



Facts and figures 2018

Women and men in Sweden

SCB

Statistics Sweden 2018

Women and men in Sweden 2018

Facts and figures

Previous publication

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Producer

Statistics Sweden, Population
and Economic Welfare
SE-701 89 Örebro

Enquiries

jamstalldhet@scb.se
Statistics Service
+46 10 479 50 00

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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 broader 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 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 areas of society.

Swedish gender equality policy

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

Equal distribution of power and influence

Women and men must have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and be able to form the terms for decision-making.

Economic equality between women and men

Women and men must have the same possibility and terms as regards paid work that provides economic independence throughout their lives.

Equal education

Women and men, girls and boys must have the same opportunities and conditions as regard education, choice of education and personal development.

Equal distribution of unpaid care and household work

Women and men must have the same responsibility for housework and must have the possibility to provide and receive care on equal terms.

Equal health

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

Men's violence against women must stop

Women and men, girls and boys must 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 of society. This strategy is called gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming is based on the understanding that gender equality is created where the norms are created, resources are distributed and decisions are made. Therefore, a gender equality perspective must be incorporated in all decision-making by the actors who are normally involved in decision-making.

National coordination of gender equality efforts

The Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality coordinates the Government's gender equality policy. Each minister is responsible for gender equality in their policy area. The *Division for Gender Equality* is responsible, under the Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality, for coordination of the Government's efforts on gender equality and special gender equality initiatives. The *Swedish Gender Equality Agency* is an administrative authority responsible for contributing to efficient implementation

of gender equality policy. The agency is tasked with follow-up, analysis, coordination, knowledge and support with the aim of achieving the gender equality policy goals. *The Equality Ombudsman* ensures compliance with the Discrimination Act and the Parental Leave Act. There is a *council against discrimination* that can fine employers and educators if they do not take active measures to prevent discrimination, such as discrimination due to gender.

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 Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) contains the following section, under the heading “Availability”:
Section 14 *Official statistics related to individuals is to be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so.* Statistics Sweden has produced advice and guidelines for work on statistics broken down by sex. The guidelines 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.

Statistics Sweden's website contains a theme page with additional gender equality statistics, in addition to this booklet: www.scb.se/jamstalldhet.

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 diplomas 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.
- 1918 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal level.
- 1919 The first municipal election is held in which all women have the right to vote.
Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level.
- 1921 The first general election is held in which women have the right to vote. The first five women are elected to the Riksdag.
Married women attain majority at the age of 21.
The new marriage code gives wives and husbands equal legal status.

- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain the same right as men to civil service jobs.
- 1927 Public upper secondary schools open to girls.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits are introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.
- 1938 Contraception is legalised through a repeal of the 1910 ban. Child support assistance is introduced. Financial assistance to mothers is introduced. Universal maternity allowance is introduced.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed, with some exceptions, due to pregnancy, childbirth, or marriage.
- 1947 The first woman Cabinet Minister, Karin Kock, is appointed. Equal pay for equal work for state employees.
- 1948 Child allowance is introduced.
- 1951 Women entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens.
- 1955 Three months paid maternity leave for working women on birth of child.
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained into the clergy.
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a five-year period.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1965 Rape within marriage is criminalised.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Schools are encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Schools are encouraged to promote equal opportunities.

- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for wife and husband replaces joint taxation.
- 1974 Parent allowance is introduced, entitling parents to share parental leave upon childbirth.
- 1975 UN's International Women's Year.
New abortion law: A woman has the right to decide until the 18th week of pregnancy.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women.
An ordinance on equal opportunities in civil service is introduced. Sterilisation Act: Persons aged 25 and above decides for themselves.
- 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.
The Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman was established.
Sweden accedes to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Spouse-means test for student loan abolished. Equal opportunities agreement with municipalities and counties.
Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum – now required to promote equal opportunities.
New law on succession to the throne introduced – 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 Names Act – at time of marriage, couples decide which name or names they will use.
- 1983 New equal opportunities agreement between employers and unions.

- 1984 The State Sector Equal Opportunities Ordinance.
- 1985 UN's Decade for Women ends – strategies for the year 2000 adopted.
Equal opportunities agreement for public companies.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried): The Cohabitees (Joint Homes) Act.
- 1988 National 5-year plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
All occupations, including in the armed forces, open to women.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1993 The United Nations General Assembly adopts the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.
- 1994 A new national policy for equal opportunities is adopted.
Gender statistics is included in Sweden's Official Statistics.
- 1995 The UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing adopts a declaration and action plan on gender equality.
One month of parental leave is reserved for the mother and the father respectively ("mummy/daddy month") and is non-transferable.
The Act on Registered Partnership is adopted.
- 1998 The Act on Violence against Women (amendment to the Penal Code) is adopted. The Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation is adopted.
The Equal Opportunities Act is tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 The Act Prohibiting the Purchase of Sexual Services is adopted.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century.
The National Council for Peace for Women is founded.

- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act came into force regarding wages and salaries.
- 2002 Parental leave: number of days increased by 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 Swedish Government adopts a strategy for gender mainstreaming in the Government Offices.
- 2005 New legislation on sexual crimes is adopted.
- 2006 Decision by the Swedish Riksdag on new objectives for gender equality policy.
The European Council adopts the first European Pact for Gender Equality.
- 2007 The Swedish Government presents a plan for action against men's violence towards women, honour-related violence and violence in same-sex relationships.
- 2008 The Swedish Government gives municipalities, county councils, and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) funds to support development efforts on gender mainstreaming in municipalities, county councils and regions.
- 2009 The Discrimination Act entered into force. It combats discrimination on grounds of gender, transgender identity or expression.
The Equal Opportunities Act expires. A new agency, the Equality Ombudsman, is formed and the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman is discontinued.
A gender-neutral Marriage Code is introduced.
The European Institute for Gender Equality is established in Vilnius, Lithuania.
- 2010 A change in the National Total Defence Act makes conscription gender neutral.

- 2011 Sweden signs the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
- 2013 Legislation on sexual offences is made stricter. More cases of sexual exploitation are made punishable as rape. The sterilisation requirement is removed from the Act concerning recognition of gender in certain cases. The Swedish Government gives some government agencies a special assignment to work on gender mainstreaming, with support from the Swedish Secretariat for Gender Research.
- 2014 The Nordic Forum on Women's rights and gender equality is held. The Swedish Government refers to itself as a feminist government.
- 2015 The Swedish Government's commitment to gender mainstreaming among government agencies is expanded.
- 2016 The number of days of parental leave that cannot be transferred is increased from 60 to 90 days. Single women get the right to insemination in Sweden. The gender mainstreaming initiative among government agencies is expanded further. The Equality Days are organised, as the first annual conference focusing on gender mainstreaming.
- 2017 New gender equality policy interim goals and the national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women comes into force. New regulations are introduced in the Discrimination Act on active measures and wage mapping.
- 2018 The Swedish Gender Equality Agency is established.

Guide for readers


The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from the production of Statistics Sweden and other statistical agencies. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph. In most places, the tables and graphs give absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes 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 upper 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. The area for each programme reflects the total number of students who completed 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.

Statistics that form part of Sweden's Official Statistics are marked with a special symbol . The Labour Force Surveys and the Living Conditions Surveys are included in the system for 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.

Some of the statistics in this booklet come from sample surveys. Values derived from sample surveys are estimates that are subject to some uncertainty. This uncertainty can be expressed with the aid of uncertainty figures.

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

Legend:

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

Population

Changes in population 1900–2017

Numbers in 1 000s and population growth rate (%)

Year	Population		Live Births		Deaths	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1900	2 630	2 506	67	71	43	43
1925	3 081	2 973	52	55	36	35
1950	3 535	3 506	56	60	35	35
1975	4 127	4 081	50	53	40	48
2000	4 490	4 393	44	47	48	46
2017	5 038	5 083	56	59	47	45

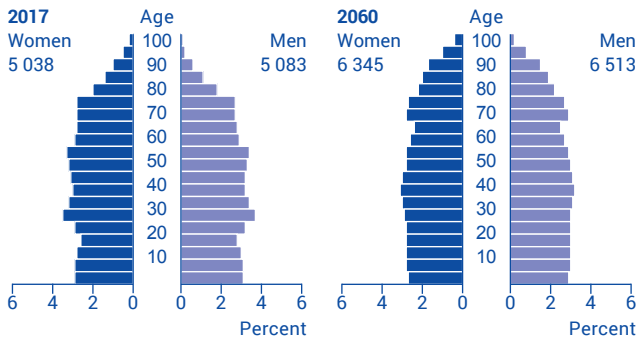
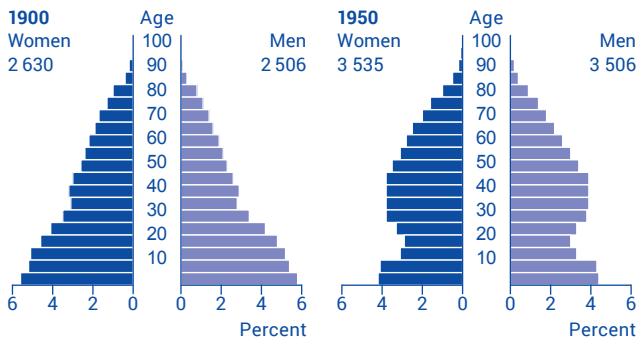
	Immigrated		Emigrated		Annual population growth rate (%)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1900	4	4	10	10	7,3	8,0
1925	2	3	5	7	3,0	2,8
1950	16	12	7	6	8,7	8,7
1975	20	24	12	15	4,5	3,3
2000	29	29	16	18	1,9	2,9
2017	67	78	21	24	11,2	13,8

 Source: Population and Economic Welfare, Statistics Sweden

In the early 1900s and until the 1970s, the population increase in Sweden was mainly due to the number of births exceeding the number of deaths. The number of immigrants increased during the mid-twentieth century. This was partly due to labour immigration in the 1950s and 1960s, and later refugee and family immigration. Today, the population increase is mainly due to the number of immigrants exceeding the number of emigrants.

Population by age in 1900, 1950, 2017 och 2060

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



■ Women ■ Men

Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2017–2060, Statistics Sweden

There have been several major changes in the twentieth century. Women have fewer children, on average, life expectancy has increased and Sweden has transitioned from an emigration country to an immigration country. This has meant that the *number* of people aged 0–19 years has remained constant, but the *percentage* has decreased. Both the *number* and the *percentage* of people aged 65 years and older have increased. Among people aged 20 to 64 years, the population has more than doubled since 1900, but the percentage of this part of the population has been decreasing since the 1940s. This development is expected to continue.

More boys than girls are born, while women live longer than men. This means there are more men than women among the younger population and more women than men among the older population.

In recent decades, the life expectancy gap between women and men has decreased, and the surplus of women in higher age groups has decreased and is expected to continue decreasing.

In 2015, there were more men than women in the population for the first time. The effect of migration on gender structure varies over the years.

Population by region of birth and age, 1985, 2000 and 2017

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Age Region of birth	1985		2000		2017		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
25–44 years							
Sweden	89	89	84	85	72	73	
Other Nordic countries	6	5	3	3	1	1	
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	4	4	5	5	9	10	
Asia	1	1	5	4	12	11	
Africa	0	1	1	1	3	4	
Other countries	1	1	2	1	2	2	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1 177	1 232	1 193	1 244	1 300	1 366
45–64 years							
Sweden	89	90	86	87	79	80	
Other Nordic countries	7	5	6	5	4	3	
Europe excl. the Nordic countries	4	4	5	5	7	7	
Asia	0	0	1	2	7	7	
Africa	0	0	0	1	2	2	
Other countries	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	917	899	1 121	1 138	1 233	1 259

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age, 2017

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	0–19 years		20–64 years		65– years		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Foreign born	11	12	24	23	13	12	
Living in Sweden 0–4 years ¹	7	8	6	7	0	1	
Living in Sweden 5– years ¹	4	4	17	16	13	12	
Swedish born persons	89	88	76	77	87	88	
with both parents foreign-born	14	14	4	4	0	0	
with one parent born abroad	12	12	7	7	3	3	
with both parents Swedish born persons	63	63	65	65	84	84	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	
	number	1 130	1 209	2 830	2 944	1 077	929

1) Number of years since last immigration

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting, by age 2017

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

	20–24 years		25–29 years		30–34 years		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Single	65	82	37	52	20	30	
Married/cohabiting	35	18	63	48	80	70	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	
	number	301	323	352	371	316	335

	35–39 years		40–49 years		50–64 years		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Single	18	21	22	22	28	25	
Married/cohabiting	82	79	78	78	72	75	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	
	number	304	318	640	660	904	920

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Population aged 65 and older, by civil status and age 2017

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	14	18	9	13	7	9	
Married	56	60	54	63	46	64	
Divorced	22	18	22	18	20	17	
Widowed	9	3	15	6	27	10	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	284	277	284	272	198	178

Civil status	80–84 years		85–89 years		90– years		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Single	5	7	5	7	5	6	
Married	34	62	20	55	7	40	
Divorced	16	14	13	10	9	8	
Widowed	44	16	63	28	79	46	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	142	110	101	62	68	29

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Family units, by type of household, 2016–2017

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

Type of household	20–44 years		45–64 years	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cohabiting, without children	278	13	406	25
Cohabiting, with children	670	30	470	29
Single woman with children	113	5	124	8
Single man with children	56	3	71	4
Single woman living alone	242	11	215	13
Single man living alone	444	20	287	18
Other family households	406	18	28	2
Total	2 209	100	1 602	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

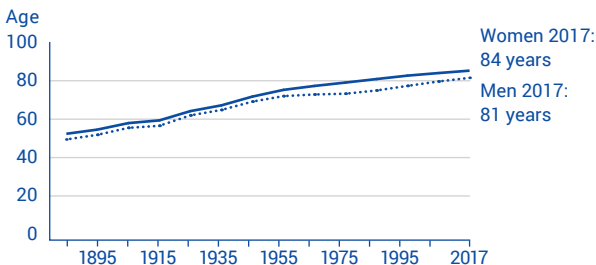
Family households with cohabiting and single persons aged 16 and over, by number of children, 2016–2017

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

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
	Number	%	Women		Men	
			Number	%	Number	%
0	1 426	59	1 362	88	1 406	93
1	342	14	100	6	61	4
2	457	19	65	4	37	3
3–	201	8	25	2	6	0
Total	2 425	100	1 553	51	1 510	49

Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Average life expectancy at birth 1885–2017



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

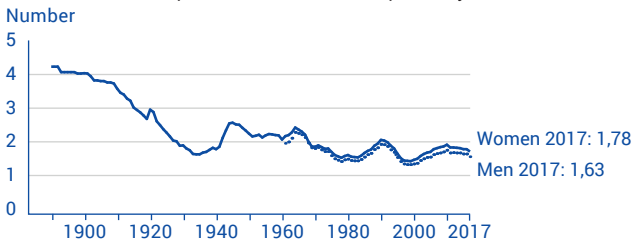
First-time parents

First-time mothers have become three years older since 1985. In 2017, the average age was 29 years, and in 2000 it was 28 years. First-time fathers have also become three years older since 1985. Today, they are 31 years old, which is, in principle, unchanged since 2000.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Total fertility rate 1890–2017

Number of children per woman and man, respectively



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Childless Swedish born persons, by age 1970, 1985, 2000 and 2017 Proportion (%) in age group

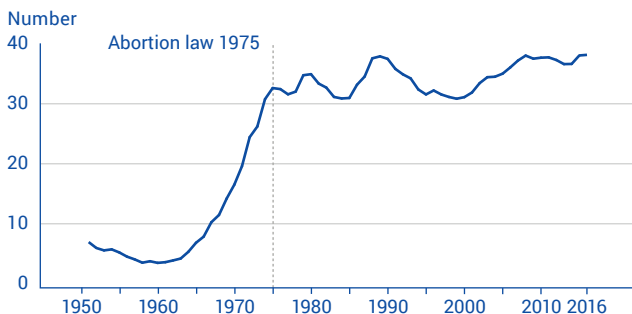
Age	1970		1985		2000		2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	63	62	81	78	89	83	92
30	20	33	29	48	41	60	49	66
35	14	23	15	27	20	34	24	38
40	14	22	13	20	15	26	15	25
45	16	23	12	18	14	22	13	22
50	..	..	..	..	12	19	13	21

Information about foreign born persons is too uncertain to report.

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

Abortions performed 1951–2016

number, 1 000s



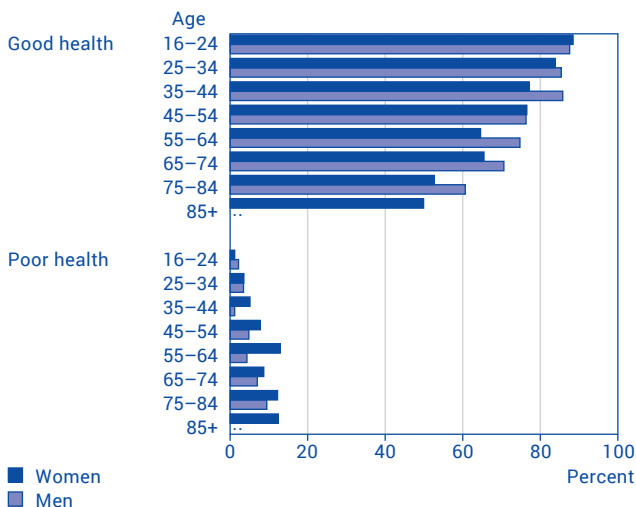
The collection of abortion statistics was halted in 2013 and was resumed in 2014. 2013 includes an estimated value.

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

Health and social care

Perceived health, by age 2016

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



Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Perceived health of persons aged 20–64, by educational level 2016

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

Educational level	Good health		Poor health	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Compulsory	64	71	23	9
Upper secondary	72	80	9	3
Post-secondary	84	88	3	2

Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Perceived health of persons aged 16 and older, by Swedish/foreign background 2016

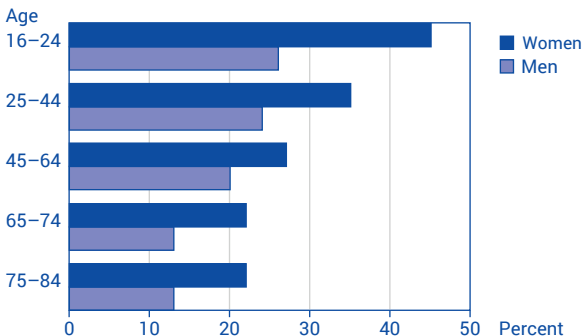
Proportion (%) of each group who report having good or poor health in general

	Good health		Poor health	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Swedish background	76	79	6	4
Foreign background	68	79	14	5
Of which:				
Foreign born persons	66	79	15	5

Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Troubles from anxiety, worry or dread, by age 2016–2017

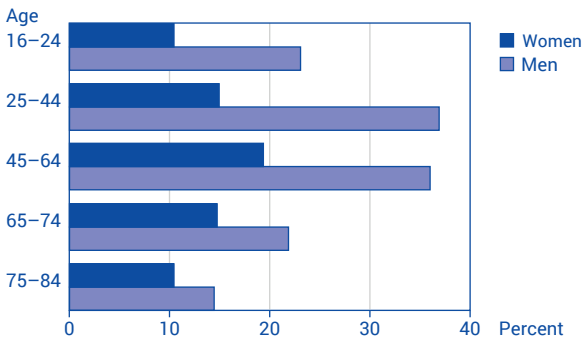
Proportion (%) of all in each group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Smoking and/or using snuff daily 2016–2017

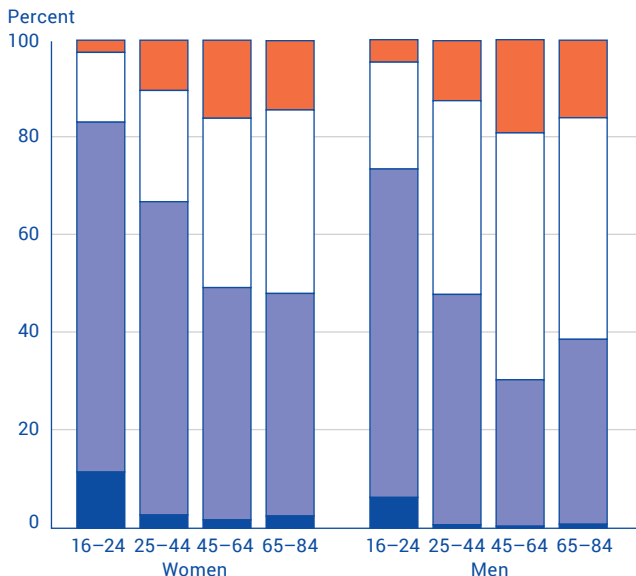
Proportion (%) of all in each group Age



Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Body Mass Index (BMI) by age, 2016–2017

Proportion (%) of all in each group



- Obese, BMI 30 or above
- Normal weight, BMI 18.5–24.9
- Overweight, BMI 25–29.9
- Underweight, BMI less than 18.5

$BMI = \text{weight in kg} / (\text{Height in meters})^2$

Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Sickness rate by age group, 2017

Age	W	M	Age	W	M
16–19	2,1	2,5	40–49	30,3	17,4
20–29	15,4	13,3	50–59	51,0	32,6
30–39	20,2	12,8	60–64	72,7	51,4
			All	31,3	20,9

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

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

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

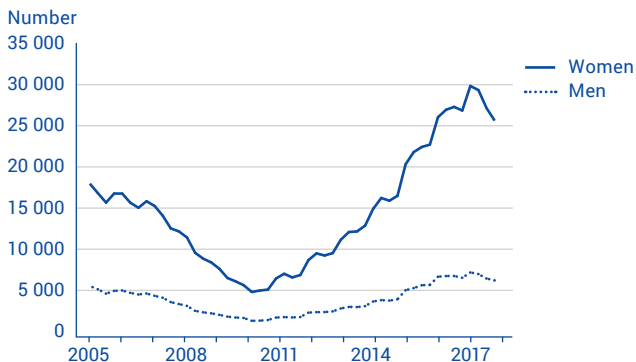
Sickness benefit rate, by age 2017

Age	W	M	Age	W	M
16–19	0,3	0,2	40–49	16,8	7,3
20–29	6,5	3,4	50–59	18,6	10,7
30–39	14,2	6,3	60–64	17,8	13,1
			All	13,3	6,9

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

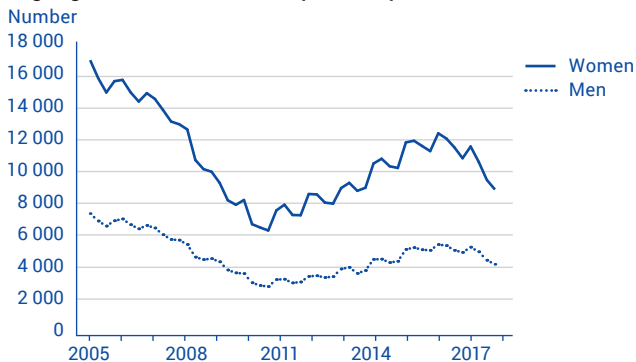
 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Ongoing sickness cases due to adjustment disorders and reactions to severe stress 2005–2017



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Ongoing sickness cases due to depressive episode 2005–2017




Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Cause of death among persons aged 35–79, by educational level 2016
Mortality rate

Cause of death	Women		
	Com- pulsory	Upper- secondary	Post- secondary
Alcohol-related deaths	27	19	7
Respiratory illnesses	67	46	17
Cardiovascular diseases	175	118	70
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	19	14	10
Injury and poisonings e.g. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	21	13	9
Tumours	305	250	202
Other	172	119	77
Total	760	561	384

Cause of death	Men		
	Com- pulsory	Upper- secondary	Post- secondary
Alcohol-related deaths	73	57	29
Respiratory illnesses	65	49	26
Cardiovascular diseases	330	250	158
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	41	29	17
Injury and poisonings, e.g. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	60	40	18
Tumours	350	297	237
Other	231	177	123
Total	1 076	841	580

Mortality rate: Number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population

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

Causes of death, by age 2016

Mortality rate

Cause of death	Women						
	0	1-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+
Alcohol-related deaths	-	-	1	2	13	29	12
Respiratory illnesses	7	0	0	1	8	76	509
Cardiovascular diseases	-	0	1	3	27	190	2 925
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	2	0	8	9	14	14	12
Injury and poisonings, e.g. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	4	1	5	5	7	20	208
Tumours	4	3	3	22	104	444	1 251
Other	223	5	5	9	37	188	364
Total	239	10	22	48	197	931	7 270

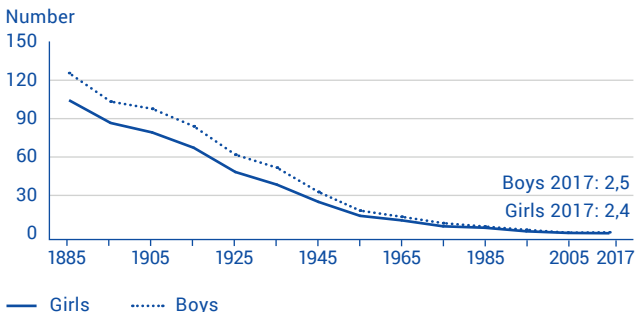
Cause of death	Men						
	0	1-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+
Alcohol-related deaths	-	-	2	8	37	93	72
Respiratory illnesses	5	1	1	2	8	82	613
Cardiovascular diseases	5	0	1	11	83	406	3 045
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	3	0	18	25	27	27	30
Injury and poisonings, e.g. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	-	1	23	24	27	46	258
Tumours	2	1	4	15	81	547	1 905
Other	248	5	6	16	65	280	2 095
Total	263	9	53	93	292	1 388	7 948

Mortality rate: Number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population

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

Infant mortality 1885–2017

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



Ⓢ Källa: Befolkningsstatistik, SCB

Maternal mortality

In 2016, 3 women died in connection with complications during pregnancy or delivery. During the year, 117 425 children were born.

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

Persons with special housing, by age 2016

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Age	Women	Men
65-79	1	1
80+	20	12
65+	7	4

 Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Persons with home nursing in ordinary housing, by age 2016

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Age	Women	Men
65-79	5	4
80+	35	26
65+	14	9

 Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Care allowance recipients 2017

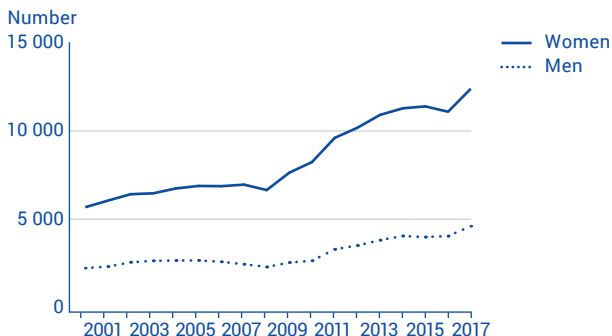
Number and sex distribution (%)

Number		Sex distribution	
Women	Men	Women	Men
50 097	9 859	84	16

Care allowance is paid out to parents with children or young people who, due to illness or disability, are in need of special supervision and care. Care allowance is paid out no longer than up to and including June in the year the child turns 19 years.

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Persons with benefits for care of a closely related person 2000–2017



Persons who abstain from work to care for a seriously ill close relative may receive benefits for care of a closely related person. Seriously ill means there may be a significant threat to the ill person's life. Benefits for care of a closely related person can be paid out as a whole, half or one-fourth compensation, depending on to which extent the close relative abstains from work. As a rule, the allowance can be paid out for no more than 100 days per person in care.

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Education

Level of education of the population aged 25–64, 1990, 2000 and 2017
Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Level of education	1990		2000		2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
25–44 years						
Compulsory	21	24	11	14	9	12
Upper secondary	51	49	52	54	34	45
Post-secondary	28	25	36	31	54	40
Of which						
less than 3 years	15	12	17	15	15	15
3 years or more	13	13	19	15	39	25
Missing value	1	2	1	1	3	4
Total	percent		percent		percent	
	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number		number		number	
	1 188	1 244	1 193	1 244	1 300	1 366
45–64 years						
Compulsory	46	45	27	31	11	15
Upper secondary	35	36	44	42	46	50
Post-secondary	18	18	29	25	42	34
Of which						
less than 3 years	8	7	13	10	16	15
3 years or more	10	11	16	15	25	18
Missing value	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	percent		percent		percent	
	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number		number		number	
	960	959	1 121	1 138	1 233	1 259

Source: Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

Level of education by region of birth, population aged 25–64 2017

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Level of education	Sweden		Nordic countries except Sweden		Europe excl. the Nordic countries	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	7	12	11	16	13	13
Upper secondary	43	51	40	44	32	37
Post-secondary	50	37	45	32	48	36
Of which						
less than 3 years	16	15	14	12	13	13
3 years or more	34	22	31	21	34	23
Missing value	0	1	4	8	7	14
Total						
percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 916	2 004	62	53	208	219


Level of education	Asia		Other countries		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	24	25	24	21	10	13
Upper secondary	28	29	33	36	40	47
Post-secondary	42	40	37	38	48	37
Of which						
less than 3 years	16	17	13	16	16	15
3 years or more	26	23	23	22	32	22
Missing value	6	6	6	5	2	3
Total						
percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	238	233	109	116	2 533	2 625

Source: Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

Children registered in preschool, leisure time centre and pedagogical child care, by form of activity and child's age 2017

Proportion (%) of all children in the age group

	1–5 years	6–9 years	10–12 years
Municipal preschool	67	0	.
Preschool under private management	17	0	.
Municipal leisure time centre	0	74	17
Leisure time centre under private management	0	10	4
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	1	0	0
Pedagogical child care under private management	1	0	0

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


Preschool, pedagogical care and leisure time centre 1972–2016 under municipal management

Number of children in the population in 1 000s and proportion (%) registered in preschool, pedagogical care and leisure time centre in each age group

Age	1972		1980		1990		2000		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–5 ¹	689	12	604	36	641	57	471	65	407	68
6–9 ²	360	6	338	22	289	50	482	62	359	75
10–12	316	1	332	3	294	7	367	6	62	18

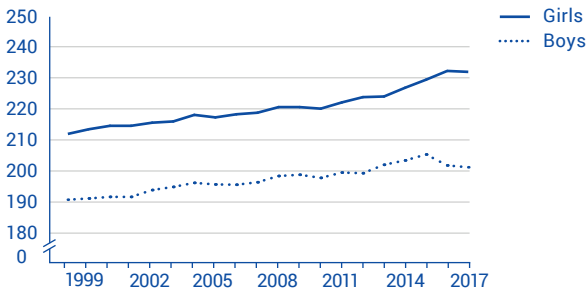
1) The years 1972, 1980 and 1990 refer to ages 1–6.

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

 Source: Child care, 1972–1990 Statistics Sweden, Preschool activities, other pedagogical activities and leisure time centre, National Agency for Education

Grade point average for pupils who completed year 9, 1998–2017

Grade point average 250



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

Source: National Agency for Education

Children aged 12–18, by age and proportion who often feel stressed due to homework or exams, 2015/2016

Number and proportion who often feel stressed (%)

Age	Number		Often stressed due to homework or exams	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
12–15	208 700	221 300	30	16
16–18	150 000	163 600	54	27
Total	358 700	385 000	40	21

Source: Living Conditions Survey of Children, Statistics Sweden

Pupils in upper secondary school, by programme and parents' educational level and Swedish/foreign background 2016

Number and percentage distribution (%)

Parents with no more than compulsory education

Programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Preparatory programme for post-secondary education	41	29	63	53
Vocational programme	59	71	37	47
Number	1 815	1 792	4 590	5 002

Parents with no more than upper secondary education

Programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Preparatory programme for post-secondary education	55	41	75	65
Vocational programme	45	59	25	35
Number	42 992	45 099	10 274	10 636

Parents with post-secondary education

Programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Preparatory programme for post-secondary education	83	73	86	80
Vocational programme	17	27	14	20
Number	62 431	66 018	12 404	13 076

Source: National Agency for Education and Statistics Sweden

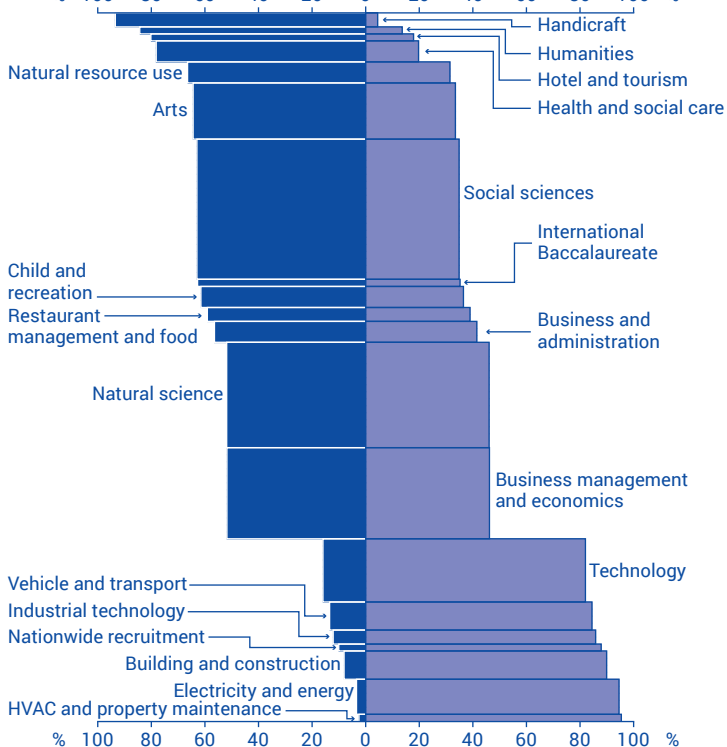
Upper secondary school graduates by programme or attachment to programme 2016/2017

Number and sex distribution (%)

Women: 40 100

Men: 41 500

% 100 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 %



Source: Upper secondary school graduates, National Agency for Education

Among all the national programmes at upper secondary schools, four programmes have an even sex distribution, that is, 40–60 percent of each sex. These are the Restaurant management and food, Business and administration, and the Natural science programmes. 58 percent of the women participated in the female-dominated programmes and 44 percent of men participate in the male-dominated programmes. 28 percent of the women and 26 percent of the men participated in the programmes with an even sex distribution.

Pupils who began upper secondary school in autumn 2013 and completed their education within four years, by Swedish and foreign background

Number and proportion (%) of age group

Background	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Swedish background	31 600	32 300	85	83
Foreign background	7 200	7 100	65	57
Total	38 800	39 400	81	76

Source: National Agency for Education

Grade points for students in upper secondary school with final grades, by Swedish and foreign background 2016/2017

Average credits ¹

Background	Women	Men
Swedish background	15,1	13,8
Foreign background	13,9	12,7
Total	14,9	13,6

1) The highest possible value is 20.

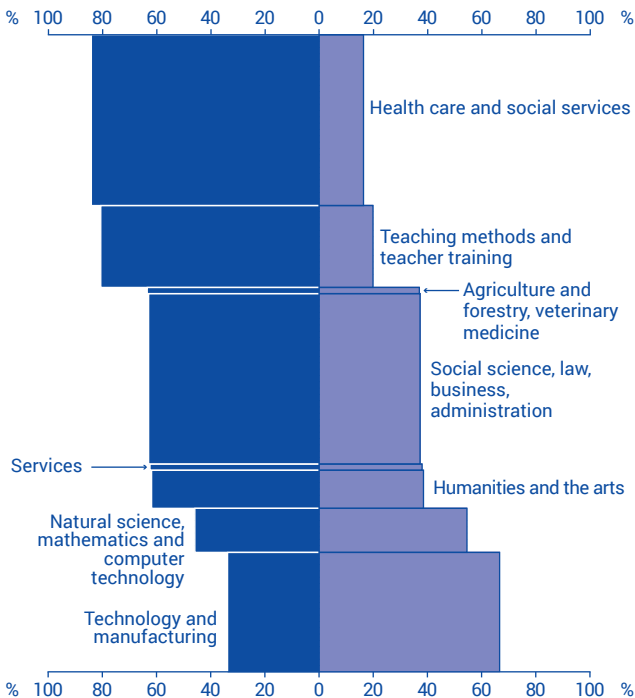
Source: National Agency for Education

Degrees at the undergraduate and graduate levels in higher education, by field 2015/2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

Women: 51 964

Men: 29 208



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

A graduate person can receive multiple degrees.

Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Students and graduates from higher education in 1985/1986, 1999/2000 and 2015/2016

Sex distribution (%)

	1985/86		1999/00		2015/16	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Undergraduate and graduate level						
Entering higher education	58	42	58	42	57	43
Students	57	43	59	41	60	40
Graduates	66	34	60	40	64	36
Postgraduate level ¹						
New doctoral students	31	69	45	55	46	54
Licentiate degree	22	78	37	63	37	63
Postgraduate degree	24	76	39	61	46	54

1) Refers to calendar years 1986, 2000 and 2016


 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Staff in preschool, leisure time centre and pedagogical child care, by form of operation, 2017

Number in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Municipal preschool	77	3	96	4
Preschool under private management	19	1	94	6
Municipal leisure time centre	25	9	73	27
Leisure time centre under private management	3	1	66	34
Pedagogical child care under municipal management	1	0	99	1
Pedagogical child care under private management	1	0	94	6


Number of full-time employees who work with children

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

Teachers and school leaders in compulsory and upper secondary school

Sex distribution (%)

Category	1985/86		2000/01		2017/18	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Teachers						
Compulsory school	68	32	73	27	75	25
Upper secondary school	44	56	48	52	53	48
Principals						
Compulsory school	19	81	62	38	69	31
Upper secondary school	29	71	34	66	52	48
Other school leaders						
Compulsory school	..	..	68	32	75	25
Upper secondary school	..	..	44	56	58	42

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

Teaching and research staff, by employment category, 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

Employment category	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Professors	1 720	4 810	26	74
Lecturers	4 700	5 370	47	53
Qualifying appointment	1 490	1 850	45	55
Instructors	3 700	2 530	59	41
Other research and teaching staff with doctorate	1 810	2 320	44	56
Other research or teaching staff without a doctorate ¹	2 580	2 790	48	52
Total	15 780	19 420	45	55

If a person has two jobs with different categories, then the person is counted once for each employment category, but only once at the aggregate level for all staff.

1) The group other teaching and research staff without a doctorate includes other research and teaching staff for which information on degrees is not available.

 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

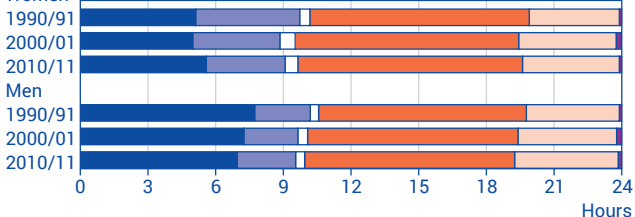
Time use

Average time use among persons aged 20–64, 1990/1991 and 2010/2011

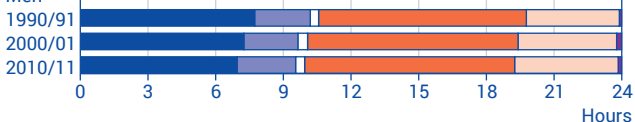
Hours

An average weekday

Women

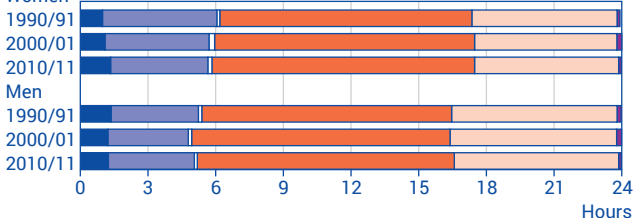


Men

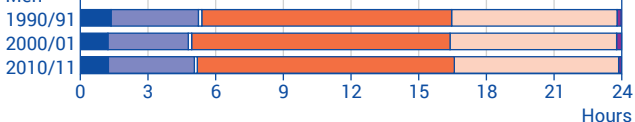


An average weekend day

Women



Men

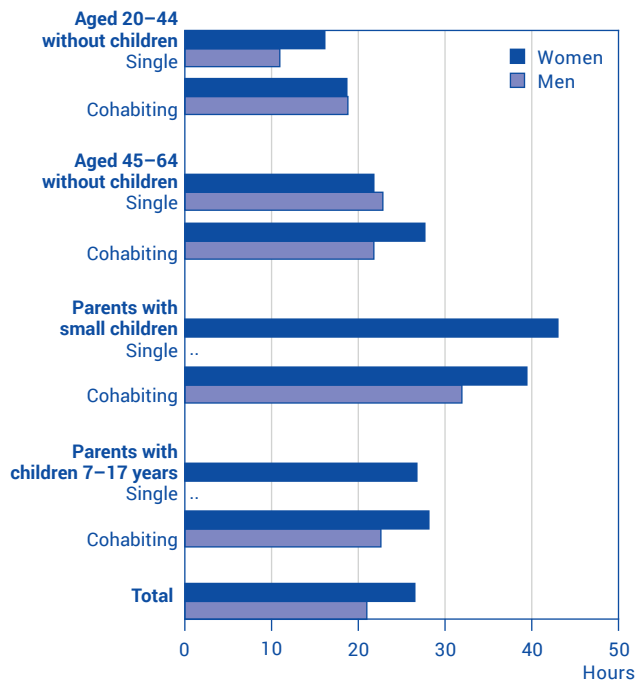


1) Including lunch and travel to and from work.

Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Time for unpaid work among persons aged 20–64, by life cycle 2010/2011

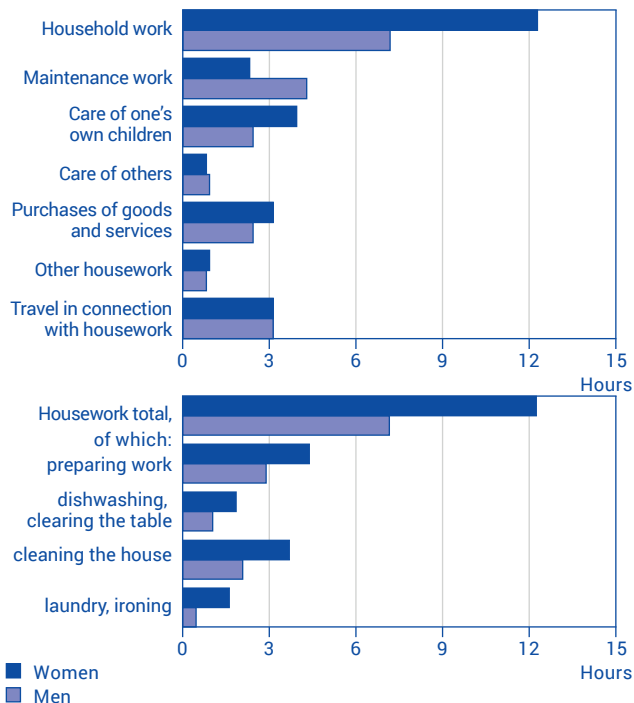
Hours per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Time for unpaid work among persons aged 20–64, by activity 2010/2011

Hours per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Parental insurance

Days for which parental allowance is paid for care of children, 1974–2017

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

Year	Parental allowance			Temporary parental allowance		
	Number	Sex distr.		Number	Sex distr.	
		W	M		W	M
1974	19 017	100	0	689	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 042	63	37
1985	33 193	94	6	4 156	67	33
1990	48 292	93	7	5 731	66	34
1995	47 026	90	10	4 890	68	32
2000	35 661	88	12	4 403	66	34
2005	42 659	80	20	4 421	64	36
2010	49 719	77	23	4 657	64	36
2015	53 177	74	26	6 069	62	38
2016	53 776	73	27	6 301	62	38
2017	55 798	72	28	6 551	62	38

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

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Days for which parental allowance is paid, by age attained among children born 2008

Average number of days and percentage distribution

Attained age of child	Number of days			Percentage distribution	
	W	M	Total	W	M
0	7	0	7	100	0
1	217	21	238	91	9
2	63	37	99	63	37
3	10	8	18	55	45
4	8	7	14	54	46
5	7	6	13	53	47
6	8	7	14	54	46
7	9	8	17	53	47
8	14	13	27	51	49
Total	342	106	448	76	24

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

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Parental allowances 1974–2017

- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefits comprise 90 percent of the wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years. Parental allowance replaces the earlier maternity insurance benefits. Thus, men now 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 the 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 days are at the minimum rate.
- 1980 Pregnancy benefit is introduced and includes women who have physically strenuous work. It can be given from 60 days to 11 days 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 days are at 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 the wage during the first 14 days per child and year. After that, it is paid at 90 percent.
- 1995 A rule is introduced whereby at least one month of parental leave must be used by the mother and one by the father, and the number of days for parental allowance is increased to 450. 30 days must be used by the mother and 30 days by the father. The benefit is 90 percent of the wage. The remainder can be used by either parent: 300 days at 80 percent compensation and 90 days at the minimum rate.
Temporary allowance can be transferred from parents to any other person who stays home from work to care for the child.
- 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 the wage and 90 days at the minimum rate.
Temporary allowance and pregnancy benefit is reduced to 75 percent of the wage.
- 1997 Compensation for the month of parental leave used exclusively by the mother or the father is reduced to 75 percent.
- 1998 Compensation for parental allowance, temporary allowance and pregnancy benefit is increased to 80 percent.
- 2002 The number of days is increased by 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 their child. The 10 "daddy 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 allowance and pregnancy benefit.
- 2007 The income ceiling for sickness benefit is reduced to 7.5 price base amounts for temporary allowance and pregnancy benefit. The income ceiling for parental allowance remains 10 price base amounts.
- 2008 A "gender equality bonus" by way of a tax deduction is introduced when using parental allowance. This bonus can apply 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. Municipalities are given the right to introduce a municipal "child care subsidy" for children aged 1 to 3 for children who do not use publicly financed child daycare.
- 2010 In the case that a single parent becomes sick and cannot take care of their child (children under the age 3), it is now possible to let someone else who refrains from work get temporary parental allowance for the care of the child.
- 2012 Double days are introduced for parental allowance. Parents are entitled to parental benefits at the same time for 30 days during the child's first year. Double days cannot be used as a basis for calculating the gender equality bonus.

The gender equality bonus in the form of a tax deduction is changed. The requirement to apply for the gender equality bonus is removed and the bonus entitlement is paid at the same time as the parental allowance. This applies to the gender equality bonus in 2012 and onwards.

- 2014 A maximum of 20 percent of the 480 parental allowance days can be saved after the child's fourth birthday. The limit for taking parental allowance days is extended to 12 years for children born or adopted in 2014 or later. The 390 days of parental benefit at the sickness benefit level and the 90 days at the lowest level are distributed evenly between each parent. All days, except days reserved exclusively for the father or the mother, can be transferred to the other parent.
- 2016 For children born on 1 January 2016 or later, a third month is reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred. For parental allowance relating to the period from 1 January 2016, the base level is raised to SEK 250; this applies to all children.
- 2017 The gender equality bonus is abolished. When parents with children older than 1 year move to Sweden, they get a limited number of parental allowance days.

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

Gainful employment

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

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

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

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

Unemployed persons refers to individuals who have no gainful employment, are actively seeking work and are able to work.

Employment rate refers to the percentage (%) of employed persons in the population.

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

Hours normally worked refers to the working time the person should have worked as agreed.

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

Economic activity rate shows the percentage (%) of the population that is in the labour force.

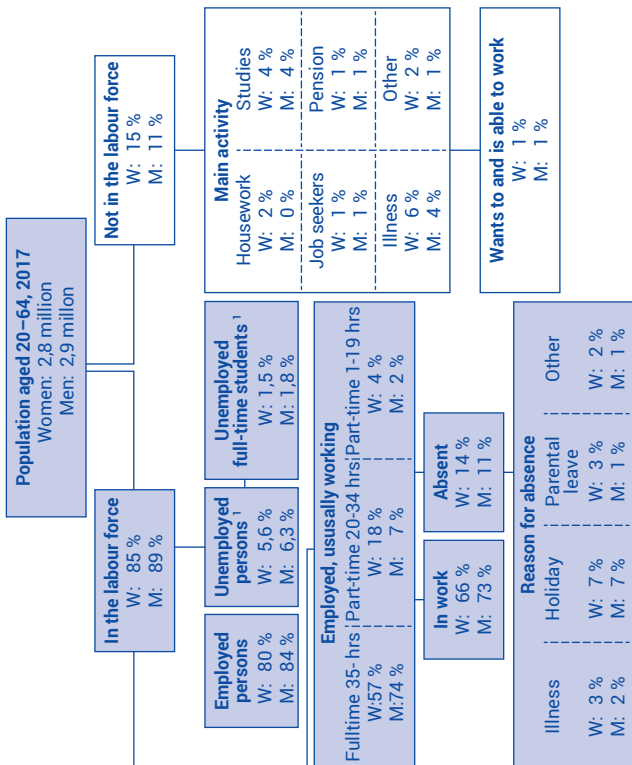
Relative unemployment rate shows the percentage (%) of the labour force that is unemployed.

Hidden unemployed persons refers to individuals who want to and are able to work, but who have not sought work.

Underemployed persons refers to individuals who want to increase their working time and can begin to work more.

Since 2005, individuals who are registered in Sweden and work abroad are defined as employed persons in the Labour Force Surveys. Previously, these individuals were not included in the labour force. Since 2007, individuals who are full-time students and who have looked for work and have been able to work are defined as unemployed persons. These changes led to breaks in the time series. However, the tables and figures have been re-calculated back to 1987. This is indicated with a vertical line in the relevant figures.

Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force 2017
 Proportion (%) of the population ¹ in different groups

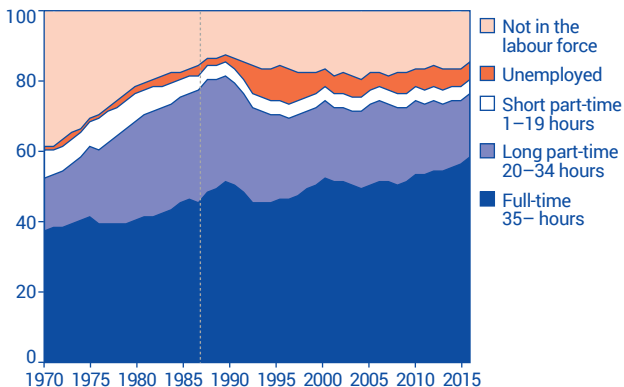


1) Unemployed persons are presented as a percentage of the labour force

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked, 1970–2017

Percent



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

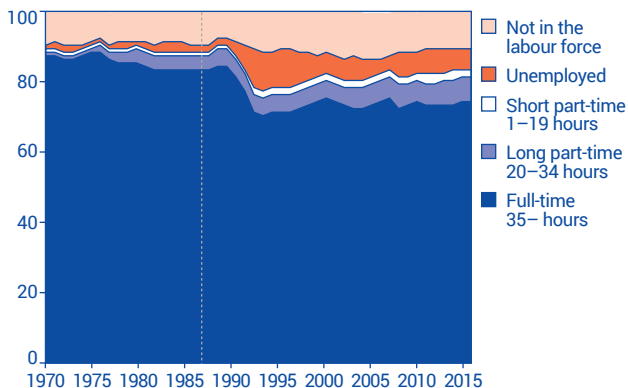
The percentage of women in the labour force rose sharply in the 1970s and 1980s. A large part of this increase can be explained by an increase in women with long part-time employment. In the 1980s, the percentage of women in full-time employment also increased. In the 1990s, the percentage of unemployed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

In 2017, the economic activity rate for women aged 20–64 in the labour force was 84.5 percent and the relative unemployment rate¹ for women in the same age group was 5.6 percent.

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

Men aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked 1970–2017

Percent



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The percentage of men in the labour force has, in principle, remained constant in the 1970s and the 1980s. In the 1990s, the unemployment rate rose among men, while the percentage of men outside the labour force also increased slightly. In the early 2000s, the percentage of unemployed men decreased, although the percentage of unemployed men remained higher than in the 1970s and 1980s.

The percentage of men working full-time or part-time has not changed significantly in recent years. However, considering the trend in the most recent decades, the percentage of men working part-time has increased slightly. In 2017, the economic activity rate for men aged 20–64 in the labour force was 89.4 percent and the relative unemployment rate¹ for men in the same age group was 6.3 percent.

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

Employment, unemployment and activity rate among persons aged 25–64 by educational level and Swedish/foreign born, 2017

Proportion (%)

	Employment rate ¹		Relative unemployment rate ²		Relative activity rate ³	
	Swedish born persons	Foreign born persons	Swedish born persons	Foreign born persons	Swedish born persons	Foreign born persons
Women						
Compulsory education	64	39	5,7	32,5	68	57
Upper secondary education	84	70	3,3	12	87	79
Post-secondary education	91	76	1,9	9,4	93	84
Data not available	38	56	8,9	12,2	41	64
All	87	67	2,6	13,4	89	78
Men						
Compulsory education	76	60	5	25,9	80	80
Upper secondary education	90	76	3,2	13	93	88
Post-secondary education	92	82	2,7	10,9	94	92
Data not available	36	76	3,3	11,1	37	85
All	89	76	3,1	14,1	92	88

1) Employed persons as a percentage of the population.

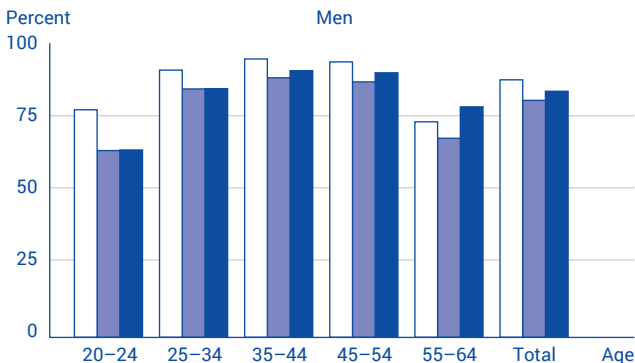
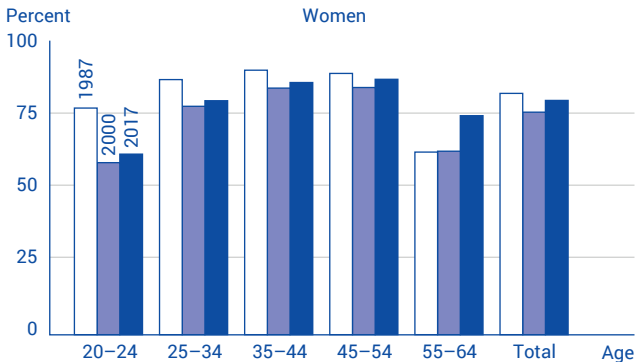
2) Unemployed persons as a percentage of labour force.

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

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS)

Employment rate among persons aged 20–64, by age, 1987, 2000 and 2017

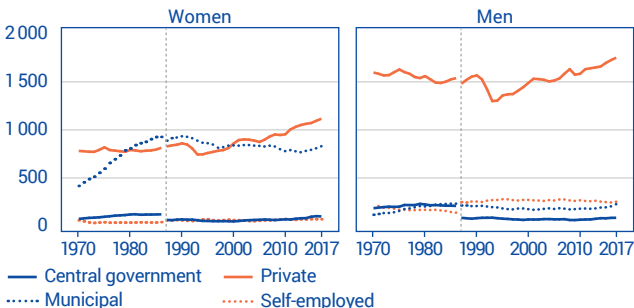
Proportion (%) of the population employed



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed persons aged 20–64, by sector, 1970–2017

Numbers in 1 000s



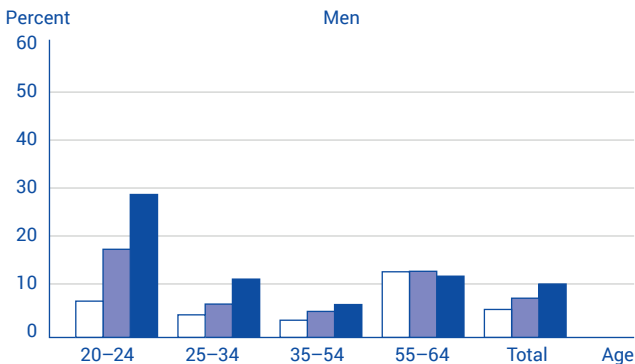
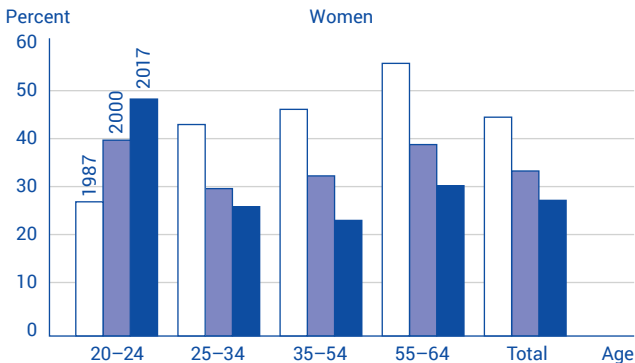
A new measurement method was introduced in 1987. Before 1987, all persons who worked in limited companies were classified as employees. After 1987, company leaders were classified as self-employed. Since there are more self-employed men than women, the break in the series is more visible among men than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

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

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

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

Employed who work part-time, by age, 1987, 2000 and 2017
 Proportion (%) in age group



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed parents aged 20–64 with children at home, by number of children, the youngest child's age, and length of working time, 2017
Proportion (%) of age group

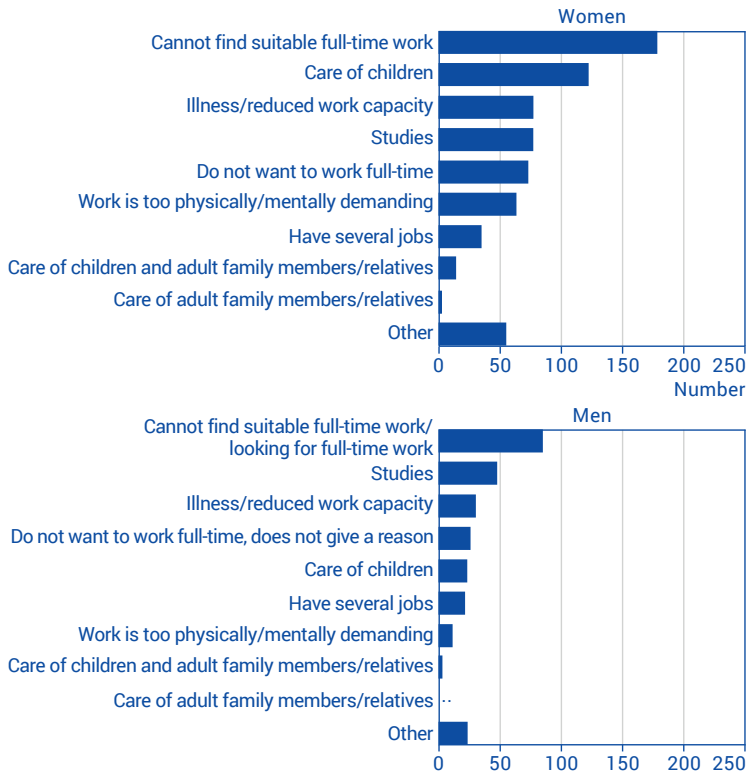
Number of children	Women		Men	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Youngest child's age				
1 child				
0 years	81	19	89	11
1–2 years	60	40	89	11
3–5 years	60	40	89	11
6–10 years	63	37	95	5
11–16 years	75	25	94	6
2 children				
0 years	74	26	90	10
1–2 years	59	41	91	9
3–5 years	60	40	92	8
6–10 years	69	31	94	6
11–16 years	73	27	94	6
3 children or more				
0 years	67	33	87	13
1–2 years	56	44	84	16
3–5 years	56	44	89	11
6–10 years	65	35	94	6
11–16 years	68	32	93	7

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

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Reason for part-time work among persons aged 20–64, 2017

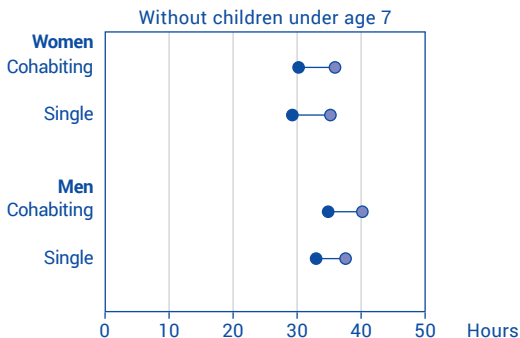
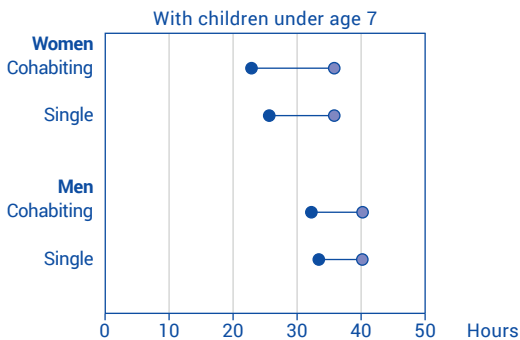
Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Actual and usual average time worked per week among employed persons aged 20–64, 2017

Hours



Actual working time
 Usual working time

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed persons aged 20–64 who have been absent for part of/entire week, by reason, 2017

Proportion (%) of all employed persons

Reason for absence	All		All with children under age 7	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Entire week				
Sick	3	2	2	1
Holiday	9	8	8	9
Care of children	4	1	18	6
Other	2	2	2	1
Total	18	13	30	17
Part of the week				
Sick	4	3	3	2
Holiday	4	4	3	4
Care of children	2	2	7	6
Other	9	11	7	10
Total	19	19	20	23

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Gainfully employed persons ¹ and working environment among persons with disabilities ² and others in the population aged 16–64, 2016–2017

Proportion (%) of all in age group

	People with disabilities		Others in the population	
	W	M	W	M
Gainfully employed persons	62	67	72	77
Permanent employment	84	87	87	88
Temporary employment	16	13	13	12
Working full-time	70	89	77	93
Working part-time	30	11	23	7
Not able to influence work planning	11	12	8	11
Not able to influence distribution of working hours	36	33	28	30

1) Gainfully employed persons can either be employees or self-employed persons.

2) The group persons with disabilities here includes persons who have impaired vision, impaired hearing, reduced mobility, severe symptoms of asthma or allergy, serious problems of anxiety, worry or dread, serious problems with dyslexia/dyscalculia, neuropsychiatric diagnosis or who have health problems that greatly limit activity.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20–64, by sector and link to the labour market in 1987 and 2017

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

		1987		2017	
		W	M	W	M
Public sector					
Permanent employees		86	90	85	81
Temporary employees		14	10	15	19
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	1 084	492	995	407
Private sector					
Permanent employees		92	93	83	88
Temporary employees		8	7	17	12
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	775	1 366	1 118	1 724
Total number		1 860	1 859	2 127	2 158

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees aged 20–64, by type of employment, 2017

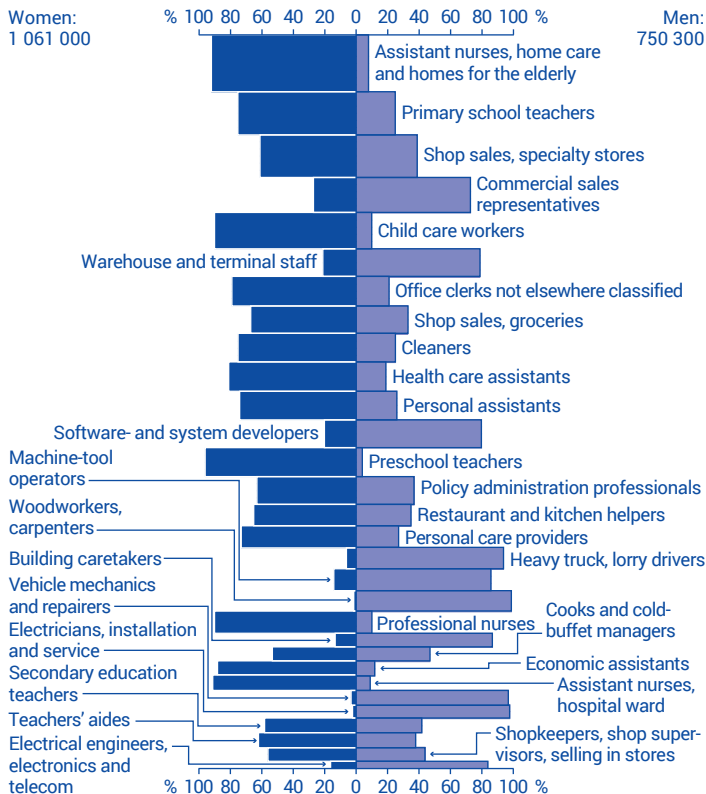
Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution (%)

Type of employment	Number		Percent		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
	Temporary positions	76	35	23	12	68	32
Called when needed	42	29	12	10	59	41
Paid by the hour with for a specific time	87	68	26	24	56	44
Object/project employment	26	25	8	9	51	49
Holiday and seasonal work	15	17	4	6	47	53
Trial and placement work	36	54	11	19	40	60
Other	54	53	16	19	50	50
Total	335	281	100	100	54	46

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The 30 largest occupations, 2016

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



Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

Among employed persons aged 20–64, 52 percent of the women and 36 percent of the men work in the 30 largest occupations.

Three of these occupations had an equal sex distribution, that is, there were 40–60 percent women and 40–60 percent men. These were: *Cooks and cold-buffet managers, Secondary education teachers and Shopkeepers and shop supervisors, selling in stores.*

The most female-dominated occupation in 2016 was Preschool teachers, with 96 percent women and 4 percent men. The most male-dominated occupation was *Wood-workers, carpenters* with 1 percent women and 99 percent men.

Occupational sex segregation, 2016

Breakdown by percentage

Occupations with	Women	Men
90–100 % w, 0–10 % m	16	1
60–90 % w, 10–40 % m	54	19
40–60 % w, 40–60 % m	15	14
10–40 % w, 60–90 % m	13	44
0–10 % w, 90–100 % m	1	22
All	100	100

The calculations are based on all employees aged 20–64 years.

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

Source: Occupational Register, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed persons aged 20 and older, by industry, 2016

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

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distrib.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Social work	5	7	1	1	78	22
Personal and cultural services	24	33	11	9	68	32
Public administration, etc.	0	0	0	0	60	40
Education	2	3	2	1	56	44
Financial activities, business services	15	21	17	15	47	53
Trade	7	9	13	11	34	66
Hotels and restaurants	3	5	7	6	32	68
Manufacturing and mining, energy and environment	2	3	6	5	28	72
Information and communication	1	2	6	5	19	81
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5	7	22	19	19	81
Transport	0	1	7	6	5	95
Construction	1	1	23	20	4	96
Data not available	6	8	3	3	66	34
Total	73	100	119	100	38	62
of which						
With employees	6	8	16	13	26	74
Without employees	67	92	103	87	39	61
Total	73	100	119	100	38	62

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

Self-employed aged 20 and older, by number of employees in company and the company's legal form, 2016

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

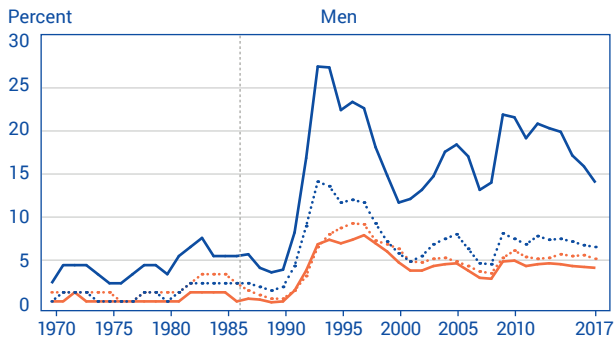
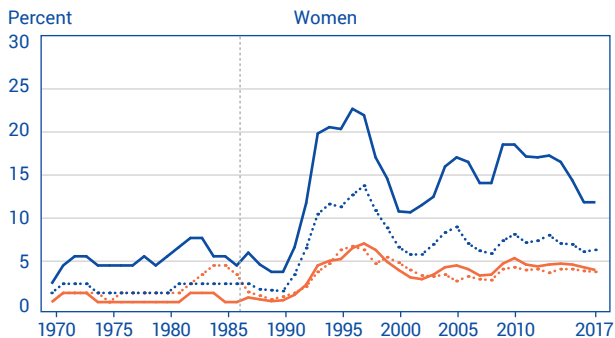
Number of employed	Women		Men		
	Self-employed limited co.	Self-employed	Self-employed limited co.	Self-employed	
1	34	89	32	86	
2-4	35	10	33	12	
5-9	15	1	17	2	
10-19	8	0	10	0	
20-49	4	0	5	0	
50-	3	0	3	0	
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	42	102	142	180

Gainfully employed persons including the self-employed.

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

Unemployment rate by age 1970–2017

Proportion (%) unemployed persons in the labour force



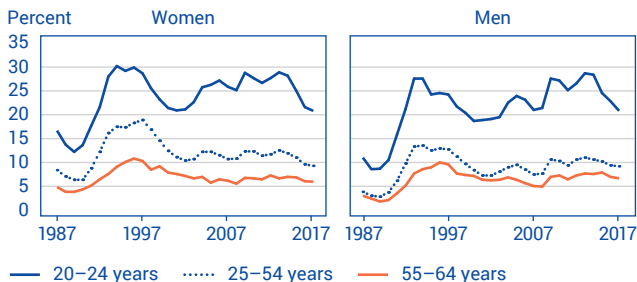
— 20–24* 25–34 — 35–54 55–64

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

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Unemployed, under-employed and hidden unemployment, by age, 1987–2017

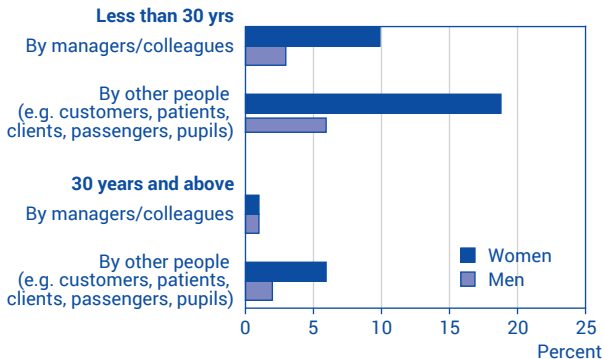
Proportion (%) of population in each age group



Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Subjected to sexual harassment at work, at some time during the past 12 months, among persons aged 16–64, by age, 2015

Proportion (%) of all employed persons



Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Work environment conditions for employed persons, 2015

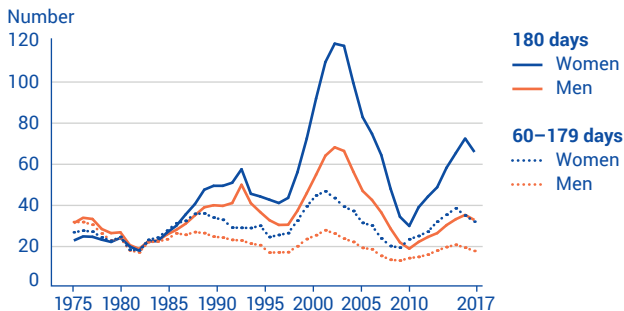
Proportion (%) of all in age group

	Women	Men
Exposed to noise at least one-fourth of the time	18	32
Heavy lifting every day (more than 15 kg each time)	10	16
Subjected to violence or threat of violence during the last months	19	10
Have difficulty sleeping every week	39	32
Physically tired every week	55	50
Headaches every week	37	20
Have too much work to do	58	48
Worked, although should have taken sick leave at least twice in the past year	57	51

 Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Number of ongoing cases of illness with sickness and rehabilitation benefits in December in the years 1974–2017

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Ongoing illness 29 days or longer, by age, in February 1993, 2000 and 2017

Numbers in 1 000s

Age	1993		2000		2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20–29	12	8	9	5	11	5
30–39	19	15	26	13	25	11
40–49	28	22	34	19	33	13
50–59	28	25	47	30	33	18
60–64	10	10	13	10	13	9
Total	97	80	129	77	116	57

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Persons aged 20–64 who are not in the labour force, by main activity, 1987, 2000 and 2017

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

Main activity	1987		2000		2017					
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Sex distr.			
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Housework	42	2	11	0	10	1	94	6		
Studies	16	23	27	30	28	34	54	46		
Job seekers	3	4	4	5	4	6	52	48		
Pension	4	8	6	8	8	11	51	49		
Illness	7	13	36	38	36	35	59	41		
Other	29	52	16	19	14	14	59	41		
Total	percent		100		100		100		58	42
	number		375		248		502		365	
			436		310					

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden


Wages/salaries

The ten most common occupational groups in 2016

Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%), average salary (in SEK), and women's salaries in percent compared to men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees.¹ Ranked by total in occupational group.

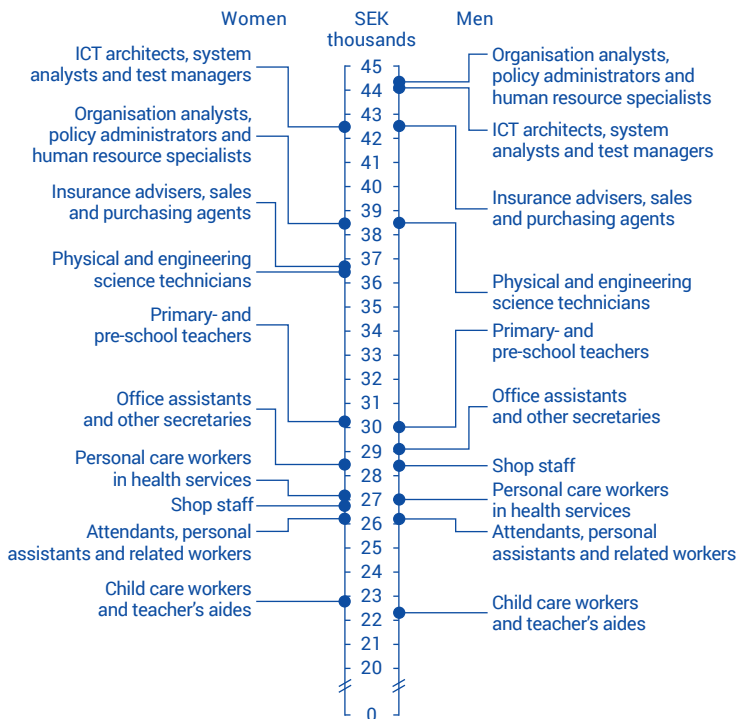
Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries in % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Shop staff	145	71	67	33	26 800	28 500	94
Primary- and pre-school teachers	152	35	81	19	30 300	30 100	101
Personal care workers in health services	165	16	91	9	27 200	27 100	100
Attendants, personal assistants and related workers	123	52	70	30	26 200	26 300	100
Office assistants and other secretaries	142	29	83	17	28 500	29 200	98
Insurance advisers, purchasing agents	40	82	33	67	36 700	42 500	86
Child care workers and teacher's aides	95	20	82	18	22 900	22 300	103
ICT architects, and test managers	24	86	22	78	42 500	44 200	96
Physical and engineering science technicians	18	82	18	82	36 500	38 500	95
Organisation human resource specialists	61	39	61	39	38 600	44 300	87

1) Salaries of part-time employees are converted to full-time salaries. The ten most common occupational groups contain 47 percent of all employed women and 25 percent of all employed men.

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

Average salary in the ten most common occupational groups 2016

Monthly salary



Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

The ten most women-dominated occupational groups, 2016

Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%), average salary (in SEK), and women's salaries in percent compared to men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees¹.

Ranked by percentage of women in each occupational group.

Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries in % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Animal keepers	2	0	93	7	26 700	29 100	92
Nursing professionals (cont.)	20	2	93	7	34 800	35 200	99
Personal care workers in health services	165	16	91	9	27 200	27 100	100
Nursing professionals	72	10	88	12	34 600	35 300	98
Elderly care managers	8	1	87	13	40 800	41 000	99
Social work and counselling professionals	31	6	84	16	32 000	32 300	99
Office assistants and other secretaries	142	29	83	17	28 500	29 200	98
Child care workers and teachers' aides	95	20	82	18	22 900	22 300	103
Naprapaths, occupational therapists	15	3	82	18	30 000	29 400	102
Primary- pre-school teachers	152	35	81	19	30 300	30 100	101

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

 Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

The ten most men-dominated occupational groups, 2016

Numbers in 1 000s, sex distribution (%), average salary (in SEK), and women's salaries in percent compared to men's salaries. Full-time and part-time employees¹.

Ranked by percentage of men in each occupational group.

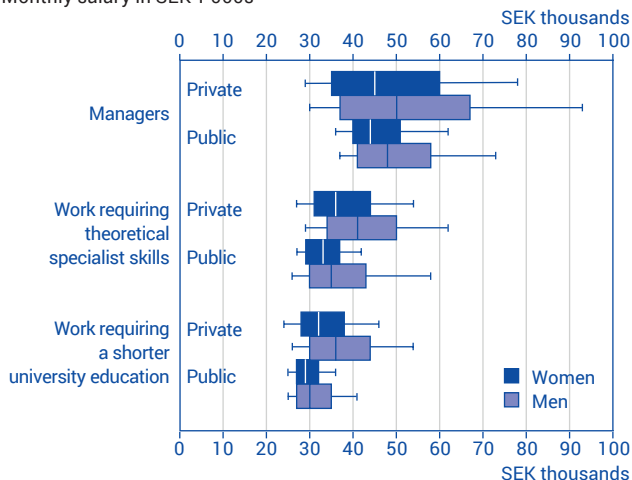
Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salaries in % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Roofers, floor layers, plumbers and pipefitters	..	30	1	99	..	30 800	..
Carpenters, masons and construction workers	1	84	2	98	28	900 31 000	93
Installation and industrial electricians	..	40	2	98	29	500 32 600	90
Metal moulders, welders and sheet metal workers	0	22	2	98	26	800 28 500	94
Electronics and telecommunications installers and repairers	0	5	4	96	29	800 31 000	96
Vehicle mechanics and repairers	..	58	4	96	..	29 000	..
Mining and mineral processing plant operators	0	8	4	96	34	700 33 300	104
Production managers in construction and mining	1	16	6	94	53	500 48 300	111
Machine operators	2	34	6	94	28	900 29 500	98
Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related trades workers	1	11	7	93	25	800 25 600	101

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

Ⓢ Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

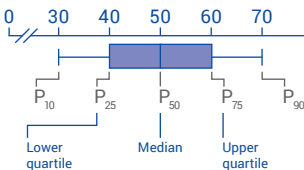
Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education, 2016

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



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

SEK thousands



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

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

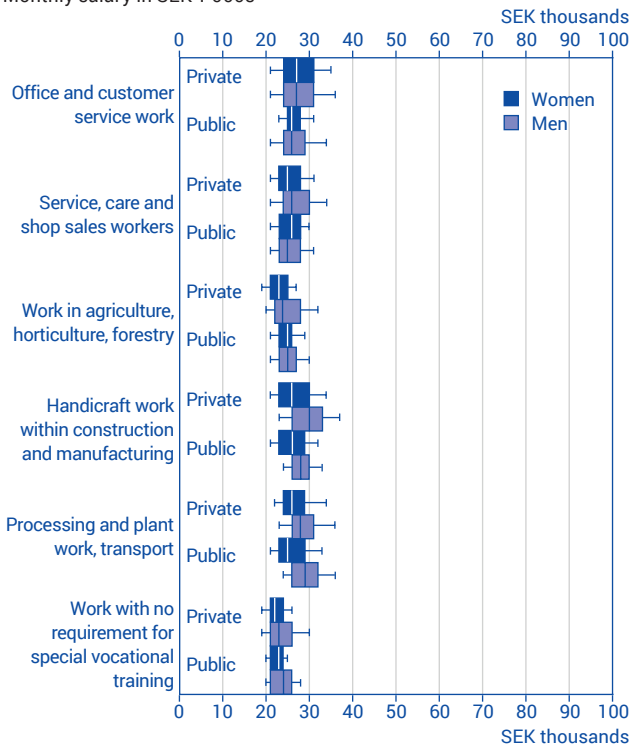
P_{50} = value under which 50% of the group is located

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

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

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education, 2016

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



Description of the figure, see previous page.

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

Women's pay as a percentage of men's, by sector, 1994–2016

Weighted ¹ and unweighted full-time salaries

Year	Municipality		County council		Central government		Private sector		All sectors	
	U	W	U	W	U	W	U	W	U	W
1994	86	.	74	.	83	.	85	.	84	.
1996	87	98	71	94	83	93	85	91	83	92
1998	89	98	71	93	84	92	83	90	82	91
2000	90	98	71	93	84	92	84	90	82	92
2002	90	98	71	92	84	92	85	90	83	92
2004	91	98	71	93	85	92	85	91	84	92
2006	92	98	72	93	87	93	86	91	84	92
2008	92	99	73	93	88	93	86	91	84	92
2010	94	99	73	94	89	94	87	92	86	93
2011	94	99	74	94	91	94	87	92	86	93
2012	94	99	75	94	91	94	88	92	86	93
2013	94	99	76	94	92	94	88	92	87	93
2014	95	99	76	95	92	94	88	93	87	94
2015	95	99	78	95	93	95	88	93	87	94
2016	97	99	79	95	93	95	88	94	88	95

W = Weighted


U = Unweighted

Calculations before 2014 are based on 113 occupational groups. The results may differ from the calculations based on 355 occupations.

Calculations for 2014 are based on 147 occupational groups. The results may differ from calculations based on 429 occupations.

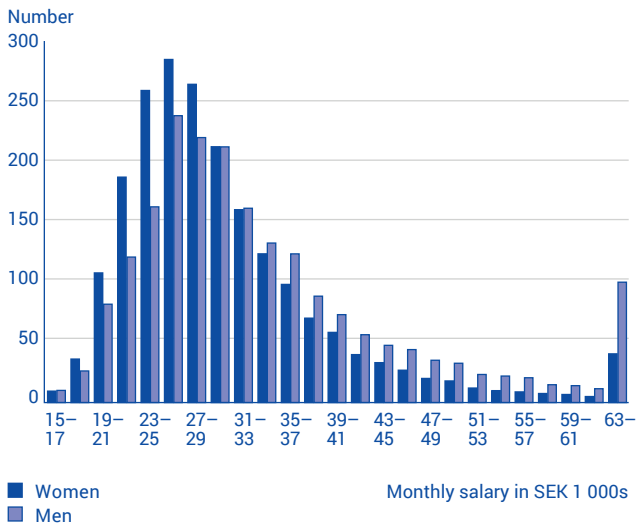
From 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSK 2012.

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.

Employed persons, by monthly salary range, 2016

Numbers in 1 000s

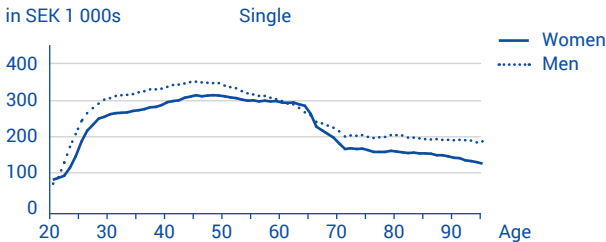
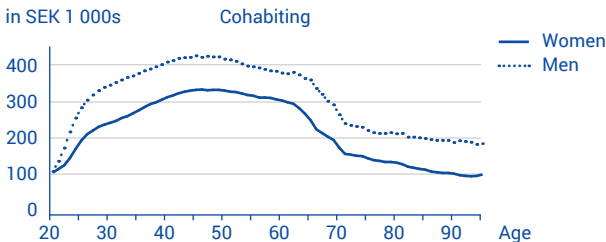


Source: Wage and salary structures, National Mediation Office

Income

Total earned income for cohabiting adults and single persons, by age, 2016

Median income



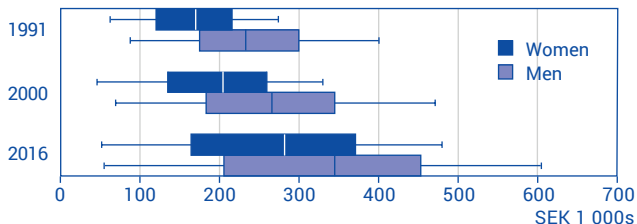
Note that the graph does not show income changes over the life cycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2016.

Total earned income refers to taxable income excluding income on capital.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Dispersion of total earned income among persons aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2016

SEK 1 000s in 2016 prices



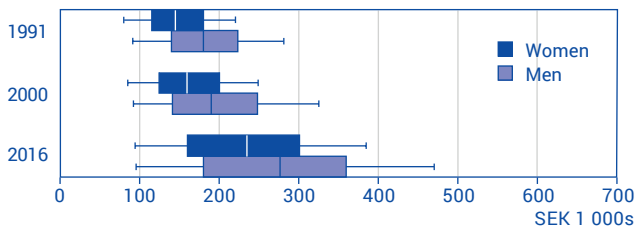
Total earned income refers to taxable income excluding income on capital.

Explanation of figure, see page 78.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Dispersion of net income among persons aged 20–64 in 1991, 2000 and 2016

SEK 1 000s in 2016 prices



Net income refers to 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 support and housing support, has been divided among the adults in the household.

Explanation of figure, see page 78.

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden


Disposable income per consumption unit¹ among households aged 20–64, by type of household, 2016

Median income in SEK 1 000s

Type of household	Median income
Cohabiting adults	
without children	346
with children	251
of which with one child	274
two children	251
three children or more	204
Single women	
without children	223
with children	163
of which with one child	177
with two children or more	149
Single men	
without children	241
with children	198
of which with one child	210
with two children or more	179

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

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

 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Households receiving economic assistance, by type of household, with applicants aged 18–64, in 2000 and 2016

Number and proportion (%) of all in each group

Type of household	Number		Proportion of all in group	
	2000	2016	2000	2016
Cohabiting adults				
without children	13 900	9 700	2	1
with children	37 500	27 400	4	3
Single women				
without children	58 700	47 000	9	7
with children	46 300	32 300	27	17
Single men				
without children	96 500	88 300	11	10
with children	5 300	6 600	9	13
Total ¹	258 200	211 300	7	6

1) Including unknown type of household.

Source: Economic assistance, annual statistics, National Board of Health and Welfare

Persons aged 65 and older, by type of pension, 2016

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

Type of pension	Number		Pension		Percentage pension type		Women's pension in % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Total with some pension	1 051	898	171	253	100	100	68
of which public pension	1 041	887	127	169	99	99	75
of which guarantee pension	512	111	20	21	49	12	98
Occupational pension	921	810	41	80	88	90	51
Private pension	289	269	35	46	27	30	76

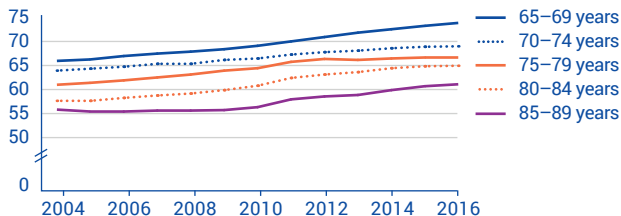
Guarantee pension is paid to those who have had a low or no income from work during their lives.

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

Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's pension, by age, 2004–2016

Percent



Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Net income among persons aged 65 and older, by type of household and age, 1991, 2000 and 2016

Median income in SEK 1000s, 2016 prices and number of persons in 1 000s

Age	Income						Number	
	2016		1991		2000		2016	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single								
65-69	118	140	126	142	184	194	84	65
70-74	111	125	118	133	157	171	96	61
75-79	106	110	117	128	153	166	84	42
80-84	101	97	115	122	151	166	81	31
85- years	96	93	107	118	149	162	128	38
Total	106	111	115	128	154	171	472	236
Cohabiting adults								
65-69	77	148	102	172	179	257	170	173
70-74	70	142	84	141	140	197	154	173
75-79	67	118	75	131	126	177	88	110
80-84	65	92	72	128	119	171	46	66
85- years	69	82	65	109	108	163	23	44
Total	71	134	83	140	143	196	482	566

Household definitions: In 1991 and 2000, housekeeping units are defined according to Households' finances. In 2016, household dwelling units are defined according to Total income distribution.

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

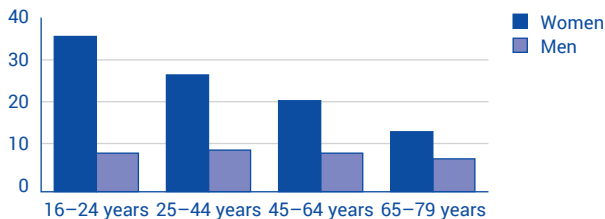
Source: 1991 and 2000 Households' finances, Statistics Sweden. 2016 Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden.

Crime

People who fear attack or assault, by age, 2017

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent

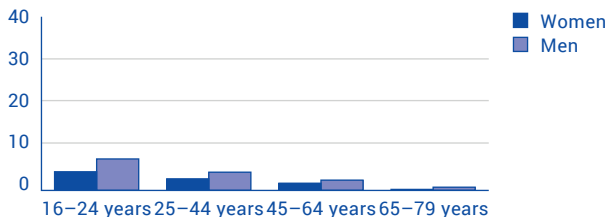


Source: The Swedish Crime Survey, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons subjected to assault, by age, 2016

Proportion (%) of all in each group

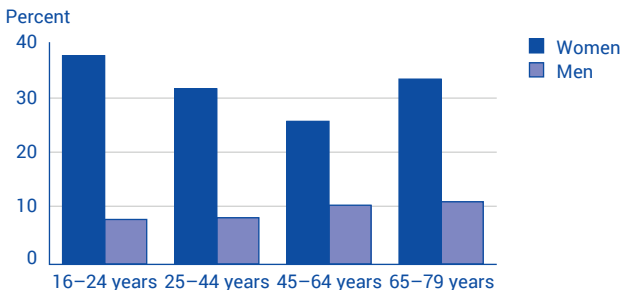
Percent



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

People who do not feel safe when out at night by age, 2017

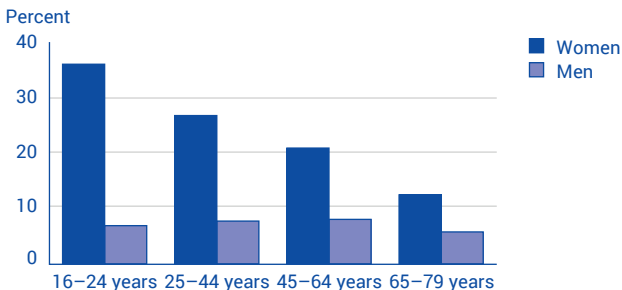
Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

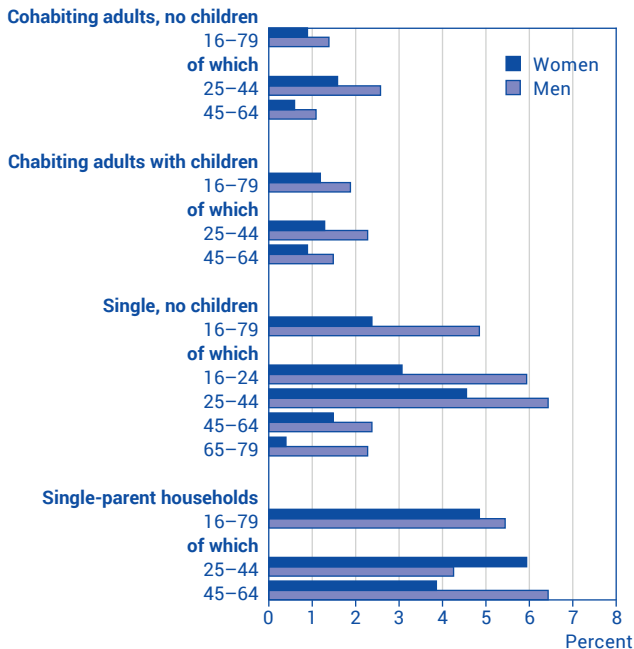
People who often or quite often choose a different route or means of transport because of fear of being subjected to crime, by age, 2017

Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Persons subjected to assault ¹, by family situation and age, 2015–2016
 Proportion (%) of all in each group



1) Refers to a 12-month period

"Single, no children" is the only group large enough to be divided into more age groups than the others.

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

Persons aged 16–79 subjected to assault¹, by location, 2014–2016

Proportion (%) of occurrences and numbers in 1 000s

Gender Perpetrator/Victim	At home	Work/ school	Public place	Other location	Total
Woman perpetrator/ man victim	6	6	4	6	5
Man perpetrator/ man victim	23	53	74	63	57
Woman perpetrator/ woman victim	7	12	7	6	8
Man perpetrator/ woman victim	65	30	16	25	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total estimated occurrences	309	338	643	120	1 410

In occurrences with several perpetrators, the one referred to is the one that the victim experienced as the most active in the assault.

1) Refers to a 12-month period.

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

Pupils in year 9 who state that they have been subjected to offensive treatment online and bullying, 2015

Proportion (%)

	Girls	Boys
Subjected to something offensive in writing	31	20
of which		
Yes, at some times	23	15
Yes, several times	6	3
Yes, often	2	2
No, never	70	80
Subjected to uploaded pictures/videos	26	17
of which		
Yes, at some time	21	15
Yes, several times	3	2
Yes, frequently	1	1
No, never	74	83
Subjected to bullying	40	31
of which		
Rather infrequently	24	21
Sometimes	11	7
Often	5	4
No, never	60	69

Source: School Survey on Crime 2015, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Pupils in year 9 who state that they have been bullied, who also state that they have been subjected to various forms of crime at least once in the past 12 months, 2015

Proportion (%)

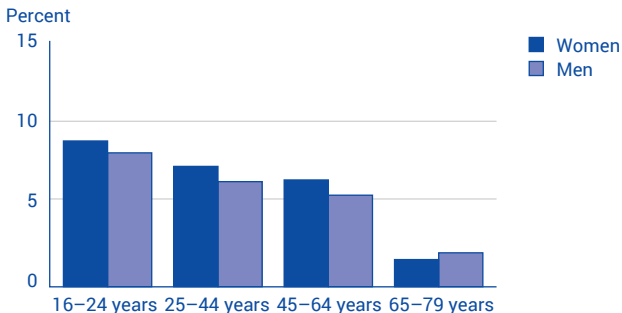
	Never been bullied		Rather seldom bullied	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Subjected to minor assault	9	13	17	25
Subjected to aggravated assault	2	3	4	5
Subjected to threats	9	6	16	10
Subjected to robbery	1	3	0	3
Subjected to sexual offence	17	4	28	6
Subjected to sexual coercion	4	1	7	1

	Have been bullied sometimes		Have been bullied often	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Subjected to minor assault	32	49	33	39
Subjected to aggravated assault	9	7	10	21
Subjected to threats	27	17	39	31
Subjected to robbery	1	7	7	12
Subjected to sexual offence	34	8	46	10
Subjected to sexual coercion	10	3	21	14

Source: School Survey on Crime 2015, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons who have been subjected to threats, by age, 2016

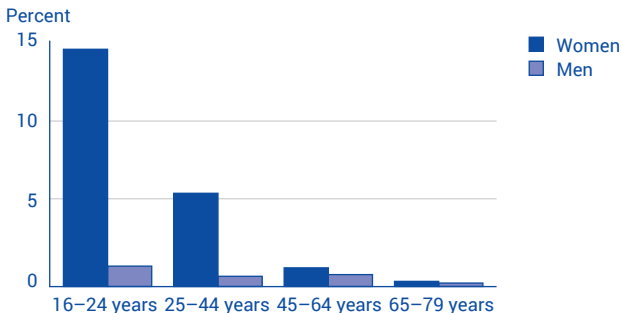
Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Persons subjected to sexual crimes, by age, 2016

Proportion (%) of all in each group



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

Statistics on reported crime are not suitable for use in studying the level of human exposure to crime. This is because many crimes are never reported. According to the 2017 Swedish Crime Survey, about 29 percent of the crimes against individuals that were reported in the survey were reported to the police. The highest willingness to report was for aggravated assault (65%), and the lowest willingness was for sexual offences (11%).

Source: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, 2017 Swedish Crime Survey

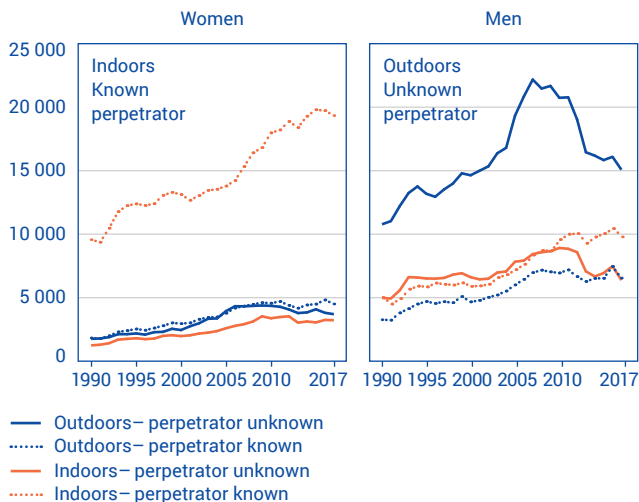
Gross violation of a woman's integrity

Violence against women in close relationships often consist of repeated violations. A man who subjects a woman with whom he has had a close relationship to repeated violations can be sentenced with gross violation of a woman's integrity. In 2017, 1 878 cases were reported.

Source: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Reported assaults, 1990–2017

Number of reported crimes against victims 15 years and above



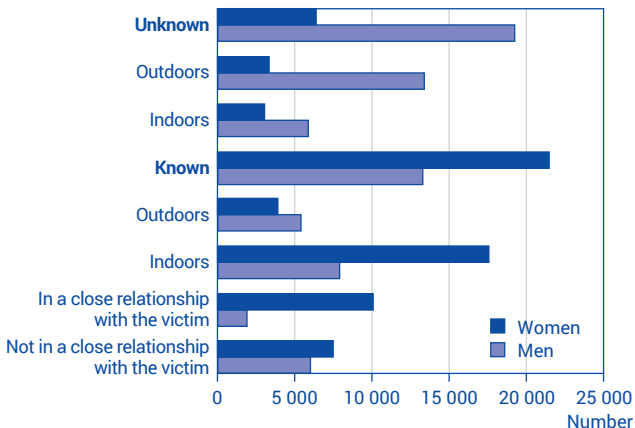
The addition of the crime of gross violation of a woman's integrity to the legislation in 1998 may affect comparability over time. From 1998, for instance, repeated cases of assault in a close relationship can lead to a report of gross violation of a woman's integrity instead of a report of assault.

Source: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

The number of reported cases of assault against both women and men increased in the 1990s and early 2000s. However, in the first half of the 2010s, the number of reported cases of assault against men in which the perpetrator was unknown decreased. The increase in the number of reported cases of assault may be due to a greater tendency to report violent crime, that is, the number of unreported cases has decreased. Unreported cases refers to the ratio of the actual number of crimes and the reported number of crimes. The number of unreported cases decreases if a larger proportion of the crimes committed are reported. In cases when the perpetrator is known, the tendency to report the crime is lower than when the perpetrator is unknown.

Reported assaults, 2017

Number of reported crimes to which persons aged 18 and older were subjected, the location of the crime and the relationship between victim and perpetrator



Statistics on reported assaults where the victim and the perpetrator are in a close relationship are based on how the police code the reported crimes. The police have often used a broader definition of close relationship than what is really intended.

A close relationship means that the victim and perpetrator are or have been married or cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship, or have children together without living together. In many cases, the police have also included, for example, parent/adult children/siblings/relatives. The criminal codes were therefore clarified and at the end of 2015, the names of the criminal codes were updated in the police reporting system. Statistics before and after the update are not comparable. After the update, the number of registered reports of assault crimes in close relationships decreased, while the number assault crimes not in a close relationship increased.

Source: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons found guilty of a crime under the Penal Code, the Road Traffic Offences Act and the Penal Law on Narcotics, 2016

Number and sex distribution (%)

Main crime	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Offences against persons	1 365	8 525	14	86
Offences against life and health	920	5 154	15	85
of which assault	842	4 753	15	85
against freedom and peace	416	2 148	16	84
of which gross violation of integrity	17	58	23	77
gross violation of a woman's integrity	.	163	0	100
unlawful threats	132	925	12	88
Sexual offences	6	1 183	1	99
of which rape	-	171	0	100
rape of children	2	113	2	98
Offences against property	7 574	17 999	30	70
Theft, robbery, etc.	6 706	13 509	33	67
of which petty theft	4 706	6 909	41	59
Theft	1 943	5 530	26	74
Robbery	28	708	4	96
Fraud	212	472	31	69
Embezzlement	25	35	42	58
Crime against creditors	187	1 133	14	86
Inflicting damages	144	1 474	9	91
Offences against the public	371	971	28	72
Offences against the state	504	2 560	16	84
All offences against the Penal Ccode	9 814	30 055	25	75
Offences under the Road Traffic Offences Act	2 438	18 305	12	88
Offences under the Penal Law on Narcotics	2 648	17 860	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

Turnout in the general elections, 1973–2014

Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote

Year	Total		First-time voters	
	W	M	W	M
1973	92	92	84	87
1976	94	94	90	89
1979	94	93	89	86
1982	93	92	91	86
1985	93	92	89	88
1988	87	84	77	74
1991	88	86	81	80
1994	88	86	85	78
1998	83	82	73	75
2002	80	80	72	69
2006	83	82	78	74
2010	85	84	82	79
2014	86	85	84	81

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

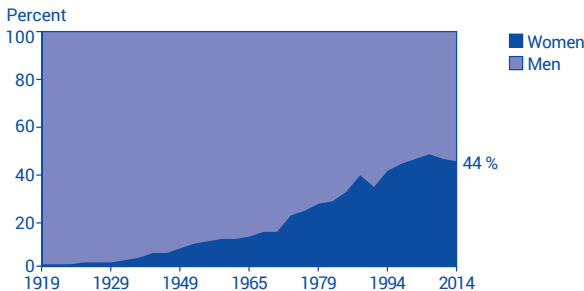
Elected to the Swedish Parliament, by age, 1998, 2002, 2010 and 2014

Percentage distribution and number

Age	1998		2002		2010		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
18–29	4	4	4	4	4	5	11	11
30–49	38	40	46	41	51	52	43	54
50–64	55	55	48	53	43	40	44	33
65–	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	3
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	149	200	158	191	157	192	152	197

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Composition of the Swedish Parliament, 1919–2014



Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Elected to the Swedish Parliament by party, September 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Party	Number		Sex distr.	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Social Democrats	53	60	47	53
Moderate Party	44	40	52	48
Sweden Democrats	11	38	22	78
Green Party	12	13	48	52
Centre Party	9	13	41	59
Left Party	12	9	57	43
Liberal Party	5	14	26	74
Christian Democrats	6	10	38	63
Total	152	197	44	56

Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections, by country of birth, 2014

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distr.		Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Swedish Parliament								
Swedish born persons	2372	2885	45	55	142	178	44	56
Foreign born persons	298	350	46	54	10	19	34	66
Total	2670	3235	45	55	152	197	44	56
Municipal council								
Swedish born persons	20274	28199	42	58	5120	6666	43	57
Foreign born persons	2 413	2 770	47	53	462	515	47	53
Total	22687	30969	42	58	5582	7181	44	56
County council								
Swedish born persons	5014	6328	44	56	722	816	47	53
Foreign born persons	616	669	48	52	86	54	61	39
Total	5630	6997	45	55	808	870	48	52

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party chairpersons, May 2018

Number

Party	W	M	Party	W	M
Centre Party	1		Moderate Party		1
Liberals		1	Social Democrats		1
Christian Democrats	1		Left Party		1
Green Party ¹	1	1	Sweden Democrats		1
			All parties	3	6

1) Spokesperson

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Members of parliamentary committees in 1985, 2001 and 2017 ¹

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1985		2001		2017			
	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Labour market	27	73	41	59	47	53		
Housing/Interior	20	80	53	47	41	59		
Finance	20	80	47	53	41	59		
Defence	20	80	35	65	35	65		
Justice	27	73	65	35	35	65		
Constitution	20	80	29	71	47	53		
Cultural affairs	60	40	53	47	65	35		
Civil law ²	33	67	59	41	.	.		
Environment and agriculture	20	80	24	76	53	47		
Industry and trade	20	80	47	53	53	47		
Taxation	13	87	47	53	35	65		
Health and welfare	47	53	47	53	59	41		
Social Insurance	60	40	65	35	53	47		
Transport and communications	13	87	35	65	41	59		
Education	27	73	47	53	53	47		
Foreign affairs	27	73	29	71	41	59		
Total	percent		28	72	45	55	47	53
	number		68	172	123	149	119	136

1) The 2017 data was produced in March.

2) The Civil Law Committee ceased to exist in October 2006

Source: Secretariat of the Chamber, Swedish Parliament

Top officials at the Government Offices, by position in 1985, 2000 and 2018

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1985		2000		2018	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers ¹	25	75	55	45	52	48
State Secretaries ²	12	88	38	62	54	46
Top administrators	11	89	27	73	43	57

1) Incl. Prime Minister. 2) Incl. State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
The 2018 data were produced in January.

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs, Government Offices

Composition of commissions of inquiry 1981, 2001 and 2017

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		2001		2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairpersons	10	90	33	67	51	49
Members	21	79	41	59	45	55
Experts	13	87	43	57	54	46
Secretaries and others	22	78	49	51	60	40
Total	16	84	26	74	54	46
percent						
number	920	4 780	1 900	2 610	1 799	1 530

Source: Commission report for each year

Boards and management in wholly or partially state-owned enterprises, 2002 and 2017

Sex distribution (%)

	2002		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairpersons	13	87	45	55
Managing Directors	12	88	36	64
Board members	37	63	49	51

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

Members of government agency boards and advisory councils, 1991–2015

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²	Members ¹		of whom chairpersons	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1991	31	69	11	89
1995	42	58	32	68
2000	46	54	28	72
2006	47	53	36	64
2010	49	51	39	61
2014	49	51	44	56
2015	51	49	49	51

1) Including chairperson, but excluding personnel representative.

2) Refers to budget year up to and including 1993/1994, thereafter calendar year.

Source: Budget bill each year

Heads of government agencies appointed by the Government, September 2003 and 2015

Sex distribution (%) and number

	2003		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Directors General	31	69	48	52
County Governors	38	62	62	38
Directors of state universities and institutes of higher education	20	80	39	61
Other	70	30	50	50
Total				
percent	32	68	48	52
number	70	150	94	101

Source: Budget bill each year, Expenditure area 2

Chairpersons in municipal and county councils, 1994, 2002, 2010 and 2014

Sex distribution (%)

	1994		2002		2010		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Municipal executive board	15	85	21	79	29	71	37	63
County council executive committee	..	..	..	..	33	67	43	57

Source: Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

Representative positions in municipalities and county councils, by body, 2014

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Organ	Percentage		Sex distr.		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Municipalities					
Municipal executive board	11	12	41	59	
Municipal council	34	33	43	57	
Committees	44	42	45	55	
Other committees	11	13	40	60	
Total	percent	100	100	43	57
	number	26 180	34 195		
County councils					
County council executive committee	8	8	49	51	
County councillors	49	51	48	52	
Committees	41	37	51	49	
Other committees	2	4	33	67	
Total	percent	100	100	49	51
	number	3 461	3 577		

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

Representative positions in municipalities and county councils, by position, 2014

Sex distribution (%)

Position	Municipalities		County councils	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chairpersons	37	63	50	50
Deputy chairpersons	41	59	49	51
Other members	43	57	49	51
Alternates	45	55	50	50
Total	43	57	49	51

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

Representative positions in municipalities and county councils, by committee, 2014

Sex distribution (%)

Committee	Municipalities		County councils	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health/care/social services	57	43	58	42
Children/young persons/education	51	49	57	43
Culture/leisure/tourism	47	53	47	53
Engineering/environment/traffic/real estate	31	69	36	64
Other committees	43	57	47	53
Total	45	55	51	49

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

Judges, by type of court, 2018
 Number and sex distribution (%)

Courts	Number		Sex distr.	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Supreme Court				
Chairperson	0	1	-	100
Judges including chairperson	5	14	26	74
Court of appeal				
President	2	4	33	67
Senior Judge of Appeal	10	16	38	62
District court				
Chief Judge	21	27	44	56
Senior Judge	21	35	38	63
Supreme Administrative Court ¹				
Chairperson	0	1	-	100
Judges including chairperson	10	8	56	44
Administrative Court of Appeal				
President	2	2	50	50
Senior Judge of Appeal	5	9	36	64
General administrative court ²				
Chief Judge	5	7	42	58
Senior Judge	13	15	47	53

1) Previously, Supreme Administrative Court

2) Previously County Administrative Court.

Source: Swedish National Courts Administration

Boards and management of listed companies, 2017

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	18	259	6	94
Managing Director	29	351	8	92
Board members	581	1 207	32	68

Source: Swedish Companies Registration Office and Statistics Sweden

Board members, by function in limited companies, 2016

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

Function	Percentage distr.		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	4	13	15	85
Board members	33	54	24	76
Deputy members	51	22	54	46
Other	12	11	36	64
Total	100	100	34	66
percent				
number	241 339	470 171		

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

Managers, by sector, 2016

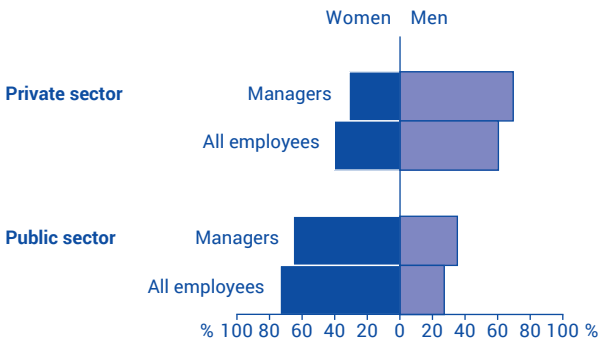
Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Private sector	66 400	145 400	31	69
Public sector	38 100	20 900	65	35
Central government	6 800	7 600	47	53
Municipality	23 900	10 500	69	31
County council	7 400	2 800	73	27
Total	104 500	166 300	39	61

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

Managers and all employees in the private and public sectors, 2016

Sex distribution (%)



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

Elected officials and members of trade unions, 1985, 2001 and 2017

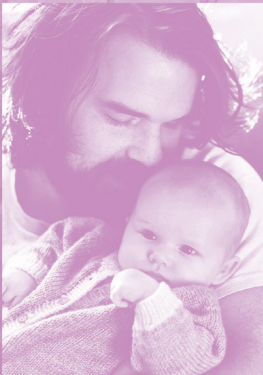
Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1985		2001		2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO)						
Congress	14	86	42	58	47	53
Board	-	100	36	64	35	65
Chairperson	-	100	14	86	44	56
Members	43	57	46	54	46	54
Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees (TCO)						
Congress	36	64	58	42	52	48
Board	20	80	53	47	50	50
Chairperson	11	89	60	40	50	50
Members ¹	57	43	62	38	59	41
Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO)						
Congress	29	71	46	54	52	48
Board	12	88	43	57	45	55
Chairperson	15 ²	85 ²	57	43	45	55
Members	38	62	53	47	54	46

1) As of 2003, the insurance company employees' union is included in the Swedish Union of Civil Servants (ST).

2) Refers to 1983.

Source: Each organisation



See www.scb.se/LE0201 for previous editions and more information

Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2018

Women and men must have the same power to shape society and their own lives. This is the overall goal of the gender quality policy. To reach this goal, we need to have knowledge about the situation of women and men in society.

With the help of facts in the form of statistics, we can follow the conditions for women and men in a number of areas. The statistics can be used in gender equality analyses that are needed to mainstream a gender equality perspective in all activities.

This well-known booklet, *Women and Men in Sweden - Facts and figures*, was first published in 1984 and a new edition is now published every other year. As in previous editions, this edition contains easy-to-read tables and graphs with current statistics about women and men in a large number of areas.

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Statistikservice: +46 10 479 50 00