

30  
years!  
1984–2014



Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



# WOMEN AND MEN in Sweden

## FACTS AND FIGURES 2014



# Women and men in Sweden 2014

## Facts and figures

Statistics Sweden  
2014

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# GENDER EQUALITY

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

## **Gender equality – equality**

In Sweden, *gender equality* is used to define the relationship between women and men. However, *equality* is a 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 or social class. Gender equality is one of the cornerstones of equality.

## **Gender equality has quantitative as well as qualitative aspects**

*The quantitative aspect* implies an equal distribution of women and men in all areas of society, such as education, work, recreation and positions of power. If a group comprises more than 60 percent women, it is women-dominated. 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.

## **Gender equality in a 30-year perspective**

This book makes comparisons 30 years back in time. For instance, what did things look like in 1985, 2000 and the most recent year available? The trends are described in both figures and text. A summary of important changes is available on pages 4 and 5.

## **Swedish gender equality policy**

The overall objective for gender equality policy is to ensure that women have equal power to shape society and their own lives. Among other things, this implies the following:

### **An equal distribution of power and influence**

Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and be able to form the terms for decisionmaking.

### **Economic equality between women and men**

Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regard to education and paid work that provide them with the means to achieve lifelong economic independence.

### **Equal distribution of unpaid care and household work**

Women and men shall take the same responsibility for household work and shall have the same opportunities to give and receive care on equal terms.

### **Men's violence against women must stop**

Women and men, girls and boys shall have the same rights and opportunities in terms of physical integrity.

## **Gender equality concerns all areas of society**

To achieve gender equality in society, it is necessary to have a gender equality perspective in all areas. This strategy is called gender mainstreaming. This means that analyses of women's and men's, girls' and boys' situations and conditions shall be included in decision-making data, and that the consequences of the proposals are analysed with consideration to gender equality among women and men. Gender mainstreaming is based on the understanding that gender equality is created where the resources are distributed and decisions are made. Therefore a gender equality perspective must be incorporated in all decision making by the actors who normally take part in decision making.

# GENDER EQUALITY SINCE THE 1980S

- Women still use the majority of days for parental allowance
- The employment rate was lower in 2013 than in 1987 but higher than 2000 for both women and men.
- Still a high percentage of part-time work for women, but it has decreased since 1987.
- The difference in women's and men's time for unpaid work decreases above all because unpaid time of women decreases.
- Small changes towards a less sex-segregated labour market.
- In upper secondary school women are moving towards programmes with a more even sex distribution, men towards the same as well as programmes that are women-dominated.
- Both women and men are increasing in numbers in all study orientations in higher education, except for education and teacher training where the numbers are decreasing.
- Differences in pay among women and men are nearly unchanged.
- Pensioners are increasing in numbers and live longer
  - women live alone to a greater extent than men
  - men have higher pensions than women
- More even sex distribution in the Parliament, but still more men than women

## Some important facts

- In 1985 women took 94% of the days for parental allowance, men 6%. In 2013 women took 75% and men 25%.
- In 1987, the employment rate was 82% for women and 88% for men. In 2000 it was 76% for women and 81% for men, and in 2013 it was 77% for women and 82% for men.
- In 1987, 45% of the women worked part-time, 6% of the men. In 2013, 30% of the women worked part-time, 11% of the men.
- In 2010 women spend 3.5 hours on unpaid work during a weekday, men 2.5 hours.
- Women have reduced their amount of time spent on unpaid work since 1990 by 1 hour, while men have increased their time by 8 minutes.
- In 1985, 6% of the women and 5% of the men had occupations with an even distribution of the sexes. In 2012, 14% of the women and 13% of the men have such occupations.
- In 1986, 80% of the women and 23% of the men in upper secondary school were enrolled in women-dominated programmes. In 2013, the corresponding figures were 76% for women and 38% for men.
- In 1986, 21 000 women and 11 000 men graduated from universities and institutes of higher education. In 2013, the distribution was 47 000 women and 27 000 men. The distribution of the sexes was largely the same in both years.
- In 1994, women were paid 84% of what men were paid. In 2012 the figure was 86%.
- The average life expectancy in Sweden in 2013 is 84 years for women and 80 years for men. The corresponding figures for 1985 were 80 and 74 years respectively.
- In 1985, 31% of the Riksdag members were women and 69% were men. In 2010, the distribution was 45% women and 55% men.

## National coordination of gender equality work

*The Minister for Gender Equality* coordinates the policies of gender equality in the Government. Each minister is responsible for gender equality in his/her policy area. *The Division for Gender Equality* is responsible, under the Minister for Gender Equality, for coordination of the Government's work on gender equality, special gender equality initiatives and development of methods to implement the Government's gender equality policy. There are *experts in gender equality issues* at every county administrative board. *The Office of the Ombudsman against Discrimination* sees that anti-discrimination legislation and the Parental Leave Act are followed. There is a *council against discrimination* that can impose employers and educators with fines if they do not take active measures to prevent discrimination, such as discrimination on grounds of sex.

## Gender equality and statistics

### Women and men should be visible in the statistics

For this to be possible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex. The Swedish Parliament has decided that gender statistics are to be a part of the official statistics. The goal is that all statistics concerning individuals shall not only be collected, analysed and presented by sex, but also reflect gender issues and problems in society. *Sex should be the basis for a comprehensive and thorough breakdown of all statistics.* In addition, statistics should be presented in such a way that they are easily accessible to users. In the Official Statistics Act (2001:100) there is a paragraph in the section "Accessibility": Article 14. *Official statistics related to individuals shall be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so.*

Statistics Sweden has produced advice and guidelines for work with statistics broken down by sex (CBM 2004:1). The book can be downloaded from Statistics Sweden's website. However, statistics broken down by sex alone are not sufficient for making analyses on gender equality. For this purpose it is also necessary to use statistics that illustrate gender equality issues in society.

Since 2012, Statistics Sweden's website has presented gender statistics in the form of indicators linked to the gender equality policy objectives as well as in-depth information in same areas. The statistics are updated yearly on two occasions.

## Progress so far

- 1845 Equal inheritance rights for women and men.
- 1846 Widows, divorcees and unmarried women entitled to work in manual trades and some commerce.
- 1858 Unmarried women over 25 years old may attain majority by court order. Marriage means a return to minority status.
- 1859 Women entitled to some teaching positions.
- 1863 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 25.
- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to strike their wives.
- 1870 Women gain right to take high school diploma at private schools.
- 1873 Women gain right to take degrees with some exceptions (doctorate in law and theology)
- 1874 Married women gain right to control their own incomes.
- 1884 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 21.
- 1901 Women gain right to four weeks unpaid maternity leave.
- 1919 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal and county levels.
- 1921 Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level.  
Married women attain majority at the age of 21.  
The new marriage code gives wives and husbands equal legal status.
- 1922 The first five women were elected to Parliament.
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain the same right as men to civil service jobs.
- 1927 Public upper secondary schools open to girls.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.

- 1938 Legalisation of contraception.  
Child support assistance established. Financial assistance to mothers established. Universal maternity allowance established.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth, or marriage.
- 1947 First woman Cabinet Minister: Karin Kock.  
Equal pay for equal work for state employees.  
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 within a five-year period.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1965 Rape within marriage is criminalised.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for wife and husband.
- 1974 Parents entitled to share parental allowances upon childbirth.
- 1975 UN's International Women's Year.  
New abortion law: A woman has the right to decide until the 18th week.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women. Ordinance for equal opportunities in civil service. Sterilisation Act: Person aged 25 decides her/himself.

- 1977 Agreement between employers and unions on equal opportunities.
- 1979 Right to six-hour day for parents of small children.
- 1980 Law against sex discrimination in employment.  
Spouse-means test for student loan abolished.  
Equal opportunities agreement with municipal and county governments. Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum - now required to promote equal opportunities.  
New law on succession to the throne - monarch's first-born daughter or son succeeds to the throne.
- 1982 Assault on private property subject to 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 they will use.
- 1983 New equal opportunities agreement between employers and unions.
- 1984 The State Sector Equal Opportunities Ordinance.
- 1985 UN's Decade for Women ends - strategies for the year 2000 adopted.  
Equal opportunities agreement for public companies/ utilities.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried):  
The Cohabitation Act.
- 1988 National 5 year plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunities.  
All occupations open to women, including armed forces.

- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act.  
New national policy for equal opportunities. Gender statistics made part of Sweden's Official Statistics.
- 1995 Sweden joins the European Union.  
UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing adopts a declaration and action plan for gender equality.  
At least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father.  
Act on Registered Partnership.
- 1997 First woman bishop.
- 1998 Act on Violence against Women (amendment of Penal Code).  
Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation.  
The Equal Opportunities Act tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 Law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century;  
National Council for Peace for Women founded.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act came into force.
- 2002 Parental leave: number of days increases with 30 sickness benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.
- 2003 Change in law on ban of visitation rights. The ban can also apply to the joint home.
- 2004 The Government adopts a strategy for gender mainstreaming into the Government Offices.
- 2005 New legislation on sexual crimes.

- 2006 Decision by Parliament on new objectives for gender equality policies.  
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 The Government presents a plan for action against men's violence towards women, honour-related violence and violence in same-sex relationships.
- 2009 Discrimination act entered into force. Combats, among other things, discrimination on grounds of gender, transgender identity or expression. Equal Opportunities Act ceases. A new agency, the Equality Ombudsman is formed and the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman ceases.  
Gender-neutral marriage law.  
The European Institute for Gender Equality is set up in Vilnius, Lithuania.
- 2011 Sweden signs the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
- 2012 Publishing on Statistics Sweden's website of gender statistics in the form of indicators, linked to the gender equality policy objectives.
- 2013 More cases of sexual exploitation punishable as rape because the concept of "helpless state" is replaced by the broader concept of "particularly vulnerable situation."
- 2013 The Government in its budget proposition 2014 proposed a system for an improved follow-up of the gender equality policy objectives.
- 2014 Nordic Forum on women's rights and gender equality.

## Guide for readers

The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from Statistics Sweden's and other government agencies' statistical production. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph. In most places, the tables and graphs give absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes, first among women and then among men. Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with certain characteristics, such as those working part-time.
- Distribution of 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 are shown in the section on Education, for example, the graph on complete upper secondary education on page 31. The area given each programme reflects the total number of students completing this programme compared to other programmes.

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

The statistics which form part of Sweden's Official Statistics are marked with the special symbol . The Labour Force Surveys and the Living Conditions Surveys are included in the system for the official statistics. However, the tables and diagrams in this booklet are specially processed data and are therefore not official statistics.

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

## Explanation of symbols

- No observation (magnitude zero)
- 0 Magnitude less than half of unit.
- .. Information is not available or is too uncertain to use.
- . Category not applicable.

# POPULATION

## Changes in population 1900–2013

Numbers in 1 000s and population rate (‰)

	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1900	2 630	2 506	67	71	43	43
1925	3 081	2 973	52	55	36	35
1950	3 536	3 511	56	60	35	35
1975	4 127	4 081	50	53	40	48
2000	4 490	4 393	44	47	48	46
2013	4 831	4 814	55	58	47	44

	Immigrated		Emigrated		Annual growth rate (‰)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1900	4	4	10	10	7.3	8.0
1925	2	3	5	7	3.0	2.8
1950	16	12	7	6	8.7	8.7
1975	20	24	12	16	4.5	3.3
2000	29	29	16	18	1.9	2.9
2013	55	60	24	27	8.5	10.2

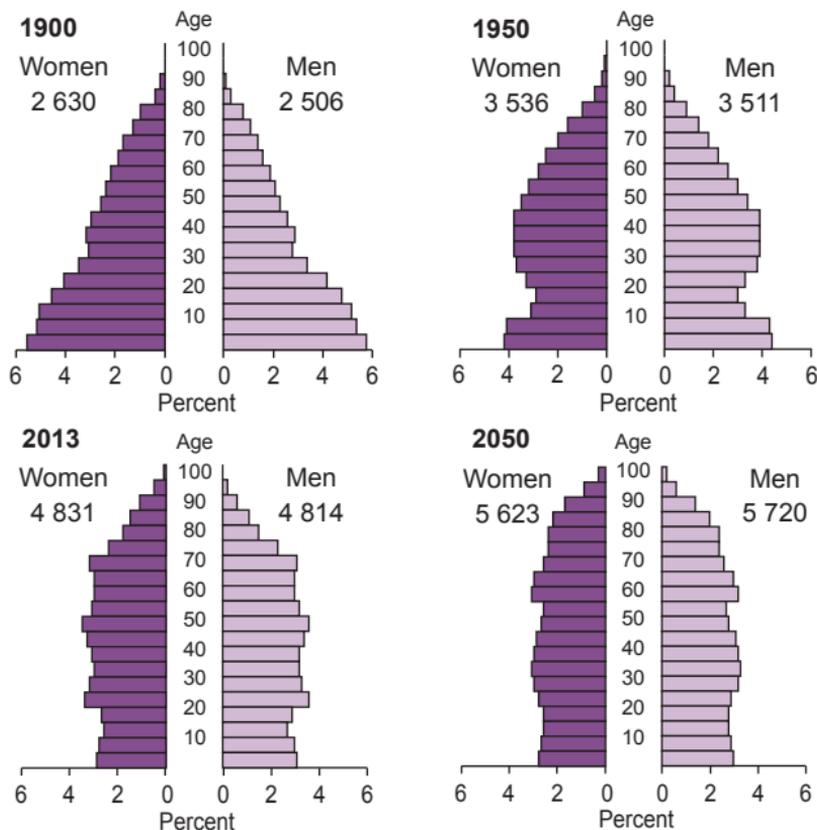
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

At the beginning of the 20th century the population increased because the number of births exceeded the number of deaths. This was the case up until the middle of the 1970s. Nowadays immigration is the main reason that the population increases.

During the middle of the 20th century the number of immigrants rose. This is partly due to labour immigration during the 1950s and 1960s, as well as refugee and family immigration later on. Among immigrants today, the group of returning Swedish citizens is now the singlemost largest group.

## Population by age 1900, 1950, 2013 and 2050

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



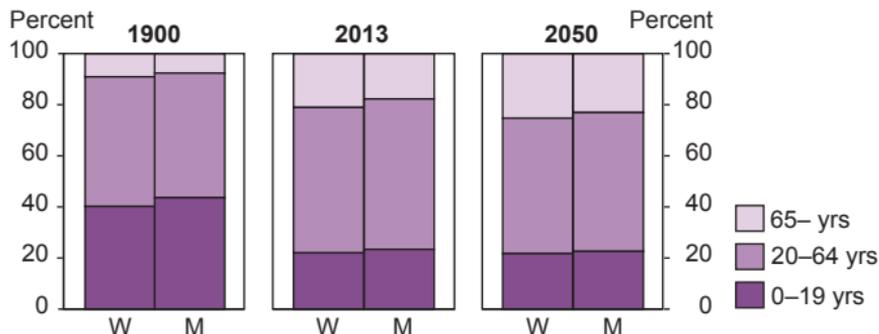
Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2013–2060, Statistics Sweden

During the 20th century the proportion of older people in the population increased, and now nearly one in five persons are age 65 or older. During the same period the proportion aged 0–19 has decreased. During the 20th century the proportion of those aged 20–64 increased up until the beginning of the 1940s. Then it decreased and from the beginning of the 1960s it has largely been unchanged.

In the future it is expected that every fourth person will be age 65 or older. In 2016 the population will consist of more men than women for the first time.

## Population by age 1900, 2013 and 2050

Percentage distribution



Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2013–2060, Statistics Sweden

## Population by region of birth and age

1985, 2000 and 2013 Numbers in 1 000s

Age	1985		2000		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>Region of birth</b>						
<b>25–44 years</b>						
Sweden	1 043	1 096	1 004	1 060	917	970
Other Nordic countries	72	61	39	35	19	18
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	42	47	64	63	103	108
Asia	8	13	54	52	120	108
Africa	2	6	14	16	35	36
Other countries	9	9	18	18	24	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>1 264</b>
<b>45–64 years</b>						
Sweden	814	806	968	990	980	1 011
Other Nordic countries	61	47	70	55	54	44
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	36	38	55	58	80	77
Asia	2	2	16	20	59	60
Africa	0	1	3	6	13	18
Other countries	5	4	9	9	18	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>1 225</b>

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Single and married/cohabiting by age 2013

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	15–19 years		20–24 years		25–29 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	97	99	65	79	34	48
Married/cohabiting	3	1	35	21	66	52
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	267	284	326	342	303	316

	30–34 years		35–39 years		40–49 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	21	29	18	22	23	23
Married/cohabiting	79	71	82	78	77	77
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	291	304	300	311	649	670

	50–59 years		60–64 years		65–74 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	28	26	28	25	35	22
Married/cohabiting	72	74	72	75	65	78
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	580	590	289	288	528	512

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Population aged 65 and older by civil status and age 2013

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Civil status	65–69 years		70–74 years		75–79 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	10	15	7	11	6	8
Married	58	63	54	65	45	66
Divorced	22	18	21	18	17	15
Widowed	10	4	18	6	32	11
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	304	299	230	219	174	148

Civil status	80–84 years		85–89 years		90+ years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	5	8	5	7	6	6
Married	31	62	18	55	6	39
Divorced	14	12	10	9	8	6
Widowed	49	18	67	30	80	48
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	141	102	102	60	66	27

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

The proportion of widowed persons was higher in all age groups in 1985 than in 2013.

The proportion of divorced women and men was lower in all age groups in 1985. For both women and men aged 70 and older, the proportion of unmarried persons was higher than in 2013.

## Family units by type of household

Numbers in 1 000s and percentage distribution. Children aged 0–18 <sup>1)</sup>

Type of household	1985		2000		2012	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cohabiting without children	1 137	33	1 306	29	1 290	25
Cohabiting with children	875	25	859	19	1 062	20
Single woman with children	101	3	176	4	265	5
Single man with children	16	0	52	1	133	3
Single woman living alone	736	21	818	18	953	18
Single man living alone	589	17	771	17	850	16
Other family households	..	..	549	12	677	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 532</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 229</b>	<b>100</b>

1 The years 1985 and 2000 refer to ages 0–17.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

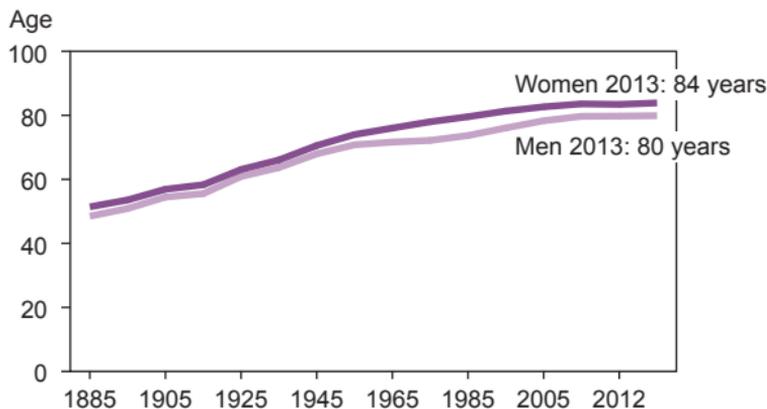
## Family units with cohabiting and single persons by number of children 2012

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

Number of children	Cohabiting		Single			
	Number	%	Women		Men	
			Number	%	Number	%
0	1 432	61	1 305	86	1 259	92
1	347	15	111	7	64	5
2	402	17	73	5	35	3
3–	172	7	23	2	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 354</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>47</b>

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

## Average life expectancy at birth 1885–2013



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

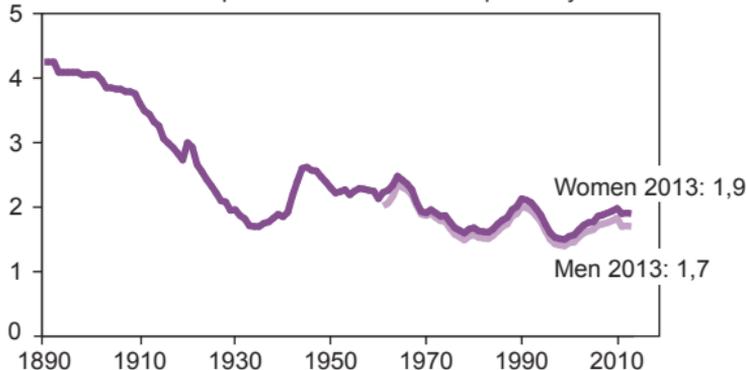
## First-time parents

Since 1985 first-time mothers have become three years older. In 2013 the average age was 29, while in 2000 it was 28. First-time fathers have also become three years older during the same period. Today they are age 32 and in 2000 they were age 31.

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Total fertility rate 1890–2013

Number of children per woman and man respectively



Source: Forecast Institute, Statistics Sweden

## Childless women and men by age 1970, 1985, 1995 and 2013

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

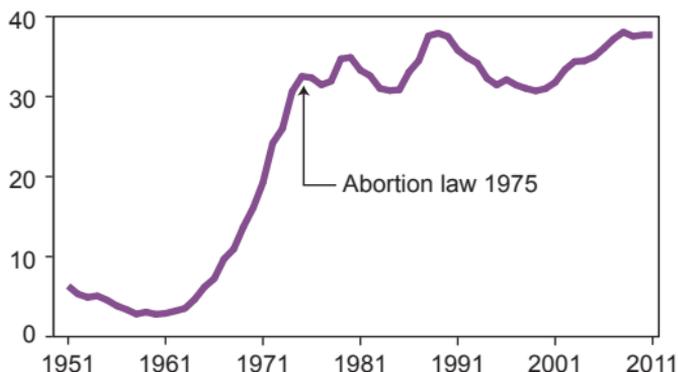
Age	1970		1985		1995		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	63	62	81	68	84	80	90
30	20	33	29	48	33	50	47	64
35	14	23	15	27	19	32	22	36
40	14	22	13	20	15	24	14	25
45	16	23	12	18	12	20	13	22
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	21

Source: Historical Population Register and Multi-Generation Register, Statistics Sweden. Information about foreign born persons is too uncertain to present

In 1970 many 25-year-olds had already had children. Today most people that age do not have children. Since then childlessness decreases with age and at the end of childbearing ages, 14 percent of the women and 21 percent of the men have not had any (biological) children of their own. This percentage has been relatively constant in recent decades. Men are childless to a somewhat greater extent than women.

## Abortions performed, 1951–2011

Number, thousands



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

# HEALTH

## Disorders or symptoms by age 2012

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

Disorder or symptom	16–44 years		45–64 years		65– years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Endocrine diseases	5	2	12	10	24	17
of which: diabetes	1	1	3	5	9	10
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3	3	8	4	10	9
Circulatory diseases	2	1	15	21	52	53
of which: hypertension	1	1	13	16	40	33
heart diseases	0	0	1	3	12	17
Respiratory diseases	6	7	7	5	7	8
Digestive system diseases	3	2	4	4	6	4
Skin diseases	2	2	3	2	2	2
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	7	4	19	11	28	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Women in all age groups report to a higher degree than men that they have long-term disorders or symptoms. In the 45-64 year old age group it is most common for women to have diseases or symptoms of the musculoskeletal system, while it is most common for men to have circulatory diseases. From age 65, high blood pressure is most common for both women and men.

## Daily smokers by age 1984–85, 2000–01 and 2012

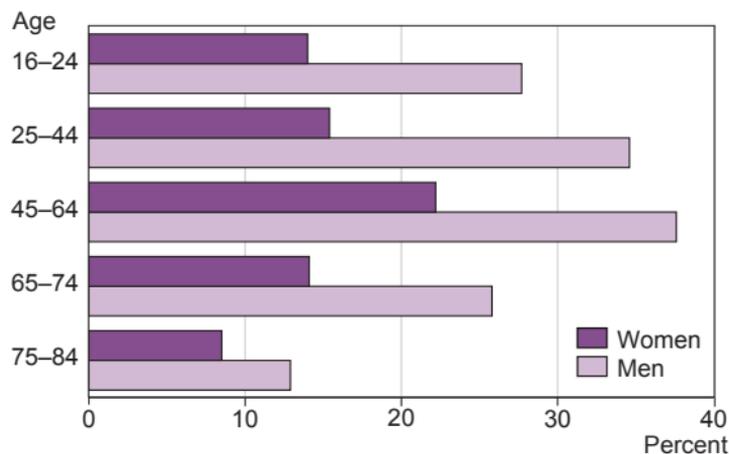
*Proportion (%) of all in group*

Age	1984–85		2000–01		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16–24	30	22	19	13	12	13
25–44	37	36	21	16	11	12
45–64	28	36	26	22	19	15
65–74	14	26	14	17	13	14
75–84	6	22	8	8	8	5
Total	28	32	20	17	13	14

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

## Smoking and/or using snuff daily 2012

*Proportion (%) of age group*



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

The proportion of daily smokers has decreased among both women and men between 1985 and 2012. The highest proportion in 2012 was in the age group 45–64 years. This is also the age group where the proportion of women is higher than that of men.

By adding those who use snuff to those who smoke we receive the total use of tobacco. Men outnumber women as tobacco users in all ages.

## Smoking, use of snuff and alcohol consumption among school pupils in 9th grade, 1985, 2000 and 2012

*Proportion (%) of all pupils*

	Girls			Boys		
	1985	2000	2012	1985	2000	2012
Smoking/using snuff <sup>1)</sup>	22	36	24	31	38	23
Smoking and using snuff	1	3	2	8	17	8
Smoking only	20	32	22	9	12	9
Taking snuff only	1	1	0	14	9	5
Intensive consumers <sup>2)</sup> of alcohol every month	24	23	17	23	33	16

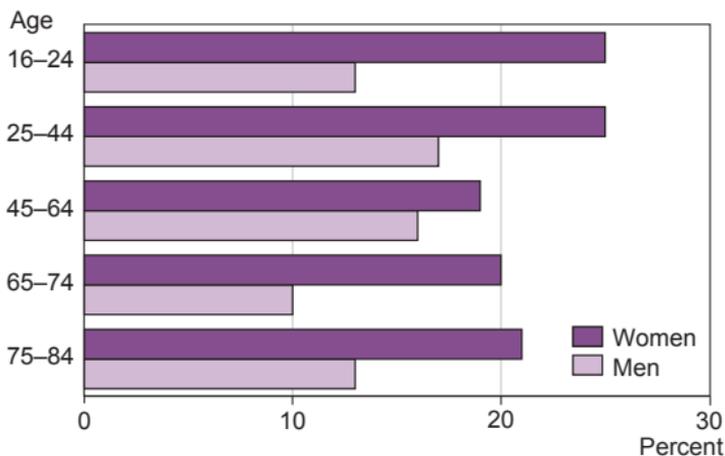
1 The question about smoking and using snuff was changed in 1997.

2 Pupils who at least once a month drink a full bottle of wine or corresponding on the same occasion.

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

## Troubles from anxiety, worry or dread by age 2012

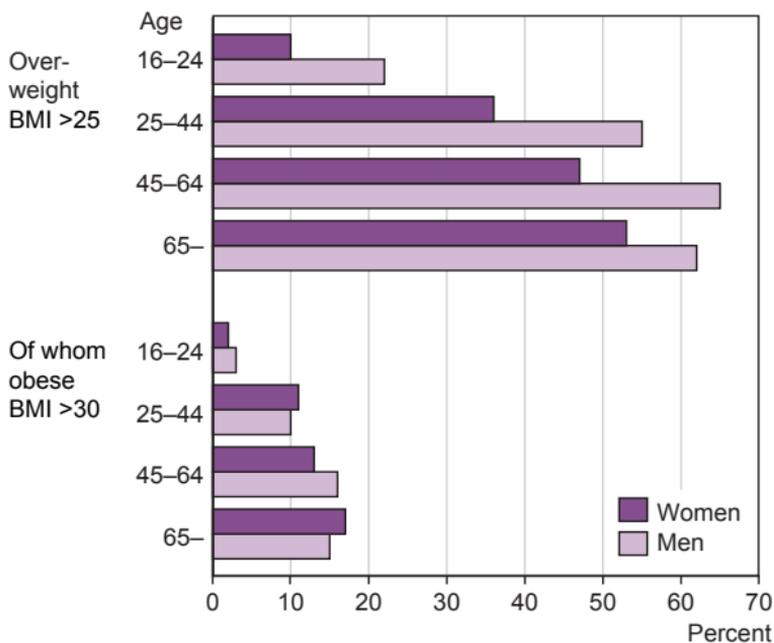
*Proportion (%) of age group*



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

## Overweight/obesity by age in 2012

Proportion (%) of age group



Overweight: BMI > 25

Obese: BMI > 30

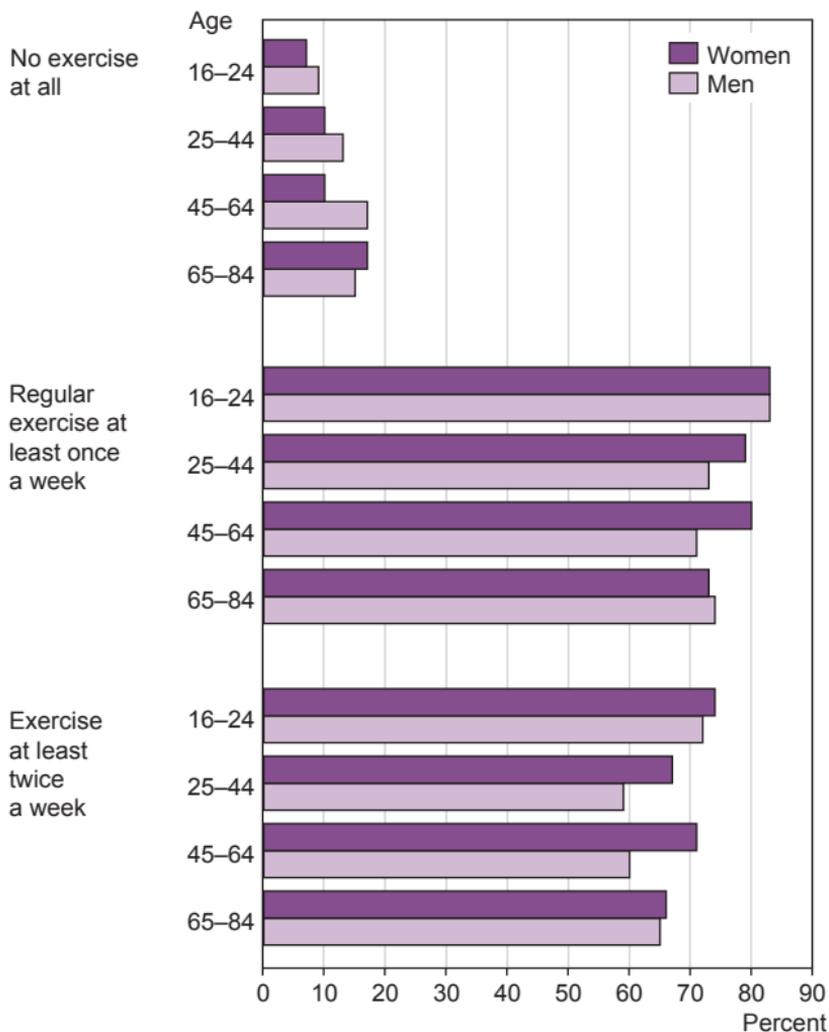
$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in kg}}{(\text{Height in m})^2}$$

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

The proportion of women and men in all age groups who are overweight and obese has increased since the end of the 1980s.

## Exercise habits by age 2012

Proportion (%) of age group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

## Mortality rate by cause and age 1985, 2000 and 2012

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

Cause of death	1985		2000		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>0 years</b>						
Circulatory disorders	4	4	5	2	4	2
Tumours	6	10	2	4	4	2
Accidents and violence	6	10	0	9	2	7
Other causes	627	713	276	389	222	279
Total	644	738	283	404	231	289
<b>1–14 years</b>						
Circulatory disorders	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tumours	4	6	3	3	2	3
Accidents and violence	5	7	2	4	2	1
Other causes	7	8	5	5	4	6
Total	17	21	11	12	9	11
<b>15–44 years</b>						
Circulatory disorders	7	18	5	10	3	8
Tumours	21	16	15	13	13	11
Accidents and violence	25	66	15	46	13	40
Other causes	13	24	10	20	8	11
Total	66	124	44	89	37	70
<b>45–64 years</b>						
Circulatory disorders	117	424	69	193	47	124
Tumours	231	241	207	185	160	153
Accidents and violence	35	96	24	62	25	64
Other causes	79	143	73	116	67	106
Total	462	904	373	556	299	447
<b>65–74 years</b>						
Circulatory disorders	848	1 999	469	1 101	270	557
Tumours	582	898	586	832	549	668
Accidents and violence	56	106	36	95	32	74
Other causes	266	472	310	458	301	428
Total	1 753	3 475	1 400	2 486	1 152	1 726

Cause of death	1985		2000		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>75 years and older</b>						
Circulatory disorders	5 089	6 494	4 058	4 851	3 404	3 731
Tumours	1 156	1 951	1 172	2 034	1 281	2 022
Accidents and violence	198	266	183	273	219	310
Other causes	1 589	2 232	2 244	2 398	2 879	2 749
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 032</b>	<b>10 943</b>	<b>7 658</b>	<b>9 556</b>	<b>7 783</b>	<b>8 811</b>
<b>Total</b>						
Circulatory disorders	573	657	499	476	384	350
Tumours	224	256	236	260	233	253
Accidents and violence	42	77	35	62	37	62
Other causes	201	223	295	245	345	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>934</b>

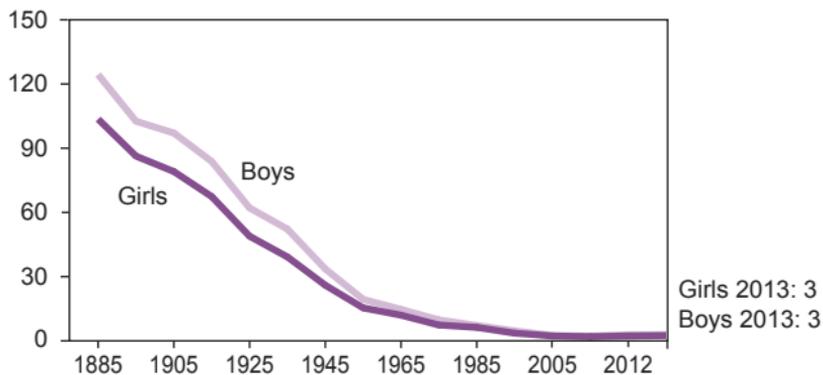
In 2012, 5 women died in connection with complications during pregnancy or delivery. During the year, 113 200 children were born.

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

## Infant mortality 1885–2013

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births

Number



 Source: Population statistics

# EDUCATION

## Level of education for population aged 25–64, 1985, 2000 and 2012

*Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s*

Education level	1985		2000		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>25–44 years</b>						
Compulsory	28	29	11	14	9	11
Upper secondary	43	42	52	54	38	47
Higher education	23	20	36	31	51	39
No information	6	8	1	1	2	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 177	1 232	1 193	1 244	1 206	1 252
<b>45–64 years</b>						
Compulsory	57	52	27	31	14	19
Upper secondary	28	31	44	42	47	49
Higher education	12	13	29	25	38	31
No information	3	4	1	1	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	917	899	1 121	1 138	1 203	1 223

Source: Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

The level of education for those aged 25–44 has risen significantly between 1985 and 2012, especially for women. In 2012, 51 percent of the women had higher education compared to 1985 when the proportion was 23 percent. The increase for men has not been as large concerning this level of education: 39 percent in 2012 compared with 20 percent in 1985.

The level of education has also increased for those aged 45–64. In 1985 more than half of the women and men only had compulsory education. In 2012 this applied to 14 percent of the women and 19 percent of the men who had this as their highest level of education. The highest level of education that was most common in 1985 was compulsory education, while in 2012 it was upper secondary education for both women and men.

## Level of education by region of birth, population aged 25–64, 2012

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

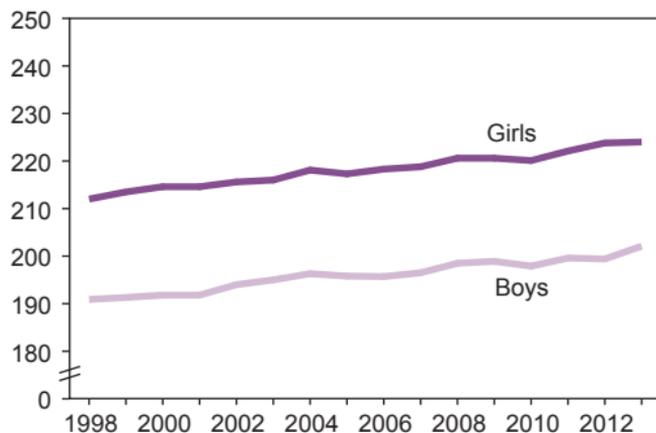
Education level	Sweden		Nordic countries except Sweden		Europe except Nordic countries	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	9	14	17	22	17	16
Upper secondary	45	51	43	43	35	39
Higher education	46	35	37	27	43	35
No information	0	0	3	7	6	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
percent						
number	1 902	1 985	77	65	177	178

Education level	Asia		Other countries		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	25	23	23	20	11	15
Upper secondary	28	30	33	36	43	48
Higher education	41	41	38	39	45	36
No information	5	6	7	5	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
percent						
number	169	158	84	90	2 409	2 475

Source: Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

## Grade point average for pupils who completed year 9 1998–2013

### Grade point average



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

Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

## Pupils by programme in upper secondary school 2012/13

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

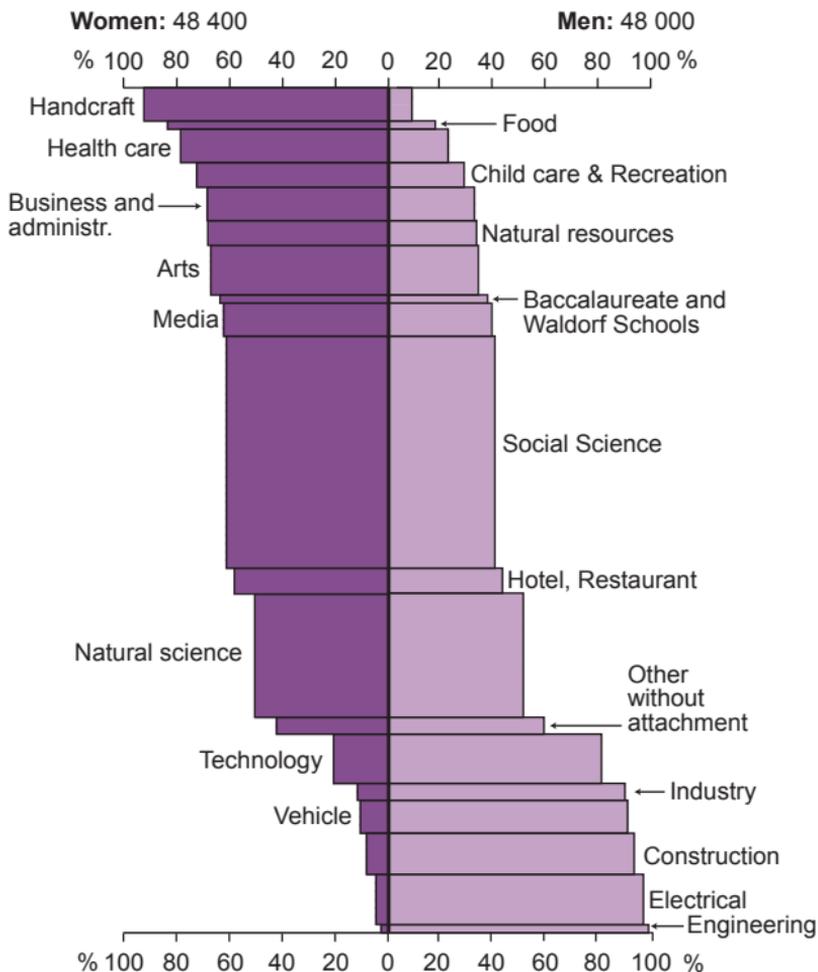
Programme	Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Vocational programme	28	36	41	59
Preparatory orientation for higher education	61	49	53	47
Introduction programme	11	15	41	59
Total percent	100	100	48	52
number	112	123		

 Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

The largest proportion of both women and men are enrolled in preparatory orientation for higher education in upper secondary school. Men to a greater extent than women are enrolled in vocational programmes that often lead to work directly after completed education.

# Upper secondary school graduates by programme or attachment to programme 2012/13

Number and sex distribution (%)



Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

## Students completing upper secondary education by sex distribution in programmes 1986, 2001 and 2013

*Percentage distribution*

Programmes with	1986		2001		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
More than 60% w and less than 40% m	80	23	52	23	76	38
40–60% w and 40–60% m	14	12	47	55	19	19
Less than 40% w and more than 60% m	6	65	1	22	5	43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 1985/86 School statistics, Statistics Sweden, 2000/01 and 2012/13 Swedish National Agency for Education

Sex distribution in programmes at upper secondary school is uneven. Only one in five pupils are enrolled in programmes with an even sex distribution. Today the number of men in women-dominated programmes has increased compared to 1986. The corresponding change does not exist for women, that is, the proportion of women in men-dominated programmes is largely unchanged.

## Pupils who began upper secondary school in autumn 1993 and 2009 and who completed their education within 4 years by Swedish or foreign background

*Proportion (%) of age group*

	1993–1997		2009–2013	
	W	M	W	M
Swedish background	83	82	83	79
Foreign background <sup>1)</sup>	67	63	62	55
Total	80	80	79	74

1 Person who is foreign born or native born with two foreign born parents

 Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

The proportion of women and men who complete upper secondary school within four years has decreased since 1997. The decrease is greatest for pupils with foreign background and especially among men. There is a slight decrease for men with Swedish background, but none for women with Swedish background.

During the same period the difference in grades between women and men has increased. The greatest difference is between women and men with Swedish background. The difference in grades between the two years is largest for women, regardless of background.

## Students completing upper secondary education by credits and Swedish/foreign background 1997<sup>1)</sup> and 2013

*Average credits<sup>1)</sup>*

Background	1997		2013	
	W	M	W	M
Swedish background	13.2	12.3	14.9	13.4
Foreign background <sup>2)</sup>	12.3	11.4	13.8	12.5
Total	13.1	12.2	14.7	13.3

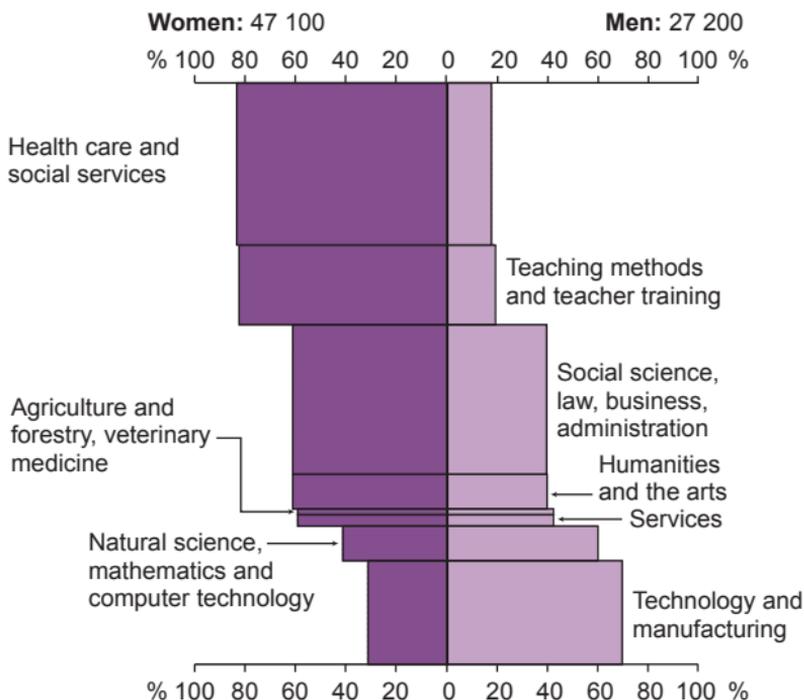
1 Highest possible value is 20.

2 Person who is foreign born or native born with two foreign born parents.

Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

## Graduates in higher education at first and second cycle studies by field 2012/13

Number and sex distribution (%)



Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

The most degrees awarded from higher education were in health care and social services. This is also the most common orientation for women and mostly dominated by women with 83 percent women and 17 percent men. The sex distribution was the same in 1985/86.

The most common orientation for men and mostly dominated by men is technology and manufacturing. However, the sex distribution has become more even since the middle of the 1980s and today the proportion of women is 31 percent and the share of men is 69 percent. The women have increased their proportion by 17 percentage points.

## Higher education enrolments and graduates 1985/86, 1999/00 and 2012/13

Sex distribution (%)

	1985/86		1999/00		2012/13	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>First cycle and second cycle</b>						
University entrants	58	42	58	42	57	43
Enrolments	57	43	59	41	60	40
Graduates	66	34	60	40	63	37
<b>Doctorates<sup>1)</sup></b>						
New admissions	31	69	45	55	47	53
Licentiate degree	22	78	37	63	38	62
Postgraduate degree	24	76	39	61	50	50

1 Refers to calendar years 1986, 2000 and 2013

 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

The majority of entrants and graduates on first-cycle and second-cycle in higher education level are women.

Since the middle of the 1980s the sex distribution at the doctorate level has become more even.

## Teachers and school leaders in compulsory and upper secondary school

Sex distribution (%)

Category	1985/86		2000/01		2012/13	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>Teachers</b>						
Compulsory school	68	32	73	27	76	24
Upper secondary school	44	56	48	52	51	49
<b>Principals</b>						
Compulsory school	19	81	62	38	66	34
Upper secondary school	29	71	34	66	45	55
<b>Other school leaders</b>						
Compulsory school	..	..	68	32	70	30
Upper secondary school	..	..	44	56	50	50

 Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

Women dominate in compulsory school, both among teachers and principals. Among teachers in upper secondary school, the sex distribution has been even ever since 1985/86, and among principals it has changed from being strongly dominated by men to an even sex distribution.

## Researchers and teaching staff in higher education by category 2013

Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Other staff without doctorate degrees <sup>1)</sup>	2 550	2 900	47	53
Other staff with doctorate degrees <sup>1)</sup>	1 710	2 320	42	58
Junior lecturer <sup>1)</sup>	3 800	2 750	58	42
Qualifying appointment	1 340	1 580	46	54
Senior lecturer	4 240	5 010	46	54
Professor	1 480	4 700	24	76

1 Refers to 2012.

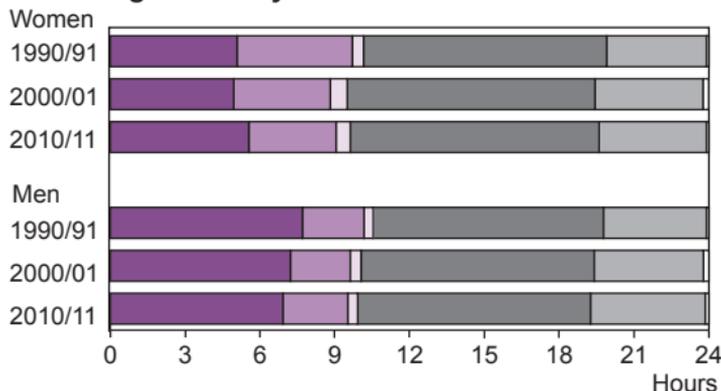
 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

# TIME USE

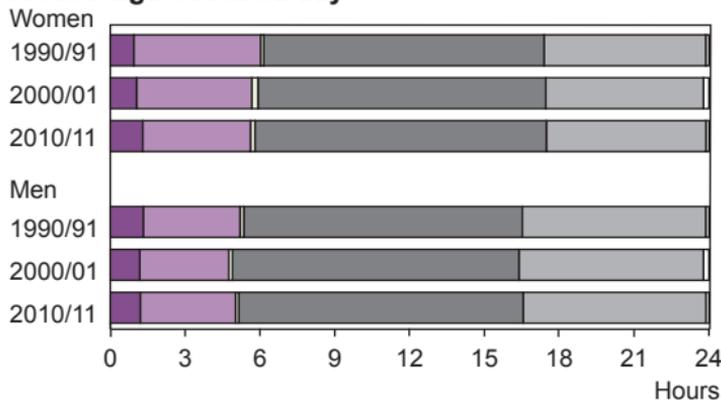
## Average time use for persons aged 20–64 1990/91, 2000/01 and 2010/11

Hours and minutes

### An average weekday



### An average weekend day



- Paid work<sup>1)</sup>
- Personal needs
- Unpaid work
- Leisure time
- Education
- Other

1 Including lunch and travel to and from work.

Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

## Time use

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

On an average weekday, women spend more time on unpaid work than men, about 1 hour. Men spend more time on paid work than women, about 90 minutes.

Since the beginning of the 1990s women have increased their paid working time by about 30 minutes on each weekday, while at the same time men have decreased their paid working time by about 45 minutes.

Women spend 3.5 hours on unpaid work during a weekday, a decrease compared to the beginning of the 1990s by slightly more than 1 hour. Today, men spend 2.5 hours on unpaid work, an increase of 8 minutes.

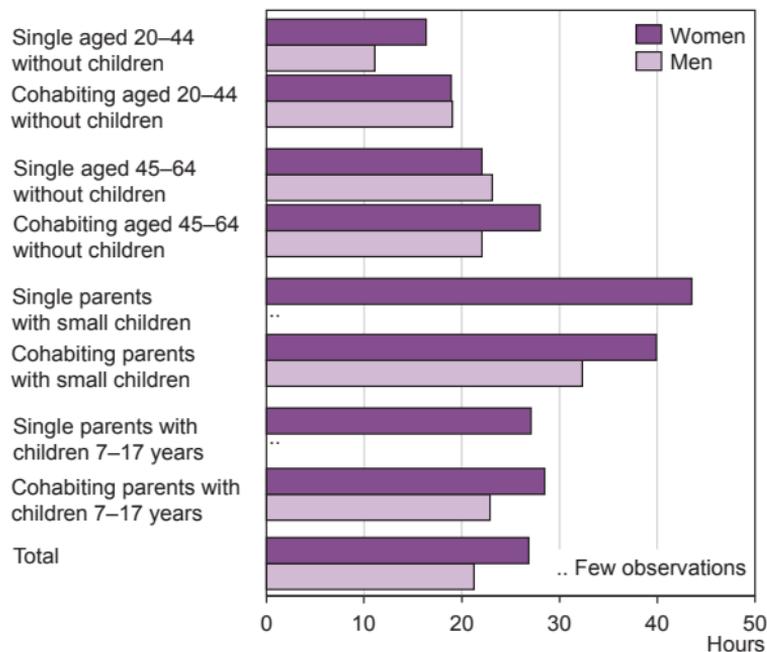
Seen over an entire week, women are gainfully employed about 30 hours, compared to 27 hours in the beginning of the 1990s. Today men are gainfully employed for an average of 37 hours during the week, compared to 41 hours before.

During a week, women carry out unpaid work for an average of 26 hours, while men spend about 21 hours on the same. In the beginning of the 1990s women spent an average of 33 hours on unpaid work per week, while the corresponding figure for men was 21 hours.

The amount of time spent on various activities in the survey varies considerably, not only between women and men, but also over the different stages of the life cycle.

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

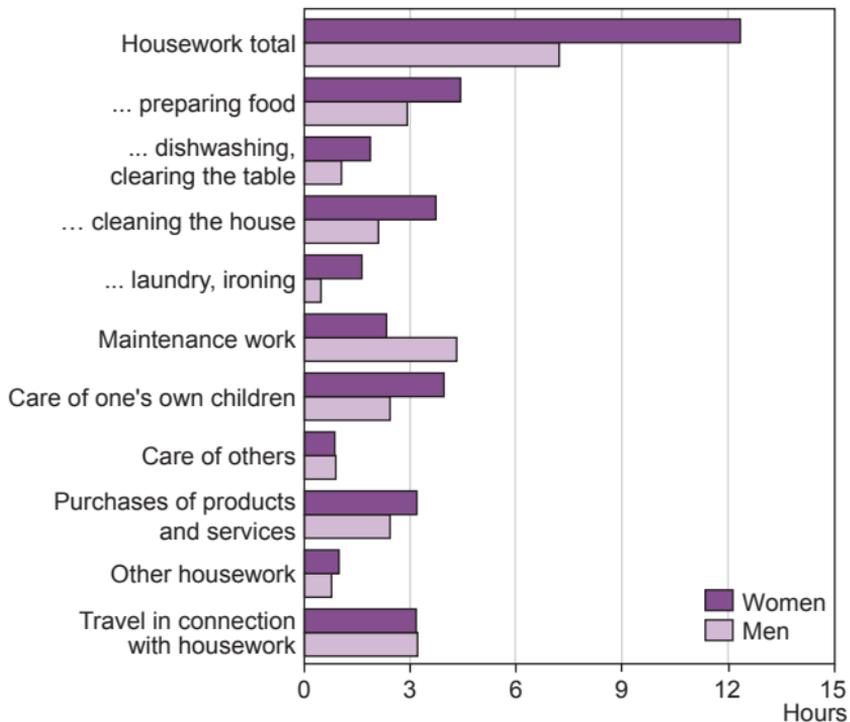
Hours per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

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

Hours and minutes per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

## Children in pre-school, leisure time centres and pedagogical care by type of operations and age of child 2013

*Proportion (%) of all children in each age group*

Type of operations	1–5 years	6–9 years	10–12 years
Municipal pre-school (day care centre)	68	0	.
Pre-school under private management	17	0	.
Municipal leisure time centre	0	74	16
Leisure time centre under private management	0	9	3
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	2	0	0
Pedagogical child care under private management	1	0	0

 Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

## Enrolled children in pre-school, leisure-time centres and pedagogical care 1972–2013

*Number of children in the population in 1000s and percentage (%) in each age group*

Age	1972		1980		1990		2000		2013	
	Number	%								
1–5 <sup>1)</sup>	689	12	604	36	641	57	471	65	572	87
6–9 <sup>2)</sup>	360	6	338	22	289	50	482	62	432	83
10–12	316	1	332	3	294	7	367	6	300	20

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

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

 Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

## Days for which parental allowance for care of children paid 1974–2013

Number of days in 1000s and sex distribution (%)

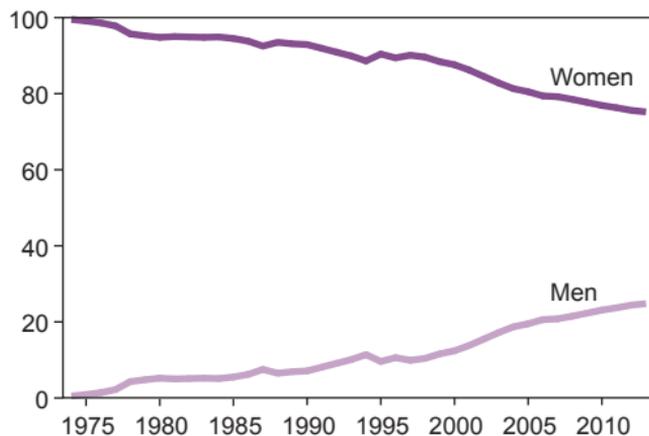
Ar	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		W	M		W	M
1974	19 017	100	0	689	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 042	63	37
1985	33 193	94	6	4 156	67	33
1990	48 292	93	7	5 731	66	34
1995	47 026	90	10	4 890	68	32
2000	35 661	88	12	4 403	66	34
2005	42 659	80	20	4 421	64	36
2011	50 284	76	24	5 044	64	36
2012	49 342	76	24	4 610	64	36
2013	50 048	75	25	5 300	63	37

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

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

## Parental benefit days 1974–2013

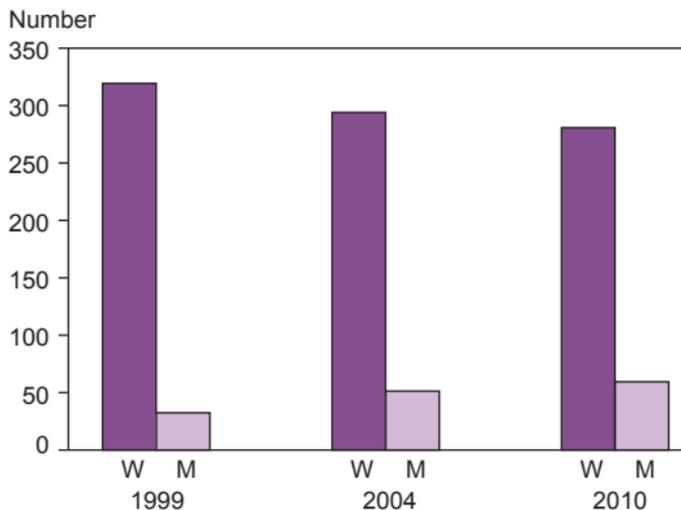
Percent



 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

## Days for which parental allowance paid when child is age 2, 1999, 2004 and 2010

Average number of days



 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

The two months that have been reserved for the father have had a considerable effect on women's and men's parental benefit days. In 2010 women on average took 281 days during the child's first two years and men took 59 days.

The first month was reserved for the fathers in 1995, and the percentage of fathers with children up to age 2 who did not take any days at all dropped from 55 to 25 percent one year later. Since then this group has increased somewhat. At the same time the percentage of fathers who took more than 90 days has slowly increased.

Source: The Swedish Social Insurance Agency, Socialförsäkringsrapport 2012:9

## Parental allowances 1974–2014

- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefits comprise 90 percent of wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years old. Parental allowance replaces the previous maternity insurance benefits. Men thus have the right to parental allowance for care of children on the same terms as women.
- Sickness benefit for care of sick children is introduced: 10 days per family and year for children under 10 years old. The benefit is 90 percent of wage.
- 1976 Parental allowance is increased to 210 days.
- 1977 Sickness benefit for care of children is replaced by parental allowance for care of children. The number of days depends on the number of children.
- 1978 Parental allowance is increased to 270 days, of which 30 at the minimum rate only.
- 1980 Pregnancy benefit is introduced and includes women who have physically strenuous work. It can be given from the 60th to the 11th day before delivery.
- Temporary parental allowance can be used for 60 days per child and year, and the age of the child is increased to 12 years.
- The father is entitled to parental allowance for 10 days in connection with the birth of the child, and is compensated at 90 percent of wage.
- 1985 Pregnancy benefit is expanded to also include women working in an environment that may be of risk to the unborn child.
- 1986 The term temporary parental allowance is introduced. The number of parental allowance days is increased to 360.
- 1988 Temporary parental allowance is now paid for a maximum of 90 days per child and year.
- 1989 Parental allowance is given for 450 days, of which 90 with only the minimum rate.
- 1990 Temporary parental allowance is extended to 120 days per child and year.

- 1991 Temporary parental allowance is now paid at 80 percent of wage during the first 14 days per child and year. Afterwards it is paid at 90 percent.
- 1995 At least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father, and the number of days for parental allowance is increased to 450. Thirty days must be used by the mother and 30 by the father. The benefit is 90 percent of wage. The remainder can be used by either parent; 300 days at 80 percent compensation and 90 days at the minimum rate.
- Temporary parental allowance can be transferred from parents to any other person who stays home from work to care for the child.
- 1996 Compensation during the month of parental leave used exclusively by the mother or the father is reduced to 85 percent. 300 days are compensated at 75 percent of wage and 90 days at the minimum rate.
- Temporary parental allowance and pregnancy benefit is reduced to 75 percent of wage.
- 1997 Compensation during the month of parental leave used exclusively by the mother or the father is reduced to 75 percent.
- 1998 Compensation for parental allowance, temporary allowance and pregnancy benefit is increased to 80 percent.
- 2002 Number of days increases with 30 sickness benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.
- Temporary parental allowance can be paid to another insured person when the parent is sick and thus can neither work nor take care of her/his child. The 10 so-called "father days" can in certain cases be used by another insured person.
- 2006 The income ceiling for sickness benefit is raised to 10 price base amounts for parental allowance, temporary parental allowance and pregnancy benefit.
- 2007 The income ceiling for sickness benefit is reduced to 7.5 price base amounts for temporary parental allowance and pregnancy benefit. The ceiling for parental allowance is still based on 10 price base amounts.

- 2008 A "gender equality bonus" is introduced when using parental allowance. The bonus applies to parental allowance days at the sickness benefit level, excluding the days that are reserved for each parent. The maximum bonus can be given if these days are shared equally.
- The municipalities are given the right to introduce a municipal "child care subsidy" for children aged 1 to 3 of maximum SEK 3 000 per month.
- 2010 In the case that a single parent becomes sick and cannot take care of her/his child (children under age 3), it is now possible to let someone else who refrains from work to get temporary parental allowance for the care of the child.
- 2012 Double days are introduced for parental allowance. Parents are allowed to receive parental allowance at the same time for 30 days during the first year of the child's life.
- Double days cannot be used as a basis for calculating the gender equality bonus.
- The gender equality bonus in the form of a tax deduction is changed. The requirement to apply for the gender equality bonus is taken away and the bonus entitlement is paid at the same time as parental allowance. This applies to the gender equality bonus for 2012 and onwards.
- 2014 A maximum of 20 percent of the 480 parental allowance days can be saved after the fourth birthday of the child.
- The limit for taking parental allowance days is extended to 12 years.
- The 390 days with parental allowance at the sickness benefit level and the 90 days at the lowest level is divided in half to both parents.

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

## Staff in pre-school, leisure-time centres and pedagogical care by form of operation 2013

Number in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Form of operations	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Municipal pre-school (day care centre)	79	3	97	3
Pre-school under private management	19	1	94	6
Municipal leisure time centre	23	6	79	21
Leisure time centre under private management	3	1	70	30
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	2	0	99	1
Pedagogical child care under private management	1	0	94	6

 Source: Swedish National Agency for Education

## Employed persons aged 20–64 who work part-time due to care of children and care of adult family relative

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Reason	Number				Sex distribution			
	2005		2013		2005		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Care of children	143	9	139	18	94	6	88	12
Care of relative	5	0	2	0	94	6	..	..
Care of children and care of relative	29	1	15	2	98	2	89	11
Total	177	10	155	20	95	5	88	12

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Persons age 65 or older who receive help<sup>1)</sup> of relative outside of the household, municipality or home help services 2011–12

Proportion (%) of age group

	65–74 years		75–84 years		85– years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>Help from relative outside of the household</b>						
Every day or some time						
every week	19	..	36	30	55	30
Less often	23	..	25	11	18	28
No such help	59	..	40	60	27	42
<b>Help from Municipality</b>						
Every day or some time						
every week	22	..	23	31	44	39
Less often	9	..	14	9	18	13
No such help	70	..	63	60	39	48

1 The person in need of help has difficulty caring for her/himself, difficulty to see, to walk.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

## Persons age 65 or older who receive help<sup>1)</sup> from relative outside the household by person who helps 2011–12

Proportion (%) of age group

	65–74 years		75–84 years		85– years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Husband/wife	0	0	0	1	0	3
Daughter	45	36	52	52	59	42
Son	28	50	42	32	33	39
Daughter-in-law	13	6	5	4	3	6
Son-in-law	0	0	2	6	4	8
Other relative	26	20	14	13	15	22
Acquaintance	26	13	16	18	13	14

1 The person in need of help has difficulty caring for her/himself, difficulty to see, to walk.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

## Persons age 65 or older in ordinary<sup>1)</sup> housing who need and receive help<sup>2)</sup> in 1980<sup>3)</sup> and 2011/12

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	2011-12	1980	2011-12
<b>Cohabiting</b>				
<b>65-74 years</b>				
Help from municipality	2	..	1	..
Help from member of household	4	..	8	..
Help from relatives/acquaintances	1	2	0	..
<b>75- years</b>				
Help from municipality	21	3	7	4
Help from member of household	19	17	17	18
Help from relatives/acquaintances	6	6	2	4
<b>Single</b>				
<b>65-74 years</b>				
Help from municipality	8	..	5	..
Help from member of household	1	..	2	..
Help from relatives/acquaintances	3	..	2	..
<b>75- years</b>				
Kommunal hjälp	27	17	14	23
Help from member of household	5	..	3	..
Help from relatives/acquaintances	11	22	11	19

1 Not in retirement homes or institutions.

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

3 Information from 1980 is not entirely comparable with information from 2011-12 when the question in 1980 was "Do you regularly, that is, at least once a week, receive help?" It is not specified how often help is given for the years 2011-12.

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 neither employed nor unemployed.

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

**Unemployed:** individuals who have no gainful employment and actively seek work.

**Employment rate:** percentage of employed persons of the population.

**Time actually worked:** The number of hours the person worked during the reference week.

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

**Absent:** individuals who have a job, but have not performed that job because of vacation, illness, parental leave, studies, military service, etc.

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

**Unemployment rate:** the percentage (%) of unemployed persons in the labour force.

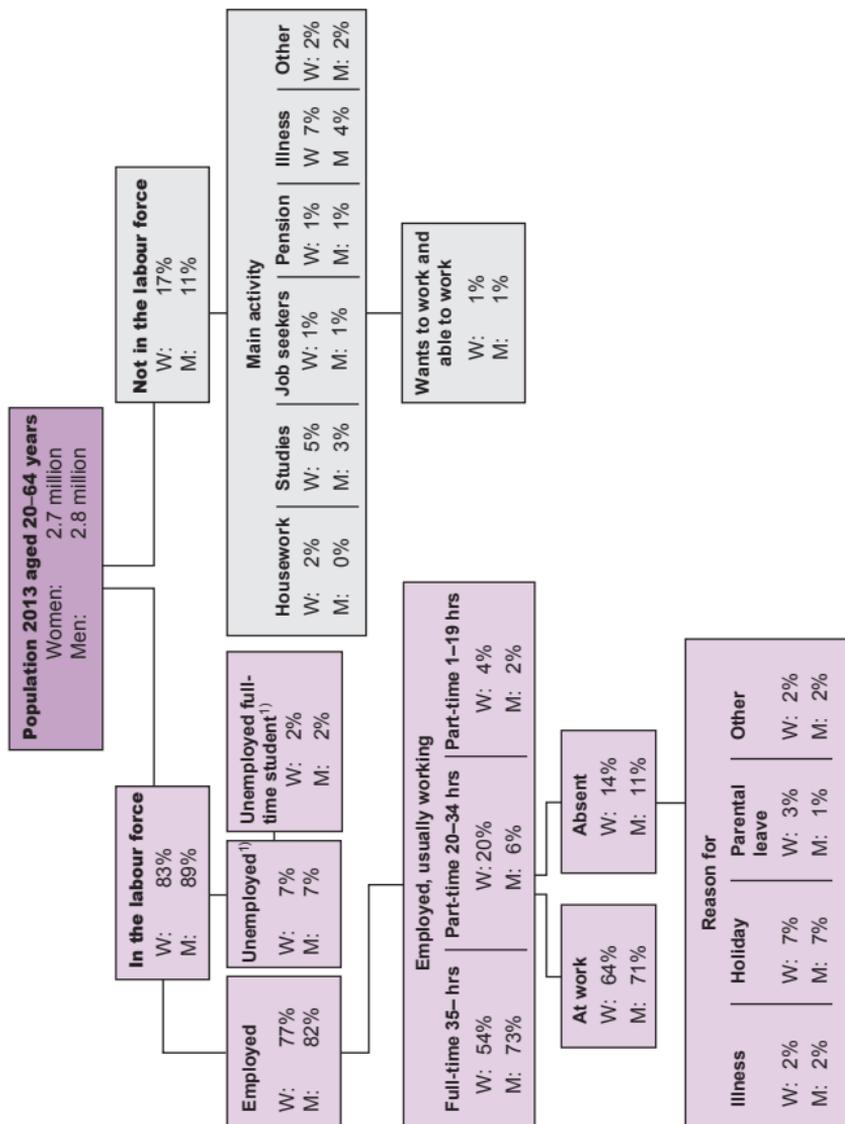
**Hidden unemployed:** individuals who want and can work but who have not been seeking work.

**Underemployed:** individuals who want to increase their working time and can begin to work more.

Since 2005, individuals who are registered in Sweden and who work abroad are included as employed in the Labour Force Survey. Previously these individuals were not included in the labour force. Since 2007, individuals who are full-time students and who have looked for work and been able to work are included as unemployed. The changes that occurred implied that there were time series breaks, but the tables and figures have been re-calculated back to 1987. This is illustrated in the relevant figures with a vertical line.

# Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2013

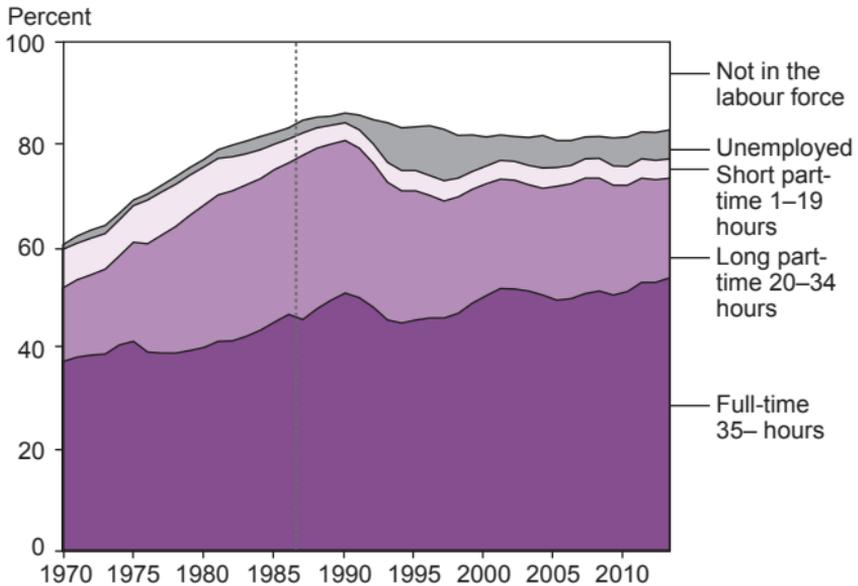
Proportion (%) of the population<sup>1)</sup> in different groups



1 Unemployed persons are presented as a percentage of the labour force

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Women aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2013

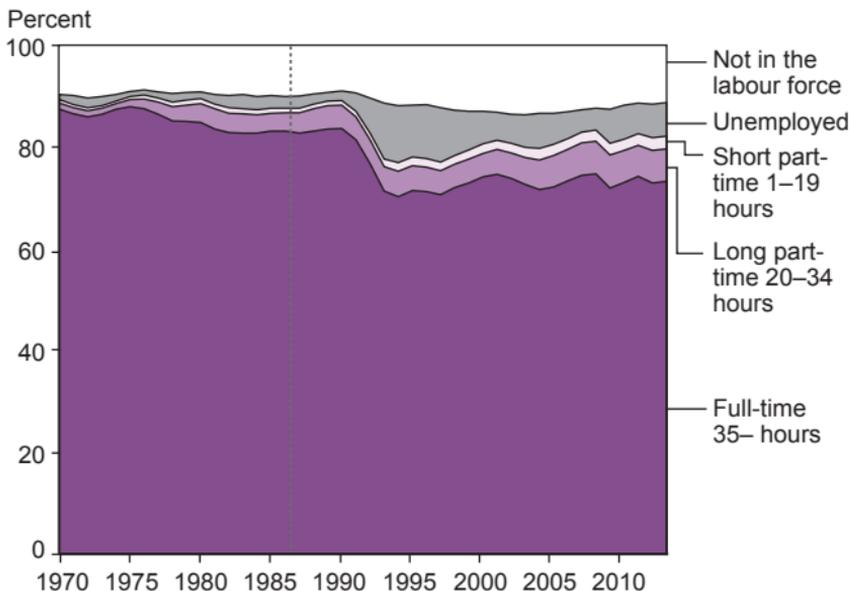


Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The rate of gainful employment rose among women between 1970 and 1990. During the 1990s, gainful employment dropped and then began to increase somewhat up until the middle of the 2000s. During the 1970s and 1980s the proportion working on a long part-time increased. At the same time, the proportion of those working full-time increased during the 1980s. In the 1990s unemployment rose while the proportion of those working full-time or on a long part-time basis dropped. From the beginning of the 2000s the proportion of women working full-time increased.

In 2013, the economic activity rate for women aged 20–64 was 81 percent and the unemployment rate was 6.8 percent.

## Men aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–2013



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The rate of men's gainful employment remained at the same level between 1970 and 1990. Unemployment increased from the beginning of the 1990s and remained at a high level up until the beginning of the 2000s, and then decreased somewhat. From the beginning of the 1990s the percentage of those working full-time dropped and has remained at about the same level. In the middle of the 2000s a weak increase began in the percentage of those working on a long part-time basis.

In 2013, the economic activity rate of men aged 20–64 years was 89 percent and the unemployment rate was 7.4 percent.

## Economic activity rate by region of birth and age 1987, 2000 and 2013

*Proportion (%) of the population in the labour force*

Age	1987		2000		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>25–44 years</b>						
Sweden	92	96	89	93	91	94
Other Nordic countries	91	94	83	92	91	94
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	82	91	75	88	84	93
Asia	59	73	62	82	69	90
Africa	66	79	56	87	63	89
Other countries	71	84	77	84	81	93
Total	91	95	86	92	88	94
<b>45–64 years</b>						
Sweden	78	86	80	85	84	89
Other Nordic countries	71	78	69	72	74	80
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	72	85	60	74	71	84
Asia	49	76	42	68	61	74
Africa	61	98	70	84	71	83
Other countries	65	79	70	78	80	91
Total	77	85	78	83	82	88

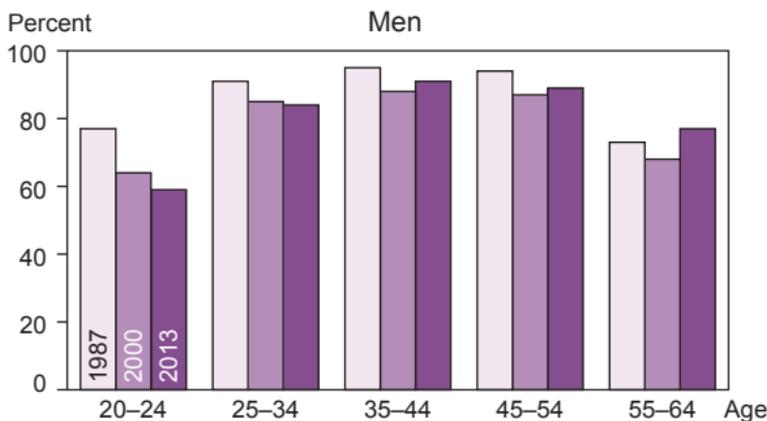
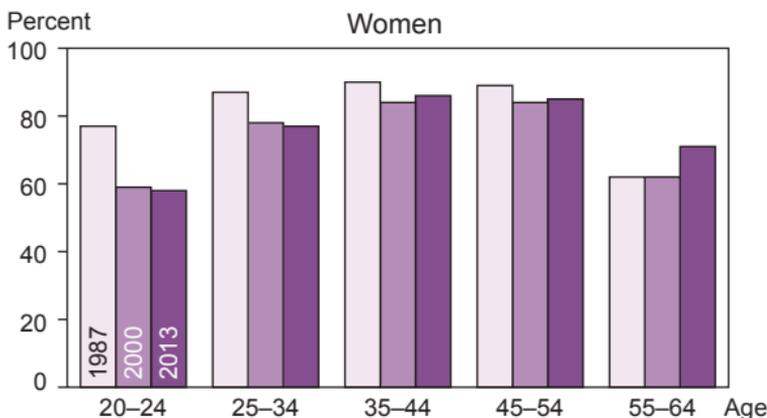
Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Gainful employment for those aged 25–44 was in total higher for both women and men in 1987 than in 2013. In 2013 the economic activity rate for men was 90 percent or higher, regardless of region of birth, except for Africa with 89 percent. The economic activity rate for women varied from 63 to 91 percent.

Gainful employment for those aged 45–64 was generally lower for both women and men in 1987 compared to 2013. The economic activity rate for women and men who come from Europe outside the Nordic countries was lower in 2013 than in 1987. The same applies to men who were born in Asia and Africa.

## Employment rate by age 1987, 2000 and 2013

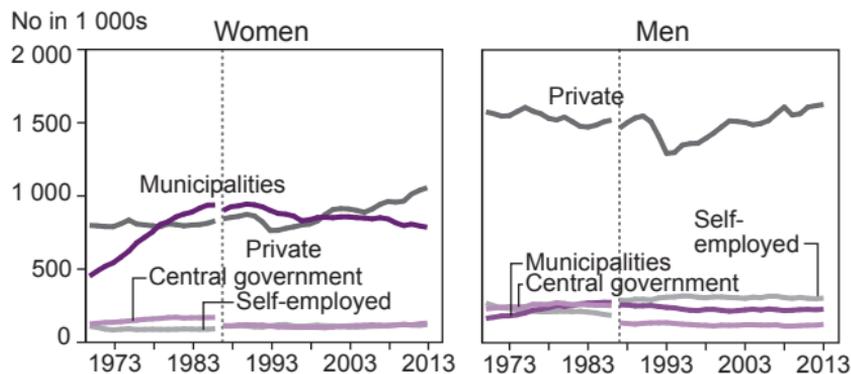
Proportion (%) of employed persons of the population



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The employment rate for the entire age group 20-64 is high for both women and men in 2013 at 77 and 82 percent respectively. Even so, it has dropped since 1987 for both women and men for all age groups except the 55-64 year group. In contrast, the employment rate for that age group has increased for both women and men.

## Employed persons aged 20–64 by sector 1970–2013



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The break 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 company leaders were classified as self-employed.

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

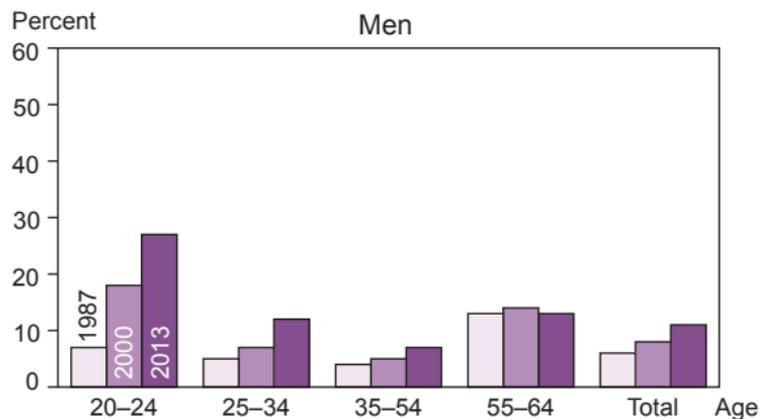
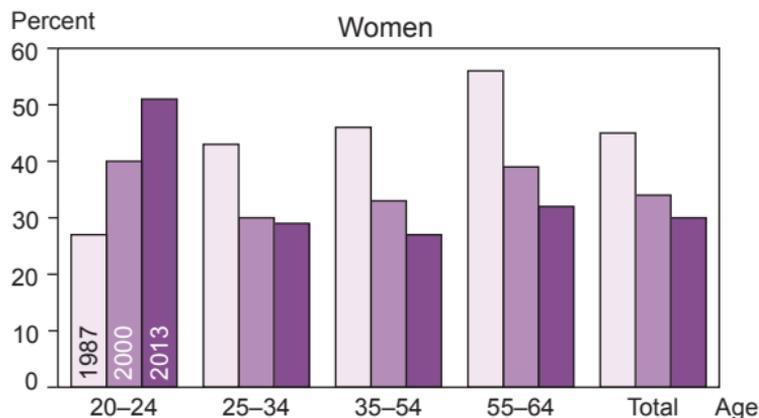
During the 1970s and 1980s the number of women on the labour market increased in the public sector. As of 2000, more women work in the private sector than in the municipality sector. A weak increase has occurred for self-employed persons since the middle of the 2000s.

Men work mainly in the private sector. After a weak increase up until the 1990s, the number of self-employed persons has been at a relatively stable level.

The decrease in the central government sector is partly due to cutbacks in staff, as well as to the transformation of public utilities into commercial enterprises during the 1990s. Employees at those commercial enterprises are included in the private sector.

## Employed who work part-time by age 1987, 2000 and 2013

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

In 2013, 30 percent of the women worked part-time. This percentage has decreased from 45 percent in 1987. During the same period the percentage of men who work part-time has increased from 6 to 11 percent. Since 1987, the percentage of women who work part-time has dropped for all age groups except those aged 20-24. Among men the percentage of part-time workers has increased somewhat except for those aged 55-64, where it has been at the same level during the entire period.

## Employed parents aged 20–64 who work part-time by number of children and age of youngest child 1987, 2000 and 2013

*Proportion (%) of age group*

Number of children Age of youngest child	1987		2000		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>1 child</b>						
0 years	27	5	21	7	21	8
1–2 years	63	5	45	7	40	10
3–5 years	62	6	44	6	45	9
6–10 years	56	6	39	7	37	9
11–16 years	47	5	36	6	31	6
<b>2 children</b>						
0 years	59	4	36	6	37	9
1–2 years	73	6	57	6	48	9
3–5 years	70	5	56	7	46	7
6–10 years	66	5	48	6	38	6
11–16 years	53	3	39	7	34	6
<b>3 children or more</b>						
0 years	58	5	49	8	42	9
1–2 years	73	6	60	7	51	10
3–5 years	71	5	58	8	52	7
6–10 years	60	4	56	7	46	8
11–16 years	54	5	44	8	40	..

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

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

A large proportion of parents, mothers as well as fathers, work part-time when the youngest child is 1–2 years old. This applies to all years.

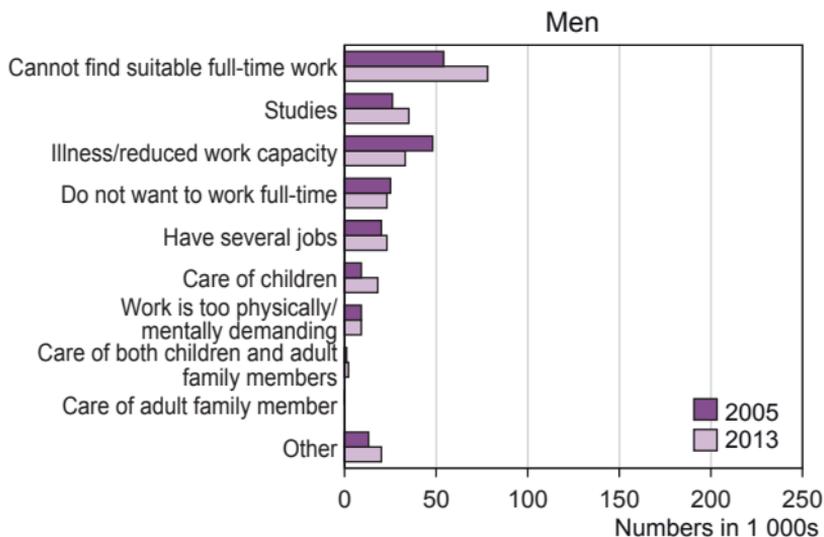
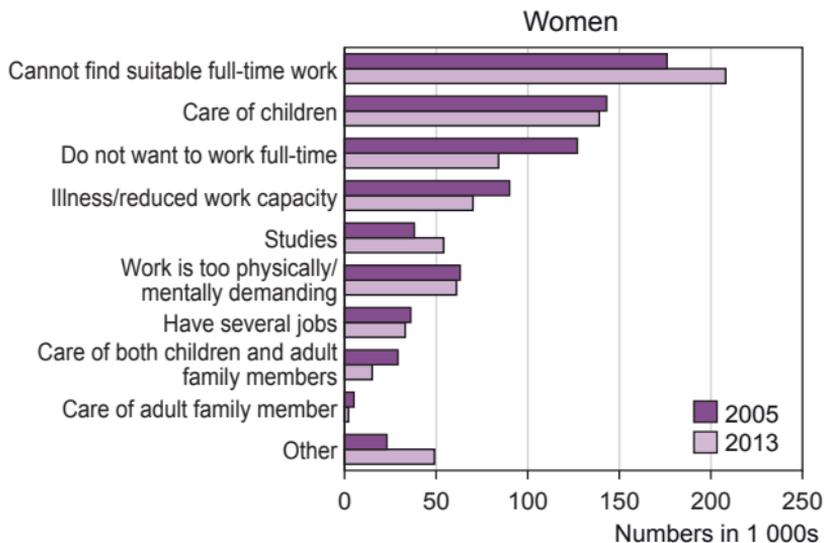
When the youngest child is aged 3–5 and many children are in pre-school, the share of part-time work for the mother increases with the number of children. This applies to all years. There is a slight change in the part-time work of fathers, about one percentage point.

When the youngest child is 6–10, the proportion of mothers who work part-time increases with the number of children, but decreases significantly between the years. There is also a slight change in the proportion of men who work part-time.

When the youngest child is 11–16, there is still a large proportion of the mothers who work part-time.

# Reason for part-time work for persons aged 20–64, 2005 and 2013

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Actual and usual amount of time worked per week for employed persons aged 20–64, 1987 and 2013



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

Women in nearly all groups and both years have greater differences between actual and usual time worked than men do. The largest difference is for the cohabiting women with children under age 7. In nearly all groups, women have increased their working time, both the actual and usual time worked between 1987 and 2013. Instead, men have decreased their working time. The exception is single women without small children and single men with small children.

## Gainfully employed persons and work environment for persons with disabilities<sup>1)</sup> and others in the population aged 16–64, 2008–2011

*Proportion (%) of all in age group*

	Persons with disabilities		Others in the population	
	W	M	W	M
Gainfully employed persons	57	66	71	74
Permanent employment	84	90	86	90
Temporary employment	16	10	14	10
Working full-time	64	87	71	93
Working part-time	37	13	29	7
Not able to influence planning of work (employees)	11	12	8	8
Not able to influence distribution of working time (employees)	36	35	31	31

1 The group persons with disabilities here includes persons who have impaired vision, impaired hearing, reduced mobility, serious problems from asthma or allergies, serious problems from anxiety, worry or dread or have health problems that highly limit activity.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

## Employees aged 20–64 by sector 1987, 2000 and 2013

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Percent						Sex distrib.	
	1987		2000		2013		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Municipality	30	10	36	10	30	9	77	23
County council	18	3	11	2	9	3	78	22
Central government	6	7	5	7	7	6	51	49
Private	45	79	48	81	53	81	39	61
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	50
number	1 860	1 859	1 829	1 817	1 973	1 982		

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market 1987, 2000 and 2013

Numbers in 1 000s

	1987		2000		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>Public sector</b>	1 084	492	958	351	917	355
Permanent employees	936	442	803	291	776	294
Temporary employees	149	51	155	60	142	61
<b>Private sector</b>	775	1 366	869	1 464	1 057	1 628
Permanent employees	712	1 275	734	1 316	872	1 444
Temporary employees	63	92	135	148	185	185

About 5 000 women and 7 000 men are temporarily employed abroad where information about sector is missing in 2013.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Temporary employees aged 20–64 by type of employment 2013

Breakdown by percent, number and sex distribution (%)

Type of employment	Percent						Sex distrib.	
	1987		2000		2013		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Temporary positions	67	30	41	21	25	14	71	29
Called when needed	6	4	20	16	18	16	59	41
Paid by the hour with schedule for a certain period	.	.	.	.	22	20	59	41
Project employment	6	32	14	23	9	14	45	55
Holiday/seasonal work	7	11	7	12	5	8	47	53
Trial and placement work	6	14	11	20	9	14	44	56
Other	7	9	6	8	13	15	53	47
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100		
number	212	143	290	209	332	253	57	43

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

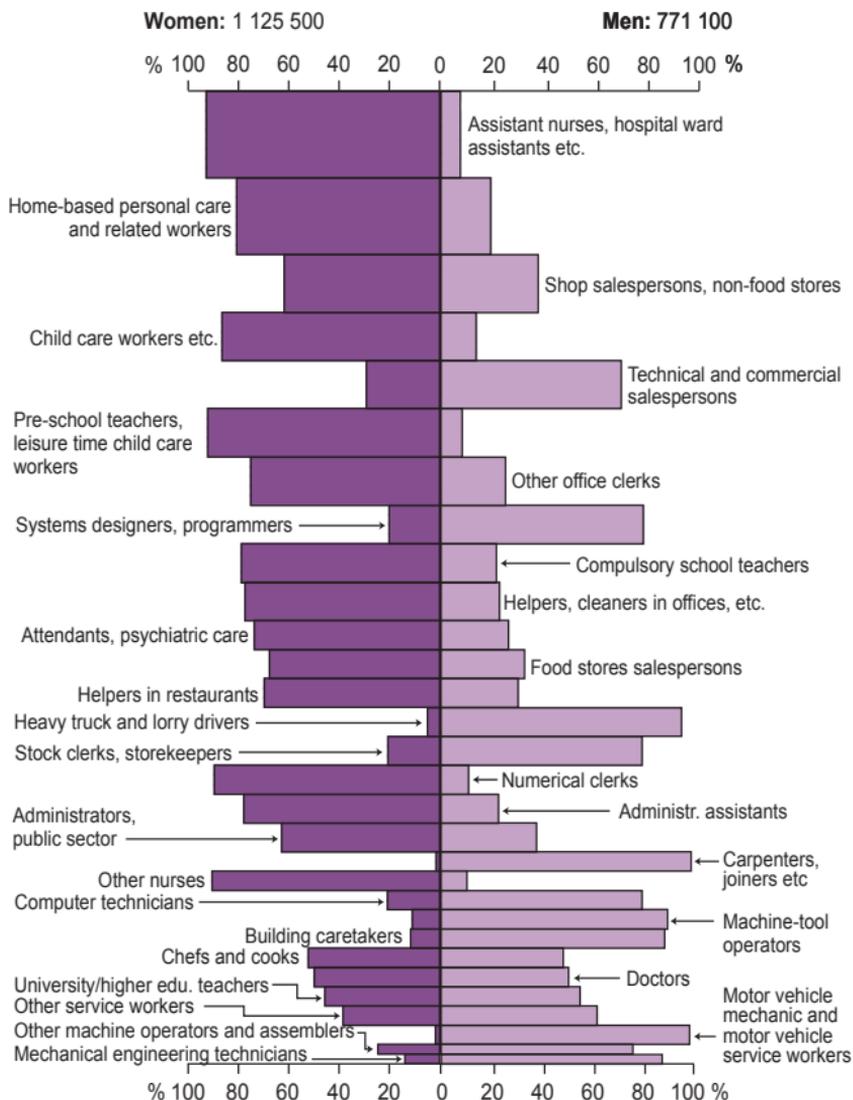
The number of temporary employees has increased between 1987 and 2013, both for women and for men. In the 2013, 57 percent of temporary employees were women and 43 percent were men.

The most common type for women in both 1987 and 2013 was a temporary replacement position. The percentage has decreased from 67 to 25 percent.

In 1987 the most common type for men was project employment, 32 percent, and in 2013 it was 14 percent. In 2013 it was most common to be paid by the hour with schedule for a certain period, 20 percent.

## The 30 largest occupations 2012

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



Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

## Sex distribution within the 30 largest occupations in 2012

Of all those employed aged 20–64, 58 percent of the women and 39 percent of all men work in the 30 largest occupations. Only three occupations have an equal sex distribution, i.e. 40–60 percent of each sex. These are: *Chefs and cooks*, *Doctors* and *University/higher education teachers*. The most women-dominated occupation is the category for Assistant nurses, hospital ward assistants etc. with 93 percent women and 7 percent men. The most men-dominated occupation is the category for Carpenters, joiners etc. with 1 percent women and 99 percent men.

## Occupational sex segregation 1985, 2001 and 2012

*Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s*

Occupations with	1985		2001		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
90–100% w, 0–10% m	35	2	27	2	19	2
60–90% w, 10–40% m	42	10	47	13	53	17
40–60% w, 40–60% m	6	5	12	12	14	13
10–40% w, 60–90% m	15	43	13	42	14	45
0–10% w, 90–100% m	2	40	1	31	1	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1985: 16 years and older, 2001: 16–64 years, 2012 20–64 years

Source: 1985 Population and Housing Census, 2001 Labour Force Survey, 2012 Occupational Register

The labour market is highly segregated by sex. Only 14 percent of the employed women and 5 percent of the employed men have occupations with an even distribution of the sexes. However, an increase has occurred for both women and men since 1985. In 1985, 6 percent of the women and 5 percent of the men have occupations with an even distribution of the sexes.

72 percent of the women have occupations that are dominated by women and 68 percent of the men have occupations that are dominated by men. A decrease has occurred since 1985. At that time, 77 percent of the women had occupations that were dominated by women and 83 percent of the men had occupations that were dominated by men.

## Self-employed aged 20–64, by industry 2012

Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Social work	5	7	2	1	76	24
Personal and cultural services	24	30	11	8	68	32
Education	2	2	2	1	54	46
Financial services, business services	16	20	21	15	44	56
Public administration etc.	0	0	0	0	38	62
Trade	8	10	15	11	36	64
Hotels and restaurants	4	5	8	6	33	67
Manufacturing and mining/ quarrying energy and environment	3	3	8	5	26	74
Information and communication	2	2	7	5	19	81
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6	7	26	19	18	82
Transport	0	1	8	6	6	94
Construction	1	1	28	20	4	96
No information	9	11	5	3	65	35
Total	80	100	140	100	36	64
of which						
With employees	7	9	21	15	26	74
Without employees	73	91	119	85	38	62
Total	80	100	140	100	36	64

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

36 percent of self-employed persons in 2012 were women, 64 percent were men. This is a small change compared to 2007, which is the first year that has comparative information.

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

Compared with 2007, the number of women who are self-employed has increased by 2 000 while the number of men has decreased by 10 000. It is most common that both women and men do not have employees in the company.

## Self-employed and partners aged 20 and older by number of employees in company and legal form of company 2012

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Number of gainfully employed	Women		Men	
	Self-employment limited co.	Self-employed persons	Self-employment limited co.	Self-employed persons
1	27	87	26	81
2–4	37	11	34	16
5–9	18	2	20	2
10–19	9	0	11	0
20–49	5	0	6	0
50–	4	0	3	0
Total	100	100	100	100
percent number	33	80	121	140

Gainfully employed persons include those who are self-employed.

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

## Unemployment rate by region of birth and age 1987, 2000 and 2013

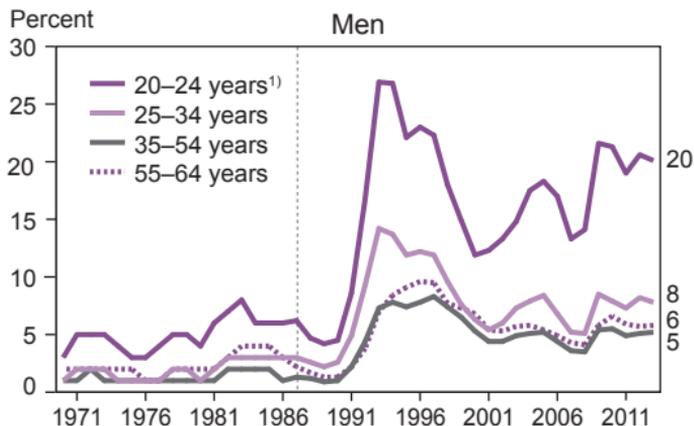
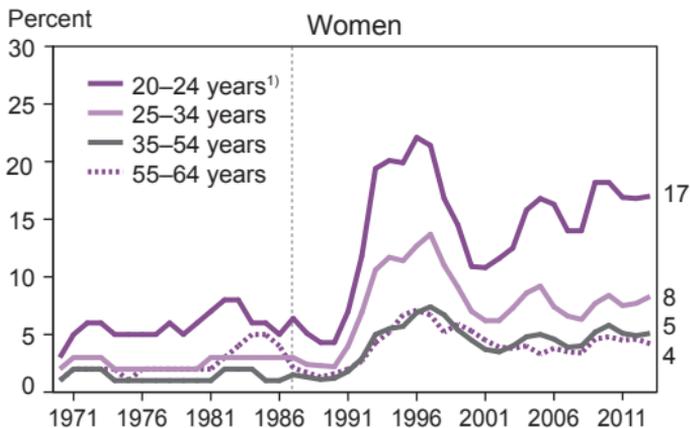
Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

Age Region of birth	1987		2000		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>25–44 years</b>						
Sweden	2	2	5	5	4	4
Other Nordic countries	3	3	7	8	6	6
Europe excl. Nordic countries	4	5	14	12	11	10
Asia	9	14	21	23	21	21
Africa	9	16	30	20	31	31
Other countries	7	11	14	14	11	8
Total	2	2	6	6	7	7
<b>45–64 years</b>						
Sweden	1	1	4	5	3	4
Other Nordic countries	3	2	5	8	4	7
Europe excl. Nordic countries	3	1	9	15	10	12
Asia	1	7	17	25	18	20
Africa	..	..	10	19	19	23
Other countries	2	6	13	11	13	9
Total	2	2	4	6	5	5

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Unemployment rate by age 1970–2013

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

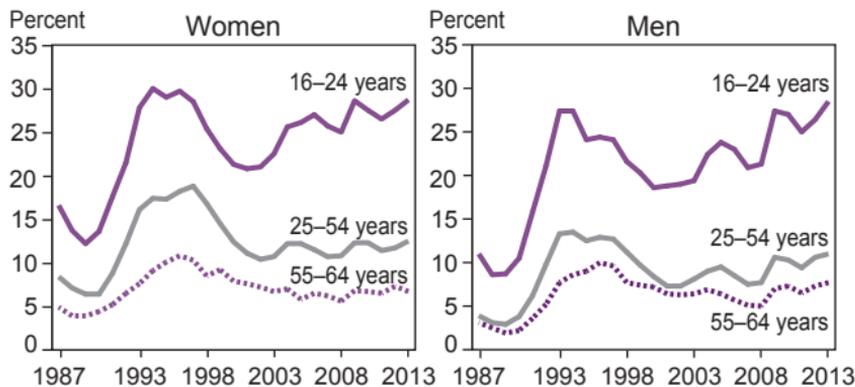


1 Information for 1970–1986 refers to the age group 16–24 years.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Unemployed, under-employed and hidden unemployed by age 1987–2013

Proportion (%) of population in age group



Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

## Work-related disorders by occupational field 2012

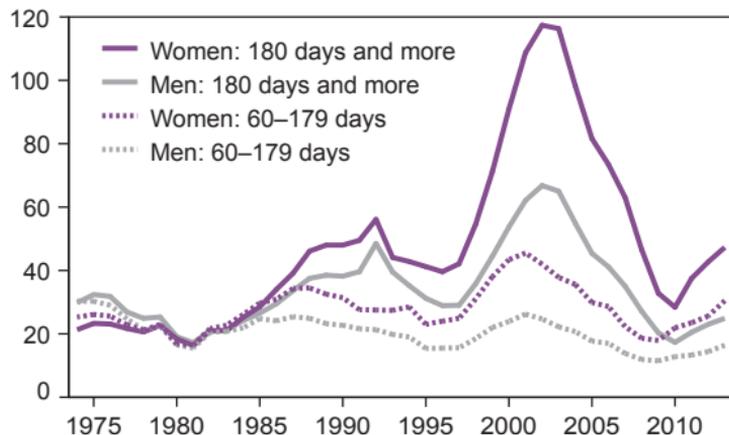
Proportion (%) all employed

Occupational field	Stress and mental strain		Strenuous working postures	
	W	M	W	M
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11	6	3	3
Professional	15	8	3	3
Work requiring a shorter university education	11	7	6	3
Clerks	7	4	6	5
Service workers and shop sales workers	10	7	9	4
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	6	3	7	11
Craft and related trades workers	8	4	10	11
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7	4	12	9
Elementary occupations vocational training	4	5	9	8
Total	11	6	6	6

Source: Work related health problems, Swedish Work Environment Authority

## Ongoing cases of sickness benefit days in December 1974–2013

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

In the beginning of the 1980s, the difference between women's and men's sick leave was insignificant. In addition, the number of those on sick leave was low. Then sick leave increased for both women and men and reached a peak in the beginning of the 2000s. A sharp drop then occurred, but in 2010 it again increased.

## On sick leave for 29 days or more by age, February 1993, 2000 and 2013

Numbers in 1 000s

Age	1993		2000		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–29	12	8	9	5	7	4
30–39	19	15	26	13	17	7
40–49	28	22	34	19	25	11
50–59	28	25	47	30	24	15
60–64	10	10	13	10	10	8
Total	97	80	129	77	82	45

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

## Persons aged 20-64 who are not in the labour force, by main activity 1987, 2000 and 2013

Numbers in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

Main activity	Percent						Sex distribution		
	1987		2000		2013		2013		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Housework	42	2	11	0	9	1	96	4	
Studies	16	23	27	30	27	31	56	44	
Job seekers	3	4	4	5	4	6	53	47	
Pension	4	8	6	8	7	10	50	50	
Illness	7	13	36	38	41	39	61	39	
Other	29	51	16	19	13	13	58	42	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	60	40
	number	375	248	502	365	470	316		

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Statistics Sweden

The number of women and men who are not in the labour force, that is, are neither employed or unemployed, has increased since 1987. In 1987 the most common reason that women were not in the labour force was because of housework. The reason for men was because of studies.

In 2013, illness was the most common reason among both women and men. The proportion in 1987 was 7 percent for women and 13 percent for men, and increased to 41 percent for women and 39 percent for men in 2013.

# WAGES/SALARIES

## The ten most common occupational groups 2012

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

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salary as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Personal care and related workers	418	76	85	15	23 500	23 400	100
Salespersons, retail trade	124	66	65	35	25 000	26 100	96
Salespersons, buyers, brokers etc.	64	102	38	62	32 700	39 600	83
Engineers and technicians	21	98	17	83	32 400	35 500	91
Building and civil engineering workers		102	..	..	24 000	28 400	85
Motor vehicle drivers	10	93	10	90	24 200	25 000	97
Business professionals	57	43	57	43	37 100	45 500	82
Computer specialists	21	75	22	78	38 600	40 800	95
Building crafts workers	5	77	6	94	23 200	26 600	87
Pre-school teachers and leisure time child care workers	75	7	92	8	24 700	23 900	103

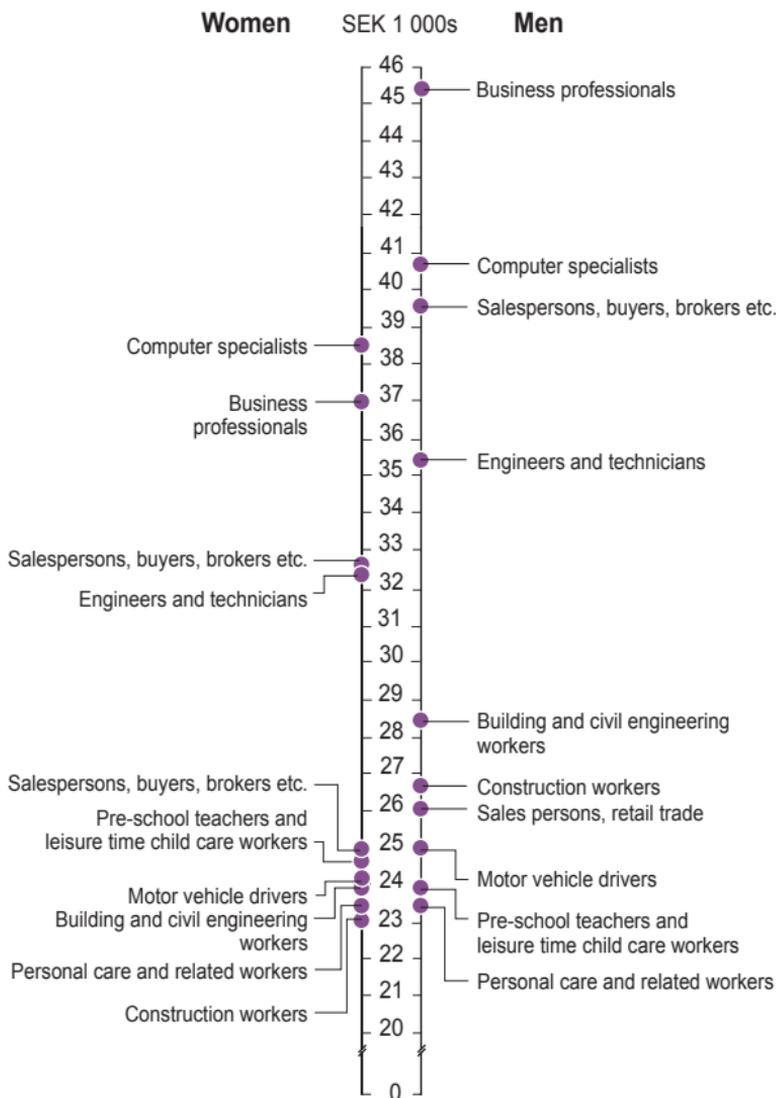
1 Earnings are calculated as full-time salaries.

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

43 percent of all employed women and 40 percent of all employed men are found in the ten largest groups.

# Average salary for the ten most common occupational groups 2012

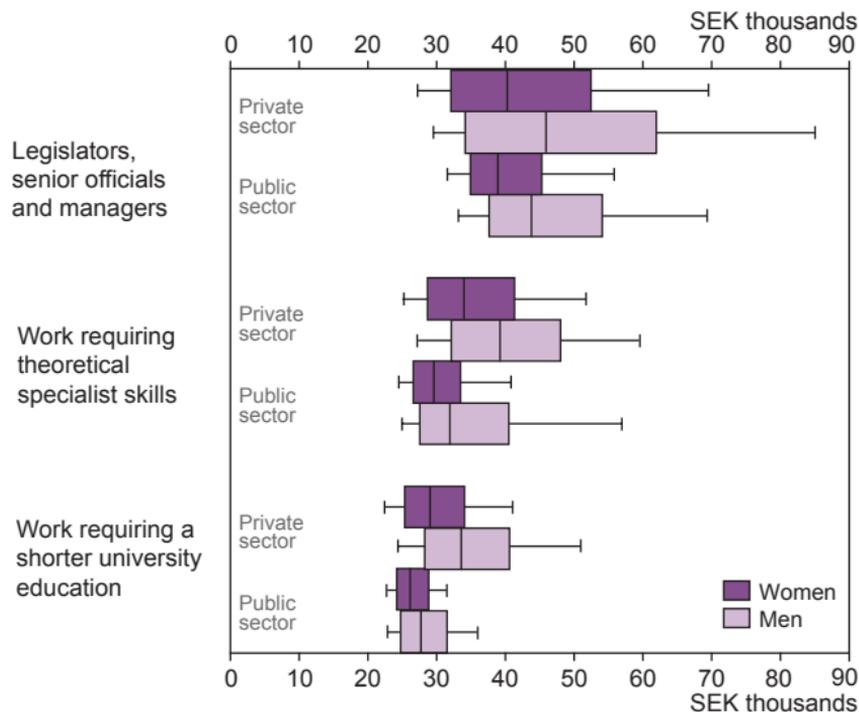
Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



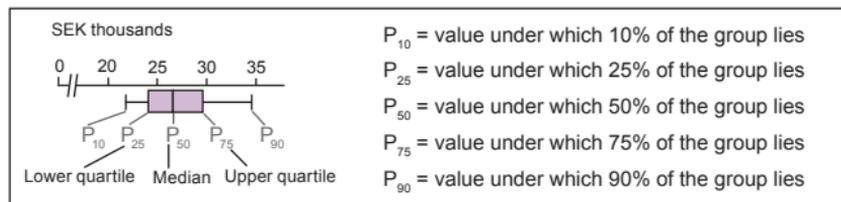
Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

## Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education 2012

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s

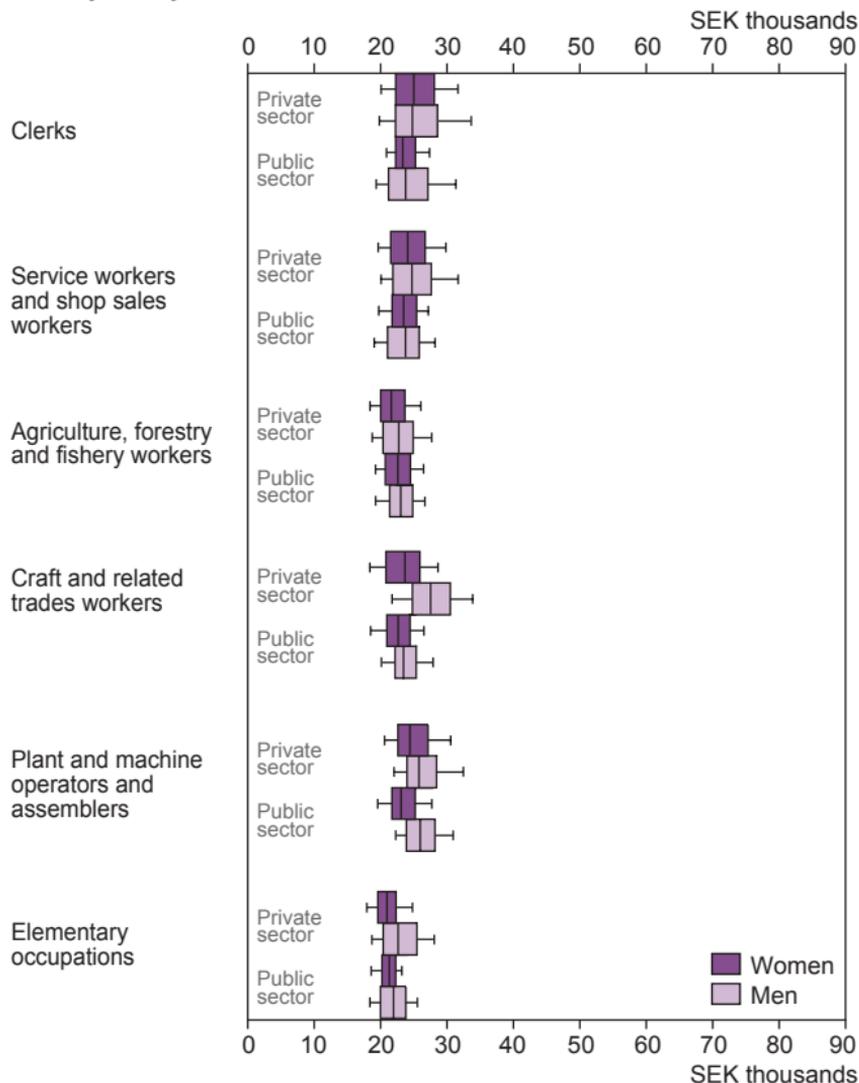


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden



# Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education 2012

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



Explanation for figure on page 74.

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

## Women's wages/salaries as a percentage of men's 1994–2012

*Weighted<sup>1)</sup> and unweighted full-time salaries*

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

Unw = Unweighted

We = Weighted

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 and Statistics Sweden

When looking at the entire labour market, women have 86 percent of men's pay. In the middle of the 1990s the corresponding figure was 83 percent. The change shows a slight decrease in salary differences between women and men.

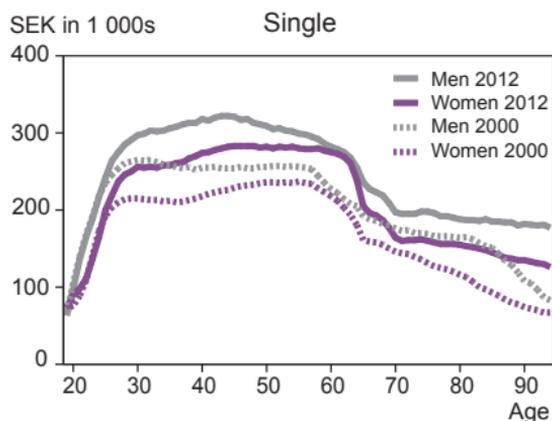
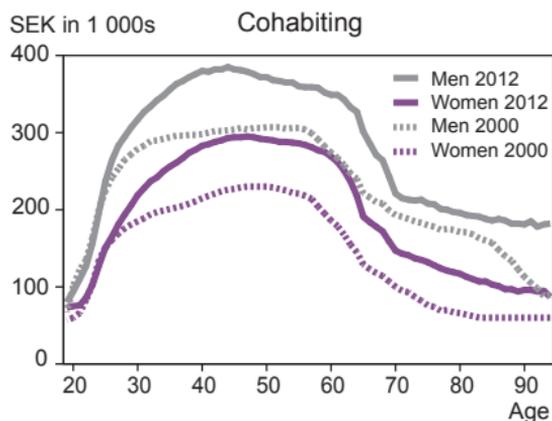
When consideration is taken to women's and men's different ages, education, working hours, the different sectors and occupational groups, women's pay is 93 percent of men's pay. This figure has been about the same since the middle of the 1990s. The greatest differences are in the private sector, the smallest in municipalities.

The most important explanation for the differences in pay is that women and men have different occupations.

# INCOME

## Total earned income for persons aged 20 and older by age 2000 and 2012

Median income in SEK 1 000s and prices from 2012



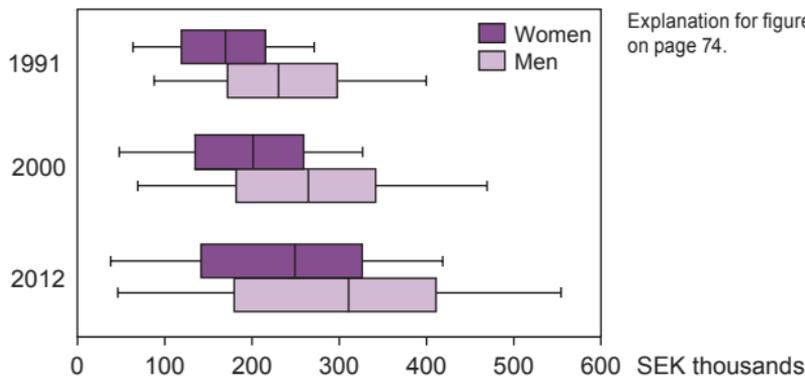
 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Note that the graph does not show income changes over the life cycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2000 and 2012.

**Total earned income** is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

## Total earned income for persons aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2012

SEK 1 000s and prices from 2012

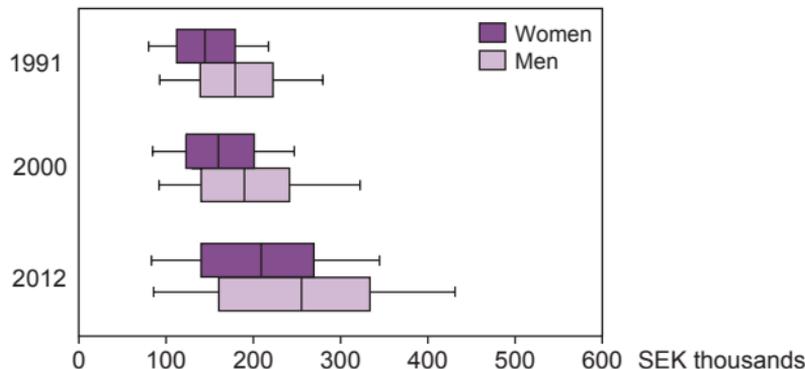


Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

**Total earned income** is the taxable income excluding income on capital.

## Net income for persons aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2012

SEK 1 000s and prices from 2012



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

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

## Disposable income per consumption unit<sup>1)</sup> for households aged 20-64 by type of household 1991, 2000 and 2012

Median income in SEK 1 000s and prices from 2012

Type of household	1991	2000	2012
<b>Cohabiting</b>			
without children	211	231	317
with children	152	162	222
of which 1 child	173	181	242
with 2 children	149	159	221
at least 3 children	130	135	188
<b>Single women</b>			
without children	147	151	183
with children	120	119	151
of which 1 child	123	125	158
at least 2 children	115	114	141
<b>Single men</b>			
without children	158	161	221
with children	156	134	187
of which 1 child	158	135	197
at least 2 children	129	132	162

1 Consumption units are calculated taking into account scale benefits and variations in expenditure on children due to their age. This is to enable comparisons of economic standards between different types of households.

 Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

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

Cohabiting adults without children have the highest disposable incomes. Cohabiting adults with children have the next highest disposable incomes. This applies to all years. Single women with children have the lowest disposable incomes. The income difference between cohabiting adults with one child and single women respectively single men with one child has increased since 1991 in terms of Swedish kronor. The increase has been larger for women than for men.

## Households receiving economic assistance by type of household 1985, 2000 and 2012

Number and proportion (%) of all in each group

Type of household	Number			Proportion (%) of all		
	1985	2000	2012	1985	2000	2012
<b>Cohabiting</b>						
without children	17 700	13 900	10 000	2	2	2
with children	41 600	37 500	24 400	5	4	1
<b>Single women</b>						
without children	65 100	58 700	52 200	11	9	7
with children	48 700	46 300	36 200	37	32	23
<b>Single men</b>						
without children	115 600	96 500	85 300	14	11	9
with children	4 500	5 300	7 300	17	9	8
Total <sup>1)</sup>	293 400	258 200	215 500	7	7	6

1 Including unknown types of households.

 Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

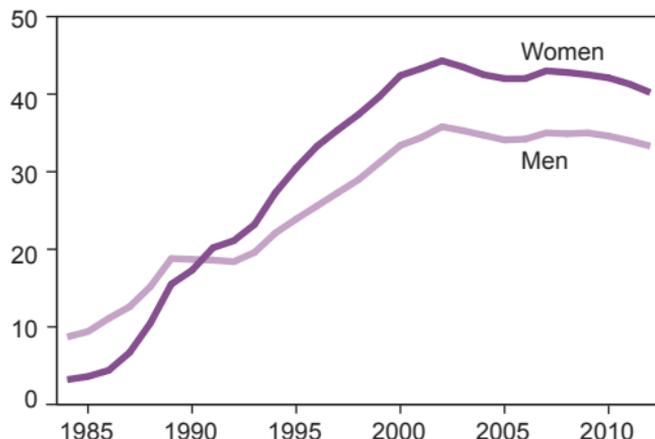
The largest proportion of households receiving economic assistance for all three years is among single women with children. The greatest number of households receiving economic assistance is among men without children.

Both the number and proportion have decreased between 1985 and 2012.

## Persons aged 20-64 years with private pension savings 1984-2012

Proportion (%)

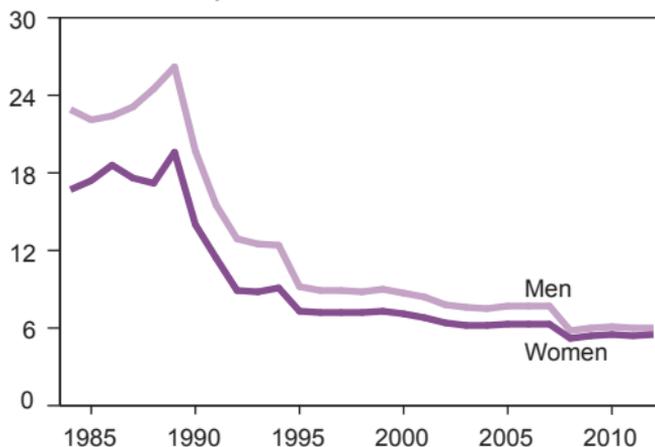
Percent



Source: Households' Finances 1984-1992, Income and tax register 1993-2012

## Average savings amount for persons aged 20-64 years with pension savings 1984-2012

SEK 1 000s and prices from 2012



Source: Households' economy 1984-1992, Income and tax register 1993-2012

## Persons aged 65 or older by type of pension 2012

Numbers in 1000s, pension in SEK 1 000s, percentage (%) with pension type and women's pension as a percentage of men's pension

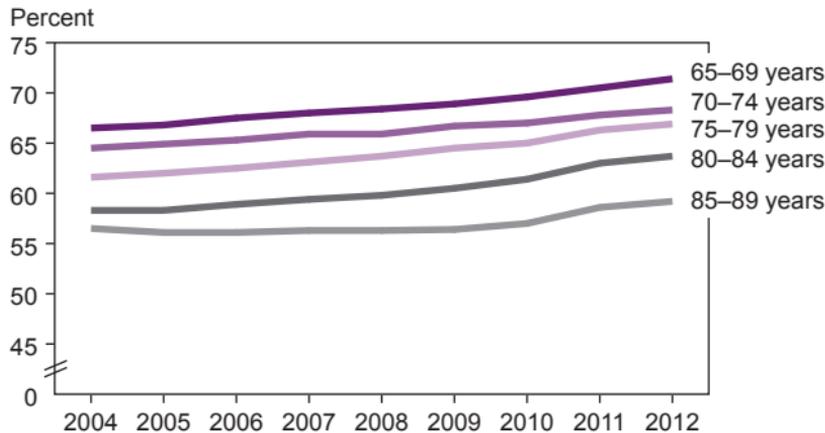
Type of pension	Number		Pension (SEK)		Percentage with pension type		Women's pension as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Total with some pension of which	988	820	151	229	100	100	66
Public pension of which	980	809	114	157	99	99	73
Guarantee pension	605	124	23	20	61	15	116
Occupational pension	840	734	35	69	85	89	50
Private pension	251	236	32	43	25	29	73

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

**Guarantee pension** is paid to those who have had a low or no income from work during their lives.

**Occupational pension** Besides the public pension, most of those who work also have an occupational pension. If so, employers contribute a sum every month to the employee. Occupational pension can also be called contractual pensions if the company has a collective agreement.

## Women's pension as a percentage of men's pension by age 2004–2012



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

## Net income for persons aged 65 and older by type of household and age 1991, 2000 and 2012

Median income in SEK 1 000s, prices from 2012 and number of pensioners in 1 000s

Age	Income						Number	
	1991		2000		2012		2012	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>Single</b>								
65–69	117	139	125	141	170	188	119	77
70–74	110	124	118	132	142	151	94	59
75–79	106	109	116	127	144	154	88	41
80–84	100	96	114	122	142	153	98	34
85– years	95	92	106	117	137	152	132	35
Total	105	110	114	127	144	161	532	245
<b>Cohabiting</b>								
65–69	77	147	101	170	154	232	185	206
70–74	70	141	83	140	124	173	127	133
75–79	66	117	74	130	120	171	72	101
80–84	64	91	72	127	102	156	47	68
85– years	68	82	64	108	93	156	17	37
Total	71	133	83	139	128	182	448	545

 Source: Households' finances, Statistics Sweden

Household transfers, if any, such as housing allowance have been divided equally for cohabiting persons.

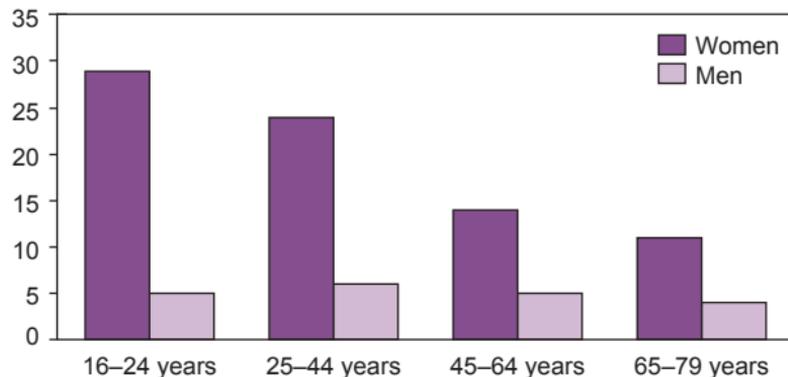
**Net income** is the sum of all taxable and tax free income minus taxes and other negative transfers. Income is calculated per individual. Income directed towards the entire household, such as economic assistance and housing support, has been divided up on the adults in the household.

# VIOLENCE AND CRIME

## Persons who fear attack or assault by age 2013

Proportion (%) of age group

Percent

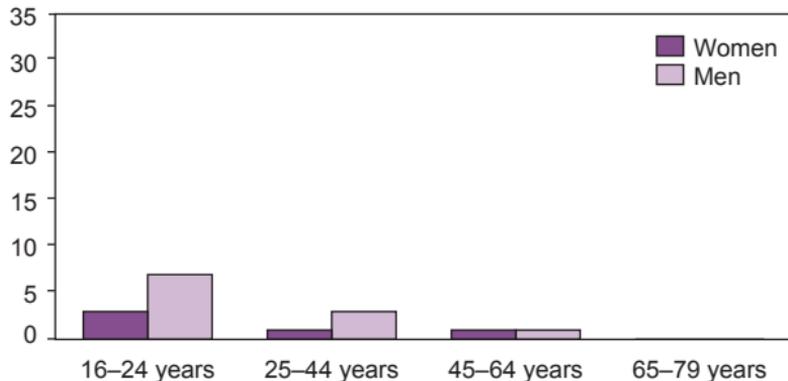


Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, National Council for Crime Prevention

## Persons subjected to assault by age 2012

Proportion (%) of age group

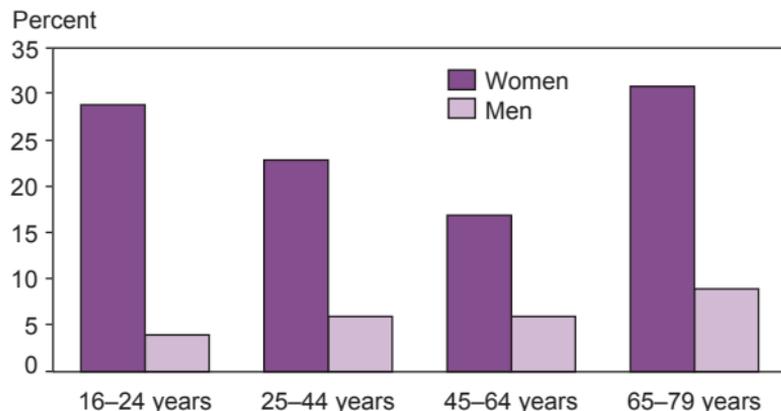
Percent



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

## Persons who do not feel safe when out at night, by age 2013

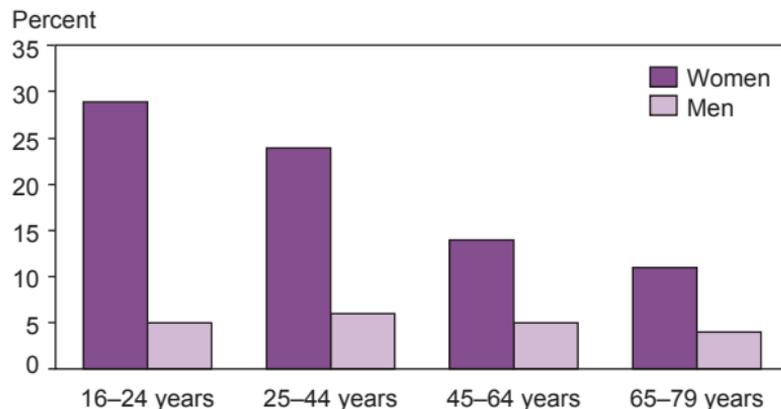
Proportion (%) of age group



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

## Persons who often or quite often choose another route or transport method because of fear of being subjected to crime by age 2013

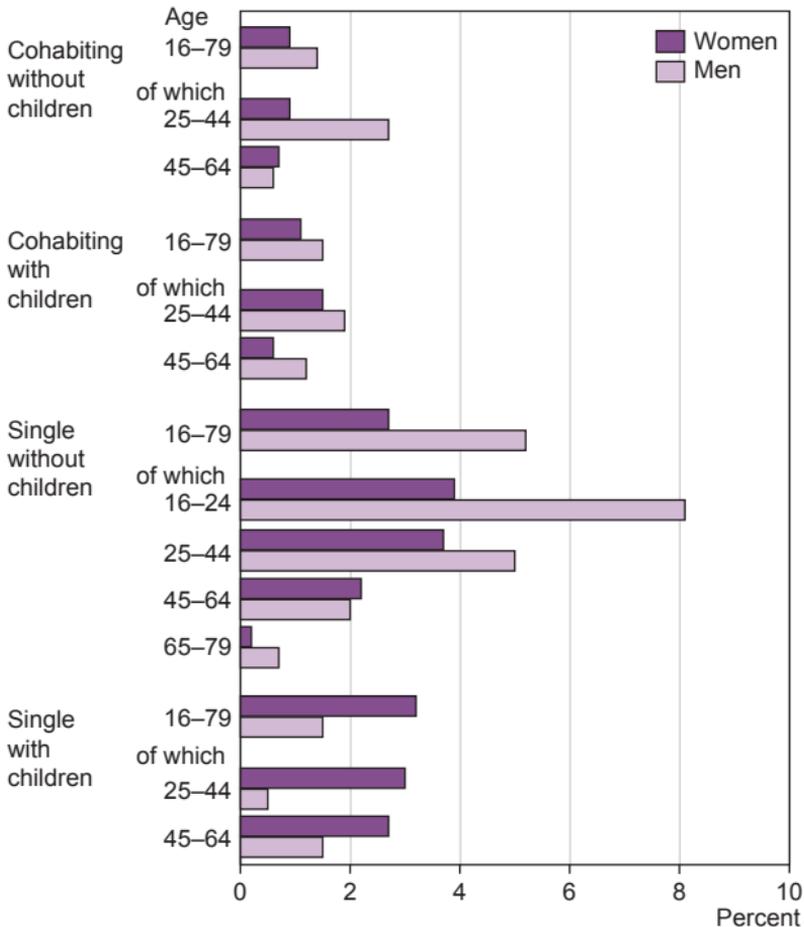
Proportion (%) of age group



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

## Persons subjected to assault<sup>1)</sup> by family situation and age 2011–2012

Proportion (%) of age group



1 Refers to a 12-month period.

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

## Persons aged 16–79 subjected to assault<sup>1)</sup> by place 2010–2012

*Proportion (%) of occurrences*

Sex Perpetrator/victim	At home	Work/ school	Public place	Other place	Total
Woman perpetrator/man victim	9	3	2	2	3
Man perpetrator/man victim	26	46	77	67	60
Woman perpetrator/ woman victim	6	18	7	15	10
Man perpetrator/woman victim	59	33	15	15	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1 Refers to a 12-month period

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

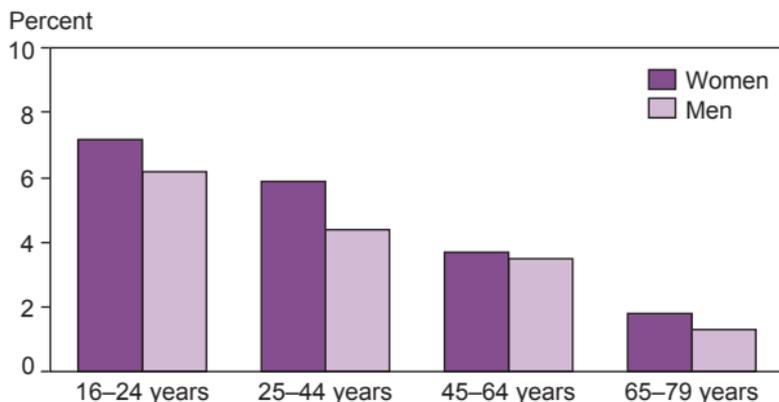
In 87 percent of all assault cases, the perpetrator was a man and in 60 percent, the victim was also a man. In 27 percent of the cases, the victim was a woman.

When men are subjected to assault, it usually occurs in a public place. When women are subjected to assault, the crime scene is usually in the home or at the workplace/school.

If the perpetrator is a woman, the victim is also in most cases a woman.

## Persons who have been subjected to threats by age in 2012

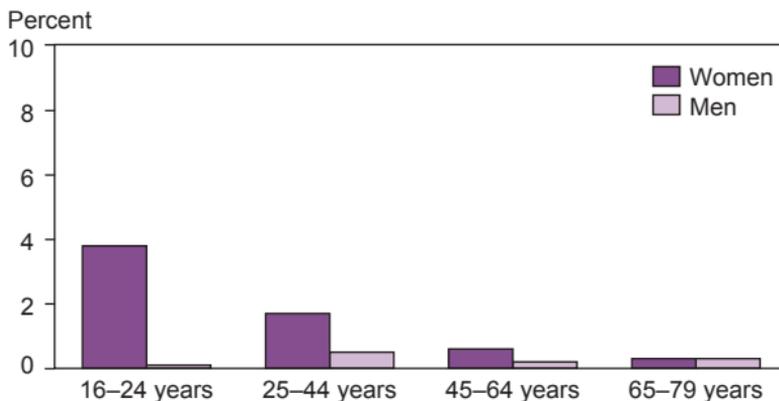
*Proportion (%) of age group*



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

## Persons who have been subjected to sexual crimes by age in 2012

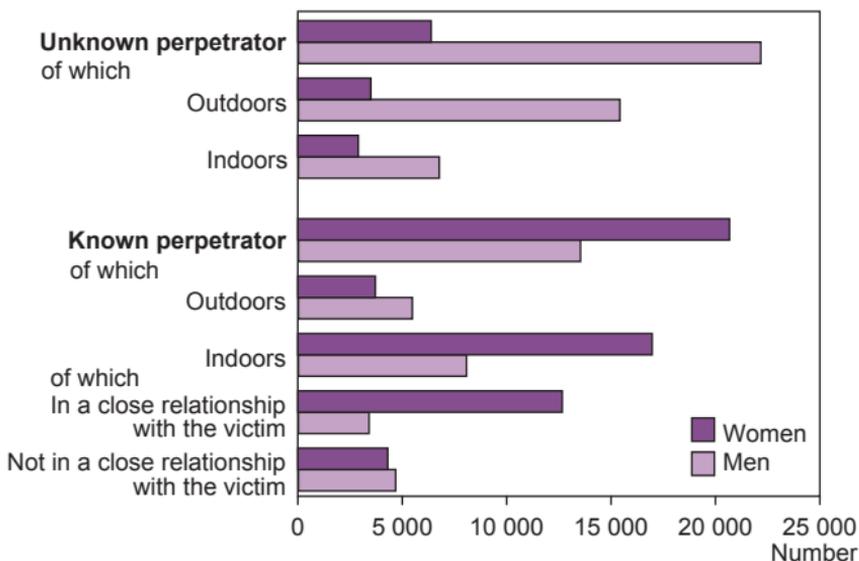
*Proportion (%) of age group*



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

## Reported assaults 2013

Number of crimes reported that victims aged 18 and above have been subjected to, relation between victim and perpetrator and place of crime



Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

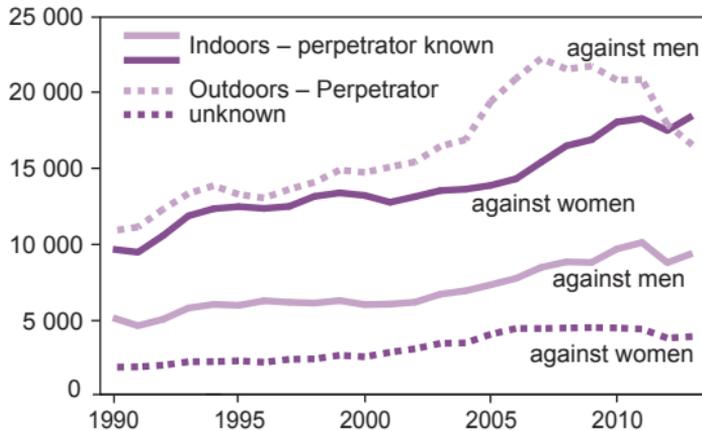
## Gross violation of a woman's integrity

Violence against women in close relationships often consists of repeated violations. A man who subjects a woman (with whom he has had a close relationship with) for repeated violations can be sentenced with gross violation of a woman's integrity. In 2013, 2 136 cases were reported.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

## Reported assaults 1990–2013

Number of reported crimes against victims 15 years and above



The addition of the offence of gross violation of a woman's integrity to the legislation in 1998 can influence comparability over time. For instance, repeated cases of assault in a close relationship since 1998 can lead to a report of gross violation of a woman's integrity instead of a report of assault.

 Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

The number of reported cases of assault against women as well as against men has increased over time. Among other things, this may be due to a greater tendency to report crimes of violence, i.e. that the hidden statistics have become fewer. The hidden statistics refer to the ratio of the actual number of crimes and the reported number of crimes. The hidden statistics drop if a larger proportion of the crimes committed are reported. In those cases where the perpetrator is closely related to the victim, the hidden statistics are probably considerable.

## Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code, Road Traffic Offences Act and Drug Penal Code 2012

Numbers and sex distribution (%)

Main crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Offences against person</b>	1 720	11 680	13	87
Offences against life and health	1 170	7 530	13	87
of which assault	1 100	7 150	13	87
Against liberty and peace	520	2 910	15	85
of which gross violation of integrity	30	90	25	75
gross violation of a woman's integrity	.	220	.	100
unlawful threats	160	1 170	12	88
Sexual offences	10	1 210	1	99
of which rape	0	170	0	100
rape of children	0	150	0	100
<b>Offences against property</b>	9 290	24 000	28	72
Theft, robbery, etc.	8 040	17 690	31	69
of which petty theft	5 820	8 990	39	61
theft	2 100	7 090	23	77
robbery	50	870	5	95
Fraud	330	680	33	67
Embezzlement	50	50	50	50
Crime against creditors	210	1 260	14	86
Inflicting damages	260	2 300	10	90
<b>Offences against the public</b>	690	1 220	36	64
<b>Offences against the state</b>	680	3 680	16	84
<b>All offences against the penal code</b>	12 380	40 580	23	77
<b>Offences according to the Road Traffic Offences Act</b>	3 120	23 600	12	88
<b>Offences according to the Penal Law on Narcotics</b>	2 970	19 700	13	87

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

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

# INFLUENCE AND POWER

## Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2010

*Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote*

Year	Total		First-time voters	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1973	92	92	84	87
1976	94	94	90	89
1979	94	93	89	86
1982	93	92	91	86
1985	93	92	89	88
1988	87	84	77	74
1991	88	86	81	80
1994	88	86	85	78
1998	83	82	73	75
2002	81	81	73	68
2006	84	82	78	74
2010	85	84	82	79

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

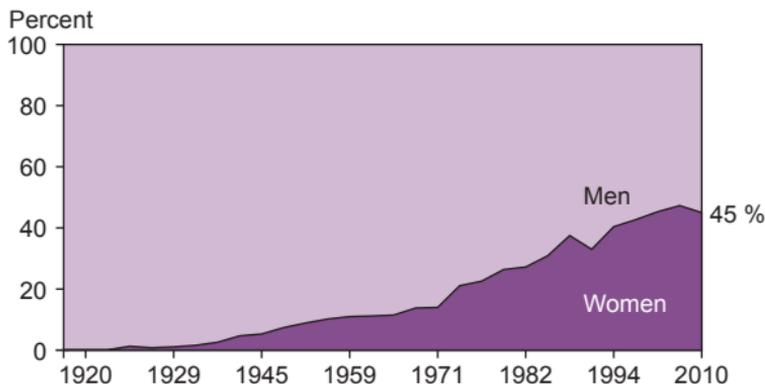
## Elected to Parliament by age, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010

*Percentage distribution and number*

Age	1998		2002		2006		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
18–29	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5
30–49	38	40	46	41	47	49	51	52
50–64	55	55	48	53	46	43	43	40
65–	3	3	2	2	2	4	1	3
Total								
percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	149	200	158	191	165	184	157	192

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

## Compositions of Parliament 1919–2010



Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

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

## Elected to Parliament by party, September 2010

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Party	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Left Party	11	8	58	42
Green Party	14	11	56	44
Social Democrats	54	58	48	52
Moderate Party	51	56	48	52
Liberal Party	10	14	42	58
Christian Democrats	7	12	37	63
Centre Party	7	16	30	70
Sweden Democrats	3	17	15	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

After the 2010 election, all parties except the Christian Democrats, Centre Party and Sweden Democrats had an even sex distribution. However, it was the most even among the Social Democrats and the Moderate Party.

## Nominated and elected candidates in general elections by country of birth 2010

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distribution		Number		Sex distribut.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>Parliament</b>								
Swedish born	2 236	2 829	44	56	142	179	44	56
Foreign born	267	333	45	56	15	13	54	46
Total	2 503	3 162	44	56	157	192	45	55
<b>Municipal council</b>								
Swedish born	19 509	27 860	41	59	5 098	6 888	43	57
Foreign born	2 153	2 547	46	54	483	500	49	51
Total	21 662	30 407	42	58	5 581	7 388	43	57
<b>County councils</b>								
Swedish born	4 859	6 079	44	56	721	812	47	53
Foreign born	580	623	48	52	68	61	53	47
Total	5 439	6 702	45	55	789	873	47	53

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

## Party chairpersons, April 2014

Number

Party	W	M	Party	W	M
Centre Party	1		Social Democrats		1
Liberal Party		1	Left Party		1
Christian Democrats		1	Sweden Democrats		1
Green Party <sup>1)</sup>	1	1			
Moderate Party		1	All parties	2	7

1 Spokesperson.

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

## Parliamentary committees in 1985, 2001 and February 2014

*Sex distribution (%) and number*

Committee	1985		2001		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Housing/Interior	20	80	53	47	59	41
Health and Welfare	47	53	47	53	59	41
Education	27	73	47	53	59	41
Labour market	27	73	41	59	47	53
Industry	20	80	47	53	47	53
International	27	73	29	71	47	53
Justice	27	73	65	35	41	59
Culture	60	40	53	47	41	59
Environmental and agriculture	20	80	24	76	41	59
Social Insurance	60	40	65	35	41	59
Traffic	13	87	35	65	41	59
Constitution	20	80	29	71	29	71
Taxation	13	87	47	53	29	71
Finance	20	80	47	53	24	76
Defence	20	80	35	65	18	82
Civil Law <sup>1)</sup>	33	67	59	41	.	.
Total percent	28	72	45	55	42	58
number	68	172	123	149	106	149

1 Civil Law Committee ceased to exist in October 2006.

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

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

## Top officials in Government Offices 1985, 2000 and January 2014

*Sex distribution (%)*

Position	1985		2000		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers <sup>1)</sup>	25	75	55	45	54	46
State secretaries <sup>2)</sup>	12	88	38	62	37	63
Top administrators	11	89	27	73	67	33

1 Incl. Prime Minister.

2 Incl. cabinet secretaries.

Source: The Government Offices

## Composition of committees 1981, 2001 and 2013

*Sex distribution (%) and number*

Function	1981		2001		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson etc	10	90	33	67	37	63
Members	21	79	41	59	44	56
Specialists	13	87	43	57	51	49
Other	22	78	49	51	59	41
Total	16	84	26	74	51	49
percent number	920	4 780	1 900	2 610	1 540	1 500

Source: Committee Report for each year

## Boards and management in public services companies 2002 and 2013

*Sex distribution (%)*

	2002		2013	
	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	13	87	37	63
Managing Director	12	88	29	71
Board members	37	63	47	53

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

## Members of central governmental boards and advisory councils 1991–2012

*Sex distribution (%)*

Year <sup>2)</sup>	Members <sup>1)</sup>		of whom chairpersons	
	W	M	W	M
1991	31	69	11	89
1995	42	58	32	68
2000	46	54	28	72
2006	47	53	36	64
2012	48	52	41	59

1 Including chairperson but excluding personnel representative.

2 Refers to the financial year up to and including 1993/94, and then the calendar year.

Source: Swedish budget proposition each year.

## Government agency directors appointed by the government September 2003 and 2013

*Sex distribution (%) and number*

	2003		2013	
	W	M	W	M
Director Generals	31	69	45	55
County Governors	38	62	62	38
Directors at state universities and institutes of higher education	20	80	52	48
Others	70	30	40	60
Total percent	32	68	46	54
number	70	150	92	106

Source: Swedish budget proposition each year.

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

*Sex distribution (%)*

	1994		2002		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Municipal executive committee	15	85	21	79	29	71
County council executive committee	..	..	..	..	33	67

Source: Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

## Positions of trust in municipalities and county councils, by organisation in 2011

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

Organisation	Percentage distribution		Distribution by sex	
	W	M	W	M
<b>Municipalities</b>				
Municipal council	33	33	43	57
Municipal executive committee	11	12	41	59
Boards	45	43	44	56
Other boards	11	13	39	61
Total	100	100	43	57
percent number	26 760	35 660		
<b>County councils</b>				
County councils	50	53	48	52
County council executive committee	8	8	47	53
Boards	41	36	53	47
Other boards	2	3	33	67
Total	100	100	48	52
percent number	3 470	3 570		

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

## Positions of trust in municipalities and county councils by position 2011

*Sex distribution (%)*

Position	Municipalities		County councils	
	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	33	67	48	52
Chairperson Deputy	41	59	47	53
Other ordinary members	43	57	50	50
Replacement member	44	56	49	51
Total	43	57	49	51

Source: Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

## Positions of trust in municipalities and county councils by board 2011

*Sex distribution (%)*

Boards	Municipalities		County councils	
	W	M	W	M
Health/care/social services	57	43	57	43
Children/young persons/ education	51	49	47	53
Culture/leisure/tourism	46	54	53	47
Engineering/environment/ traffic/real estate	30	70	40	60
Other boards	42	58	46	54
Total	44	56	53	47

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

## Judges by type of court 1986, 2002 and 2013

Sex distribution (%)

Court	1986		2002		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>The Supreme Court</b>						
Chairperson	-	100	-	100	100	-
Judges including chairperson	8	92	31	69	37	63
<b>Court of appeal</b>						
President	17	83	50	50	17	83
Head of division of a court of appeal	3	97	17	83	35	65
<b>District court</b>						
Chief judge	1	99	3	97	35	65
Chief magistrate	24	76	15	85	41	59
<b>Supreme Administrative Court</b>						
Chairperson	-	100	-	100	-	100
Judges including chairperson	1	99	35	65	37	63
<b>Administrative Court of Appeal</b>						
President	-	100	25	75	50	50
Head of division of the Administrative Court of Appeal	16	84	30	70	38	62
<b>Administrative court</b>						
Chief judge	4	96	14	86	33	67
Chief magistrate	24	76	27	73	62	38

Source: National Courts Administration

## Boards and management in listed companies 2013

### Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	11	220	5	95
Managing Director	14	217	6	94
Board members	359	1 157	24	76

Source: Styrelser och revisorer i Sveriges börsföretag 2012–2013 SIS Ågarservice AB (Boards and auditors in Sweden's listed companies)

5 percent of chairpersons were women. This is the same as in 1999.

## Board members by function in limited companies 2011

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

Function	Percent		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairperson	4	13	13	87
Board members	26	47	20	80
Deputy members	60	22	56	44
Employee representative	2	2	28	72
Managing Director	5	14	14	86
Other	3	2	35	65
Total percent	100	100		
number	164 200	361 400	31	69

Source: Labour statistics based on administrative register (RAMS), Statistics Sweden, Swedish Companies Registration Office

The most common function for women on boards is deputy member, the most common for men is board member.

## Managers by sector 2012

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Private sector	48 200	120 200	29	71
Public sector	29 200	15 500	65	35
Central government	2 500	3 200	44	56
Municipality	20 000	9 800	67	33
County councils	6 600	2 500	73	28
Total	77 400	135 800	36	64

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

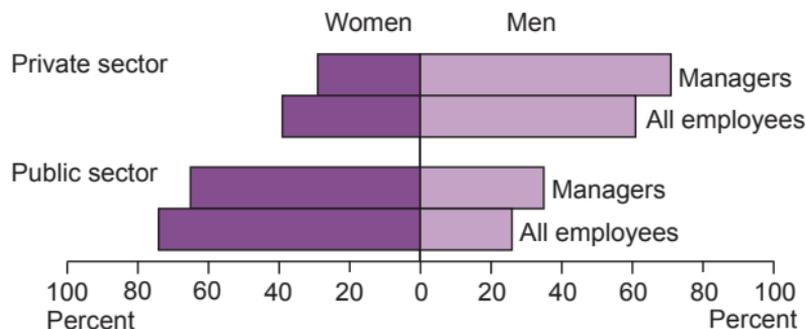
In 2012, 36 percent of managers were women and 64 percent were men. The corresponding information in 1995 was 26 and 74 percent respectively.

The sex distribution in the private sector was 20 percent women and 80 percent men in 1995. This indicates a slight change towards a more even sex distribution.

The sex distribution in the public sector has gone from 43 percent women and 57 percent men in 1995 to be women-dominated in 2012.

## Managers and total employees in private and public sector 2012

Sex distribution (%)



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

## Elected officials and members of trade unions 1985, 2001 and 2013

*Sex distribution (%)*

Organisation	1985		2001		2013	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>LO</b>						
Congress	14	86	42	58	45	55
Board	-	100	36	64	17	83
Chairperson	-	100	14	86	14	86
Members	43	57	46	54	46	54
<b>TCO</b>						
Congress	36	64	58	42	58	42
Board	20	80	53	47	53	47
Chairperson	11	89	60	40	57	43
Members <sup>1)</sup>	57	43	62	38	61	39
<b>SACO</b>						
Congress	29	71	46	54	43	57
Board	12	88	43	57	55	45
Chairperson	15 <sup>2)</sup>	85 <sup>2)</sup>	57	43	32	68
Members	38	62	53	47	53	47

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

2 Refers to 1983.

Source: Each organisation

## Managerial positions in the daily press 2013

### Sex distribution (%)

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

1 Refers to 2012.

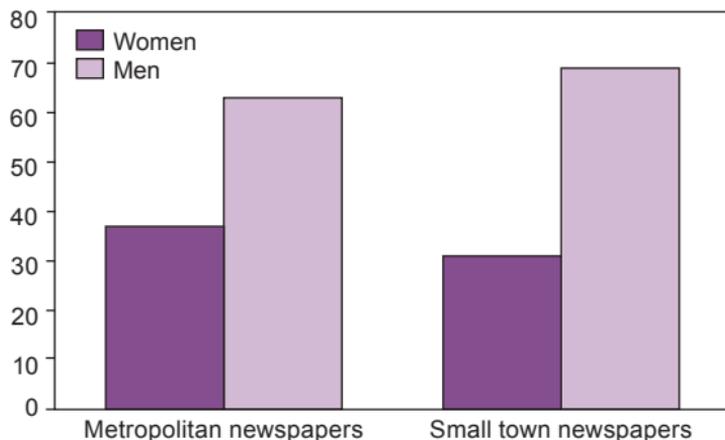
2 11% of metropolitan newspapers and 5% of small town newspapers have a divided position or unclear position for editorial office.

Source: Nordicom

## Managers at metropolitan and small town newspapers 2013

### Sex distribution (%)

Percent



Source: Nordicom

See [WWW.SCB.SE/LE0201](http://WWW.SCB.SE/LE0201) for previous editions and more information

**30**  
years!  
1984–2014



# WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

Facts and  
figures 2014

## Gender equality 30 years on

The renowned booklet "Women and Men in Sweden" was first published in 1984. We are now able to follow the development of gender equality over a 30 year period. Important issues during the 1980s included subjects like the dividing of unpaid work and parental responsibility for women and men. Are both women and men becoming more economically independent? Who has power and influence? Issues that are still current today. This edition of the booklet provides a view of the situation then and what things look like today in many areas.

We begin with a description of gender equality since the 1980s on a broad scale in text as well as figures. Women and men are presented side by side in carefully formatted tables and graphs, sometimes with short comments.

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All official statistics can be found at: [www.scb.se](http://www.scb.se)  
Statistics service, phone +46 8 506 948 01