

Chapter 59 : “1996/09 – Queen's College”

What is popularly known as “Queens College” ran from Victoria's graduation June 5, 1996, to her BA June 8, 2009. The college mixed theory and practice. It also included media handling and finding a personal style. The “Education Committee” was CG himself, from 2000 Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg and from 2005 Victoria's former English teacher Louise Dinkelspiel as half time administrator. There is no record of Silvia's role, but Victoria has said that the focus of the education was discussed at home and also in a wider group. Two in the wider group were Investors' CEO Marcus Wallenberg and the (small)entrepreneur's CEO Gunvor Engström who helped design the industrial program. (It is claimed that Dinkelspiel was employed as a supervisor or mentor¹, but that seems unlikely. She did not have the experience and later she denied it.)

Since there was no textbook or job description of the office, copying predecessors was the rule. Victoria copied her parents and the Nordic royalty. It was a little insular. Victoria has been asked which people she admires. These were her father, mother and great-aunt Queen Ingrid with the justifications: Her father because he was so knowledgeable about what it meant to be king. Her mother because she was able to adapt to her role and was so good at communicating with people. Her great aunt because she had a perspective on this with being royal. She had a good enough relationship with Crown Princes Frederik of Denmark and Haakon of Norway to discuss her problems with them. Non-royals normally did not understand what she was talking about. The relationship with Queen Margarethe of Denmark does not seem to have been very good - perhaps a generational issue but maybe also had something to do with women's succession. When Margarethe took office, she began by apologizing for her gender and said that it was of course closer to the real essence of the monarchy if it was a man who ascended to the throne.

With all this copying, Victoria has had difficulty establishing an independent profile. It was a bit of everything. Like her mother, she has a distinctive difference feminist side: Women give birth - men kill. Probably the reason why she chose not to train as an officer. Otherwise she seems a bourgeois professional. After her internship at SEB in 2003, she spoke about the importance of equal pay and more women in management positions. She is said to have been influenced by the Collert family. Every year, Daniel's father Göran Collert awards a gender equality prize in his wife's name on gender equality in the banking sector: “Anna was a great personality. Armour plates and velvet she used to say about herself. She managed a precarious job without sacrificing her femininity.”² Victoria also considers that “Women are more sensitive and have a little more antennae than men.”³ Whatever the case, she has no ladies-in-waiting but three and later six female adjutants.

Victoria has performed at the Gay gala where she 2013 presented the homo of the year award to author and comedian Jonas Gardell. According to Bertil Ternert, the situation of homosexuals is one of her priorities. She has also taken an interest in environmental issues – viz. a month long university course on polar environments - but it is difficult to determine if she is serious. She doesn't have any extensive knowledge of the subject.

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¹ Johan T Lindwall. Hon är Victorias okända mentor. Expressen, 2007-11-11.

² Kerstin Weigl. Han delar ut pris till sin frus minne. Aftonbladet, 1999-01-27.

³ Isaac Pineus. Näringslivets första dam. Affärsvärlden, 2003:26.

Compared to the discussions about CG's education, it has been incomprehensibly silent about Victoria's education. I think it would have benefited from being discussed in a wider context:

For almost thirty years, the beloved Crown Princess Victoria has been in the spotlight and has had her private life reviewed by the press and the public. But despite the heavy coverage, there is surprisingly little discussion about how our heir to the throne is being prepared for her mission. Transparency is scarce and the only thing that is regularly discussed is the royal family's appanage. The final decisions in the life of the Crown Princess are made in a secret closed circle, where the King has the last word.

After conversations with a number of people with insight into the court, the impression is that appeasement and prestige have prevailed over pragmatism and consideration when it comes to Victoria's education. Her main flaws are that she does not have an academic degree, and that her personal and professional support group should have included a dedicated and lasting mentor.

The king is regarded by many as experienced and well educated - but by others as unintellectual and uneducated. Possibly his own lack of academic education was reflected in the decision that Victoria's education should consist of short courses interspersed with internship and representation, not unlike the one he received as a young man. But that was nearly half a century ago. Some people think that her current education has a breadth that no university can offer. Others believe that only academic education can provide the self-confidence and status that a leading positions in modern society requires. Not least in the light of the fact that more and more royals are well educated, not least the in laws.

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Victoria passed her high school exam with honours - and many private lessons. Her severe dyslexia certainly meant that she needed some help, but it also sharpened her ability to listen and observe. Then there was the idea that she would start her tailor-made training for future tasks, but there something went wrong. Suddenly, the tasks and demands became too great, too early. The support was insufficient and soon the tabloids' headlines appeared about anorexia. Victoria is sent to the United States. A much-needed time-out, perhaps, but without support and planing.

- She needed a good, active and understanding supervisor, says a source pointing to Princess Madeleine, whose mentor Lena Ramel had the ability to lead and prepare her in the best way.

Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg became Victoria's advisor upon her return from the United States. But Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg already had a full-time job as the court's CIO and perhaps did not know what Victoria needed in terms of preparation and support.

- She is great with the media but was unable to provide the support that Victoria needed, says a source who also states that Tarras-Wahlberg's importance as Victoria's mentor has decreased.⁴

⁴ Lisa Bergman. Är hon redo? Fokus, 2007:24.

The article seems to have hit a tender point because in the autumn of 2007, Victoria decided to combine her diverse courses into a BA of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University (90 points), Political Science at Stockholm University (60 points), the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Program (30 points) and the Yale course in Basic Drawing (7 points). It ended up being quite messy.

Victoria seems to have decided to study Peace and Conflict Research while in America. Possibly after her UN visit. She took three independent "courses" on the subject in autumn 2000, spring 2002 and autumn 2008 respectively. Course 1 was the American "private education" on current issues in American policy in the field of "International Relations". Course 2 was a six-week special course in Uppsala for foreign researchers and students about ongoing conflicts. She is reported to have participated in a group work that led to an essay about the structures in the resolution of the conflicts in, among other countries, the Baltic countries and how they stood up to the OSCE's directives and principles. It included a study trip to Riga.^{5,6} Course 3 was a week-long "Top Level" seminar in Uppsala on ongoing conflicts with decision makers in various international organizations, diplomats and researchers.⁷ In addition, she studied on her own and attended related courses. In spring 2009, she was examined orally at Stockholm Castle by professors Peter Wallensteen & Thomas Olsson. Olsson was there to attest that, despite her non-regular schedule, Victoria had knowledge equivalent to a regular education in peace and conflict research course A-C.

Most mentioned was that she because of her dyslexia instead of a C-thesis in peace and conflict research was permitted a free form essay entitled "A Comparative Study of Peacekeeping Operations". The essay had started life as a project work for course 1 on "The UN's role in Iraq", to which she added interviews about further conflicts: Kofi Annan & Rolf Ekéus (Iraq), Jan Eliasson (Sudan), Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari (Kosovo), Swedish Afghanistan Committee Secretary-General Torbjörn Pettersson and others. The conclusion was roughly that the problems behind the conflicts were complex and that we are all restricted by the mores of our own culture when we try to solve them. The essay was classified afterwards - as it seems by Peter Wallensteen herself - on the grounds that she made personal judgments about foreign powers. However, some parts were released: The table of contents, the method section, the summary and the bibliography.⁸ My own attempts to get a copy have been fruitless. Wallensteen never filed the paper and now claims it has disappeared. Victoria refers to Wallensteen's copy.

Victoria's courses in political science were similarly conducted. The A- and B-course were done as paid courses. According to various sources, she followed the B-course (focus on crisis management & international cooperation) as an external in autumn 2004 & spring 2005 and the A-course (focus on Swedish and international politics & introduction course in political theory and comparative politics) as an external in autumn 2007 & spring 2008. Thus, reverse order. She completed the A-course in spring 2008 and the B-course in spring 2009. Probably with a verbal examination for professor Tommy Möller. They had met already in 1997 when he gave her private lessons in preparation for her study visits to the Parliament and the government. Since Möller at this time had a job in Uppsala, it was probably with him Victoria 1998 had intended to read political science.

⁵ Alice Bah & Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg. Victoria, Victoria. 2002.

⁶ Svante Lidén. Sex veckor i Uppsala för 67 200 kronor. Aftonbladet, 2002-04-20.

⁷ Karin Nygård. Victoria i Uppsala för ny förkovran. Uppsala Nya Tidning, 2008-12-04.

⁸ Niklas Skeri. Kronprinsessan ansöker om examen - utan uppsats. Uppsala Nya Tidning, 2009-06-02.

Both Wallensteen, Olsson & Möller were invited to the wedding ceremony. However, the secrecy surrounding Victoria's BA has not been good for her reputation. Wallensteen in particular is believed to have been too accommodating. Victoria has not escaped criticism either. If she makes a point of being an ordinary citizen, she must also act as such and not buy her laureates.

In the academic year 2006/07, Victoria followed part of the diplomatic program as an external student. The training included lectures in foreign affairs and security policy, EU knowledge, the Parliament and its working methods, trade policy, international law, etc. and also seminars, study visits, group exercises and negotiating exercises. The exam was based on attendance, suitability for the diplomatic profession and tests. Afterwards, she refreshed her French and spent two weeks at EU.

During “Queen's College”, Victoria also supplemented her knowledge of history with a “lecture series” about Sweden's regents by Herman Lindqvist. Lindqvist met her regularly 2005-2008, was invited to tea and informal lectures. “We discussed the whole of Swedish history from beginning to end twice. First the major political trends, the major military events, the societal development, then the rulers and their families.”⁹

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Since “Queen's College” lasted 13 years, changed course twice and included regular representation, it is not easy to describe the thinking. CG was initially set on an exact or almost so repetition of his own royal education: two years officer training, one year academic training, three years courses and practice. However, everything would take place at a calmer pace so that the daughter could better benefit from the content than he . Now it went like this:

1. She replaced the two-year officer training with three weeks of soldier training within SwedInt, the so-called “green service” - an orientation course for civilians who would serve abroad in multinational peace operations. She also took a series of courses on the defence.
2. She interned and study visits at a number of Swedish large, medium and small companies. Among others: SEB, Investor, Stora Enso, Ericsson, Hennes & Mauritz, Saab, Volvo, Saab Ericson Space, Biotech, ABB, Astra Zenecca, Plan Sverige, LRF, Sångå Säby Säteri, Vevelsund, Kungsåra prästgård, Enge sheep farm, Gothenburg fish auction, Dala chocolate, Bredbandsbolaget, bolaget 3.
3. She made study visits and attended seminars at the Parliament, the government and the departments: Parliament, Governmental Offices, State Council, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Defence. She followed CG in his duties.
4. She attended a long course at the Department for Foreign Affairs, a shorter ditto at SIDA and made study visits at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Embassies, EU & UN. She also interned and made study visits to partner organizations within the business community - Invest in Sweden Agency, the Export Council, the Tourist Board, the Swedish Institute, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, World Economic Forum in Davos & Tällberg Forum.

⁹ Herman Lindqvist. Mitt i allt - Historien om Herman Lindqvist om han får berätta den själv. 2012.

5. She travelled to North West Africa, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Dubai, India, Bangladesh, Japan, Australia, Russia, China & North America.

One way to analyse Victoria's interests is to list what elites she recognized during “Queen's College”. The table below is based on Anita Göransson's (2007) list of Swedish elites.¹⁰ 1=most influence, 18=least influence. Conclusion: Victoria is interested in the government apparatus, the business community, the military and the Foreign Ministry. She is not interested in Swedish civil society. This is probably linked to the ideals cultivated at court. The court consists of officials, industrialists, diplomats and military. It has consequences.

If you include her representation 1997-2011, the picture becomes more diverse. As a royal trainee, she must take what her parents do not have the time for or desire. Then elements of civil society are also included. What is not included at all are the social partners and the political parties. One can therefore assume that Victoria is as politically naive as her parents and will repeat their mistakes.

It's hard to say what's Victoria in all this. She denies that her parents has tried to force her into something - on the contrary, she had always asked them for advice! Probably only half of that should be believed. A journalist asked CG what his best advice was. CG's response: “I asked her to make her own decisions.” He later refused to answer. One must assume that Victoria's “more peaceful” image is her own idea. Since there is no record of her having applied for regular military training - that would have been 1995 - it must have been then that she decided on her “peace mission”. After “Queen's College”, she even talked about working part-time at Sipri.

At school, she wrote an essay about President Nelson Mandela (1918-2013) whom she admires and has met on his visit to Sweden in March 1990 after his release from prison (uncertain information though), during his state visit in 1999 and possibly more times. Another person she admires is Pope Karol Józef Wojtala (1920-2005; John Paul II) whom she has met four times - the last time for a long conversation with an interpreter. Both of them are widely credited as frontal figures in a peaceful societal transformation - perhaps a source of inspiration for Victoria's later studies. Mandela was actually of royal descent - his great-grandfather was king of the Thembu people in eastern South Africa.

The criticism of “Queen's College” has been: (1) That it took so long. 13 years for a BA + some professional practice! (2) That it passivates the monarchy. She will never be able to use any knowledge from her studies in peace and conflict research. Her studies in political science are about adapting her to the system as is. Better with subjects like environmental analysis, gender science and journalism! (3) That she does not need vocational training but a “citizens' certificate”; “You would think that someone who is a future regent of Sweden would have a real education [=serious vocational training]. For example, the King of Jordan (a small smudge in the Middle East) is both an M.D. and a civil economist. As I see it, she has read political science three times over and a some language.”

To contrast with the magazine Chef's judgment: “Promoting Sweden requires more of perseverance and social skills than academic qualifications. The job is lifelong and people must not get tired of her.” Norwegian political scientist Carl Grimstad: “Victoria is trained to be a generalist, not a specialist. She must know what she is doing to avoid scandals à la

¹⁰ Anita Göransson. *Maktens Självbild: karriärer och barriärer*. Kapitel 20. I: Anita Göransson (red). *Maktens kön : kvinnor och män i den svenska makteliten på 2000-talet*. 2007.

Brunei. After 1973, there was a gap between the monarch and politics. King Carl Gustaf is too poorly oriented. It's better in Norway.”

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“Queen's College” included media management. Victoria's attitude to the media appears to be similar to that of Billy Wilder's film *Ace in the hole*, in which both media and audience are likened to a gum chewing rattlesnakes. Victoria oscillates between snake charming and wielding a whip. Those who have been most exposed are the “court journalists” at *Svensk Damtidning*, *Expressen & Aftonbladet*, whom she is both dependent on and whom she despises into the marrow. During a study trip in Jordan in March 2001, she attacked Johan T Lindwall for all the articles about her circle of friends “and gave me a scolding without end”.¹¹ Recent examples of her butt-whipping are that Lindwall is not a journalist but a phoney who invents his news as he sees fit. That David Nyhlén is an immature faggot etc. One might think that she is more friendly to *Dagens Nyheter*, *Svenska Dagbladet* or *Dagens Industri* but no. These journalists want to hear her views on various subjects - which is forbidden. She is most to her advantage in specialist journals where she has more control of the subject, in *TT* where the journalists lack agenda and in her zippy “oneliners”. The history of her youth (minus friends, enemies, boys and acquaintances) has been told any number of times but is still full of gaps. There is much talk about her sincere personality, but it seems like an official “persona” created by her mentor and informant Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg. It will most certainly crack when she is forced into the open.

It is difficult to fully understand her aggressiveness. Perhaps the journalists' questions are too intrusive? Perhaps it becomes too clear that she has nothing to say? Journalists asking about her private life are snubbed. “I hear you have only one question.” Journalists who ask about her political views as well. “It is very important that we in the Royal House are apolitical. So I think we should stop talking politics now.” When Victoria likes the questions - when they are about Estelle and the pets – she opens up, relaxes and becomes personal. Sometimes she drops her guard to the extent that the Swedish people can sense her views on various social issues: She is against gender quotas. She is for the Euro. Why is a mystery because she never justifies herself. She likes to emphasize her devotion to duty and country. She also thinks she is badly treated. How she would fare in a normal political interview is unclear. Probably she wouldn't. Such requires training and she doesn't have it. Besides, she takes everything personally: “If the monarchy is criticized so am I, Victoria, as a human being trying to adapt to the times.”¹²

Journalists sometimes try to interview her friends and acquaintances. To the extent that they say something, they are usually punished by ostracism. Whistleblowing is practically unheard of. Also freedom of speech. When the newspapers write about something they should not know, a hunt starts for the culprit. It is probably not an edifying spectacle. Victoria sees all personal journalism as harassment: “All this digging, opinion mongering and speculation in the private lives of others makes me sick. If someone wants me to know something about her, she will tell me.”¹³ She usually points out, however, that as long as what is said about herself is true, she carries no grudge even if it is embarrassing. There is no reason to believe her on that point. Already in America - probably influenced by Tarras-Wahlberg – Victoria had a manic need for control of her media image. “It is easy to be misunderstood. Not only do you

¹¹ Johan T Lindwall. *Victoria – Prinsessan privat*. Mån-pocket, 2010.

¹² Alice Bah & Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg. *Victoria, Victoria*. 2002.

¹³ Alice Bah & Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg. *Victoria, Victoria*. 2002.

have to choose your words correctly, you also have to make sure that nothing goes wrong if they quote you out of context.”¹⁴ When court reporter Jenny Alexandersson interviewed her in Saudi Arabia in 2004 just before Brunei, Victoria had not yet achieved this skill or attitude but was still spontaneous. Ten years later, she and the rest of the royal family were “media trained” which in Alexandersson's description is roughly that neither of them says anything until they have talk to their lawyer. Sometimes it sounds like Victoria is open-hearted, but she is not. She serves leavings and platitudes, tells anecdotes, hints or speaks in riddles when she does not quote her parents straight off or changes the subject. Journalists such as Catarina Hurtig and Jenny Alexandersson have followed her for weeks on her trips abroad without her saying or doing anything memorable. It seems a waste of time for both parties. Why not use the journalists when they are there 24/7?

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Victoria's official court biographies are: Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg “Victoria – kronprinsessa av Sverige” (1995), Alice Bah & Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg “Victoria, Victoria” (2002) and Herman Lindqvist “Victoria – Drottning med tiden” (2009). There are also several chapters in Ken Olsson “Victoria och 20 år med stipendiaterna” (1998), Catarina Hurtig “Prinsessor” (2007) and Dag Öhrlund “Älskade prinsessa, en resa genom Victoria's liv” (2009). In addition four engagement and wedding biographies: Andreas Utterström “Daniel & Victoria” (2007), Jenny Alexandersson “Förlovningen” (2009), Catarina Hurtig “H.K.H. Victoria - Ett Personporträtt” (2010) and Johan T Lindwall “Victoria - Prinsessan privat” (2010 & 2012).

All these biographies suggest that Victoria through her descent, personality and education is an excellent future head of state. Some criticisms have been made of the biographies' personal description - that it is so brief and polished and more likely to arouse sympathy than to create an understanding of the object. Victoria has therefore become a projection surface for the reviewers' hobby horses: Björn af Kleen argues that her absent parents would have damaged her ability for social relations and that she therefore is more at ease with her pets that are not as demanding.¹⁵ Linnea Tillema digs into the court journalism around her - something I myself have refrained from: “In this way, we see in the Victoria gestalt a crystallization of what could be called the dilemma of modern women. How should 'the new woman' relate to the impossible in the call to 'Change, but remain the same!?' She turns herself in and out to prove her abilities on male soil, as head of state. But only succeeds on one condition: that she keeps her jewels and her silks.”¹⁶ Hanna Nordenhök sees her as beyond human comprehension: “The story of Victoria is just one of many thousand stories of medially guarded princesses in the patriarchate's golden cage, these strange, made-up animals. I cannot read Victoria's drama as anything other than a hostage drama, and her body as the very place where the greater power's stage the societal pecking order. She's not our Crown Princess, she's theirs.”¹⁷

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Charles Hammarsten may well be regarded as Victoria's image mentor: “In the early years, Victoria thought the cameras were quite annoying. She didn't like to pose. The turning point came in her teens as she began to shape her role. Then she became interested in her

¹⁴ Lasse Bengtsson. Kronprinsessan Victoria och framtiden. TV4, 2001-03-10.

¹⁵ Björn af Kleen. Du, Victoria. Fokus, 2010-06-18.

¹⁶ Linnea Tillema. Prinsessan Victoria bit för bit. Dagens Nyheter, 2010-04-27.

¹⁷ Hanna Nordenhök. Prinsessan Victoria – ett kvinnooffer i männens monarki. Aftonbladet, 2012-04-04.

appearance and realized who she was. [Nowadays she wants to show something with the pictures:] That she wants to be close to nature, that she thrives best in Storlien or Solliden where she lives up and gets to live the simple life. All the while recognizing her duty as a public figure. She can radiate royalty or be an ordinary 18-year-old girl as it suits her.”¹⁸ - “[His favourite image of Victoria] is from Prince Eugens Waldemars Udde on Djurgården and depicts Victoria in front of an oil portrait of her royal predecessors. There, in front of them all, Victoria stands in jeans, jacket and boots - a crown princess of our time.”¹⁹

Back from New York, Victoria experimented with her image. In 2002, she was photographed in civvies for the magazine Stockholm New - a series of black-and-white and other pictures where she dramatically stares into the camera.²⁰ One of the pictures was included in the National Museum's exhibition “The Bernadottes in black and white” in 2010. What was commented on was its nature of fashion photography and that it thus caught the spirit of the time.²¹ In 2003 the American magazine Vanity Fair vacuumed Europe for willing royalty – dethroned or otherwise. Victoria was photographed in full gala.²² It is not a successful portrait. Impersonal and overwrought. After that, there were many descriptions of how Victoria alternated between her role as “regular next door Victoria” and her role as Crown Princess. This was perceived as both a profound truth about her personality and forced on her by the situation of the monarchy. She was not allowed to become too ordinary, but neither was she allowed to deviate too much. Alternating between the extremes, she could be both.

Victoria has often stressed her lack of interest in clothing, but after 30 she seems to have taken advice on the matter. With her well-trained body, she is good at wearing models of simple cut. These are often very tasteful. In the past, it could be anything. For example, there is a very strange “prom dress” from the age of 15 with candy cane dots, puff sleeves and a large red bow on the stomach. Over time, the wardrobe has increased. She wants to de-emphasize it however, even though she now has enough garments to need a computer system to keep track of when she uses them. She also has a variety of matching shoes, brand bags and other accessories.

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Because Victoria has “final cut” on her official biographies, she has redacted everything she dislikes - mainly everything related to her social relationships. She appears as a “social ufo” moving in a vacuum. Her criticism of Johan T Lindwall has mainly been that he has tried to recreate her surroundings. In Lindwall's version, she actually has a thinking and feeling environment - both parents, siblings, circle of friends and the author himself. Catarina Hurtig has tried to do something similar. She even prides herself on being fuck-in-law with Victoria. There is some desperation in all of this. Nobody knows Victoria's private me - probably not even herself.

Much of what is told about her person seems to come from photographs: Victoria has an easy time crying at both weddings and funerals. She is touchy-feely, meaning that she is in the habit of touching persons she is talking to. For a while there was a lot of laughter and faces but she has stopped doing that.

¹⁸ Sten Hedman. Nu kommer boken om kronprinsessan. Se & Hör, 1995:38.

¹⁹ Sten Hedman. Nu kommer boken om kronprinsessan. Se & Hör, 1995:38.

²⁰ Royal. Stockholm New, 2002:12. [Foto: Mikael Jansson.]

²¹ Linn Anséhn. Bernadotter i tid och rum. Inst för konsthvetenskap, högskolan i Karlstad. C-uppsats, ht 2010.

²² Young and Royal: Born to Rule. Vanity Fair, 2003:9. [Foto: Jonas Karlsson.]

Table. The Swedish elite's ranking of those in power today (=2001). Column 1: Ranking; 1=most influence; 18=least influence. Column 2: Estimate; 10=high influence; 1=low influence. Column 4: If they had a prominent place in "Queen's College" (cross) or only been noticed in the representation (cross in brackets). Source: Anita Göransson. (2007) *Maktens Självbild: karriärer och barriärer*.

1	8.37	Press, radio, television	(x)
2	7.98	Government	x
3	7.74	Financial market	x
4	6.69	LO (trade union)	
5	6.69	Private industry	x
6	6.68	Officials (trade union)	
7	6.54	Parliament	x
8	6.41	EU	x
9	5.95	Political parties	
10	5.87	SAF (industry association)	
11	5.75	The courts	x
12	4.82	Citizens	(x)
13	4.41	Non-profit organizations	(x)
14	4.31	Cultural sphere	(x)
15	4.22	Universities	(x)
16	3.41	Military	x
17	2.92	Church of Sweden	(x)
18	2.69	Royal house	(x)