



**Statistiska centralbyrån**  
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## **Fertility, Employment, and Use of Family Policy-Related Services in Sweden 1980-99**

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## **General Objectives**

The general objectives of this study are two-fold. First, this study constructs the time-series data set by municipality (called "kommun" in Swedish) on fertility levels, rates of women's employment, and degrees of the use of public child care services in Sweden for the period of 1980-1999. Second, the study seeks to examine the connection among fertility, female employment, and use of family policy-related services at local level in Sweden, by analyzing the above municipality-specific data during the last 2 decades.

Specifically, this report is constituted with seven sections. In the next section, as a background of this report, we briefly explain local governance and government in Sweden. In the second section, we explain changes in the regional and local divisions in Sweden. In this section, we also explain how municipalities in Sweden are numbered and measured by Statistics Sweden. In the following section, we explain the different sources of data that we used to construct the municipality-based time-series data on fertility, female employment, and use of public child-care services from 1980 to 1999. Then, in the fourth to sixth sections, we look at municipality-specific trends in each of three major factors of this study--fertility levels, women's employment, and use of public child-care services, respectively. Finally, we conclude this report by exploring the nature of the connection among these three factors.

### **1. Local Governance in Sweden**

Local governance has a long tradition in Sweden. The first legislation pertaining to this field is generally considered to be the Local Government Ordinances of 1862, which separated Church of Sweden tasks from civil tasks. Consequently, church tasks were assigned to the parishes of Lutheran State Church while civil tasks were assigned to cities and rural municipal districts. At the regional level, the Ordinances established a new unit of self-governance known as the county council (called "landsting" in Swedish), whose territory normally coincides with the national government's regional administrative unit, the county ("län" in Swedish).

Putting it differently, there are two types of local government bodies in Sweden today: the municipality ("kommun") as the local unit and the county council as the regional unit. The number of municipalities (which cover the entire territory of Sweden) as of 1 January 1999 is 289. There are 21 counties (constituted by 18 county councils, 2 regions, and one county council-free municipality of Gotland, an island in the Baltic Sea). The Local Government Act of 1992 defines the roles of municipalities, county councils, and regions.

The division of labor/responsibilities between municipality and county has been based on the principle that tasks requiring a large population base should be handled by county. Medical care and public dental services are typical examples. On the other hand,

tasks that do not require a large population base belong to municipality. Such tasks include the provision of child care services, compulsory education (schools and schooling) below college level, care of the elderly, care of the disabled and handicapped, as well as physical planning and building facilities to provide these cares and services.

Child care is one municipal task that has grown very rapidly during the last 40 years. Today municipalities are required to provide child care openings to all children from the age of one year if their parents are gainfully employed or studying, or if the children themselves have a special need for support. Children who have not yet reached school age are offered pre-school activities in the form of day-care centers, family day care homes, and open pre-schools. School-aged children are offered care after regular school hours at leisure-time centers or in family day care homes.

In 1998, more than 720,000 children aged 1-12 were enrolled in public day-care centers, family day care, and leisure time centers run by municipal governments. In recent years (especially in the 1990s), private child-care alternatives subsidized by municipal governments have also expanded. Changes in public child-care services in Sweden will be discussed in Section 6 of this report. For additional specific information on responsibilities and services given by municipal governments and county councils in Sweden, please see Swedish Institute (1999a, 1999b) and Lars, Korpi and Nordenstam (1999).

## **2. Municipal and Regional Divisions in Sweden 1980-1999**

Municipal divisions in Sweden during 1980-1999 have undergone several changes. Specifically, the number of municipalities was 279 as of 1 January 1980. As of 1 January 1983, the number increased to 284. This increase was due mainly to the fact that five municipalities (Botkyrka, Vaxholm, Vara, Norsjö, and Vännäs) that were located in the suburbs of large cities were divided into 10 different municipalities (with each of them divided into two).

In 1 January 1992 the number of municipalities increased to 286 as the municipality of Nyköping was divided into three municipalities (Nyköping, Gnesta, and Trosa). Then, in 1 January 1995, the number further rose to 288 because two municipalities were divided into four municipalities (Borås was divided into Borås and Bollebygd, and Örebro was divided into Örebro and Lekeberg). Finally, in 1 January 1999, the number of municipalities increased to 289 because the municipality of Södertälje was divided into Södertälje and Nykvarn. The population size of municipality ranges from Bjurholm (2,736 in 1999) to Stockholm (736,113 in 1999). Map 1 shows the municipal divisions (municipal boundaries) in Sweden since 1999. For more details on land area, population size, and population density, see Statistics Sweden (2000, pp. 52-56).

[Map 1 about here]

Statistics Sweden assigns each municipality a four-digit code for data collection and compilation purposes. The first two digits refer to county-level. The next two digits refer to a serial number within each county. Many municipalities have changed their codes, owing to the fact that the number of counties (län) has decreased from 24 to 21 in 1997 to 1998. Specific codes for municipalities in Sweden from 1980 to 1999 are shown in Table A-1 in the appendix of this report.

Specifically, at the beginning of 1997, two counties--Malmöhus (code 12) and Kristianstads (code 11)--were united and became Skåne county (code 12). And in the beginning of 1998, three counties--Göteborg och Bohuslän (code 14), Älvsborgs län (code 15) and Skaraborgs län (code 16)--were united into Västra Götaland (code 14). At the same time, two municipalities changed their county possession. The municipalities Habo (population=9 600) and Mullsjö (population=7 200), which earlier had been parts of Skaraborgs län (which now is a part of Västra Götaland), are now parts of Jönköpings län (code 06). As of 1999, the codes, names and population of 21 counties in Sweden are as follows:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Name of county</u>	<u>Pop in 1999</u>
01	Stockholms	1,783,440
03	Uppsala	291,413
04	Södermanlands	256,269
05	Östergötlands	412,411
06	Jönköpings	328,059
07	Kronobergs	178,078
08	Kalmar	238,104
09	Gotlands	57,643
10	Blekinge	151,414
12	Skåne	1,120,426
13	Hallands	272,539
14	Västra Götalands	1,486,918
17	Värmlands	278,313
18	Örebro	274,584
19	Västmanlands	257,661
20	Dalarnas	282,898
21	Gävleborgs	282,226
22	Västernorrlands	251,884
23	Jämtlands	131,766
24	Västerbottens	257,803
25	Norrbottens	260,473
	Total Sweden	8,854,322

### 3. Data Sources

This project constructed three different types of municipality-specific time-series data sets: (1) level of fertility as measured by the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman; (2) female employment quantified by age-specific and total employment rate of women aged 16 and above; and (3) local-level family policy related services captured by two aspects--provision of services measured by number of public day-care centers and family day-care units, and use of services measured by number of children enrolled in public day-care centers and family day-care. Paid maternity leave (called "parental insurance" in Sweden), child allowance, and child-care services are the three major family-policy related services for families with children in Sweden (Hoem and Hoem 1996). Among these three, the first two (paid maternity leave and child allowance) are both administered at the national level. i.e., conditions for the provisions of services are the same throughout the country. On the other hand, child-care services are administered/differ at municipal level. Given that most of child-care services in Sweden are public (i.e., run by municipal governments), it is most appropriate to examine use of family-policy related services at local level through provision and use of public child-care services in municipalities.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman is a sum of age-specific birth rates for woman at reproductive ages (age 15-49). Thus, to compute the TFR, we need to have data on the number of births by women's (mother's) age for the numerator as well as those on the number of women in reproductive years by age for the denominator. Data on the numerator--number of births by mother's age--are drawn from the population register. The population register is a system that compiles civil registration at local levels to a centralized database. Data on the denominator--number of women by age--are also drawn from the same population register in Sweden. Both sets of the data are available every year for the period of 1980-1999.

To compute the employment rate of women by age (5-year age group), we need to know the number of women employed by age as the numerator and the number of women by age for the denominator for women age over 15 (age 16 is the minimum age for employment in Sweden). Thus, the source of data for the denominator--number of women by age--is again the population register. As for the numerator, data for 1980 and 1985 are drawn from the population census while data for 1986-1998 came from Sweden's employment register.

Provision of child-care services at local level is measured by 2 factors--the number of public day-care centers and the number of family day-care units in municipality. Consumption/use of child-care services is also measured by 2 factors--the number of children enrolled in public day-care centers and the number of children enrolled in family day-care units. Data for these statistics are drawn from the annual child-care registers in Sweden.

#### 4. Trends of Changes in the Total Fertility Rate in Municipalities

We first examine trends of changes in the level of fertility as measured by the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Table B-1 in the appendix shows the TFR per woman for all municipalities in Sweden from 1980 to 1999.

As explained earlier, there are 289 municipalities in Sweden. Given the limits in space available and also in order to have a coherent and concise discussion of the results, it is not feasible to show the data in all municipalities in this and the following two sections. Therefore, for a closer analysis, we select 15 municipalities that we think are representing demographical, geographical, and regional characteristics of Sweden. They are consisted of 3 groups. The first group is large metropolitan areas constituted by 3 largest urban centers (population concentration) in Sweden-- Stockholm, Göteborg, and Malmö.

The second group consists of regional centers and metropolitan suburbs represented by 6 municipalities scattered all over the country: Uppsala that is a regional center of the county next to Stockholm and is in a commuting distance from Stockholm; Helsingborg in the suburbs of Malmö in Skåne; Borås in the suburbs of the industrial city of Göteborg; and three regional centers on the north--Sundsvall in the county of Västernorrlands, Östersund in the county of Jämtlands, and Umeå in Västerbottens.

The third and final group consists of 6 rural areas: Motala in the county of Östergötlands; Gotland--an island in the Baltic Sea; Hylte in the county of Hallands in between Malmö and Göteborg; Torsby in the county of Värmlands north of Göteborg; Timrå in the northern county of Västernorrlands, and the far-northern kommun of Kiruna in Norrbottens. The size of opulation and population density in these selected municipalities in 1999 are as follows:

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Density*</u>
Large metropolitan areas:		
Stockholm	736,113	3,930
Göteborg	459,593	1,025
Malmö	254,904	1,659
Regional centers & suburbs:		
Uppsala	187,372	176
Helsingborg	116,337	336
Borås	96,106	105
Sundsvall	93,923	29
Östersund	58,673	26
Umeå	103,517	45
Rural areas:		
Motala	42,444	23
Gotland	57,643	18
Hylte	10,559	11
Torsby	14,142	3

Timrå	18,254	13
Kiruna	25,148	1
		[*--population per km <sup>2</sup> ]

In Sweden as a whole, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman decreased gradually from 1.68 in 1980 to 1.61 in 1983. After 1983, however, the TFR in Sweden increase rapidly and steadily reaching the above-replacement level of 2.13 per woman in 1993. Peaking in 1993, the TFR then started to decline again rapidly from 2.11 in 1991 to 1.51 in 1998. We call these large fluctuations in Sweden's TFR "roller-coaster fertility."

The trends of changes over time in fertility at local levels generally paralleled this national trend. Table 1 presents the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman in these 15 municipalities from 1980 to 1999. As shown in the table, the TFRs in most of these selected municipalities first reached the bottom in the early 1980s, and then had dramatic recovery in the mid- and late 1980s, reaching the peak in 1990-1992. After that, the TFR again plummeted to levels well-below replacement in the 1990s.

[Table 1 about here]

While in general paralleling the national trend, there are municipal and regional differentials in the levels of fertility. In Table 1, two things stand out. First, the level of fertility was and still tends to be lowest in the three largest metropolitan centers of Stockholm, Göteborg, and Malmö, followed by regional centers and metropolitan suburbs. The TFR was and still tends to be highest in rural kommuns. Second, these municipal and regional differentials in fertility were quite large in the 1980s and in the early 1990s. However, in recent years (especially after the mid-1990s), these once large municipal and regional differences are getting smaller. In fact, the fertility differentials between large metropolitan areas and regional centers/metropolitan suburbs have almost disappeared although the urban and rural differences in fertility are still evident in Sweden today.

## 5. Trends of Changes in Female Employment in Municipalities

Next, we turn to the age-patterns and overall levels of female employment. Data used for computation of age-specific and overall rates of employment in all municipalities in Sweden for 1985-1998 are shown in Tables C-1 and C-2 copies of which are provided in electronic form, rather than hard copies due to an extremely large number of pages required.<sup>1</sup>

Explaining briefly the national trend of female employment in Sweden, the labor force participation rate of women (aged 16 and above) was already high in the late 1970s-73.5 percent in 1978. The female labor-force participation rate increased further to 80.6

<sup>1</sup> For specifics of these tables, please contact Professor Noriko Tsuya at the Faculty of Economics, Keio University, Tokyo (email: tsuya@econ.keio.ac.jp).

percent in 1983, and then to 82.6 percent in 1990. In the 1990s, however, the labor-force participation rate of women began and continued to decrease from 77.2 percent in 1993 to 75.7 percent in 1995, then to 74.5 percent in 1997 and 73.9 percent in 1998. Though somewhat higher than females', male labor force participation rate also shows similar trend of change over time (Statistics Sweden 2000).

Furthermore, in addition to these declines in the female (and male) labor force participation rate, the unemployment rate increased rapidly in the 1990. The unemployment rate of women rose dramatically from 1.6 percent to 7.5 percent in 1996. Afterwards, the female (and male) unemployment rate has been somewhat stable--the rate was again 7.5 in 1997 and down to 73.9 percent in 1998. These downturn in the labor force participation rate and increases in unemployment rate are due mainly to the serious economic recession that Sweden experienced in the early to mid-1990s. This economic slow-down affected fertility especially strongly as unemployment rate tends to be (and has been) highest among young persons, i.e., women and men aged 16-24 (Statistics Sweden 2000: 244). The actual and perceived economic insecurity among young women and men are found to have been responsible, at least in part, for dramatic fertility decline in the 1990s (Hoem 2000).

Table 2 presents the age-specific and overall employment rates of women in the 15 municipalities from 1985 to 1998. Employment rate is computed by subtracting the unemployment rate from the labor force participation rate. Two things are notable in Table 2. First, though not as clear as in the case of fertility trends, both overall and age-specific rates of female employment in the municipalities moved in parallel to the national trend in female employment. Specifically, the rates of female employment by age and for all women increased in the mid- to late 1980s. Peaking in around 1990, the rates then declined in the 1990s though the pace of decrease has slowed down in recent years.

[Table 2 about here]

Second, though municipal differentials are not as clear as municipal trends over time, in the 1980s the overall rate of female employment tended to be higher in regional centers and metropolitan suburbs than large metropolitan areas and rural areas. However, in the 1990s, these municipal differences shrank considerably. Further, we cannot see clear municipal/regional differentials in the employment rate of women at prime reproductive ages (age 20-34).

Therefore, relating these patterns of employment among women at peak reproductive ages to the trends of changes in the TFR discussed in the previous section, we can consider that changes fertility at municipal levels tend to be associated positively with changes in the local trends of female employment. That is, fertility levels in municipalities in Sweden tended to increase as the female employment rate rose, and fertility levels decreased when female employment rate declined. However, municipal and regional differentials in female employment were not clearly discernable.



## **6. Changes in Provision and Use of Child-Care Services in Municipalities**

Finally, we look at the trends of changes in the provision and use of municipal child-care services. The numbers of public day-care centers and family day-care units--the indicators of provision of services--for all municipalities in 1984-1997 are given in Tables D-1 and D-2 in the appendix of this report. The numbers of children enrolled in public day-care centers and family day-care units in all municipalities of Sweden from 1984 to 1998 are shown in Tables E-1 and E-2 in Appendix, respectively.

We first traces changes in the provision of local child-care services at the national level, as measured by the numbers of public day-care centers and family day-care units in each municipality. Provision (supply) of public child-care rose steadily in the 1980s (Statsitiska centralbyrå 1993). This rapid increase in the supply of local child-care services was due primarily to increases in the demand for such services resulted from increasing employment of mothers of small and school-aged children. Though the tempo of increase was slowed down considerably, the number of public child-care facilities continued increase until around 1991 and 1992. After that, however, the total number of day-care centers plus family day-care units started to decrease steadily (Statsitiska centralbyrå 1999). This was due in large part to declines in the demand for such services due to (decreases in the rate of employment (and increases in the rate of unemployment) among mothers of preschool and school-aged children. This decrease in the number of public child-care facilities after 1991-1992 was due also to the shift of dominant type of child-care facilities from smaller-scale family day-care to larger day-care centers.

Turning to changes in the use of local child-care services at the national level, we look at the national trends of the number of children enrolled in public child-care services. The number of children enrolled in public day-care centers or family day-care units increased rapidly and steadily in the 1980s and early 1990s (Statsitiska centralbyrå 1993). The pace of increase slowed down in the mid-1990s and then decreased somewhat in 1997 and 1998 (Statsitiska centralbyrå 1999).

Now, we first examine the trends of changes in the supply and use of public child-care services at municipal level. In Table 3, two points are noticeable. First, the total number of public child-care centers and units (sum of day-care centers and family day-care units) was on the increase in the 1980s in most of these 15 municipalities. Peaking at around 1990-1991, this number started to decrease and the declining trend still continues. Second, looking at changes in these two-types of child-care facilities (day-care centers and family day-care units), the weight/focus clearly shifted from family day-care to day-care centers in all municipalities under consideration. Putting it differently, the number of day-care centers increased rapidly during the 1980s and early 1990s whereas the number of family day-care units has been in steady decline. Given that day-care centers are likely to be in much larger scale than family day-care units, the amount

of supply of child-care services is thought to have been increased rapidly in the 1980s and early 1990s and have not decreased much since then.

[Table 3 about here]

The use of local child-care services is measured by the number of children enrolled in public child-care services in each municipality. Table 4 shows changes in the numbers of children enrolled in public day-care centers and family day-care, together with the ratio of children enrolled in public child-care per employed women in the 15 selected municipalities from 1984-1998. As shown in the table, the total number of children enrolled in public child-care (sum of the number enrolled in day-care centers and the number in family day-care) increased rapidly and steadily from the mid-1980s to the mid- to late 1990s in almost all municipalities under consideration although the tempo of increase has slowed down somewhat after the mid-1990s in some *kommuns*. In parallel to these local trends, the ratio of children enrolled in public child-care per employed women also continued to increase from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s though the ratio dropped somewhat in the late 1990s.

[Table 4 about here]

Turning to municipal differentials in the supply and use of child-care services, as expected, the numbers of child-care facilities and children enrolled in those facilities are both associated closely with the population sizes of municipalities (see Table 4). However, the ratio of children enrolled in child-care facilities per employed woman does not show any consistent and clear patterns among municipalities and regions.

## **7. Concluding Remarks**

In this study, we sought to examine the relationship among time-trends in fertility levels, rate of female employment, and the supply and use of public child-care services at local level in Sweden in the 1980s and 1990s, by focusing on fifteen municipalities. This study also constructed the time-series data set on the levels of fertility, the rates of women's employment, and the degrees of provision and use of public child care services in all municipalities in Sweden in the same/similar period.

From our analysis of local trends in the TFR, we found that the municipal trends of fertility closely resembled the national trend. The TFR increased rapidly and steadily in the mid- to late 1980, peaking at around 1990-1991. By contrast, fertility declined rapidly from the early to late 1990s. There also were clear municipal and regional differentials in fertility: the TFR tended to be lowest in large metropolitan areas, followed by regional centers and metropolitan suburbs, and then by rural areas. However, these differentials shrank and almost disappeared as fertility levels continued to decline in the 1990s.

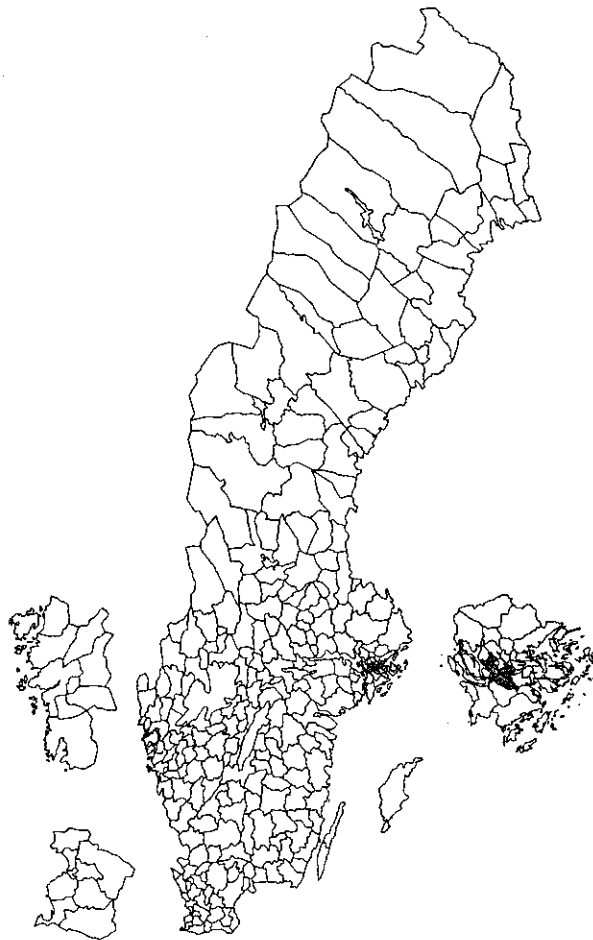
Our analysis of female employment rate revealed that changes fertility at municipal levels tend to be associated positively with changes in the local trends of female employment. Fertility levels in the municipalities under consideration tended to increase as the female employment rate rose, and fertility levels decreased when female employment rate declined. However, municipal and regional differentials in female employment were not clearly discernable.

Finally, our analyses of the time-trends in local child-care services showed that the supply and use of local child-care services continued to grow from the 1980s to the mid-1990s although the pace of growth slowed down somewhat (or even declined) in the last few years. Whereas the size of supply and consumption of local child-care services were both associated closely with the population sizes of municipalities as expected, however, the ratio of children enrolled in child-care facilities per employed woman did not show any consistent patterns by municipality.

Altogether, these findings suggest that the rate of female employment decreased in the 1990s due primarily to economic recession. They also implies that the supply of local public child-care services in Sweden has not been determined directly by economic fluctuations; rather, it seems to have been provided in longer-term perspective with the well-being and welfare of children and their families in mind. The supply and use of local child-care services seem to have been changing, following the trends of changes in fertility levels and female employment rates. To put it differently, local child-care services seem to have been given and used in response to the needs of families of employed mothers/couples with small children as reflected in fertility and female employment.

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**Map 1. Municipalities in Sweden 1999**

**Table 1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per Woman in Selected Municipality: Sweden 1980-1999**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
<b>Large Metropolitan Areas:</b>																					
Stockholm 0180	1.37	1.34	1.31	1.32	1.35	1.41	1.48	1.55	1.65	1.68	1.72	1.69	1.71	1.65	1.62	1.50	1.43	1.36	1.37	1.34	
Göteborg 1480	1.48	1.45	1.51	1.44	1.54	1.57	1.59	1.69	1.76	1.78	1.93	1.85	1.81	1.76	1.73	1.56	1.49	1.41	1.44	1.38	
Malmö 1280	1.41	1.43	1.41	1.46	1.44	1.54	1.60	1.65	1.72	1.80	1.87	1.78	1.78	1.77	1.70	1.67	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.48	
<b>Regional Centers &amp; Metropolitan Suburbs:</b>																					
Uppsala 0380	1.61	1.53	1.51	1.55	1.55	1.75	1.78	1.80	1.88	1.98	2.01	1.99	1.92	1.82	1.79	1.60	1.47	1.39	1.40	1.32	
Heisingborg 1283	1.53	1.48	1.51	1.44	1.51	1.63	1.65	1.74	1.85	1.95	1.92	1.97	2.00	1.89	1.77	1.69	1.52	1.46	1.52	1.51	
Borås 1490	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.53	1.63	1.72	1.76	1.75	1.96	1.98	2.13	2.07	2.16	1.97	1.86	1.65	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46	
Sundsvall 2281	1.52	1.53	1.56	1.48	1.55	1.66	1.68	1.74	1.90	2.04	2.01	2.05	1.97	1.82	1.77	1.67	1.42	1.43	1.37	1.34	
Östersund 2380	1.55	1.53	1.45	1.56	1.55	1.60	1.80	1.61	1.92	1.90	2.09	2.09	1.93	1.84	1.70	1.49	1.50	1.33	1.26	1.33	
Umeå 2480	1.63	1.57	1.63	1.53	1.60	1.81	1.77	1.84	1.99	1.99	2.01	2.16	2.08	1.77	1.76	1.56	1.48	1.41	1.28	1.28	
<b>Rural Areas:</b>																					
Motala 0583	1.89	1.72	1.78	1.72	1.79	2.01	2.00	1.96	2.03	2.09	2.20	2.43	2.17	2.40	2.10	1.98	1.71	1.63	1.49	1.54	
Gotland 0980	1.72	1.86	1.84	1.79	1.78	1.74	1.81	1.95	2.16	2.15	2.50	2.15	2.18	2.05	1.98	1.72	1.58	1.57	1.37	1.54	
Hylte 1315	1.93	1.87	2.23	2.05	1.94	2.33	2.11	2.41	2.12	2.51	2.52	2.69	2.60	2.22	2.34	2.41	1.80	1.51	1.64	1.39	
Torsby 1737	1.96	1.91	1.71	1.74	2.09	1.89	1.93	1.79	2.09	2.41	2.37	2.14	2.31	2.09	2.20	1.88	1.67	1.73	1.81	1.66	
Timrå 2262	1.83	1.72	1.56	1.65	1.87	1.48	1.73	1.93	2.18	2.20	2.05	2.27	1.85	1.82	2.12	1.80	1.65	1.73	1.59	1.74	
Kiruna 2584	1.82	1.74	1.85	1.77	1.69	1.78	1.87	1.85	1.91	2.15	2.41	2.37	2.30	2.05	2.07	1.87	1.58	1.77	1.77	1.70	

Table 2. Employment Rate of Women by Age in Selected Municipalities 1985-1998

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Large Metropolitan Areas:														
Stockholm														
16-19	45.7	42.5	42.1	43.8	45.0	41.1	29.4	169.3	13.8	13.4	15.2	14.6	13.9	16.2
20-24	83.9	84.7	84.5	84.9	83.2	82.2	78.0	69.0	61.1	56.8	57.7	57.7	56.8	62.4
25-29	84.2	84.4	84.7	84.8	83.9	83.9	81.5	77.6	74.6	70.7	69.0	69.9	69.3	72.1
30-34	85.0	85.7	86.0	85.9	84.8	84.6	82.2	78.8	75.8	72.4	71.8	72.9	72.5	73.6
35-39	87.1	87.7	87.9	87.5	86.7	86.0	84.1	81.1	78.6	75.5	75.1	75.2	74.2	75.2
40-44	88.8	89.8	90.0	89.6	89.2	88.6	87.0	84.5	82.1	80.5	79.5	78.8	78.0	78.8
45-49	88.8	89.4	89.5	89.7	89.5	89.5	88.5	86.4	84.2	82.8	82.5	81.8	81.3	81.3
50-54	86.3	87.0	87.1	87.0	86.7	86.3	85.6	84.4	82.7	82.2	82.4	81.3	80.9	81.1
55-59	79.7	80.7	81.1	81.4	81.4	81.3	80.1	78.3	75.7	74.2	73.7	74.2	74.3	75.2
60-64	60.3	64.7	62.3	63.2	64.0	64.4	62.7	56.2	49.4	47.5	48.7	49.6	48.6	48.4
65-69	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.7	11.6	12.9	11.9	10.3	8.2	8.1	11.8	11.1	11.2	12.0
70-74	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.4
75+	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	57.1	57.6	57.9	58.2	58.1	58.2	56.4	53.7	51.4	50.2	50.7	51.1	51.2	52.9
Göteborg														
16-19	42.2	40.0	39.9	43.0	43.4	39.8	27.8	18.6	13.1	12.9	13.7	12.3	12.4	14.6
20-24	80.4	81.4	81.8	83.6	82.2	80.0	73.0	62.8	51.2	46.0	47.1	45.8	44.0	51.4
25-29	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.4	82.7	81.4	76.6	71.8	66.4	61.8	60.6	61.4	59.0	62.0
30-34	82.0	83.3	83.4	83.7	83.3	82.4	78.7	74.6	70.2	67.1	65.3	67.3	65.0	67.6
35-39	84.2	85.1	85.4	85.4	85.0	84.6	81.6	78.8	75.1	72.6	70.7	70.6	69.0	69.7
40-44	86.2	86.6	86.3	86.7	86.6	86.4	84.8	81.7	78.7	76.9	75.8	75.5	73.6	74.7
45-49	84.6	85.6	86.6	86.5	86.6	86.0	84.9	82.7	80.3	79.3	78.8	77.6	76.3	77.0
50-54	81.2	82.2	81.9	82.6	82.2	82.3	81.2	80.1	77.9	77.3	77.4	77.1	76.2	76.9
55-59	70.9	72.2	73.0	73.3	74.0	74.5	73.5	72.1	70.8	69.3	68.3	68.5	68.6	69.2
60-64	44.3	46.5	47.6	49.4	50.8	52.3	51.9	49.5	46.8	43.9	44.0	44.9	44.3	43.0
65-69	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.8	7.8	6.0	5.3	5.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.1
70-74	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9
75+	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	55.5	56.4	56.8	57.6	57.6	57.1	54.4	51.3	48.2	46.6	46.6	46.9	46.1	47.9

1280 Malmö

16-19	40.3	39.6	38.8	40.5	41.2	38.5	29.6	18.9	13.3	12.1	11.6	10.7	10.2	11.1
20-24	76.2	76.3	78.7	80.4	79.5	78.1	72.1	61.5	51.6	46.6	45.8	43.3	44.1	49.9
25-29	79.3	80.9	80.2	80.7	79.9	79.0	73.7	68.3	63.6	58.8	56.0	56.1	55.3	57.5
30-34	81.2	81.6	82.4	82.3	81.5	81.0	77.2	72.3	67.3	63.8	61.2	61.0	60.0	61.6
35-39	84.2	84.5	84.4	84.7	84.0	83.3	80.2	75.7	71.7	69.6	66.6	65.0	63.8	64.0
40-44	85.7	85.9	87.2	87.6	86.3	86.3	84.1	79.3	76.1	73.8	71.6	69.8	69.4	70.1
45-49	85.5	85.4	85.5	85.7	86.3	85.0	83.7	81.7	78.8	77.0	75.8	74.6	72.9	73.1
50-54	81.9	82.5	82.1	81.8	81.5	82.1	79.7	78.1	75.9	74.4	73.4	73.3	73.2	73.2
55-59	72.0	72.8	72.5	72.6	71.9	72.3	71.9	70.2	68.3	67.4	66.0	64.9	64.3	64.5
60-64	45.1	46.2	47.3	47.3	47.4	49.2	49.5	46.1	42.1	39.1	38.4	39.9	39.1	38.4
65-69	5.3	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.5	5.4	4.4	4.4	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.5
70-74	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
75+	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	52.9	53.0	53.3	53.6	53.4	53.1	50.7	47.2	44.2	42.6	41.8	41.4	41.2	42.4

Regional Centers & Metropolitan Suburbs:

Uppsala

16-19	36.7	35.5	33.4	38.6	40.2	37.8	27.6	18.2	12.6	12.0	12.2	11.8	10.9	13.3
20-24	76.4	77.2	76.9	79.0	77.5	75.8	70.1	60.4	49.7	41.0	38.5	36.8	36.1	41.6
25-29	79.6	80.3	81.1	82.7	82.3	81.9	78.0	72.9	67.6	59.5	58.6	58.8	56.1	59.0
30-34	82.5	82.9	83.5	85.3	85.4	84.5	81.7	78.2	74.7	68.2	67.7	70.1	70.6	71.9
35-39	87.0	87.7	87.8	88.4	88.7	88.3	86.0	82.3	78.6	75.1	75.5	75.7	74.7	76.2
40-44	89.0	89.4	90.1	90.3	89.9	90.6	89.4	87.3	84.4	81.7	81.9	81.0	80.6	81.6
45-49	88.9	89.8	89.7	90.1	89.8	90.4	89.7	88.6	87.0	85.9	85.0	84.6	83.8	84.2
50-54	86.0	86.0	86.6	87.5	86.9	87.6	87.9	86.4	85.6	83.9	84.6	83.8	83.3	84.4
55-59	77.2	78.3	77.5	79.0	78.8	80.2	79.2	78.5	76.9	76.7	75.8	76.0	76.1	77.3
60-64	53.7	55.4	56.3	58.0	59.6	60.9	59.7	54.6	50.3	49.2	51.5	52.0	48.9	47.8
65-69	6.9	8.1	7.7	9.3	9.4	10.7	10.2	8.9	8.3	5.8	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.7
70-74	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0
75+	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	20.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	61.9	62.5	62.7	64.1	64.1	64.1	61.8	58.5	55.3	52.1	51.9	51.9	51.3	53.0

Helsingborg

16-19	37.2	38.1	35.6	39.0	38.4	37.6	30.7	16.0	12.8	12.7	13.2	11.1	10.5	11.9
20-24	73.9	76.4	78.8	80.8	81.0	80.0	73.1	63.2	55.5	48.6	49.0	46.2	47.0	51.4
25-29	82.0	84.2	84.2	85.6	84.1	82.9	79.7	74.7	68.8	63.4	62.0	60.1	60.2	63.7
30-34	83.5	85.2	86.0	85.9	86.6	86.1	83.0	79.1	73.9	69.5	66.5	65.7	64.2	66.0



35-39	85.5	86.3	85.9	87.8	87.6	88.1	85.9	82.8	79.6	76.5	74.3	72.6	70.7	69.4
40-44	86.9	88.6	89.0	89.1	89.3	88.4	86.0	83.3	80.2	79.9	77.8	76.7	75.3	75.7
45-49	85.1	87.0	87.9	88.2	88.7	88.5	86.3	83.9	80.8	80.3	78.3	76.9	75.9	77.1
50-54	81.5	82.7	81.9	83.4	83.5	81.7	81.0	80.0	78.2	76.8	77.0	75.6	74.6	74.9
55-59	69.2	71.0	71.4	71.4	71.5	72.4	72.0	70.7	68.2	66.5	64.2	64.5	63.7	64.0
60-64	41.4	43.3	43.4	44.5	45.1	45.5	44.4	43.2	40.0	38.5	39.3	38.9	36.6	35.4
65-69	5.4	4.5	4.5	5.3	6.5	6.5	6.2	4.9	4.3	3.9	6.2	5.3	5.4	6.0
70-74	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7
Total	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	53.5	54.7	55.0	55.9	56.0	55.8	53.7	50.4	47.7	46.0	45.6	44.7	44.2	45.2

Borås

16-19	44.6	46.8	45.4	47.1	47.8	44.2	36.4	20.8	15.9	16.9	20.7	17.3	18.2	18.6
20-24	83.5	84.5	84.8	86.7	85.1	82.7	77.2	66.6	58.6	52.3	54.4	52.9	54.3	61.6
25-29	86.1	87.2	87.3	88.1	88.3	87.5	82.9	78.7	74.8	66.2	67.4	67.6	66.2	68.1
30-34	88.6	89.4	88.9	90.1	89.3	89.2	85.3	80.7	77.9	68.1	74.1	73.4	73.2	75.8
35-39	89.2	89.5	90.8	91.5	90.5	90.1	87.6	84.2	82.3	72.9	79.2	77.9	77.3	77.9
40-44	90.1	91.0	90.6	91.1	91.1	90.9	89.0	87.0	84.8	75.9	83.3	82.0	81.2	82.1
45-49	90.0	90.2	90.0	91.3	91.3	91.1	89.0	86.8	84.5	76.6	83.0	82.6	82.6	84.1
50-54	85.3	85.2	85.8	86.6	87.4	87.0	86.2	85.1	83.5	76.1	83.4	81.6	80.8	81.7
55-59	76.7	76.4	77.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	77.7	75.3	75.9	70.1	74.5	74.8	73.9	73.7
60-64	50.4	53.6	52.8	54.6	56.2	55.5	53.3	52.4	50.1	44.5	49.6	49.7	46.5	45.1
65-69	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.1	8.2	7.9	7.3	5.8	4.9	4.1	6.9	6.4	7.4	7.1
70-74	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.7
75+	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	58.7	59.4	59.5	60.3	60.2	59.6	57.1	53.7	51.6	46.6	50.2	49.5	49.3	50.4

Sundsvall

16-19	40.1	37.9	37.7	40.4	41.6	40.7	34.2	19.8	16.4	14.2	14.3	12.7	11.9	15.2
20-24	76.6	78.9	79.4	82.6	82.4	83.1	77.6	65.3	58.0	53.1	51.3	48.5	47.4	53.2
25-29	85.4	86.5	86.9	88.2	86.9	86.8	84.7	79.4	75.1	71.4	68.7	66.9	64.6	68.7
30-34	86.7	87.3	88.9	90.2	89.9	90.1	87.1	83.8	79.4	75.3	76.0	74.4	73.3	76.0
35-39	87.4	89.0	90.9	91.7	91.0	90.5	89.7	87.0	84.9	80.7	80.3	80.6	79.8	80.5
40-44	88.2	90.3	90.4	90.4	90.5	91.8	90.1	88.8	86.2	85.3	84.2	83.8	82.2	83.3
45-49	87.4	87.9	89.5	90.1	90.4	90.5	89.8	87.6	85.6	84.2	84.9	83.7	84.1	84.6
50-54	83.1	84.5	86.1	87.3	86.1	86.4	86.1	84.4	82.6	81.8	82.7	82.7	81.4	82.4
55-59	71.9	73.4	74.9	76.1	76.6	77.0	76.3	75.5	74.3	72.6	72.2	73.9	73.8	73.8
60-64	41.3	43.3	46.1	49.5	51.2	54.0	54.3	52.1	48.5	45.3	43.8	42.0	39.0	39.7

65-69	5.3	6.1	5.2	6.2	7.4	7.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	4.4	7.2	6.2	6.3	5.8
70-74	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0
75+	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	58.8	59.5	60.3	61.6	61.7	61.9	60.1	56.4	54.0	52.0	51.8	51.0	50.2	51.7

Östersund

16-19	46.1	43.8	37.9	45.2	46.3	43.8	35.6	21.9	16.4	14.1	13.6	11.6	11.3	15.3
20-24	76.6	80.3	79.9	82.3	82.8	81.4	75.2	66.0	58.0	50.6	46.9	45.9	44.1	51.9
25-29	86.0	85.8	85.9	89.8	87.9	86.3	84.6	79.8	72.4	67.3	63.8	63.2	60.5	64.8
30-34	87.3	89.5	89.6	91.4	90.0	90.6	86.4	83.4	80.0	78.1	76.1	76.2	73.5	74.7
35-39	91.3	91.1	92.3	92.0	91.5	92.1	89.8	87.6	84.7	82.1	80.0	79.4	78.1	80.1
40-44	90.9	92.0	91.5	92.3	92.3	93.4	90.9	89.2	87.0	85.4	84.7	84.3	83.9	84.2
45-49	91.1	91.6	91.9	92.6	92.9	91.6	91.5	90.1	89.1	87.8	87.2	85.7	85.2	84.5
50-54	88.3	89.6	89.4	88.9	88.8	89.9	89.9	88.4	86.7	84.7	84.3	83.6	82.7	83.6
55-59	77.1	79.0	80.6	82.0	82.3	83.0	83.0	80.9	79.6	77.0	74.2	74.5	74.5	73.0
60-64	48.5	50.5	50.6	51.1	54.0	57.0	59.2	57.3	53.9	50.3	49.7	48.4	46.7	43.4
65-69	5.6	6.2	7.3	9.1	9.4	9.7	7.0	6.6	5.7	3.8	7.4	6.6	6.2	7.1
70-74	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
75+	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	62.1	62.8	62.4	63.7	63.8	63.6	61.5	58.2	55.3	53.0	52.0	51.4	50.3	51.6

Umeå

16-19	40.4	39.2	38.3	41.5	39.9	35.7	33.9	23.4	16.2	16.1	14.5	12.3	12.5	15.7
20-24	76.5	76.8	78.4	79.1	76.7	75.8	71.7	64.0	53.4	44.4	41.3	37.7	34.3	42.1
25-29	80.2	79.9	81.7	82.8	82.3	82.6	79.2	76.5	71.4	64.5	60.9	60.3	55.3	57.1
30-34	87.5	87.8	88.3	88.1	87.2	87.3	85.9	83.4	79.6	75.8	74.4	73.8	71.2	73.8
35-39	90.4	91.2	91.6	92.4	91.5	91.0	90.1	88.1	83.7	82.8	81.2	80.5	78.6	79.9
40-44	92.0	92.2	92.7	93.4	92.7	93.0	92.1	91.2	89.8	88.8	87.9	87.0	85.9	85.2
45-49	91.9	92.4	92.5	93.3	93.5	92.8	92.4	91.1	89.8	89.6	89.3	88.5	87.7	89.2
50-54	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.8	90.4	89.9	90.7	89.5	88.4	88.1	87.9	87.3	86.2	87.0
55-59	77.2	79.2	80.1	80.4	81.6	82.8	83.1	81.4	80.9	80.4	79.0	80.2	79.4	78.8
60-64	48.4	51.1	51.5	54.5	55.6	58.3	57.9	57.6	55.8	53.6	52.1	50.4	46.4	45.2
65-69	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.6	7.7	6.8	5.9	5.2	8.8	8.0	8.3	8.3
70-74	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
75+	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	65.9	66.3	66.7	67.4	66.9	66.7	65.4	62.7	59.3	57.0	55.6	54.5	52.6	54.3

Rural Areas:

Motala														
16-19	35.2	33.9	32.3	38.2	38.1	35.0	27.2	18.5	13.3	13.5	12.9	11.8	10.2	11.9
20-24	76.8	78.9	79.1	80.6	82.6	77.8	73.0	63.3	52.2	49.5	48.9	45.0	45.2	49.8
25-29	86.8	86.9	86.4	87.3	87.1	84.8	81.3	75.4	74.0	67.3	65.1	64.5	60.3	64.0
30-34	89.1	90.5	90.2	90.6	89.5	89.7	86.4	82.3	78.4	73.9	71.9	72.1	72.3	73.3
35-39	89.9	91.1	90.0	90.5	90.3	89.0	87.2	85.4	83.7	80.7	79.7	78.7	76.0	76.3
40-44	90.1	90.7	91.6	92.0	92.0	90.9	89.8	87.9	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.1	82.1	82.0
45-49	87.5	88.6	88.3	90.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	89.3	87.9	87.0	87.0	85.1	83.2	83.2
50-54	84.3	84.4	86.0	87.9	88.1	85.8	85.4	85.7	84.6	85.2	85.6	84.7	82.9	84.0
55-59	73.4	74.2	74.9	77.3	78.0	79.3	78.4	75.9	74.9	74.6	76.4	76.1	77.0	76.0
60-64	44.3	47.0	49.1	51.4	53.3	54.5	52.9	51.6	50.4	49.6	50.3	46.8	45.3	46.7
65-69	10.0	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.5	7.8	6.6	6.3	6.5	7.7	7.8	7.2	6.2
70-74	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2
75+	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	58.3	58.9	58.9	59.8	60.2	59.8	58.0	54.7	52.8	51.4	51.3	50.2	49.2	50.0

Gotland

16-19	35.2	34.1	30.7	32.2	34.3	34.6	30.3	15.4	13.1	13.4	12.5	11.1	9.4	11.9
20-24	76.8	78.9	79.1	80.6	82.6	77.8	73.0	63.3	52.2	49.5	48.9	45.0	45.2	49.8
25-29	86.8	86.9	86.4	87.3	87.1	84.8	81.3	75.4	74.0	67.3	65.1	64.5	60.3	64.0
30-34	89.1	90.5	90.2	90.6	89.5	89.7	86.4	82.3	78.4	73.9	71.9	72.1	72.3	73.3
35-39	89.9	91.1	90.0	90.5	90.3	89.0	87.2	85.4	83.7	80.7	79.7	78.7	76.0	76.3
40-44	90.1	90.7	91.6	92.0	92.0	90.9	89.8	87.9	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.1	82.1	82.0
45-49	87.5	88.6	88.3	90.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	89.3	87.9	87.0	87.0	85.1	83.2	83.2
50-54	84.3	84.4	86.0	87.9	88.1	85.8	85.4	85.7	84.6	85.2	85.6	84.7	82.9	84.0
55-59	73.4	74.2	74.9	77.3	78.0	79.3	78.4	75.9	74.9	74.6	76.4	76.1	77.0	76.0
60-64	44.3	47.0	49.1	51.4	53.3	54.5	52.9	51.6	50.4	49.6	50.3	46.8	45.3	46.7
65-69	10.0	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.5	7.8	6.6	6.3	6.5	7.7	7.8	7.2	6.2
70-74	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2
75+	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	58.3	58.9	58.9	59.8	60.2	59.8	58.0	54.7	52.8	51.4	51.3	50.2	49.2	50.0

Hylte

16-19	39.4	38.3	36.7	40.9	40.5	42.3	32.4	18.2	16.5	15.9	14.9	15.4	17.1	17.5
20-24	79.0	82.3	83.1	87.9	89.0	88.5	79.0	68.4	57.4	52.6	54.3	55.6	54.9	63.6
25-29	89.5	91.3	86.7	87.2	92.6	89.1	81.5	77.3	71.0	70.4	68.4	72.9	66.7	71.0
30-34	86.4	88.0	92.0	95.2	94.3	92.3	85.1	82.0	79.1	74.0	73.7	75.6	72.4	77.6

35-39	84.5	85.8	86.7	90.3	90.6	91.7	88.1	84.1	82.2	81.0	79.5	79.1	74.3	78.4
40-44	86.9	87.9	85.9	89.1	89.5	89.6	85.8	86.1	83.3	84.3	84.4	85.2	84.3	82.7
45-49	89.8	88.2	88.4	90.1	90.7	89.0	87.7	84.5	84.0	84.9	86.2	83.4	82.0	80.9
50-54	85.0	86.1	88.0	86.7	86.6	87.8	85.2	85.8	82.6	81.1	82.0	83.3	80.1	80.1
55-59	70.7	73.6	77.9	79.3	81.2	79.8	79.1	74.9	72.9	74.6	76.3	73.2	76.3	74.7
60-64	45.9	45.2	46.8	49.7	49.1	50.8	54.3	50.5	48.0	49.4	48.1	46.3	47.9	52.4
65-69	9.3	12.3	7.5	11.2	11.5	10.1	7.6	6.9	5.6	3.1	5.6	7.2	6.4	5.3
70-74	5.1	4.8	3.5	5.3	4.4	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8
75+	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	54.3	55.2	55.0	57.4	58.1	58.1	54.5	51.1	48.5	47.9	48.2	48.3	47.1	48.7

Torsby

16-19	41.1	38.2	36.6	31.4	35.7	31.8	26.9	21.2	14.9	14.0	14.6	9.2	8.8	10.2
20-24	76.4	80.7	82.7	83.7	85.8	81.2	82.0	68.3	66.1	61.2	56.2	51.2	53.0	57.0
25-29	84.2	85.6	87.8	90.5	86.0	88.5	84.1	80.4	78.6	74.4	74.6	71.2	68.3	70.7
30-34	84.3	85.9	87.8	88.8	87.3	90.4	88.5	83.8	81.9	76.5	76.3	77.3	71.8	75.6
35-39	83.4	84.8	89.1	92.0	88.9	88.6	86.4	82.2	80.6	80.2	81.5	82.2	81.7	83.2
40-44	85.7	83.9	82.9	87.1	88.6	89.1	87.0	86.6	85.3	81.9	82.2	79.4	80.9	82.1
45-49	84.7	83.1	84.3	86.3	87.1	84.8	83.6	82.0	81.6	81.8	82.6	82.2	79.5	80.4
50-54	75.9	73.4	75.5	81.3	80.6	80.4	81.2	81.9	78.4	76.0	76.1	74.0	75.1	78.0
55-59	65.1	64.0	66.1	64.6	66.7	67.6	67.2	66.3	66.7	70.2	71.9	73.1	72.1	70.1
60-64	44.6	43.5	44.3	48.5	40.6	42.4	40.8	41.1	40.9	38.9	39.5	37.7	36.7	41.3
65-69	17.6	14.9	14.5	13.2	10.7	8.9	7.2	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.5	5.1
70-74	9.4	11.9	10.1	11.3	5.7	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.9
75+	7.7	7.4	6.2	6.6	3.5	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5
Total	52.2	52.0	52.6	53.7	52.1	51.5	49.9	47.6	46.4	45.4	45.4	44.2	43.5	44.8

Timrå

16-19	41.2	39.7	41.6	38.9	36.6	39.5	32.5	20.1	13.0	16.2	13.7	9.5	11.3	14.8
20-24	73.8	79.1	80.1	81.3	78.5	78.2	76.2	66.8	61.1	53.7	53.8	44.8	43.4	51.5
25-29	81.7	83.1	86.4	85.7	87.8	88.6	83.9	80.3	75.9	70.4	67.2	66.5	61.8	65.1
30-34	83.3	83.6	84.2	87.8	89.1	89.1	87.3	83.1	79.3	76.6	73.2	72.3	71.3	73.9
35-39	83.9	84.1	83.5	87.7	89.4	90.4	88.5	86.4	83.0	81.5	82.4	79.4	77.3	79.9
40-44	86.6	87.4	88.7	89.5	89.4	88.0	87.9	86.6	81.9	80.6	82.2	79.5	79.7	81.0
45-49	85.1	84.7	85.0	86.5	89.6	88.2	89.1	87.4	82.9	80.3	81.9	78.9	76.7	79.3
50-54	78.7	80.7	83.2	82.7	81.9	81.6	81.5	81.4	80.1	82.3	82.4	80.4	79.7	80.2
55-59	65.0	65.1	67.7	71.3	72.8	75.1	75.2	73.6	73.3	69.4	68.6	68.0	68.5	72.8
60-64	35.3	38.8	37.0	41.4	40.3	44.2	45.3	43.1	41.2	40.9	42.4	42.5	39.7	39.1