

Facts and figures about

WOMEN and \pm MEN

in the Nordic countries

**KVINNOR och MÄN
i NORDEN**

1985

NORD

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Statistics have a very important part to play in helping people to understand the realities of a situation. This booklet furnishes incontestable evidence of the factual situation of women and men in Sweden in many sectors of society and social activity. In discussing the issue of equal opportunities for women and men true and lasting achievement can only be based on a sound knowledge of the facts.

Stockholm, March 1985

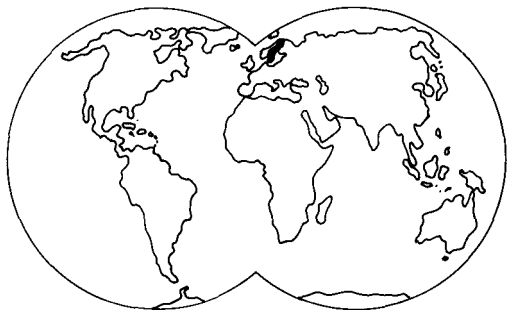
Equal opportunity

In essence equal opportunity means equal rights, obligations and opportunities for women and men alike:

- to have a job that makes them financially independent
- to care for children and the home
- to participate in political and social life

The term *equal opportunity* in Sweden is normally confined to relations between women and men. *Equality*, on the other hand, is a wider concept. It covers equitable relations between all individuals and social groups and is based on the belief that all people are of equal value irrespective of sex, race, religion or social class. Equal opportunity is one of the most important elements of equality.



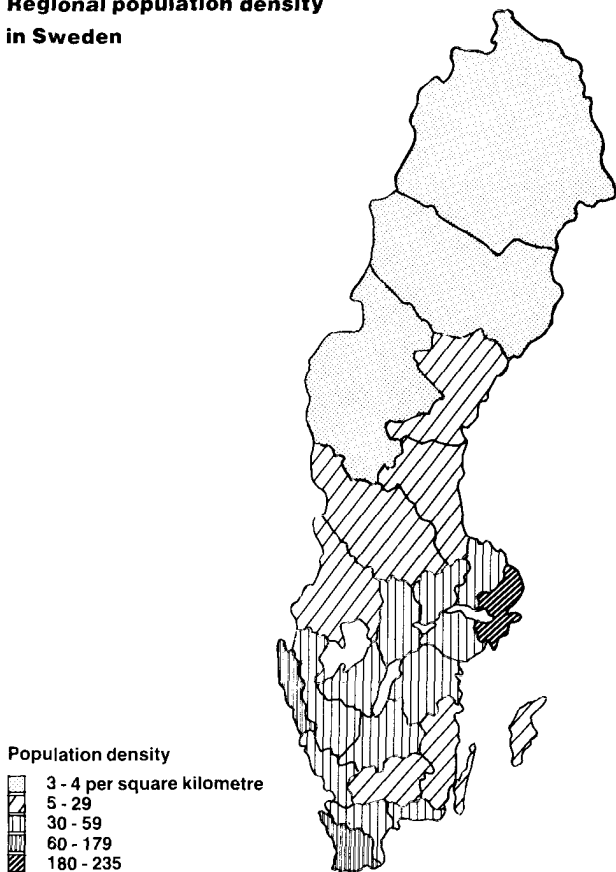


Sweden's place in the world 1980

| | World | Sweden |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Area ('000 km ²) | 135837 | 449 |
| Population (millions) | 4492 | 8 |
| Women | 2268 | 4 |
| Men | 2224 | 4 |

Source: Demographic Yearbook, SÄ

Regional population density in Sweden



How far have we progressed

- 1846 Widows, divorcees and unmarried women become entitled to work in manual trades and some sectors of commerce
- 1858 Unmarried women over the age of 25 are entitled to enter their majority subject to a court ruling. On marriage she immediately reverts to the estate of minority
- 1859 Women are entitled to enter a limited number of lower grade teaching jobs
- 1870 Women are entitled to sit the university matriculation exam as external candidates
- 1873 Women are entitled to sit for academic degrees with a few exceptions (law and theology)
- 1874 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 21
- 1921 Universal suffrage Kerstin Hesselgren is the first woman to be elected to the Swedish parliament.
Married women attain majority at the age of 21; women and men are placed on an equal footing in the new marriage code
- 1925 Women are entitled, with some exceptions, to enter the civil service to the same extent as men
- 1927 State grammar schools are opened to girls
- 1935 Equality for women and men under the national pension scheme
- 1937 Maternity benefits introduced
- 1938 Contraceptives are no longer illegal
Advance child maintenance allowance introduced
- 1939 With some exceptions, employers are prevented from dismissing women on the grounds of pregnancy, confinement or marriage
- 1947 Civil service introduces equal pay for same job.
Karin Kock first women in Swedish cabinet.
Child allowance introduced.
- 1950 Both parents become legal custodians of children born in wedlock
- 1951 Women entitled to retain Swedish citizenship on marriage to an alien
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a five-year period
- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for husband and wife
- 1974 Parental insurance entitling both mother and father to share paid leave of absence after birth of child

- 1975 *New abortion law. Women have freedom of choice up to and including the 18th week of pregnancy.*
UN international women's decade begins
- 1976 Ordinance on equal opportunity in the civil service
- 1977 *Equal opportunity agreement negotiated between the employers and all unions*
- 1979 Parents of infants entitled to six-hour day
- 1980 Parliament passes an act prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex on the labour market.
Abolition of joint husband and wife means test for student loans
- 1982 "Wife-beating" declared an indictable offence
Retirement pension points awarded for care of children at home
Ban on the display of pornographic material in public places
State grants for women's organizations
- 1983 *All occupational categories open to women, including the armed forces*
New equal opportunity agreement concluded by employers and all unions
- 1984 Equal opportunity agreement signed for the civil service

... and what remains to be achieved?

Important issues of the 1980s

- How do women and men share gainful employment, unpaid work and leisure?
- What responsibility do women and men take for care of children and the home?
- What future trends are to be expected in paid leave of absence for care of young children for women and men?
- What jobs are available and who holds them?
- What effect will computers have on women and men?
- How many hours will we work and when?*
- How will women and men choose their education?
- Will women and men be financially independent?
- What economies will be made at national, regional and local government levels? Who will suffer, who will benefit?*
- What will the family look like?
- How will we take care of our children?
- Who will look after whom?
- What will happen to our standard of health?
- How will aid provided by the state for leisure time activities be shared between women and men?
- Who will exercise power and influence?

A few words of introduction

Demand for statistics on the situation of women and men in different sectors of society is continually growing. The purpose of this booklet is to provide an overall view of the situation. These statistics furnish a general picture of reality as it is without entering into excessive detail. A more detailed edition is planned for publication in the autumn of 1985.

Most of these statistics are sourced from the statistical tables produced by Statistics Sweden and in most cases are available in other Statistics Sweden publications. A source is quoted for each table and diagram.

All tables and diagrams *exclusively* state quantities and/or percentages of a variety of attributes possessed by women and men.

The percentage indicates the percentage in a group that possess a specific attribute.

These percentages are expressed in two different ways:

- a) The percentage of all women or men who have a specific attribute, e.g. full-time employment
- b) The percentage of all women and men in a specific group, e.g. secretaries, who are women or men.

Percentages are only expressed in integers. The inclusion of 0% indicates that there are individuals in this group but their proportion is less than 0.5% of the total number.

- indicates that there are no individuals in the group

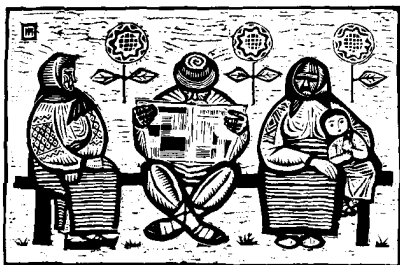
.. indicates that the figures are too unreliable for publication

Acronyms

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| AKU | Labour market survey |
| FoB | Population and housing census |
| SM | Statistical reports |
| SÅ | Statistical year book |
| ULF | Survey of living conditions |

Stockholm, March, 1985
Unit for Equal Opportunity Statistics

Who are we?



The population and changes in population 1882-1984 Thousands

| Year | Population | | Live births | | Deaths | |
|------|------------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 1882 | 2400 | 2200 | 65 | 69 | 39 | 40 |
| 1907 | 2800 | 2600 | 66 | 71 | 39 | 39 |
| 1932 | 3100 | 3100 | 44 | 46 | 37 | 34 |
| 1957 | 3700 | 3600 | 52 | 55 | 35 | 38 |
| 1982 | 4200 | 4100 | 45 | 48 | 42 | 49 |
| 1984 | 4200 | 4100 | 44 ¹⁾ | 47 ¹⁾ | 42 ¹⁾ | 49 ¹⁾ |

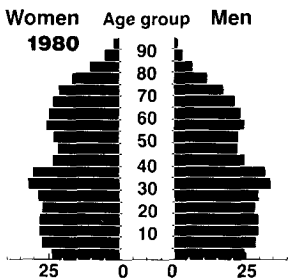
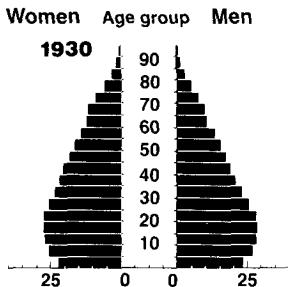
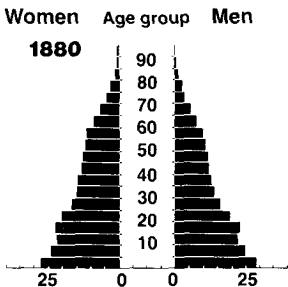
| Year | Immigration | | Emigration | |
|------|-------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 1882 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 21 |
| 1907 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 15 |
| 1932 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 1957 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 7 |
| 1982 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| 1984 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 12 |

¹⁾ 1983

Source:SA

Population by age groups in 1880, 1930 and 1980

Tens of thousands

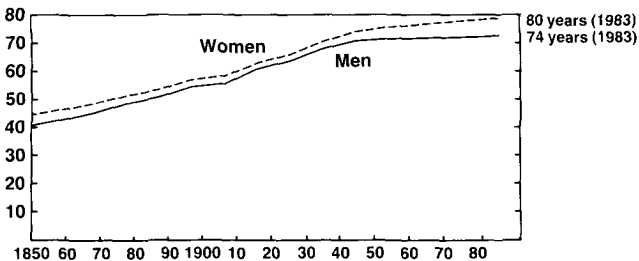


Source: Population changes part 3

The proportion of children has declined, whereas there has been an increase in the over-65 year age group in the population. No appreciable change in the proportion of individuals in economically active age groups (15 to 64 years) has occurred.

Average life expectancy at birth 1850-1983

Age

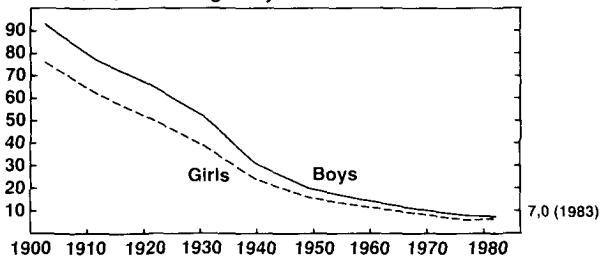


Source: Population changes. Historical statistics part 1

Average life expectancy for women and men increased at the same rate until the beginning of the 1950s. The increase in life expectancy levelled off for men but continued to rise for women.

Infant mortality 1901 – 1983

Number of deaths during first year from 1000 live births



Source: Population changes

Households in 1980 with cohabiting and single parent families, women and men, grouped by number of children aged 0 to 15 years
Thousands

| Number of children 0-15 years | Cohabiting | Single parent families | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----|
| | | Women | Men |
| 0 | 1158 | 658 | 502 |
| 1 | 375 | 70 | 12 |
| 2 | 378 | 30 | 3 |
| 3- | 115 | 7 | 1 |
| Total | 2026 | 765 | 518 |

Single member households in 1980 by age group. Thousands

| Age group | Women | Men |
|-----------|-------|-----|
| 0-24 | 71 | 66 |
| 25-49 | 109 | 208 |
| 50- | 469 | 226 |
| Total | 658 | 502 |

Source: FoB 80

Young people, living accommodation 1982-1983 by age and type of accommodation. Percentage

| Type of accommodation | Women | | Men | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 16-19 years | 20-24 years | 16-19 years | 20-24 years |
| Living with parents | 87 | 19 | 94 | 46 |
| Cohabiting of which with children | 7 | 48 | 2 | 26 |
| Living alone of which with children | 1 | 16 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 7 | 33 | 4 | 28 |
| | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: ULF

How healthy are we?

Diseases or symptoms 1982-1983

Percentage of women and men in the 16-84 year age group

| Disease or symptom | Women | Men |
|--|-------|-----|
| Infectious diseases | 1 | 1 |
| Tumours | 1 | 1 |
| Endocrinal diseases, e.g. diabetes etc. | 5 | 3 |
| Mental disturbances | 3 | 2 |
| Diseases of the nerve system and sensory organs | 7 | 7 |
| of which eye diseases | 3 | 2 |
| ear diseases | 1 | 3 |
| Cardiovascular diseases | 15 | 13 |
| of which high blood pressure | 10 | 6 |
| heart disease | 4 | 5 |
| Respiratory diseases | 4 | 4 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 4 | 4 |
| of which gastric and intestinal ulcers | 0 | 1 |
| Diseases of the uro-genital system | 2 | 2 |
| Diseases of the skin | 4 | 3 |
| of which allergies | 3 | 2 |
| Diseases of the bone and limbs | 13 | 11 |
| of which back ache and slipped disc | 6 | 6 |
| Injuries due to violence | 2 | 3 |

Source: ULF

Individuals with physical disabilities 1982-1983

Percentage of women and men in different age groups

| Age group | Physical disability | | Serious physical disability | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 16-44 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 45-64 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 65-74 | 24 | 16 | 9 | 8 |
| 75-84 | 47 | 37 | 29 | 23 |

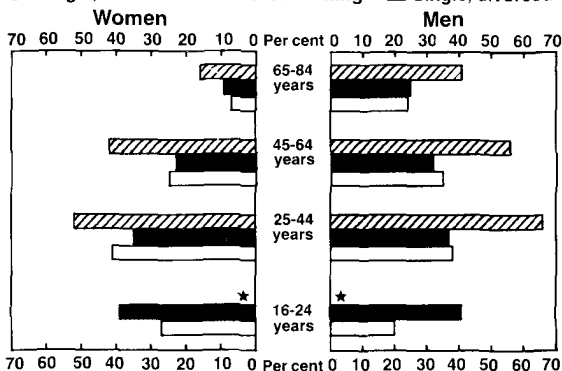
| Age group | Poor sight | | Poor hearing | |
|-----------|------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 16-44 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 45-64 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| 65-74 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 18 |
| 75-84 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 31 |

| Age group | Experiences serious impairment of ability to work | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| | Women | Men |
| 16-44 | 3 | 3 |
| 45-64 | 14 | 16 |
| 65-74 | 21 | 25 |
| 75-84 | 37 | 35 |

Source: ULF

Daily smokers among the single and cohabiting in different age groups 1982 – 1983. Percentage

□ Single, unmarried ■ Cohabiting ▨ Single, divorced



★ Group too small to report

Source: ULF

Young women tend to smoke more than young men. The opposite is true in older age groups. Smokers are frequent among the single, divorced. The smallest proportion of smokers is found among the cohabiting.

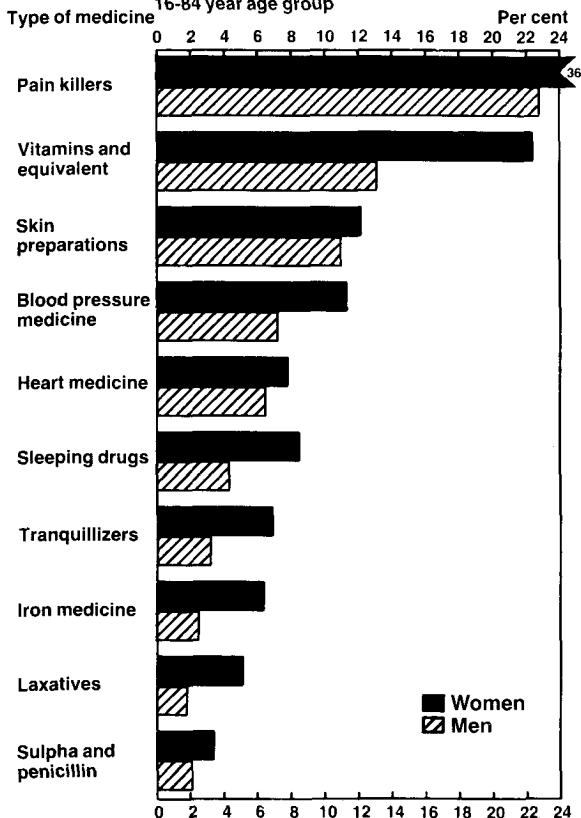
Days of sickness allowance payment per individual insured by age group in 1983

| Age group | Women | Men |
|-----------|-------|-----|
| 16-19 | 8 | 7 |
| 20-29 | 16 | 13 |
| 30-39 | 16 | 14 |
| 40-49 | 20 | 16 |
| 50-59 | 27 | 26 |
| 60-64 | 26 | 32 |
| Total | 20 | 17 |

Source: Social Security Administration

Consumption of drugs and medicines during a two-week period 1980 – 1981

Percentage of women and men in the 16-84 year age group



Use of medical and dental services over a three-month period 1980-1981

Percentage of women and men in different age groups

| Age group | Visit to doctor ¹⁾ | | Treated by doctor for sickness | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 16-44 | 51 | 37 | 35 | 28 |
| 45-64 | 54 | 44 | 45 | 37 |
| 65-74 | 51 | 44 | 48 | 40 |
| 75-84 | 62 | 54 | 59 | 50 |

| Age group | In hospital or nursing home | | Visit to dentist | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 16-44 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 26 |
| 45-64 | 4 | 5 | 27 | 24 |
| 65-74 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 13 |
| 75-84 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 |

¹⁾ This also includes health check-ups, visits to doctor in association with pregnancy, vaccinations etc.

Source: ULF

Deaths by age group 1982

| Age group | Women | Men |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 294 | 339 |
| 1-9 | 93 | 124 |
| 10-19 | 119 | 223 |
| 20-29 | 210 | 552 |
| 30-39 | 473 | 988 |
| 40-49 | 798 | 1517 |
| 50-59 | 2077 | 3842 |
| 60-69 | 5216 | 9793 |
| 70-79 | 12135 | 16570 |
| 80-89 | 15441 | 12568 |
| 90- | 4797 | 2497 |
| Total | 41653 | 49013 |

Deaths by cause 1982

| Cause | Women | Men |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cardiovascular disease | 24000 | 27000 |
| Tumours | 9000 | 10000 |
| Accidents etc. | 2000 | 3000 |
| Other causes | 7000 | 8000 |
| All causes | 42000 | 49000 |

Source: Causes of death 1982

Who looks after whom?

CHILD CARE

Care of 0-6 year-olds ¹⁾ 1983

| Type of care | Percentage of all children | Percentage of all children with parents gainfully employed/ studying for at least 16 hours/week |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Parents/ Custodian at home | 44 | 24 |
| Private, paid care | 10 | 13 |
| Other method | 5 | 6 |
| Part-time group only ²⁾ | 3 | 2 |
| Municipal care centres | 38 | 55 |

Care of 7-10 year-olds ³⁾ 1982

| Type of care | Percentage of all children | Percentage of all children with parents gainfully employed/ studying for at least 16 hours/week |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Parents/ Custodian at home | 49 | 33 |
| Unattended | 15 | 19 |
| Private, paid care | 7 | 8 |
| Other method | 8 | 10 |
| Municipal care centres | 22 | 30 |

¹⁾ Virtually all children below 1 year of age are at home

²⁾ All 6 year-olds and in some cases 5 year-olds are entitled to part-time kindergarten amounting to about 15 hrs/week

³⁾ Social service legislation sets 12 years as the cut-off limit for municipal care centres. This survey includes 7-10 year-olds only.

Source: Child care survey November 1982-March 1983,
SM S 1983:11,12

23% of all 0-6 year-olds who did not have a place in municipal care centres were applying for one.

The equivalent figure for 7-10 year-olds is 9%. An additional 88 000 day care centre places and 27 000 after-school centre places would be needed to fill the gap.

Source: SM S 1983:11,12

Children in municipal day care centres 1983 by size of local government area

| Size of local government area Inhabitants | Percentage of all children aged 0-6 years in each local government category ¹⁾ | Percentage of all children aged 7-12 years in each local government category |
|--|---|--|
| - 9 999 | 29 | 9 |
| 10 000 - 14 999 | 32 | 11 |
| 15 000 - 19 999 | 37 | 14 |
| 20 000 - 29 999 | 35 | 13 |
| 30 000 - 49 999 | 36 | 15 |
| 50 000 - 99 999 | 44 | 18 |
| 100 000 -199 999 | 43 | 21 |
| 200 000 - | 53 | 32 |
| Total country | 40 | 17 |

¹⁾ Children attending part-time kindergarten for about 15 hours per week are not included.

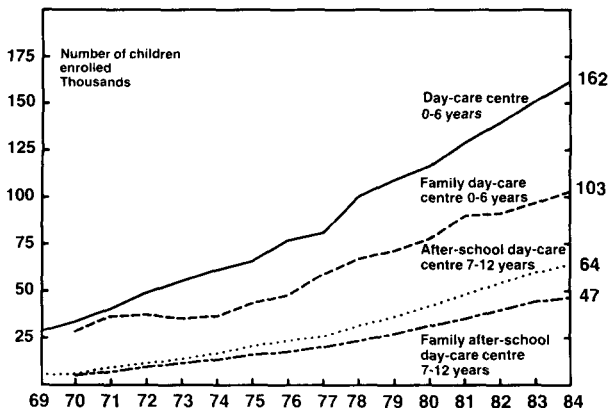
Source: SM S 1984:16

Municipal child-care centres 1969-1983

Number of children in the population by thousands and percentage in municipal day care centres

| Age group | 1969 | | 1975 | | 1983 | |
|-----------|--------|---|--------|----|--------|----|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 0-6 | 823 | 7 | 766 | 15 | 664 | 40 |
| 7-12 | 633 | 2 | 718 | 5 | 652 | 17 |

Children attending different types of municipal day-care centres 1969 – 1984¹⁾



¹⁾ 31 dec. 1983

Source: SM S 1984:16

Parents in receipt of paid leave of absence for care of children 1976-1983

Number of days in thousands

| Year | Paid leave of absence at birth of child ¹⁾ 0-9 months | | Special paid leave of absence ²⁾ 0-8 years | | Temporary care of children ³⁾ 0-12 years ⁴⁾ | |
|------|---|-----|--|-------|--|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 1976 | 19 940 | 278 | - | - | 639 | 437 |
| 1977 | 19 742 | 440 | - | - | 984 | 866 |
| 1978 | 16 352 | 350 | 4 915 | 597 | 1 129 | 1 287 |
| 1979 | 16 581 | 369 | 6 350 | 782 | 1 348 | 1 506 |
| 1980 | 17 053 | 362 | 8 569 | 1 037 | 2 046 | 1 916 |
| 1981 | 16 562 | 331 | 13 014 | 1 204 | 2 191 | 1 948 |
| 1982 | 16 208 | 311 | 13 080 | 1 252 | 2 204 | 1 895 |
| 1983 | 15 981 | 313 | 12 669 | 1 271 | 2 489 | 1 997 |

¹⁾ Maximized at 210 days 1976-1977. Reduced to 180 days on January 1, 1978 in conjunction with introduction of special paid leave of absence.

²⁾ Introduced on January 1, 1978 and extending for 90 days. Increased to 180 days on July 1, 1980.

³⁾ Amounted to 12, 15 or 18 days per family and year depending on number of children. Increased 1980 to 60 days per child and year for both parents. This also includes the independent entitlement of men to paid leave of absence for maximum of 10 days in conjunction with the birth of the child. 85% of men so entitled take on average 8.5 days of work.

⁴⁾ Prior to 1980: 0-10 years.

In married families where both parents are gainfully employed, 22% of fathers of children born in 1981 took paid leave of absence for care of children during the first year after the birth. Men on average took 47 days of paid leave of absence for care of children. The equivalent figure for women was 265 days.

30% of married men and 39% of married women were reimbursed for temporary care of children in 1983. The average number of days for which reimbursement was received was 5.0 for men and 6.4 for women. This does not include the 10 days to which men are entitled. See note 3 above.

Source: Social Security Administration

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

17% of the entire population, 781 000 women and 602 000 men, were 65 years of age or older in 1980.

Retired people living together in 1980 by age group

Thousands and percentage

| Age group | Women | | Men | |
|-----------|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 65-69 | 137 | 45 | 160 | 39 |
| 70-74 | 96 | 31 | 126 | 31 |
| 75-79 | 49 | 16 | 75 | 18 |
| 80- | 23 | 8 | 48 | 12 |
| Total | 305 | 100 | 409 | 100 |

Retired people living alone in 1980 by age group

Thousands and percentage

| Age group | Women | | Men | |
|-----------|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 65-69 | 97 | 20 | 52 | 27 |
| 70-74 | 115 | 24 | 49 | 25 |
| 75-79 | 113 | 24 | 41 | 21 |
| 80- | 151 | 32 | 52 | 27 |
| Total | 476 | 100 | 194 | 100 |

Source: FoB 80

39% of women and 68% of men were living together. The remainder, 61% of the women and 32% of the men, were living alone. The proportion of those living alone increases sharply in the upper groups. The proportion of those living alone is generally much higher among women than among men.

Old people aged 65-84 suffering from physical disability or impaired sight not living in homes. Need of and availability of help, 1982-1983

| | Living together | | Single | |
|--|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Thousands | 92 | 85 | 110 | 30 |
| Percentage who state they cannot cope with day-to-day chores | 73 | 61 | 65 | 73 |
| Percentage not in receipt of assistance | 19 | 13 | 10 | 6 |

Old people in receipt of municipal home help service at least every other day or who have used the transportation service for disabled persons in the last three months 1980-1981

Percentage of women and men in different age groups

| Age group | Municipal home-help service | | Transportation service | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 65-69 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 70-74 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| 75-79 | 8 | 6 | 23 | 12 |
| 80-84 | 13 | 2 | 35 | 20 |

Source: ULF

Old people living in homes in 1983 with (W) or without (WO) full board and lodging ¹⁾

Number and proportion (%) in different age groups

| Age group | Women | | Men | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 66-79 | W | 8 300 | 1 | 5 800 | 1 |
| | WO | 8 300 | 1 | 4 800 | 1 |
| 80-89 | W | 20 700 | 12 | 9 800 | 10 |
| | WO | 8 200 | 5 | 3 300 | 4 |
| 90- | W | 6 100 | 28 | 2 500 | 29 |
| | WO | 1 500 | 7 | 500 | 5 |

¹⁾ Homes with full board and lodging were previously classified as old peoples' home.

Source: SM S 1985

Old people in nursing homes 1982-1983

Slightly more than 1% of both women and men in the 65-84 year age group are under care in nursing homes. In the 80-84 year age group, more than 4% of women and close on 4% of men are in nursing homes.

Source: ULF

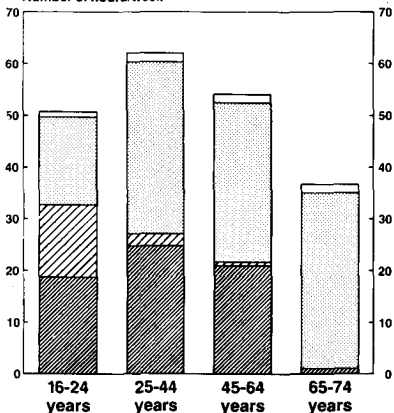
What do we do - and what do we get?

TIME USE

Each day contains 24 hours. These hours are used for work (paid and unpaid), leisure and rest. In all age groups, the total time spent by women on gainful employment, studies and housework is longer than that spent by men. In all age groups, women and men use their time very differently. This was revealed by a survey in 1982/83 on the amount of time spent by women and men in the 16-74 year age group on work, studies, housework and repairs. Time spent with children (playing, doing homework etc.) is not included in this survey. The survey did, however, include a survey of housework done by children.

Time use 1982 – 1983 by women in different age groups

Number of hours/week



Source: Tids nog (Time enough). A survey of the use of time by people in Sweden in 1983 and 1984. Consumer Council report 1984:06-03.

- Maintenance and repairs**
 - Repairs to the home
 - Gardening
 - Care and maintenance of car, boat, bicycle etc.

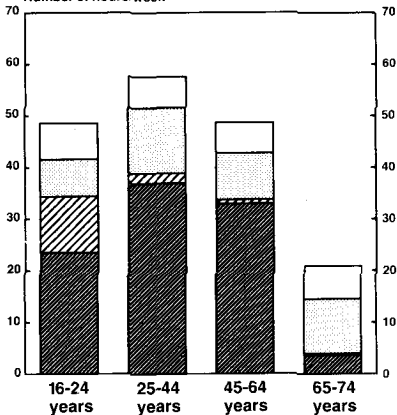
- Housework**
 - Leave/collect and take care of children
 - Helping and caring for grown-ups
 - Buying groceries, buying non-food goods, visiting the post office, bank
 - Cooking, washing up, cleaning
 - Washing, sewing, knitting

- Studies**
 - Also includes travel time

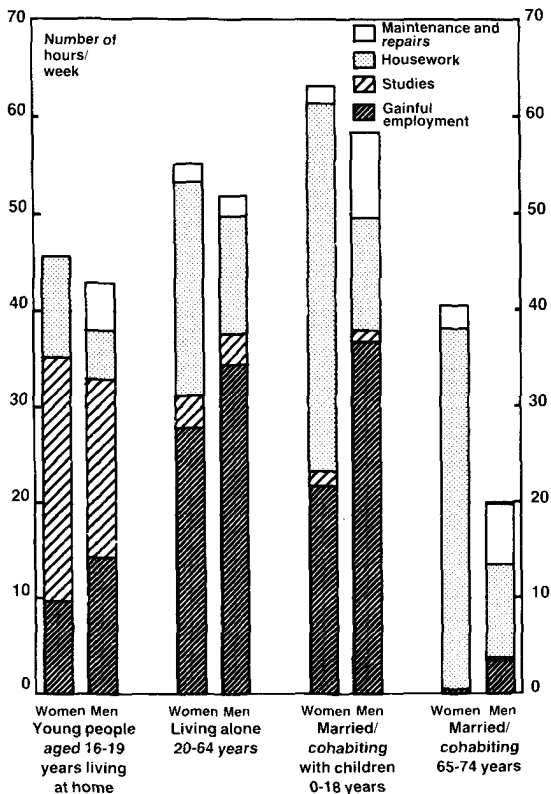
- Gainful employment**
 - Also includes travel time

Time use 1982 – 1983 by men in different age groups

Number of hours/week



Time use 1982 – 1983 at different stages in the life cycle



Work performed by children in home 1982-1983. Percentage break-down by age group

| Hours/week | Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | 5-10 years | 11-18 years | 5-10 years | 11-18 years |
| 0 | 47 | 25 | 51 | 43 |
| 1 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 16 |
| 2 | 22 | 23 | 11 | 15 |
| 3 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 13 |
| 4-7 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| 8- | 2 | 12 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Average hours/week | 1,5 | 2,9 | 1,3 | 1,7 |

Girls and boys in the younger age group do roughly the same amount and type of work. In the older age group, girls are more inclined than boys to perform traditional women's chores such as cooking, washing up and cleaning. Boys are more likely to do gardening and run errands.

Participation of children in different types of housework 1982-1983 Percentage of girls and boys in different age groups

| Work in which children participate | Girls | | Boys | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | 5-10 years | 11-18 years | 5-10 years | 11-18 years |
| Cleaning | 52 | 65 | 47 | 48 |
| Laying and clearing table | 42 | 22 | 47 | 21 |
| Washing up | 17 | 38 | 17 | 20 |
| Cooking | 21 | 33 | 14 | 18 |
| Running errands | 17 | 22 | 25 | 29 |
| Making beds | 30 | 37 | 23 | 36 |
| Washing | 2 | 16 | 2 | 5 |
| Baby-sitting brothers and sisters | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| Gardening | - | 5 | 6 | 13 |

These figures do not indicate the time spent on individual types of work. Source: National Board for Consumer Policies

EDUCATION

Selected areas of education 1882-1984

| Year | Children in primary school Thousands | | University matriculation and equivalent ¹⁾ | |
|------|---|-----|---|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 1882 | 578 | | 10 | 784 |
| 1907 | 740 | | 143 | 1 376 |
| 1932 | 664 | | 613 | 1 708 |
| 1957 | 830 | | 3 284 | 4 023 |
| 1982 | 999 | | 9 439 | 5 838 |
| 1984 | 959 | | 10 980 | 6 109 |

| Year | Students in people's high school | | Students at universities ²⁾ | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 1882 | 166 | 594 | 2 459 | |
| 1907 | 820 | 1 007 | 4 386 | |
| 1932 | 2 946 | 2 343 | 1 501 | 7 066 |
| 1957 | 7 767 | 3 848 | 7 201 | 11 337 |
| 1982 | 9 459 | 5 262 | 36 845 ³⁾ | 46 589 ³⁾ |
| 1984 | 8 636 | 5 801 | .. | .. |

¹⁾ Technical high school and commercial high school not included for the years up to and including 1957. Figures for 1982 include arts, social subjects and scientific study routes but not technical and economic study routes.

²⁾ Covers faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine and philosophy and the Carolinian Institute.

³⁾ Information relates to 1976. Comparable figures for 1984 are not available.

Source: PM from Statistics Sweden 1974:5, 1977:11 and 1984:2

Educational levels in the 20 to 64 year age group

Thousands and percentage 1974 and 1984

| | 1974 | | 1984 | |
|--------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Primary school | | | | |
| 6 to 9 years in school | 62 | 56 | 43 | 41 |
| Secondary school | | | | |
| 10 to 12 years in school | 29 | 32 | 39 | 41 |
| Post secondary education | | | | |
| 13 years in school | 9 | 12 | 18 | 18 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Total number</i> | 2337 | 2383 | 2369 | 2418 |

In 1977 the scope post secondary education was extended to include the education of nurses, kindergarten teachers, recreation leaders, laboratory assistants, medical assistants and several artistic occupations.

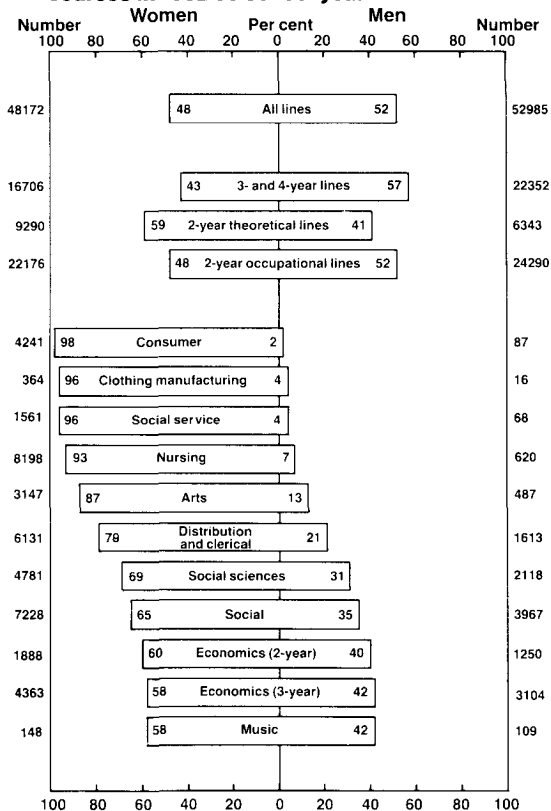
Source: AKU

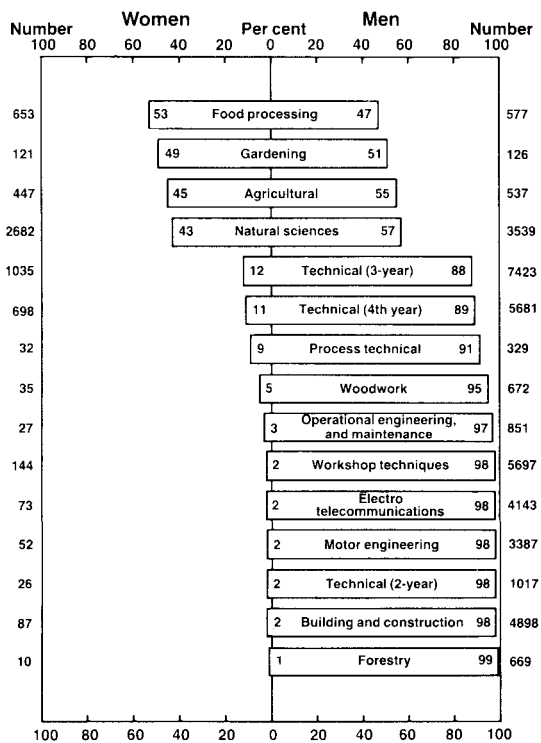
Post secondary education 1981-1983

| | Women | Men |
|---|--------|--------|
| Students at universities and institutes of higher education, autumn term 1982 | 89 787 | 72 454 |
| Graduates, 1982/83 academic year | 23 314 | 11 799 |
| Research students, autumn term 1983 | 3 657 | 9 466 |
| Research graduates, 1981/82 academic year | 154 | 705 |

Source: SÅ

Upper secondary school leavers completing courses in 1982/83 school year





Source: SM U 1984:15

EMPLOYMENT

There has been a continuous growth in employment throughout the 1970s and beginning of the 1980s. In 1984 537 000 more people were on the labour market than in 1970. Women account for the entire increase. In 1984 81% of women and 90% of men in the 20-64 year age group were on the labour market. Although employment levels in manufacturing industry, agriculture, forestry and fishing declined throughout the 1970s, employment rose in the service sector, particularly in the public sector.

Labour market surveys (AKU) are conducted on a monthly basis covering people in the 16-74 year age group to monitor the number of people in and outside the labour force, the number in employment, the number unemployed and so on.

The labour force includes people who are gainfully employed or unemployed.

People are classified as *gainfully employed* if they have undertaken gainful employment or are temporarily absent from work.

People are classified as *unemployed* if they lack gainful employment and are seeking employment.

People are classified as *temporarily absent* if they are away from work for vacation, sickness, leave of absence for care of children, studies, military service and other grounds. The statistics do not cover absenteeism for periods of less than one week.

Special statistical yardsticks:

The relative population in the labour force states the percentage of the population in the labour force.

Relative unemployment states the percentage of unemployed in the labour force.

Relative absenteeism states the percentage of the gainfully employed temporarily absent from work.

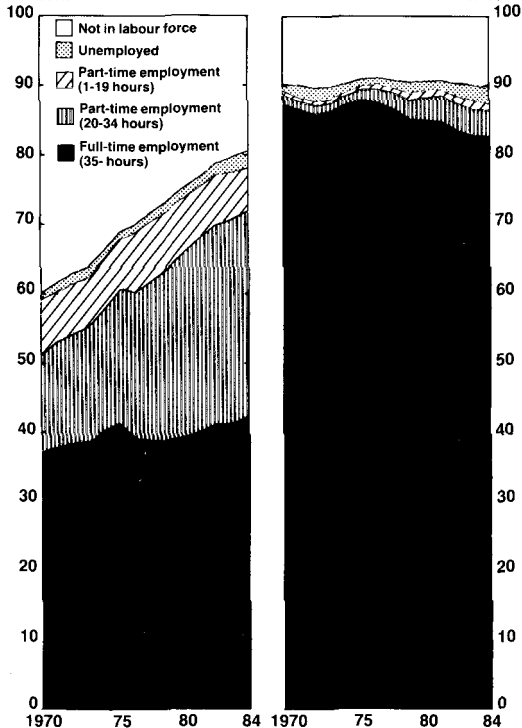
Population in the 20-64 year age group by occupational status. Percentage 1970 – 1984.

Women 1984: 2 375 200

Men 1984: 2 422 900

Per cent

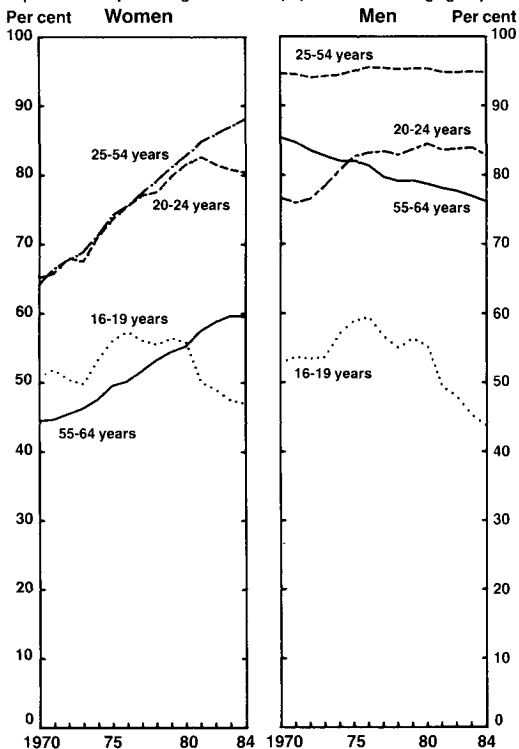
Per cent



Source: AKU

Relative population in labour force by age group 1970 – 1984

Relative population in labour force states the population in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population in each age group

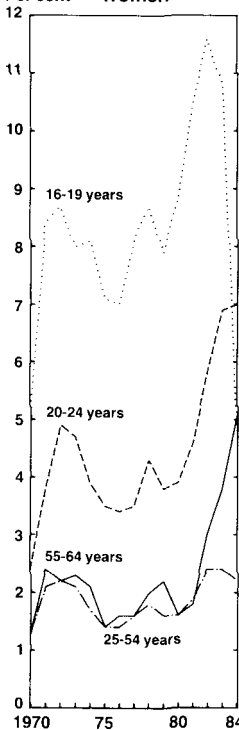


Source: AKU

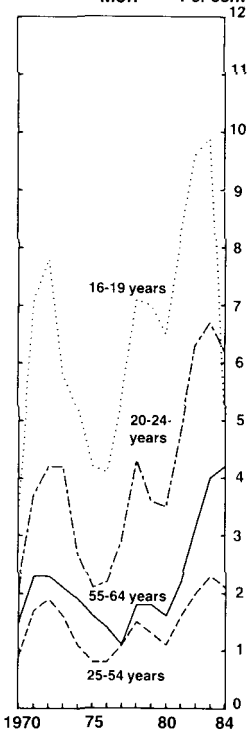
Relative unemployment in different age groups 1970 – 1984

Relative unemployment states the percentage of unemployed in the labour force

Per cent Women



Men Per cent

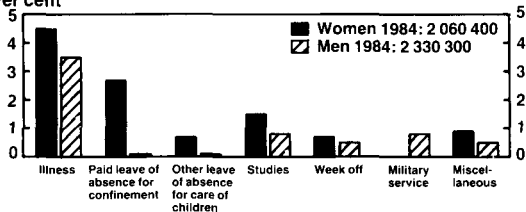


Source: AKU

Absenteeism by cause 1984, excluding vacation

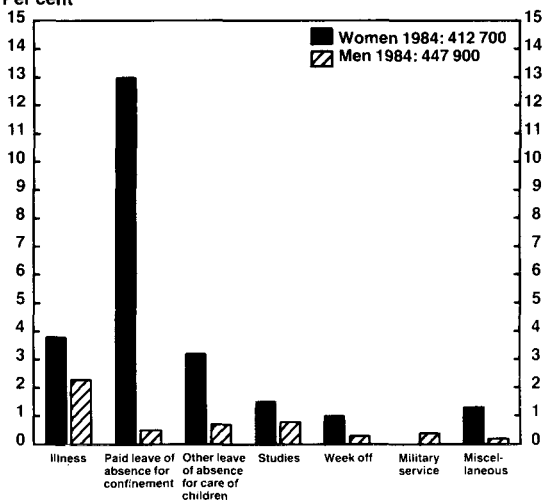
Absenteeism as a percentage of all gainfully employed women and men in the 16 - 74 year age group

Per cent



Absenteeism as a percentage of gainfully employed women and men with children under the age of 7 years

Per cent



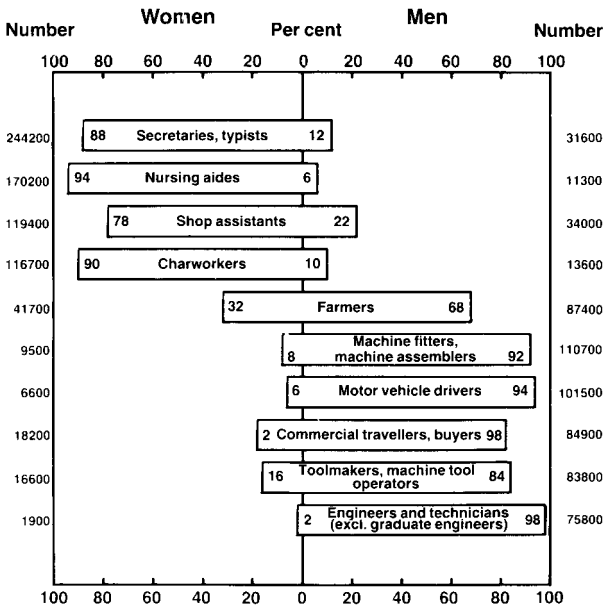
Source: AKU

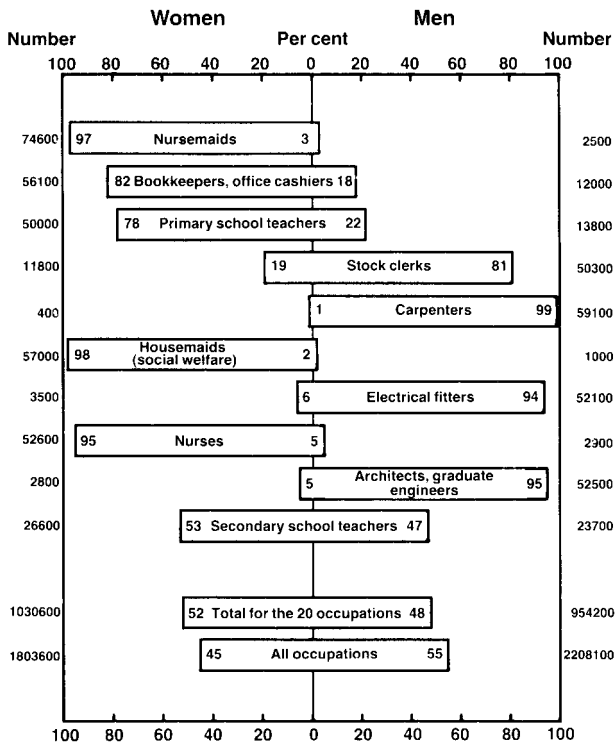
Population gainfully employed in the 20-64 year age group by industrial sector 1984

| Industrial sector | Women | | Men | | Women | Men |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Thousands | % | Thousands | % | Percentage in each sector | |
| Agriculture, forestry | 50 | 3 | 134 | 6 | 27 | 73 |
| Mining, manufacturing | 245 | 13 | 706 | 33 | 26 | 74 |
| Building and construction | 20 | 1 | 224 | 11 | 8 | 92 |
| Commerce, restaurant, hotel | 269 | 14 | 261 | 12 | 51 | 49 |
| Banking and insurance | 140 | 7 | 160 | 8 | 47 | 53 |
| Communications, post and tele communications | 83 | 4 | 199 | 10 | 29 | 71 |
| Public sector, other services | 1063 | 57 | 430 | 20 | 71 | 29 |
| Total | 1870 | 100 | 2115 | 100 | 47 | 53 |

Source: AKU

The 20 most popular occupations in 1980 listed by size.





Half all those gainfully employed worked in the 20 most popular occupations in 1980; 60% of all women and 40% of all men. The 9 most popular occupations among women and the 10 most popular occupations among men are included in these. The 10th most popular occupation for women is kitchen assistant (44 600 women and 4 100 men).

Source: FoB

Self-employed by sector 1984

| Sector | Women | | Men | | Women | Men |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Agriculture, forestry | 30 500 | 37 | 91 800 | 40 | 25 | 75 |
| Mining, manufacturing | 5 200 | 6 | 19 600 | 9 | 21 | 79 |
| Building and construction | 1 200 | 1 | 28 600 | 13 | 4 | 96 |
| Wholesale trade | 1 300 | 1 | 7 300 | 3 | 15 | 85 |
| Retail trade | 17 800 | 22 | 20 600 | 9 | 46 | 54 |
| Restaurant, hotel | 3 300 | 4 | 4 700 | 2 | 41 | 59 |
| Communications | 2 300 | 3 | 16 900 | 7 | 12 | 88 |
| Consultancy, equipment leasing | 3 500 | 4 | 11 400 | 5 | 23 | 77 |
| Artistic activities | 3 000 | 4 | 6 500 | 3 | 32 | 68 |
| Personal service | 11 500 | 14 | 13 000 | 6 | 47 | 53 |
| Others | 3 500 | 4 | 6 200 | 3 | 36 | 64 |
| Total | 83 100 | 100 | 226 600 | 100 | 27 | 73 |

Self-employed 1977-1984

Number and percentage of all gainfully employed

| | Women | | Men | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Self-employed 1977 | | | | |
| with employees | 14 800 | 1 | 49 600 | 2 |
| without employees | 51 400 | 3 | 180 700 | 8 |
| Total | 66 200 | 4 | 230 300 | 10 |
| Self-employed 1984 | | | | |
| with employees | 18 000 | 1 | 44 200 | 2 |
| without employees | 65 100 | 3 | 182 500 | 8 |
| Total | 83 100 | 4 | 226 600 | 10 |

Source: AKU

Hours of work 1982

| Hours of work | Women | | Men | | Percentage in each type of hours of work | |
|--|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|--|-----|
| | Thousands | % | Thousands | % | Women | Men |
| Day-time Regular with "slightly" staggered hours of work | 1 264 | 67 | 1 632 | 73 | 44 | 56 |
| Regular with "heavily" staggered hours of work | 102 | 5 | 117 | 5 | 47 | 53 |
| Shift | 32 | 2 | 127 | 6 | 20 | 80 |
| Duty roster | 295 | 16 | 143 | 6 | 67 | 33 |
| Other irregular hours | 121 | 7 | 171 | 8 | 41 | 59 |
| Saturday and Sunday only | 14 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 58 | 42 |
| All ¹⁾ | 1 900 | 100 | 2 241 | 100 | 46 | 54 |

¹⁾ Includes 21 000 unclassified

Source: ULF

Four out of every five shift workers are men primarily employed in manufacturing. Two thirds of all those employed on a duty roster work are women. Duty roster working is most frequently encountered in health and hospital work.

INCOME

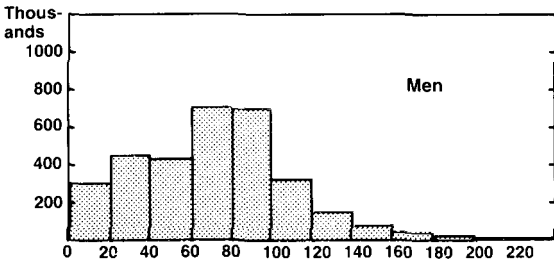
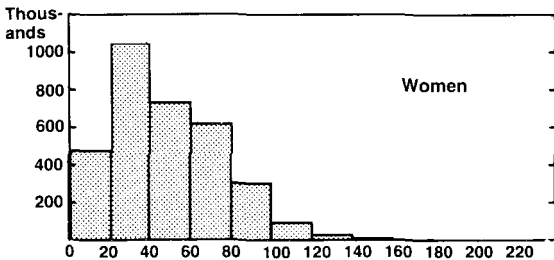
The statistics report income for individuals and for different types of family and household. Income may be measured in several ways. Normal methods involve quoting total income, earned income and disposable income.

Total income is the total taxable income before general deductions and deductions for deficits. It is the sum of wages and salaries including sick leave compensation, labour market training grants, unemployment benefits, pensions, entrepreneurial income from agriculture and other sources, property income and income from incidental sources.

Earned income consists of wages and salaries and entrepreneurial income from agriculture and other sources. It also includes sick leave compensation of various kinds.

Disposable income is the sum of total income and transfers (e.g. child and housing allowances, social assistance) less the income tax paid by the household.

Total income 1982 Income earners by income bracket

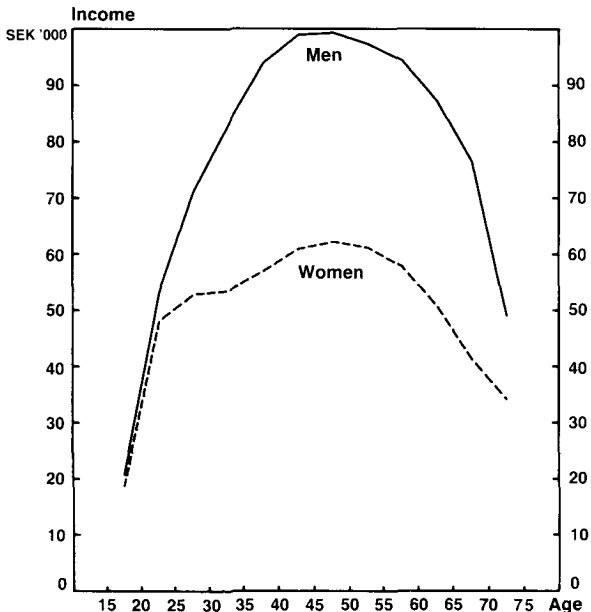


Source: Taxopak

SEK' 000

The average income for women in 1982 was SEK 48 100 and SEK 75 300 for men. Almost half of all women had a total income of less than SEK 40 000. The corresponding proportion for men was slightly more than one quarter. Whereas more than 40% of men had an income in excess of SEK 80 000, only little more than 10% of women achieved the same level.

Total income 1982 Average income at different ages



Source: SÄ

Percentage of tax paid on total income in different income brackets 1982

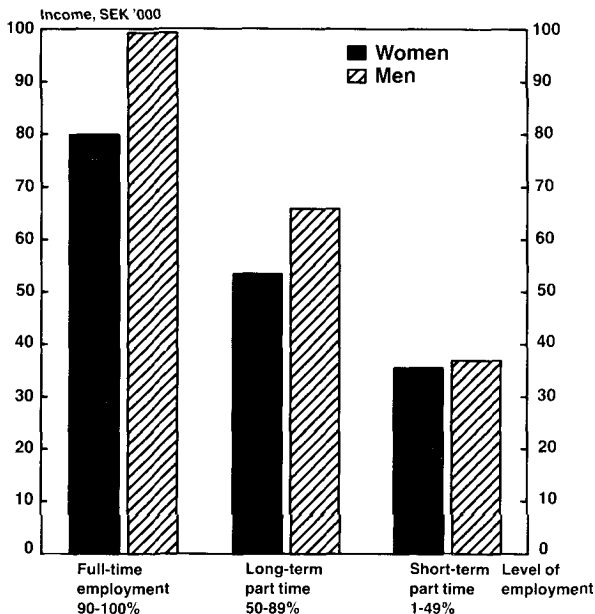
Percentage of tax on income

| Income SEK 000 | Women | Men |
|-------------------|-------|-----|
| 0,1-4,9 | 2 | 4 |
| 5,0-9,9 | 5 | 4 |
| 10,0-19,9 | 13 | 16 |
| 20,0-29,9 | 9 | 14 |
| 30,0-39,9 | 20 | 22 |
| 40,0-49,9 | 26 | 28 |
| 50,0-59,9 | 28 | 30 |
| 60,0-69,9 | 30 | 31 |
| 70,0-79,9 | 33 | 32 |
| 80,0-89,9 | 35 | 33 |
| 90,0-99,9 | 37 | 35 |
| 100,0-109,9 | 39 | 36 |
| 110,0-119,9 | 41 | 38 |
| 120,0-139,9 | 43 | 39 |
| 140,0-159,9 | 47 | 42 |
| 160,0-179,9 | 49 | 44 |
| 180,0-199,9 | 51 | 45 |
| 200,0-299,9 | 54 | 48 |
| 300,0-499,9 | 61 | 51 |
| 500,0- | 49 | 42 |

Source: Taxopak

Earned income by level of employment 1982

Average income for employees in the 20-64 year age group



Employees in the 20-64 year age group by level of employment 1982

| Level of employment | Women | | Men | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | Thousands | % | Thousands | % |
| Full time 90-100% | 672 | 41 | 1 432 | 81 |
| Part time 50-89% | 712 | 43 | 215 | 12 |
| Part time 1-49% | 267 | 16 | 118 | 7 |
| Total | 1 651 | 100 | 1 765 | 100 |

Source:SA

Disposable income 1982. Average income for different types of household in the 20-64 year age group

| Household type | 0 gainfully employed | 1 gainfully employed | 2 gainfully employed |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cohabiting | | | |
| without children | 66 500 | 81 700 | 109 000 |
| with children | 66 800 | 91 700 | 118 000 |
| Single women | | | |
| without children | 34 500 | 50 800 | - |
| with children | .. | 73 600 | - |
| Single men | | | |
| without children | 29 300 | 51 800 | - |
| with children | .. | 78 600 | - |

Source: Survey of distribution of income 1982

Disposable household income may be converted to disposable income per consumer unit by dividing disposable household income by the number of persons in the household. Individuals are weighted differently in this calculation: Single people = 0.95, cohabiting couples = 1.65, children = 0.40. This means that a family with two parents and one child constitutes 2.05 consumer units.

Size of pension by type of pension scheme 1982 for people of 65 years and over.

Average pension in SEK

| Type of pension scheme | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| | Pension | Number | % | Pension | Number | % |
| Basic pension only | 24 100 | 328 200 | 42 | 24 700 | 61 200 | 10 |
| Basic pension+ATP ¹⁾ | 28 300 | 231 800 | 29 | 37 600 | 230 100 | 39 |
| Basic pension +ATP+ITP/STP ²⁾ | 41 000 | 75 800 | 10 | 59 700 | 199 100 | 33 |
| Basic pension +ATP+civil service pension | 48 600 | 89 300 | 11 | 67 100 | 78 400 | 13 |
| Basic pension +ATP+local government pension | 42 900 | 65 000 | 8 | 62 400 | 30 600 | 5 |
| Total | 31 300 | 790 100 | 100 | 48 700 | 599 400 | 100 |

Source:INKOPAK

¹⁾ ATP= National pension schemes

²⁾ ITP/STP= Supplementary pension schemes

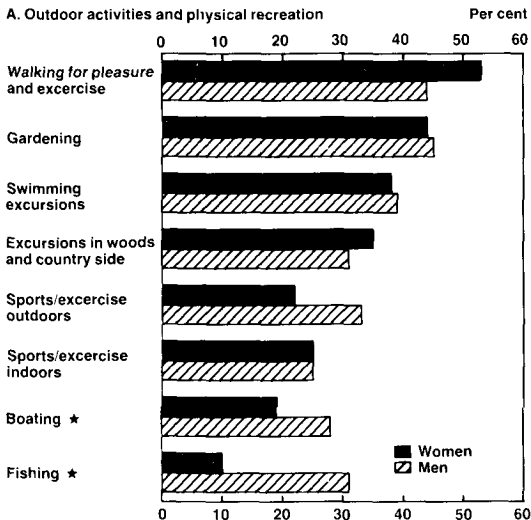
Private wealth by owner's type of family 1982 Percentage break-down by size of private wealth

| Private wealth SEK 000 | Joint assessment | | Single | |
|--|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Two incomes | One income | Women | Men |
| 0-49,9 | 20 | 27 | 49 | 51 |
| 50-199,9 | 43 | 45 | 39 | 35 |
| 200-399,4 | 27 | 22 | 9 | 11 |
| 400- | 10 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of individual private fortunes Thousands | 1 427 | 68 | 794 | 700 |

Source:SÅ

LEISURE

Leisure activities 1982. Percentage of women and men in the 16-74 year age group who cite different activities as "frequent"

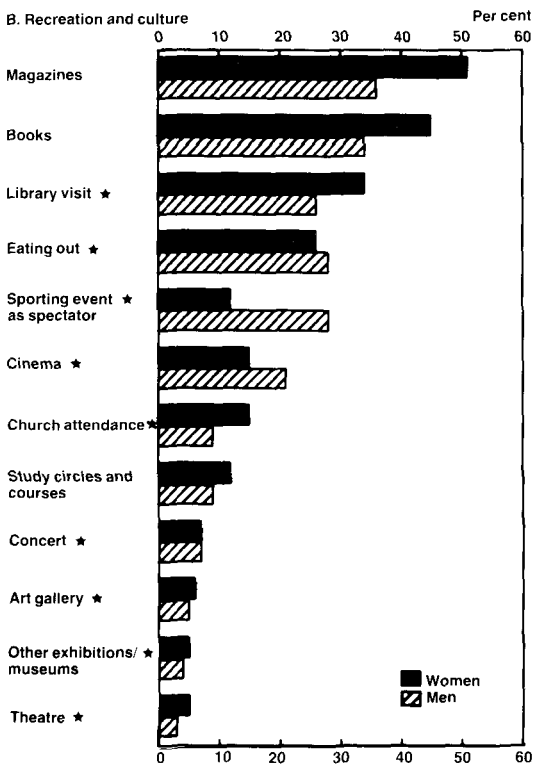


"Frequent" has been used in two senses:

when the activity is practiced at least once a week or more than 20 times per year.

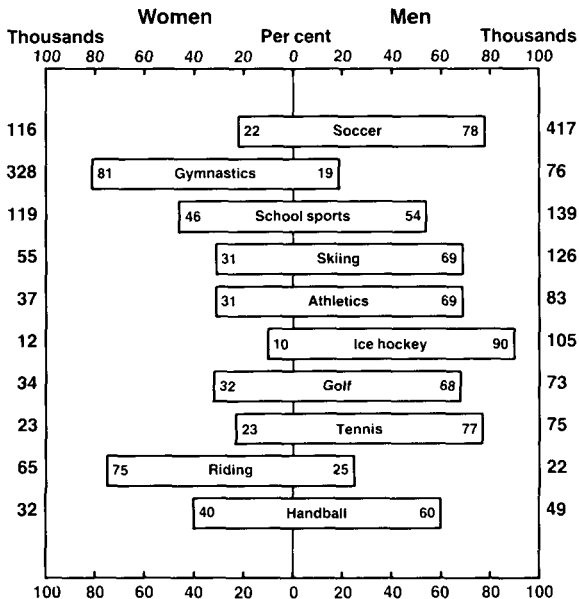
★ when the activity is practiced at least once a month or more than 5 times per year.

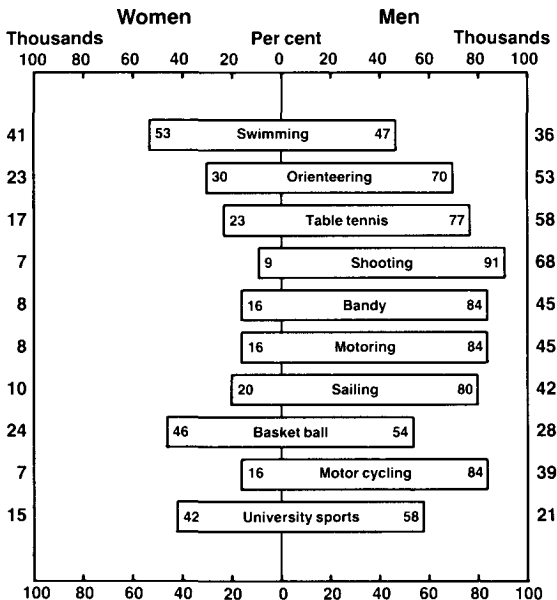
B. Recreation and culture



Source: ULF

The 20 most popular sports 1983 listed by number of registered participants





Throughout the 1976-1983 period a large number of all sporting associations increased their proportion of women members. The biggest increase is reported by the weight lifting association.

The football association has the largest number of new women members.

Source: National Swedish Athletic Association membership list 1983

Use of mass media etc. 1984

Percentage of women and men

This survey relates to one day in September-October

| Medium | Women % | Men % |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Radio | 66 | 65 |
| TV | 74 | 76 |
| VCR | 5 | 9 |
| Morning paper | 75 | 72 |
| Evening paper | 32 | 38 |
| Weekly magazine/ popular press | 35 | 14 |
| Trade publication | 23 | 33 |
| Book | 33 | 28 |
| Gramophone | 16 | 19 |
| Audio cassette | 33 | 37 |

Source: PUB informs, November 1984 (Swedish Broadcasting Corporation)

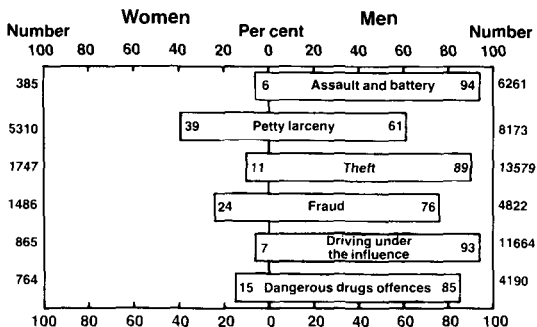


CRIME

Persons found guilty by type of offence 1983

| Type of offence | Women | | Men | |
|--|--------|-----|---------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Crimes against the person of which offences of assault and battery | 649 | 3 | 9811 | 6 |
| Crime against property of which petty larceny | 385 | 2 | 6261 | 4 |
| theft | 10 412 | 42 | 42 754 | 26 |
| armed robbery | 5 310 | 21 | 8 173 | 5 |
| fraud | 1 747 | 7 | 13 579 | 8 |
| Crimes against the public | 20 | 0 | 442 | 0 |
| Crimes against the state | 1 486 | 6 | 4 822 | 3 |
| Crimes against the public Crimes against the state | 380 | 2 | 1 347 | 1 |
| Motoring offences of which driving under the influence | 378 | 2 | 7 005 | 4 |
| Dangerous drugs offences | 4 851 | 19 | 34 308 | 21 |
| Others | 865 | 3 | 11 664 | 7 |
| Total | 764 | 3 | 4 190 | 3 |
| | 7 589 | 30 | 67 710 | 40 |
| | 25 023 | 100 | 167 125 | 100 |

Persons found guilty for selected crimes 1983



Source: SM R 1984: 5.1

Comparison between actual and feared exposure to violence 1982 – 1983

Per cent



Source: ULF

Fear of violence:

Individuals who over the past year have refrained from going out in the evenings for fear of being attacked, robbed or assaulted in any other way.

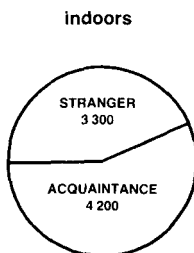
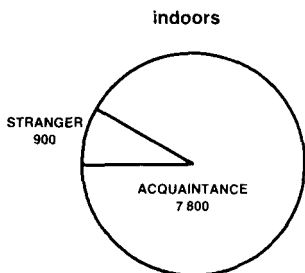
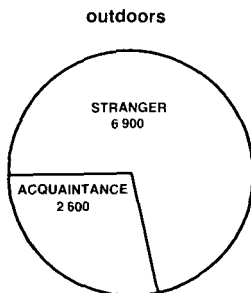
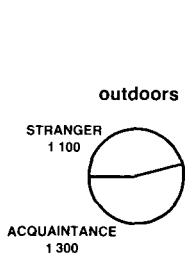
Actual violence:

Individuals exposed to violence or threats of violence over the past year.

Cases of assault and battery reported to the police in 1983 by sex of victim, location and relationship between victim and offender

Women

Men



Women total: 11 100

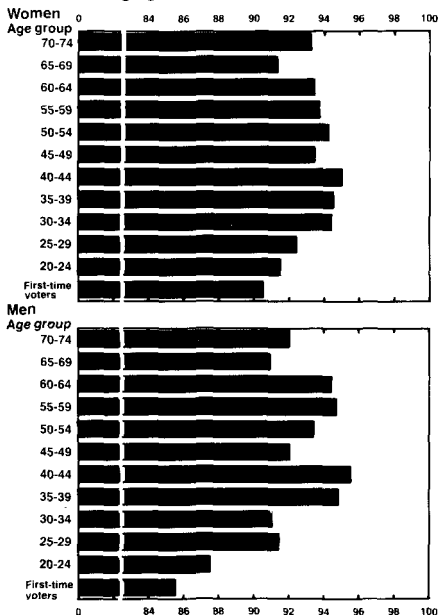
Men total: 17 000

Source: Justice and law statistical year book 1984

How much say do we have?

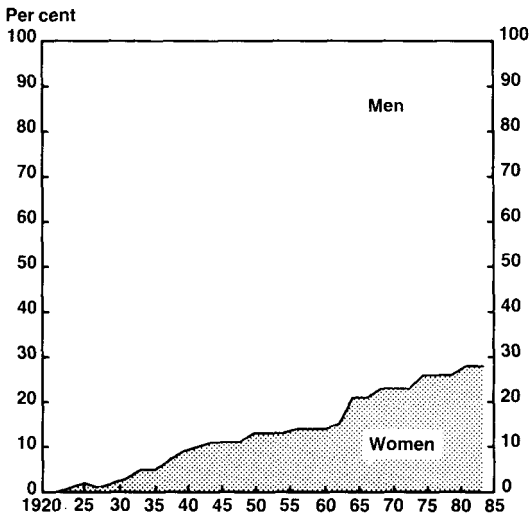
The influence exercised by women in legislative bodies at different levels is still very low. From the rock bottom status of minor, women have gradually increased their influence, particularly over the past two decades. Major break-throughs have occurred at middle levels in politics and the trade unions. Very few women hold senior executive positions in industry and the public sector.

Polling figures in the 1982 national elections



Source: SM Be 1983:5

Membership of the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) 1920 – 1984 Percentage of women and men



Source: General Elections, SCB; Research service of the Riksdag

Membership of the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) 1985

Percentage in each party

| Party | Number | | Percentage | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| M (Conservatives) | 21 | 65 | 24 | 76 |
| C (Centre Agrarian) | 19 | 37 | 34 | 66 |
| Fp (Liberals) | 4 | 17 | 19 | 81 |
| S (Social democrats) | 53 | 113 | 32 | 68 |
| Vpk (Communists) | 4 | 16 | 20 | 80 |
| All parties | 101 | 248 | 29 | 71 |

Source: Research Service of the Riksdag

Membership of parliamentary committees 1984

| Committee | Number Women | Men |
|------------------|--------------------|-----|
| Cultural affairs | 9 ¹⁾ 2) | 6 |
| Social security | 8 | 7 |
| Social affairs | 7 | 8 |
| Labour market | 6 ¹⁾ | 9 |
| Housing | 4 | 11 |
| Justice | 4 ²⁾ | 11 |
| Constitutional | 4 | 11 |
| Agriculture | 3 | 12 |
| Law | 3 | 12 |
| Education | 3 ²⁾ | 12 |
| Foreign policy | 3 | 12 |
| Defense | 2 | 13 |
| Industry | 2 | 13 |
| Tax | 2 | 13 |
| Traffic | 2 | 13 |
| Finance | 0 | 15 |
| Total | 62 | 178 |

¹⁾ Chaired by a women

²⁾ Vice chairman is a women

All other committees are chaired by men

Source: The Swedish Parliament 1984/85. Members and parliamentary bodies.

24% of the seats on all committees are held by women and 76% by men.

Chairman and ministerial committees 1984

| Ministry | Number | | Percentage in each ministry | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Social welfare | 37 | 85 | 30 | 70 |
| Labour market | 25 | 79 | 24 | 76 |
| Agriculture | 15 | 49 | 23 | 77 |
| Foreign affairs | 7 | 28 | 20 | 80 |
| Justice | 39 | 169 | 19 | 81 |
| Education | 19 | 119 | 14 | 86 |
| Housing | 3 | 19 | 14 | 86 |
| Finance | 24 | 165 | 13 | 87 |
| Civil service affairs | 15 | 106 | 12 | 88 |
| Defence | 9 | 67 | 12 | 88 |
| Communications | 3 | 28 | 10 | 90 |
| Industry | 9 | 94 | 9 | 91 |
| Total | 205 | 1 008 | 17 | 83 |

Posts in ministerial committees 1984

| Type of post | Number | | Percentage | |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Chairman ¹⁾ | 18 | 236 | 7 | 93 |
| Other members | 187 | 772 | 20 | 80 |
| Secretary | 107 | 334 | 24 | 76 |
| Expert advisors ²⁾ | 316 | 1 862 | 15 | 85 |
| Total | 628 | 3 204 | 16 | 84 |

¹⁾ Including special inquiries

²⁾ Including reference group

Source: Government Committee Review 1985.
Composition of committees

Elected members of municipal councils and local government committees by party on January 1, 1983

| Political party | Number | | Percentage in each party | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| M (Conservatives) | 2 597 | 6 357 | 29 | 71 |
| C (Centre Agrarian) | 2 280 | 6 840 | 25 | 75 |
| Fp (Liberals) | 680 | 1 934 | 26 | 74 |
| S (Social democrats) | 6 320 | 16 253 | 28 | 72 |
| Vpk (Communists) | 380 | 772 | 33 | 67 |
| KDS (Democratic Christian Alliance) | 138 | 629 | 18 | 82 |
| MP (Environmentalists) | 79 | 123 | 39 | 61 |
| Others | 105 | 352 | 23 | 77 |
| Independent | 12 | 67 | 15 | 85 |
| Total | 12 591 | 33 327 | 27 | 73 |

Source: The Swedish Association of Local Authorities. Elected members of Local Government authorities 1983, by party and sex

Appointed members of selected local government bodies on January 1, 1983

| Body | Number | | Percentage in each body | |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Local government council | 3 915 | 9 585 | 29 | 71 |
| Local government board | 627 | 2 856 | 18 | 82 |
| Local consumer board | 307 | 180 | 63 | 37 |
| Regional social welfare committee | 466 | 382 | 55 | 45 |
| Social welfare committee | 1 679 | 1 614 | 51 | 49 |
| Cultural affairs committee | 1 018 | 1 244 | 45 | 55 |
| School board | 1 316 | 1 893 | 41 | 59 |
| Local health board | 591 | 1 773 | 25 | 75 |
| Personnel/Pay committee | 175 | 702 | 20 | 80 |
| Sport and recreation committee | 422 | 1 920 | 18 | 82 |
| Local housing board | 372 | 2 105 | 15 | 85 |
| Streets, parks and water works committee | 61 | 351 | 15 | 85 |
| Road safety committee | 113 | 695 | 14 | 86 |
| Real estate committee | 67 | 543 | 11 | 89 |
| Technical committee | 72 | 647 | 10 | 90 |
| Administrative board | 21 | 243 | 8 | 92 |
| Building committee | 44 | 694 | 6 | 94 |
| Local fire authority | 45 | 860 | 5 | 95 |
| Total | 11 311 | 28 287 | 29 | 71 |

Source: The Swedish Association of Local Authorities, Elected Members of Local Government Authorities 1983, by party and sex

Elected members of county councils and elected members of county council regional boards after 1982 election

| Party | Number | | Percentage in each party | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| M (Conservatives) | 111 | 252 | 31 | 69 |
| C (Centre Agrarian) | 100 | 204 | 33 | 67 |
| Fp (Liberals) | 25 | 77 | 25 | 75 |
| S (Social Democrats) | 293 | 556 | 35 | 65 |
| Vpk (Communists) | 28 | 50 | 36 | 64 |
| KDS (Democratic Christian Alliance) | 5 | 16 | 24 | 76 |
| Total | 562 | 1 155 | 33 | 67 |

Source: County Council's statistical year book 1983



Appointed members of selected county council regional committees and agencies 1980

| Committee | Number | | Percentage in each body | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Executive committee | 69 | 262 | 21 | 79 |
| Welfare board | 103 | 104 | 50 | 50 |
| Dental service board | 34 | 41 | 45 | 55 |
| Welfare board for mentally retarded | 11 | 14 | 44 | 56 |
| Cultural affairs committee | 26 | 37 | 41 | 59 |
| Public health board | 51 | 92 | 36 | 64 |
| Education board | 77 | 144 | 35 | 65 |
| Tourism and recreation committee | 7 | 18 | 28 | 72 |
| Personnel board | 30 | 118 | 20 | 80 |
| Purchasing committee | 7 | 30 | 19 | 81 |
| Industrial committee | 5 | 22 | 19 | 81 |
| Local housing committee | 11 | 59 | 16 | 84 |
| Commission of appeal | 17 | 101 | 14 | 86 |
| Technical committee | 5 | 37 | 12 | 88 |
| Account committee | 4 | 141 | 3 | 97 |

Source: Elected members of county councils and county council regional committees and agencies - Break down by fees, party and sex. The Association of Swedish County Councils 1981.

In 1971 women accounted for 5.8% of the members of the executive committees. By 1980, this figure has risen to 20.8%.

Membership and elected officers of trade unions

| Union | Number | | | | Percentage in each group | |
|--|--------|-----|------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| | Women | Men | | | Women | Men |
| LO 1983 (The Swedish Trade Union Confederation) | | | | | | |
| Membership | 901 | 995 | 1258 | 987 | 42 | 58 |
| Executive committee of main organization (national committee) | | 1 | | 14 | 7 | 93 |
| Chairmen of national council | | 0 | | 24 | 0 | 100 |
| LO representative assembly | | 17 | | 111 | 13 | 87 |
| TCO 1983 (The Swedish Central Organization of Salaried Employees) | | | | | | |
| Membership | 596 | 448 | 405 | 733 | 60 | 40 |
| Executive committee of main organization | | 3 | | 12 | 20 | 80 |
| Chairmen of national council | | 2 | | 17 | 11 | 89 |
| TCO representative assembly | | 33 | | 67 | 33 | 67 |
| SACO/SR 1983 (General Association of Salaried Employees/Federation of Government Officers) | | | | | | |
| Membership | 94 | 691 | 163 | 226 | 37 | 63 |
| Executive committee of main organization | | 2 | | 13 | 13 | 87 |
| Chairmen of national council | | 5 | | 21 | 19 | 81 |
| SACO/SR congress 1982 | | 48 | | 152 | 24 | 76 |

Source: Respective organisation

Unit for equal opportunity statistics

Statistics that illustrate the situation of women and men in different sectors of society are essential to promote awareness of issues related to equal opportunity, to provide ideas for fresh activities in the field and to furnish decision-oriented documentation.

The unit will continuously monitor the need for statistics that illustrate equal opportunity issues in society and will act as initiator, coordinator and source of fresh ideas at Statistics Sweden. The unit is responsible for internal and external information, marketing and commission work in this field.

Please call or write us if you have any suggestion on people we should get in touch with or how we should disseminate knowledge and information.

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