

WOMEN
and MEN
in Sweden

Equality
of the sexes 1990

INTRODUCTION
TO

**Women and men in Sweden / Statistiska centralbyrån =
Statistics Sweden : Statistiska centralbyrån 1985-**

Year of publication: 1985 Year of coverage: -1985.

Year of publication: 1990 Year of coverage: -1990.

Year of publication: 1995 Year of coverage: -1995.

Year of publication: 1998 Year of coverage: -1998.

Since 2000 also published on the website of Statistics Sweden
www.scb.se.

Parallel series in Swedish:

**På tal om kvinnor och män / Statistiska centralbyrån. –
Stockholm : Statistiska centralbyrån, 1984-**

Year of publication: 1984 Year of coverage: -1984.

Year of publication: 1987 Year of coverage: -1987.

Year of publication: 1990 Year of coverage: -1990.

Year of publication: 1993 Year of coverage: -1993.

Year of publication: 1996 Year of coverage: -1996.

Year of publication: 1998 Year of coverage: -1998.

Year of publication: 2000 Year of coverage: -2000.

Since 2002 also published on the website of Statistics Sweden
www.scb.se.

Women and men in Sweden 1990.

Digitised by Statistics Sweden (SCB) 2013.

urn:nbn:se:scb-1990-X10BR9001ENG_pdf

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Equality
of the sexes 1990

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Equality of the sexes

means equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women and men

- to have work that provides economic independence
- to care for children and the home
- to participate in political, union, and other activities in the society

In Sweden, the term *equality* refers to equitable relations among all individuals and groups in society and is based on the notion that all people are of equal value irrespective of sex/gender, race, religion, social class, etc. *Equality of the sexes* is one of the most important components of equality. There is a special Swedish term for "equality of the sexes" - "jämställdhet"!

Equality of the sexes has a quantitative as well as a qualitative content

The *quantitative* aspect implies an equitable distribution of women and men in all areas of society, such as education, work, recreational activities, and positions of power. Equitable distribution in this context refers to a group composition of women to men of 40% - 60% or even nearer 50% - 50%. If women constitute more than 60% of a group, it is woman-dominated. If there are more than 60% men in a group, it is man-dominated.

The *qualitative* aspect implies that the knowledge, experiences, and values of both women and men are used to enrich and affect the development within all areas of society.

What progress so far

- 1845 Equal inheritance rights for women and men
- 1846 Widows, divorcees, and unmarried women entitled to work in manual trades and some commerce
- 1858 Unmarried women over 25 years old may attain majority by decision of court. Marriage implies return to minority status.
- 1859 Women entitled to some teaching positions
- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to hit their wives
- 1870 Women gain right to take high school diploma at private schools
- 1873 Women gain right to take college degree with some exceptions (doctor in law and theology)
- 1874 Unmarried woman attain majority at age of 21
- 1919 Women gain right to vote and take office
- 1921 First woman in Parliament. Kerstin Hesselgren.
Married woman attains majority at age of 21.
Women and men equals in new Marriage Code
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain same rights as men to civil service jobs
- 1927 Public secondary schools open for girls
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men
- 1937 Maternity insurance benefits introduced
- 1938 Legalization of contraceptives
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth, or marriage
- 1947 First woman in government. Karin Kock
Equal pay for equal work for state employees
Child allowances introduced
- 1950 Both parents declared a child's legal guardians

- 1951 Women entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained into the clergy
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a 5-year period
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equality of the sexes
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equality of the sexes
- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for wife and husband introduced
- 1974 Parents entitled to share parental allowances upon birth of child
- 1975 UN's international women's decade starts. New abortion law. A woman has the right to decide through 18th week
- 1976 Decree for sexual equality in civil service
- 1977 Settlement between employers and unions on equality between the sexes
- 1979 Right to 6-hour day for parents of small children
- 1980 Law against sex/gender discrimination in employment. Spouse-means test for student loan abolished. Equality of the sexes settlement with municipal and county governments. Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Now required to promote equality between the sexes. New law on succession to the throne. Monarch's first-born daughter or son to inherit the throne.
- 1982 All woman assault on private property under "public prosecution" (rape in 1984). Ban on pornographic "live shows" in places open to public. Social security points for care in home of children under 3 years. Public funds to women's organizations.

- 1983 New sexual equality settlement between employers and unions. All occupations open for women, including in the military services
- 1984 Sexual equality agreement within civil service
- 1985 UN's international women's decade ends. Strategies for the 1990s established. Sexual equality agreement for public companies/utilities
- 1988 Parliamentary decision for 5-year national action plan for equality between the sexes
- 1989 Nordic action plan for equality between the sexes

Crucial issues for the 1990s

How can we end the separation into a woman's and a man's world?

- Sex-specific educational choices must cease
- Sex-specific occupational choices must cease
- Women's position on labour market must be strengthened
- Men's role as parents must be strengthened
- Equal pay for work of equal value
- Women's representation in decision-making and advisory bodies must be increased

Reading guide

The need is great for statistics on the situation of women and men within different areas. This handbook on equality between the sexes is being published for the third time (previous years being 1984 and 1987).

The handbook describes developments in Sweden during the 1980s. Most tables and diagrams contain information on 2 or 3 years during the 1980s.

The information has primarily been taken from SCB's own statistical production and has in many cases been published in other SCB publications. Sources are given in the tables/diagrams.

Acronyms

AKU	Labour Market Survey (reorganization in 1987 makes comparisons over time difficult)
FoB	Population and Housing Census
SM	Statistical Reports
ULF	Survey of Living Conditions

The tables and diagrams present absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) of those persons with certain attributes, first among women and then among men.

Proportion (%)

Proportion (%) refers to the part of the group that displays a certain attribute. Proportions (%) are given as follows:

- a) Proportion (%) of all women or proportion (%) of all men with a certain attribute, such as part-time employment
- b) Proportion (%) of a group, such as secretaries, who are women and the proportion who are men

Percentages mainly appear as integers. The figure 0% means that there are persons in this group, but that the proportions are less than 0.5% of the total number

- means that there are no individuals in this group
- .. means that the figures are too unreliable to be used

Population

Changes in population 1890 – 1989

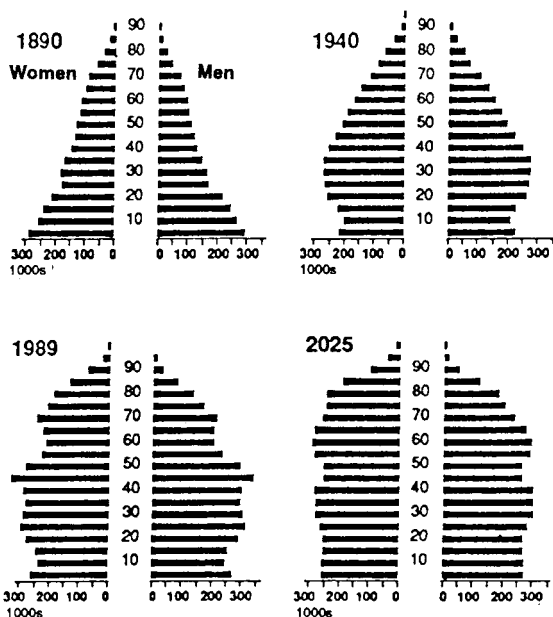
Number in 1000s

Year	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1890	2 500	2 300	65	68	41	41
1920	3 000	2 900	67	72	39	39
1950	3 500	3 500	55	58	35	35
1980	4 200	4 100	47	50	42	50
1985	4 200	4 100	48	51	44	50
1989	4 300	4 200	56	60	44	48

Year	Immigrants		Emigrants		<i>Source: Population statistics</i>
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
1890	2	3	16	18	
1920	5	5	5	5	
1950	16	12	7	6	
1980	19	20	14	16	
1985	16	18	10	12	
1989	30	36	10	12	

Sweden's population has long been on a constant increase, primarily due to immigration in recent decades. During the 1980s, the population increased more than expected. Immigration and higher fertility rates are the explanation. The Nordic labour market immigration has decreased whereas political refugee immigration has increased, especially from Asia. The downswing in live births starting in the middle of the 1960s was interrupted during the 1980s.

Age distribution for the years 1890, 1940, 1989 and prognosis for the year 2025



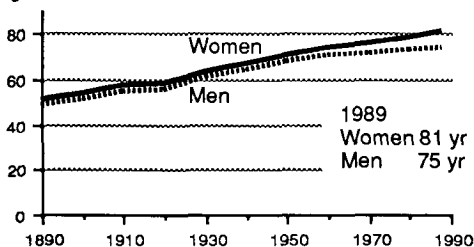
The population has aged during the 1900s. The proportion of children has declined and that of the elderly has risen. In contrast, the proportion of persons in between (the "occupationally active" ages) has not changed to any pronounced degree.

No substantial changes are anticipated until 2010. But after 2010, the population's average age will rise again.

Source: *Population statistics, Demographic Section*

Average life expectancy at birth 1890 – 1989

Age



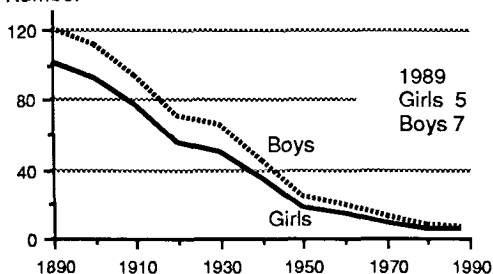
Women are becoming older than men, but the life expectancy of both is increasing. The increase in average life expectancy during the 1980s was primarily due to a decrease in mortality among middle-aged and older women and men.

Mortality among children and youths has declined steadily since 1950.

Infant Mortality 1890 – 1989

Deaths during first year of life per 1000 live births

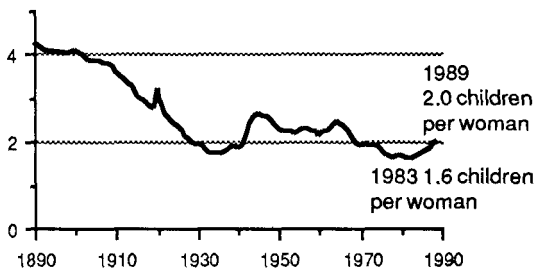
Number



Source: Population statistics, Demographic Section

Cumulative fertility 1890 – 1989

Children per woman



Source: Sweden's 'future population, 1989:1
Population statistics

The annual number of births vary depending on the age at which women give birth. A more stable unit of measure is the cumulative fertility rate - that is, the number of children per woman, or the total number of children born to a generation of women.

Since the middle of the 1920s, the number of children per woman has hovered near 2. The most recent downswing in childbirths was interrupted in the 1980s.

Proportion (%) women by number of children and number of children/woman by year of birth

Women born	Proportion (%) women with certain number of children						No. of children born per woman
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	
1930	15	19	35	19	12	100	2.01
1940	13	16	42	21	8	100	2.00
1950	13	16	43	21	7	100	1.96
1960	15	15	45	20	5	100	1.87

Prognosis figures for women born in 1950 and 1960

"Two-children norm" has spread

The proportion of women who give birth to a second child has increased at the same time as the proportion who give birth to more than two children has decreased. One in seven women does not give birth.

One in four pregnancies ends in an abortion

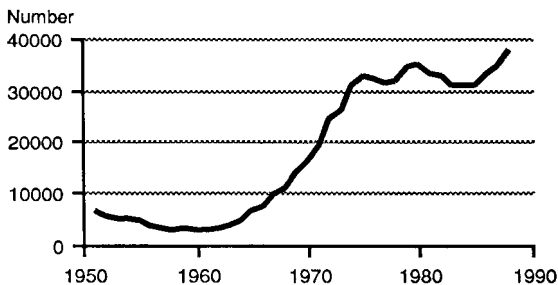
Up until the middle of the 1960s, the possibility to terminate a pregnancy was extremely limited. After that point, the public debate, more liberal ideas, and changing attitudes led to a greater flexibility in the interpretation of the law. In 1975, a new law took effect which in principle introduced the right to free abortions. During the 1980s, the number of abortions increased at the same rate as pregnancies.

One in five sterilizations performed on men

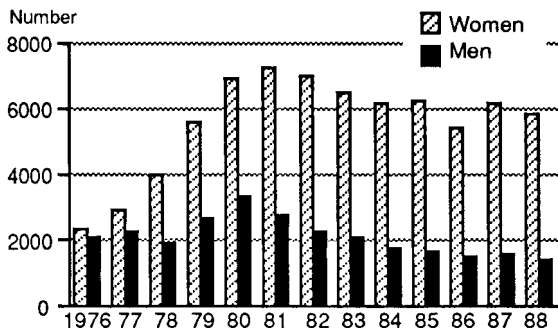
The number of sterilizations per year doubled after a new law was enacted in 1976. Women answer for the increase. During the 1980s, sterilizations have dropped somewhat, especially among men. Sterilizations are performed primarily for birth control purposes (few for medical reasons).

Source: Sweden's future population 1989:1

Abortions performed 1951 – 1989



Sterilizations performed 1976 – 1988



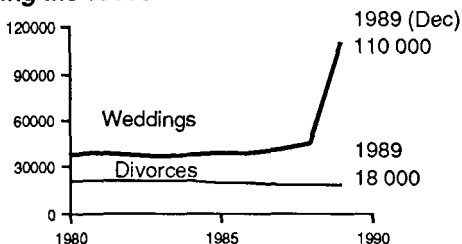
Source: SM, series HS, Board of Health and Welfare

Households

The number of unmarried, cohabiting households increased by 15 - 20,000 per year in the early 1980s, a period when the number of marriages decreased by the same amount.

In 1989, the number of entered marriages increased sharply. Changes in the law are assumed to underlie this increase.

Number of entered and dissolved marriages during the 1980s



Residential households with cohabiting/married couples, by number of children under 18 years *Number in 1000s and percentual distribution*

Number of children 0 - 17 years	1980		1985	
	Number	%	Number	%
0	1 077	53	1 137	56
1	384	19	355	18
2	421	21	382	19
3 or more	144	7	138	7
Total	2 026	100	2 012	100

Residential households with one adult and at least one child under 18 years

Number in 1000s and proportion (%) in each group

No. of children 0 - 17 yr.	1980				1985			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
1	91	21	81	19	65	12	84	16
2	40	6	86	14	29	3	90	10
3 or more	11	2	88	12	7	1	92	8
Total	142	29	83	17	101	16	86	14

Singles in residential households, by age

Number in 1000s and percentual distribution

Age	1980		1985		% 1985	
	Number		Number		W	M
	W	M	W	M		
16 - 24	71	66	76	78	10	13
25 - 44	92	182	115	228	16	39
45 - 64	145	126	154	140	21	24
65 - 74	168	71	174	75	24	13
75 -	173	55	217	68	29	11
Total	649	500	736	589	100	100

Source: Censuses 1980 and 1985 and population statistics

Health

Disorders or symptoms 1980 – 81 and 1988

Proportion (%) in ages 16 – 84 years who claim to have long-term disorder or symptom. (Source: ULF)

Disorder or symptom (* No information available)	1980 – 81		1988	
	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	1	1	1	1
Tumours	1	1	1	1
Endocrinal diseases, e.g. diabetes etc.	5	3	6	4
Mental disturbances	3	3	3	2
Diseases of sensory organs and central nervous system	8	7	8	8
of which: eye diseases	3	2	3	3
ear diseases	2	3	2	4
Circulatory system diseases	17	13	15	13
of which: high blood pressure	10	6	10	6
heart diseases	5	5	4	5
Respiratory system diseases	4	4	5	5
Digestive system diseases	4	4	4	4
of which: gastric and intestinal	1	1	1	0
Genitourinary diseases	3	1	3	1
Skin diseases	4	3	3	2
of which: allergies	3	2	*	*
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	14	12	21	15
of which: back ache syndrome				
incl. slipped disc	8	7	9	7
Injuries from external violence	3	4	4	5
Total	46	41	48	41

Disorders or symptoms in different ages

Proportion (%) of the total in each age class

Age	1980 - 81		1984 - 85		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16 - 24	24	22	20	20	24	21
25 - 44	28	28	25	25	31	29
45 - 54	47	39	43	38	50	41
55 - 64	62	59	62	58	64	59
65 - 74	73	68	71	67	73	68
75 - 84	86	79	80	77	85	75
Total	46	41	43	39	48	41

Source: ULF

Sick days per health-insured individual, by age

Age	1980		1985		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16 - 19	12	11	10	8	13	11
20 - 29	18	17	19	14	25	17
30 - 39	17	16	19	16	26	19
40 - 49	23	21	23	18	28	20
50 - 59	31	30	32	29	38	31
60 - 64	28	37	32	37	45	46
Total ¹⁾	21	21	23	19	29	22

1) Including 65 years or more

Source: The Social Security Administration

There was an increase in the number of sick days in the late 1980s, especially among those in the oldest age groups, and then especially among women.

Use of medical and dental services during a three-month period

Proportion (%) of total in each age group

Visit to doctor

Age	1980 - 81		1984 - 85		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16 - 44	35	28	34	27	31	25
45 - 54	41	30	40	30	38	31
55 - 64	48	42	44	38	45	34
65 - 74	48	40	44	41	37	33
75 - 84	59	50	52	48	41	41

Visit to dentist

Age	1980 - 81		1984 - 85		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16 - 44	28	26	31	28	31	30
45 - 54	33	25	35	33	37	32
55 - 64	22	23	30	26	34	33
65 - 74	17	13	22	21	28	25
75 - 84	12	11	15	14	18	17

Source: ULF

Women use medical and dental services more often than men. During the 1980s, the proportion of both women and men who visited a doctor decreased, whereas the proportion of both who visited a dentist increased.

Sales by prescription, by medicinal group per 1000 inhabitants

Medicine to be used for	1980		1989	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Central nervous system	1 055	657	1 158	700
Circulatory system	838	652	887	717
Urinary tract and genitals	350	35	611	37
Infectious diseases	390	301	523	371
Musculoskeletal system	301	214	306	196
Eyes and ears	227	165	300	202
Skin	253	201	294	227
Hormones	97	38	145	53
Hyperacidity	142	127	140	117
Laxatives	129	75	120	64
Diabetes	105	100	102	104
Blood and blood-forming organs	123	54	97	63
Vitamins	184	111	66	33
Other	172	123	169	115
Total prescriptions per 1000 inhabitants	5 300	3 645	5 742	3 657

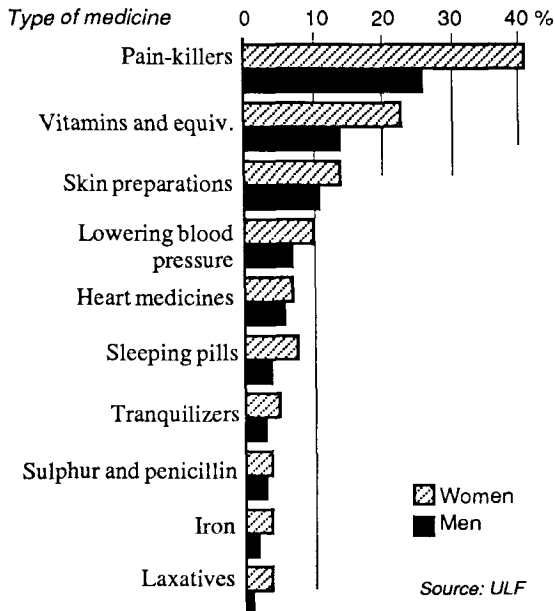
Source: National Corporation of Swedish Pharmacies 1990

Sales of medicines increased somewhat for women during the 1980s. The greatest increase was among medicines for "urinary tract and genitals" and "infectious diseases". The level of sales among men has largely remained constant.

Sales of vitamins by prescription dropped sharply during the 1980s.

Consumption of medicines over a two-week period 1988

Proportion (%) of women and men 16 – 84 years who claim to have used medicines



72% of all women and 55% of all men 16-84 years old used some type of medicine over a two-week period in 1988 compared to 70% and 52% in 1980 – 81. Except for a rise in the use of pain killers, no substantial changes occurred in the proportion of users of various types of medicines.

Smoking

Daily smokers

Proportion (%) in different age groups

Age	1980 – 81		1988	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
16 – 24	36	26	28	17
25 – 34	39	41	37	27
35 – 44	36	40	34	36
45 – 54	29	37	29	32
55 – 64	20	35	25	30
65 – 74	13	32	12	27
75 – 84	5	26	6	18
Total	28	35	26	28

Snuff users				
16 – 84	..	17	1	17

Source: ULF

The proportion of smokers decreased throughout the 1980s in almost all age groups, except among women 55 – 64 years old. Men have reduced their smoking more than women, and those under 30 the most of all. Among women, it is the younger groups from 16 to 24 years old who reduced their smoking the most; but despite this, younger women are much more likely to smoke than young men.

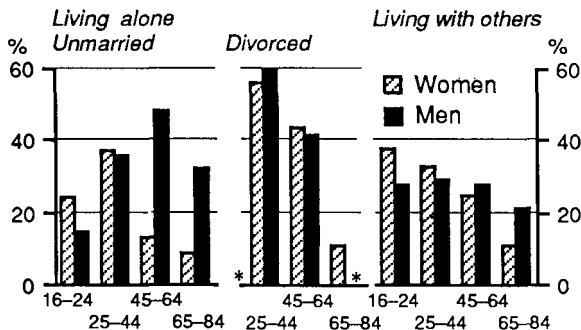
Divorced women and men who live alone smoke most of all, especially divorced men 25 – 44 years old.

About 1/3 of all girls and boys in the 9th grade smoked or used snuff in 1989. Girls smoke more while boys use snuff.

(Table on next page)

Daily smokers by age in 1988

Proportion (%) of total in different age groups



* too few to be shown

Source: ULF

Smoking among school pupils

Proportion (%) pupils in 9th grade who smoke or use snuff

Year	Smoke		Use snuff		Smoke and/or use snuff	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1981	35	23	7	30	..	..
1983	30	19	7	29	..	..
1983 ¹⁾	22	15	2	21	..	..
1985	21	16	2	21	22	31
1986	22	18	2	24	23	32
1987	24	17	2	25	24	33
1988	24	17	2	22	24	30
1989	30	23	3	20	31	35

Source: Sw. Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs

1) New measurement method used.

Causes of death

Deaths 1980, 1984, and 1987

Deaths per 100 000 of population in different age groups

Cause of death	1980		1984		1987	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1 – 14 years						
Circulatory disease	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tumours	5	6	4	5	3	5
Accidents, violence	8	12	5	9	5	8
Other	9	8	5	6	7	8
Total	22	27	16	21	17	22
15 – 44 years						
Circulatory disease	8	17	7	17	6	16
Tumours	22	18	21	16	22	15
Accidents, violence	25	77	23	74	22	68
Other	17	29	23	23	13	28
Total	71	141	63	130	64	127
45 – 64 years						
Circulatory dis.	133	480	127	419	112	381
Tumours	243	251	236	246	231	231
Accidents, violence	43	107	36	99	33	92
Other	93	168	70	142	74	139
Total	513	1005	469	907	450	843
65 – 74 years						
Circulatory dis.	949	2155	849	1962	759	1845
Tumours	617	926	564	870	599	877
Accidents, violence	51	132	54	115	48	113
Other	288	457	254	462	279	446
Total	1904	3669	1721	3410	1685	3281

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Deaths in 1980, 1984, and 1987

Deaths per 100 000 of population in different age groups

Cause of death	1980		1984		1987	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
75 - years						
Circulatory dis.	5338	6830	5033	6418	4830	6219
Tumours	1299	2206	1135	1970	1115	1950
Accidents, viol.	302	329	185	264	202	290
Other	1380	1962	1409	1996	1577	2133
Total	8370	11328	7762	10648	7724	10591

Source: Cause-of-death statistics for each year

Deaths in road traffic accidents 1980, 1985, 1988.

Number of persons in different age groups

Age	1980		1985		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
0 - 14	29	42	18	26	10	26
15 - 17	16	38	14	35	13	42
18 - 24	22	98	36	128	38	132
25 - 44	50	153	42	147	42	132
45 - 64	77	117	55	92	51	100
65 -	67	139	77	138	87	140
Total	261	587	242	566	241	572

The number of deaths in traffic remained nearly constant throughout the 1980s. Women constitute about 1/3 of all persons killed in traffic. Fewer girls under 17 years were killed in traffic in the 1980s. Source: Traffic injuries, year

Child care

Care of 1 – 6 year-olds

Proportion (%) of total in these age groups

Form of care	1980	1989
Parent/Guardian at home	40	31
Private unpaid care	6	7
Private paid care	18	7
Municipal care	36	55

Source: Survey of Child Care Needs

Care of 7 – 12 year-olds

Proportion (%) of total in these age groups

Form of care	1980	1988
Takes care of self	28	28
Parent only	49	32
Private unpaid care	6	8
Private paid care	5	3
Municipal care	12	29

Source: ULF

Municipal child care

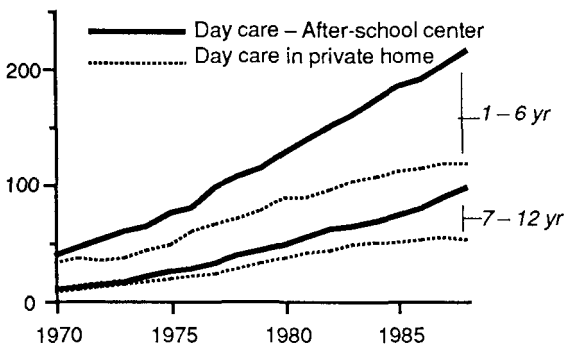
Number of children in 1000s and proportion (%) in different age groups with municipal child care

Age	1970		1980		1988	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1– 6	716	10	604	36	593	56
7–12	642	3	670	13	585	26

Source: Population statistics and SM, Pre-schools and after-school centers

Children in different forms of municipal child care 1970 – 1988

Number of children
in 1000s



Children in municipal child care by size of municipality

Proportion (%) of totals in different municipality groups

Municipality size Inhabitants	1982		1988	
	1-6 yr	7-12 yr	1-6 yr	7-12 yr
- 9999	26	8	48	18
10000 - 14999	25	10	49	19
15000 - 19999	31	13	53	21
20000 - 29999	28	12	53	22
30000 - 49999	34	14	55	24
50000 - 99999	39	17	60	28
100000 - 199999	41	20	62	30
200000 -	52	30	62	37
Whole of Sweden	36	16	56	26

Source: SM, Pre-schools and after-school centers, each year

Employees in day care and after-school centers in 1980 and 1988, by type of facility

Number and proportion (%) for each year

	Number		Proportion(%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Day care				
1980	32 593	1 372	96	4
1988	56 629	2 035	97	3
After-school centers				
1980	5 086	976	84	16
1988	9 442	1 760	84	16

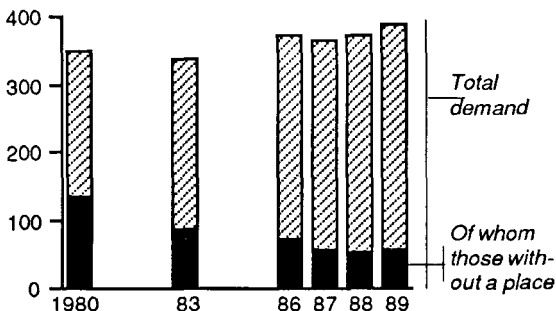
Source: SM, Pre-schools and after-school centers, each year

Of the directors, 91 % were women and 9 % men in 1980 and 1988. In the mid-1980s, the proportion of men was somewhat higher in both day care and after-school centers.

Demand for municipal child care for pre-school children during the 1980s

Places in

1000s



Source: Survey of Child Care Needs

Parental allowances

Developments in number of compensated days

- 1974 180 days of FP and 10 days per family and year of VAB
- 1975 210 days of FP
- 1977 12, 15, or 18 days per family and year (dependent on number of children) of VAB
- 1978 180 days of FP + 90 days of SFP (of which 30 with only guaranteed amount)
- 1980 180 days of FP + 180 days of SFP (of which 90 with only guaranteed amount) and 60 days per child and year of VAB
- 1986 FP and SFP merged into one allowance FP. TFP replaces VAB. Contact days introduced (2 days per child and year for children 4 – 12 yrs.)
- 1989 360 days of FP and 90 days at guaranteed amount

FP = Parental cash benefit, upon childbirth

SFP = Special parental cash benefit

VAB = Temporary child care

TFP = Temporary parental cash benefit

According to a parliamentary decision in 1985, all children have a right to municipal child care from 1 1/2 years of age. By 1991, the goal should be reached!

Parental allowances for care of children 1974 – 1987

Number of days in 1000s and proportion (%) each year

Yr	Compensated days with FP+SFP ¹	(%)		Compensated days with VAB or TFP ²	(%)	
		W	M		W	M
1974	19 017	100	0	689	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 042	63	37
1981	31 110	95	5	3 223	64	36
1982	30 851	95	5	3 236	66	34
1983	30 234	95	5	3 610	66	34
1984	30 454	95	5	3 689	66	34
1985	33 193	94	6	4 156	67	33
1986	35 413	94	6	4 223	66	34
1987	40 308	92	8	4 572	65	35

1) 1980-1985, the days were to be used before the child turned 8. Since 1986, the cut-off point is when the child turns 4.

2) Men's independent right to 10 days at the the birth of a child is not included here. Nor are contact days.

Source: The Social Security Administration

During 1987, 76 % of those individuals who used the child-birth allowance were women and 24 % were men. During the 1980s, the proportion of men who took advantage of this benefit dropped by about 3 percentage points.

During 1987, 59 % of individuals who were compensated for care of sick children were women and 41% were men. Corresponding figures for 1980 were 57 % women and 43% men. Women accounted for 68 % of the contact days used in 1987 and men, 32 %.

Source: The Social Security Administration

Individual care

In 1982, the Social Services Act took effect, SoL. According to this act, the individual is to receive all care and treatment on a voluntary basis. The Care of Young Persons Act, LVU, as well as The Care of Substance Abusers Act, LVM, involve compulsory treatment and should be seen as complements to the Social Services Act.

Children and young persons with interventions under SoL and LVU during 1988

Number of interventions	0 - 9 yr		10 - 17 yr		18 - 20 yr	
	G	B	G	B	G	B
Contact person (SoL)	2 147	2 405	1 926	2 595	240	416
Care away from home (SoL or LVU)	2 156	2 375	4 490	4 897	857	1 234
Acute taking into custody (LVU)	160	156	155	186	23	53

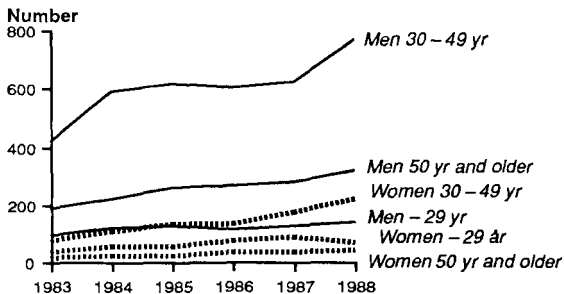
The table shows the number of interventions during the year. A child who was the subject of different types of measures is counted for each type.

During the 1980s, the number of children who at some time during the year received some type of care outside of the home under SoL or LVM dropped from 19,000 in 1983 to 15,800 in 1988. In contrast, children with a contact person under SoL increased from 6,500 in 1983 to 9,800 in 1988. The number of children who were taken into public custody under acute forms has not changed appreciably.

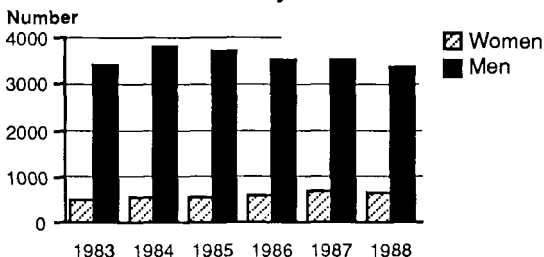
Of all young persons with at least one intervention, 44% were girls and 56% boys. In 1988, 46% were girls and 54% were boys. Distributing all measures for girls and boys reveals about the same proportions.

Source: S32 SM 8901, Interventions for children and young persons under SoL and LVU

Adult substance abusers with interventions under LVM some time during the year



Adults in institutional care (SoL or LVM) on 31st December of each year



During 1988, the number of voluntary commitments was 17,000, compared to 1600 compulsory commitments.

During the 1980s, the number of women in care under SoL increased in the age groups up to 50 years. For older women, the number has remained constant. As for men, the number of admissions dropped among those under 30 years and over 50 years of age. The number increased somewhat for those between 30 - 49 years old.

Source: SM, Measures for adult substance abusers, each year

Care of the elderly

Pensioners who resided in service houses 1988, with (M) or without (U) full room and board 1)

Number and proportion (%) in different age groups

Age	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
65 – 74 M	1 500	0	1 500	0
U	4 700	1	2 900	1
75 – 79 M	3 400	2	2 100	2
U	6 900	4	3 300	2
80 – 84 M	7 300	6	3 500	5
U	9 100	7	3 900	5
85 – 89 M	8 900	13	3 500	11
U	7 000	10	2 700	8
90 – M	6 400	23	2 200	22
U	3 200	12	1 200	12

1) Service houses with full room and board were previously called old-age homes. Source: S 23 SM 8901

Almost 11,000 more pensioners lived in service houses at the end of the 1980s than at the beginning. But the proportion of all pensioners did not change appreciably - 17% in 1988 and 18% in 1982. In 1982, 2/3 of the residents had full room and board and 1/3 did not. In 1988, almost half had full room and board and half did not.

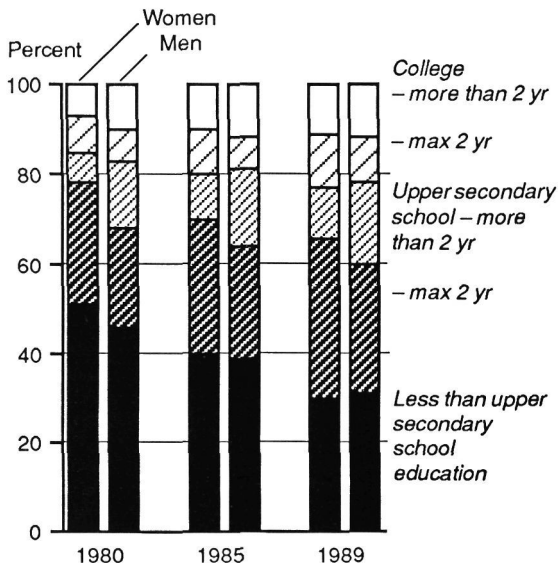
Among the residents, there are more than twice as many women as men, especially in the ages 80 and upwards. No substantial changes occurred in the 1980s.

The number of pensioners in long-term hospital care decreased during the 1980s. This is especially true for women 80 – 84 years old. In 1980 – 81, 8% of this group were in long-term hospital care, and in 1988, the figure was 3%; for men, it was 5% in 1980 – 81 and 3% in 1988.

Source: ULF

Education

Level of education in 20 – 64 year age group



The level of education of the population rose during the 1980s. Women complete shorter upper secondary school and college educations than men.

Source: AKU

Upper secondary school

Typical upper secondary school subjects of the 1980s were economics and technology.

Only little more than 10% of those who graduated from upper secondary school in 1989 had studied in programs in which the distribution of girls/boys was between 40-60%. Six out of 28 study programs had such a gender distribution. Of these study programs, the natural sciences constituted the largest.

11 study programs were dominated by girls (more than 60% girls) and the remaining 11 by boys.

"The girls" study programs include nursing and care, clerical and social work, economics, the humanities, and social sciences. "The boys" programs are primarily technological.

Study programs in their 1989 order

Be = Clothing manuf.	N = Natural sciences
Ss = Community care	Td = Horticultural
Vd = Nursing and care	Jo = Agricultural
Ko = Consumer	T3 = 3-yr. technology
H = Liberal arts	T4 = 4-yr. technology
Ep = Artistic-practical	Pr = Process engineering
Dk = Distribution/Clerical	Te = 2-yr. technology
S = Social sciences	Tr = Wood technology
Hk = Retail trade/Clerical	Et = Electro-Telecomm.
E = Economics, 3 yr.	Ve = Metalwork
So = Social	Du = Prod./Main. Engin.
Mu = Music	Fo = Motor Engineering
Ek = Economics, 2 yr.	Ba = Bldg./ Construction
Li = Food manufacturing	Sb = Forestry

Source: Education statistics

Graduated from upper secondary programs

1980

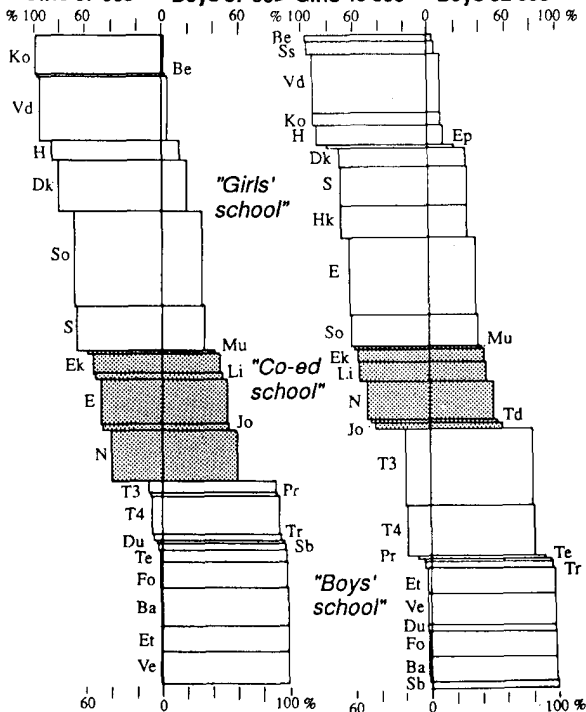
1989

Girls 37 000

Boys 37 000

Girls 46 000

Boys 52 000



"Girls' school" has remained stable

"Co-ed school" has decreased

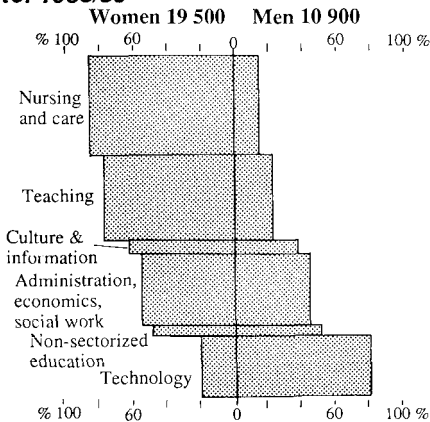
"Boys' school" has increased

1980	1989
49%	48%
20%	12%
31%	40%

College

Nearly twice as many women as men graduated from college during the 1980s. Women are concentrated in shorter educational programs within the care and educational sectors (such as nursing and pre-school teaching).

Graduates from basic college education by sector 1988/89

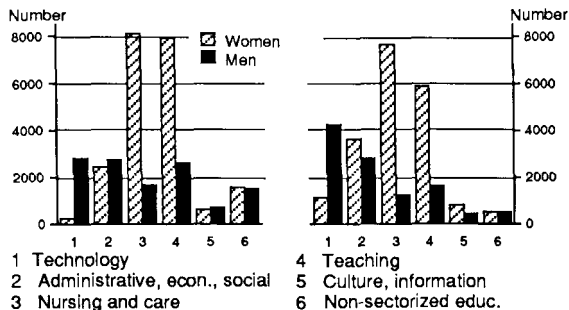


The educational profile changed somewhat for both women and men during the 1980s. More technicians and economists are being educated, as are fewer teachers.

Women have doubled their proportion among newly educated technicians, of whom 4 of 5 are still men. Women have also increased their numbers in administrative, economic, and social work educations. There are fewer newly trained teachers among women as well as among men.

Source: *Education statistics*

Graduated from college, by educational sector 1980 1989



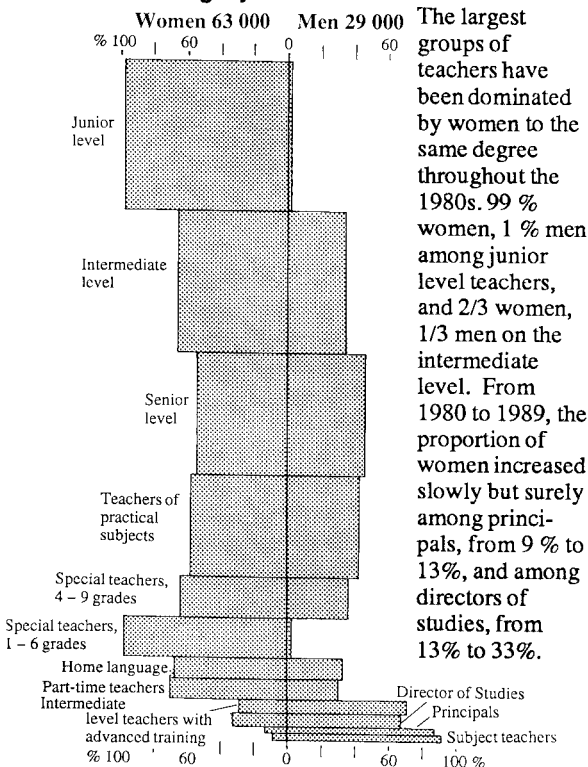
College students, number

	1980		1984		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Students, basic educa- tion.....	86100	70500	92200	72400	94700	71500
Graduated, basic educa- tion.....	20800	12200	23100	13000	19600	11000
New admissions to research/graduate education.....	650	1450	600	1400	780	1520
Graduated, research/graduate education.....	150	660	220	810	320	1040

Source: Education statistics

School teachers

Teachers in compulsory school ranked by size of teacher category 1989



Source: Education statistics

Use of time

There are 24 hours each day to be used for work (paid and unpaid), recreation, and rest. We know a great deal about paid work. It results in goods and services that can be given an economic value and be included in the GNP. Unpaid work though has generally been invisible in the statistics.

During 1990/91, SCB is conducting a study aimed at gaining a better insight into how people use their time. The table below reflects a pilot study conducted in 1984/85.

Perceived lack of time on weekdays and activities curtailed by lack of time.

Married/cohabiting parents with children (%)

	Women, age of child.		Men, age of child.	
	0-6 yr	7-18 yr	0-6 yr	7-18 yr
No lack of time	24	27	25	32
Lack of time	76	73	75	68
Of which for:				
Work	..	1	..	1
Work in home	34	23	22	17
Education	8	14	7	3
Recreation	35	33	39	47
Other	..	3	7	..
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: How we use our time. ULF Report 59

Women experience the lack of time for work in the home to a greater degree than men. Men instead experience the lack of time for recreation.

Gainful employment

Since the early 1960s, the number of persons in the labour market has increased by about 900,000. In 1989, 85 % of women and 90 % of men in the ages 20 – 64 years were in the labour force; in 1963 these figures were 53 % and 93 %. Proportions of the groups 16 – 19 and 65 – 74 year-olds who are in the labour force have decreased: from 60 % to 48 % among girls, from 62 % to 51 % among boys 16 – 19 years, from 11 % to 6 % for women, and from 43 % to 14 % for men 65 – 74 years.

The 1980s showed a continuing decline in employment within agriculture and forestry, while manufacturing, which dropped somewhat during the 1960s and 1970s, remained stable. The service sector which increased substantially during the 1960s and 1970s rose at a slower rate in the 1980s.

Persons in the labour force include all persons who are either employed or unemployed.

Persons not in the labour force are persons who are neither gainfully employed nor classified as unemployed.

Employed persons are persons who performed gainful employment or who were temporarily absent from such employment.

Unemployed persons are persons who totally lacked gainful employment and who have sought work.

Temporarily absent are those persons who were absent due to vacation, illness, care of children, studies, military service, etc. Only absences of at least one week are included here.

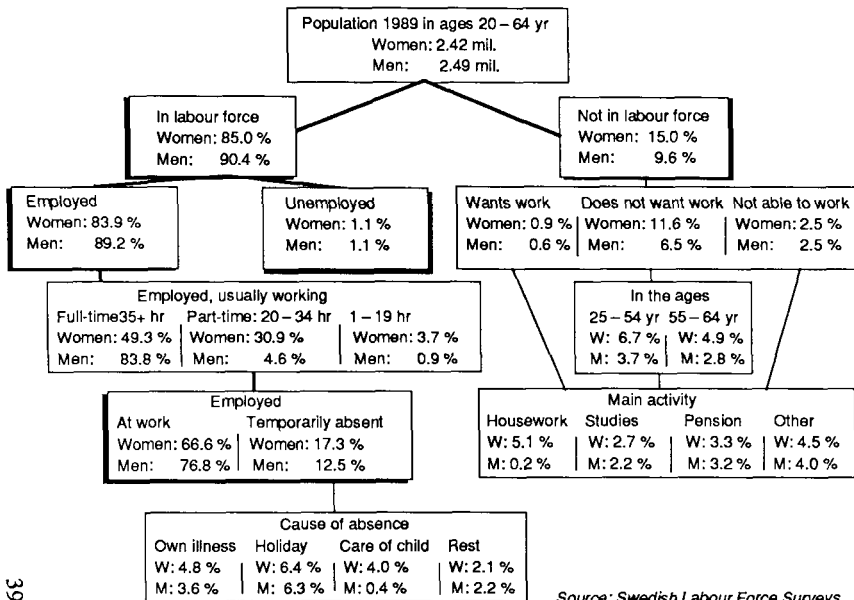
The participation rate indicates the percentage (%) of the population who are in the labour force.

The unemployment rate indicates the percentage (%) of the population in the labour force who are unemployed.

The absence rate indicates the percentage (%) of the employed population who are temporarily absent from work.

Population 20 – 64 years old in and not in the labour force 1989

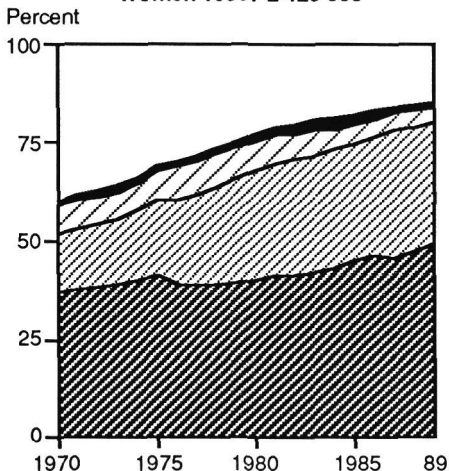
Proportion (%) of the population in different groups



Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

Women 20 – 64 years old, by employment status 1970 - 1989

Women 1989: 2 420 000



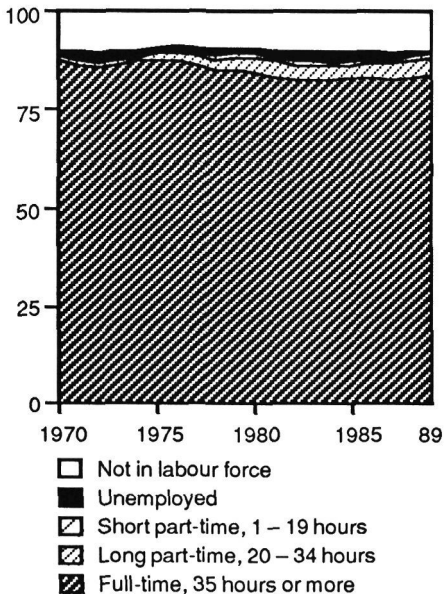
In 1989, 85 % of women were in the labour force - 49 % in full-time employment and 35 % in part-time employment. 1 % were unemployed. It is primarily among the full-time employed that an increase took place during the 1980s. The proportion of long part-time employed (20 – 34 hours) increased substantially during the 1970s, but only somewhat during the 1980s; it was 31 % in 1989. The proportion of part-time employed women was, however, relatively constant during the 1980s due to the decrease in the proportion of those with short part-time (1-19 hours).

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

Men 20 – 64 years old , by employment status 1970 – 1989

Men 1989: 2 486 000

Percent

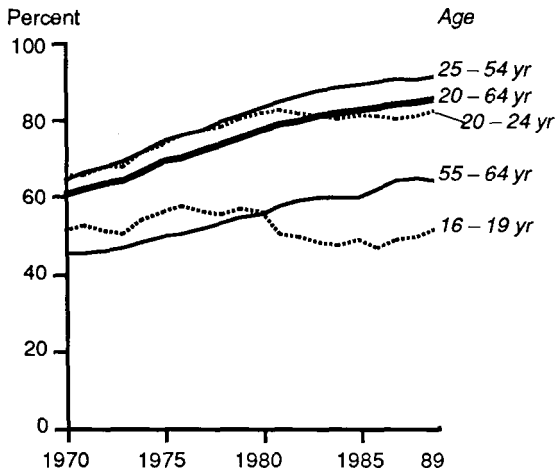


The proportion of men in the labour force is very stable; it was 90 % in 1989. The proportion of full-time working men decreased in the late 1970s and early 1980s but stabilized in the late 1980s; in 1989, it was 84 %. 6 % of men work part-time, and most of these are in the older age groups.

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

Participation rates among women of different ages 1970 – 1989

Proportion (%) of women in labour force

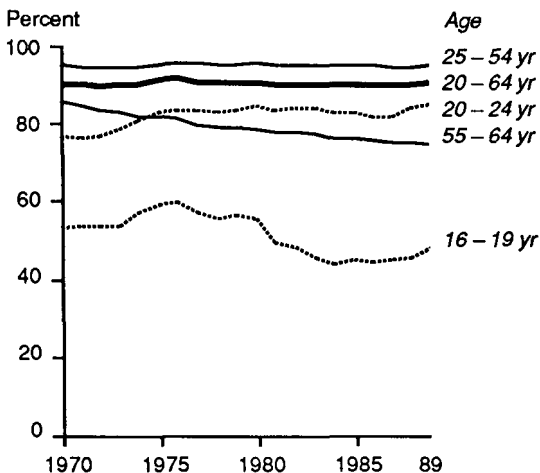


Participation rates continued to rise among women during the 1980s, though at a slower rate than during the 1970s. Among 16 - 24 year-olds, the rate dropped during the 1980s but showed a tendency to rise at the end of the decade. In 1989, 51 % of 16 - 19 year-olds and 82 % of 20 - 24 year-olds were in the labour force.

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

Participation rates among men of different ages 1970 – 1989

Proportion (%) of men in the labour force



The participation rate for men 55 – 64 year-olds dropped in the 1970s and continued to decrease during the 1980s; in 1989, it was 75%.

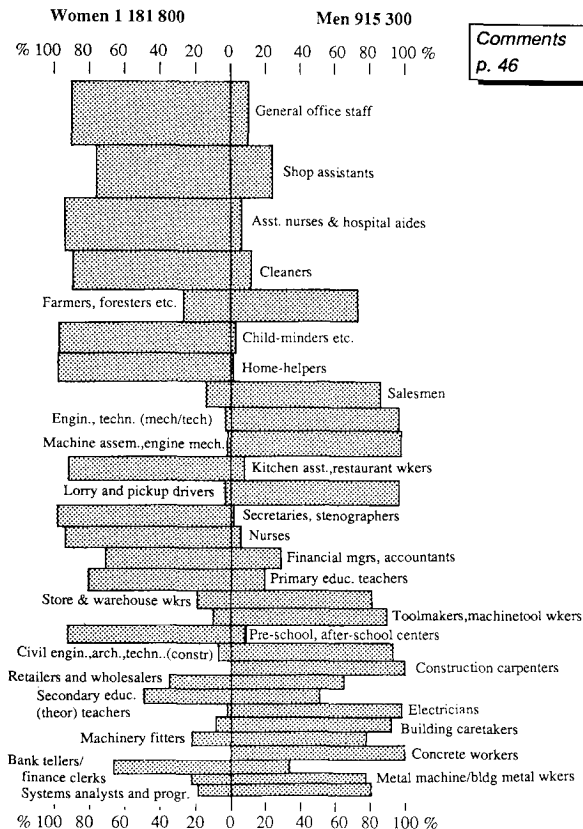
For 16 – 19 year-olds, the participation rate dropped appreciably in the early 1980s, but is now displaying a tendency to rise. In 1989, 48 % of this group were in the labour force.

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

The 30 largest occupations in order 1985

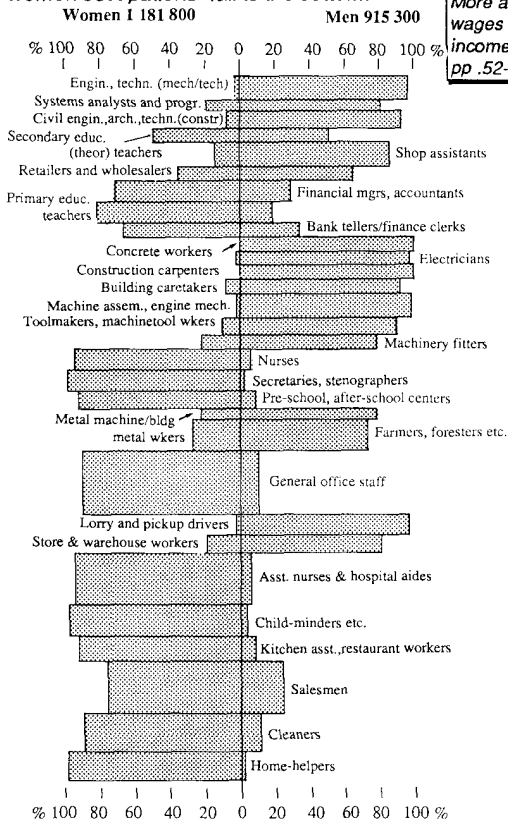
"Women's occupations" on top, but....

Comments
p. 46



Source: FoB

...the picture changes if the occupations are ranked by average monthly wage – from highest to lowest : the "women occupations" fall to the bottom!



More about wages and income pp .52-64

Source: FoB and Women's and men's wages. SCB

Comments to the 30 most common occupations

It is possible to see some changes among the 30 largest occupations from 1980 to 1985. A few nursing and care occupations, all heavily dominated by women, are more common. Some technical occupations, all heavily male dominated, are less common.

Some changes between 1980 and 1985

Occupation	Ranking order		Occupation	Ranking order	
	1980	1985		1980	1985
Child minders	11	6	Machine mechanics	6	10
Home-helpers	16	7	Toolmakers	9	18
Nurses	18	14	Construc. carpenters	15	21
Kitchen asst.	21	11	Engineers, teletech.	22	34

In 1980, 67 % of all gainfully employed women worked within the 30 most common occupations, compared to 58 % in 1985. For men, the same figures were 54 % and 40 %.

The dual labour market

The labour market as a whole is as sex-segregated as are the 30 most common occupations.

42 % of all gainfully employed women in 1985 worked in occupations consisting of at least 90 % women. Examples are nursing, care, and clerical occupations. Similarly, 45 % of all men worked in occupations consisting of at least 90 % men. Occupations here are primarily technical.

Only 7 % of women and 6 % of men worked in occupations with equitable gender distributions (40 – 60 %). Examples are teachers in practical as well as theoretical subjects (secondary). No substantial changes from 1980 are seen.

Source: FoB 80, FoB 85

Employees in ages 16 – 64 years, by sector and industry, in 1989. In 1000s

Number and percentual distribution

Sector Industry	Women		Men		Distrib.(%) within sector/ industry	
	No.	%	No.	%	W	M
	Public Sector	1 154	57	489	24	70	30
Teaching & health care	932	46	200	10	82	18
Administration, defence, police, & firefighting	99	5	104	5	49	51
Transport, post, & telecomm.	57	3	87	4	40	60
Other areas	66	3	98	5	40	60
Private Sector	872	43	1 544	76	36	64
Construction	17	1	197	10	8	92
Agric., forestry, fishing, etc.	10	1	38	2	21	79
Transport, comm.	36	2	103	5	26	74
Mining, manu- facturing etc.	273	13	683	34	29	71
Banking and insurance	128	6	157	8	45	55
Commerce, restaurant, hotel	285	14	270	13	51	49
Other services	123	6	96	5	56	44
Total	2 026	100	2 033	100	50	50

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

Number of hours of work in 1989 among individuals in various types of households

Household types	Average working time/week	
	Women	Men
<i>Cohabiting (incl married)</i>		
without children under 7 yr	34,1	42,4
with children under 7 yr	29,2	42,5
<i>Single</i>		
without children under 7 yr	34,9	39,4
with children under 7 yr	31,5	40,5

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

During the 1980s, everyone's average working time increased by about one hour except for cohabiting women without children under 7 years, who increased their average working hours by almost three hours.

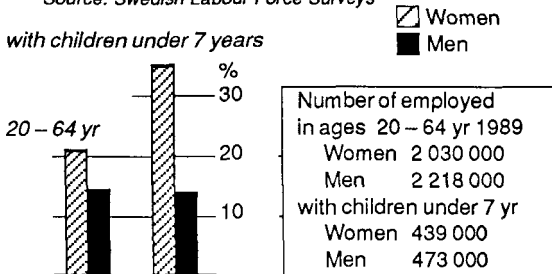
Gainfully employed women and men with children under 17 years 1989

Age of youngest child	Proportion (%) of gainfully employed who were							
	at work		of which				absent	
	W	M	1 - 34 hr		35+ hr		W	M
Under 3 yr	53	85	72	14	28	86	47	15
3 - 6 yr	80	88	62	12	38	88	20	12
7 - 10 yr	82	88	55	10	45	90	18	12
11 - 16 yr	84	88	43	9	57	91	16	12

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

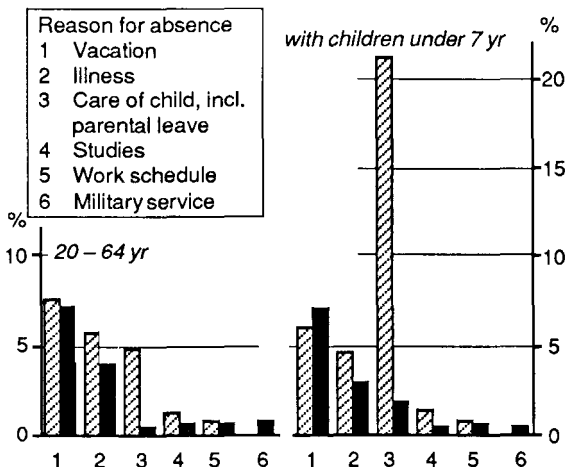
Absence rates 1989 for employed persons

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys



Reasons for absence from work 1989

Proportion (%) who were absent the entire week among employed persons 20-64 years



Employees' attachment on the labour market 1989

Proportion (%) in different age groups



Permanent employees = persons with unrestricted employment

Time-limited employees = persons working as substitutes, on various government trainee or youth programs, in seasonal work, training positions, trial employment, practical training, and specific project employment as well as other forms of temporary work

Since 1987, the Swedish Labour Force Surveys have registered attachment to the labour market.

Women of all ages are employed for limited periods to a greater extent than men. However, a shift towards permanent employment can be observed among both women and men.

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

Self-employed persons 16 – 64 years, by industry 1989

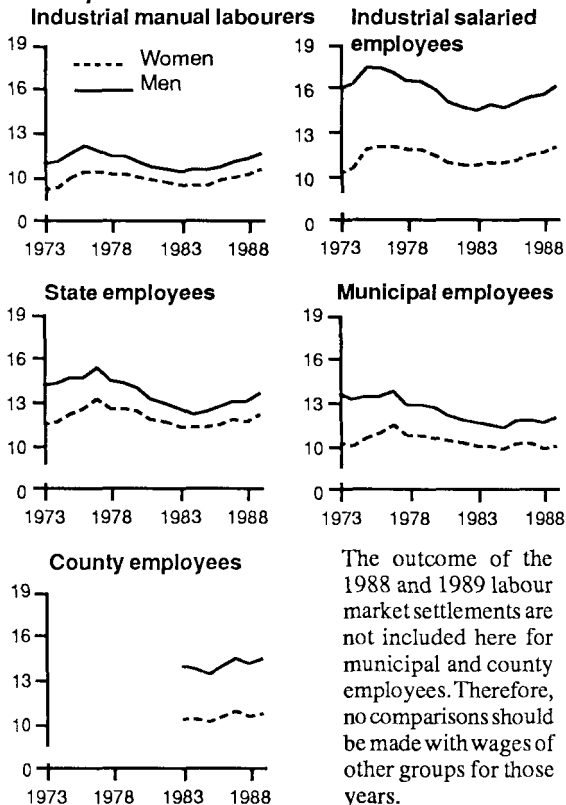
Number and percentual distribution

Industry	Women		Men		Distrib. (%) within industry	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Personal services	16 000	15	15 000	5	52	48
Retail trade	24 000	23	34 000	12	41	59
Restaurant and hotel	5 000	5	7 000	2	45	55
Artistic occup.	6 000	5	10 000	4	35	65
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	22 000	21	67 000	23	24	76
Mining, manu., industry etc.	7 000	6	30 000	10	18	82
Wholesale trade	3 000	3	18 000	6	16	84
Commissed work, equip. leasing	8 000	8	27 000	9	23	77
Transport, comm.	3 000	3	26 000	9	12	88
Bldg. & construc.	3 000	3	43 000	15	6	94
Other	7 000	6	12 000	4	35	65
Total	104 000	100	289 000	100	26	74
of which						
with employees	34 000	32	117 000	41	22	78
w/o employees	70 000	68	171 000	59	29	71

Source: Swedish Labour Force Surveys

Wages and salaries

Development of wages and salaries 1973 – 1989
in 1989 prices. In SEK 1000s



The outcome of the 1988 and 1989 labour market settlements are not included here for municipal and county employees. Therefore, no comparisons should be made with wages of other groups for those years.

Source: SCBs wage statistics

**Women's wages/salaries in percent of men's.
Full-time employees.**

Yr	Industrial labourers	Industrial salaried employees	State empl.	Municipal empl.	County empl.
1973	84	63	81	74	..
1974	84	65	82	76	..
1975	86	67	83	79	..
1976	86	68	84	81	..
1977	88	70	86	82	..
1978	89	71	87	83	..
1979	90	71	87	84	..
1980	91	71	88	83	..
1981	91	72	89	85	..
1982	91	73	90	86	..
1983	91	74	90	86	74
1984	91	73	92	87	75
1985	90	73	91	87	75
1986	91	74	91	85	75
1987	91	74	90	86	75
1988	90	74	90	85	74
1989	90	75	89	83	74

Source: SCB's wage statistics

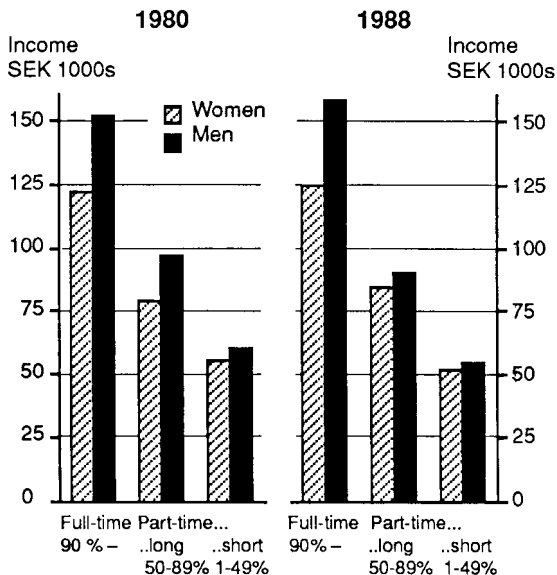
Wage and salary differentials between women and men decreased throughout the 1970s and up through the mid-1980s, when the decrease levelled off. In the late 1980s, these differentials between women and men began increasing again among some groups.

Earned income

Earned income for employed persons includes wages/salaries, sickness and parental leave allowances, as well as day-wages for training and duty within the military service.

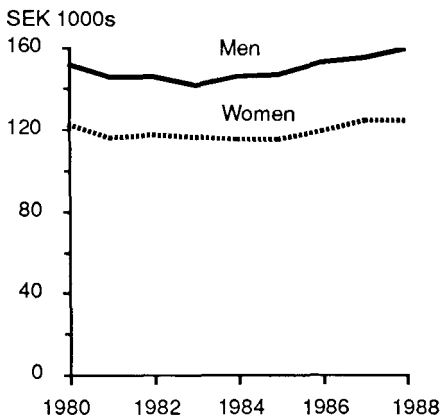
Average earned income 1980 and 1988 in 1988 prices

By employment status for wage-earners 20 – 64 years



Source: *Income Distribution Survey*

Earned income 1980 – 1988 for full-year and full-time employees 20 – 64 yrs. in 1988 prices



*Average earned income 1980 and 1988
in 1988 prices*

	Women	Men
1980	93 700 SEK	140 300 SEK
1988	99 000 SEK	143 800 SEK

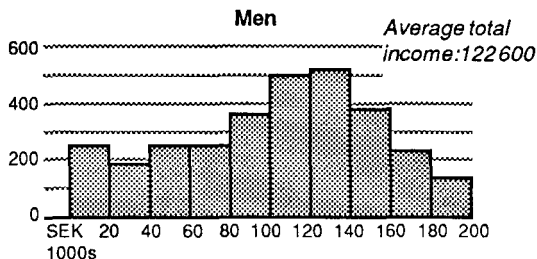
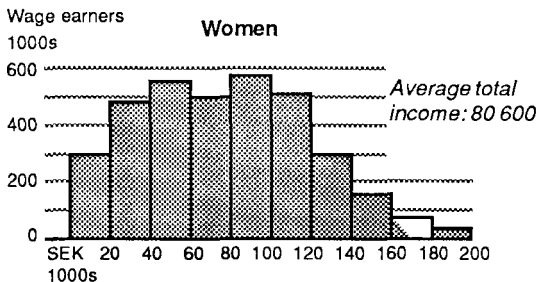
Source: Income Distribution Survey

Total income

A wage or salary is paid for a certain job – in the form of either hourly or monthly payments. Income is a broader concept. Total income is the sum of six types of income: income of services, capital, other real estate, incidental gains, agricultural real estate, and enterprises.

Total income 1988

Wage earners in different income brackets

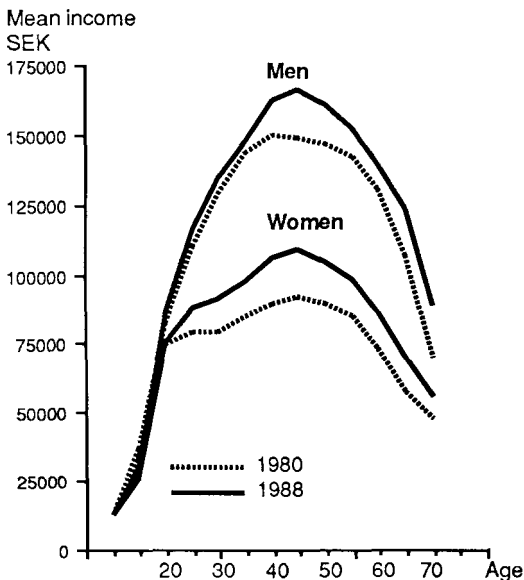


Source: Statistics on total income

In 1988, 58,188 women and 335,556 men had total incomes of over 200,000 SEK.

Total income 1980 and 1988 in 1988 prices

Mean income in various ages



Source: Statistics on total income

The average total income for women increased in 1988 prices from 70,900 SEK in 1980 to 80,600 SEK in 1988, or by 14 %. For men, the corresponding figures are 113,100 and 122,600 SEK, an increase of 8 %.

In 1980, the total income of women amounted to 63 % of men's, but rose to 66 % by 1988.

Taxes

Proportion (%) of total income paid in taxes among different income brackets

Total income 1000s SEK	Proportion (%) of income in taxes			
	1983		1988	
	W	M	W	M
0.1 – 19.9	11	13	9	9
20.0 – 39.9	14	19	11	18
40.0 – 59.9	27	30	23	25
60.0 – 79.9	31	32	30	32
80.0 – 99.9	34	33	32	33
100.0 – 119.9	38	36	34	34
120.0 – 139.9	42	38	36	35
140.0 – 159.9	45	41	37	36
160.0 – 179.9	49	43	39	37
180.9 – 199.9	51	45	42	39
200.0 –	56	51	51	48
Average	29	35	33	38

Source: Statistics on total income

For incomes of over 100,000 SEK, men pay lower taxes than women. In total, men pay a higher proportion of their incomes (%) in taxes than women, since men have higher incomes than women.

Disposable income

Disposable income is the sum of all incomes and positive transfers (such as child, social, and housing allowances) minus final taxes.

Disposable income 1988

Mean income for various family types in ages 20 – 64 yr.

Family type	0 gainfully employed	1 gainfully employed	2 gainfully employed
Cohabiting (incl married)			
0 children	112 400	137 300	178 800
1 child	90 700	136 500	185 700
2 children	..	144 200	196 800
3 children	..	155 700	201 300
1 child or more	104 700	148 000	193 400
Single women			
0 children	54 500	77 100	-
1 child	82 400	105 600	-
2 children	91 200	128 500	-
1 child or more	91 400	116 100	-
Single men			
0 children	48 600	84 200	-
1 child	..	130 900	-
2 children	..	..	-
1 child or more	..	131 400	-

Source: Income Distribution Survey

Pensions

Individuals with earned pension points

	1970		1980		1987		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Proportion (%) with earned pension points	49	85	76	89	82	88	83	88
Of whom, proportion (%) with full pension points 6.5	1.5	11.9	1.6	13.8	1.7	13.4	1.9	14.1
Average pension points	2.02	3.68	2.67	4.08	2.79	4.06	2.84	4.13

Source: *The Social Security Administration*

Pension points are calculated on the basis of pensionable income, that part of earned income which exceeds a basic amount - with an upper limit of 6.5 times this basic amount.

The pension points earned by individuals during their occupationally active years yield returns first after retirement.

*) *see page 61*

Abbreviations for types of pensions:

ATP = National pension schemes

ITP/STP = Supplementary pension schemes

Amount of pensions for persons 65 years and older, by type of pension benefit

Type of pension	1987				Prop (%) 1983	
	Women		Men		W	M
	SEK	%	SEK	%		
Basic pension only	33 200	29	32 600	6	39	9
Basic + ATP*)	41 600	33	61 300	32	30	37
Basic + ATP + ITP/STP *)	61 600	14	91 800	42	11	35
Basic + ATP + civil service pension	70 800	12	99 700	14	11	13
Basic + ATP + local govt. pension	62 500	12	93 300	6	9	6
Total	48 100	100	79 800	100	100	100

*) explanation on page 60

Deduction for pension insurance in 1988 prices

	1980		1988	
	Average deduction in SEK	Number	Average deduction in SEK	Number
Women	8 800	38 300	9 300	260 600
Men	11 000	160 400	13 500	395 400

Source: Income Distribution Survey

Wealth

In 1980, all wealth valued at over 200,000 SEK was taxable; in 1988, the cutting off point was 400,000 SEK.

Number of households with taxable wealth

Households	Number	Proportion(%) with taxable wealth	
		1980	1988
Single women without children	54 680	4	4
Single women with children	4 135	2	2
Single men without children	60 643	3	4
Single men with children	1 664	2	5
Co-assessed	303 074	10	17
Total	424 196	6	9

Source: Total income and wealth statistics

It is not possible to divide the figures on wealth by sex for women and men who are co-assessed for tax purposes.

Social assistance

Families with social assistance, by family type Number of families and per 1000 families in the population

	Number 1988	Number per 1000	
		1985	1988
Single women			
without children	64 477	71	107
with children	48 627	374	352
Single men			
without children	108 824	113	128
with children	4 502	170	148
Cohabiting (incl married)			
without children	18 277	16	23
with children	41 459	47	45
Total	286 166	72	85

Source: Statistics on social services

In 1988, 38 % of social assistance recipients were single men without children. The figure for single women without children was 23 %.

Slightly more than 1 in 3 single women with children received social assistance in 1988 compared to about 1 in 7 single man with children.

Expenditures

Some sizable differences in expenditures by single women and single men 25 – 44 yr, in 1985
Average in SEK per household

	Women	Men
Visit to restaurants	3 600	4 800
Clothes	8 100	3 600
Household appliances	810	350
Medicine	330	90
Hygiene, cosmetics	1 400	500
Pension insurance	60	300
Cash gifts, financial support	740	1 720
Hair care	660	250
Association fees	380	160
Car, purchase & maintenance	5 600	9 200
Other vehicle, purch. & main.	190	550
Local trips	1 200	500
Domestic trips	610	330
Trips abroad	2 800	3 900
Recreational house	10	470
TV and VCR	100	300
Boat	0	200
Flowers	600	200
Lottery etc.	900	1 600
Renting films	30	190
Theater	210	40
Opera, concerts	130	60
Sporting events	10	60
Fees for participating in sports	220	110
Education	440	70
Books	1 180	490
Telephone & TV fees	2 270	1 490
Spirits, wine, strong beer	1 190	2 650

Source: Alike - Unalike, Report 1989/90:6. The Swedish Board for Consumer Policies

Leisure

Daily use of mass media

Use on an average day in 1980 and in 1989

Proportion (%) in age groups 9 – 79 years

Medium	1980		1989	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Radio	68	71	77	78
TV	79	80	76	75
Satellite TV	-	-	7	7
VCR	1	1	9	9
Morning newspaper	75	73	74	71
Evening newspaper	34	46	29	39
Trade publication	16	26	19	29
Weekly press	30	16	26	12
Comics	8 ¹⁾	14 ¹⁾	7	14
Books	34	24	38	25
Gramophone	22	25	19	20
Cassette tapes	33	35	34	36

1) refers to 1985

Reading newspapers, listening to the radio, and watching TV are our overwhelmingly most common leisure activities. We spend almost 6 hours daily using some form of mass media. Women and men in total spend equal amounts of time on these activities.

Despite the substantial increase in volume of mass media offerings during the 1980s, we have not markedly increased our consumption of them.

Differences are often greater among different age groups and among people with different educational backgrounds than between the sexes.

Source: *Media Barometer 1989, Swedish Broadcasting Corporation*

Proportion (%) who played sports or exercised regularly among the population 16 - 74 years in the mid-1980s

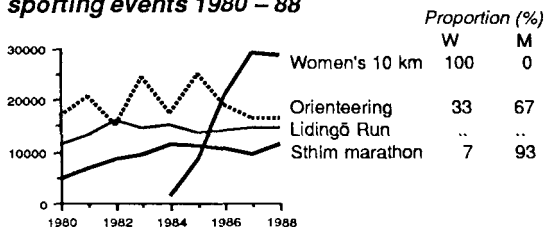
Age	Women		Men	
	indoors	outdoors	indoors	outdoors
16 - 24	43	43	53	57
25 - 44	28	27	29	41
45 - 64	16	13	14	21
65 - 74	11	5	4	11

Proportion (%) of all children and young people 7 - 15 years old who played sports regularly after school hours in the mid-1980s

Age	Girls	Boys
7 - 9	53	63
10 - 12	67	76
13 - 15	61	73

Source: SCB (1989)
Yearbook of Statistics on
Sports and Games in
Sweden

Number of individuals who participated in some sporting events 1980 - 88



Participation rates in national competitions reflect the growing interest in exercise among the general public. Women's participation has increased in these events in the 1980s.

Sports participation 1988/89

Number of competitors and proportion (%) women and men

	Total competitors	Proportion (%)	
		Women	Men
Riding sports	10 334	91	9
Gymnastics	261 623 ¹⁾	85	15
Gymnastics, elite	9 589	84	16
Swimming	92 015	54	46
Volleyball	7 933	50	50
Handball	22 989	36	64
Skiing	160 086 ¹⁾	32	68
Skiing, races	40 309	19	81
Golf	237 945 ¹⁾	32	68
Badminton	7 139	31	69
Orienteering	72 352 ¹⁾	31	69
Bowling	27 322	23	77
Soccer	179 618	20	80
Indoor bandy	18 670	16	84
Table tennis	14 098	12	88
Bandy	12 169	7	93
Ice hockey	49 226	1	99
Tennis	175 765 ¹⁾
Basketball	9 250	..	..
Track and field	..	..	..

1) Active participants

Source: Sports federations and Folksam's licence register

Riding, gymnastics, and swimming are the most popular sports among women competitors, whereas for men the most common is ice hockey.

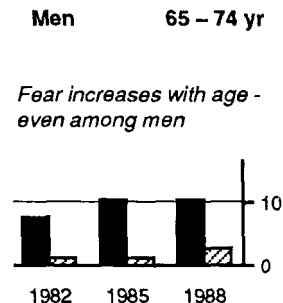
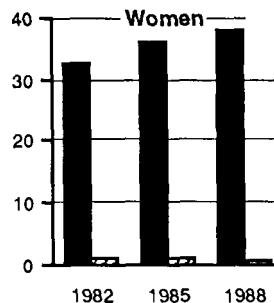
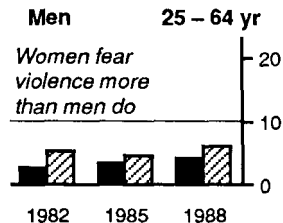
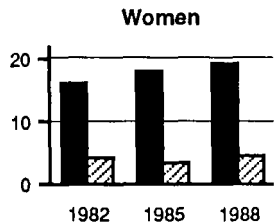
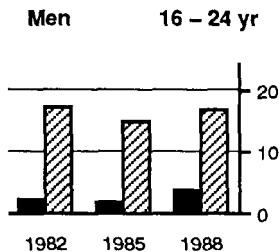
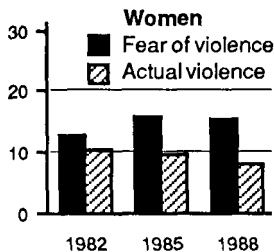
Golf is the fastest growing sport in Sweden.

Criminality

Fear of violence and actual violence

Proportion (%) in different age groups

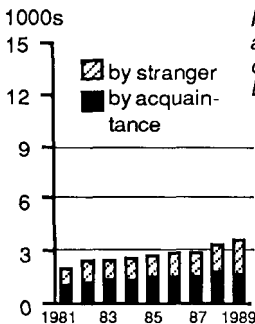
Source: ULF



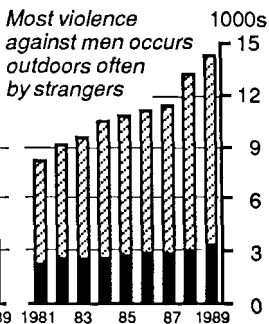
Assaults reported to the police 1981 – 1989
by victim's sex, location of crime, and relationship between victim and offender

Assaults outdoors against...

...women

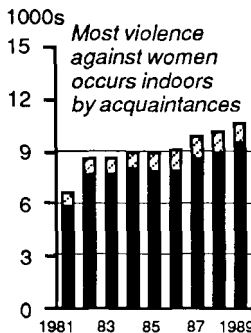


...men

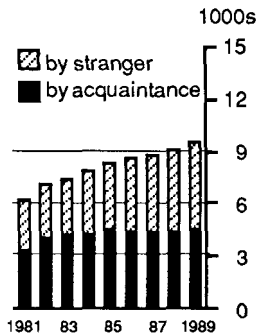


Assaults indoors against...

...women



...men



Source: Criminal statistics

Persons found guilty of crimes

Principal crime	1989		Proportion (%)			
	Number		1983		1989	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
<u>Crimes against:</u>						
Criminal Code	12 577	51 724	16	84	20	80
Road Traffic						
Offences Act	5 062	33 979	12	88	13	87
Road Traffic						
Regulations	3 398	37 836	9	91	8	92
Narcotic Drugs						
Act	662	3 918	15	85	14	86
Goods Smuggling						
Act	831	5 614	13	87	13	87
Other crimes	978	10 396	10	90	9	91
Total	23 508	143 467	13	87	14	86

Source: Criminal statistics

The proportion of women among persons found guilty of crimes has remained relatively constant.

Persons found guilty of crimes against the Criminal Code

Principal crime	1989		Proportion (%)			
	Number		1983		1989	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Crimes against person	742	9 962	6	94	7	93
of which						
murder/mansl.	11	86	7	93	11	89
assault	461	6 376	6	94	7	93
causing another's death	20	107	10	90	16	84
rape	1	164	-	100	1	99
Crimes against property	10 858	36 596	20	80	23	77
of which						
shoplifting	6 104	8 641	39	61	41	59
Crimes against general public	690	1 780	22	78	28	72
Crimes against state	287	3 386	5	95	8	92
Total	12 577	51 724	16	84	20	80

Source: Criminal statistics

Four of ten persons found guilty of shoplifting are women.

Elected officials in politics and unions

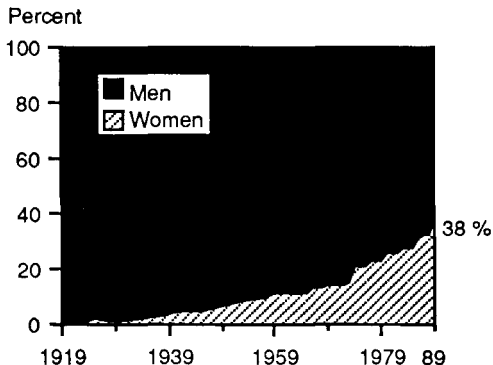
Voting in parliamentary election 1982, 1985, 1988
Proportion (%) of various age groups

Age	1982		1985		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
21 – 24	92	88	87	83	81	70
25 – 29	93	92	93	88	84	79
30 – 34	95	91	92	92	86	79
35 – 39	95	95	95	91	90	87
40 – 44	95	96	96	94	90	88
45 – 49	94	92	95	93	92	87
50 – 54	94	94	94	94	91	88
55 – 59	94	95	95	94	92	90
60 – 64	94	95	93	96	93	91
65 – 69	91	91	93	98	91	90
70 – 74	93	92	92	94	88	91
Total	93	92	93	92	87	84
First-time voter	91	86	89	88	77	74

Voter participation decreased during the 1980s from over 90 % in 1982 to 85 % in 1988. A dramatic decrease from about 88 % to about 75 % has occurred among first-time voters. Women over 50 years old have a stable voter participation rate of over 90 %, and women 40–49 years have the highest voting participation rate at 93 %

Source: SCB General elections, each year

Composition of the Parliament 1919 – 1989



Composition of the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) after the elections of 1982 and 1988

Party*	1988		Prop. (%) within party			
	Number		1982		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
M	19	47	24	76	29	71
C	16	26	32	68	38	62
Fp	19	25	14	86	43	57
Mp	9	11	-	-	45	55
S	60	96	30	70	39	61
V	8	13	20	80	38	62
Total	131	218	28	72	38	62

Source: Sweden's Parliament 1982/83 and 1988/89

* See page 77 for names of political parties.

Parliamentary committees 1983 and 1989

Committees	1989		Prop.(%) of committee			
	Number		1983		1989	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cultural affairs	7 ¹	10	53	47	41	59
Social security	12 ^{1,2}	5	47	53	71	29
Social affairs	10	7	47	53	59	41
Law	8	9	36	64	47	53
Foreign policy	5	12	36	64	29	71
Education	7	10	20	80	41	59
Judicial	7	10	36	64	41	59
Labor market	8	9	40	60	47	53
Finance	5 ^{1,2}	12	-	100	29	71
Housing	2	15	36	64	12	88
Defense	6	11	20	80	35	65
Agriculture	4	13	20	80	24	76
Traffic	3	14	20	80	18	82
Constitutional	6	11	33	67	35	65
Industry	3	14	20	80	18	82
Tax	3	14	20	80	18	82
Total	96	176	26	74	35	65

1) Chairperson post held by a woman

2) Vice chairperson post held by a woman

The proportion of women in parliamentary committees has increased throughout the 1980s from 26 % in 1983 to 35 % in 1989. The number of women committee chairpersons has, however, not increased. Of 16 committees, three had women chairpersons in 1989.

Composition of ministerial committees 1983 and 1988

Type of participation	1990		Prop. (%) in the group			
	Number		1983		1990	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	21	180	12	88	10	90
Member	185	438	21	79	30	70
Expert	365	1241	12	88	23	70
Secretary of committee	110	257	18	82	30	70
Total	681	2116	16	84	24	76

*Source: Government Committee Review 1983, 1990
Composition of committees*

The number of committees was substantially reduced during the 1980s and the number of persons employed by the committees has been cut in half. At the same time, the proportion of women working on and for the committees increased from 16 % at the beginning of the 1980s to 24 % at the end of the 1980s. The increase occurred primarily among experts and staff. The proportion of chairpersons who were women was 10 % or under throughout the 1980s.

County council elected 1982 and 1988, by party

Party*	1988		Proportion (%) within party			
	Number		1982		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
M	106	176	31	69	38	62
C	101	140	33	67	42	58
Fp	89	122	24	76	42	58
KDS	12	28	24	76	30	70
Mp	38	45	-	-	46	54
S	342	461	35	65	43	57
V	35	47	35	65	43	57
Total	723	1019	33	67	42	58

Source: General elections, Part 2 1982 and 1988

* See page 77 for names of political parties.

Regular members of county council governing board

Number and proportion (%) for selected years

	1980		1986		1989	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Women	69	21	97	25	104	30
Men	262	79	284	75	245	70

Source: The Federation of County Councils

Women have increased their proportion on the county council governing board, the county council's highest body.

Of the county council's 23 chairpersons, two were women in 1989, that is, 9 %.

Elected to municipal council 1982 and 1988, by party

Party*	1988		Prop. (%) within the party			
	Number		1982		1988	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
M	650	1480	29	71	31	69
C	682	1561	26	74	30	70
Fp	504	897	28	72	36	64
KDS	70	290	-	-	19	81
Mp	313	364	41	59	46	54
S	2080	3791	31	69	35	65
V	219	402	33	67	35	65
Other	64	195	21	79	25	75
Total	4582	8980	30	70	34	66

Source: General elections Part 2 1982. 1988

* Political party designations and names:

M	The Moderate Party (Conservatives)
C	The Centre Party
Fp	The Liberal Party
KDS	The Democratic Christian Alliance
Mp	The Green Party of Sweden
S	The Social Democratic Party
V	The Left Party (Socialists)

Members of selected municipal bodies on January 1, 1989

Body	1989		Prop. (%) in organ			
	Number		1980		1989	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Local govt. council	4558	9004	29	71	34	66
Local govt. board	768	2758	14	86	22	78
Consumer board	311	157	63	37	66	34
Social welfare board	1729	1445	50	50	54	46
Culture board	1097	1015	43	57	52	48
School board	1423	1705	38	62	45	55
Local district board	711	924	25	75	43	57
Public health board	667	1750	21	79	28	72
Personnel board	128	342	18	82	27	73
Election board	406	1334	10	90	23	77
Recreation committee	546	2003	16	84	21	79
Street/park/water- works board	88	342	14	86	20	80
Real estate committee	94	445	13	87	17	83
Building committee	428	2076	12	88	17	83
Traffic safety board	87	461	13	87	16	84
Technical board	144	1023	8	92	12	88
Rescue board	68	727	4	96	9	91
Construction board	23	230	6	94	9	91

Source: The Swedish Association of Local Authorities. Elected Members of Local Government Authorities 1981 and 1989, by party and sex

Members and elected officials of trade unions

Organisation	1990		Proportion (%)			
	Number		1983		1990	
	Women	Men	W	M	W	M
<i>LO (The Swedish Trade Union Confederation)</i>						
Members	1 008 100	1 252 100	42	58	45	55
Exec. Comm.	2	13	7	93	13	87
Chr. of member org.	1	22	-	100	4	96
LO's representatives	34	113	17	23	23	77
<i>TCO (The Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees)</i>						
Members	667 224	476 783	60	40	58	42
Exec. Comm.	3	14	21	79	18	22
Chr. of member org.	4	16	11	89	20	80
TCO's representatives	39	61	30	70	39	61
<i>SACO (Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations)</i>						
Members	130 664	190 062	37	63	41	59
Exec. Comm.	3	7	13	87	30	70
Chr. of member org.	6	19	19	81	24	76
SACO's congress	63	137	24	76	32	68

Source: Each organization

Some large federations & coordinating bodies

Organization	1990		Proportion (%)			
	Number		1986		1990	
	Women	Men	W	M	W	M
<i>PTK (Fed. of Salaried Employees in Industry and Services)</i>						
Members	225 100	332 600	39	61	40	60
Congress repr.	17	34	18	82	33	67
Exec. Comm.	-	7	-	100	-	100
<i>Metallindustriarbetareförbundet (Metalworker's Union)</i>						
Members	97 500	368 300	18	82	21	79
Congress repr.	28	272	5	95	9	91
Exec. Comm.	2	11	-	100	15	85
<i>KTK (Fed. of Salaried Local Government Employees)</i>						
Members	262 759	57 679	82	18	82	18
Congress repr.	23	17	48	52	58	42
Exec. Comm.	3	7	20	80	30	70
<i>Kommunalarbetareförbundet (Municipal Worker's Union)</i>						
Members	513 500	120 500	79	21	81	19
Congress repr.	190	210	45	55	48	52
Exec. Comm.	8	5	31	69	62	38
<i>TCO-S (The Section for State Employees)</i>						
Members	151 800	102 600	59	41	60	40
Congress repr.	26	34	42	58	43	57
Exec. Comm.	4	13	12	88	24	76
<i>Statsanställdas förbund (Nat'l Union of State Employees)</i>						
Members	53 100	100 300	33	67	35	65
Congress repr.	47	253	13	87	16	84
Exec. Comm.	3	13	13	87	19	81

Source: Each organization

Statistics Sweden (SCB) is the national statistical office of Sweden, responsible for the production of most of the official government statistics.

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**Unit for Equal Opportunity Statistics
at Statistics Sweden (SCB)**

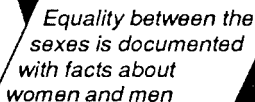
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What happened during the 1980s concerning equality of the sexes?

"Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures. Equality of the sexes 1990" is now being published in English for the second time. The previous one came out in 1985. The earlier Swedish editions came out in 1984 and 1987. "The Handbook" or "little pink book" quickly became SCB's bestseller and satisfied a long-felt need for basic facts about women and men.

The 1990 edition focuses on the development during the 1980s in all important areas. Analyses of the 1980s appear in tables and diagrams. What happened concerning equality of the sexes during the 1980s? You will find the answers in this "little purple book". This is a handbook for all those who are interested in reliable information about equality of the sexes in Sweden.



Equality between the sexes is documented with facts about women and men

SCB STATISTICS SWEDEN

20.-

ISBN 91-618-0385-5
ISSN 0284-4877