

Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures

2020



Statistics Sweden 2020

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Tidigare publicering

På tal om kvinnor och män,
Lathund om jämställdhet, har
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Use of the particular SOS logotype is prohibited when further processing the statistics.

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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.

Swedish gender equality policy

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

An equal distribution of power and influence

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

Financial equality between women and men

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

Equal education

Women and men, girls and boys must have the same opportunities and conditions as regards education, choice of studies 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 healthcare 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, there must be a gender equality perspective in all areas of society. This strategy is called gender mainstreaming. Gender main-

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

National coordination of gender equality efforts

The *Minister for Gender Equality* coordinates the Government's gender equality policies. All cabinet ministers are responsible for gender equality in their policy fields. The *Division for Gender Equality* is responsible, under the Minister for Gender Equality, for coordinating the Government's gender equality efforts and specific 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, expertise and support with the aim of achieving the gender equality policy goals. The *Equality Ombudsman* supervises to ensure 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 honour their obligations to take preventive measures and to promote efforts to counteract discrimination on the basis of gender.

Gender equality and statistics

Women and men must be visible in the statistics

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

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

What does equal sex distribution mean?

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

Progress so far

- 1845 Equal inheritance rights for women and men.
- 1846 Widows, divorcees and unmarried women are entitled to work in manual trades and some commerce.
- 1858 Unmarried women over 25 years old may attain majority status by court order. Marriage means a return to minority status.
- 1859 Women are entitled to some teaching positions.
- 1863 Unmarried women attain majority status at the age of 25.
- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to strike their wives.
- 1870 Women gain the right to take high school diplomas at private schools.
- 1873 Women gain the right to take degrees with some exceptions (doctorate in law and theology).
- 1874 Married women gain the right to control their own incomes.
- 1884 Unmarried women attain majority status at the age of 21.
- 1901 Women gain the right to four weeks of unpaid maternity leave.
- 1918 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal level.
- 1919 The first municipal election is held in which all women have the right to vote. Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level.
- 1921 The first general election is held in which women have the right to vote. The first five women are elected to the Riksdag. Married women attain majority status at the age of 21. The new marriage code gives wives and husbands equal legal status.
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain the same right as men to civil service jobs.

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

- 1975 UN's International Women's Year.
New abortion law: A woman has the right to decide until the 18th week.
Preschool Act.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women commences.
An ordinance on equal opportunities in civil service is introduced. Sterilisation Act and persons aged 25 and above decide 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 gender 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 study aid abolished. Equal opportunities agreement for municipalities and county councils. Compulsory schools adopt a new curriculum – now required to promote equal opportunities.
New law on succession to the throne is introduced. The monarch's first-born daughter or son succeeds to the throne.
- 1982 Assault on private property is subject to prosecution.
Ban on pornographic "live shows" in places open to public.
Social security points for at-home care of children under 3 years. Public funds 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 Cohabitation 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, are open to women.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1993 The United Nations General Assembly adopts the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.
- 1994 Decision by Riksdag to adopt a new national policy for equal opportunities.
Gender statistics are included in Sweden's Official Statistics.
- 1995 The UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Peking 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 Penal Code amended. Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation.
The Equal Opportunities Act is tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 A law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services is adopted.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century.
The National Council for Peace for Women is founded.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act comes 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 Parliament 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 oppression, and violence in same-sex relationships.
- 2008 The Swedish Government gives the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) funds to support development work on gender mainstreaming in municipalities, county councils and regions.
- 2009 The Discrimination Act enters into force. Combats, among other things, 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 law on national service makes conscription gender-neutral.
- 2011 Sweden signs the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

- 2013 Legislation on sexual offences is made stricter. More cases of sexual exploitation are made punishable as rape. The sterilisation requirement is removed from the 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 non-transferable parental leave is increased from 60 to 90 days. Single women gain the right to insemination in Sweden. The Government commissions universities and colleges with the special task of working with gender mainstreaming. 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 come into force. New regulations are introduced in the Discrimination Act on active measures and wage mapping. The #metoo movement.
- 2018 The Swedish Gender Equality Agency is established. New legislation on sexual crimes is adopted that is based on consent. The crime of unlawful violation of integrity is introduced. Qualification targets in male violence against women and domestic violence are introduced for several professional training programmes. Parliament decides on extended protection in the criminal area for transgender individuals.
- 2019 The ILO adopts a convention for eliminating violence and harassment in the world of work.

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 various attributes among women and men.

Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

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

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 graduates from this programme compared to other programmes.

The total figures in the tables are not always consistent 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 are included in the system for the official statistics. However, the tables and diagrams in this booklet are specially processed data from the Labour Force Surveys and are not official statistics.

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

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

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 1900–2019

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
2019	5 132	5 196	56	59	45	44

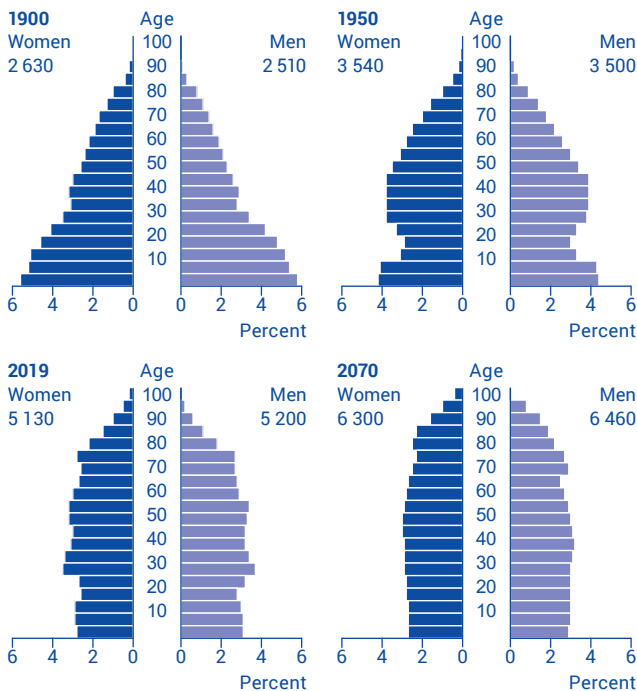
	Immigrated		Emigrated		Annual population growth rate (‰)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1900	4	4	10	10	7.3	8.0
1925	2	3	5	7	3.0	2.8
1950	16	12	7	6	8.7	8.7
1975	20	24	12	16	4.5	3.3
2000	29	29	16	18	1.9	2.9
2019	54	62	22	25	8.7	10.4

 Source: Population Statistics, 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, 2019 and 2070

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



■ Women ■ Men

Source: Population Statistics, The future population of Sweden 2017–2070, 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 *proportion* has decreased. Both the *number* and the *proportion* of people aged 65 years and older has increased. Among people aged 20–64 years, the population has more than doubled since 1900, although 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 narrowed, 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.

Population by region of birth and age, 1985, 2000 and 2019

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Age		1985		2000		2019	
Region of birth		W	M	W	M	W	M
25-44 years							
Sweden		89	89	84	85	71	71
Other Nordic countries		6	5	3	3	1	1
Europe excl. the Nordic countries		4	4	5	5	9	10
Asia		1	1	4	4	13	12
Africa		0	0	1	1	4	4
Other countries		1	1	1	1	2	2
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1 177	1 232	1 193	1 244	1 334	1 403
45-64 years							
Sweden		89	90	86	87	78	79
Other Nordic countries		7	5	6	5	3	3
Europe excl. the Nordic countries		4	4	5	5	7	7
Asia		0	0	1	2	8	7
Africa		0	0	0	1	2	2
Other countries		0	0	1	1	2	2
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	917	899	1 121	1 138	1 253	1 281

 Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Population by Swedish/foreign background and age, 2019

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	25	25	14	13
Living in Sweden 0-4 years ¹		6	7	6	7	0	1
Living in Sweden 5- years ¹		5	5	19	18	14	12
Born in Sweden		89	88	75	75	86	87
with both parents born abroad		15	15	4	4	1	1
with one parent born abroad		12	12	7	7	3	3
with both parents born in Sweden		62	62	63	64	83	83
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1 164	1 240	2 864	2 994	1 104	962

1) Number of years since last immigration

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting, by age, 2019

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Single		67	80	36	54	23	31
Married/cohabiting		33	20	64	46	77	69
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	280	308	360	380	342	360

		35-39 years		40-49 years		50-64 years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Single		19	22	24	21	29	25
Married/cohabiting		81	78	76	79	71	75
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	314	331	636	658	921	939

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Population aged 65 and older, by civil status and age 2019

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		15	20	11	15	7	10
Married		55	59	54	62	47	64
Divorced		22	19	22	18	21	17
Widowed		8	3	14	5	25	9
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	273	267	287	273	223	205

Civil status		80-84 years		85-89 years		90- years	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Single		6	8	5	6	5	6
Married		35	62	20	56	8	41
Divorced		18	15	14	12	10	8
Widowed		42	16	61	26	78	45
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	151	122	100	64	69	30

 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

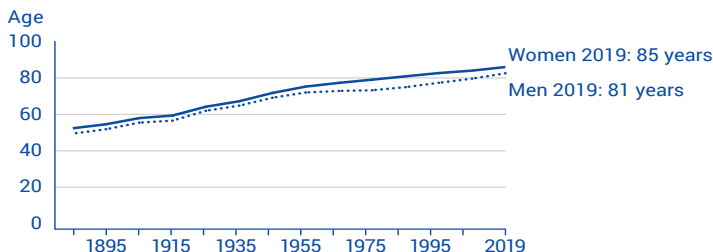
Family units by type of household 2018

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

Type of household	20-44 years		45-64 years	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cohabiting adults, no children	282	12	421	26
Cohabiting adults with children	645	29	441	27
Single woman with children	146	6	153	9
Single man with children	69	3	77	5
Single woman living alone	268	12	229	14
Single man living alone	495	22	290	18
Other family households	357	16	36	2
Total	2 262	100	1 647	100

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

Average life expectancy at birth 1885-2019



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

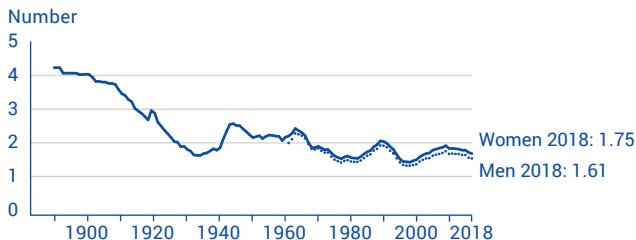
First-time parents

Since 1985, first-time mothers have become two years older. In 2018, the average age of first-time mothers was 29 years, and in 2000 it was 28 years. In 2018, first-time fathers were 32 years on average, which is almost one year older than in 2000.

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Total fertility rate 1890-2018

Number of children per woman and man, respectively



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Childless Swedish born persons, by age 1970, 1985, 2000 and 2019

Proportion (%) of everyone in age group

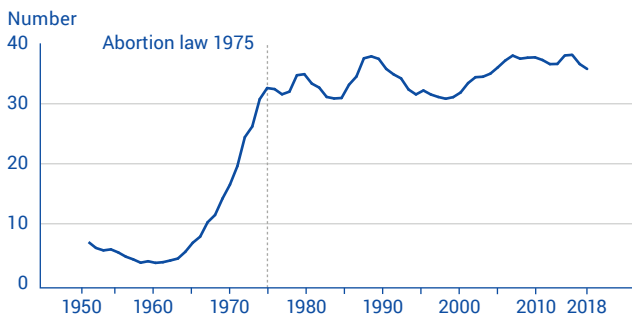
Age	1970		1985		2000		2019	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	42	63	62	81	78	89	85	93
30	20	33	29	48	41	60	51	67
35	14	23	15	27	20	34	25	39
40	14	22	13	20	15	26	15	26
45	16	23	12	18	14	22	13	21
50	..	..	..	..	12	19	13	21

Information about foreign born people is too uncertain to report.

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

Abortions performed 1951-2018

Number, 1 000s



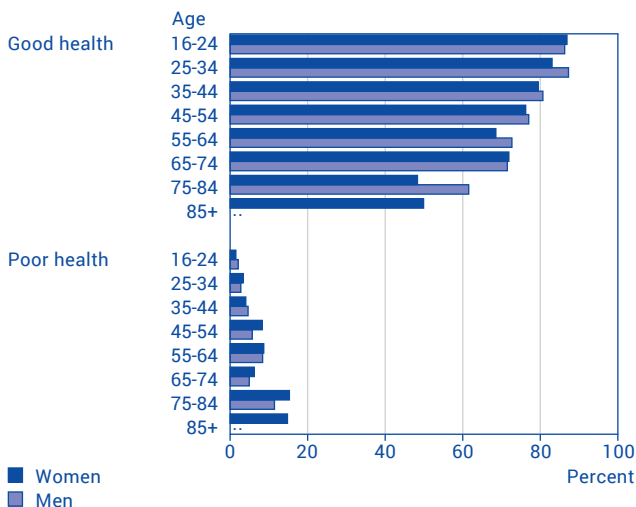
The collection of abortion statistics was halted in 2013 and was resumed in 2014. 2013 includes an estimated value.

Source: Abortion statistics, National Board of Health and Welfare

Health and social care

Perceived health of people aged 16 and older, by age, 2018

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 people aged 25–64, by education level 2018

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

Education level	Good health		Poor health	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Compulsory	67	77	13	11
Upper secondary	75	79	7	6
Post-secondary	84	85	4	3

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

Perceived health of people aged 16 and older, by Swedish/foreign background 2018

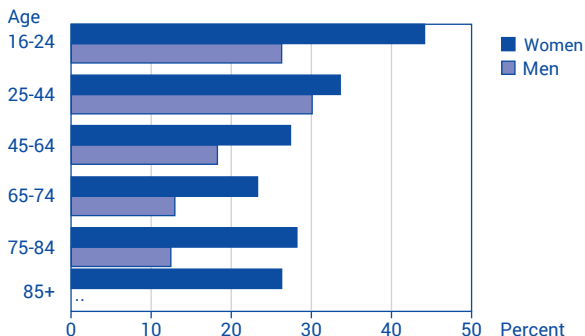
Proportion (%) of each group who report having good or poor health in general

	Good health		Poor health	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Swedish background	75	78	6	5
Foreign background	76	80	8	8
Of which: Foreign born	75	79	8	8

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

Troubles from anxiety, worry or distress, by age, 2018

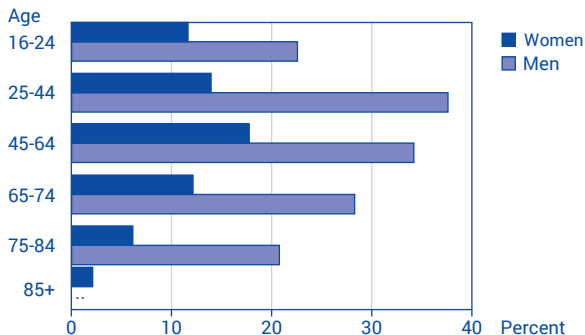
Proportion (%) of all in age group



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

Smoking and/or use of snuff daily, by age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in age group

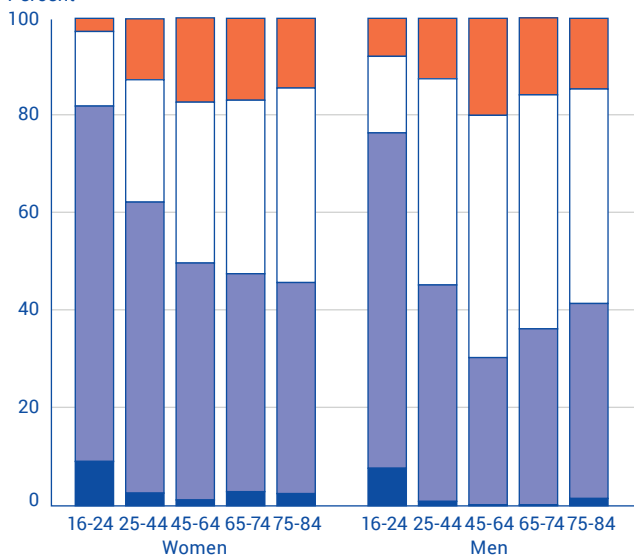


Source: Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC), Statistics Sweden

Body Mass Index (BMI) by age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in age group

Percent



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

BMI = weight in kg / (height in metres)²

The limits follow the WHO classification and apply to adults over the age of 20.

BMI is an internationally accepted measure, albeit with certain flaws.

For example, the measure does not take account of the proportion of body mass that consists of muscle/fat, so it can give misleading results for athletes and other people with high muscle mass.

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

Sickness rate, by age group, 2019

Age	W	M
20-29	13.9	12

Age	W	M
50-59	45.5	28.9
All	28.3	18.8

The sickness rate is a measure of how many days during a twelve-month period for which the Swedish Social Insurance Agency pays compensation for reduced ability to work in relation to the number of insured 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, 2019

Age	W	M
16-19	0.2	0.2
20-29	6.4	3.4
30-39	13.3	6.3

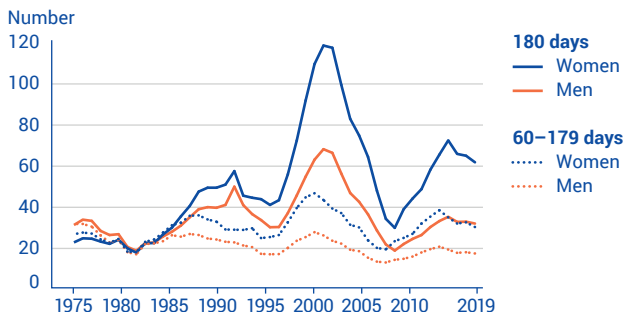
Age	W	M
40-49	14.9	6.8
50-59	17.1	9.8
60-64	16.7	12.4
All	12.3	6.6

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

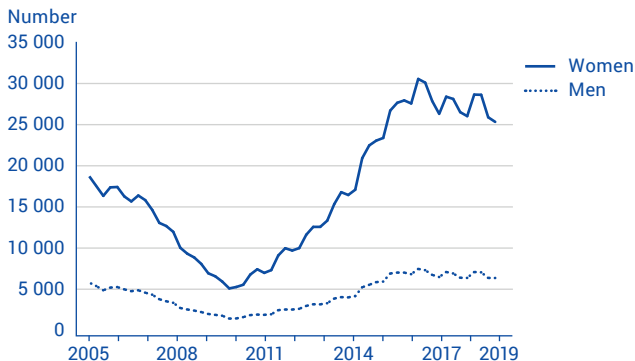
Number of ongoing cases of illness with sickness, rehabilitation and occupational injury compensation in December 1974-2019

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Ongoing sickness cases due to adjustment disorders and reactions to severe stress 2005-2019



Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Cause of death among people aged 35–79, by education level 2018

Age-standardised mortality rate

Mortality rate

Cause of death	Women		
	Compuls.	Upper sec	Post-sec.
Alcohol-related deaths	30	18	8
Respiratory illnesses	75	48	20
Cardiovascular diseases	178	121	69
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	21	14	8
Injury and poisonings, excl. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	26	17	10
Tumours	302	257	189
Other	186	126	81
Total	789	583	376

Cause of death	Men		
	Compuls.	Upper sec	Post-sec.
Alcohol-related deaths	82	56	24
Respiratory illnesses	69	51	27
Cardiovascular diseases	317	240	157
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	36	30	19
Injury and poisonings, excl. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	66	41	25
Tumours	339	293	219
Other	240	184	131
Total	1 067	840	579

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, 2018

Mortality rate

Cause of death	Women						
	0	1-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+
Alcohol-related deaths	-	-	1	3	12	28	14
Respiratory illnesses	4	1	1	1	7	79	566
Cardiovascular diseases	2	0	1	3	25	192	2 607
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	-	1	11	10	15	10	11
Injury and poisonings, excl. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	2	2	5	6	11	21	198
Tumours	5	2	4	20	91	442	1 223
Other	169	5	4	8	36	194	2 401
Total	181	10	26	48	185	938	7 006

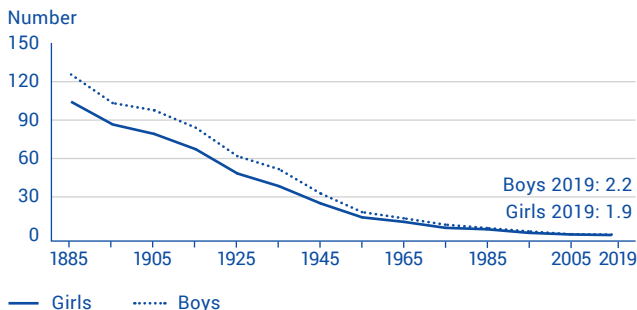
Cause of death	Men						
	0	1-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+
Alcohol-related deaths	-	-	2	6	33	95	75
Respiratory illnesses	3	0	1	1	7	81	653
Cardiovascular diseases	2	0	2	9	70	398	2 775
Suicide and damage event with unclear intent	-	1	20	26	27	29	31
Injury and poisonings, excl. suicide and damage event with unclear intent	2	2	23	23	29	50	267
Tumours	2	2	4	13	83	505	1 827
Other	212	5	8	15	63	296	2 091
Total	220	10	57	88	280	1 360	7 644

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 1885-2019

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



 Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Sweden

Maternal mortality

In 2018, five women died in connection with complications during pregnancy or delivery. That year, 115 832 children were born.

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

People aged 65 years and older with special housing, by age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in age group

Age	Women	Men
65-79	1.5	1.6
80+	19.7	12.8
65+	6.8	4.0

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

People aged 65 years and older with home nursing in ordinary housing, by age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in age group

Age	Women	Men
65-79	5.3	4.4
80+	35.5	26.8
65+	14.0	9.3

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Care allowance recipients 2019

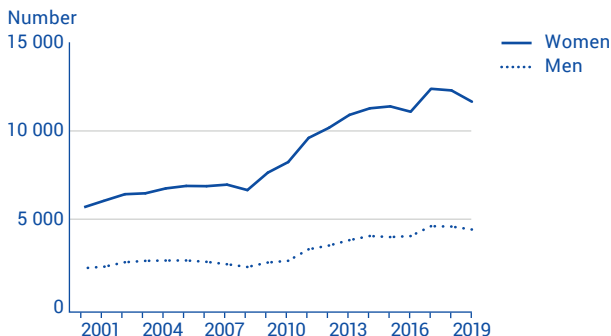
Number and sex distribution (%)

Number		Sex distribution	
Women	Men	Women	Men
38 340	7 915	83	17

Care allowance is paid out to parents with young or older children 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. On 1 January 2019, two new types of allowance were established – a new form of care allowance and allowance for additional costs. In time, they will replace the former care allowance.

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

People with benefits for care of a closely related person 2000-2019



People 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 the extent to which 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. In 2010, the number of disbursement days was increased from 60 to 100. The statistics are highly affected by the regulatory changes made. It is particularly important to take account of this when making comparisons over time. More information is available from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Education

Level of education of the population aged 25–64, 1990, 2000 and 2018
Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Level of education		1990		2000		2018	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
25-44 years							
Compulsory		21	24	11	14	8	11
Upper secondary		51	49	52	54	34	44
Post-secondary		28	25	36	31	55	41
Of which							
less than 3 years		15	12	17	15	15	15
3 years or more		13	13	19	15	40	25
Missing value		1	2	1	1	3	4
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1 188	1 244	1 193	1 244	1 320	1 387
45-64 years							
Compulsory		46	45	27	31	11	15
Upper secondary		35	36	44	42	45	50
Post-secondary		18	18	29	25	43	34
Of which							
less than 3 years		8	7	13	10	16	15
3 years or more		10	11	16	15	26	19
Missing value		1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	960	959	1 121	1 138	1 242	1 268

 Source: Education register, Statistics Sweden

Level of education by region of birth, population aged 25–64, 2018

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

Level of education		Sweden		Other Nordic countries		Europe excl. the Nordic countries	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory		7	11	10	15	12	12
Upper secondary		42	51	39	43	32	36
Post-secondary		51	37	46	33	48	37
Of which							
less than 3 years		16	15	14	12	13	13
3 years or more		34	22	32	21	35	24
Missing value		0	1	5	8	7	15
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	1 921	2 008	59	51	213	227


Level of education		Asia		Other countries		Total	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory		24	24	24	21	10	13
Upper secondary		28	29	33	36	39	47
Post-secondary		43	41	37	38	49	38
Of which							
less than 3 years		16	16	13	16	16	15
3 years or more		27	24	24	22	33	22
Missing value		6	6	6	5	2	3
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	254	248	115	121	2 562	2 656

 Source: Education register, Statistics Sweden

Children registered in preschool, leisure time centre and pedagogical childcare, by form of activity and child's age, 2019

Proportion (%) of all children in the age group

	1-5 years	6-9 years	10-12 years
Municipal preschool	68	0	.
Preschool under private management	18	0	.
Municipal leisure time centre	0	73	17
Leisure time centre under private management	0	10	4
Pedagogical childcare under municipal management	1	0	0
Pedagogical childcare 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 1972–2019 under municipal management

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

Age	1972		1980		1990		2000		2019	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1-5 ¹	689	12	604	36	641	57	471	65	610	69
6-9 ²	360	6	338	22	289	50	482	62	499	74
10-12	316	1	332	3	294	7	367	6	370	17

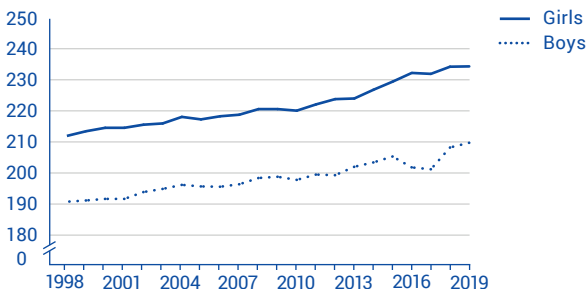
1) The years 1972, 1980 and 1990 refer to ages 1–6.

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

 Source: Childcare, 1972–1990 Statistics Sweden, Pre-school activities, other pedagogical activities and leisure time centres, Swedish National Agency for Education

Grade point average for pupils who completed year 9, 1998-2019

Grade point average



The table includes pupils who have completed the ninth grade and received or should have received grades according to the goal- and knowledge-related grading system. Grade point average 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, 2017-2018

Estimated number of children aged 12–18 years, and proportion (%) who are often stressed

Age	Number		Often stressed due to homework or exams	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
12-15	223 163	236 680	34	17
16-18	156 261	172 658	54	21
Total	379 424	409 337	42	19

 Source: Living Conditions Survey of Children, Statistics Sweden

Pupils in upper secondary school, by programme and parents' education level and Swedish/foreign background 2019

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	42	32	62	52
Vocational programme	58	68	38	48
Number	1 602	1 564	5 502	5 610

Parents with no more than upper secondary education

Programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Preparatory programme for post-secondary education	55	40	76	64
Vocational programme	45	60	24	36
Number	40 338	42 016	11 223	11 451

Parents with post-secondary education

Programme	Swedish background		Foreign background	
	W	M	W	M
Preparatory programme for post-secondary education	82	73	87	79
Vocational programme	18	27	13	21
Number	71 403	75 254	14 969	15 837

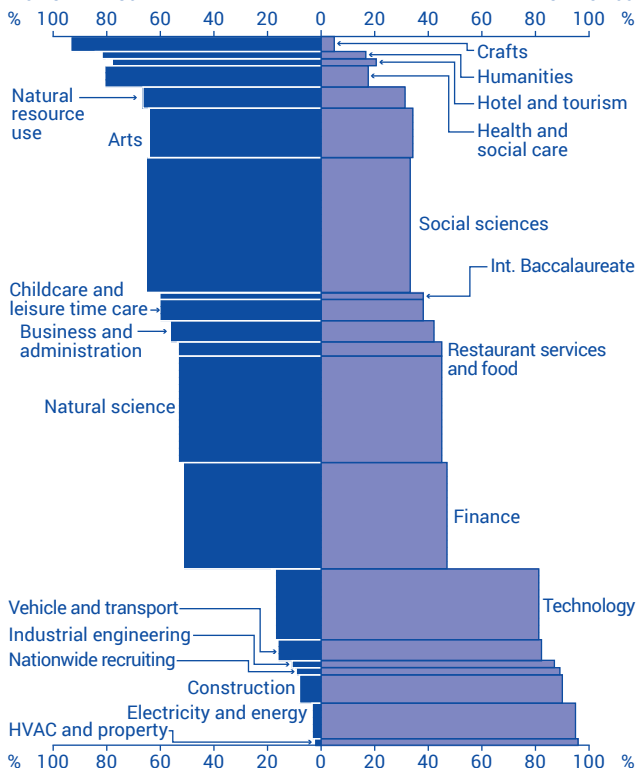
Source: National Agency for Education and Statistics Sweden


Upper secondary school graduates by programme or attachment to programme 2018/2019

Number and sex distribution (%)

Women: 41 280

Men: 43 100



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

Among all the national programmes at upper secondary schools, four programmes have an even sex distribution. These are *restaurant management and food, business and administration, natural science and finance*. 56 percent of the women participate in the female-dominated programmes and 44 percent of the men participate in the male-dominated programmes. 38 percent of the women and 32 percent of the men participate in the programmes with an even sex distribution.

Pupils who began upper secondary school in the autumn of 2015 and completed their education within four years, by Swedish and foreign background

Number and proportion (%) of age group

Background	Numer		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Swedish background	31 073	31 978	85	84
Foreign background	7 831	7 656	65	55
Total	38 915	39 647	80	76

 Source: National Agency for Education

Grade points for students in upper secondary school with final grades, by Swedish and foreign background 2018/2019

Average grade points¹

Background	Women	Men
Swedish background	15.2	14.0
Foreign background	14.1	12.9
Total	15.0	13.8

1) The highest possible value is 20.

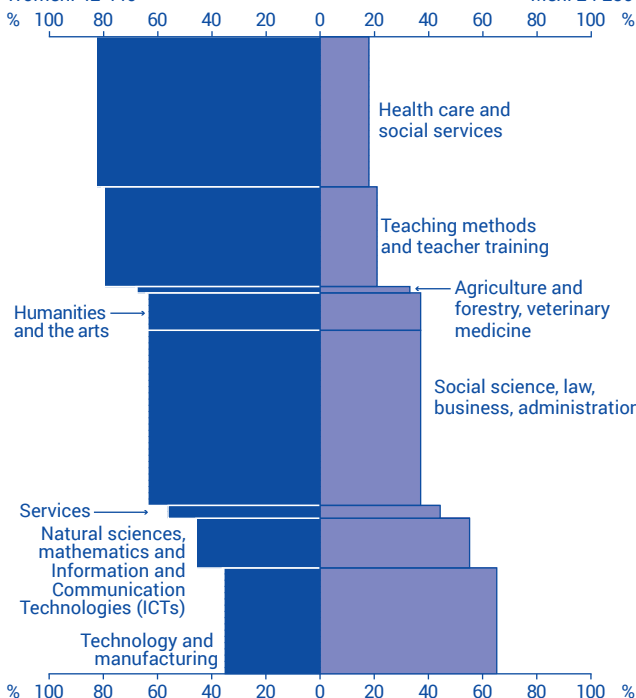
 Source: National Agency for Education

Degrees at the undergraduate and graduate levels in higher education, by field, 2018/19

Number and sex distribution (%)

Women: 42 440

Men: 24 230



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

A student can have degrees in more than one field.

 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Students and graduates from higher education in 1985/1986, 1999/2000 and 2018/2019

Sex distribution (%)

	1985/86		1999/00		2018/19	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Undergraduate and graduate level						
Entering higher education	58	42	58	42	58	42
Students	57	43	59	41	61	39
Graduates	66	34	60	40	64	36
Postgraduate level¹						
New doctoral students	31	69	45	55	50	50
Doctoral students	30	70	43	57	48	52
Licentiate degree	22	78	37	63	36	64
Postgraduate degree	24	76	39	61	48	52

1) Refers to calendar years 1986, 2000 and 2018


 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Staff in preschool, leisure time centre and pedagogical childcare, by form of operation, 2019

Number in 1 000s and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Municipal preschool	77	3	96	4
Preschool under private management	20	1	94	6
Municipal leisure time centre	15	6	70	31
Leisure time centre under private management	2	1	62	38
Pedagogical childcare under municipal management	1	0	99	1
Pedagogical childcare 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, 1985/86, 2000/2001 and 2019/20

Sex distribution (%)

Category	1985/86		2000/01		2019/20	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Teachers						
Compulsory school	68	32	73	27	75	25
Upper secondary school	44	56	48	52	52	48
Principals						
Compulsory school	19	81	62	38	70	30
Upper secondary school	29	71	34	66	54	46
Other school leaders						
Compulsory school	..	..	68	32	75	25
Upper secondary school	..	..	44	56	59	41

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

Teaching and research staff, by employment category, 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

Employment category	Number		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M
Professors	1 849	4 704	28	72
Lecturers	4 960	5 537	47	53
Qualifying appointment	1 810	2 136	46	54
Instructors	3 736	2 513	60	40
Other research or teaching staff with a doctorate	1 926	2 362	45	55
Other research or teaching staff without a doctorate ¹	2 984	2 971	50	50
Total	17 005	19 979	46	54

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

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

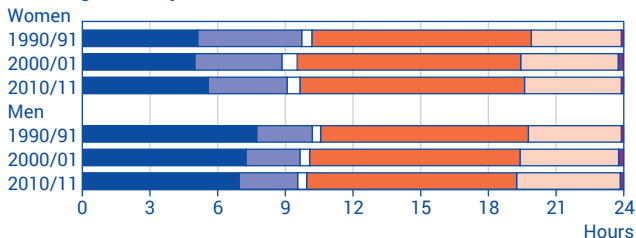
 Source: Swedish Higher Education Authority

Time use

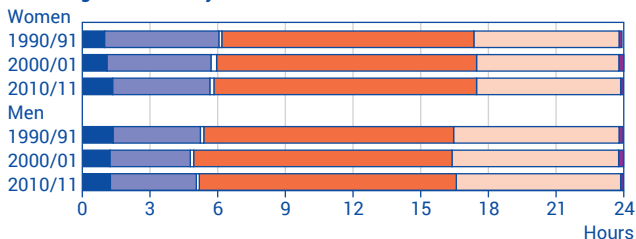
**Average time use among people aged 20–64,
1990/91, 2000/01 and 2010/11**

Hours

An average weekday



An average weekend day



1) Including lunch and travel to and from work.

Source: Time use survey, Statistics Sweden

Time for unpaid work among people aged 20–64, by life cycle 2010/2011
Hours per week

**Aged 20–44
without children**

Single

Cohabiting

**Aged 45–64
without children**

Single

Cohabiting

**Parents with
small children**

Single

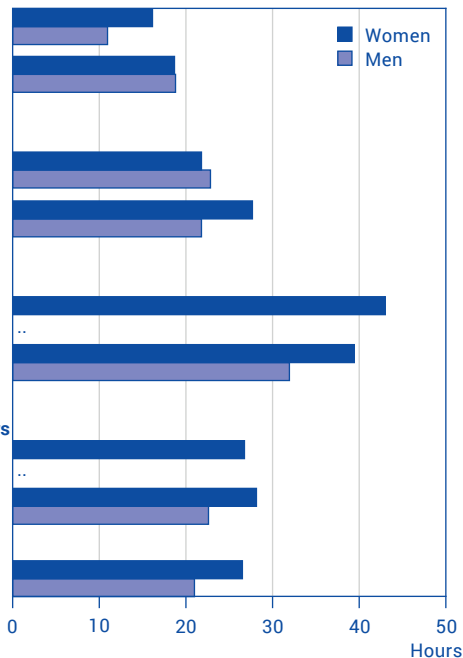
Sammanboende

**Parents with
children 7–17 years**

Single

Cohabiting

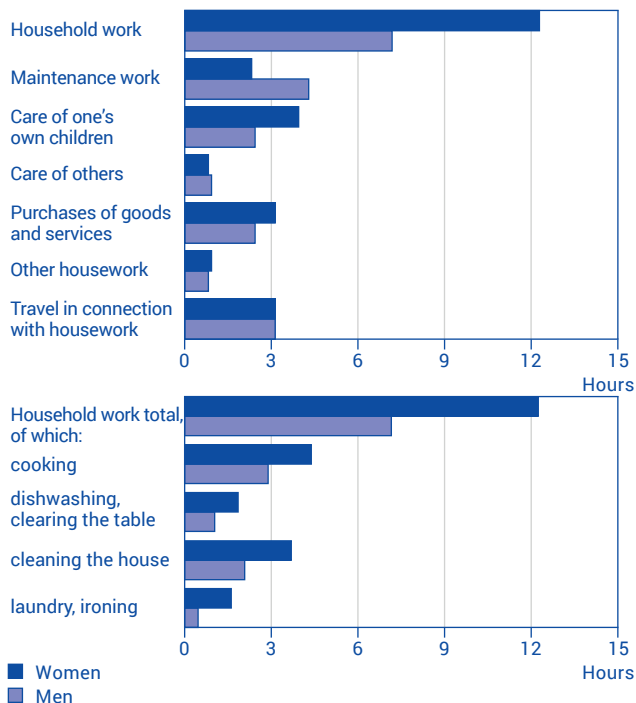
Total



Source: Time use survey, Statistics Sweden

Time for unpaid work among people aged 20–64 by activity 2010/11

Hours per week



Source: Time use survey, Statistics Sweden

Parental insurance

Days for which parental allowance is paid for care of children, 1974–2019

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

Year	Parental allowance			Temp. 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
2018	57 375	70	30	6 904	62	38
2019	56 503	70	30	6 694	61	39

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 in 2010

Average number of days and percentage distribution

Attained age of child	Number of days			Percentage distribution	
	W	M	Total	W	M
0	8	0	8	100	0
1	214	22	236	91	9
2	60	38	97	61	39
3	10	9	19	55	45
4	8	7	15	54	46
5	7	6	14	54	46
6	8	7	15	53	47
7	9	8	17	51	49
8	15	14	30	51	49
Total	339	111	450	75	25

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

 Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Parental allowances 1974–2019

- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefits comprise 90 percent of wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years old. Parental allowance replaces the earlier maternity insurance benefits. Thus men 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 salary.
- 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 only.
- 1980 Pregnancy benefit is introduced and covers women who have physically strenuous work. It can be given from the 60th to the 11th day before delivery.
Temporary parental 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 salary.
- 1985 Pregnancy benefit is extended to also include women working in an environment that may be of risk to the unborn child.
- 1986 The term temporary parental 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 only.

- 1990 Temporary parental allowance is extended to 120 days per child and year.
- 1991 Temporary parental allowance is now paid at 80 percent of salary 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 by the father. The benefit is 90 percent of salary. 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. Out of the other 390 days, 300 days are compensated at 75 percent of salary and 90 days at the minimum rate.
Temporary allowance and pregnancy benefit are reduced to 75 percent of salary.
- 1997 Compensation for the month of parental leave used exclusively by the mother or the father is reduced to 75 percent.
- 1998 Compensation for parental 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 parental allowance and pregnancy benefit. The ceiling for parental allowance is still based on 10 price base amounts.
- 2008 A “gender equality bonus” is introduced when using parental allowance. 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 “childcare subsidy” for children aged 1 to 3 for children who do not use publicly financed daycare.
- 2010 If a single parent falls ill and cannot take care of their child (children under age 3), it is now possible to transfer the allowance for caring for the child to someone else who refrains from work.
- 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 for 2012 and onwards.

- 2014 A maximum of 20 percent of the 480 parental allowance days can be saved until 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. The municipal childcare subsidy is abolished.
- 2017 The gender equality bonus is abolished. Parents with children older than 1 year receive a limited number of parental allowance days when they move to Sweden.
- 2019 The possibility of parents to transfer one or more of their parental allowance days to their cohabitant is introduced. The cohabitant can thus take out parental leave to care for a bonus child. The change in legislation also makes it easier for same-sex couples who have undergone insemination abroad. The person who gave birth to the child can transfer her days for which parental allowance is paid to her cohabitant pending the completion of the official adoption process. The change in legislation also means that the cohabitant of the parent is entitled to leave from work during the parental leave period. This applies even if the parent and cohabitant are not married to each other or have children together.

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

Gainful employment

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

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

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

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

Unemployed persons refers to people who have no gainful employment and have actively sought work and were able to work. People who have got a job that they can start within three months are also counted as unemployed provided that they had been able to work during the reference week or start work within two weeks thereafter.

Employment rate refers to the proportion (%) of employed people 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 was supposed to work as agreed.

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

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

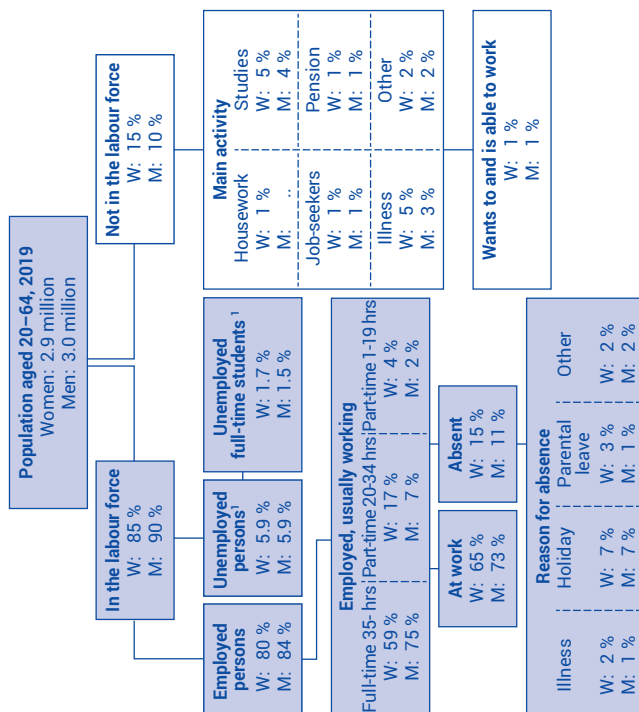
Relative unemployment rate is the proportion (%) of the labour force that is unemployed.

Latent job seekers refers to people who want to and are able to work, but who have not sought work. Latent job seekers are not included in the labour force.

Underemployed persons refers to people 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. The changes that occurred implied that there were time series breaks, but the tables and figures have been re-calculated back to 1987. This is illustrated in the concerned figures with a vertical line.

Population aged 20–64 in and not in the labour force, 2019
Proportion (%) of the population¹ in different groups

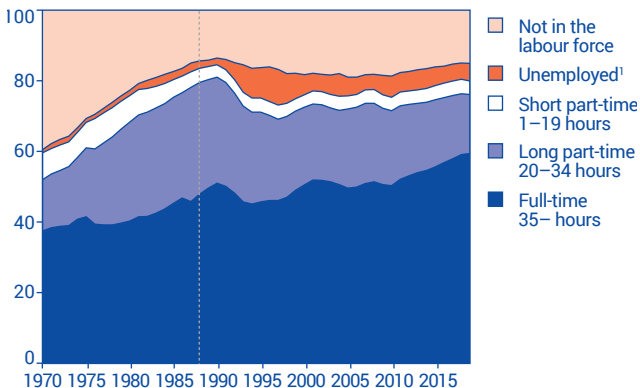


1) Unemployed persons are presented as a percentage of the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked, 1970–2019

Percent



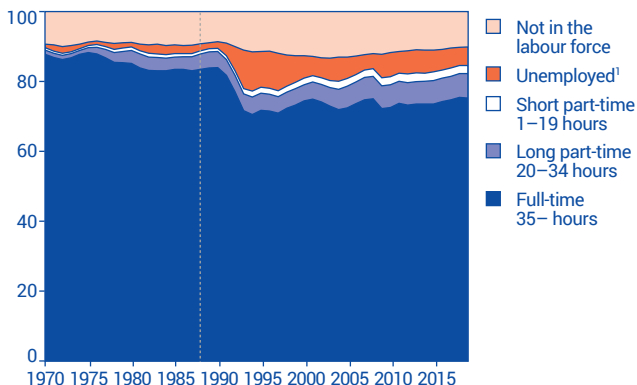
1) The number of unemployed persons has been placed in proportion to the population (by sex). Note that this is a specifically produced measure of unemployment, in which the number of unemployed persons is placed in proportion to the population. The internationally agreed definition of an unemployment rate, which is usually used at Statistics Sweden, instead places the number of unemployed persons in proportion to the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The percentage of women in the labour force rose sharply in the 1970s and 1980s. A large part of this increase can be explained by an increase in women with long part-time employment. In the 1990s, the proportion 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 proportion of unemployed women remained higher than in the 1970s and 1980s. Roughly explained, and with variations over the years, the proportion of women with full-time employment has continued to rise. At the same time, the proportion of women aged 20–64 in the population with part-time employment has dropped in recent decades.

Men aged 20–64 by labour force status and hours normally worked 1970–2019

Percent



1) The number of unemployed persons has been placed in proportion to the population (by sex). Note that this is a specifically produced measure of unemployment, in which the number of unemployed persons is placed in proportion to the population. The internationally agreed definition of an unemployment rate, which is usually used at Statistics Sweden, instead places the number of unemployed persons in proportion to the labour force.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The percentage of men in the labour force was essentially constant in the 1970s and the 1980s. In the 1990s, the unemployment rate rose among men, while the percentage of men outside the labour force also increased slightly. In the early 2000s, the percentage of unemployed men had decreased, although the percentage of 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 2019, the relative activity rate for the age group 20–64 years was 84.7 percent for women and 89.7 percent for men. The relative unemployment rate was, for the same age group, 5.9 percent for women and 5.9 percent for men.

Employment, unemployment and activity rate among people aged 25–64 by education level and Swedish/foreign born, 2019

Proportion (%)

Education level	Employment rate ¹		Relative unemployment rate ²		Relative activity rate ³	
	Born in Sweden	Foreign born	Born in Sweden	Foreign born	Born in Sweden	Foreign born
Women						
Compulsory	62	38	7.5	37.5	67	60
Upper secondary	83	65	3.1	13.9	86	76
Post-secondary	92	77	2.1	9.0	94	84
Data not available	31	34	..	35.3	31	52
All	87	66	2.6	14.5	90	77
Men						
Compulsory	78	61	4.7	24.8	81	81
Upper secondary	90	79	2.8	11.5	92	89
Post-secondary	92	83	2.3	9.2	95	92
Data not available	42	73	4.4	9.8	44	81
All	90	78	2.7	12.6	92	89

1) Employed persons as a percentage of the population.

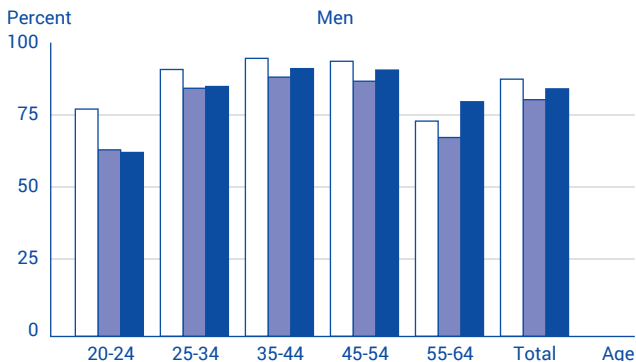
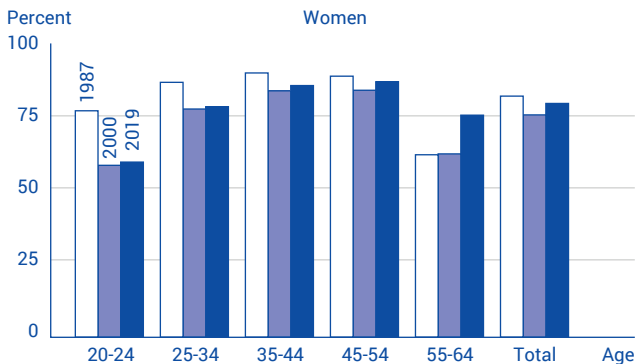
2) Unemployed persons as a percentage of labour force.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employment rate among people aged 20–64, by age, 1987, 2000 and 2019

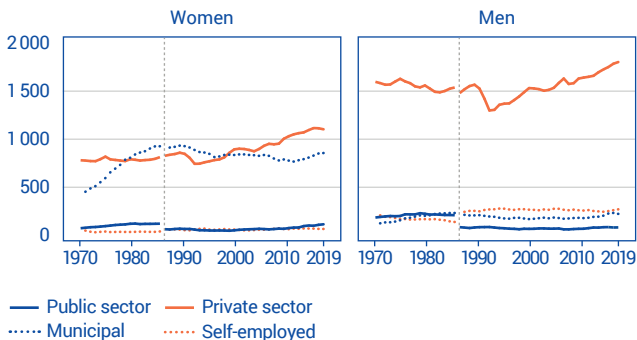
Proportion (%) of the population employed



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed persons aged 20–64, by sector, 1970–2019

Numbers in 1 000s



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

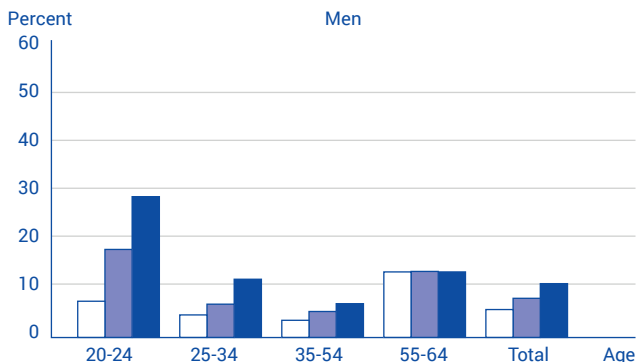
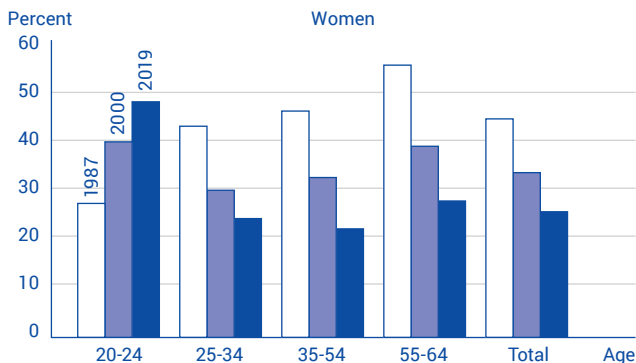
Information concerning 1970–1986 refers to the age group 16–64.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

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

Employed who work part-time, by age, 1987, 2000 and 2019

Proportion (%) of everyone in age group



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Employed parents aged 20–64 with children at home aged 16 years and younger, by number of children, the youngest child's age, and length of working time, 2019

Proportion (%) of all in each group

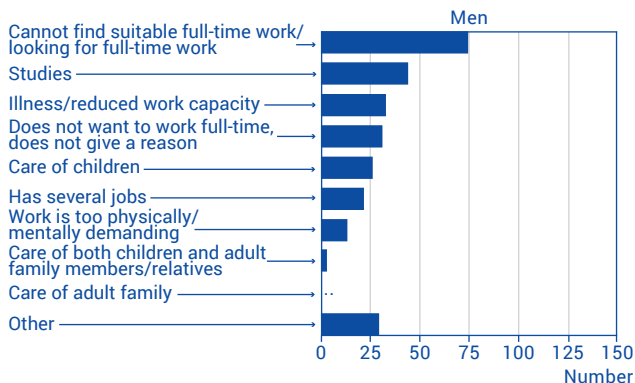
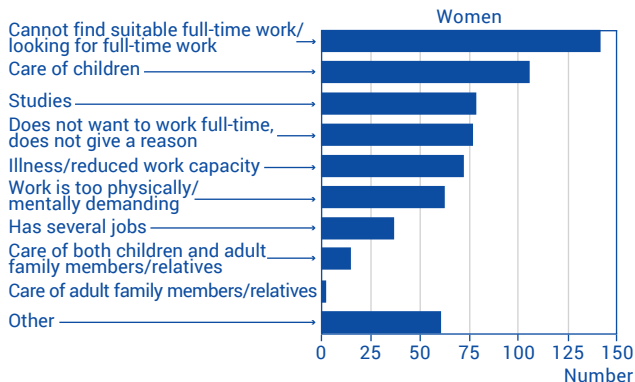
Number of children	Women		Men	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Youngest child's age				
1 child				
0 years old	84	16	91	9
1–2 years	70	30	90	10
3–5 years	61	39	91	9
6–10 years	68	32	88	12
11–16 years	74	26	94	6
2 children				
0 years old	74	26	91	9
1–2 years	62	38	87	13
3–5 years	64	36	92	8
6–10 years	71	29	93	7
11–16 years	75	25	96	4
3 children or more				
0 years old	66	34	..	..
1–2 years	57	43	89	11
3–5 years	60	40	91	9
6–10 years	70	30	91	9
11–16 years	66	34	..	..

Employed also includes those who are absent, for example on parental leave.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Reason for part-time work among people aged 20–64, 2019

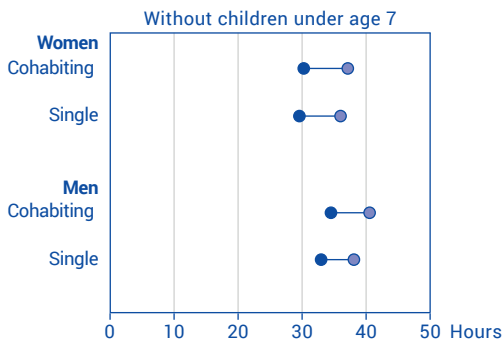
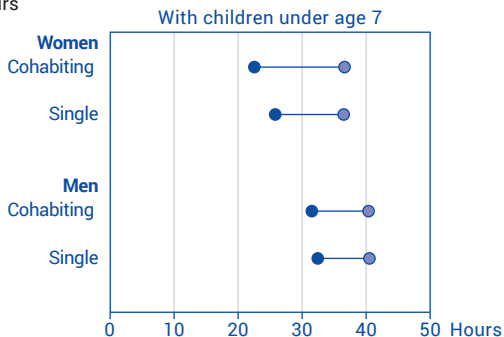
Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Actual and usual average time worked per week among employed persons aged 20–64, 2019

Hours



Definition: Time actually worked refers to the number of hours a person worked during the reference week. Hours normally worked refers to the time the person was supposed to work as agreed.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

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

Proportion (%) of all employed persons

Reason for absence	All		All those with children under age 7	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Entire week				
Sick	3	2	3	2
Holiday	9	8	8	9
Care of children	4	1	17	6
Other	3	2	2	2
Total	19	13	31	18
Part of the week				
Sick	3	2	3	2
Holiday	5	4	3	4
Care of children	2	2	8	6
Other	10	12	9	11
Total	20	21	22	23

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Gainfully employed persons¹ and working environment among persons with disabilities² and others in the population aged 16–64, 2016/2017

Proportion (%) of all in age group

	Persons 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.

2) The group persons with disabilities here includes people who have impaired vision, impaired hearing, reduced mobility, severe symptoms of asthma or allergy, serious problems of anxiety, worry or distress, 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 attachment to the labour market in 1987 and 2019

Percentage distribution and number in 1 000s

		1987		2019	
		W	M	W	M
Public sector					
Permanent employees		86	90	86	81
Temporary employees		14	10	14	19
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	1 084	492	1 035	400
Private sector					
Permanent employees		92	93	84	89
Temporary employees		8	7	16	11
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	775	1 366	1 106	1 774
Total number		1 860	1 859	2 141	2 174

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

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees aged 20–64, by type of employment, 2019

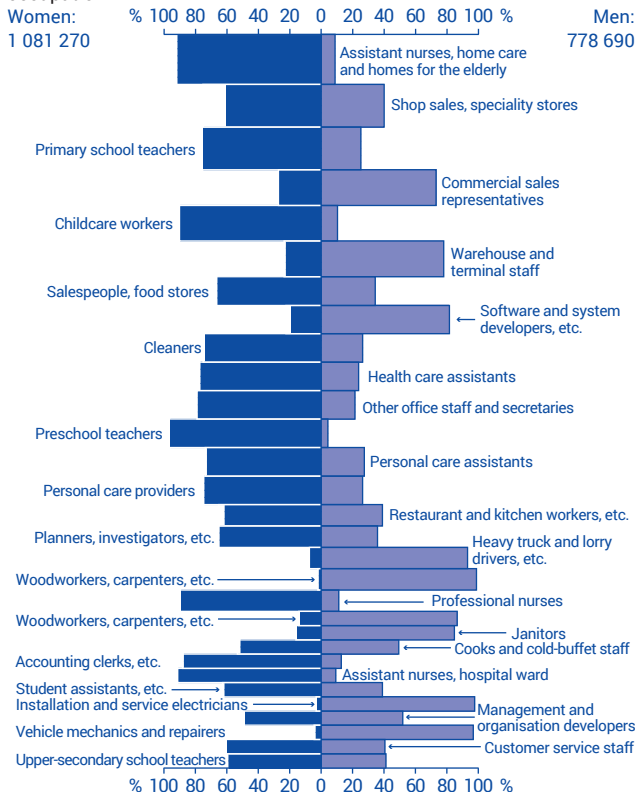
Numbers in 1 000s, percentage and sex distribution (%)

Type of employment	Number		Percent		Sex dist.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Temporary positions	74	33	23	12	69	31
Called when needed	45	33	14	12	58	42
Paid by the hour with specific schedule	78	62	24	23	56	44
Object/project employment	24	26	7	10	48	52
Holiday and seasonal work	15	16	5	6	48	52
Trial and work experience placements	35	54	11	20	39	61
Other	55	49	17	18	53	47
Total	328	272	100	100	55	45

Source: Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Statistics Sweden

The 30 largest occupations, 2018

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



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

Of all those employed in 2018 aged 20–64, 51 percent of the women and 36 percent of the men were employed in the 30 largest occupations.

Four 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 staff*, *Management and organisation developers*, *Upper secondary school teachers* and *Customer services staff*.

The most female-dominated occupation out of the 30 largest occupations in 2018 was *Preschool teachers*, with 96 percent women and 4 percent men. The most male-dominated occupation was *Woodworkers, carpenters, etc.* with 1 percent women and 99 percent men.

Degree of gender dominance on the labour market, 2018
Percentage

Occupations with	Women	Men
90-100 % w, 0-10 % m	15	1
60-90 % w, 10-40 % m	51	16
40-60 % w, 40-60 % m	19	16
10-40 % w, 60-90 % m	13	43
0-10 % w, 90-100 % m	1	23
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 20–64, by industry 2018

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

Industry	Women		Men		Sex dist.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Women	Men
Health and social care	4	6	1	1	79	21
Personal and cultural services	23	33	11	10	68	32
Public administration, etc.	0	0	0	0	65	44
Education	2	3	2	2	58	42
Finance						
Business services	15	21	16	14	48	52
Commerce	6	8	11	10	33	67
Hotels and restaurants	3	4	6	6	31	69
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying						
energy and environment	2	3	5	5	28	72
Information and communication	1	2	6	5	20	80
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	5	7	20	19	20	80
Transport	0	0	7	6	5	95
Construction	1	1	21	20	4	96
Data not available	6	9	3	3	67	33
Total	69	100	109	100	39	61
of which						
With employees	5	7	14	13	26	74
Without employees	64	93	95	87	40	60
Total	69	100	109	100	39	61

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

Self-employed aged 20 and older, by number of employees in company and the company's legal form, 2018

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000s

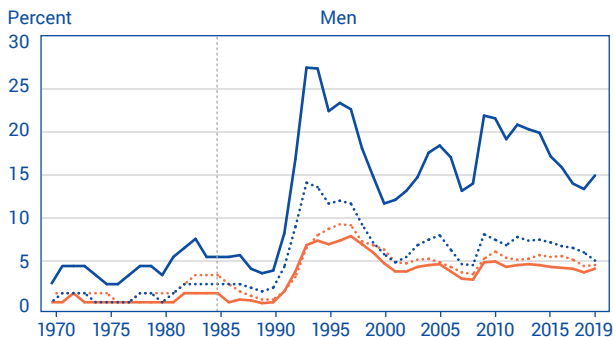
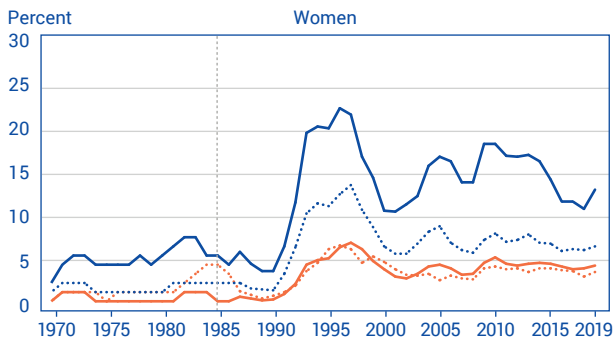
No. gainfully employed		Women		Men	
		Self-employed limited co.	Self-employed	Self-employed limited co.	Self-employed
1		38	90	35	87
2-4		34	8	33	11
5-9		14	1	16	1
10-19		7	0	9	0
20-49		4	0	4	0
50-		3	0	2	0
Total	percent	100	100	100	100
	number	45	98	148	169

Gainfully employed persons including the business operator.

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

Relative unemployment rate by age 1970–2019

Proportion (%) unemployed people in the labour force



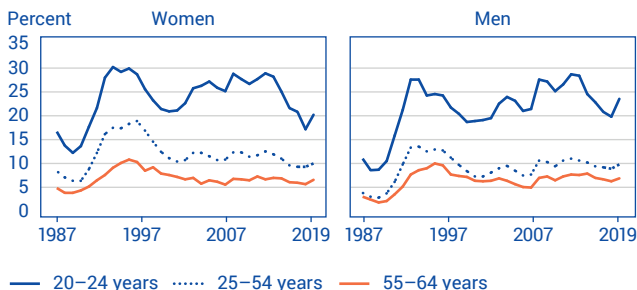
— 20–24* 25–34 — 35–54 55–64

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

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Unemployed, under-employed and latent job-seekers, by age, 1987-2019

Proportion (%) of population in each age group



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Subjected to sexual harassment at work, at some time during the past 12 months, among persons aged 16-64, by age, 2017

Proportion (%) of all employed persons

Less than 30 years

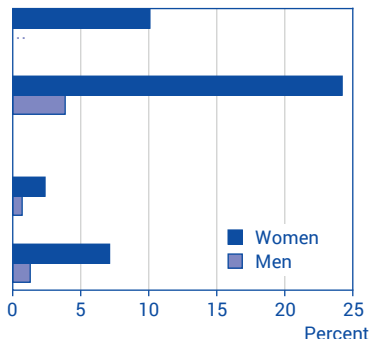
By managers/colleagues

By other people
(e.g. customers, patients,
clients, passengers, pupils)

30 years and above

By managers/colleagues

By other people
(e.g. customers, patients,
clients, passengers, pupils)



Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Work environment conditions for employed persons, 2017

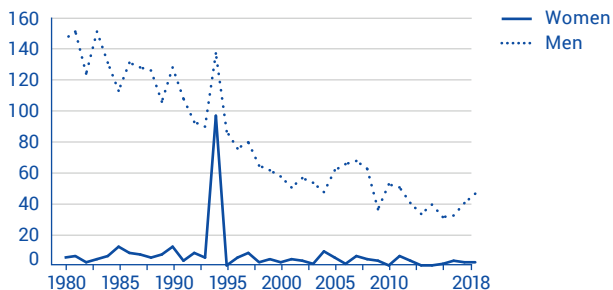
Proportion (%) of all in age group

	Women	Men
Exposed to noise at least a quarter of the time	18	30
Heavy lifting every day (more than 15 kg each time)	8	13
Subjected to violence or threat of violence during the last 12 months	19	9
Have difficulty sleeping every week	41	34
Physically tired every week	54	48
Headaches every week	39	21
Have too much work to do	55	50
Worked, although should have taken sick leave at least twice in the past year	58	51

 Source: Work Environment Survey, Swedish Work Environment Authority

Deaths in occupational accidents 1980-2018

Number



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

Source: Swedish Work Environment Authority

**Ongoing illness 29 days or longer, by age,
in February 1993, 2000 and 2019**

Numbers in 1 000s

Age	1993		2000		2019	
	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	29	12
50-59	28	25	47	30	31	17
60-64	10	10	13	10	13	9
Total	97	80	129	77	108	55

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Agency

**Persons aged 20–64 who are not in the labour force,
by main activity, 1987, 2000 and 2019**

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

Main activity	1987		2000		2019			
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Sex distr.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Housework	42	2	11	0	9	..	..	..
Studies	16	23	27	30	32	36	56	44
Job seekers	3	4	4	5	4	6	50	50
Pension	4	8	6	8	8	11	49	51
Illness	7	13	36	38	33	30	61	39
Other	29	52	16	19	14	16	56	44
Total	percent		100		100		59	
	number		375		436		307	

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Sweden

Wages/salaries

The ten most common occupational groups in 2018

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

Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salary as % of men's salary
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Store personnel	144	77	65	35	28 500	30 700	93
Primary school teachers, recreational leaders and preschool teachers	154	36	81	19	32 300	32 100	101
Assistant nurses	159	17	90	10	28 400	28 300	100
Attendants, care providers and personal care assistants etc.	123	51	71	29	27 500	27 400	100
Office staff and secretaries	142	26	85	15	30 000	31 000	97
Insurance advisers, sales and purchasing agents etc.	45	89	34	66	38 600	44 200	87
ICT architects, system developers and test managers etc.	28	100	22	78	44 200	45 500	97
Childcare workers and student assistants, etc.	103	21	83	17	23 900	23 400	102
Carpenters, masons and plant workers	2	111	2	98	27 200	32 400	84
Engineers and technicians	24	88	21	79	38 500	41 400	93

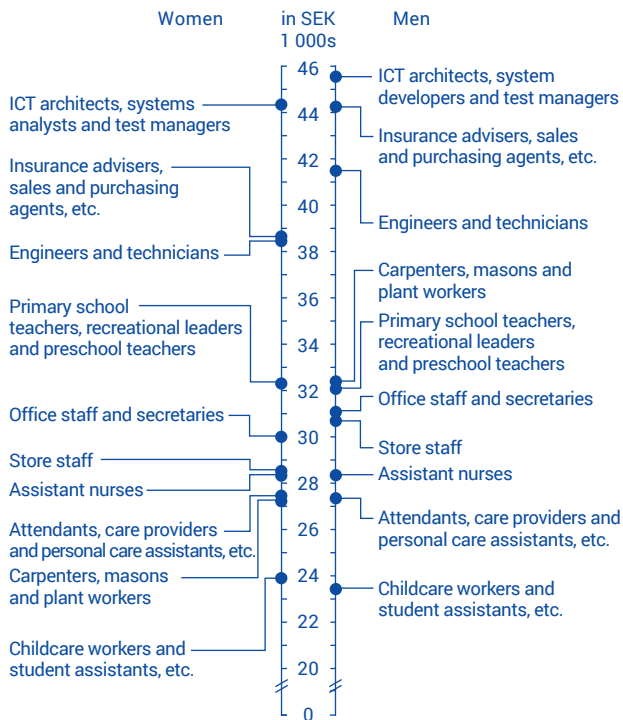
1) Salaries of part-time employees are converted to full-time salaries.

The ten most common occupational groups contain 43 percent of all employed women and 28 percent of all employed men.

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

Average salary in the ten most common occupational groups, 2018

Monthly salary



 Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office

The ten most female-dominated occupational groups, 2018

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

Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salary as % of men's salary
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Preschool managers	5	0	94	6	43 800	46 300	95
Nurses (cont.)	20	2	92	8	37 300	37 300	100
Animal keepers, etc.	3	0	93	8	27 800	28 700	97
Assistant nurses	159	17	90	10	28 400	28 300	100
Nurses	75	11	87	13	38 000	39 300	97
Elderly care managers	8	1	85	14	43 500	43 300	101
Office staff and secretaries	142	26	85	15	30 000	31 000	97
Other health-care specialists	9	2	84	16	35 700	37 300	96
Social workers and counsellors, etc.	36	7	84	16	34 100	33 400	102
Childcare workers and student assistants, etc.	103	21	83	17	23 900	23 400	102

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

 Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office

The ten most male-dominated occupational groups, 2018

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

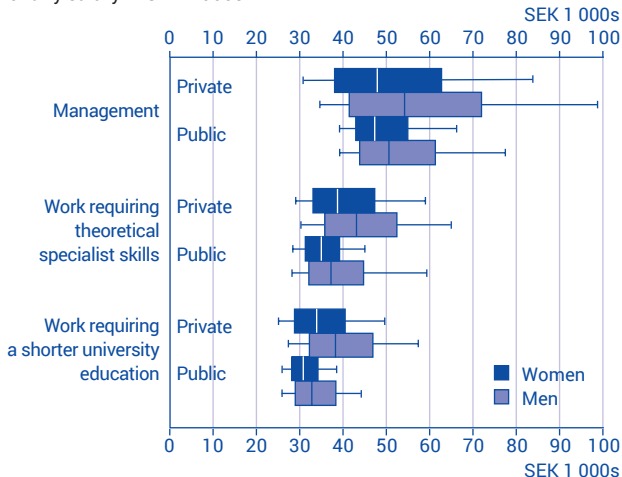
Occupational group	Number		Sex distr.		Average salary (SEK)		Women's salary as % of men's salary
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Carpenters, masons and plant workers	2 111		2	98	27 200	32 400	84
Installation and industrial electricians, etc.	..	47	..	..	25 600	33 200	77
Metal moulders, welders and sheet metal workers, etc.	1	19	3	97	28 200	30 000	94
Vehicle mechanics and repairers, etc.	3	59	5	95	29 400	30 600	96
Machine operators	2	41	5	95	30 200	31 500	96
Managers in construction and mining	1	12	8	92	57 300	54 000	106
Workers in recycling	1	9	9	91	27 900	27 800	100
Electronics and communication installers and repairers, etc.	..	5	..	..	25 400	31 700	80
Truck and bus drivers	9	86	9	91	28 200	28 400	99
Construction and manufacturing supervisors, etc.	3	23	11	89	36 900	40 100	92

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

 Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office

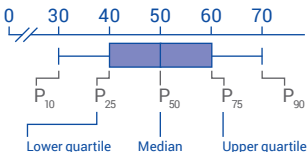
Wage dispersion by occupational groups that require higher education, 2018

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



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

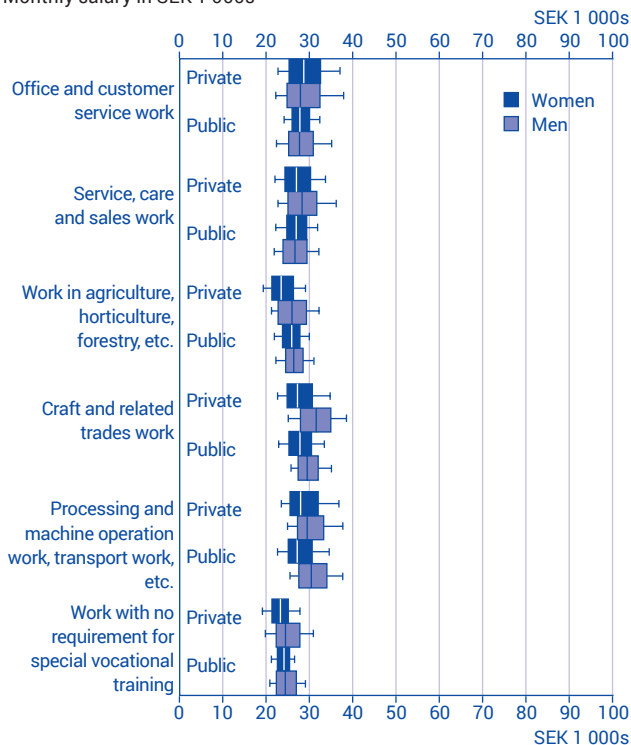
SEK 1 000s



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

Wage dispersion by occupational groups that normally do not require higher education, 2018

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000s



Description of the figure, see previous page.

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

Women's pay as a percentage of men's, by sector, 1994-2018
Standard-weighted ¹ and non-standard-weighted full-time salary

Year	Municipality		Regional 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
2017	97	99	79	95	93	95	89	94	89	95
2018	97	99	80	95	93	95	90	94	89	95

W = Weighted

U = Unweighted

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

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

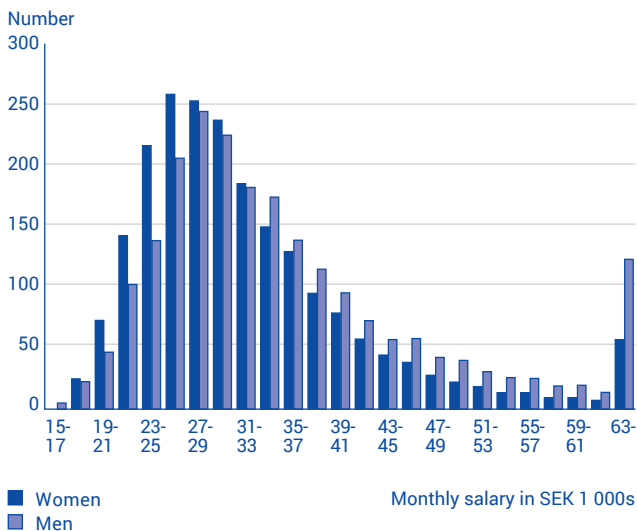
From 2014, occupational groups are reported according to SSK 2012.

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 structure statistics, National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden

Employed persons, by monthly salary range, 2018

Numbers in 1 000s



Source: Wage and salary structure statistics, National Mediation Office

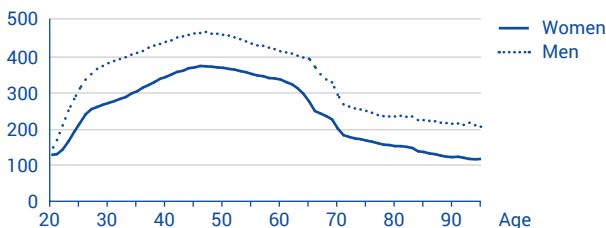
Income

Total earned income for cohabiting adults and single persons, by age, 2018

Median income

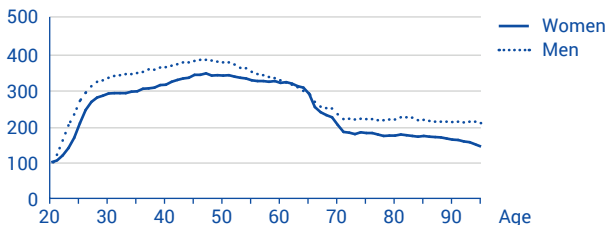
SEK 1 000s

Cohabiting



SEK 1 000s

Single



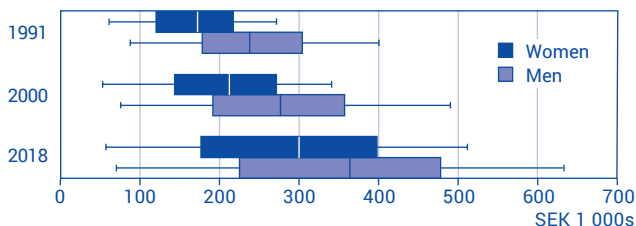
Note that the figure does not show income changes over the life cycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 2018.

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 2018

SEK 1 000s and prices in 2018



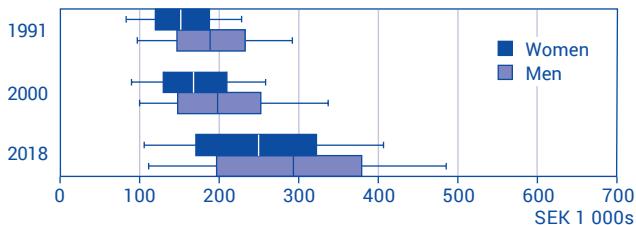
Total earned income refers to taxable income excluding income on capital.

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 2018

SEK 1 000s and prices in 2018



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 covers the entire household, such as financial support and housing support, has been divided among the adults in the household where needed.

Explanation of figure, see page 78.

 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Disposable income per consumption unit¹ among individuals aged 20–64, by type of household, 2018

Median income in SEK 1 000s

Type of household	Median income
Cohabiting adults	
without children	367
with children	265
of which with one child	290
with two children	266
with three children or more	214
Single women	
without children	237
with children	171
of which with one child	187
with two children or more	156
Single men	
without children	256
with children	209
of which with one child	223
with two children or more	188

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 economies of scale and variations in expenditure on children depending on their age. This enables comparison of economic standards between different types of households.


 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Households receiving financial assistance, by type of household, with applicants aged 18–64, in 2000 and 2018

Number and proportion (%) of all in each group

Type of household	Number		Proportion of all in group	
	2000	2018	2000	2018
Cohabiting adults				
without children	13 900	8 600	2	1
with children	37 500	26 600	4	3
Single women				
without children	58 700	43 900	9	6
with children	46 300	30 500	27	16
Single men				
without children	96 500	82 600	11	9
with children	5 300	5 800	9	10
Total ¹	258 200	198 200	7	5

1) Including unknown type of household.

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


Persons aged 65 and older, by type of pension, 2018

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

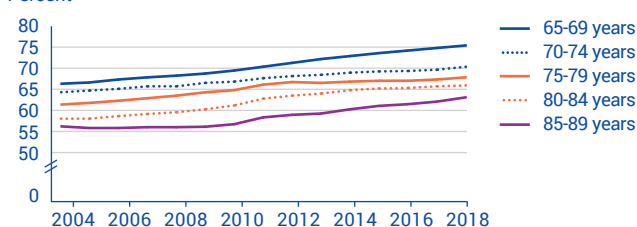
Type of pension	Number		Pension		Percentage pension type		W's pension as % of men's pension
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Total with some pension	1 074	929	182	265	100	100	69
Of which							
National pension	1 064	916	135	176	99	99	77
Of which guarantee pension	475	112	20	22	44	12	91
Occupational pension	949	839	44	86	88	90	51
Private pension	290	271	36	48	27	29	75


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

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

 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's pensions, by age, 2004–2018



 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

**Net income among persons aged 65 and older,
by type of household and age, 1991, 2000 and 2018**

Median income in SEK 1000s prices in 2018
and number of persons in 1 000s

Age	Income						Number	
	1991		2000		2018		2018	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single								
65-69	123	145	131	147	199	208	82	65
70-74	115	129	123	138	168	182	100	66
75-79	110	114	121	133	163	179	91	48
80-84	105	101	119	127	161	180	83	34
85- years	99	..	111	122	158	176	127	39
Total	110	115	120	133	164	183	483	251
Cohabiting adults								
65-69	80	154	106	178	194	276	160	162
70-74	73	147	87	146	152	211	163	178
75-79	69	123	78	136	137	191	101	125
80-84	67	95	75	133	130	185	51	72
85- years	..	85	67	113	117	176	24	45
Total	74	139	87	146	154	209	498	582

Household definitions: In 1991 and 2000, housekeeping units are defined according to Households' finances. In 2018, 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.
2018 Income and taxation register, Statistics Sweden

Capital income and distribution of capital gains, 2018

Totals in SEKm and sex distribution (%). All persons who were recorded in the population register throughout the year

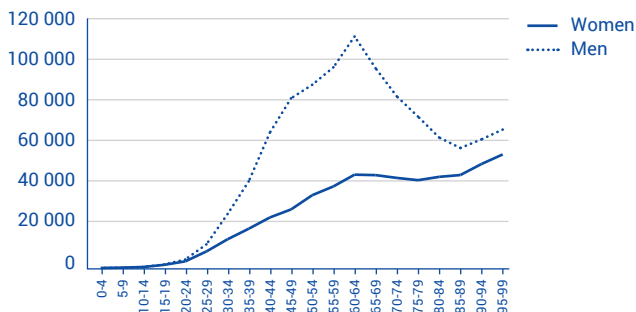
	Total	Sex distribution	
		W	M
Interest and dividend	132 165	21	79
Standardised income	19 223	41	59
Renting out a private home	4 698	36	64
Redistribution of earned income to capital gains as standardised interest (self-employed)	6 709	26	74
Capital gain (gross)	201 859	39	61
Capital loss (gross)	8 124	33	67
Total capital income and gain	356 531	32	68

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


 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

Capital income and capital gains by age in 5-year classes, 2018

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



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

 Source: Income and tax register, Statistics Sweden

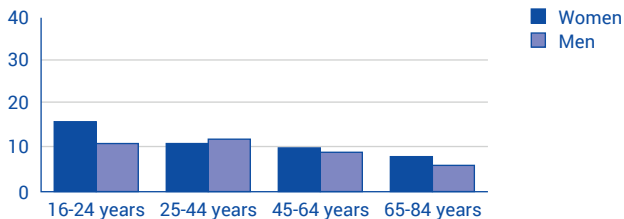
Capital income in general and capital gains in particular are very unevenly distributed. The 10 percent of the population with the largest capital gains had 95 percent of the aggregate amount in 2018. Capital income is also unevenly distributed between the sexes. In all age groups, apart from among children, men have greater capital income than women. In 2018, women had one third and men two thirds of such income.

Crime

Persons who fear assault, by age, 2019

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent



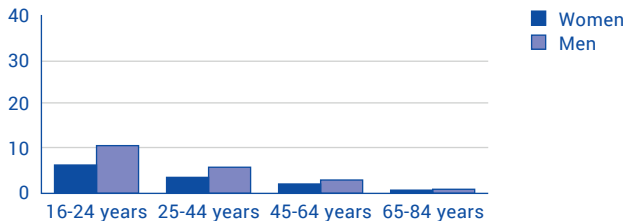
Note the change in method, see page 94.

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

Persons subjected to assault, by age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent



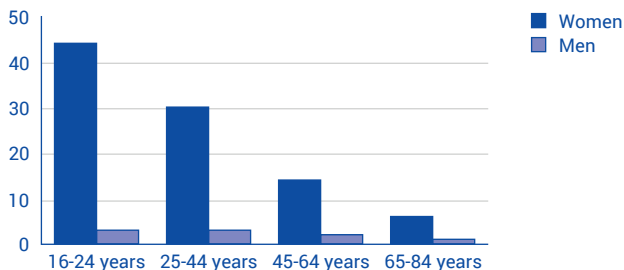
Note the change in method, see page 94.

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

Persons who fear rape/other sexual assault, by age, 2019

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent



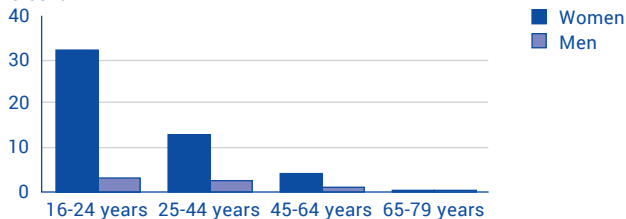
Note the change in method, see page 94.

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


Persons subjected to sexual crimes, by age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent



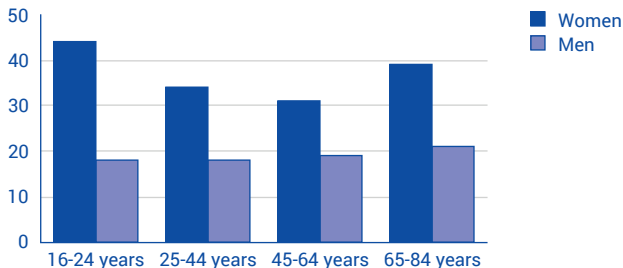
Note the change in method, see page 94.

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

Persons who do not feel safe when out at night by age, 2019

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent



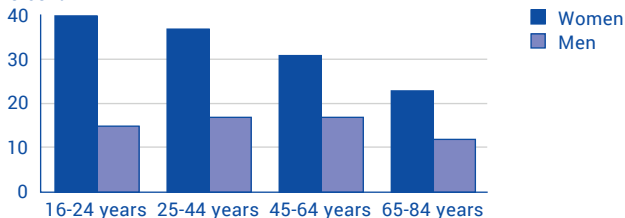
Note the change in method, see page 94.

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

Persons who often or quite often choose a different route or mode of transport because of fear of being subjected to crime, by age, 2019

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent

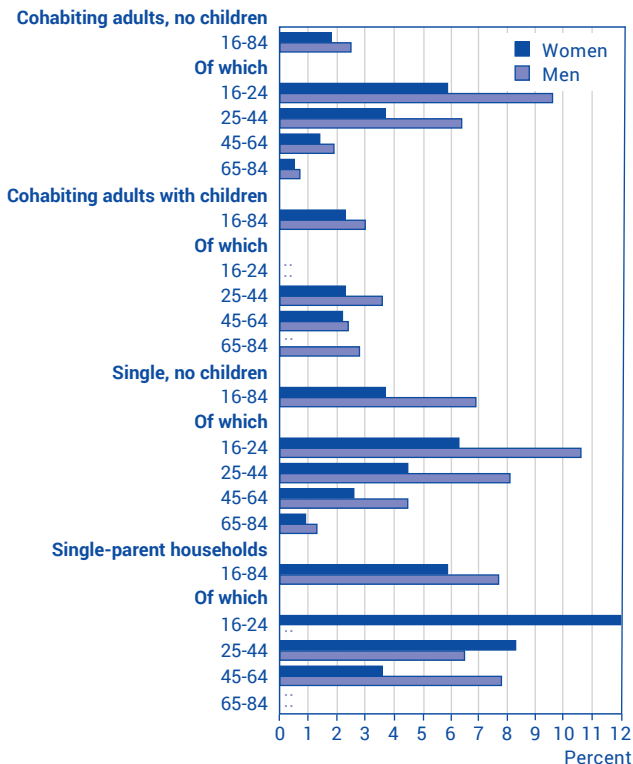


Note the change in method, see page 94.

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

Persons subjected to assault, by family situation and age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in each group



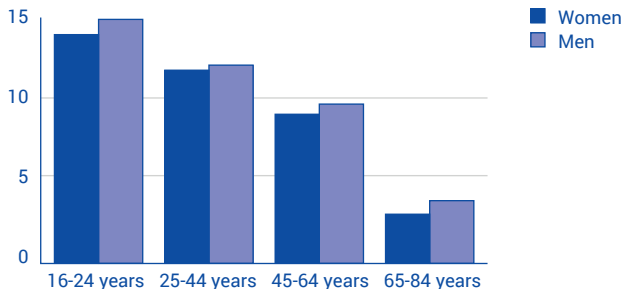
Note the change in method, see page 94.

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

People who have been subjected to threats, by age, 2018

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Percent



Note the change in method, see page 94.

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

Note that the method for the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) was revised in 2017, and as of the SCS for 2018, the survey is only performed using the new method. Because different levels give different result levels, these tables (which are based on SCS 2019) are only comparable with SCS 2018.

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Statistics on reported crime are not suitable for use in studying the level of people's exposure to crime, as many offences are never reported to the judicial system. According to the 2017 Swedish Crime Survey, about one third of the crimes against individuals that were reported in the survey were reported to the police. The inclination to report crimes varies between different types of offences, with the highest level for grievous bodily harm, and the lowest level for sexual crimes.

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

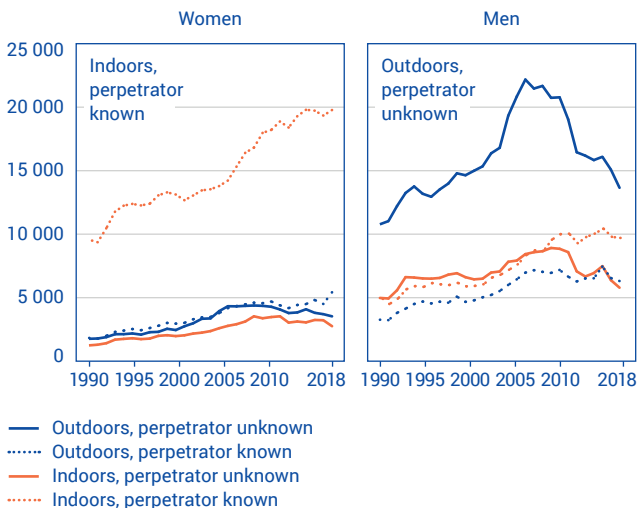
Gross violation of a woman's integrity

Violence against women in close relationships often consists of repeated violations. A man who subjects a woman with whom he has, or has had, a close relationship to repeated violations can be sentenced for gross violation of a woman's integrity. In 2018, 1 744 cases were reported.

 Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Reported assaults, 1990-2018

Number of reported crimes against victims 15 years and above



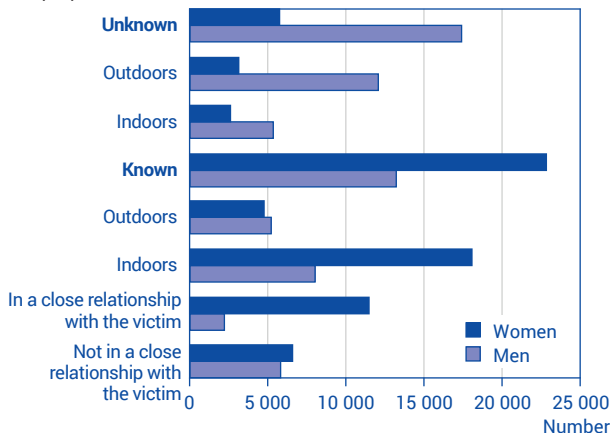
The addition of the offence of gross violation of a woman's integrity to the legislation in 1998 may affect comparability over time. From 1998, for instance, repeated cases of assault in a close relationship can lead to a report of gross violation of a woman's integrity instead of a report of assault.

 Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

The number of reported cases of assault against both women and men increased in the 1990s and early 2000s. In the 2010s, however, the number of reported cases of assault against men has decreased, while the number of reported cases of assault against women has continued to increase. The reduction mainly concerns reported cases of assault by an unknown perpetrator, but the number of reports of assault by a known perpetrator has increased. The increase in the number of reported cases of assault since the 1990s 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 generally lower than when the perpetrator is unknown.

Reported assaults, 2018

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



The statistics on reported assault in which the victim and the perpetrator have or have had a close relationship are based on the criminal codes registered by the police for the reported offences. The definition of the term “close relationship”, due to altered user needs and adaptation to European statistical standards, has however been adjusted several times over the years. Also, practice regarding how criminal codes have been applied in the Swedish Police and Prosecution Authority has changed. On the whole, this poses great difficulties in following the progression of the number of reported assault offences in close relationships over time. All comparisons should be made with great caution, taking account of known changes in definitions and altered practice.


 Source: 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, 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

Main crime	Number		Sex dist.	
	W	M	W	M
Crimes against persons	1 264	8 118	13	87
Crimes against life and health	855	4 647	16	84
of which assault	753	4 150	15	85
Crimes against freedom and peace	364	2 073	15	85
of which gross violation of integrity	9	58	13	87
gross violation of a woman's integrity	-	158	-	100
unlawful threats	123	955	11	89
Sexual crimes	20	1 354	1	99
of which rape	-	224	0	100
child rape	3	151	2	98
Crimes against property	6 239	16 888	27	73
Crimes against the public	333	1 089	23	77
Crimes against the state	499	2 366	17	83
All crimes against the Penal Cord	8 335	28 461	23	77
Offences under the Road Traffic Offences Act	2 858	20 341	12	88
Offences under the Penal Law on Narcotics	3 062	20 827	13	87

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

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

Influence and power

Voter turnout in general elections, 1973-2018

Proportion (%) of electorate

Year	All		First-time voters	
	W	M	W	M
1973	92	92	84	87
1976	94	94	90	89
1979	94	93	89	86
1982	93	92	91	86
1985	93	92	89	88
1988	87	84	77	74
1991	88	86	81	80
1994	88	86	85	78
1998	83	82	73	75
2002	80	80	72	69
2006	83	82	78	74
2010	85	84	82	79
2014	86	85	84	81
2018	88	87	89	84

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

 Source: Statistics Sweden's election statistics

Elected to the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament), by age, 1998, 2002, 2010 and 2018

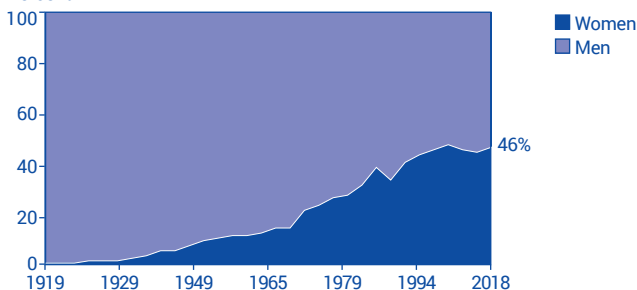
Percentage distribution and number

Age		1998		2002		2010		2018	
		W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
30-49		38	40	46	41	51	52	56	56
65-		3	3	2	2	1	3	2	1
Total	percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	number	149	200	158	191	157	192	161	188

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Composition of the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament), 1919-2018

Percent



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

Source: The Riksdag (Swedish Parliament)

Elected to the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament) by party, September 2018
 Number and sex distribution (%)

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

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections, by country of birth, 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

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

 Source: General elections, Statistics Sweden

Party leaders, 2020

Number

Party	W	M	Party	W	M
Centre Party	1		Moderate Party		1
Christian Democrats	1		Social Democrats		1
Liberals	1		Sweden Democrats		1
Green Party ¹	1	1	Left Party		1
			All parties	4	5

1) Spokesperson

Data from January 2020.

Source: The Riksdag (Swedish Parliament)

Parliamentary committee members in 1985, 2001 and 2019

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1985		2001		2019	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Labour Market	27	73	41	59	53	47
Civil Affairs	20	80	53	47	29	71
Finance	20	80	47	53	35	65
Defence	20	80	35	65	41	59
Justice	27	73	65	35	35	65
Constitution	20	80	29	71	53	47
Cultural Affairs	60	40	53	47	53	47
Civil Law ¹	33	67	59	41	.	.
Environment and Agriculture	20	80	24	76	59	41
Industry and Trade	20	80	47	53	41	59
Taxation	13	87	47	53	29	71
Health and Welfare	47	53	47	53	65	35
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	29	71
Total	percent		28	72	45	55
	number		68	172	114	141

1) The Civil Law Committee ceased to exist in October 2006.

The 2019 data was produced in November.

Source: The Riksdag (Swedish Parliament)

Top officials at the Government Offices, by position in 1985, 2000 and 2020
Sex distribution (%)

Position	1985		2000		2020	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers ¹	25	75	55	45	52	48
State Secretaries ²	12	88	38	62	49	51
Top administrators	11	89	27	73	44	56

1) Incl. the Prime Minister. 2) Incl. State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
The 2020 data was produced in January.

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs, Government Offices

Composition of commissions of inquiry 1981, 2001 and 2018
Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		2001		2018	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairs, etc.	10	90	33	67	48	52
Members	21	79	41	59	47	53
Experts, etc.	13	87	43	57	55	45
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	1 681	1 417

Source: Committee Report for each year

Boards and management of wholly or partially state-owned enterprises, 2002 and 2019
Sex distribution (%)

	2002		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chair	13	87	54	46
Managing Director	12	88	39 ¹	61 ¹
Board members	37	63	45	55

1) Applies to 2018.

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

Members of government agency boards and advisory councils, 1991-2017

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²	Members ¹		of whom chair	
	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
2017	52	48	51	49

1) Including chair, but excluding personnel representative.

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

Source: Swedish budget proposition each year

Heads of government agencies appointed by the Government, September 2003 and 2019

Sex distribution (%) and number

	2003		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Directors General	31	69	57	43
County Governors	38	62	48	52
Directors of state universities and institutes of higher education	20	80	42	58
Other	70	30	50	50
Total	32	68	52	48
percent				
number	70	150	104	95

The Government appoints directors of state universities and institutes of higher education upon proposals by the board of the institute concerned. Other titles include heads of government agencies with other or unique titles such as ombudsmen, directors, chairs and the National Police Commissioner, Attorney General, etc. The total includes acting heads of government agencies.

Source: Budget bill each year, Expenditure area 2

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

Sex distribution (%)

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

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

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

Percentage distribution, sex distribution (%) and number

Body		Percentage dist.		Sex dist.	
		Women	Men	Kvinnor	Men
Municipalities					
Municipal executive board		11	12	40	60
Municipal council		33	33	43	57
Committees		45	42	44	56
Other committees		11	12	40	60
Total	percent	100	100	43	57
	number	25 922	34 553		

Regional councils					
Regional executive board		8	8	47	53
Regional assembly		48	47	49	51
Committees		42	41	49	51
Other committees		2	3	40	60
Total	percent	100	100	48	52
	number	3 658	3 929		

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

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

Sex distribution (%)

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

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

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

Sex distribution (%)

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

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

Judges, by type of court, 2019
Number and sex distribution (%)

Courts	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Supreme Court				
Chairperson	0	1	0	100
Judges including chairperson	5	11	31	69
Court of appeal				
President	1	5	17	83
Senior Judge of Appeal	10	13	43	57
District court				
Chief Judge	23	24	49	51
Senior Judge	25	29	46	54
Supreme Administrative Court ¹				
Chairperson	1	0	100	0
Judges including chairperson	8	8	50	50
Administrative Court of Appeal				
President	2	2	50	50
Senior Judge of Appeal	6	7	46	54
General administrative court ²				
Chief Judge	5	5	50	50
Senior Judge	11	18	38	62

1) Previously, Supreme Administrative Court.

2) Previously County Administrative Court.

The data is from December 2019.

Source: Swedish National Courts Administration

Boards and management of listed companies, 2018

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Chair	29	272	10	90
Managing Director	29	273	10	90
Board members	682	1 265	35	65

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

"Chairman of the board" includes the function of chairman.

"Managing director" includes function of internal and external managing director.

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

One company lacked a registered chairman at 31 December 2018.

The data is produced for 31 December 2018.

Source: Swedish Companies Registration Office and Statistics Sweden

Board members, by function in limited companies, 2017

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

Function	Percentage distr.		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Chair	4	13	15	85
Board members	33	55	24	76
Deputy members	52	22	54	46
Other	11	10	35	65
Total	percent	100	100	34 66
	number	248 339	479 520	

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

Managers, by sector, 2018

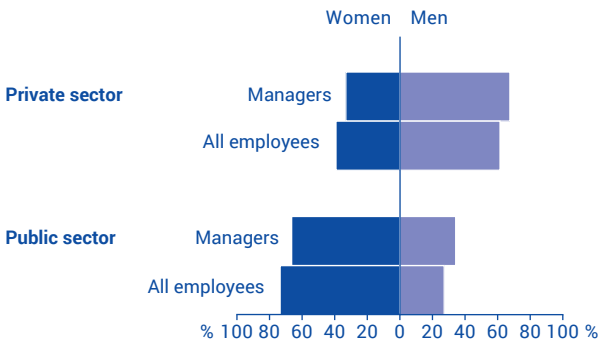
Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Private sector	67 900	140 800	33	67
Public sector	41 100	21 500	66	34
Central government	7 200	7 600	49	51
Municipality	25 900	11 000	70	30
Regional council	8 000	2 900	74	26
Total	109 000	162 300	40	60

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

Managers and all employees in the private and public sectors, 2018

Sex distribution (%)



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

**Elected officials and members of trade unions
1985, 2001 and 2020**

Sex distribution (%)

Organisation	1985		2001		2020 ³	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO)						
Congress	14	86	42	58	45	55
Board	-	100	36	64	33	67
Chair	-	100	14	86	29	71
Members	43	57	46	54	46	54
Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees (TCO)						
Congress	36	64	58	42	55	45
Board	20	80	53	47	53	47
Chair	11	89	60	40	57	43
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
Chair	15 ²	85 ²	57	43	47	53
Members	38	62	53	47	54	46

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

2) Refers to 1983.

3) Refers to 2019.

Source: Each organisation

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

Women and men in Sweden

Facts and figures 2020

Women and men must have the same power to shape society and their own lives. This is the overall objective of gender equality policy. To fulfil this objective, we need to have the 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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