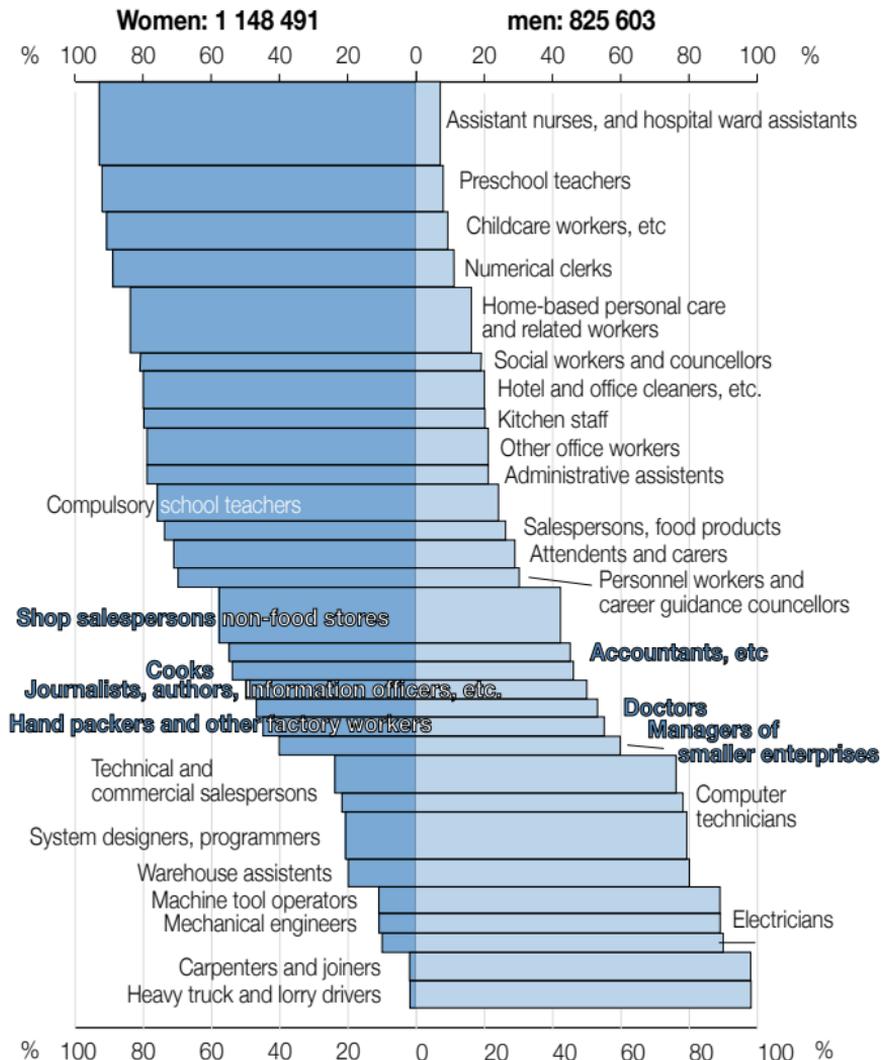
The municipal sector has experienced sharp declines for women as well as men since 1990.

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 2007

Ranked by numbers in occupation



Calculations are based on all employed persons aged 20–64. Occupations are classified according to Swedish Standard Classification of Occupation. In total there are 350 occupations.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Sex distribution within the 30 largest occupations 2007

56 percent of all employed women and 36 percent of all employed men aged 20-64 are found in the 30 largest occupations.

Gender equality, i.e. 40-60 percent of each sex, only occurs in seven occupations: *Salespeople, retail trade* (58 percent women and 42 percent men), *Accountants* (55 percent women and 45 percent men), *Cooks* (54 percent women and 46 percent men), *Journalists etc.* (50 percent women and 50 percent men), *Doctors* (47 percent women and 53 percent men), *Manual packers and factory workers*, (45 percent women and 55 percent men) and *Managers for small-scale companies in trade, hotel/restaurant industry, transport and communication*, (40 percent women and 60 percent men).

The most female-dominated occupation is Assistant nursing etc. (93 percent women and 7 percent men). The occupation which is most male-dominated is Truck driving (98 percent men and 2 percent women)..

Occupational segregation 2007

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

Occupations with	Women	Men
90-100 % women, 0-10 % men	25	2
60-90 % women, 10-40 % men	42	11
40-60 % women, 40-60 % men	18	15
10-40 % women, 60-90 % men	14	42
0-10 % women, 90-100 % men	1	30
Total percent	100	100
number	2 038	2 260

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.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64 by industry and sector 2007

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

Industry Sector	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	322	17	57	3	85	15
Health care	251	13	55	3	82	18
Personal service	12	1	3	0	79	21
Education and science	376	19	150	8	71	29
Retail trade	130	7	65	3	67	33
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	96	5	83	4	54	46
Financial institutions and insurance	243	13	322	17	43	57
Wholesale trade and communications	138	7	353	18	28	72
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	8	0	26	1	23	77
Industry excl. construction	162	8	471	24	26	74
Construction	19	1	201	10	9	91
Other	173	9	158	8	52	48
Total	1 929	100	1 946	100	50	50
Of which						
Municipalities	653	34	177	9	79	21
County councils	198	10	50	3	80	20
Government	117	6	122	7	49	51
Private	943	49	1 567	82	38	62
Partial non-response	18	1	30	2	37	63
Total, thousands/percent	1 929	100	1 946	100	50	50

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed persons aged 20–64 by industry 2007

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

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc	7	7	39	12	16	84
Industry incl. constructions	9	8	81	26	10	90
Wholesale trade and communications	6	5	55	17	10	90
Retail trade	15	14	22	7	40	60
Financial institutions and insurance	24	22	74	23	24	76
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	15	13	33	10	31	69
Personal service	19	18	3	1	89	11
Other	13	12	10	3	57	43
Total	108	100	316	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 2006

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	20	84	20	80
2-4	40	14	36	17
5-9	20	2	21	2
10-19	10	0	12	0
20-49	6	0	6	0
50-	4	0	3	0
Total, percent	100	100	100	100
number	28 000	81 200	112 500	163 500

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 2006

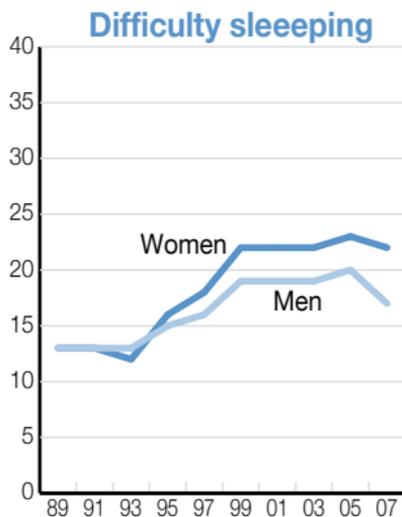
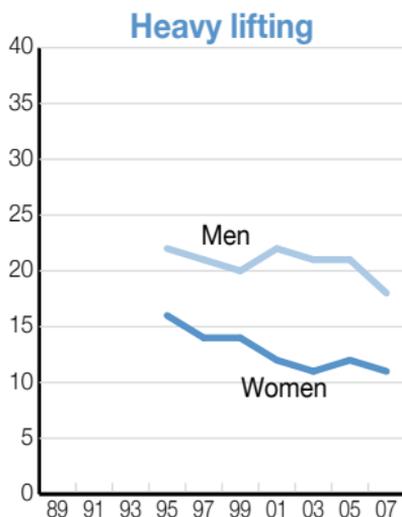
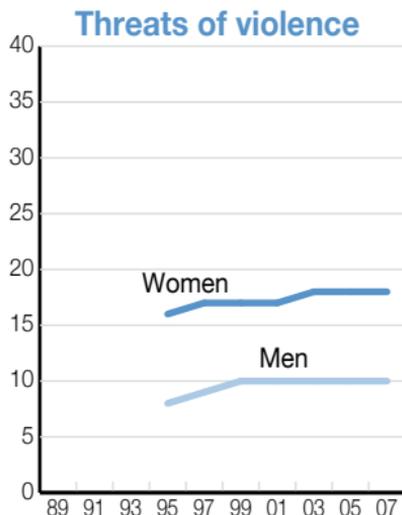
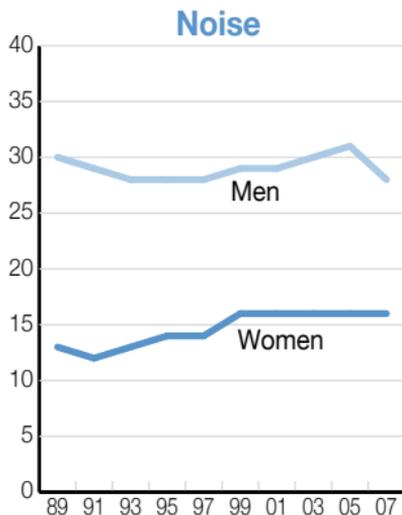
Percentage distribution and number

Region of birth	Women		Men	
	Self-employed in own limited company	Self-employed	Self-employed in own limited company	Self-employed
Sweden	91	84	93	84
Nordic countries except Sweden	3	4	2	2
Europe except Nordic countries	3	6	3	6
Africa	0	0	0	1
Asia	2	5	1	6
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	28 000	81 200	112 500	163 500

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register, Statistics Sweden

Work-related disorders 1989–2007

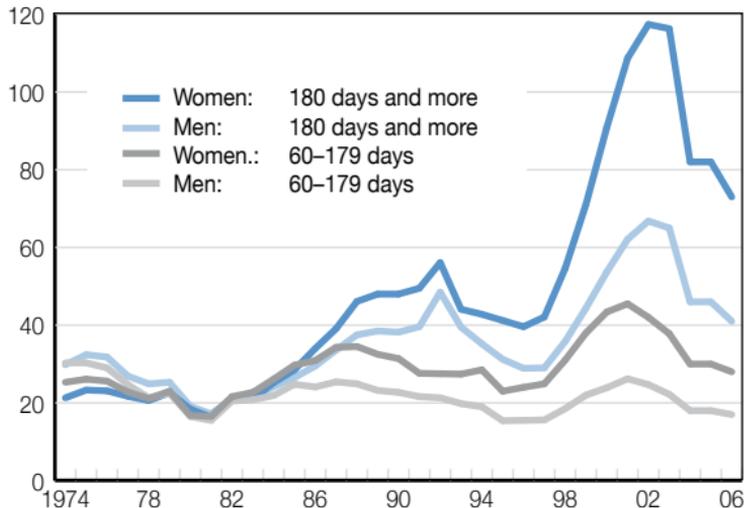
Percentage in all work categories



Source: Working Environmental Survey, Swedish Work Environmental Authority 2007

Ongoing cases of sickness benefit days in December 1974–2006

Numbers in thousands



Source: The Swedish Social Insurance Agency

On sick leave for 30 days or more at the end of February 2004–2007

Number

Age	Year							
	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16–29	12 900	6 700	10 980	5 790	9 220	4 880	8 520	4 550
30–39	36 900	16 700	32 560	14 190	27 270	11 710	23 960	10 220
40–49	44 400	23 400	39 280	20 690	34 110	18 010	30 900	15 910
50–59	51 900	32 600	43 590	27 730	37 290	23 790	33 010	21 130
60–64	18 300	14 000	16 660	12 630	15 710	11 900	15 290	11 630

Source: The Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Absenteeism rate by reason 2007

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	2	3	1
Vacation	9	8	7	9
Care of children	4	1	19	4
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	2	2	2	2
Total	19	13	31	16
Part week				
Illness	3	2	3	2
Vacation	3	3	2	3
Care of children	2	1	7	6
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	9	12	7	11
Total	18	19	19	22

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

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by region of birth and age 2007

Proportion (%) unemployment in the labour force

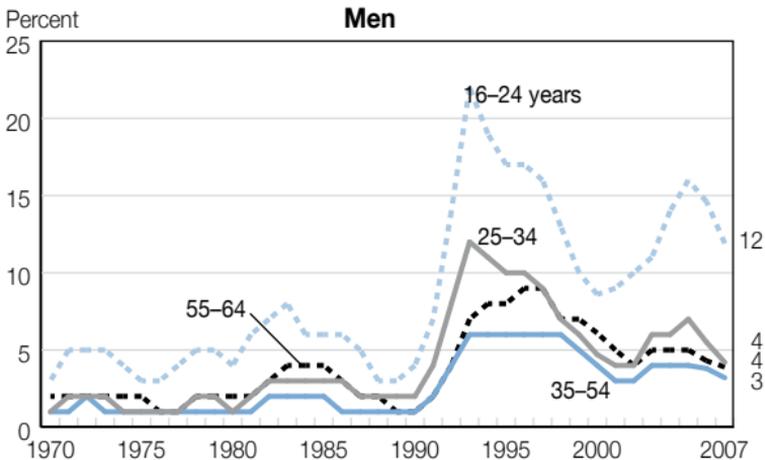
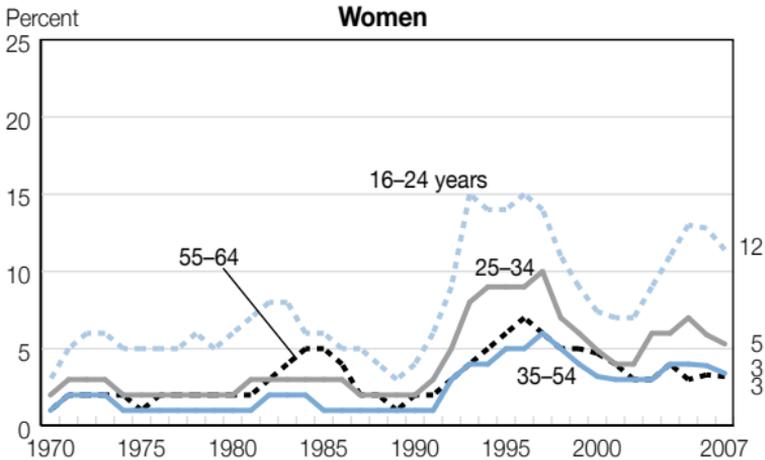
Region of birth	Age			
	25–44		45–64	
	W	M	W	M
Sweden	4	3	3	3
Nordic countries except Sweden	5	4	4	4
Europe except Nordic countries	13	8	7	6
Asia	19	15	15	18
Other	12	11	8	11
Total	5	4	3	4

Please note that full-time students who have looked for work and were able to work are included in the unemployment figure above. This is in accordance with the new official unemployment definition that applies as of October 2007.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by age 1970–2007

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

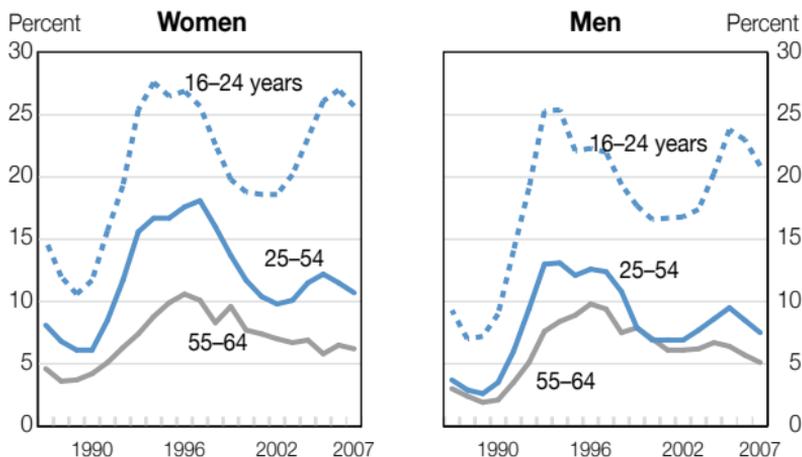


Uncertain values for 55–64 years: women 1970–1981 and 1987–1991, men 1970–1977.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Unemployed, underemployed and inactive unemployed by age 1987–2007

Proportion (%) of the population in age group



Unemployed, underemployed and inactive unemployed by age 2007

Numbers in thousands

Age	Unemployed		Under-employed		Inactive unemployment	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–24	27	28	34	22	6	6
25–34	31	28	37	28	4	4
35–44	26	23	39	17	4	2
45–54	16	19	30	14	3	3
55–64	15	20	19	8	4	3
Total	115	119	159	89	21	18

Please note that the number of unemployed includes full-time students who have looked for work and were able to work. This is in accordance with the new official unemployment definition that applies as of October 2007. Previously, full-time students who looked for work and were able to work were classified as "inactive job seekers".

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Wages/Salaries

The ten most common occupational groups 2006

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	397	59	87	13	19 600		19 700	99
Shop salespersons	112	65	63	37	20 300	21 900	93
Finance and sales professionals	60	104	37	63	27 600	33 700	82
Physical and engineering science technicians	20	98	17	83	26 100	29 300	89
Motor vehicle drivers	6	86	7	93	20 600	21 100	98
Other office clerks	72	20	78	22	20 900	23 100	90
Financial and human resources managers	44	43	51	49	31 100	39 100	80
Construction workers	4	81	5	95	19 200	22 500	85
Building frame and related trades workers	1	83	1	99	19 000	23 700	80
Compulsory school teachers	62	20	76	24	23 500	23 500	100



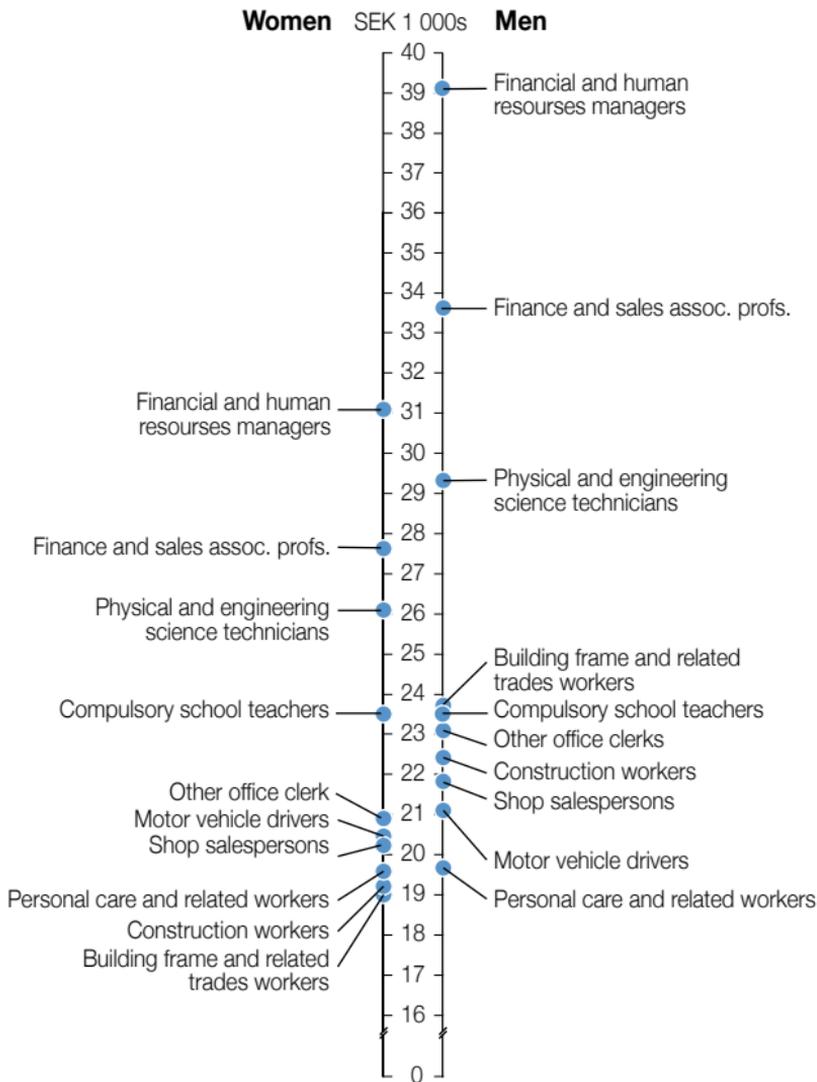
Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

42 percent of all employed women and 37 percent of all employed men are found in the ten most common job categories.

In occupational groups of gender equality (40-60 percent of each sex) we find 11 percent of all women and 10 percent of all men.

Average salary in the ten largest occupational groups 2006

Monthly salary in SEK thousands



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

The ten most women-dominated occupational groups 2006

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	
	Office secretaries and data entry operators	36	2	94	6	21 400		21 600	99
Preschool and leisure teachers	69	6	92	8	21 200	20 800	102
Midwives, etc	34	3	92	8	26 600	27 700	96
Accountancy and financial assistants	49	5	92	8	22 300	23 600	95
Life science technicians	8	1	91	9	23 200	23 500	99
Nursing professionals	54	6	90	10	24 800	25 100	98
Personal care and related workers	397	59	87	13	19 600	19 700	99
Phytotherapists, dental hygienists	27	5	85	15	23 800	26 200	91
Cashiers etc.	19	4	83	17	20 600	20 900	99
Special education teachers	12	2	83	17	25 900	25 700	101



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

39 percent of all employed women and five percent of all employed men are found in these ten occupational groups.

14 percent of all women and one percent of all men are found in occupational categories with at least 90 percent women (10 percent men at most).

The ten most men-dominated occupational groups 2006

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

Ranked by proportion men in occupational group

Occupational group	Number		Sex-distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Womens salaries as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Construction workers	1	83	1	99	19 000	23 700	80
Machinery and engine mechanics	1	49	2	98	20 500	22 400	92
Metal moulders, welders, etc.	1	32	2	98	21 000	22 100	95
Machinery operators	1	27	3	97	20 700	21 500	96
Electricians, etc.	1	29	4	96	20 400	23 500	87
Armed forces	0	8	4	96	26 000	30 000	86
Building frame and related trade worker	4	81	5	95	19 200	22 500	85
Engine drivers, etc.	0	4	5	95	24 700	24 600	100
Painters, lacquer workers and related trades workers	1	17	5	95	20 700	22 900	90
Blacksmiths, tool makers	1	10	5	95	21 000	22 700	93

 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

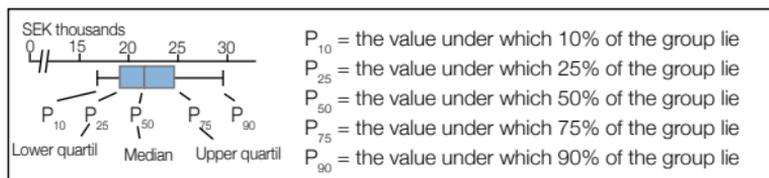
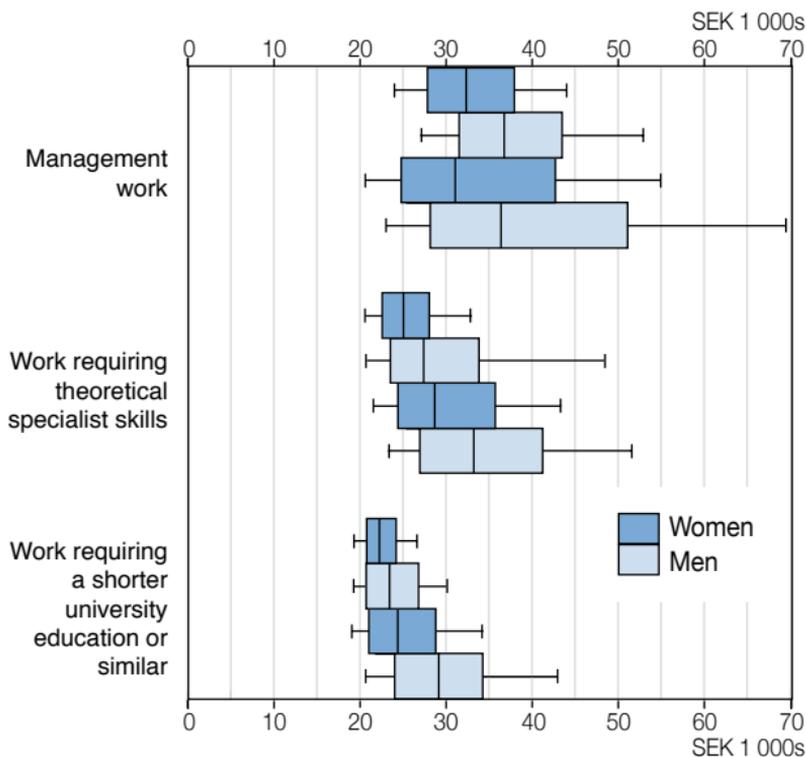
Less than one percent of all women and 19 percent of all men are found in these ten occupational categories.

Two percent of all women and 29 percent of all men are found in occupational categories with at least 90 percent men (ten percent women at most).

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education 2006

Monthly salary in SEK thousands

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

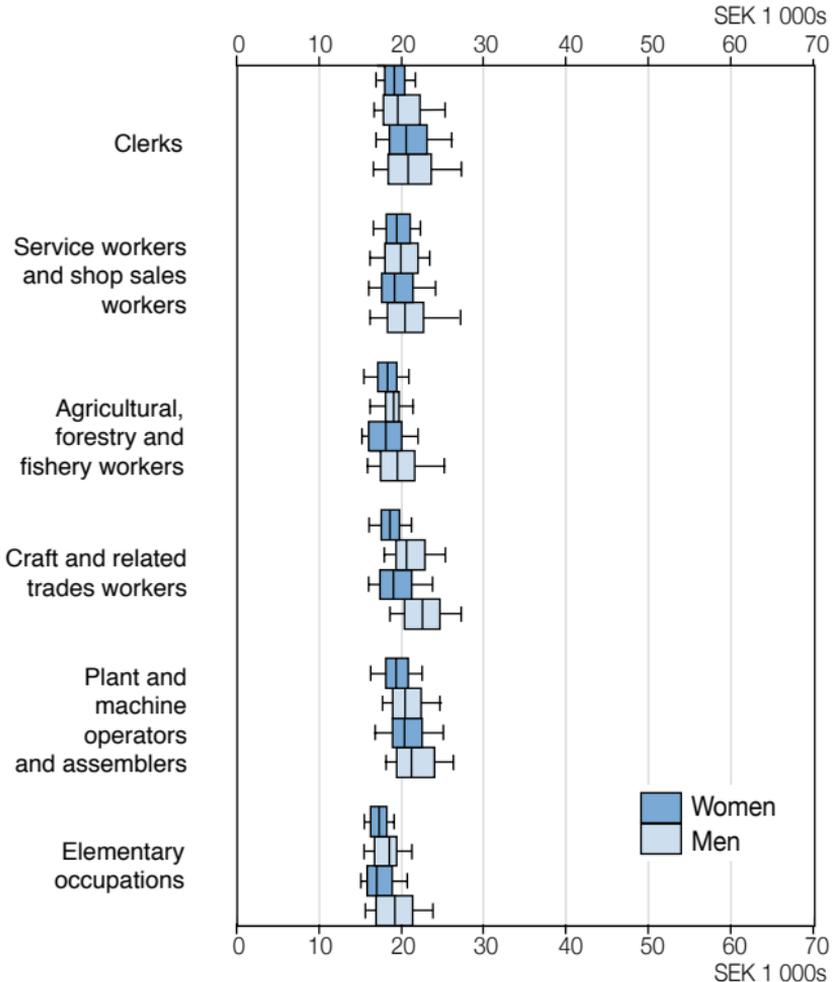


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education 2006

Monthly salary in SEK thousands

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



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Women's wages/salaries as percent of men's by sector 1997–2006 *Weighted¹ and unweighted full-time salaries*

Year	Municipalities		County councils	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
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
2005	92	99	71	93
2006	92	98	72	93

Year	Central government		Private	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
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
2005	86	92	85	91
2006	87	93	86	91

Year	Total	
	Unweighted	Weighted
1997	83	92
1998	82	91
1999	83	92
2000	82	92
2001	82	92
2002	83	92
2003	84	92
2004	83	92
2005	84	92
2006	84	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.*

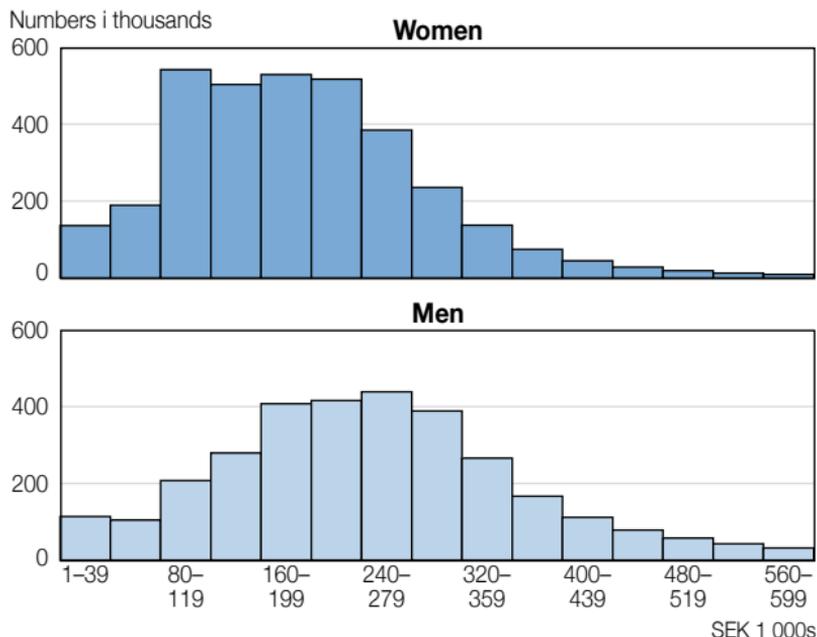


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Income

Income earners aged 20 years and over by income group 2006

Total earned income, SEK thousands



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

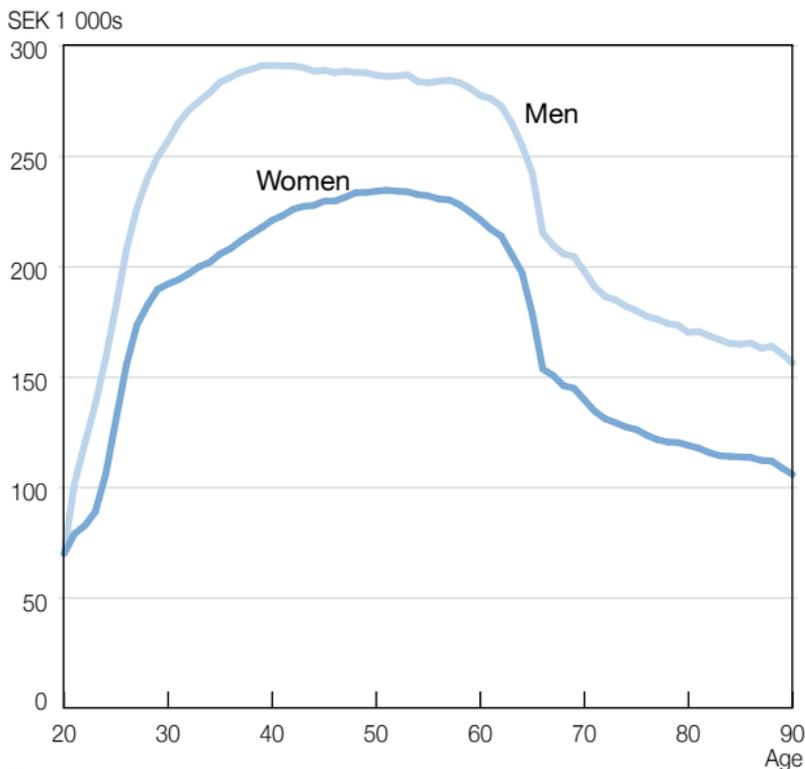
In 2007, 90 700 women and 89 800 aged 20 and older did not have a total earned income.

In the same age group, 30 700 women and 138 700 men had a total earned income of over SEK 600 000.

Earned income is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

Total earned income for those aged 20 years and above by age 2006

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 2006.

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 2006

Median income in SEK thousands

Family unit	Median income
Cohabiting	
without children	241
with children	170
of which 1 child	185
2 children	170
at least 3 children	141
Single women	
without children	154
with children	119
of which 1 child	124
at least 2 children	115
Single men	
without children	167
with children	150
of which 1 child	158

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.

 Source: Households finances, Statistics Sweden

Households receiving aid¹⁾ by type of household 2006

Number and percentage of all in each group²⁾

Type of household	Number of household receiving aid with head of household aged 18–64 år	Number of household receiving aid /100 households ²⁾ in the population
Single men	88 400	9
no children	82 800	9
with children	5 600	7
Single women	82 800	10
no children	48 900	7
with children	33 900	22
Cohabiting adults³⁾	37 800	2
utan barn	11 300	1
med barn	26 500	3
All households receiving aid⁴⁾	209 100	6

1) Including households receiving introductory compensation according to the law (1992:1068) on introductory compensation for refugees and certain other immigrants.

2) Number of households in the population is estimated. Source: LFS (Labour Force Survey)

3) Cohabiting adults, registered partnerships and married couples are included in this group.

4) Including unknown types of households.

Source: 1985: Social assistance, Statistics Sweden. 2004: Economic assistance, Annual statistics, National Board of Health and Welfare

Expenditure in SEK per person 2007

	Women	Men		Women	Men
Eating out	1 880	2 170	Clothes and shoes	6 970	3 680
Alcoholic drinks	150	260	Health care	2 460	1 600
Tobacco	290	530	Transport	840	1 640
Consumer goods ¹⁾	910	220	Leisure and cultural activities	2 410	2 430
Household services ²⁾	1 750	320			

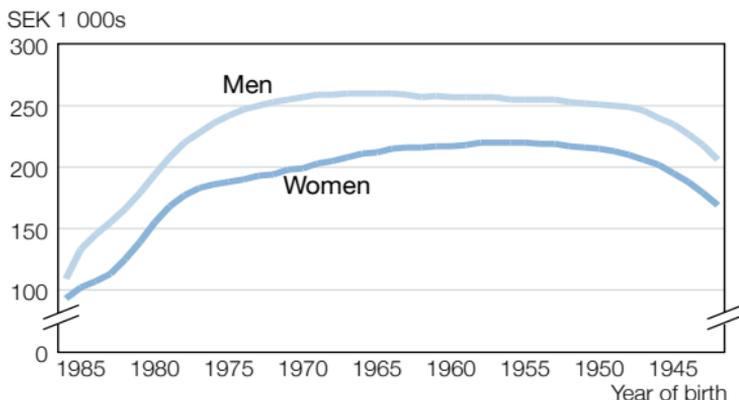
1 Consumer goods includes personal hygiene items, etc.

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

 Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Pensionable income 2006 for persons aged 20–64

Average income in SEK thousands



Source: National Social Insurance Agency

Pensioners aged 65 and over, by type of pension 2006

Number, percentage and average sum

	Number	Percent	SEK
Women			
Retirement pension	188 100	21	81 000
Retirement+collective pension	540 100	61	128 500
Retirement+private pension	14 200	2	130 200
Retirement+private+collective pension	139 600	16	176 300
Total	882 000	100	134 800
Men			
Retirement pension	78 500	12	109 600
Retirement+collective pension	446 300	66	186 800
Retirement+private pension	17 800	3	190 000
Retirement+private+collective pension	135 800	20	280 000
Total	678 400	100	196 600

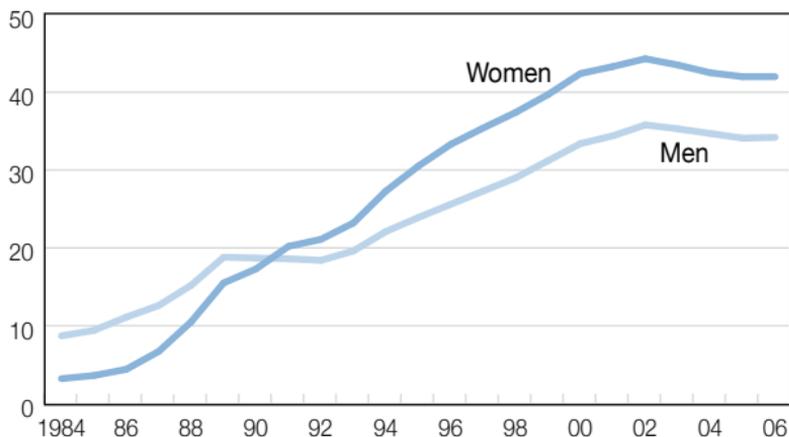


Source: Income and taxation register, Statistics Sweden

Retirement pension = guarantee + income + premium + supplementary

Individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2006

Percent

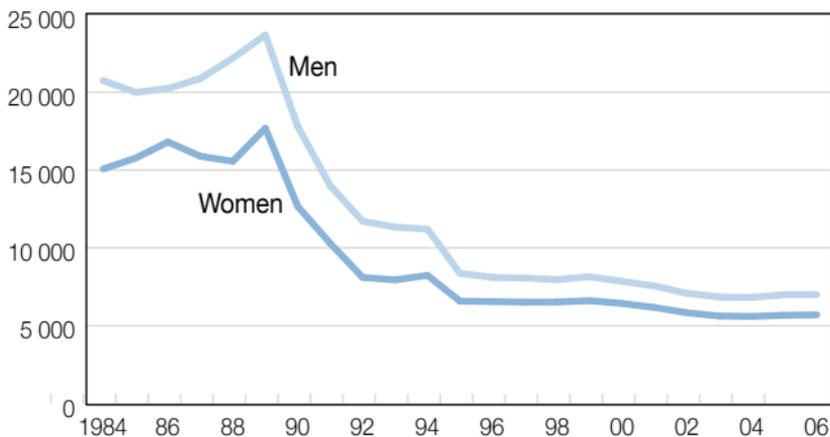


Source: Statistics Sweden: Household finances 1980-1992; Income and tax register 1993-2006

Average amount saved by individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–2006

SEK in 2006 prices

SEK



Source: Statistics Sweden: Household finances 1980-1992; Income and tax register 1993-2006

Disposable income¹ for single and cohabiting pensioners aged 65 and over by age 2006

Median income in SEK thousands and number of pensioners in thousands

Age	SEK		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Single				
65–69	132	154	77	55
70–74	126	129	83	43
75–79	119	126	103	48
80–84	108	116	116	27
85 years –	118	128	109	34
Total	119	130	498	214
Cohabiting				
65–69	111	168	139	161
70–74	94	144	95	112
75–79	85	135	69	90
80–84	78	125	41	58
85 years –	74	133	16	33
Total	96	145	360	453

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



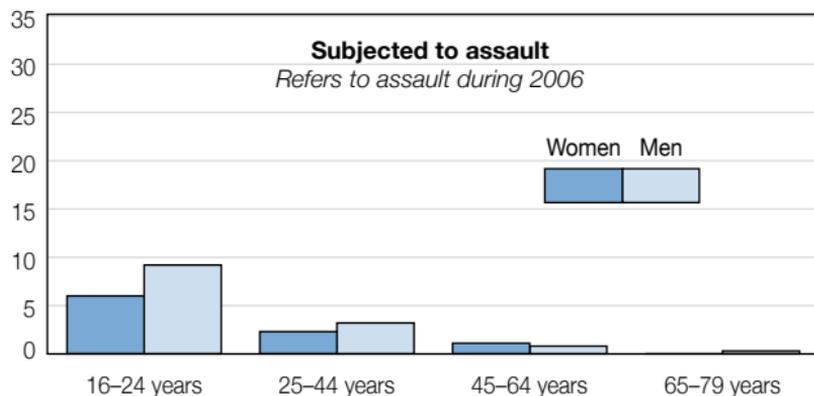
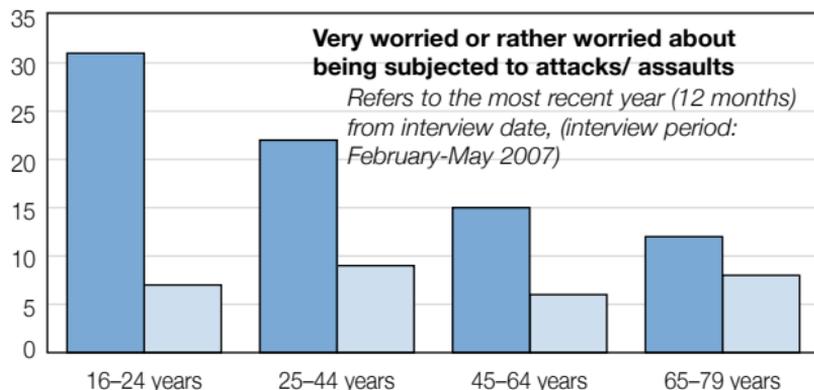
Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Violence and crime

Fear of violence and actual violence by age 2006–2007

Proportion (%) of age group

Percent

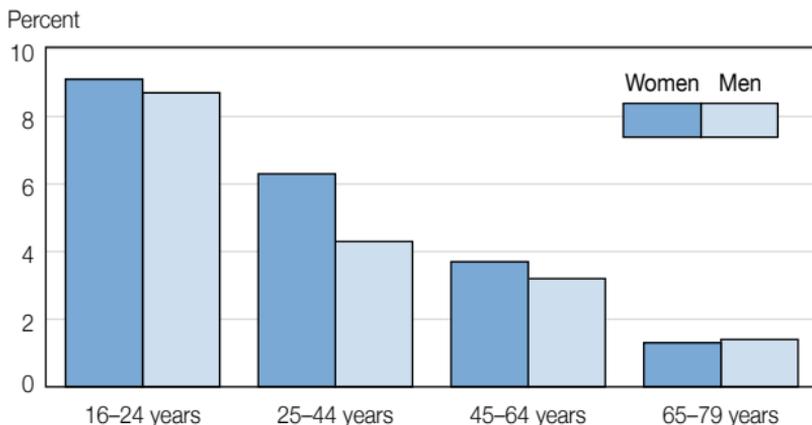


Source: National Council for Crime Prevention



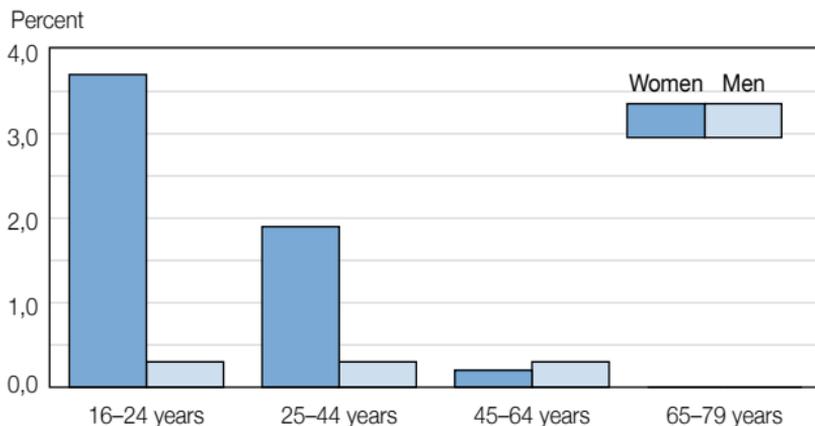
Persons exposed to threat of violence 2006

Proportion (%) of all in group



Persons exposed to sexual crime 2006

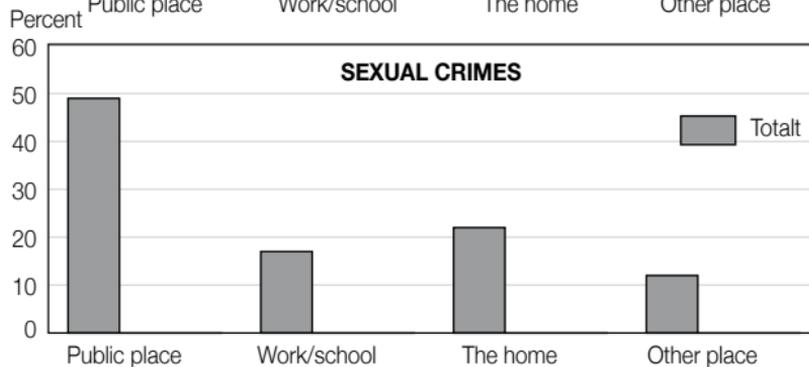
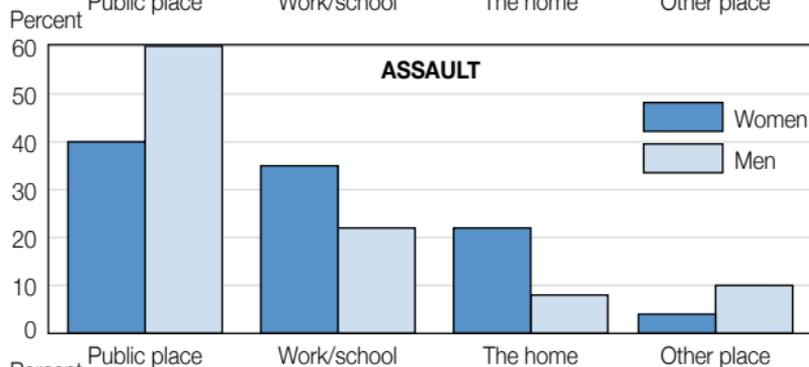
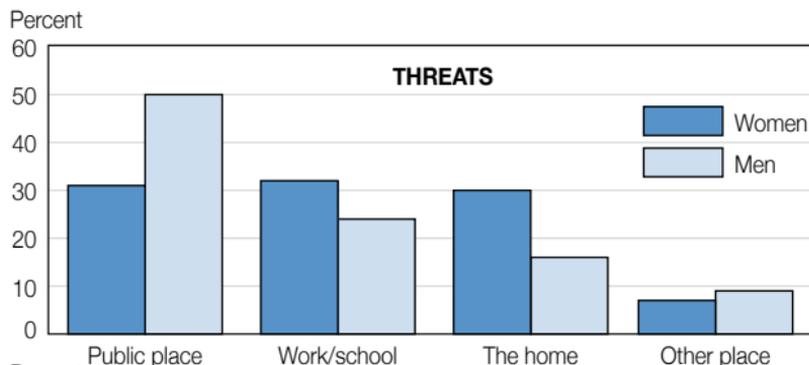
Proportion (%) of all in group



 Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

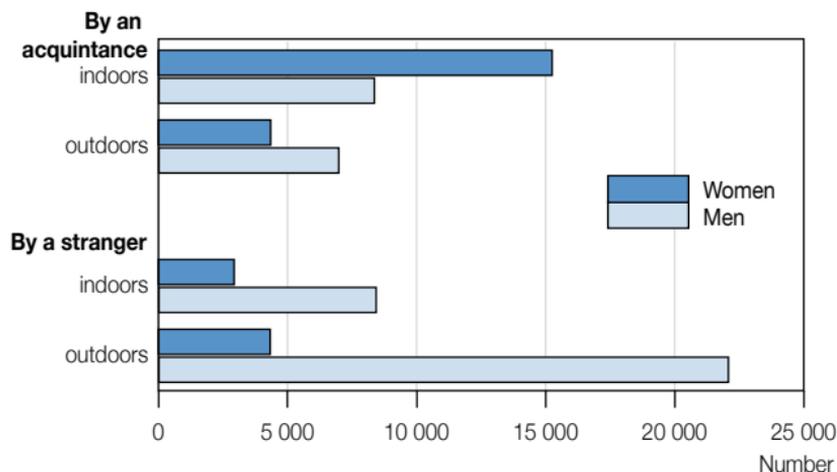
Subjected to crimes at different scenes of crime 2006

Percent (%) of total number of events



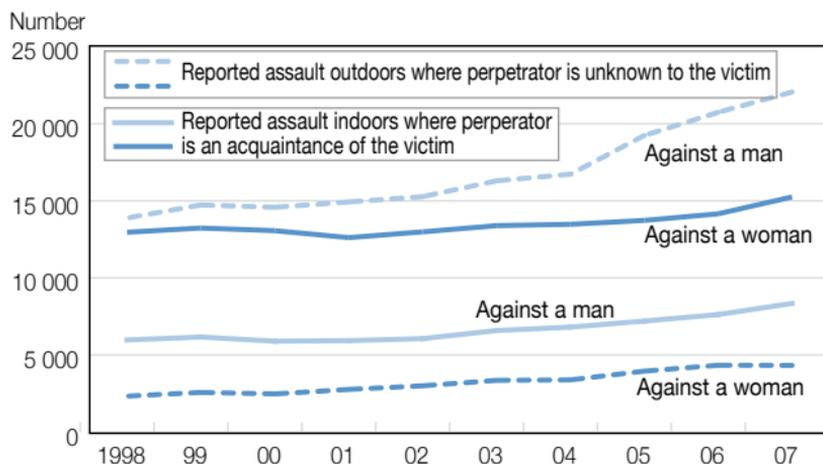
Police-reported assault 2007

Number of crimes in thousands that victim age 15 and above have been subjected to, relationship of victim and perpetrator, and place of crime.



Reported assault 1998–2007

Number of reported crimes against victims age 15 and above.



Women suspected¹ of committing assault, by age and sex of victim 2007

Number and sex distribution

Age	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
15–19	503	145	78	22
20–24	134	84	61	39
25–29	77	63	55	45
30–39	126	136	48	52
40–49	130	125	51	49
50–59	51	54	49	51
60–	26	15	63	37
Total	1 047	622	63	37

Men suspected¹ of committing assault, by age and sex of victim 2007

Number and sex distribution

Age	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
15–19	565	3 112	15	85
20–24	612	1 744	26	74
25–29	584	916	39	61
30–39	1 134	993	53	47
40–49	1 105	771	59	41
50–59	507	315	62	38
60–	221	113	66	34
Total	4 728	7 964	37	63

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 2007*

Number

Age	Location of crime					
	Inside		Outside		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
15–19	–	63	1	20	1	83
20–24	–	104	–	28	–	132
25–29	1	98	–	19	1	117
30–39	–	123	–	22	–	145
40–49	1	69	–	13	1	82
50–59	–	39	–	5	–	44
60–	–	10	–	2	–	12
Total	2	506	1	109	3	615

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

* According to the report "Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2007" (Rapport 2008:3), 17 percent of those who say they have been subjected to sexual violence reported the event.

 Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code 2006

Number and sex distribution (%)

Principal crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Offences against person	1 478	12 195	11	89
Against life and death	1 070	8 140	12	88
<i>of which Assault</i>	1 005	7 782	11	89
Against liberty and peace	376	2 954	11	89
<i>of which Unlawful threats</i>	128	1 210	10	90
Sexual crimes	12	1 026	1	99
<i>of which Rape</i>	1	226	0	100
Rape against children ¹	4	150	3	97
Offence against property	10 186	23 404	30	70
Theft, robbery, etc.	8 705	16 393	35	65
<i>of which Petty theft</i>	6 649	7 856	46	54
Theft	1 882	6 233	23	77
Robbery	41	762	5	95
Fraud	390	780	34	66
Embezzlement	232	560	29	71
Damage to property	293	2 899	9	91
Crimes according to Road Traffic Offences Act	2 965	23 916	11	89
Crimes according to the Penal Law on Narcotics	2 340	11 592	17	83
Crimes against the public	897	1 323	40	60
Offences against the State	515	3 764	12	88
All crimes against the penal code	13 076	40 686	24	76

¹ Incl. sexual abuse of children and sexual assault of children

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

Persons found guilty of crimes 1991-2001 who have again committed crimes within 3 years, by sex and number of previous crimes found guilty of

Percentage of persons

Year	0 previous crimes found guilty of		10 or more previous crimes found guilty of	
	W	M	W	M
1991	11	20	85	90
1992	11	19	89	90
1993	10	18	90	90
1994	10	18	87	89
1995	12	20	90	89
1996	13	20	89	89
1997	12	20	88	90
1998	11	20	87	88
1999	12	19	91	89
2000	13	21	87	90
2001	13	21	88	89

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Influence and power

Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2006

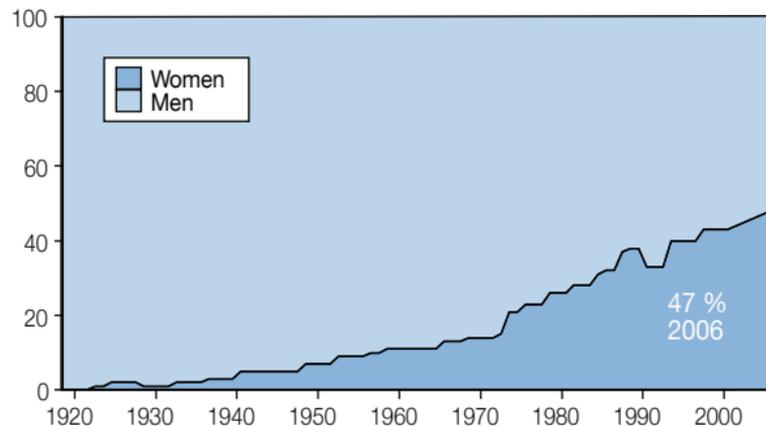
Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote

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
2006	84	82	78	74

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Composition of Parliament 1919–2006

Percent



Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Elected to Parliament by age¹, 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2006

Percentage distribution and number

Age	1994		1998		2002		2006	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
18–29	7	3	4	4	4	4	5	4
30–49	45	42	38	40	46	41	47	49
50–64	47	54	55	55	48	53	46	43
65–	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	4
Total, percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	141	208	149	200	158	191	165	184

1 Age refers to age on 31 Dec of each election year

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Elected to Parliament by party, in September 2006

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Left Party	14	8	64	36
Green Party	10	9	53	47
Liberal Party	14	14	50	50
Social Democratic Party	65	65	50	50
Moderate Party	42	55	43	57
Center Party	11	18	38	62
Christian Democrats	9	15	38	63
Total	165	184	47	53

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections by country of birth 2006

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distrib.		Number		Sex distrib.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Parliament								
Born in Sweden	2 190	2 950	43	57	157	175	47	53
Born abroad	250	360	41	59	8	9	47	53
Total	2 440	3 310	42	58	165	184	47	53
Municipal councils								
Born in Sweden	18 910	27 690	41	59	5 100	7 090	42	58
Born abroad	2 030	2 420	46	54	430	460	49	51
Total	20 940	30 110	41	59	5 530	7 550	42	58
County councils								
Born in Sweden	4 770	5 910	45	55	730	810	47	53
Born abroad	540	570	49	51	62	54	53	47
Total	5 320	6 490	45	55	790	870	48	52

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party chairpersons, in July 2008

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	3	5

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Parliamentary committees in 1973, 1985 and 2008

Sex distribution (%)

Committee	1973		1985		2008	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Labour Market ¹	20	80	27	73	49	51
Housing ²	13	87	20	80	47	53
Finance	7	93	20	80	44	56
Defence	7	93	20	80	51	49
Justice	33	67	27	73	56	44
Constitution	7	93	20	80	55	45
Culture Affairs	33	67	60	40	45	55
Civil Law	27	73	33	67	47	53
Environmental and Agriculture	13	87	20	80	48	52
Industry	–	100	20	80	44	56
Taxation	13	87	13	87	40	60
Health and Welfare	20	80	47	53	45	55
Social Insurance	20	80	60	40	55	45
Traffic	–	100	13	87	55	45
Education	20	80	27	73	49	51
Foreign Affairs	7	93	27	73	40	60
Total, percent	15	85	28	72	48	52
number	36	204	68	172	133	138

¹ Previously Committee on Internal Affairs 1975/76

² Previously Committee on Civil Affairs 1982/83

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

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

Top officials in government offices in 1973, 1985, 1998 and March 2008

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1973		1985		1998		2008	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers (incl. prime minister)	11	89	25	75	50	50	45	55
State Secretaries (incl. cabinet sekreteraries)	–	100	12	88	35	65	32	68
Top administrators	2	98	11	89	17	83	35	65

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs

Ordinary members¹ of central and regional governmental lay boards 1988–2006

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
2006	47	53	36	64		

1 Including chairpersons but excluding staff representatives.

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

Source: Budget Proposition for 2008 (prop. 2007/08:1)

8 women and 13 men were County Governors in August 2008.

Ordinary members¹ of regional governmental authorities lay boards in 2006

Number and sex distribution (%)

Authority	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
County labour board	91	91	50	50
Police authorities	124	121	51	49
Total	212	214	50	50

1 Excluding staff representatives.

Source: Budget Proposition for 2008 (prop. 2007/08:1)

Board members of governmental enterprises in May 2008

Among chairpersons in government enterprises, 33 % were women while 67 % were men. Among other board members in enterprises fully owned by government, the sex distribution was 49 percent women and 51 percent men.

Source: Ministry of Enterprise, Employment and Communications, Press release 8 May 2008

Composition of committees in 1981, 1990 and 2007

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		1990		2007	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	10	90	14	86	41	61
Members	21	79	34	66	44	56
Specialists	13	87	23	77	49	51
Secretaries and others	22	78	32	68	53	47
Total, sex distribution					48	52
Total, number	920	4 780	690	1 960	1 960	2 140

Source: Committee Report

Positions of trust in municipalities, by organisation 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Municipal council	33	33	42	58
Municipal executive committee	10	12	39	61
Boards	46	43	44	56
District committees	3	2	46	54
Other	11	13	38	62
Total, percent	100	100	42	58
number	26 600	36 730		

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

Positions of trust in county councils, by organisation 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
County council	52	53	48	52
County council executive committee	8	8	47	53
Boards	39	35	51	49
Other	1	4	27	74
Total, percent	100	100	48	52
number	3 390	3 610		

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

Positions of trust in municipalities, by board 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Board	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	31	18	58	42
Children/young persons/education	24	19	50	50
Culture/leisure/tourism	13	12	45	55
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	21	40	29	71
Other	10	11	42	58
Total, percent	100	100	44	56
number	12 310	15 780	12 310	15 780

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

Positions of trust in county councils, by board 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Board	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Health/care/social services	68	58	55	45
Children/young persons/education	7	8	45	55
Culture/leisure/tourism	5	4	53	47
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	4	8	32	68
Other	17	22	45	55
Total, percent	100	100	51	49
number	1 310	1 270	1 310	1 270

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

Positions of trust, by position 2007

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

MUNICIPALITIES Position	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
	Chairperson	3	6	31	69
Deputy chairperson	6	7	38	62
Members	47	46	42	58
Replacement member	44	42	43	57
Total, percent	100	100	42	58
number	26 600	36 730		

COUNTY COUNCIL Position	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
	Chairperson	3	4	41	59
Deputy chairperson	4	5	46	54
Members	45	47	48	52
Replacement member	48	45	50	50
Total, percent	100	100	48	52
number	3 390	3 610		

TRADE UNION COMMITTEES IN COUNTY COUNCILS Position	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
	Health/care/social services	68	58	55	45
Children/young persons/education	7	8	45	55
Culture/leisure/tourism	5	4	53	47
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	4	8	32	68
Other	17	22	45	55
Total, percent	100	100	51	49
number	1 310	1 270		

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

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1973, 1985 and 2007

Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1973		1985		2007	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
LO						
Congress	5	95	14	86	45	55
Executive Committee	–	100	–	100	27	73
Chairperson	–	100	–	100	13	87
Members	32	68	43	57	46	54
TCO						
Congress	15	85	36	64	48	52
Executive Committee	20	80	20	80	64	36
Chairperson	9	91	11	89	53	47
Members ³	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	46	54
Members	.. ¹	.. ¹	38	62	52	48

1 Sex distribution not available. 2 Refers to 1983. 3 Including insurance company union from 2003.
Source: Each organisation

Distribution of the sexes in leadership of the 50 largest enterprises, 2008

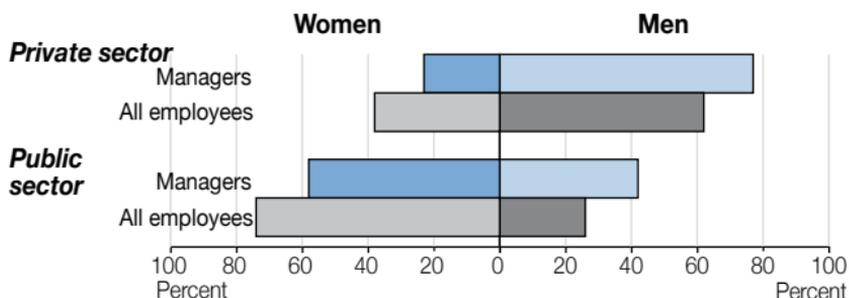
	Number of board members		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Board	88	326	21	79
<i>of which</i>				
Chairperson	2	48	4	96
Management	93	441	17	83
<i>of which</i>				
Managing Directors	1	49	2	98

Two of the 50 largest enterprises are government-owned

Source: Veckans Affärer

Managers and total employees in private and public sector 2006

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, SSSYK)

Managers by sector 2006

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Private sector	38 500	128 400	23	77
Public sector	20 500	14 900	58	42
Government	1 800	3 200	36	64
Municipalities	17 300	10 500	62	38
County councils	1 500	1 300	54	46
Total	59 100	143 300	29	71

 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Chairperson and managing director in listed companies 2006–2007

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	2	289	1	99
Managing Director	5	289	2	98
Total	7	578	1	99

Source: Fristed & Sundquist: Directors and Auditors in Sweden's Listed Companies. SIS Ågarservice AB

Swedish industry: Board and annual general meeting 2006–2009

Sex distribution (%)

Organization	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Board	17	83	15	85	14	86
Appointed for annual general meeting	10	90	12	88	–	–
Members	21	79	22	78	–	–

Source: Direct information from Confederation of Swedish Enterprise

Enterprises listed on the stock exchange in 2008

Board members

The number of positions for board members in enterprises listed on the stock exchange that were elected at annual general meetings was 1 877. The distribution of sexes among these positions was 18 percent women and 82 percent men.

Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, which represents some 54 000 small, medium and large enterprises.

Managing directors

There are 7 women with permanent positions as managing director and 9 women are chairpersons in 294 enterprises listed on the stock exchange.

Source: SIS Ågarservice AB

Judges 2007

Sex distribution

Type of court	Women	Men
Administrative Courts of Appeal	47	53
Supreme Court	45	55
Supreme Administrative Court	44	56
Courts of Appeal	43	57
County Administrative Courts	41	59
District Courts	28	72

Source: Personnel Statistics, National Courts Administration

Women were allowed to be appointed as judges in 1947. In recent years, the subject area of law at universities has become more and more gender integrated.

Women and men in the military

Sex distribution

	Women	Men
Career officers	5	95
Civilian employees	40	60
Reserve officers	9	91
Employment as officer reinforcement	15	85
Standby	6	94
Reinforcement	1	99
Total	18	82

Data refers to 2007-12-31

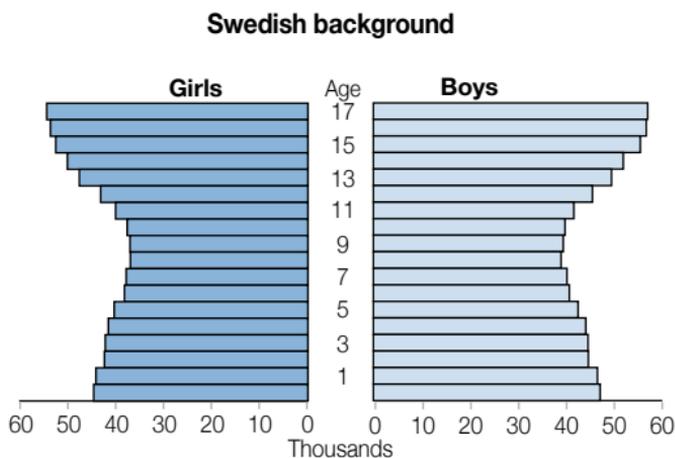
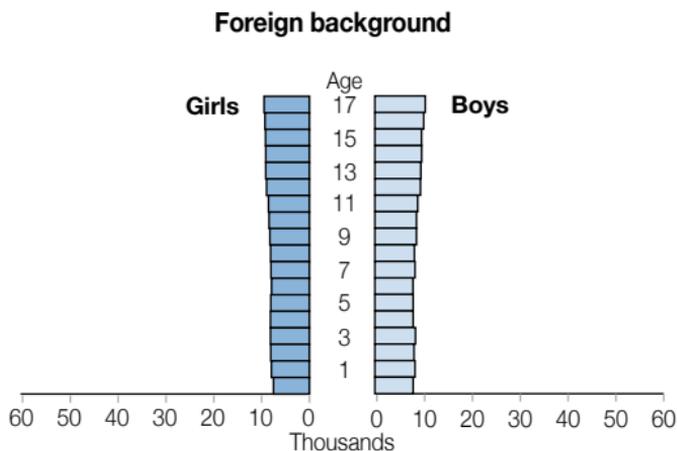
Source: Swedish Armed Forces Report "Uppföljning av FM omstrukturering"

Girls and Boys in Sweden



Girls and boys with foreign*/Swedish background and age 2007

Number in thousands, girls and boys aged 0-17



 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

* Foreign background refers to foreign born or Swedish born with two foreign born parents

Girls and boys in different family types, 2006

Percentage distribution

	6–12 years		13–17 years		18–21 years	
	G	B	G	B	G	B
Girls and boys living at home with						
Parents living together						
<i>Both original parents</i>	72	72	61	62	41	48
<i>Mother and stepfather</i>	5	4	7	7	4	5
<i>Father and stepmother</i>	1	1	1	2	1	1
<i>Summa</i>	78	77	70	71	46	54
Single parents						
<i>Mother</i>	18	18	24	22	16	17
<i>Father</i>	3	4	5	6	4	6
<i>Total</i>	22	22	29	28	20	24
Other children	0	0	1	1	0	0
Not living at home	–	–	1	0	33	22
Data missing	0	0	0	0	–	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Total Population Register 2006, Statistics Sweden Data refers to 2006-12-31

Girls and boys who moved from home, 2005

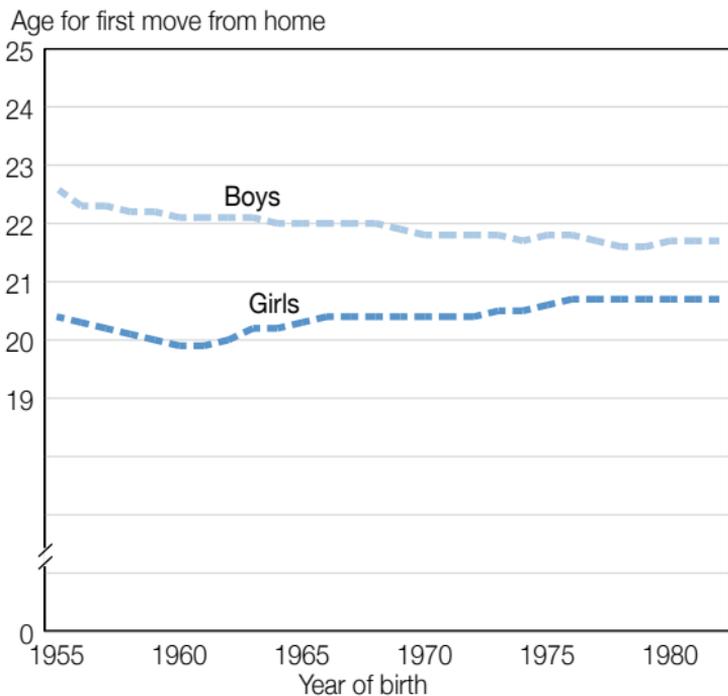
Number and number per 1000

age	Number		Per 1000	
	G	B	G	B
16 years	500	320	8	5
17 years	1 020	550	18	9
16–17 years	1 530	870	13	7

Source: Children and their families 2005, Demographic reports 2006:3, Statistics Sweden

Median age for first move from home

Girls and boys born 1955–1982



Source: Processing of the Total Population Register 1970-2004, Statistics Sweden

Girls and boys in overcrowded living conditions¹ by type of household and foreign/Swedish background 2004/05

Percent

Type of household	Overcrowded living conditions	
	G	B
Swedish background	21	20
Foreign background	55	57
White collar households	20	17
Blue collar households	39	36
Girls and boys with single parents*		
Single, Swedish background	49	44
Single mother, blue collar households	58	51
Single mother, white collar households	47	34
Girls and boys with cohabiting parents		
Cohabiting parents, Swedish background	15	16
Cohabiting, Swedish background, blue collar households	26	23
Cohabiting, Swedish background, white collar households	12	13
Cohabiting, foreign background	49	56
Cohabiting, foreign background, blue collar households	60	70
Cohabiting, foreign background white collar households	32	31

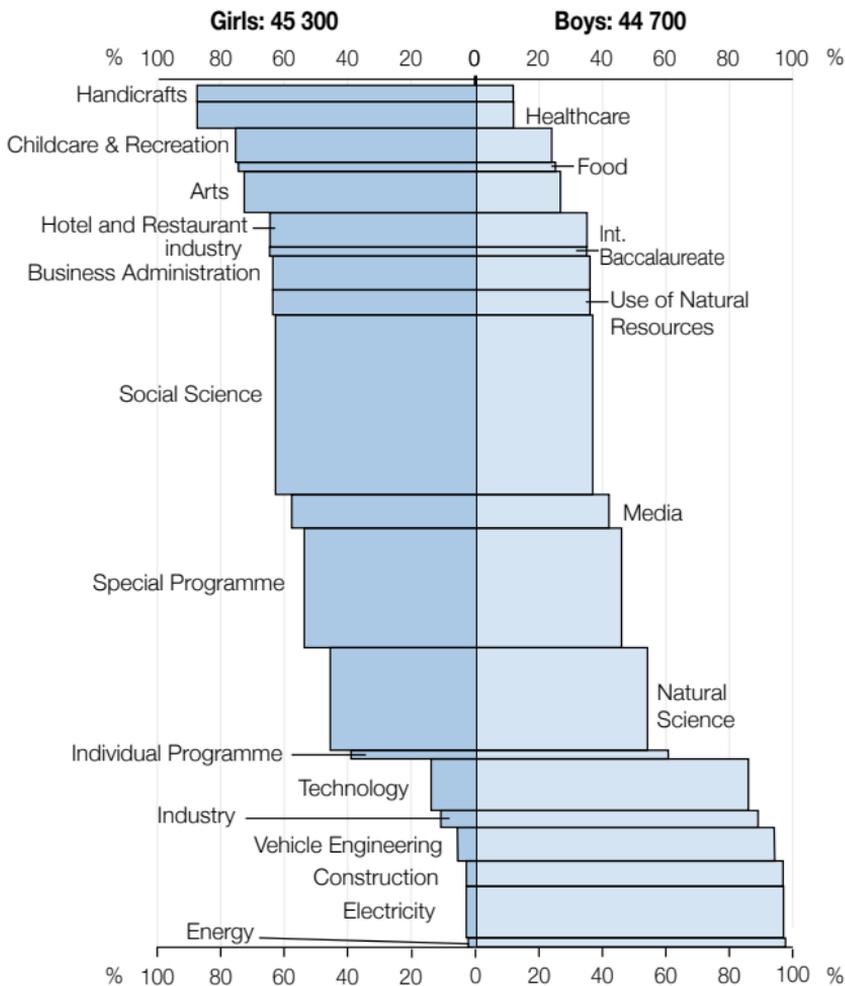
¹ A household is described as overcrowded if there is more than one person living per room (bedroom), kitchen and living room. However, cohabiting adults share a bedroom while each child should have its own bedroom. Example: A 4-person household with cohabiting parents should have at least 3 bedrooms to avoid overcrowded conditions.

*Due to the small number of households in the single parent group it is not possible to present all groups.

Source: Living Conditions Survey, Statistics Sweden

Upper secondary school graduates by programme 2006/07

Number and sex distribution (%)



Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Graduates from upper secondary schools, by type of school and credits 2006/07

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

Type of school	G	B	Sex distribution		Average value of grades ¹⁾	
			G	B	G	B
			Municipality	86	84	51	49	14,7	13,4
County council	2	1	64	36	14,1	12,7
Independent	13	15	47	53	15,2	13,4
Total, percent	100	100	50	50	14,7	13,4
number	45 000	45 000				

1 Average value of grades is the average value for the 16 best grades of the pupils final grades (G=10, VG=15 and MVG=20).

Pupils who have completed their upper secondary education within 3 and 4 years respectively and who began their first year in autumn 2003

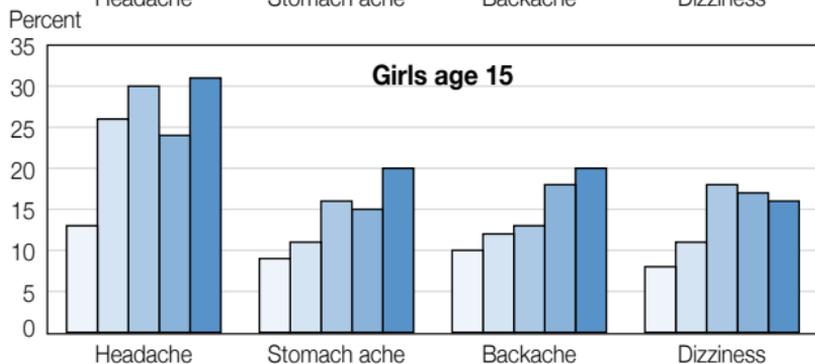
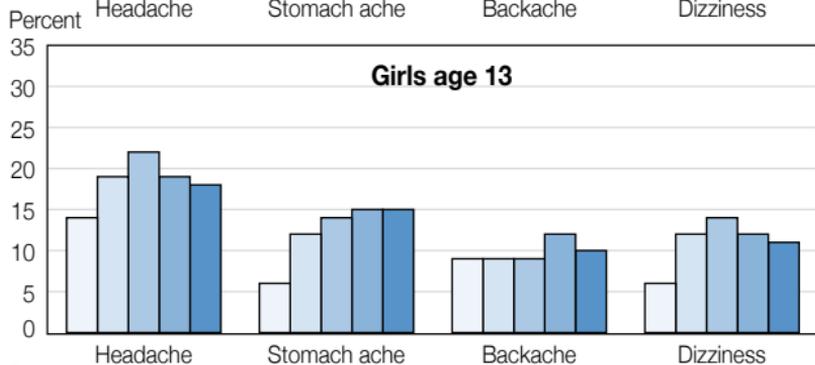
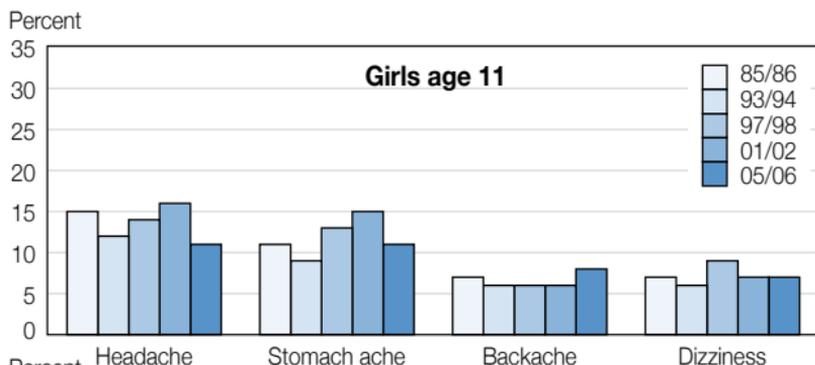
Number and proportion¹⁾

	Number		%	
	G	B	G	B
Upper secondary school total	39 000	37 000	71	68
<i>of which pupils with</i>				
Swedish background	34 100	32 800	74	69
foreign background	4 900	4 200	58	47

 Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Girls who have had somatic disorders at least once a week during the last six months

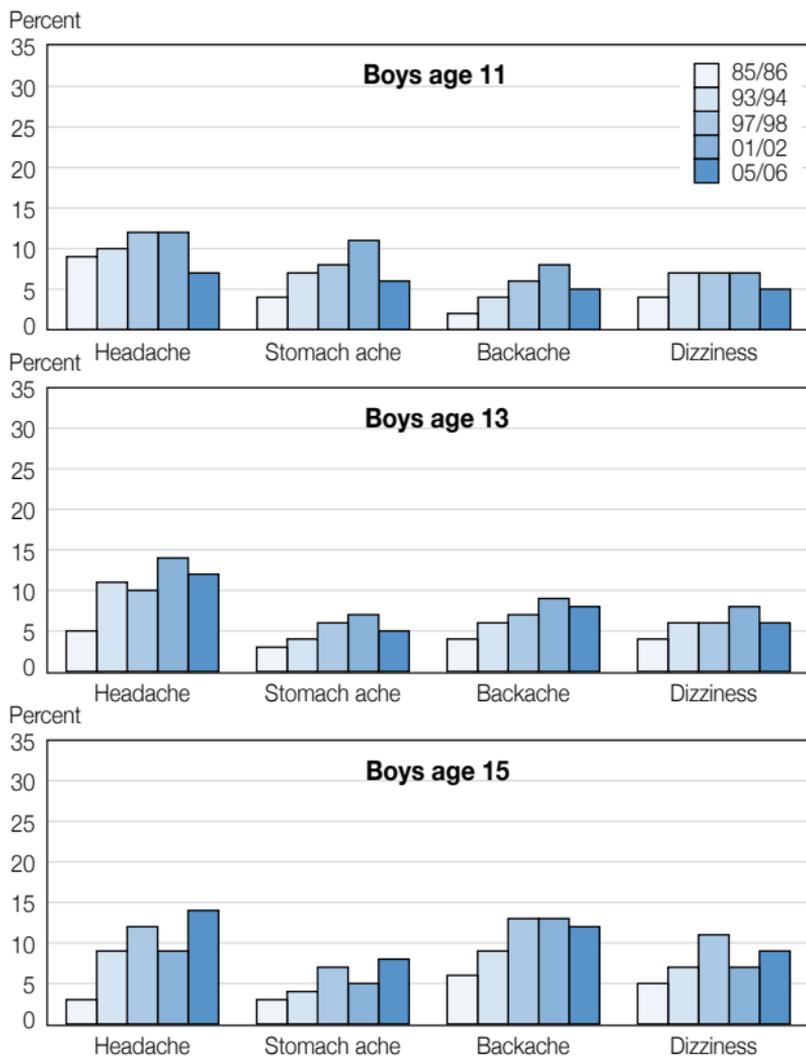
Percent



Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Boys who have had somatic disorders at least once a week during the last six months

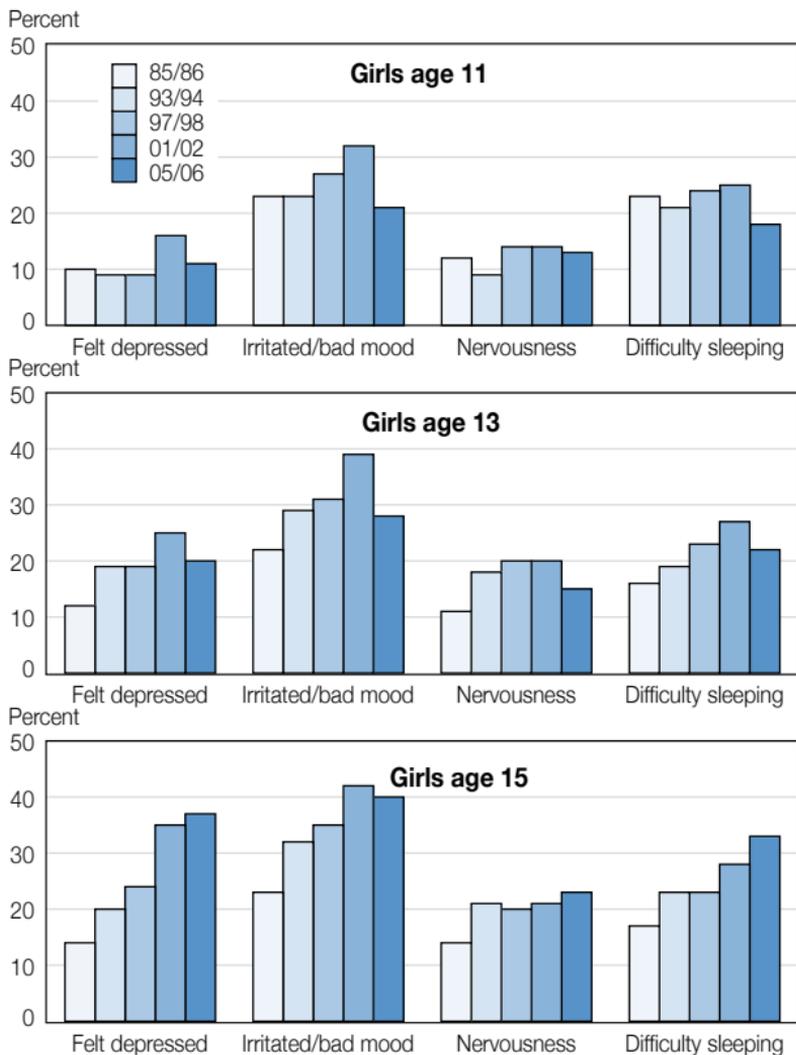
Percent



Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Girls who have had mental disorders at least once a week during the last six months

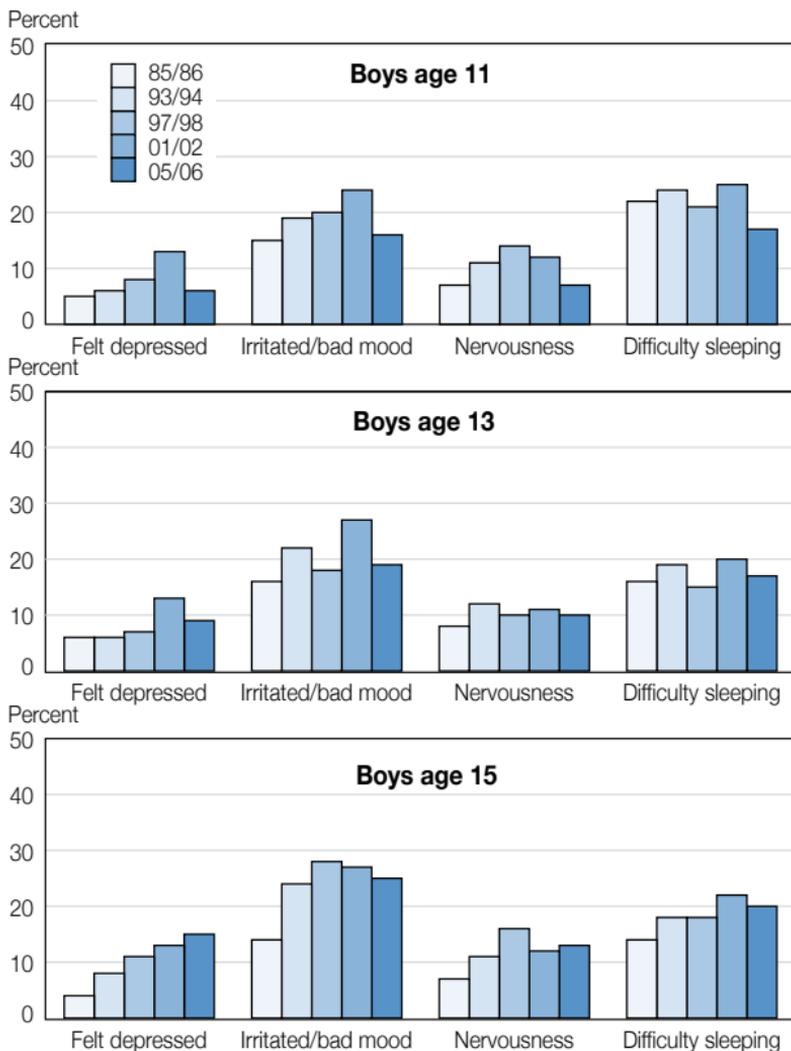
Percent



Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Boys who have had mental disorders at least once a week during the last six months

Percent



Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Girls and boys who feel rather stressed or very stressed by school work, 1997, 2000 and 2005

Proportion of age group

	Age 11		Age 13		Age 15	
	G	B	G	B	G	B
1997	11	11	13	12	49	36
2000	13	15	30	25	67	43
2005	11	9	24	22	68	42

Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Pupils in year 9 that have consumed alcohol, smoked, taken snuff or used drugs 2007

Percent

	Girls	Boys
Consume alcohol**	67	61
Smoking only	26	8
Taking snuff only	1	5
Neither smoke nor take snuff	69	73
Have used narcotics at some time	5	6

*Percentage who consume alcohol and percentage who drink beer, alcoholic soda pop, strong cider, wine or spirits.

**Refers to consumption of at least 1 glass beer, 2 centilitres wine, 2 centilitres mixed drinks or 2 centilitres spirits at some time during the year or less often.

Source: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

* Table on next page. This aims to give a complete picture of areas where different groups are vulnerable. One example is used to clarify the table. Regarding the indicator "offended", the ratio between foreign born and Swedish born men is 1.3. This means that it is 1.3 times more common that foreign born men have felt offended during the last three-month period, compared to how common it is for Swedish born men to be offended. Daily smoking is for example more common among women with disabilities than among those without disabilities. The situation is the opposite for men. About half the information in the table is not statistically significant.

* Indicators for follow-up of living conditions of young people 2007

Ratios among shares in different groups

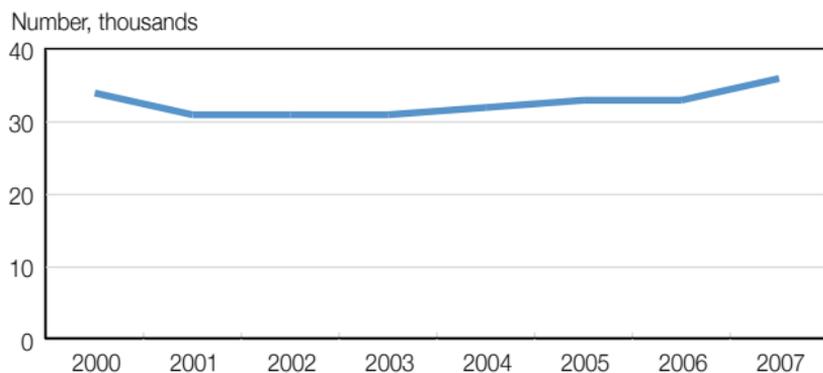
Indicators	Offended		Sedentary		Overweight		Obese	
	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B
Country of birth								
International/national births	0,4	1,3	2,8	2,7	0,4	1,1	0,1	1,0
Socioeconomy								
Working/ students	1,1	1,5	1,9	0,8	1,4	1,9	1,7	0,6
Age								
Older/younger	1,1	1,2	1,3	0,5	1,2	1,5	2,3	3,5
Geographic domicile								
Metropolitan areas/ rest of the country	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,5	0,7	0,8	0,3	0,4
Disabilities								
With/without disability	0,9	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,6	1,3	1,4	1,5

Indicators	Daily smoking		Daily taking snuff		Excessive alcohol use		Excessive gambling	
	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B
Country of birth								
International/national births	1,5	3,0	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,5	4,0	2,0
Socioeconomy								
Working/ students	2,9	1,6	1,8	2,2	1,4	1,9	3,0	3,4
Age								
Older/younger	1,9	1,3	2,7	1,9	1,5	1,8	2,0	1,7
Geographic domicile								
Metropolitan areas/ rest of the country	1,0	1,3	0,3	0,8	1,3	1,5	2,0	1,4
Disabilities								
With/without disability	1,9	0,6	1,6	1,2	0,8	1,2	0,2	1,1

Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health 2007.

Use of birth control pills, 2000-2007

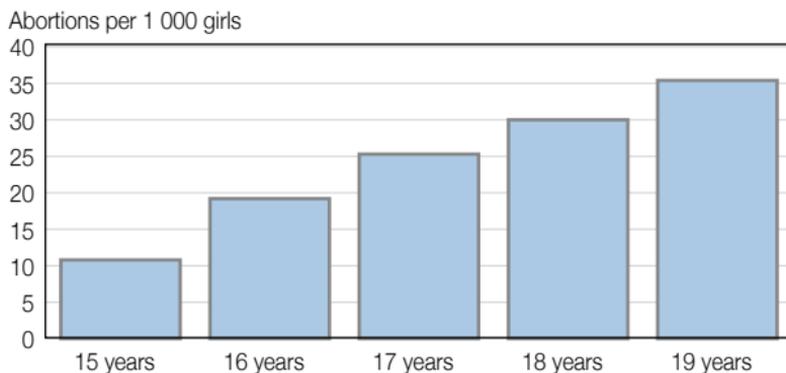
Girls 15–19 years



Source: Apoteket AB

Abortions, 2007

Girls 15–19 years



Source: Abortion register, National Board of Health and Welfare

Girls and boys who have worked to earn money 2004/2005

Percentage distribution

	13–15 years		16–18 years	
	G	B	G	B
At least once a week	7	9	17	11
At least once a month	5	10	15	15
Only a few times	29	29	27	38
Have not worked	60	52	41	36
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey of living conditions – Children and young people, Statistics Sweden.

Leisure time activities of girls and boys, 2006

Percent, ages 9–16

	Girls	Boys
Watching TV, video and DVD	52	60
Homework	73	65
Read books and magazines	35	26
Taking care of animals	22	10
Drama and/or dance	12	1

Watching TV by girls and boys

Following the news	37	48
Learn things from the news	57	62
Affected negatively by watching the news	18	8

Internet use by girls and boys

Internet use	91	88
Chat sites	69	61
Homework	36	25
Playing games	50	68
Sending e-mail	36	22
Someone has been mean/has bullied one on the Internet	20	11
Have had contact with sex and pornography sites	27	47

Source: Swedish Media Council

Use of computers, computer and video games by girls and boys

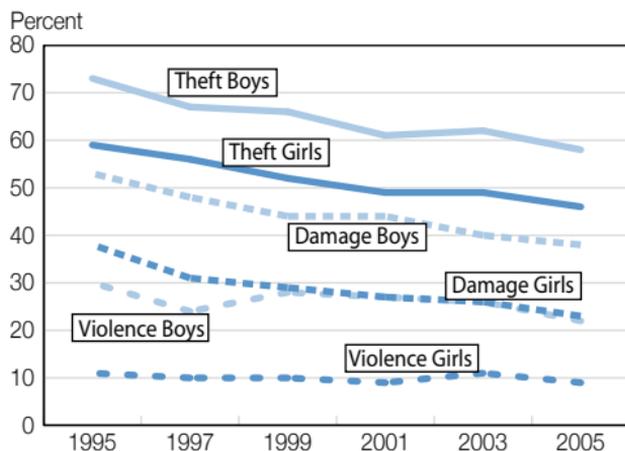
Percent, ages 9–16

			every day		3-4 times/ week		Play nothing	
	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B
Computer in own room	31	46						
Computer games	12	48	7	31	19	28	44	20
<i>Most common computer games</i>								
Counter-Strike	1	19						
The Sims	24	5						
Video game in own room	15	49						
Video game	4	37	1	11	5	30	65	30

Source: Swedish Media Council

Girls and boys in year 9 who report they have committed various crimes during the last 12 months, 1995–2005

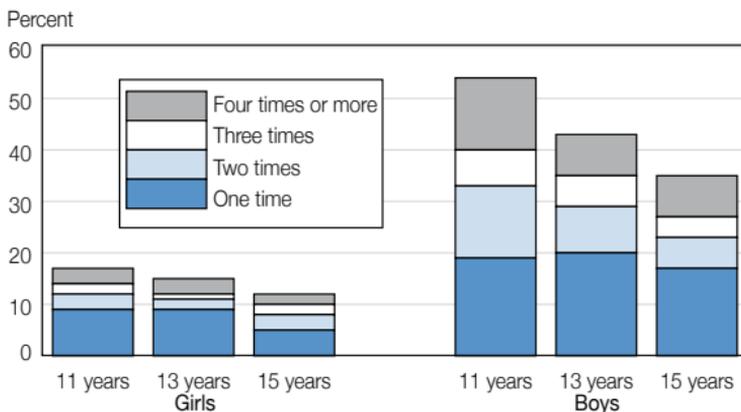
Percent



Source: National Council for Crime Prevention (2006)

Girls and boys who have been in a fight over the last 12 months, 2005-2006

Percent



Source: Swedish National Institute of Public Health

Reported rapes against girls and boys

Number, entire country, July–Dec 2007

Attempted rape, incl. serious rape

	less than 15 years		15–17 years	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Outdoors	11	1	23	0
Indoors	15	5	15	0

Actual rape incl. serious rape

	less than 15 years		15–17 years	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Outdoors	76	19	116	3
Indoors	383	60	246	2

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

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Explanatory definition to graphs on pages 33 and 34:

*Mental well-being * (General Health Questionnaire) is a questionnaire instrument consisting of 12 questions which measure mental reactions/strain rather than mental illness. The instrument is focused on interruption of "normal" functions rather than a lifelong characteristic.*

GHQ12 is designed to measure two main problems: inability to carry out one's "normal" functions and the occurrence of new phenomena of "alarming" character. For each of the 12 questions, 0 points is given for good mental well-being or 1 point for poor mental well-being. The respondent can be given a maximum of 12 points and a minimum of 0 points. We have chosen 3 as the border for mental well-being, meaning that those who received 0-2 points had good mental well-being and those who had 3-12 points poor mental well-being.

Women and Men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2008

A society where all individuals share equal rights also assumes gender equality. But gender equality also deals with democracy and the equal evaluation of women's and men's work, an equal distribution of unpaid household work and childcare, and the abolition of men's violence against women. Gender equality promotes growth; for a country to prosper and develop, the knowledge and competence of the entire population must be utilised.

"Women and men in Sweden, Facts and figures" illustrates how women's and men's access to political, economic and democratic rights appears in reality.

A new feature in this edition is a section about boys and girls.

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