
Women's and men's enterprise in Sweden

Facts and statistics

2009



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Source unless otherwise indicated:

Nutek and Statistics Sweden,
The Situation and Conditions of Enterprises 2008.

Other sources:

Figure 3A: ITPS, *New Enterprises in Sweden 2008*
 Table 2: Statistics Sweden's Population Statistics
 Table Appendix: Statistics Sweden's Business Register

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Women and men as entrepreneurs

Most companies in Sweden are small. 68 per cent of them are run by one person and 90 per cent have less than five employees. However, most women and men entrepreneurs have growth ambitions. For both women and men the greatest growth barrier is personal lack of time.

Most entrepreneurs, irrespective of sex, operate on the local market.

The possibility of personal development as an entrepreneur and the ability to influence one's own working conditions are felt as positive factors in comparison with being an employee.

There are many similarities between women and men entrepreneurs. But there are also differences. For example, the choice of sectors follows the same uneven sex ratio that applies to other parts of the labour market.

This brochure gives a quick statistical overview of women's and men's enterprise in Sweden. Information for various counties or for the country as a whole is given, for example, on sex-dependent choice of sectors and attitudes to entrepreneurship in comparison with being an employee. For county statistics see also the PDF *Statistical basis for county diagrams*. It can be downloaded from www.tillvaxtverket.se/publikationer.

The diagrams contain statistics chiefly taken from Nutek's survey *The Situation and Conditions of Enterprises 2008* (Företagens villkor och verklighet 2008). This is a questionnaire survey targeted at a representative sample of Swedish small enterprises with up to 49 employees. Responses were obtained from a little more than 18 000 enterprises in all sectors throughout the country. The present brochure is an updated version of our 2006

brochure *Women's and men's enterprise in Sweden. A statistical description*. However, response alternatives and questions have been changed, which makes the results not fully comparable.

For further information on the survey *The Situation and Conditions of Enterprises 2008* see Nutek's report numbered R 2008:21, which contains documentation and distribution of responses. To complement the survey statistics, such sources as ITPS, *New Enterprises in Sweden 2008*, and Statistics Sweden have also been used

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth uses this collection of statistical data in its endeavour to disseminate information and knowledge about the situation and conditions of the women and men who run companies in Sweden today. Knowledge of the circumstances under which Swedish entrepreneurs operate is the basis for efforts to create sustainable economic growth through the establishment of more and stronger enterprises in all parts of the country. For further information on enterprises and entrepreneurs see www.tillvaxtverket.se/faktabanken

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Contents

Most Swedish companies are small	6
More women among new entrepreneurs	8
Sex-based choice of sectors reflects the labour market in general	10
The share of entrepreneurs is largest in the county of Stockholm	12
A company with employees is usually a limited company	14
Companies usually focus on the local market	16
The age structure is the same for women and men	18
The level of education of small-business entrepreneurs has become higher	20
Many small-business entrepreneurs want their company to grow	22
Personal lack of time is the greatest growth barrier	25
The possibility of influencing one's own working conditions is a positive experience	26
Table appendix	27

Most Swedish companies are small

Swedish economy is dominated by small enterprises. FIGURE 1A shows that roughly two out of three companies are run by one person. Small enterprises with less than five employees make up 90 per cent of all Swedish companies.

Only 0.8 per cent of Swedish companies have 50 employees or more. These companies account for 55.7 per cent of company employees, about 1.35 million persons. Companies with 0–49 employees account for 44.3 per cent, a little over one million persons.

The table Appendix, p. 27, gives more detailed information on the number of companies and employees in different size classes in the country as a whole and eight regions.

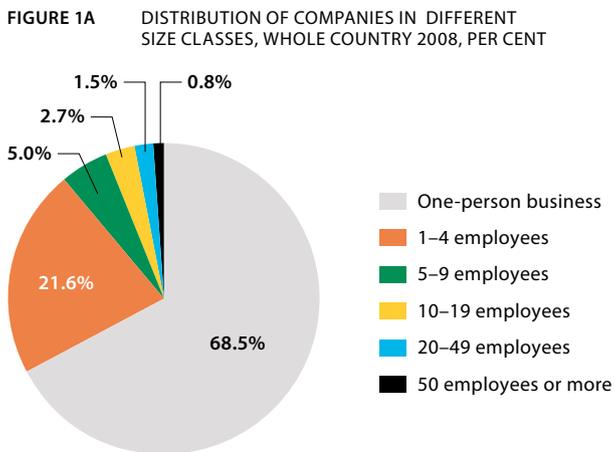
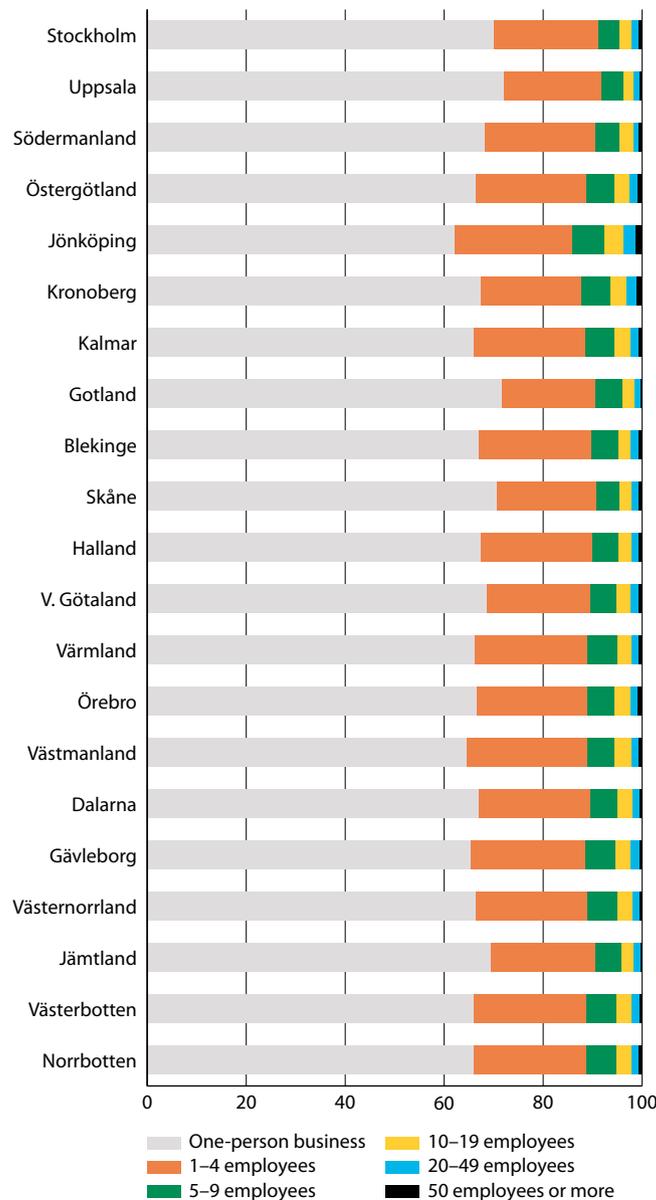


FIGURE 1B DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY OF COMPANIES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES, PER CENT



More women among new entrepreneurs

Most small-business entrepreneurs are men. FIGURE 2 shows that 78 per cent of Swedish small-business entrepreneurs are men and 22 per cent women.¹ If, on the other hand, we look at the share of new entrepreneurs who are women, we find a slightly more even distribution (FIGURE 3A). A little over 30 per cent of new entrepreneurs are women and a little over 60 per cent men, while about six per cent of new firms are run by women and men together.

The fact that the share of women running new companies is considerably higher than that of women running companies in general can be interpreted as indicating a gradual decrease in the uneven sex ratio of entrepreneurs.

FIGURE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN AMONG SMALL BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT

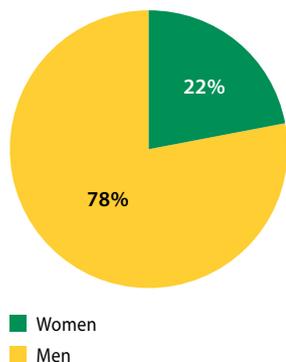
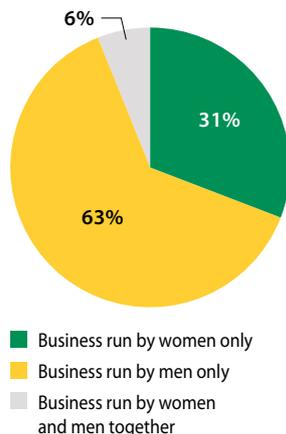
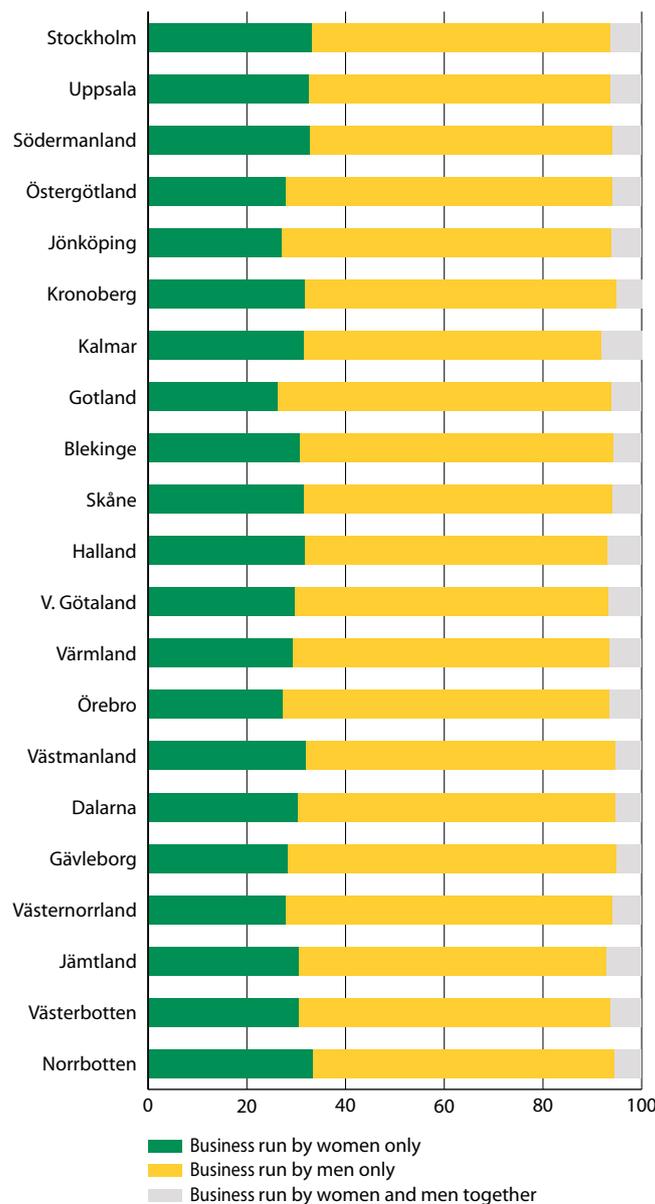


FIGURE 3A
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN AMONG NEW ENTREPRENEURS, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT



¹ In other studies the share of women entrepreneurs is stated to be about 25 per cent. One reason why the share is here somewhat lower can be that the survey *The Situation and Conditions of Enterprises 2008* is targeted at the business leader. In the cases where a man and a woman run a company together, they (and others) tend to see the man as the business leader. See, for example, Sundin Holmquist, *Kvinnor som företagare: osynlighet, mångfald, anpassning 1989* (Women as Entrepreneurs: Invisibility, Multidimensionality, Adaptation)

FIGURE 3B
DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY OF WOMEN AND MEN AMONG NEW ENTREPRENEURS, PER CENT

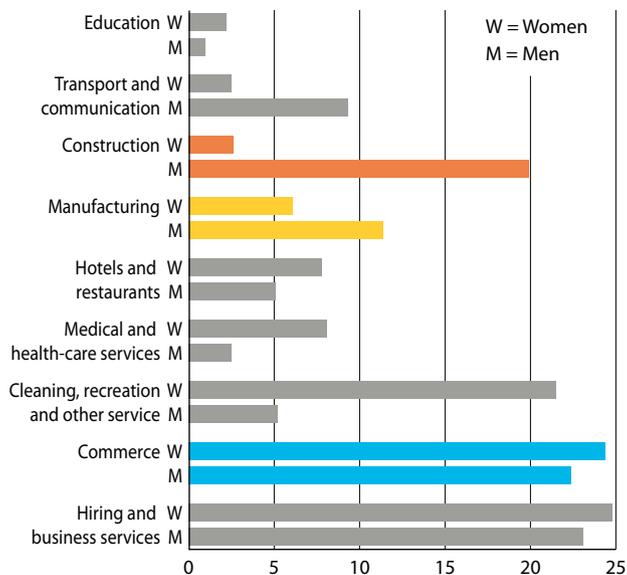


Sex-based choice of sectors reflects the labour market in general

The majority of Swedish companies operate in the service sector. This dominance applies both to companies run by women and companies run by men. Women and men run companies in all sectors, but their choice of sectors as entrepreneurs follows the same pattern as we find in other parts of the labour market. The labour market is divided between the sexes.

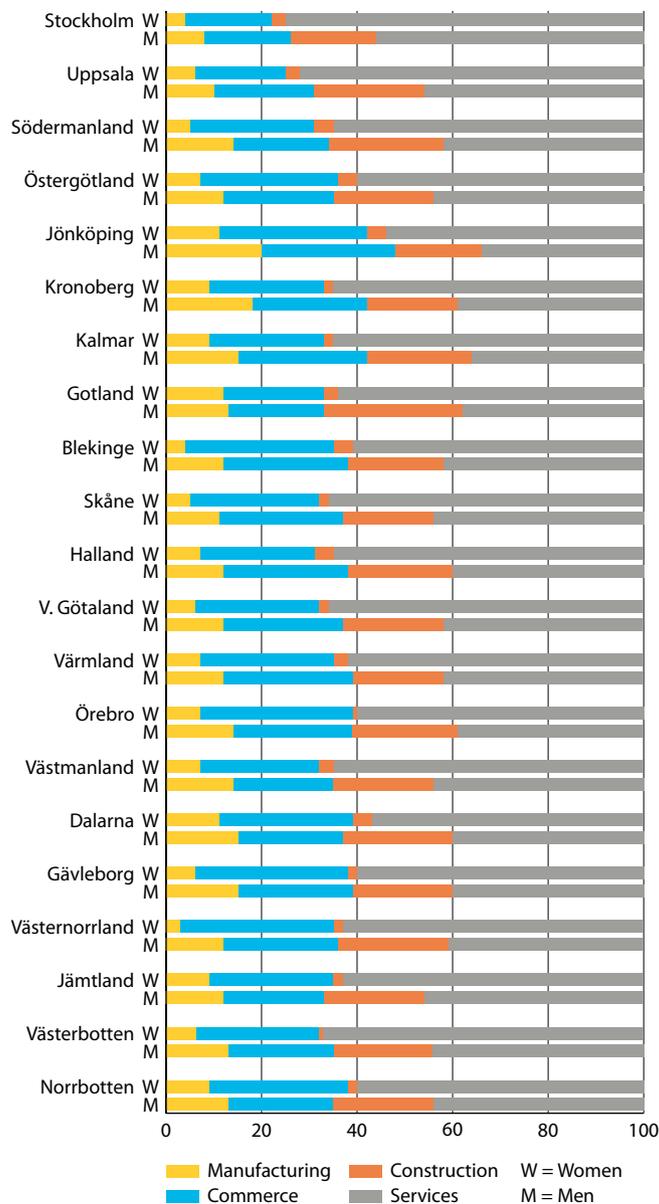
FIGURE 4A shows that women dominate as entrepreneurs in cleaning, recreation and other service, medical and health-care services, and education. Men as entrepreneurs dominate in manufacturing, construction, transport and communication. In hiring and business services, commerce, and hotels and restaurants the distribution is fairly even between women and men entrepreneurs.

FIGURE 4A DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN DIFFERENT SECTORS,² WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT



² The sector classification is based on that in *The Situation and Conditions of Enterprises 2008*.

FIGURE 4B DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY OF WOMEN AND MEN IN DIFFERENT SECTORS, PER CENT



The share of entrepreneurs is largest in the county of Stockholm

TABLE 1 shows how the shares of women and men small-business entrepreneurs vary between different counties. The most even sex ratio exists in the following counties: Stockholm, Örebro, Norrbotten, Dalarna, Södermanland and Gotland. But the variation is even here very great. 23 per cent of entrepreneurs in these counties are women and 77 per cent are men. The greatest difference between the shares of women and men entrepreneurs are found in the counties of Halland and Jönköping. Here the women's share is 18 per cent, while the men's share is 82 per cent.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY OF WOMEN AND MEN ENTREPRENEURS, PER CENT

	Share of entrepreneurs	
	Women	Men
Stockholm	23	77
Uppsala	21	79
Södermanland	23	77
Östergötland	21	79
Jönköping	18	82
Kronoberg	19	81
Kalmar	22	78
Gotland	23	77
Blekinge	21	79
Skåne	21	79
Halland	18	82
Västra Götaland	21	79
Värmland	22	78
Örebro	23	77
Västmanland	21	79
Dalarna	23	77
Gävleborg	22	78
Västernorrland	22	78
Jämtlands	22	78
Västerbotten	19	81
Norrbotten	23	77
Whole country	22	78

On the basis of the figures in TABLE 2 it is possible to see how large the share of entrepreneurs in each county is in relation to the size of its share of the population. It appears that the share of entrepreneurs in the county of Stockholm in relation to its share of the population is higher than in other counties. This applies to both women and men. The majority of small-business entrepreneurs operate in the counties with big cities, Stockholm, Västra Götaland and Skåne, where almost 60 per cent of Swedish small-business entrepreneurs are active.

TABLE 2 DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY OF WOMEN AND MEN IN THE POPULATION AND OF WOMEN AND MEN ENTREPRENEURS, PER CENT

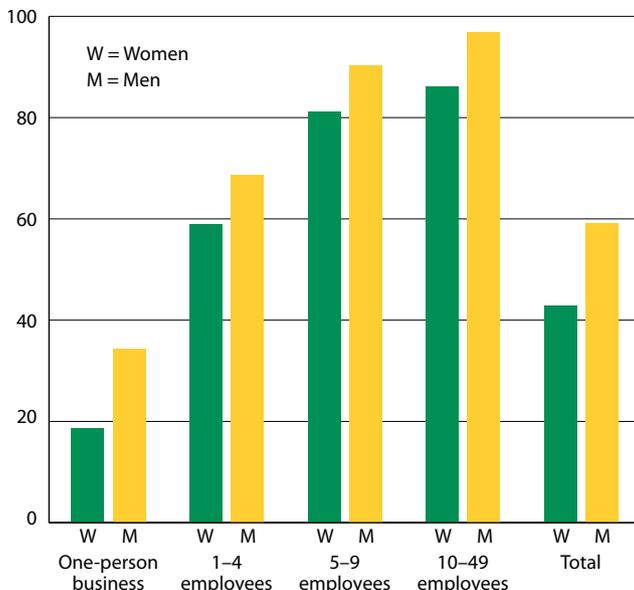
	Share of the population		Share of entrepreneurs	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Stockholm	22.0	21.5	30.0	28.0
Uppsala	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0
Södermanland	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.0
Östergötland	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.0
Jönköping	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.0
Kronoberg	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Kalmar	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0
Gotland	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0
Blekinge	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0
Skåne	13.2	13.0	12.0	13.0
Halland	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Västra Götaland	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0
Värmland	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.0
Örebro	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
Västmanland	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.0
Dalarna	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Gävleborg	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Västernorrland	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0
Jämtland	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0
Västerbotten	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0
Norrbotten	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.0
Whole country	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A company with employees is usually a limited company

A limited company is the most common type of company for a business with employees. Sole traders are dominant among businesses run by one person, while the share of limited companies increases the larger businesses we study. This applies to both women and men.

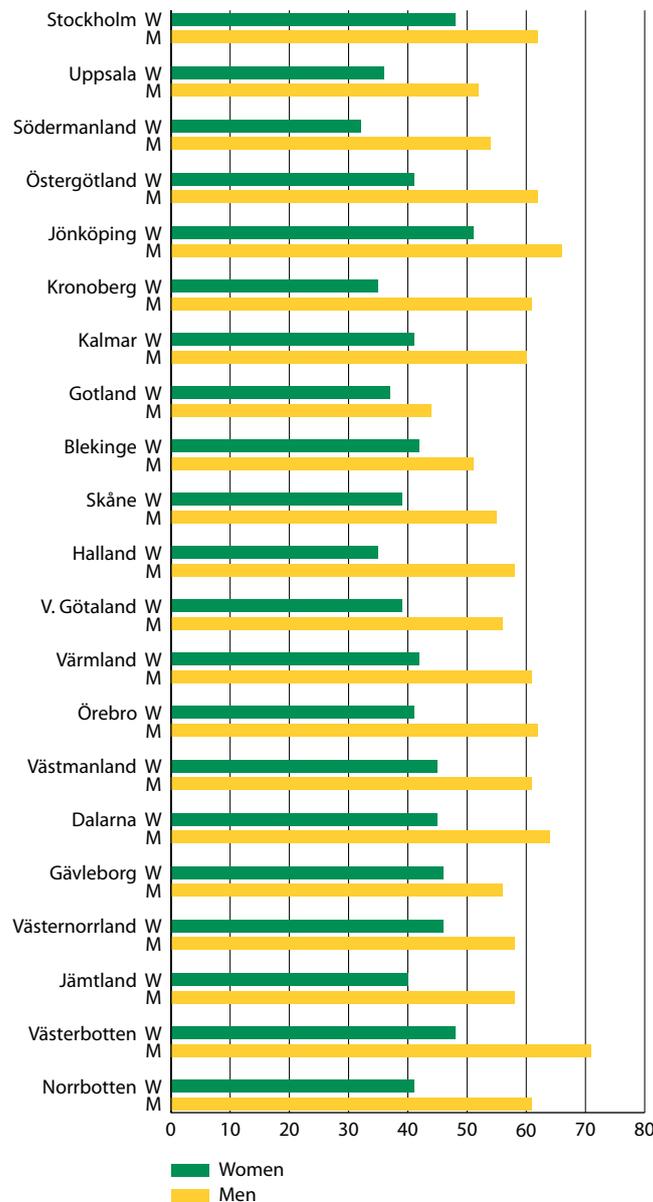
As FIGURE 5A shows, men more often than women tend to run limited companies, 59 per cent compared to 43 per cent. The choice of company type is governed by several different circumstances, for example capital requirements and company size. This usually has to do with the business sector in which the company operates. The most common ways of engaging in business are to be a sole trader or to run a limited company. Approximately one out of ten small enterprises is operated as a trading, or limited, partnership.

FIGURE 5A SHARE OF LIMITED COMPANIES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT



Note. The last two bars show the total distribution between women and men who run limited companies, 43 per cent of women and 59 per cent of men, respectively.

FIGURE 5B DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY OF WOMEN AND MEN WHO RUN THEIR BUSINESS AS A LIMITED COMPANY, PER CENT



Companies usually focus on the local market

As shown by FIGURE 6A, small businesses primarily operate on the local/regional market. This applies both to those run by women and those run by men. However, the local market orientation is somewhat greater for women, 77 per cent, than for men, 68 per cent.

A comparatively large group of entrepreneurs mainly operate on the national market. The share of women, 21 per cent, is somewhat smaller than that of men, 26 per cent. Both sexes are considerably less internationally market-oriented, only two per cent of women and six per cent of men. A main reason for differences in company market orientation between the sexes is that women and men often run companies in different business sectors.

FIGURE 6A COMPANY MARKET ORIENTATION, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT

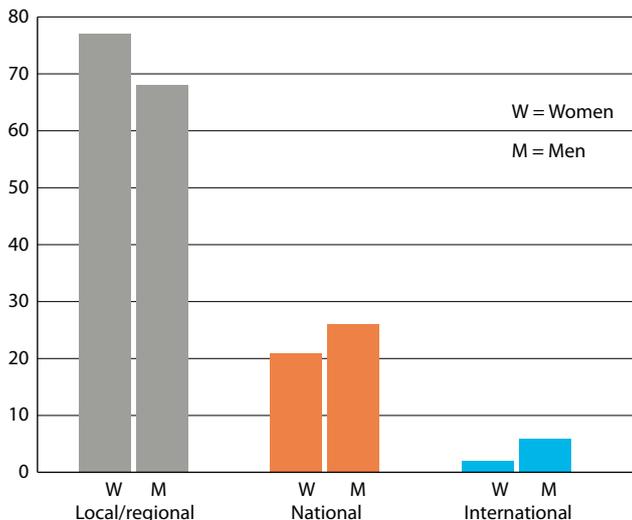
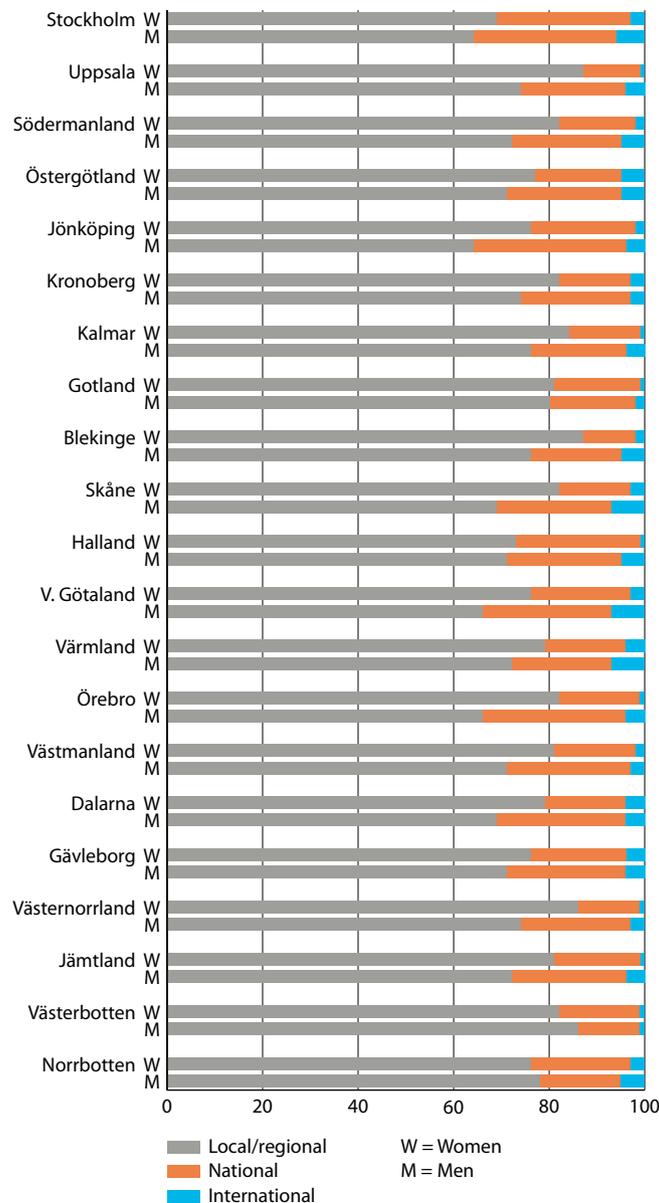


FIGURE 6B COMPANY MARKET ORIENTATION, BY COUNTY, PER CENT



The age structure is the same for women and men

As appears from FIGURE 7A, the age structure is the same for women and men who run companies. The largest share of entrepreneurs, women as well as men, is found in the age category 41–50, which comprises about one third of them.

FIGURE 7A AGE DISTRIBUTION AMONG ENTREPRENEURS, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT

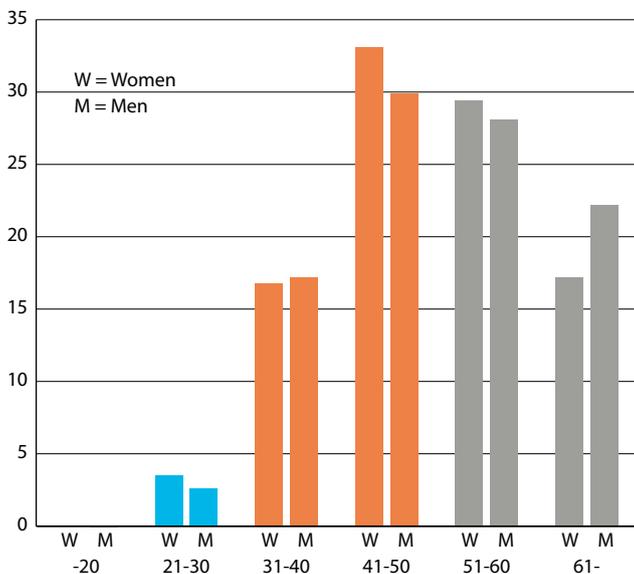
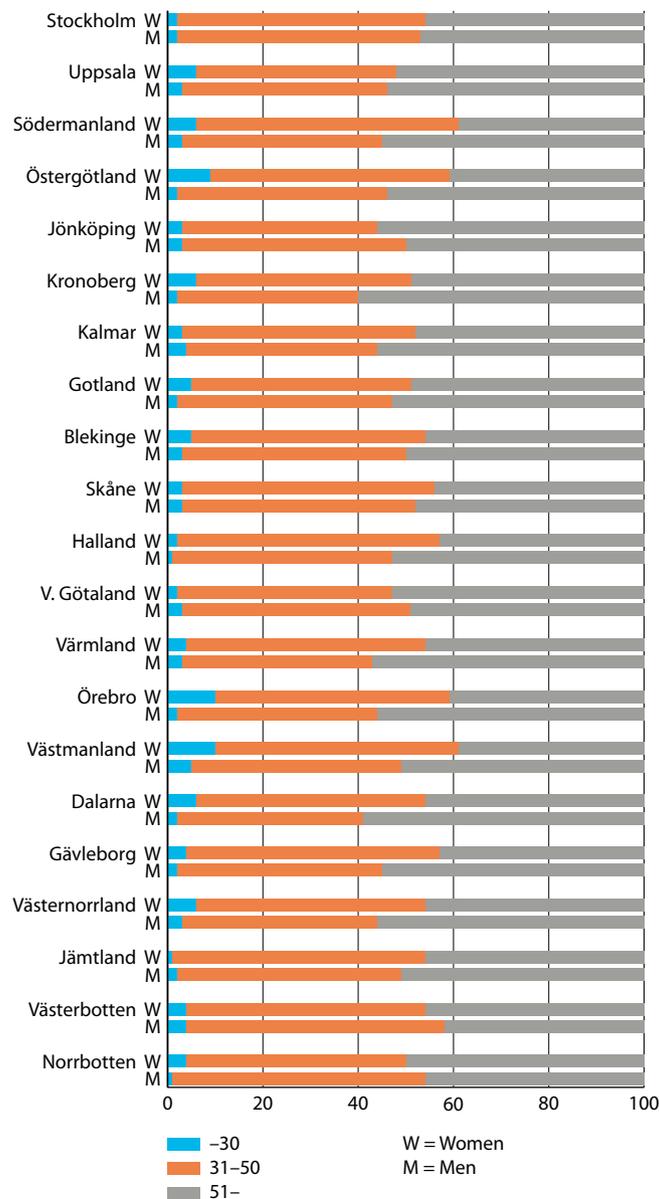


FIGURE 7B AGE DISTRIBUTION AMONG ENTREPRENEURS, BY COUNTY, PER CENT



The level of education of small-business entrepreneurs has become higher

Traditionally small-business entrepreneurs have had a rather low level of education. But with the general increase in educational opportunities this has changed. **FIGURE 8A** shows the share of entrepreneurs with post-secondary education in 2008 in relation to that in 1996. The share of women with post-secondary education increased from 34 per cent to 46 per cent. For men entrepreneurs the share with post-secondary education increased from 27 per cent to 33 per cent.

It is also worth noting that the level of education of women is higher than that of men.

FIGURE 8A SHARE OF ENTREPRENEURS WITH POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, WHOLE COUNTRY, 1996 AND 2008, PER CENT

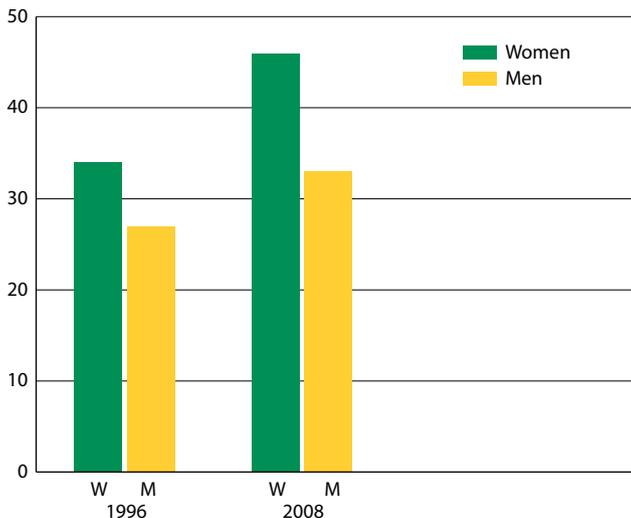
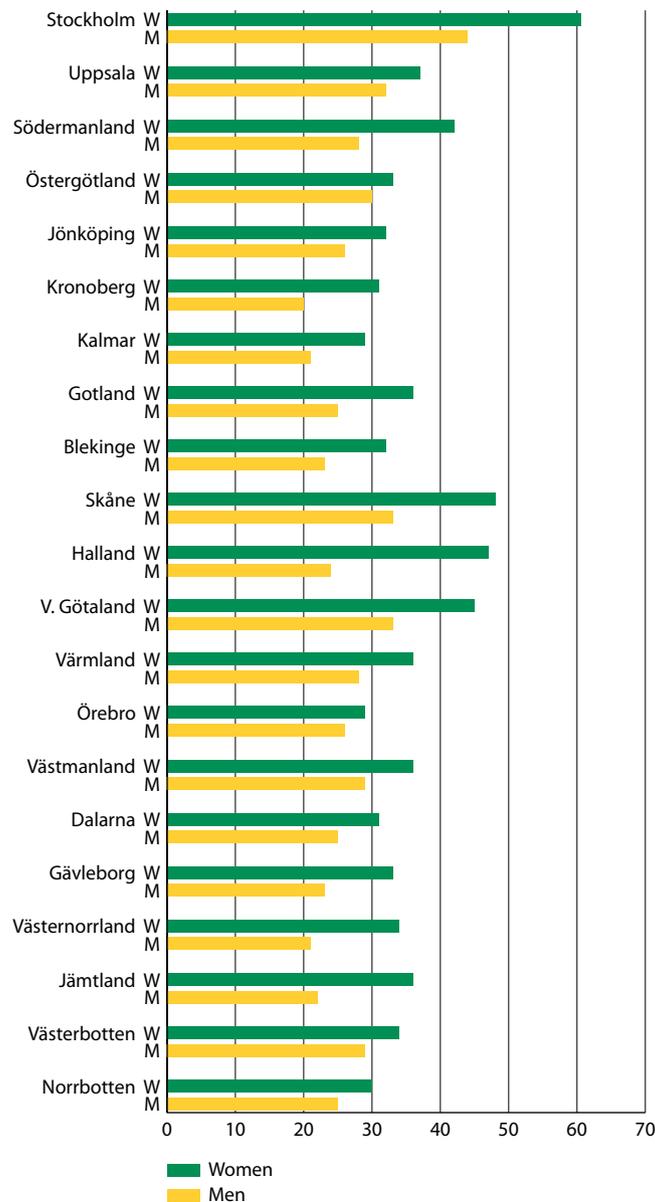


FIGURE 8B SHARE OF ENTREPRENEURS WITH POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY COUNTY, 1996 AND 2008, PER CENT



Many small-business entrepreneurs want their company to grow

The growth ambitions of Swedish small-business entrepreneurs are strong. This applies to both women and men. FIGURE 9A shows that 40 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men want their company to grow, both as regards turnover and number of employees, and that 35 per cent of women and 30 per cent of men want their company to grow without increasing the number of employees. About one fourth of entrepreneurs do not want their company to grow. This share is equally large for women and men.

FIGURE 10 shows that half of small businesses increased their turnover by over 10 per cent over the period 2004 to 2006. There are no striking differences between those run by women and those run by men. FIGURE 11 shows how the rate of employment in Swedish small businesses developed between 2004 and 2007. Approximately every fifth small business states that it increased its number of employees during that period. The share of women entrepreneurs with employee growth during the period was 18 per cent, while the corresponding share of men entrepreneurs was 24 per cent.

FIGURE 9A ENTREPRENEURS' GROWTH AMBITIONS, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT

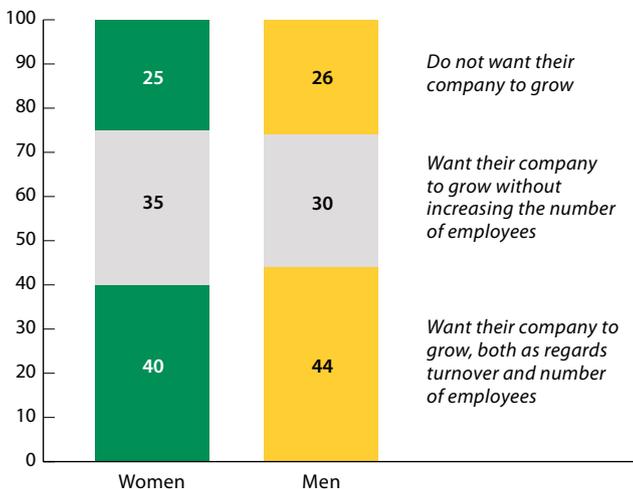


FIGURE 9B ENTREPRENEURS WHO WANT THEIR COMPANY TO GROW, BOTH AS REGARDS TURNOVER AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, BY COUNTY, PER CENT

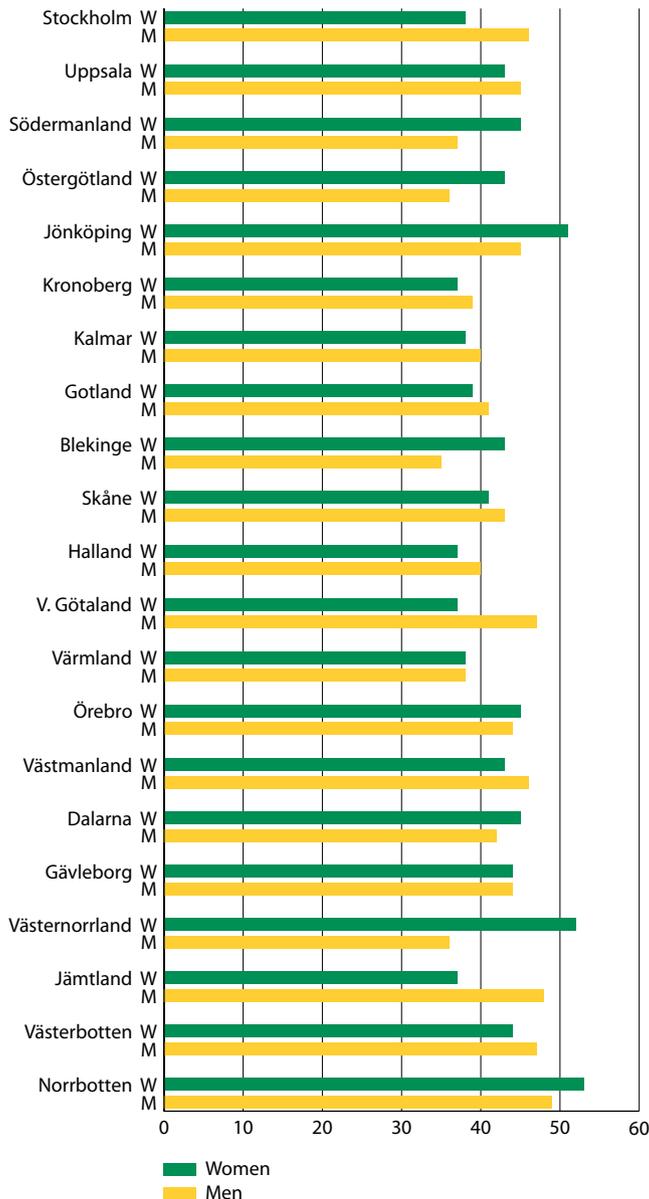
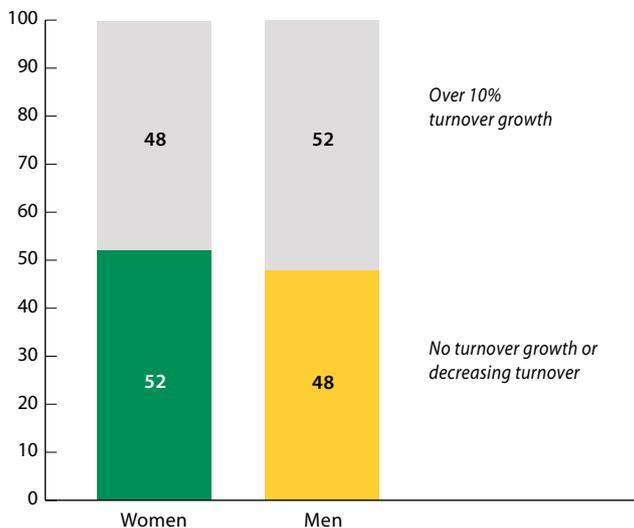
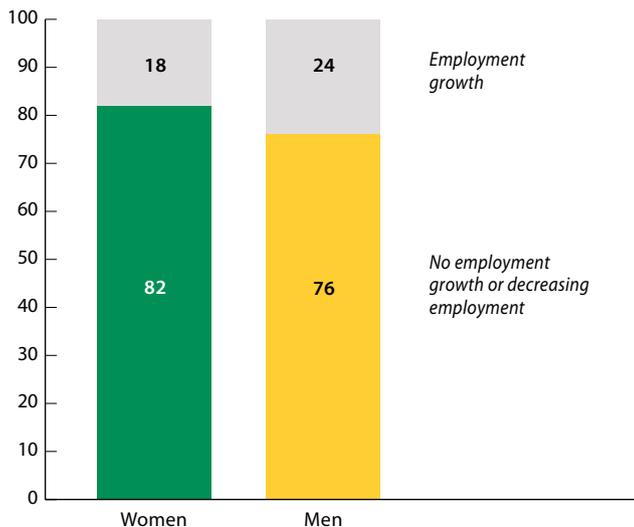


FIGURE 10 COMPANY TURNOVER GROWTH, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT



Note: The data applies to companies operating in 2004, 2005 and 2006

FIGURE 11 COMPANY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT



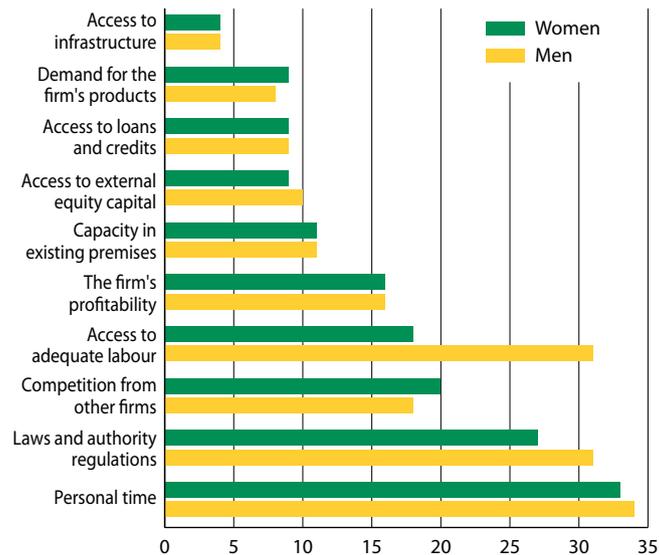
Note: The data applies to companies operating in 2004, 2005 and 2006

Personal lack of time is the greatest growth barrier

Both women and men consider personal lack of time to be the greatest barrier to their company growing to the extent they would like to (FIGURE 12). The next greatest barriers are authority regulations and lack of adequate labour.

When it comes to sex differences, it can be noted that men to a greater extent than women experience lack of adequate labour as a growth barrier. A larger share of men than women also state that laws and authority regulations are barriers. Conversely, a larger share of women than men, 20 and 18 per cent respectively, state that competition from other companies is a growth barrier. The ways women and men assess the significance of other growth barriers are rather similar.

FIGURE 12 GROWTH BARRIERS, WHOLE COUNTRY, PER CENT



The possibility of influencing one's own working conditions is a positive experience

A majority of the women and men who run companies, 81 per cent of women and 76 per cent of men, state that the possibility of influencing one's own working conditions is better for an entrepreneur than for an employee. More than half, 56 per cent of women and 51 per cent of men, also maintain that opportunities for personal development are better for an entrepreneur than for an employee

When it comes to differences between women and men, a larger share of men, 37 per cent, than of women, 26 per cent, state that income and personal economy are factors that make entrepreneurship preferable to being an employee. A larger share of women than men consider that entrepreneurship favours family life to a greater extent than employment.

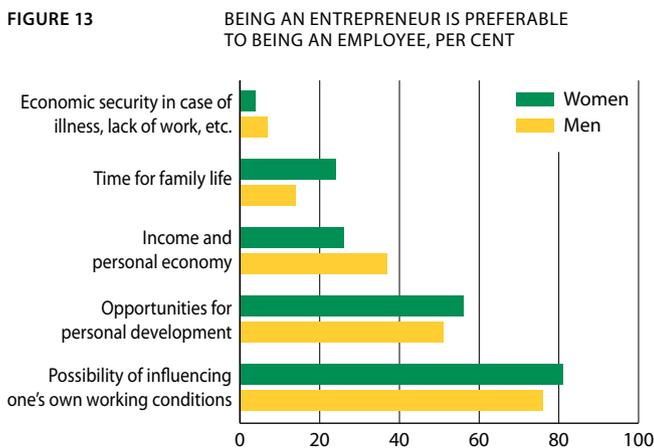


Table appendix

WHOLE COUNTRY
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	480 904	68.5 %	0	0.0 %	16.5 %
1–4 employees	151 371	21.6 %	278 995	11.5 %	9.6 %
5–9 employees	34 862	5.0 %	226 638	9.3 %	7.8 %
10–19 employees	18 886	2.7 %	253 056	10.4 %	8.7 %
20–49 employees	10 627	1.5 %	315 873	13.0 %	10.9 %
Total ≤49 employees	696 650	99.2 %	1 074 562	44.3 %	53.5 %
50–99 employees	3 067	0.4 %	208 723	8.6 %	7.2 %
100–199 employees	1 397	0.2 %	189 870	7.8 %	6.5 %
200–499 employees	780	0.1 %	236 910	9.8 %	8.1 %
≥500 employees	435	0.06 %	718 202	29.6 %	24.7 %
Total > 50 employees	5 679	0.8 %	1 353 705	55.7 %	46.5 %
Total	702 329	100 %	2 428 267	100 %	100 %

¹ Statistics Sweden's Business Register

About the table: The calculation was performed on the basis of the following criteria: Private enterprises in all sectors except agriculture, forestry and fishery. Legal forms: Natural person, limited company and trading and limited partnership.

UPPER NORRLAND (VÄSTERBOTTEN AND NORRBOTTEN)
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	19 673	66,0 %	0	0,0 %	19,4 %
1-4 employees	6 816	22,9 %	12 801	15,6 %	12,6 %
5-9 employees	1 746	5,9 %	11 370	13,9 %	11,2 %
10-19 employees	911	3,1 %	12 211	14,9 %	12,0 %
20-49 employees	475	1,6 %	13 996	17,1 %	13,8 %
Total ≤49 employees	29 621	99,3 %	50 378	61,5 %	69,0 %
50-99 employees	121	0,4 %	8 311	10,1 %	8,2 %
100-199 employees	44	0,1 %	5 693	7,0 %	5,6 %
200-499 employees	29	0,1 %	9 054	11,1 %	8,9 %
≥500 employees	7	0,02 %	8 473	10,3 %	8,3 %
Total > 50 employees	201	0,7 %	31 531	38,5 %	31,0 %
Total	29 822	100 %	81 909	100 %	100 %

MIDDLE NORRLAND (VÄSTERNORRLAND AND JÄMTLAND)
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	16 892	67,6 %	0	0,0 %	20,8 %
1-4 employees	5 473	21,9 %	10 487	16,3 %	12,9 %
5-9 employees	1 444	5,8 %	9 350	14,5 %	11,5 %
10-19 employees	688	2,8 %	9 099	14,2 %	11,2 %
20-49 employees	355	1,4 %	10 524	16,4 %	13,0 %
Total ≤49 employees	24 852	99,4 %	39 460	61,4 %	69,4 %
50-99 employees	86	0,3 %	5 707	8,9 %	7,0 %
100-199 employees	40	0,2 %	5 322	8,3 %	6,6 %
200-499 employees	15	0,1 %	4 868	7,6 %	6,0 %
≥500 employees	9	0,04 %	8 915	13,9 %	11,0 %
Total > 50 employees	150	0,6 %	24 812	38,6 %	30,6 %
Total	25 002	100 %	64 272	100 %	100 %

NORTH MIDDLE SWEDEN (VÄRMLAND, DALARNA AND GÄVLEBORG)
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	34 497	66.2 %	0	0 %	18 %
1-4 employees	11 852	22.7 %	22 578	14 %	12 %
5-9 employees	3 045	5.8 %	19 773	13 %	10 %
10-19 employees	1 529	2.9 %	20 350	13 %	11 %
20-49 employees	834	1.6 %	24 672	16 %	13 %
Total ≤49 employees	51 757	99.3 %	87 373	55.4 %	63.4 %
50-99 employees	221	0.4 %	15 221	9.6 %	7.9 %
100-199 employees	86	0.2 %	11 817	7.5 %	6.1 %
200-499 employees	38	0.1 %	11 845	7.5 %	6.2 %
≥500 employees	23	0.04 %	31 518	20.0 %	16.4 %
Total > 50 employees	368	0.7 %	70 401	44.6 %	36.6 %
Total	52 125	100 %	157 774	100 %	100 %

STOCKHOLM
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	146 454	69.9 %	0	0.0 %	13.7 %
1-4 employees	44 738	21.3 %	79 272	8.6 %	7.4 %
5-9 employees	8 775	4.2 %	57 076	6.2 %	5.4 %
10-19 employees	4 948	2.4 %	66 630	7.3 %	6.3 %
20-49 employees	2 896	1.4 %	86 064	9.4 %	8.1 %
Total ≤49 employees	207 811	99.1 %	289 042	31.5 %	40.9 %
50-99 employees	912	0.4 %	62 411	6.8 %	5.9 %
100-199 employees	444	0.2 %	59 665	6.5 %	5.6 %
200-499 employees	284	0.1 %	87 793	9.6 %	8.2 %
≥500 employees	209	0.10 %	420 094	45.7 %	39.4 %
Total > 50 employees	1 849	0.9 %	629 963	68.5 %	59.1 %
Total	209 660	100 %	919 005	100 %	100 %

SMÅLAND AND THE ISLANDS (JÖNKÖPING, KRONBERG, KALMAR AND GOTLAND)
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	33 296	65.2 %	0	0.0 %	15.3 %
1-4 employees	11 309	22.2 %	21 531	11.7 %	9.9 %
5-9 employees	3 075	6.0 %	20 084	10.9 %	9.2 %
10-19 employees	1 777	3.5 %	23 798	12.9 %	11.0 %
20-49 employees	1 020	2.0 %	30 511	16.6 %	14.0 %
Total ≤49 employees	50 477	98.9 %	95 924	52.2 %	59.5 %
50-99 employees	329	0.6 %	22 454	12.2 %	10.3 %
100-199 employees	136	0.3 %	18 470	10.0 %	8.5 %
200-499 employees	66	0.1 %	19 777	10.8 %	9.1 %
≥500 employees	30	0.06 %	27 270	14.8 %	12.6 %
Total > 50 employees	561	1.1 %	87 971	47.8 %	40.5 %
Total	51 038	100 %	183 895	100 %	100 %

SOUTH SWEDEN (BLEKINGE AND SKÅNE)
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	71 422	70.2 %	0	0.0 %	19.7 %
1-4 employees	20 824	20.5 %	38 362	13.2 %	10.6 %
5-9 employees	4 740	4.7 %	30 675	10.5 %	8.5 %
10-19 employees	2 486	2.4 %	33 230	11.4 %	9.2 %
20-49 employees	1 472	1.4 %	44 178	15.2 %	12.2 %
Total ≤49 employees	100 944	99.3 %	146 445	50.4 %	60.1 %
50-99 employees	396	0.4 %	27 533	9.5 %	7.6 %
100-199 employees	203	0.2 %	27 739	9.5 %	7.7 %
200-499 employees	109	0.1 %	31 216	10.7 %	8.6 %
≥500 employees	48	0.05 %	57 894	19.9 %	16.0 %
Total > 50 employees	756	0.7 %	144 382	49.6 %	39.9 %
Total	101 700	100 %	290 827	100 %	100 %

WEST SWEDEN (HALLAND AND VÄSTRA GÖTALAND)
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	93 547	68.3 %	0	0.0 %	17.5 %
1-4 employees	29 162	21.3 %	54 404	12.3 %	10.2 %
5-9 employees	7 072	5.2 %	46 055	10.5 %	8.6 %
10-19 employees	3 824	2.8 %	51 513	11.7 %	9.6 %
20-49 employees	2 174	1.6 %	64 728	14.7 %	12.1 %
Total ≤49 employees	135 779	99.2 %	216 700	49.2 %	58.1 %
50-99 employees	612	0.4 %	40 681	9.2 %	7.6 %
100-199 employees	267	0.2 %	36 434	8.3 %	6.8 %
200-499 employees	149	0.1 %	44 270	10.0 %	8.3 %
≥500 employees	70	0.05 %	102 563	23.3 %	19.2 %
Total > 50 employees	1 098	0.8 %	223 948	50.8 %	41.9 %
Total	136 877	100 %	440 648	100 %	100 %

EAST MIDDLE SWEDEN (UPPSALA, SÖDERMANLAND, ÖSTERGÖTLAND, ÖREBRO AND VÄSTMANLAND)
NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES 2008¹

Size	Number of companies	Share of companies	Number of employees	Share of employees	Share of workforce
One-person business	65 123	67.8 %	0	0.0 %	18.3 %
1-4 employees	21 197	22.1 %	39 560	13.6 %	11.1 %
5-9 employees	4 965	5.2 %	32 255	11.1 %	9.1 %
10-19 employees	2 723	2.8 %	36 225	12.5 %	10.2 %
20-49 employees	1 401	1.5 %	41 200	14.2 %	11.6 %
Total ≤49 employees	95 409	99.3 %	149 240	51.5 %	60.4 %
50-99 employees	390	0.4 %	26 405	9.1 %	7.4 %
100-199 employees	177	0.2 %	24 730	8.5 %	7.0 %
200-499 employees	90	0.1 %	28 087	9.7 %	7.9 %
≥500 employees	39	0.04 %	61 475	21.2 %	17.3 %
Total > 50 employees	696	0.7 %	140 697	48.5 %	39.6 %
Total	96 105	100 %	289 937	100 %	100 %

For more and expanding enterprises as well as a sustainable and competitive business community throughout Sweden.

Women's and men's enterprise

What is the situation of small-business enterprise in Sweden today? In what business sectors and regions do women and men entrepreneurs operate? Do they want their companies to grow? What barriers to growth do they experience?

This statistical summary gives a wide overview of the situation and conditions of the women and men who run companies in Sweden today.

In some cases statistics based on county distribution are also presented.

