

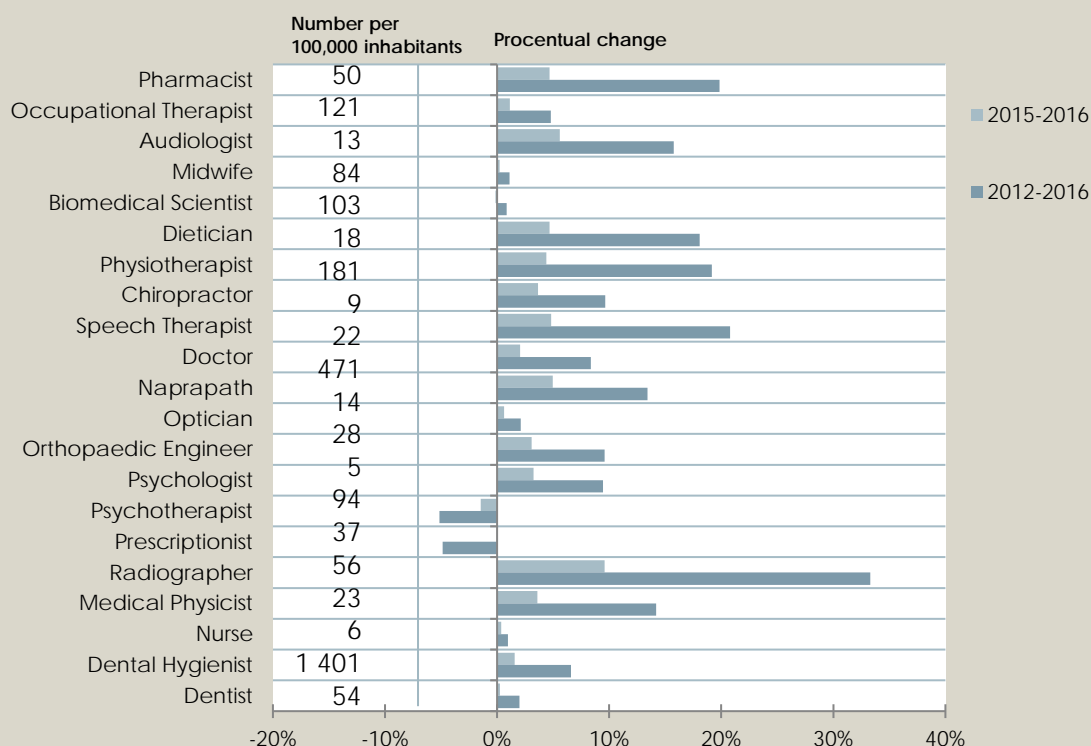
Statistics on Licensed Health Care Personnel 2016 and Workforce Status 2015

For most healthcare professions the number of issued licenses continues to increase and more women than men are being licensed. For midwives, dental hygienists and prescriptionists the share of licensed women was over 95 percent in 2016.

The number of licenses continues to increase

The number of licenses continues to increase for most professions in the healthcare sector. During the last five years the number of licensed pharmacists has increased by 20 percent. At the same time the number of prescriptionists has decreased by roughly five percent during the corresponding period.

Figure 1. Number per 100,000 inhabitants and procentual change in total number of licences granted, under the age of 65, 31 December



Source: Register of Licenced Health Personnel, The National Board of Health and Welfare

The number of psychotherapists has also decreased by approximately five percent during the last five year period. The number of speech therapists has increased by approximately 20 percent since 2012 while the number of dieticians and physiotherapists has increased by 18 respectively 19 percent during the corresponding time period. Between 2015 and 2016 the number of licensed pharmacists increased by 5 percent. In the same time the number of audiologists increased by approximately 6 percent. Regarding the number of prescriptionists, they remain on the same level in 2016 as in 2015.

Radiology nursing is a relatively new licensed occupation that has yet to be affected by retirement, which would explain the rapid increase for that group (figure 1).

Few licensed professions are dominated by men

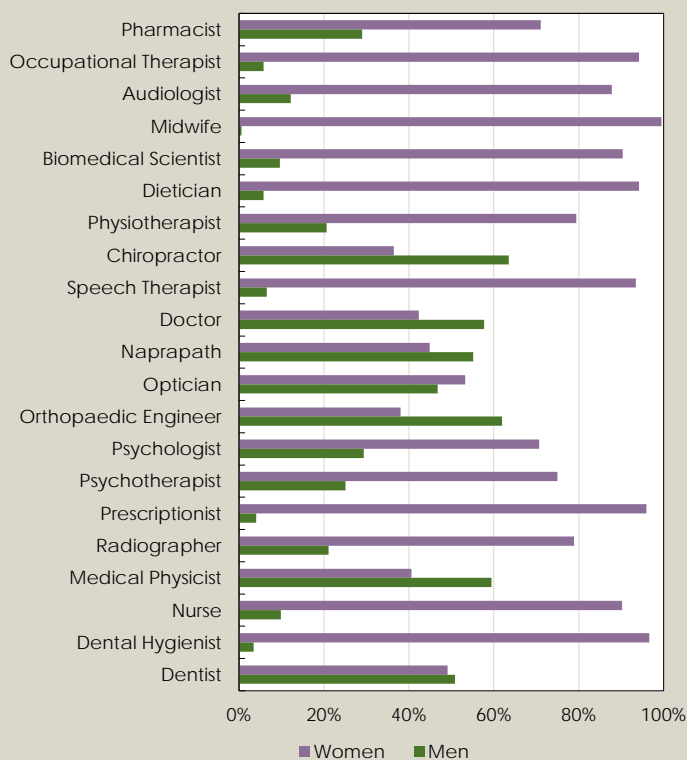
In most licensed professions there are more women than men being licensed. The gender distribution for employed licensed healthcare personnel basically reflects the gender distribution for the number of issued licenses.

Table 1. Employed Licensed Personnel by Profession and Percentage Men and Women, November 2015

| Profession | Percentage | |
|------------------------|------------|-----|
| | Women | Men |
| Nurse | 88 | 12 |
| Doctor | 47 | 53 |
| Psychotherapist | 77 | 23 |
| Occupational Therapist | 94 | 6 |
| Biomedical Scientist | 90 | 10 |
| Psychologist | 70 | 30 |
| Dentist | 55 | 45 |
| Midwife | 100 | 0 |
| Prescriptionist | 95 | 5 |
| Dental Hygienist | 97 | 3 |
| Pharmacist | 74 | 26 |
| Optician | 67 | 33 |
| Speech Therapist | 93 | 7 |
| Dietician | 95 | 5 |
| Naprapath | 45 | 55 |
| Audiologist | 89 | 11 |
| Chiropractor | 36 | 64 |
| Medical Physicist | 40 | 60 |
| Orthopaedic Engineer | 38 | 62 |

Source: Licensed Care and Welfare Personnel Workforce Status (LOVA) register, The National Board of Health and Welfare

Figure 2. Proportion women and men of all licences granted, under the age of 65, 31 December 2016



Source: Register of Licenced Health Personnel, The National Board of Health and Welfare

For the largest profession, nursing, 88 percent of employed personnel were women and 12 percent were men in 2015 (table 1). The percentage of women who became licensed nurses in 2016 was 90 percent while the corresponding figure for men was 10 percent (figure 2).

The number of women who became licensed doctors or dentists in 2016 was 42 respectively 49 percent (figure 2). Employment in the medical profession had a relatively even gender distribution with 47 percent women and 53 percent men in 2015. The dentist profession also had a fairly even gender distribution regarding occupation with 55 percent women and 45 percent men (table 1).

The licensed professions that were the most dominated by women in 2016 based on the number of issued licenses were midwife, dental hygienist and prescriptionist, where over 95 percent of all licensed were issued to women (figure 2).

Belonging to the healthcare professions where the highest number of men were licensed in 2016 were chiropractor, orthopaedic engineer and medical physicist. These professions also had the highest number of practicing men in 2015. Chiropractor, orthopaedic engineer and medical physicist all had at least 60 percent men in 2015. However, these professions have the least number of employed persons out of the licensed occupations in the healthcare industry (table 1).

Nurses and doctors most common

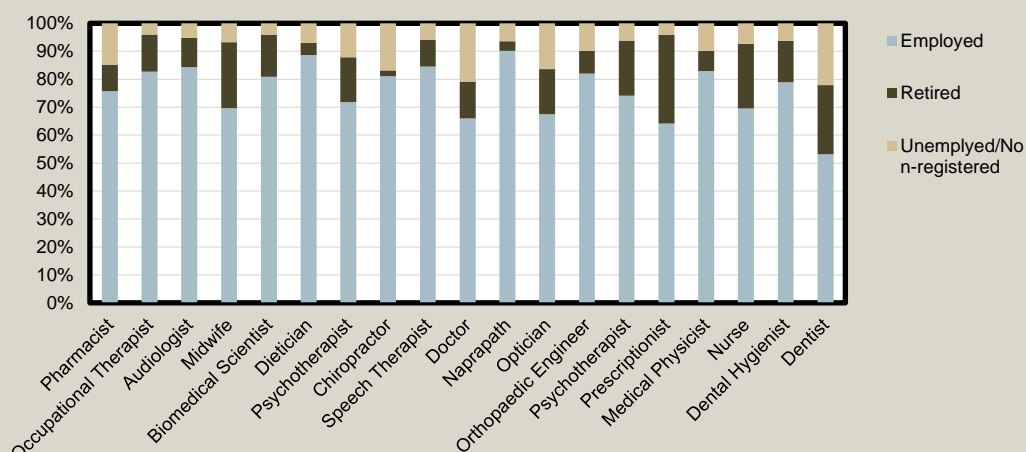
The most common licensed professions were nurses and doctors, which combined constituted over half of the employed licensed healthcare personnel in 2015. The employment rate for doctors is somewhat lower than for nurses with 66 percent versus 70 percent for nurses (figure 3). For the licensed professions in total the employment rate is 70 percent for the year 2015.

Of the employed doctors, almost 90 percent work with healthcare activities. The corresponding number for nurses is approximately 70 percent. To a large extent, dentists and dental hygienists work with health activities in the dental care sector, approximately 90 percent of the dentists respectively over 85 percent of the dental hygienists (figure 4).

Pharmacists, prescriptionists and opticians are the licensed professions that are normally employed outside the healthcare sector. Personnel in these licensed professions normally worked in retail in 2015. Among the pharmacists, almost 50 percent were employed in retail and for prescriptionists and opticians that number was 80 percent respectively over 75 percent (figure 4).

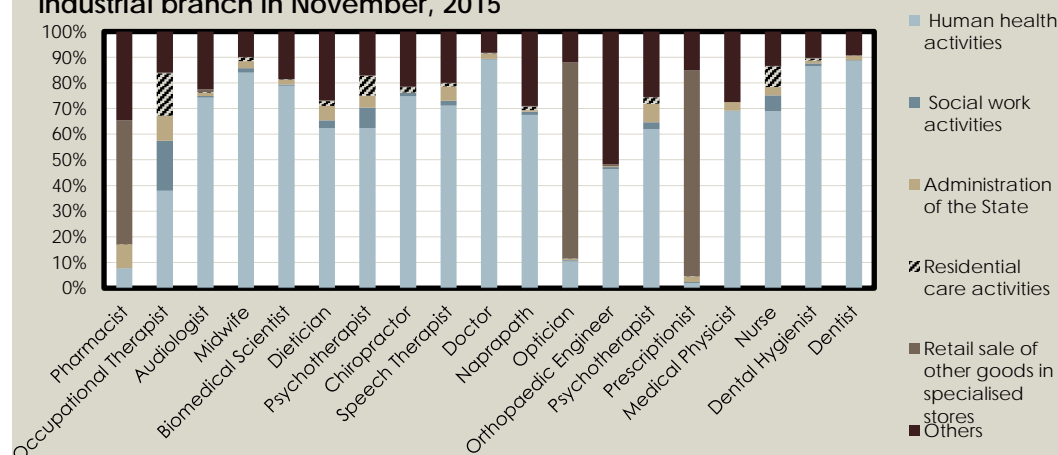
Occupational therapists and orthopedic engineers are also licensed professions with a lower number of employed persons in the healthcare sector, with just under 40 percent respectively roughly 45 percent in 2015 (figure 4).

Figure 3. Licensed health care personnel by profession and workforce status in November, 2015



Source: Licensed Care and Welfare Personnel Workforce Status (LOVA) register, The National Board of Health and Welfare

Figure 4. Employed licensed health care personnel by profession and industrial branch in November, 2015



Source: Licensed Care and Welfare Personnel Workforce Status (LOVA) register, The National Board of Health and Welfare

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information in the following Excel file (in Swedish, but with English list of terms):

www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2018/2018-2-9

If you want to use our statistical database:

www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistics/statisticaldatabase/healthcarepractitioners

Contact information:

Lena Johansson, statistician

Phone: +46(0) 75-247 44 70

E-mail: lena.johansson@socialstyrelsen.se